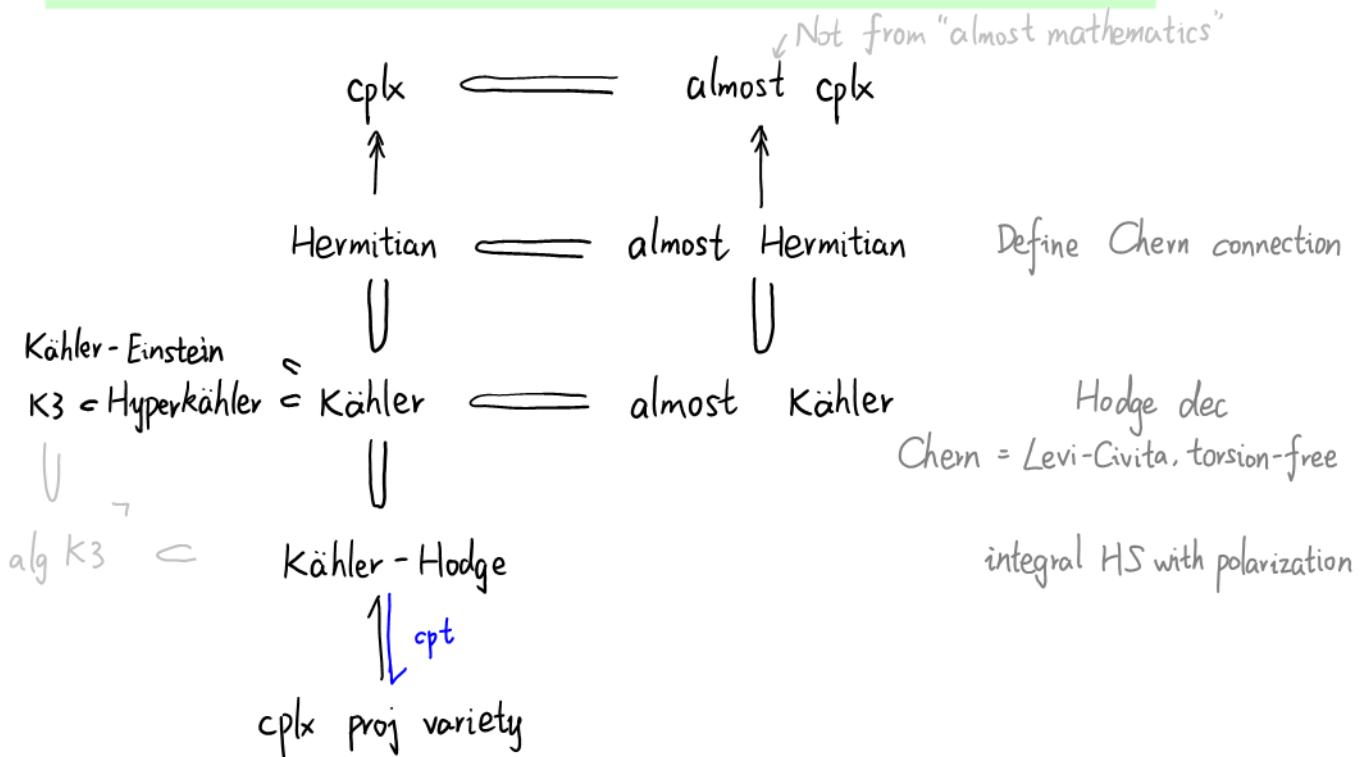


Eine Woche, ein Beispiel

3.17 special complex manifolds

We also take the reference from "Introduction to complex geometry", written by Yalong Shi:
http://maths.nju.edu.cn/~yshi/BICMR_ComplexGeometry.pdf

[Voo2] Voisin, Claire. Hodge Theory and Complex Algebraic Geometry. I. Translated from the French by Leila Schneps. 卷 76. Camb. Stud. Adv. Math. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002.



When can the Kähler form be understood as special characteristic class? In the following discussion there are some partial answers:
<https://mathoverflow.net/questions/197808/line-bundles-over-k%c3%a4hler-hodge-manifolds>
 Question: are these line bundles defined functorial?

cplx proj variety is Kähler Hodge:
<https://mathworld.wolfram.com/KaehlerForm.html>
 "In the special case of a projective algebraic variety, the Kähler form represents an integral cohomology class."

The following equivalent definitions of Kähler metric come from [Voo2, Theorem 3.13]:

Theorem 3.13 The following properties are equivalent:

- (i) The metric h is Kähler. Hermitian mfld + $d\omega = 0$
- (ii) The complex structure endomorphism I is flat for the Levi-Civita connection. This means that it satisfies

$$\nabla(I\chi) = I\nabla\chi, \quad \forall \chi \in A^0(T_{X,\mathbb{R}}).$$

- (iii) The Chern connection and the Levi-Civita connection coincide on T_X , identified with $T_{X,\mathbb{R}}$ via the map \mathfrak{N} .

Some information from Prof. Xu.

$$\text{integrable system} \supset \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Hitchin integrable system} \\ \text{ALE, ALF, ALC, ALH, ...} \\ \text{elliptic K3 surface} \end{array} \right.$$