

notes on mirror symmetry

3 may (Alex)

We wish to understand

Theorem 1 (Bogomolov-Tian-Todorov). Any Calabi-Yau manifold has unobstructed deformations.

Definition. An *almost complex structure* is an endomorphism $J \dots$

Remark. It is a fact by Borel & Serre (1953) that the only spheres which admit an almost complex structure are S^2 and S^6 .

Example. All complex manifolds are almost complex manifolds.

Theorem 2. A necessary and sufficient condition for a $2n$ -smooth manifold M to admit an almost complex structure is that the group of tangent bundle of M could be reduced to $U(n)$.

Theorem 3 (Newlander-Nirenberg). Let (M, J) be an almost complex manifold. Then, the following are equivalent:

1. (six conditions...)

proposition 4. An almost complex structure on a real 2-dimensional manifold is a complex structure.

Proof. By the Newlander-Nirenberg theorem, given a point $p \in U \subset M$ and a vector field X , we have that (V, JV) is a frame, and

$$N(V, JV) = [V, JV] + J[V, JV] + J[V, J^2V] - [JV, J^2V] = 0$$

□

Definition. A *deformation* of complex analytic space M over a germ (S, s_0) of complex analytic space is a triple (π, X, i) such that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xleftarrow{\text{embedding}} & M \\ \pi \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ (S, s_0) & \xleftarrow{s_0} & \text{pt} \end{array}$$

where M is a compact manifold, $M \simeq \pi^{-1}(s_0)$ and π is proper smooth.

Theorem 5 (Ehresmann). Let $\pi : X \rightarrow S$ be a proper family of differentiable manifold. If S is connected, then all fibres are diffeomorphic.

Theorem 6 (Kodaira). Let X_0 be a compact Kähler manifold. If $X \rightarrow S$ is a deformation, then any fibre X_t is again Kähler.

Theorem 7 (Kuranashi).

1. Any compact complex manifold admits a universal deformation.
2. If $\Gamma(X_0, T_{X_0}) = 0$ then it admits a universal deformation.

Lemma. Let J be an almost complex structure sufficiently close to J_0 so that it is represented by a form $\lambda \in \Lambda^{0,1}T^{1,0}M$. Then J is integrable if and only if

$$\bar{\partial}\lambda_i + \frac{1}{2}[\lambda_j, \lambda_j] = 0.$$

Theorem 8 (Maurer-Cartan).

$$\bar{\partial}\phi + [\phi, \phi] = 0$$

where

$$\phi = \phi(t) = \sum_{i=1} \phi_i t_i$$

Definition.

- The *Kodaira-Spencer class* of a one-parameter deformation J_t of a complex structure J is induced by a homology class $\phi_1 \in H^1(X, T_X)$.
- The *Kodaira-Spencer map* is

$$T_s S \rightarrow H^1(X_s, T_{X_s}) = T_{[X_s]} \text{Def}(X_{s_0})$$

10 May

1 Sergey: preliminaries

We work in the category of schemes over \mathbb{C} .

Definition. A morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is *projective* if

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \\ & \searrow i & \nearrow \\ & \mathbb{P}_Y^n = Y \times \mathbb{P}^n & \end{array}$$

where i is a closed embedding and in fact $Y \times \mathbb{P}^n = \text{Spec } \mathbb{C}$.

Definition. A *Hilbert function* for a given $Z \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$ is

$$h_Z(n) = \chi(Z, \mathcal{O}_Z(n))$$

Claim (Criterion for flatness of projective morphisms). A projective morphism is flat if and only if $h_{X_t}(n)$ is constant as a function of t ?

$Y \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}[n]$.

Example (non-flat projective morphism (blowup), which is also a non-submersion). Let's find some $f : X \rightarrow Y$ projective but not flat. Suppose X, Y are smooth and connected.

A closed embedding.

We tried

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \mathbb{C}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1 & \\ \swarrow & & \searrow \\ X = \text{Bl}_0 \mathbb{C} & \xrightarrow{\pi} & Y = \mathbb{C}^2 \end{array}$$

but (I think) its differential is not surjective due to the tangent space of the exceptional divisor.

