

Секц. кривизна K>0.

ЧИ-И:

$$K(X, Y) = R(X, Y, X, Y) \Theta$$

$X, Y$  — ортогонорн. векторы

$$\frac{R(X, Y, X, Y)}{g(X, X)g(Y, Y) - g(X, Y)^2}$$

Зависит только

от нр-тн

Span(X, Y)

Если  $K(X, Y) = c = \text{const}$  —  
то  $c > 0$  и  $X, Y$  ортогонорн.

- ke 3ab. of  $X, Y$  u torku,

TO tensor kembungan C076

$$R(X,Y,Z,W) = c(g(X)W)g(Y)Z - g(X)Zg(Y,W)$$

Even mn-e kembungan:

$$R\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z^a}, \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}^b}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z^c}, \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}^d}\right) =$$

$$= R_{\bar{a}\bar{b}c\bar{d}} \quad \text{!} \quad R_{\bar{c}\bar{b}a\bar{d}}$$

$$R_{\bar{a}\bar{b}c\bar{d}} = c(g_{\bar{a}\bar{d}} g_{c\bar{b}}) \quad (\times)$$

$$g\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z^a}, \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}^c}\right) = g_{ac} = 0$$

$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$   $a = \bar{a}$

$$g\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z^a}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z^d}\right) = g^{ad}$$

$$(*) = c(g^{ad}g^{cb}) - c(g^{cd}g^{ab})$$

Domin. zu  $g^{ad} g^{cb}$  u

Oberebn

$$c g^{ad} g^{cb} g^{ad} g^{cb} = \\ = c g^{ad} g^{cb} g^{cd} g^{ab} \quad (*)$$

$$cn^2 = c g^{ad} \delta^b_d g^{ab} = \\ = c g^{ab} g^{ab} = ch$$

Еан  $n > 1$ , то  $K \geq 1$ . Метрика  
 не может быть метрой норм. секты.  
 Критерий. В маңдан  
 np бу Мозамбиктің ( $H^n, g$ )  
 та алар. кснепубликан.

Егер  $n = K \geq 1$ . Сүйкелеп  
 пайдаланылғанда секта үзіліш.  
 Хартағын?

Есеб:

$$K(X) = \frac{R(X, JX, X, JX)}{|X|^4}$$

Тәрмінеде:

Пример:

1)  $(\mathbb{C}P^r, \omega_{FS})$  имеет  
натур. макр. связ. кг-ы

2)  $(\mathbb{C}^n, \omega_{Flat})$

3)  $U(1, n) / U(1) \times U(n) = B$

С мероморф. бережем на

$$\omega_B = i \partial \bar{\partial} \log \left( 1 - \sum_{a=1}^n |z_a|^2 \right).$$

$B = \{ z \in \mathbb{C}^n \mid |z| < 1 \}$

$$|z_0|^2 - |z_1|^2 - |z_2|^2 - \dots$$

Опр.:  $(M, \omega)$  — морозодр.- $c$

КЭЛера - Ъйтиңәйн, ели

$$\exists \lambda \in \mathbb{R} : \text{Ric}(\omega) = \lambda \omega$$

Мн-л (мнг. ж. сәкү)

КРЫВЫЙ - МН-Л КЕР. - ЪЙТИҢА.

$(M, g)$  - РИВАНОВЫИ  
ЖАЗ. МН-Л ЪЙТИҢА,  
ЕЛИ  $R_{ij} = \lambda g_{ij}, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ .

ТУРМО:  $(M, \omega)$  - КЭЛ. - МН-Л.

ТОЗДА

$$(2(n+1)G_2(M) - nc_1^2(M))\Lambda \omega^{n-2} \geq 0$$

$M$   
 $\hookrightarrow p_{ab} - b^a \Leftrightarrow (M, \omega)$ - мер-  
 и  
 ност. ртн. сим.  
 крибнгы.

D-fs:

$$1) R_{ab\bar{c}\bar{d}}^b = R_{ab\bar{c}\bar{d}} -$$

$$-\frac{\lambda}{n+1} (g_{a\bar{b}} g_{c\bar{d}} + g_{a\bar{d}} g_{c\bar{b}})$$

$$R_m^0 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (M, \omega) -$$

мер-  
 и

нест. ртн.

