## MATH70060 - Complex Manifolds - Exercise Sheet 8

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You *can* choose to hand in written solutions to this exercise sheet in hardcopy in class on 12 Mar 2025 and I will correct them. This is optional and does not count towards your module grade.

8.1. Let  $(X, \omega)$  be a Kähler manifold of complex dimension *n*. Show that

$$\langle \omega^n, \omega^n \rangle \in C^{\infty}(X, \mathbb{C})$$

is constant on X.

- 8.2. Show that  $\omega_{\text{FS}}$  is a Kähler form on  $\mathbb{CP}^n$ .
- 8.3. Let *X* be a complex manifold of complex dimension one. Show that *X* admits a Kähler form.
- 8.4. Let X be a compact complex curve (i.e. compact complex manifold of complex dimension 1), and L be a holomorphic line bundle over X. Let s be a holomorphic section of L that has k simple zeros  $p_1, ..., p_k \in X$ . In this problem, we will prove that  $\int_X c_1(L) = k$ .

Recall that  $c_1(L) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{i}{2\pi}F_\nabla \end{bmatrix}$ , where  $F_\nabla$  is the curvature 2-form of a connection  $\nabla$  on *L*. (For line bundles there is no need to take the trace in the definition of Chern class.)

For each i = 1, ..., k, let  $U_i$  be a small open set containing  $p_i$ , and  $z_i$  be a coordinate on  $U_i$  such that the point  $p_i$  is given by  $z_i = 0$ . Let  $U_0 = X \setminus \{p_1, ..., p_k\}$ . Note that *s* gives a frame of *L* over  $U_0$ ; choose the connection  $\nabla$  with the local formula d+*A* for A = 0 in this frame.

- (a) Given  $i \in \{1, ..., k\}$ , write down the expression for  $\nabla$  in the local frame  $s_i = \frac{1}{z_i} s$  of L over  $U_i \cap U_0$ . Check that  $\nabla$  is not well-defined at  $z_i = 0$ .
- (b) Using smooth cut-off functions (e.g. from a partition of unity), modify the expression for  $\nabla$  near each  $z_i = 0$ , so that the new connection  $\widetilde{\nabla}$  is well-defined everywhere.
- (c) Calculate the curvature F<sub>v</sub> and the integral ∫<sub>X</sub> F<sub>v</sub>.
  Hint: arrange that Θ<sub>v</sub> vanishes outside small annuli around p<sub>i</sub>; use Stokes' theorem.