

3.2.

# Hodge Theory on Kähler Manifolds

Def. 3.2.1

$(X, g) : \text{cpt, hermitian mfd.}$

hermitian product  $(\cdot, \cdot) : \mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{C}}^*(X) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{C}}^*(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

$$(\alpha, \beta) := \int_X g_{\mathbb{C}}(\alpha, \beta) * 1$$

$g_{\mathbb{C}} : g$  の hermitian 延長

Rmk.

◦  $\alpha$  と  $\beta$  の deg が異なれば,  $g(\alpha, \beta) = 0$  より  $(\alpha, \beta) = 0$ .

Prop. 3.2.2

$(X, g) : \text{cpt, hermitian mfd.}$

以下の分解 (す  $(\cdot, \cdot)$  について直交分解) である:

i) degree decomp.  $\mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{C}}^*(X) = \bigoplus_k \mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{C}}^k(X)$

ii) bidegree decomp.  $\mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{C}}^k(X) = \bigoplus_{p+q=k} \mathcal{A}^{p,q}(X)$

iii) Lefschetz decomp.  $= \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} L^i P_{\mathbb{C}}^{k-2i}(X)$

prf.

i) by def. (上の Rmk.)

ii) 各点  $x$

**Lemma 1.2.24** Let  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{\mathbb{C}}, \wedge$ , and  $*$  be as above. Then

i) The decomposition  $\bigwedge^k V_{\mathbb{C}}^* = \bigoplus \bigwedge^{p,q} V^*$  is orthogonal with respect to  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{\mathbb{C}}$ .

iii) 各点  $x$

**Proposition 1.2.30** Let  $(V, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, I)$  be an euclidian vector space of dimension  $2n$  with a compatible almost complex structure and let  $L$  and  $\Lambda$  be the associated Lefschetz operators.

i) There exists a direct sum decomposition of the form:

$$\bigwedge^k V^* = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} L^i (P^{k-2i}). \quad (1.9)$$

This is the Lefschetz decomposition. Moreover, (1.9) is orthogonal with respect to  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ .

□

Lem. 3.2.3

$(X, g) : \text{cpt, hermitian mfd.}$

$$(\cdot, \cdot) \text{ について } \begin{array}{ccc} \partial & \longleftrightarrow & \partial^* \\ & \text{adj.} & \\ \bar{\partial} & \longleftrightarrow & \bar{\partial}^* \end{array}$$

Prf.:  $\alpha \in \mathcal{A}^{p-1, q}(X)$ ,  $\beta \in \mathcal{A}^{p, q}(X)$   $\partial \xleftrightarrow{\text{adj.}} \partial^*$  のことを示す.

$$\begin{aligned} (\partial\alpha, \beta) &\stackrel{(\text{def of } (\cdot, \cdot))}{=} \int_X g_C(\partial\alpha, \beta) * 1 \\ &\stackrel{(\text{def of } *)}{=} \int_X \partial\alpha \wedge * \bar{\beta} \\ &\stackrel{(\text{微分})}{=} \underbrace{\int_X \partial(\alpha \wedge * \bar{\beta})}_{\deg = (n-1, n)} - (-1)^{p+q-1} \underbrace{\int_X \alpha \wedge \partial(*\bar{\beta})}_{* \text{ は } \parallel \text{ upto sgn } \text{ まで自己対応.}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\stackrel{(\text{def of } \partial)}{\parallel} \underbrace{d(\alpha \wedge * \bar{\beta})}_{\substack{X: \text{cpt 上} \\ 0}} \parallel \text{ Stokes} \\ &0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &(\text{sgn}) \int_X \alpha \wedge ** \partial(*\bar{\beta}) \\ &\parallel (\text{def of } *) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &(\text{sgn}) \int_X g_C(\alpha, \overline{* \partial * \bar{\beta}}) * 1 \\ &* \text{ は実 } \parallel \bar{\partial} \alpha = \overline{\partial \alpha} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &(\text{sgn}) \int_X g_C(\alpha, * \bar{\partial} * \beta) * 1 \\ &\parallel (\text{def of } \bar{\partial}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &(\text{sgn}) \int_X g_C(\alpha, -\partial * \beta) * 1 \\ &\parallel (\text{def of } (\cdot, \cdot)) \end{aligned}$$

$$(\text{sgn}) (\alpha, \partial * \beta)$$

符号は計算すると 1 に なる.

□

Def. A.0.11  $(M, g) : \text{cpt, ori. Riemannian mfd.}$

$$\mathcal{H}^k(M, g) := \{ \alpha \in \mathcal{A}^k(M) \mid \Delta \alpha = 0 \}$$

省き子 : 調和  $k$ -形式 の空間  $\subseteq \mathcal{A}^k(M)$

Rmk.  $\mathcal{H}^{p,q}(X, g) := \{ \alpha \in \mathcal{A}^{p,q}(X) \mid \Delta \alpha = 0 \}$

: 調和  $(p, q)$ -形式 の空間

と定義するとは  $\mathcal{H}^k$  であるが、一般には

$$\mathcal{A}_c^k(X) = \bigoplus_{p+q=k} \mathcal{A}^{p,q}(X)$$

つまり、 $\alpha$  が 調和形式 としても  
各 bidegree 成分が  
調和形式とは限らない。

☆  $\mathcal{H}^k(X)_c \supsetneq \bigoplus_{p+q=k} \mathcal{H}^{p,q}(X) : \text{直和分解を引き継がない.}$