Definition (Wiki). In algebraic geometry, a morphism $f : X \rightarrow S$ between schemes is said to be *smooth* if

1. it is locally of finite presentation.
2. it is flat, and
3. for every geometric point $\bar{s} \rightarrow S$ the fiber $X_{\bar{s}} = X \times_X \bar{s}$.

2 Bruno: more on deformation

Definition (of smooth submersion). A map whose differential is surjective.

Definition (Gross). A *deformation* X consists of a smooth proper morphism $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow S$, where \mathcal{X} and S are connected complex spaces, and an isomorphism $X \cong \mathcal{X}_0$, where $0 \in S$ is a distinguished point. We call $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow S$ a *family of complex manifolds*.

In order to define the deformation space $\text{Def}(X)$ suppose X is Kähler with $H^0(X, \mathcal{T}_X) = 0$. Then there exists a universal deformation:

Definition (Gross). A deformation $X \rightarrow (S, 0)$ of X is called *universal* if any other deformation $X' \rightarrow (S', 0')$ is isomorphic to the pullback under a uniquely determined morphism $\varphi : S' \rightarrow S$ with $\varphi(0') = 0$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{X}_S & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X} \\ \pi_S \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ S & \xrightarrow{\exists!} & \text{Def}_S(X) \end{array}$$

Definition. The *Teichmüller space* of X is

$$\text{Teich}(X) = \frac{\text{complex structures on } M}{\text{Diff}_0}$$

and it is such that

$$\mathcal{T}_X \text{ Teich}(X) = H^1(X, \mathcal{T}_1 X^{1,0})$$

Remark (The Misha Verbitsky way). Let $X = (M, I)$ and $\bar{\partial} : C^\infty(M) \rightarrow \Omega^1(M, \mathbb{C})$ and remember that

- $\text{img } \bar{\partial} = \Omega_{(I)}^{0,1}(M)$
- $\bar{\partial}^2 = 0$.

Take a solution of the Maurer-Cartan equation:

$$\bar{\partial}\gamma + [\gamma, \gamma] = 0$$

where $\gamma \in T^{1,0} \otimes \Omega^{0,1}$. Then we do

$$\begin{aligned} (\bar{\partial} + \gamma)(\bar{\partial}f + \gamma f) &= \bar{\partial}(\gamma f) + \gamma \bar{\partial}f + \gamma(\gamma f) \\ \bar{\partial}_{\text{new}} f &= \bar{\partial}f + \gamma f. \\ \dots? \end{aligned}$$

Now take $s \in T^{1,0} \otimes \Omega^{0,1}$ such that

$$\bar{\partial}s + [s, s] = 0$$

and consider also its cohomology class $[s] \in H^1(T^{1,0})$. We have the **Kodaira-Spencer map**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{KS} : T_{s_0} S &\rightarrow H^1(T^{1,0}) \cong T_X \text{ Def } X \\ s &\mapsto [s] \end{aligned}$$

which is useful because the **deformation space** of X is

$$(\text{Def } X, 0) = \frac{\text{solutions to Maurer-Cartan}}{\text{Diff}_0}$$

Ok, but what is the bracket? Answer: take the usual vector field commutator on vector fields and the wedge product on differential forms. This makes $(\mathcal{T}_X^{1,0} \otimes \Omega_X^{0,\bullet}, [\cdot, \cdot], \bar{\partial})$ into a **differential graded Lie algebra (DGLA)**.

So suppose

$$s = \sum_{n \geq 1} t^n s_n$$

and we wish to find

$$\bar{\partial}s_1 = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{\partial}s_n = \sum_{i+j=n-1} [s_i, s_j]$$

The right-hand-side equation says s_n is $\bar{\partial}$ -exact.

Now since our objective is to understand Tian-Tudorov-Bogomolov, we are interested in what *unobstructedness* is. It means that

$$\bar{\partial}s_1 = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{\partial}s_2 = [s_1, s_2]$$

Also recall that

Definition. Two manifolds $M_1, M_2 \subseteq \mathbb{C}^n$ define the same *germ* at $0 \in \mathbb{C}^n$ if there is an open set $U \subseteq \mathbb{C}^n$ containing 0 such that

$$M_1 \cap U = M_2 \cap U.$$

3 Griffiths transversality