

Introduction to Hodge theory

27/05/2021

Part 2 - Lecture 2

Oxford

Last time :

- Hodge structures, Hodge diamonds, examples
- Analytic varieties : (X, \mathcal{O}_X) locally given by $f_1 = \dots = f_m = 0$, $f_i \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n}(U)$.

2) Coherent analytic sheaves (cont.)

Def. An analytic sheaf on an analytic variety X is a sheaf of \mathcal{O}_X -modules.

Ex M complex manifold, $E \rightarrow M$ holomorphic vector bundle. Sheaf of holomorphic sections:

$$\mathcal{E}(U) = \{ s: U \rightarrow E \mid \text{pos=il}, s \text{ holo.} \}$$

Then \mathcal{E} is an analytic sheaf.

Ex $X \subset M$ closed subvariety $\leadsto \mathcal{I}_X \subset \mathcal{O}_X$,
 given by $f \in \mathcal{O}_X(U)$ st $f|_X = 0$, is
 an analytic sheaf on M .

Def. An analytic sheaf \mathcal{F} is coherent if:

1) \mathcal{F} is of finite type: $X = \bigcup U_i$,

$$\mathcal{O}_X|_{U_i}^{\oplus n_i} \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{F}|_{U_i} \quad \forall i$$

2) $\forall U \subset X$, $\forall f: \mathcal{O}_X|_U^{\oplus n} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$,

$\ker(f)$ is of finite type.

Thm (Oka) If M is a complex manifold, then
 \mathcal{O}_M is coherent. \square

Note: $\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{C})$ not Noetherian!

Coro. 1) E holomorphic vb $\leadsto E$ is coherent.

2) $X \subset M$ closed subvariety $\leadsto \mathcal{I}_X$ coherent.

3) \mathcal{O}_X coherent \nleftrightarrow analytic variety X . \square

3) Analytification

Def A (complex) affine alg. variety is a pair (X, \mathcal{O}_X) , where

- $X = \{z \in \mathbb{C}^n \mid f_1(z) = \dots = f_m(z) = 0\}$, for some

- $f_i \in \mathbb{C}[z_1, \dots, z_n]$, with the Zariski topology.

- \mathcal{O}_X = sheaf of regular fcts

$$f \in \mathcal{O}_X(U) \iff \forall x \in U, \exists g, h \in \mathbb{C}[z_1, \dots, z_n]$$

$$h(x) \neq 0, \quad f = g/h \quad \text{on } U \cap \{h \neq 0\}.$$

(Reduced affine sch. of f.t. / \mathbb{C})

Def A pre-variety is a pair (X, \mathcal{O}_X)

such that $X = \bigcup_{i=1}^n U_i$, $(U_i, \mathcal{O}_X|_{U_i}) \simeq$

affine alg. var. A pre-variety is an alg. variety

if it's separated ($\forall (\gamma, \delta) \xrightarrow{\text{f.g.}} (X, \mathcal{O}), \{f-g=0\} \subset \gamma$ closed).

(Separated scheme of f.t. / \mathbb{C})

Ex • $V(f_1, \dots, f_m) \subset \mathbb{A}^n$ ($= \mathbb{C}^n$ as alg. var.)

• $V_+(F_1, \dots, F_m) \subset \mathbb{P}^n$, $F_i \in \mathbb{C}[x_0, \dots, x_n]$

homogeneous. Projective varieties.

Analylitification functor:

Alg. Var. / $\mathbb{C} \longrightarrow$ Analytic var.

$(X, \mathcal{O}_X) \longmapsto (X^{\text{an}}, \mathcal{O}_{X^{\text{an}}})$

Given by:

Lemma (1) The Zariski topology on \mathbb{C}^n is coarser than the analytic topology.

(2) Every morphism $f: X \rightarrow Y$ of affine alg. var. is holomorphic.

Proof: Polynomials are holomorphic fcts. \square

Rk. X smooth alg. var. $\rightsquigarrow X^{\text{an}}$ cplx manifold

Exercise (not trivial!)

$D \subset \mathbb{C}$ and $\{(z, e^z) \mid z \in \mathbb{C}\} \subset \mathbb{C}^2$

are not algebraic varieties (not in ess. image of anal. functor)

Natural morphism of locally ringed space

$$(id, \theta): (X^{\text{an}}, \mathcal{O}_{X^{\text{an}}}) \rightarrow (X, \mathcal{O}_X)$$

(identity on the level of top. space)

Prop. θ_x induces isom. $\hat{\mathcal{O}}_{x,n} \xrightarrow{\sim} \hat{\mathcal{O}}_{x^{\text{an}},n}$

[(A, \mathfrak{m}) local ring, $\hat{A} = \varprojlim A/\mathfrak{m}^{i+1}$]

$$\underline{E}_X \bullet \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{A}^n,0} = \mathbb{C}[z_1, \dots, z_n]_{\mathfrak{m}_0}$$

$$\text{e.g. } z_1 / (1 + z_2^2)$$

• $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n,0} = \mathbb{C}\{z_1, \dots, z_n\}$ convergent power series

$$\text{e.g. } z_1 - z_1 z_2^2 + z_1 z_2^4 - \dots, \exp(z_1), \dots$$

Completion: $\mathbb{C}[[z_1, \dots, z_n]]$ formal power series

Coro. $\dim X = \dim X^{\text{an}}$. (Krull dimension)

Proof: $\dim X = \sup_{x \in X} \dim \mathcal{O}_{x,n}$

$$\dim \mathcal{O}_{x,n} = \dim \hat{\mathcal{O}}_{x,n} = \dim \hat{\mathcal{O}}_{x^{\text{an}},n} = \dim \mathcal{O}_{x^{\text{an}},n}. \square$$

Note: M complex manifold \leadsto Krull dimension

= topological dimension.

We have a functor

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{O}_X\text{-mod} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_{X^{\text{an}}}\text{-mod} \\ \mathcal{F} & \longmapsto & \mathcal{F}^{\text{an}} := \Theta^* \mathcal{F} \end{array}$$

$$[x \in X^{\text{an}}, \quad \mathcal{F}_x^{\text{an}} = \mathcal{F}_x \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X,x}} \mathcal{O}_{X^{\text{an}},x}]$$

Prop 1) $\mathcal{F} \mapsto \mathcal{F}^{\text{an}}$ is exact

2) \mathcal{F} coherent $\Rightarrow \mathcal{F}^{\text{an}}$ coherent.

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