Interesting Topological Spaces in Algebraic Geometry

D. Zack Garza

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> Due to Kunihiko Kodaira's classification of complex surfaces, we know that any compact hyperkähler 4-manifold is either a K3 surface or a compact torus T^{4}. (Every Calabi–Yau manifold in 4 (real) dimensions is a hyperkähler manifold, because SU(2) is isomorphic to Sp(1).)

> As was discovered by Beauville, the Hilbert scheme of k points on a compact hyperkähler 4-manifold is a hyperkähler manifold of dimension 4k. This gives rise to two series of compact examples: Hilbert schemes of points on a K3 surface and generalized Kummer varieties.

2 Analogies

Manifolds: classified by geometric structure in low dimensions (≤ 4), algebraic in high dimensions - 2-manifolds: Uniformization - Simply connected Riemann surfaces are conformally equivalent to one of $\mathbb{H}, \mathbb{D}^\circ, \mathbb{CP}^1$. - 3-manifolds: Thurston's Geometrization - Oriented prime 3-manifolds can be decomposed into geometric "pieces" of 8 possible types - Geometric structure: a diffeo $M \cong \tilde{M}/\Gamma$ where Γ is a discrete Lie group acting freely/transitively on X