сим. крибнгы.

$$|R_m^0|^2 = |R_m|^2 - \frac{2\lambda^2 n}{n+1} \quad (*)$$

$$2) \text{tr}(\Omega_a \Omega^a) \equiv$$

$$2) \quad \text{tr}(\Omega \wedge \Omega) \equiv$$

$$\Omega_b^a = R_{bcd}^a dz^c \wedge d\bar{z}^d$$

$$\equiv 4\pi^2 (C_1(M) - 2C_2(M))$$

$$(*) \quad h(n-1) \text{tr}(\Omega \wedge \Omega) \wedge \omega^{n-2} = ?$$

$$\underline{\gamma_{\alpha\beta}}: (M, \omega) \rightarrow \text{Kählerovo}$$

$$\alpha, \beta - (1, 1) - \text{формы}$$

$$\text{Tогда } h(n-1)\alpha \wedge \beta \wedge \omega^{n-2} =$$

$$= (\text{tr} \alpha \text{tr} \beta - \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle) \omega^n$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{tr} \alpha &= g^{ab} \alpha_{ab} \\ \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle &= g^{ab} g^{cd} \alpha_{ab} \beta_{cd} \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle = g_{\bar{J}} \circ \alpha \wedge \beta$$

$D = \frac{\partial}{\partial z^a}$ :

$$\omega = \sqrt{-1} \sum dz^a \wedge d\bar{z}^a$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{-1} \sum d_a dz^a \wedge d\bar{z}^a$$

$$\omega^{n-2} = \underbrace{(n-2)! (\sqrt{-1})^{n-2}}_{\omega^{n-2}} \times$$

$$x \sum_{a < b} dz_a \wedge d\bar{z}_a \wedge \dots \wedge dz_n \wedge d\bar{z}_n \wedge \dots \wedge dz_r \wedge d\bar{z}_r$$

$$\omega^n = n! \sqrt{-1}^n dz_1 \wedge \dots \wedge d\bar{z}_n$$

$$n(n-1) \omega \wedge \omega^{n-2} =$$

$$= n! \sqrt{-1}^n \sum_{a < b} d_a d_b dz_1 \wedge \dots \wedge d\bar{z}_n =$$

$$= \left( \left( \sum_{a=1}^n d_a \right)^2 - \sum_{a=1}^n d_a^2 \right) \omega^n =$$

$$-\sum_{\alpha=1}^n \omega^\alpha \wedge \overline{\omega^\alpha} = -\sum_{\alpha=1}^n \langle \omega^\alpha, \omega^\alpha \rangle \omega^\alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow ((\operatorname{tr} \omega)^2 - \langle \omega, \omega \rangle) \omega^n$$

□

$$(\star\star) = h(n-1) \operatorname{tr}(S \omega \wedge \omega) \omega^{n-2} =$$

$$= h(n-1) \Omega_b^a \wedge \Omega_a^b \wedge \omega^{n-2} =$$

$$\boxed{\Omega_b^a = R^a_{bcd} \bar{d}z^c \wedge d\bar{z}^d}$$

$$= (R_b^a R_a^b - g^{p\bar{k}} g^{l\bar{m}} R^a_{b\bar{p}\bar{m}} R^b_{a\bar{l}\bar{k}}) \omega^n$$

$$= (|\operatorname{Ric}|^2 - |\operatorname{Rm}|^2) \omega^n \quad \text{□}$$

$$\text{a.) } \operatorname{Ric}(\omega) = \lambda \omega, \quad |\operatorname{Ric}|^2 = \lambda^2 n$$

$$\text{b.) } |\operatorname{Rm}|^2 = |\operatorname{Rm}^0|^2 + \frac{2\lambda^2 n}{n+1}$$

$$\text{P.1} \quad ||\lambda^r|| = ||\lambda^{r+1}|| \cdot n+1$$

$$\textcircled{=} \left( \frac{\sum h(n-1) - |Rm^0|^2}{n+1} \right) \omega^n =$$

(.)  $C_1^2(M) \wedge \omega^{n-2} = \frac{\lambda^2}{4\pi} \omega^n$

$$= h(n-1) 4\pi^2 (C_1^2(M) - 2 C_2(M)) \omega^{n-2}$$

$$= h(n-1) \left( \underbrace{\lambda^2 \omega^2 - 2 \cdot 4\pi^2 C_2(M)}_{\times \omega^{n-2}} \right)$$

$$-\frac{1}{4\pi^2 h(n-1)} |Rm^0|^2 \omega^n =$$

$$= \left( \frac{\lambda^2 \omega^2}{4\pi^2} - \frac{\lambda^2 \omega^2}{4\pi^2(n+1)} - 2 C_2(M) \right) \times \omega^{n-2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int \frac{\lambda^n \omega}{4\pi^2} \frac{4\pi^2(n+1)}{-c_1(M)} \\
 &= \left( \frac{n}{n+1} \frac{\lambda^n \omega}{4\pi^2} - 2C_2(M) \right) \wedge \omega^{n-2} \\
 &\quad \text{---} \\
 &\int_M \left( \frac{n}{n+1} C_1^2(M) - 2C_2(M) \right) \wedge \omega^{n-2} \\
 &= - \int_M \frac{1}{4\pi^2 n(n-1)} |Rm|^2 \omega^n \leq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

To end

$$\int_M (2(n+1)C_2 - nC_1^2) \wedge \omega^{n-2} \geq 0$$

