

Esercit del Mirando:

(1)

ES. H, J p. 137

ES. D, F p. 145

ES. D p. 166

ES. C, D, E p. 111

ES. I p. 193

Mercoledì prossimo: discussione esercit.

X varietà complessa d'dim. n

$T_{\mathbb{C}}^* X$ cotang - complessi fratti

$$\bigwedge^K T_{\mathbb{C}}^* X = \bigoplus_{p+q=k} \left(\bigwedge^p (T^{1,0})^* \otimes \bigwedge^q (T^{0,1})^* \right)$$

$U \subseteq X$ aperto con coord - locali
 t_1, \dots, t_n

$\forall p \in U$ d.t., d.tu base del cotang. loc.

d. $t_1, \dots, d.t_n$ base del cotang. analitici.

Le forme d' hps (p, q) sono le sezioni analitiche

\mathcal{G}^∞ gli \square

e i loro complementi

come

$$\sum_{|I|=p, |J|=q} P_{I,J} dt_i^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dt_i^p \wedge dt_j^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dt_j^q$$

no $A^{p,q}$ fascia delle forme d' Ω
 $\times_{\partial} (p, q)$

$$A^K = \bigoplus_{p+q=K} A^{p,q}$$

Note: $A^{p,q} = 0$ se $p > n$ o $q > n$.

Ese Se $n=1$ abbiamo:

0-forme = funzioni, sono note d' $\Omega^0(0,0)$

1-forme:
 scalari: $f(z) dz$ tipo $(1,0)$
 $g(z) d\bar{z}$ tipo $(0,1)$
 $f, g \in \mathcal{C}^\infty$

2-forme: sono note d' $\Omega^0(1,1)$

$$f(z) dz \wedge d\bar{z}$$

Oss Se $f \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(U)$

Inoltre:

$$df = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial z_i} dz_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}_i} d\bar{z}_i$$

Verificare per esempio!

Definizione: $\Re f :=$ parte $(1,0)$ di df
 $\Im f :=$ parte $(0,1)$ di df

(3)

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \varphi & e^{-dt_i} \varphi(0) \\ \bar{\varphi} & " " " (0,1) \end{cases}$$

in local. basis:

$$\varphi = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t_i} dt_i$$

$$\bar{\varphi} = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \bar{t}_i} d\bar{t}_i.$$

Also other mod., date und
K-funk

$$w = \sum_{\substack{I, J \\ |I| + |J|=k}} f_{I, J} dt_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dt_{i_p} \wedge d\bar{t}_{j_1} \wedge \dots \wedge d\bar{t}_{j_q}$$

n-be:

~~$$dw = \sum_{r=1}^n \sum_{I, J} \left(\frac{\partial f_{I, J}}{\partial z_r} dz_r \wedge dt_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dt_{i_p} \wedge d\bar{t}_{j_1} \wedge \dots \wedge d\bar{t}_{j_q} \right)$$~~

$$\lambda \dots \wedge d\bar{t}_{j_q} + \frac{\partial f_{I, J}}{\partial \bar{z}_r} d\bar{z}_r \wedge dt_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge d\bar{t}_{j_q}$$

Definition, localmente:

$$\partial w = \sum_{r=1}^n \sum_{I, J} \frac{\partial f_{I, J}}{\partial z_r} dz_r \wedge dt_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dt_{i_p} \wedge d\bar{t}_{j_q}$$

$$\bar{\partial} w = \sum_{r=1}^n \sum_{I, J} \frac{\partial f_{I, J}}{\partial \bar{z}_r} d\bar{z}_r \wedge dt_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge d\bar{t}_{j_q}$$

• la definizione non dipende dalla coordinate locali, infatti:

$$w = \sum_{p+q=k} w_{p,q} \quad (\text{w k-form})$$

$$\Rightarrow dw = \sum_{p+q=k} dw_{p,q}$$

$$dw_{p,q} = \underbrace{\partial w_{p,q}}_{\text{tip } (p+1, q)} + \overline{\underbrace{\partial w_{p,q}}_{\text{tip } (p, q+1)}}$$

• $\partial w_{p,q}, \overline{\partial} w_{p,q}$ non dipendono dalle coordinate locali

$$\begin{aligned} \partial w &= \sum_{p+q=k} \partial w_{p,q} && \text{non} \\ && p+q=k & \text{dipendono} \\ \overline{\partial} w &= \sum_{p+q=k} \overline{\partial} w_{p,q} && \text{dalle locali.} \\ && p+q=k & \text{locali.} \end{aligned}$$

