

## K3 surfaces, assignment 6: cohomology and intersection forms

**Exercise 6.1.** Compute the cohomology algebra of the manifold

- a.  $\mathbb{C}P^2 \# \mathbb{C}P^2$
- b.  $\mathbb{C}P^2 \# \overline{\mathbb{C}P^2}$
- c.  $(S^2 \times S^3) \# (S^2 \times S^3)$
- d.  $\mathbb{H}P^2$ .

**Exercise 6.2.** Let  $M = \mathbb{C}P^n$ . For any  $n = 1, 2, \dots$ , find a diffeomorphism of  $M$  which changes the orientation, or prove that it does not exist.

**Exercise 6.3.** Let  $G$  be a finite group acting on a compact manifold  $M$ , and  $X := \frac{M}{G}$ . Prove that  $H^*(X, \mathbb{R}) = H^*(M, \mathbb{R})^G$ , where  $H^*(M, \mathbb{R})^G$  denotes the  $G$ -invariant part of the cohomology.

**Exercise 6.4.** Let  $\tau$  be an involution of a K3 surface  $M$  which has no fixed points, and maps any section  $\Omega$  of  $K_M$  to  $-\Omega$ . The quotient  $X := \frac{M}{\tau}$  is called **an Enriques surface**.

- a. Prove that  $\chi(X) = 0$ , and  $b_2(X) = 10$ , using the same argument as used to show that  $b_2(M) = 20$ .
- b. Write down the Hodge diamond for  $X$ .

**Exercise 6.5.** Let  $\tau$  be an involution of a K3 surface  $M$ , preserving a non-zero section  $\Omega$  of  $K_M$ .

- a. Prove that all fixed points of  $\tau$  are isolated.
- b. Prove that the blow-up of  $X := \frac{M}{\tau}$  in all fixed points of  $\tau$  is again a K3 surface.
- c. Prove that the number of fixed points of  $\tau$  is no bigger than 18.

**Exercise 6.6.** Define the blow-up of a complex manifold in a point, and prove that the blow-up of  $\mathbb{C}P^n$  in a point is diffeomorphic to  $\mathbb{C}P^n \# \overline{\mathbb{C}P^n}$ .

**Exercise 6.7.** Let  $(V, q)$  be a quadratic lattice  $V = \mathbb{Z}^n$  with an indefinite, unimodular quadratic form  $q$ . Prove that  $q$  can be diagonalized.

**Exercise 6.8.** Let  $(V, q)$  be an unimodular quadratic lattice, and  $O(V, q)$  the group of automorphisms of  $V = \mathbb{Z}^n$  preserving the scalar product. Prove that  $O(V, q)$  is finite when  $q$  is sign-definite, and infinite when it is indefinite.