

(M, ω) - кэлерово

$h = g - i\omega$. И $\exists \omega \in T$

многообразие Rottановить g .

$$d\omega = 0.$$

T-коэф.:

① (M, g) - комп. ориент. риманово ун-е, $* : \Lambda^k \rightarrow \Lambda^{n-k}$

$$\forall \alpha, \beta \in \Lambda^k(M, \mathbb{R}) \quad d \alpha \wedge \beta = \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle dV_g.$$

$$\Delta_d = \{d, d^*\} = dd^* + d^*d, \quad d^* = \pm *^{-1}d*$$

Тогда $\text{Ker } \Delta_d \big|_{\Lambda^k}$ конечномерно

$$\text{и } \text{Ker } \Delta_d \cong \Lambda^k(M, \mathbb{R}).$$

②

$$d = \partial + \bar{\partial}, \quad (M, \omega) \text{ - кэл.}$$

$$*: \Lambda^{p,q} \rightarrow \Lambda^{n-p, n-q}$$

$$\text{и } \alpha \wedge * \bar{\beta} = \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle dV_g = \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle \frac{\omega^n}{n!}$$

$$dV_g = \frac{\omega^n}{n!}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\partial}^* &= -\star \partial^* \quad \text{u} \quad \Delta_{\bar{\partial}} = \bar{\partial} \bar{\partial}^* \} : \\ &= \bar{\partial} \bar{\partial}^* + \bar{\partial}^* \bar{\partial}. \end{aligned}$$

Тогда:

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{a} \quad \text{Ker } \Delta_{\bar{\partial}} &\text{ когомологи} \\ \text{u} \quad \text{изоморфно} \quad H^{p,q}(M) = & \\ = \frac{\text{Ker } \bar{\partial}|_{\Lambda^{p,q}}}{\text{Im } \bar{\partial}|_{\Lambda^{q-1}}} & \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{b} \quad \Delta_d &= 2 \Delta_{\bar{\partial}} = 2 \Delta_{\partial} \\ \text{u} \quad \Delta_d &= \Delta_{\bar{\partial}} + \Delta_{\partial}. \end{aligned}$$

Более того,

$$H^k(M, \mathbb{C}) \cong \bigoplus_{p+q=k} H^{p,q}(M)$$

$$\textcircled{c} \quad d := i(\bar{\partial} - \partial) = J d J^{-1}$$

Но можно когр. когомологи
мн-и фактически
одинаковы для ...

Учим - "Равные точки"
Форма dd^c -точка, т. е.

если $\alpha = d\beta$, то $\exists \gamma$:

$$\alpha = dd^c \gamma.$$

Пример: Это изображено на
 $S^3 \times S^1$.

(M, ω) — компакт

∇ — связность непрерывная.

T-ма: Квазиволнистое.

Модельный вид симпл. упр-й:

1) $\nabla J = 0 \quad \omega(x, y) =$

2) $\nabla \omega = 0 \quad = g(Jx, y)$

3) В окр-тии модели точки z_0

\exists координаты, т. е.

Доказательство, ч. 4.

$$\omega = (g_{jk} dz^j \wedge d\bar{z}^k) =$$

$$= i/2 \sum_{jk} - \frac{1}{4} R_{j\bar{k}} \underbrace{z^l \bar{z}^m}_{\text{Криз. } \nabla} + \overline{\partial}(\varphi)$$

$$dz^j \wedge d\bar{z}^k.$$

Сам доказательство

Следствие кручения, то $\nabla \alpha \in \Lambda^k(M)$

$\Delta H(\nabla \alpha) = d\alpha$.

$$\underline{\nabla \alpha} \in \Lambda^1 \otimes \Lambda^k > \Lambda^{k+1}$$

$E \rightarrow M$ — вну. бессингапе паралл.

$\{g_{\alpha\beta}\} - \{U_\alpha\}$ — вну. коорд., то \bar{E}

Мономорфно $\Leftrightarrow g_{\alpha\beta} - \text{вн.}$

S — сечение E (вн.)