• assiamo definire due operazioni
C-essenziali

$$\partial, \overline{\partial}: A_C^k \rightarrow A_C^{k+1}$$

$$f_C: d = \partial + \overline{\partial}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot \partial A^{p,q} &\subset A^{p+1, q} \\ \cdot \overline{\partial} A^{p,q} &\subset A^{p, q+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{\underline{O \rightarrow}} \quad \partial^2 = \bar{\partial}^2 = 0, \quad \partial \bar{\partial} = -\bar{\partial} \partial \quad (5)$$

DIM $d = \partial + \bar{\partial}, \quad d^2 = 0$

$$(\partial + \bar{\partial}) \circ (\partial + \bar{\partial})$$

$$\partial^2 + \bar{\partial} \partial + \bar{\partial} \partial + \bar{\partial}^2$$

Se w è una forma di tipo (p, q) :

$$0 = d^2 w = \underbrace{\partial^2 w}_{\text{tip } (p+2, q)} + \underbrace{\bar{\partial} \partial w}_{\text{tip } (p+1, q+1)} + \underbrace{\bar{\partial}^2 w}_{\text{tip } (p, q+2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial^2 w = 0, \quad \bar{\partial}^2 w = 0, \quad \partial \bar{\partial} w = -\bar{\partial} \partial w$$

\Rightarrow per dimostrare le 3 uguaglianze valgono
in tutte le k -forme.

ES Se $n=1$: le coordinate

$$df = \underbrace{\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} dz}_{\partial f} + \underbrace{\frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}} d\bar{z}}_{\bar{\partial} f}$$

$$\text{Se } w = g(z) dz + h(z) d\bar{z}$$

$$\partial w = \frac{\partial h}{\partial z} dz \wedge d\bar{z}$$

$$\bar{\partial} w = -\frac{\partial g}{\partial \bar{z}} dz \wedge d\bar{z}$$

$$d w = \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial g}{\partial \bar{z}} \right) dz \wedge d\bar{z}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \bar{\partial} f = \bar{\partial} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}} dz \right) = \\ = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z \partial \bar{z}} dz \wedge d\bar{z}$$

$$e \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z \partial \bar{z}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + i \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} - i \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \Delta f$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \bar{v} f = \frac{1}{4} (\Delta f) \cdot dz \wedge d\bar{z}$$

FORME deformē
Def line K-forme is one shape deforma w re X
is one shape deforma d K E X
is one shape deforma stamp

→ Coca Ensuite

$$w = \sum_I f_I \otimes dt_i, \quad a dt_i$$

can f_I allowable.

- A K-forme deneigt zu seepfe d' Npo $(K, 0)$

George

• La k -forma deomorfă este forma $\textcircled{7}$
 a tipului (K, \circ) sau se numește deobicei
 formă primă veit. $K(T^{1,0})^*$ numește
 deomorfă / G^∞ .

Ω_X^P fasciculul de obile p -formelor
 deomorfe

$$\Omega_X^P \subset A^{P,0} \quad (P=0, \dots, n)$$

OSS Se $f \in G^\infty(U)$. Atunci

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z_i} = 0 \quad \forall i=1, \dots, n \quad \text{EJ.} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{f este o} \\ \text{fundamentală} \\ \text{de Cauchy -} \\ \text{Riemann} \end{array}$$

$$\bar{\partial}f = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}_i} d\bar{z}_i = 0$$

come 1-formă.

$\bar{\partial}$ de obicei

nu are același efect ca la X
 și $f \in G^\infty(A)$ nu de:

f este deomorfă $\Leftrightarrow \bar{\partial}f = 0$ come 1-formă
 în A

$$\Rightarrow \Theta(A) = \ker(\bar{\partial}: G^\infty(A) \rightarrow A^{0,1}(A))$$

Poi in generale date
una forma ω di $A^P(\rho, \sigma)$:

$$\text{lo valgono} \quad \omega = \sum_I f_I \text{oltre a noltre}$$

ω è chiuso $\Leftrightarrow f_I$ è chiuso $\forall i$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial f_I}{\partial x_j} = 0 \quad \forall i, j \Leftrightarrow \bar{\omega} \in \overset{\circ}{\Omega} \text{ come forma}$$

$$\text{no. } \mathcal{R}^P = \text{ker} (\bar{\omega}: A^{P,0} \rightarrow A^{P,1}).$$

• Se X è compatta: si può vedere
che non gli spazi reticolari compatti
 $H^q(X, \mathcal{R}_X^P)$

hanno dim. finita e

$$h^{P,q}(X) := \dim \overset{\circ}{\Omega} H^q(X, \mathcal{R}_X^P)$$

(numeri di BODE di X).

E.S. Se $m=1$:

$$h^{0,0}(X) = \dim H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = 1$$

$$h^{1,0}(X) = \dim \underbrace{H^1(X, \mathcal{R}_X^1)}_{\mathcal{R}^1(X)} = g_{\text{top}}$$