S_α на U_α , т.ч. $G_L(\Gamma E)$

$S_\alpha = \underline{g_{\alpha\beta} S_\beta}$.

$\omega - \bar{\omega}_{\alpha\beta} \omega_{\beta}$.

$$\bar{\partial} S_{\alpha} = \bar{\partial}(g_{\alpha\beta} S_{\beta}) = g_{\alpha\beta} \bar{\partial} S_{\beta}.$$

Если $\bar{\partial} S = 0$, то S является купою

но.

T-ко (Черн): На (E, h) !

∇^c - гимитрическое
связное, т. ч.

$$(\nabla^c)_{0,1} = 0$$

$$\nabla^c = d + A = \bar{\partial} + A^{1,0} +$$

$$+ (\bar{\partial} + A^{0,1})$$

$$A^{1,0} = \bar{h} \bar{\partial} h.$$

$$h^a \bar{b} \bar{\partial}_j h \bar{d}^b = A^a_{j\bar{d}}$$

$$F = dA + A \wedge A =$$

$$= \cancel{\bar{\partial} A^{1,0}} + \bar{\partial} A^{0,1} + \cancel{A^{1,0} \wedge A^{1,0}}$$

$$\cancel{A^{1,0} \wedge A^{1,0} + A^{0,1} \wedge A^{0,1}} \\ \underline{\underline{A^{1,0} \wedge A^{1,0}}} = h^{-1} \partial h \wedge h^{-1} \bar{\partial} h$$

$$\bar{\partial} \underline{\underline{A^{1,0}}} = \bar{\partial} h^{-1} \wedge \partial h = \\ = \underline{\underline{-h^{-1} \partial h \wedge h^{-1} \bar{\partial} h}}$$

$$\Rightarrow F = \bar{\partial}(h^{-1} \bar{\partial} h)$$

▷ - Свойство $\Lambda = q$.

$$\text{и } T_m \otimes C = \underline{T^{1,0}} \oplus T^{0,1}$$

Свойство Абри-Чебана

абри. со сб-ю Чебана

$$T^{1,0}$$

$$\Gamma_{jk}^i \quad \text{и} \quad \bar{\Gamma}_{jk}^i$$

$$\Gamma_{bc}^a = g^{a\bar{s}} \partial_b g_{c\bar{s}} \quad \partial_b = \frac{\partial}{\partial z^b}$$

$$\bar{\Gamma}_{\bar{c}\bar{b}}^{\bar{a}} = \Gamma_{bc}^a \quad \Gamma^a - \Gamma^0 \rightarrow$$

$$\Gamma_{\bar{b}\bar{c}}^{\bar{a}} = \Gamma_{bc}^a$$

$$\Gamma_{\bar{b}c}^a - \Gamma_{c\bar{b}}^0 = 0$$

$$R_{\bar{b}\bar{c}d}^a = \partial_{\bar{c}} \Gamma_{db}^a \quad \Leftrightarrow \text{symmetrisch}$$

Bce der Kons. pabs.
regeln.

$$R_{\bar{b}\bar{c}d}^a = 0$$

$$R = R_{\bar{b}\bar{c}d}^a d\bar{c} \wedge d\bar{b} \wedge d\bar{d}.$$

Umrechnen:

$$1) R_{\bar{b}\bar{c}d}^a + \cancel{R_{\bar{c}\bar{d}b}^a} + R_{\bar{d}\bar{b}\bar{c}}^a = 0$$

$$R_{\bar{b}\bar{c}d}^a = R_{\bar{d}\bar{c}\bar{b}}^a$$

$$2) \cancel{\nabla_{\bar{b}} R_{\bar{b}\bar{c}d}^a} + \cancel{\nabla_{\bar{c}} R_{\bar{b}\bar{d}a}^a} +$$

$$+ \nabla_{\bar{d}} R_{\bar{b}\bar{c}\bar{a}}^a = 0$$

$$\nabla_{\bar{a}} R_{\bar{b}\bar{c}\bar{d}}^a = \nabla_{\bar{a}} R_{\bar{b}\bar{c}\bar{d}}$$

$$\nabla_e R^a_{bcd} = \nabla_d R^e_{bce}$$

3.)

$$R_{\bar{a}\bar{b}\bar{c}\bar{d}} = R_{\bar{c}\bar{d}\bar{a}\bar{b}}$$

$$\overline{R_{\bar{a}\bar{b}\bar{c}\bar{d}}} = R_{\bar{a}\bar{b}\bar{c}\bar{d}}$$

$$R_{\bar{a}\bar{b}\bar{c}\bar{d}} = -R_{\bar{a}\bar{b}\bar{d}\bar{c}}$$

||

$$R_{\bar{b}\bar{a}\bar{c}\bar{d}}$$

Tenzor Puvu:

$$R_{\bar{b}\bar{c}} = R^a_{\bar{b}\bar{a}\bar{c}} = -R^a_{\bar{b}\bar{c}\bar{a}} =$$

$$= -\partial_{\bar{c}} \Gamma^a_{\bar{b}\bar{a}}$$

$$\Gamma^a_{\bar{b}\bar{a}} = g^{\bar{a}\bar{b}} \partial_n g_{\bar{b}\bar{s}} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \partial_a - \bar{g} \partial_b g_{\bar{a}\bar{b}} = \\ & \Leftarrow \frac{\partial_b \det g}{\det g} = \partial_b \ln \det g. \end{aligned}$$

$$R_{b\bar{c}} = -\partial_{\bar{c}} \partial_b \ln \det g.$$

$$\text{Ric}(\omega) = i R_{b\bar{c}} dz^b \wedge d\bar{z}^c = -i \partial \bar{\partial} \ln \det g$$

$$\text{Ric}(\omega) = \text{Ric}(J \cdot \cdot)$$

Yfb:

$$1) \partial \text{Ric}(\omega) = 0$$

$$2) [\text{Ric}(\omega)] = 2\pi i G(M)$$

D-fb:

$$2) C_1(M) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} R^a_{ab\bar{c}} dz^b \wedge d\bar{z}^c$$

$$-\frac{1}{2\pi i} R_{ba\bar{c}}^{\alpha} dz^b \wedge d\bar{z}^c = i \tilde{R}_{bc}^{\alpha}$$

$$C_1(E) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \operatorname{tr}(F)$$

$$C_1(M) = C_1(\Lambda^h T_M^{1,0}).$$

g - Kähn. метрика, т.о

$$h(S, S) = e^{-f} |S|^2.$$

h - метрика на $\Lambda^h T_M^{1,0}$ -

$$\rightarrow \det g |S|^2$$

Критериум на $\Lambda^h T_M^{1,0}$ -

$$\rightarrow \partial \bar{\partial} \ln \det g.$$

1. Мон ... $r \rightarrow 1,6$

Мерзанко на $\Lambda^r T_M^{1,0} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

составляе $\Omega \in \Lambda^{h,h}(M)$.

$P = -i\bar{\partial}\partial$ на Ω - критерий
на $\Lambda^h T_M^{1,0}$.

$$[P] = 2\pi G_1(M).$$

Нибільше, мідяне форму

$\frac{P}{2\pi} \in C_1(M)$ можна зобразити

як Камко як $-i\bar{\partial}\partial \Omega$

$\Omega = e^{-f} \omega^n$, де f

$$P - \text{Ric}(\omega) = i\bar{\partial}\partial f = -\Delta \omega$$

$$P\text{-Ric}(\omega) = \underbrace{[\partial\bar{\partial}f]}_{= \frac{1}{2}\partial\bar{\partial}f}$$

Замеч: Быть и в P-геометрии

Риманова метрика

Остается: $\partial\bar{\partial}f$. (T-метрика)