→ “ $\bar{\partial}$  ( $\partial$ ) に関する調和形式” を考えるとは直和分解 ☆ $\bar{\partial}$  ☆ $\partial$  を持つ。

すなわち Kähler な  $\bar{\partial}$  Kähler idty. かつ ☆ が等号で成立する。

Def. 3.2.4  $(X, g) : \text{cpt, hermitian mfd.}$

$$\mathcal{H}_{\bar{\partial}}^k(X, g) := \{ \alpha \in \mathcal{A}_c^k(X) \mid \Delta_{\bar{\partial}} \alpha = 0 \}$$

$$\mathcal{H}_{\bar{\partial}}^{p,q}(X, g) := \{ \alpha \in \mathcal{A}^{p,q}(X) \mid \Delta_{\bar{\partial}} \alpha = 0 \}$$

:  $\bar{\partial}$ -調和形式 の空間

$$\mathcal{H}_{\partial}^k(X, g) := \{ \alpha \in \mathcal{A}_c^k(X) \mid \Delta_{\partial} \alpha = 0 \}$$

$$\mathcal{H}_{\partial}^{p,q}(X, g) := \{ \alpha \in \mathcal{A}^{p,q}(X) \mid \Delta_{\partial} \alpha = 0 \}$$

:  $\partial$ -調和形式 の空間

Lem. 3.2.5

$(X, g) : \text{cpt, hermitian mfd.}$

$$\Delta_{\bar{\partial}} \alpha = 0 \iff \bar{\partial} \alpha = \bar{\partial}^* \alpha = 0$$

$$\Delta_{\partial} \alpha = 0 \iff \partial \alpha = \partial^* \alpha = 0$$

prf.  $(\Delta_{\bar{\partial}} \alpha, \alpha)$

$\Delta_{\bar{\partial}} \in (,)$  の def.

$$= \int_X g_c(\bar{\partial}^* \bar{\partial} \alpha + \bar{\partial} \bar{\partial}^* \alpha, \alpha) * 1$$

双線形

$$= \int_X g_c(\bar{\partial}^* \bar{\partial} \alpha, \alpha) * 1 + \int_X g_c(\bar{\partial} \bar{\partial}^* \alpha, \alpha) * 1$$

随伴

$$= \int_X g_c(\bar{\partial} \alpha, \bar{\partial} \alpha) * 1 + \int_X g_c(\bar{\partial}^* \alpha, \bar{\partial}^* \alpha) * 1 = \|\bar{\partial}^* \alpha\|^2 + \|\bar{\partial} \alpha\|^2$$

□

Prop. 3.2.6

$(X, g) : \text{hermitian mfd.}$

$$i) \mathcal{H}_{\bar{\partial}}^k(X, g) = \bigoplus_{p+q=k} \mathcal{H}_{\bar{\partial}}^{p,q}(X, g) \quad \star_{\bar{\partial}}$$

$$\mathcal{H}_{\partial}^k(X, g) = \bigoplus_{p+q=k} \mathcal{H}_{\partial}^{p,q}(X, g) \quad \star_{\partial}$$

ii)  $(X, g)$  が Kähler ならば、3式は一致する。

$$\mathcal{H}^k(X, g)_c = \bigoplus_{p+q=k} \mathcal{H}^{p,q}(X, g) \quad \star$$

prf. i) :  $\bar{\partial}$ -調和形式  $\alpha = \sum \alpha^{p,q} \in \mathcal{A}^{p,q}$  に対し、

$$0 = \Delta_{\bar{\partial}} \alpha = \sum_{\alpha^{p,q} \in \mathcal{A}^{p,q}} \Delta_{\bar{\partial}} \alpha^{p,q} \quad \text{より 各々 } \Delta_{\bar{\partial}} \alpha^{p,q} = 0.$$

ii) Kähler ならば  $\frac{1}{2} \Delta = \Delta_{\bar{\partial}} = \Delta_{\partial}$  (Kähler identity)

□

Rmk. 3.2.7.

Hodge \* と  $\Delta$  は可換.

$(X, g)$

i)  $*$  :  $\mathcal{H}^k(X, g)_{\mathbb{C}} \cong \mathcal{H}^{2n-k}(X, g)_{\mathbb{C}}$  Riemannian mfd.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}^{p,q}(X, g) &\cong \mathcal{H}^{n-q, n-p}(X, g) \\ \mathcal{A}^{p,q}(X) &\cong \mathcal{A}^{n-q, n-p}(X) \\ \mathcal{H}_{\bar{\partial}}^{p,q}(X, g) &\cong \mathcal{H}_{\bar{\partial}}^{n-q, n-p}(X, g) \end{aligned} \right\} \text{hermitian mfd.}$$

Kähler ならば自己同型.

共役:  $\mathcal{H}_{\bar{\partial}}^{p,q}(X, g) \cong \mathcal{H}_{\bar{\partial}}^{q,p}(X, g)$

ii)  $(X, g)$  : cpt, conn. hermitian mfd.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}_{\bar{\partial}}^{p,q}(X, g) \times \mathcal{H}_{\bar{\partial}}^{n-p, n-q}(X, g) &\longrightarrow \mathbb{C} \\ \alpha, \beta &\longmapsto \int_X \alpha \wedge \beta \quad \text{是非退化.} \\ \odot \quad \alpha, * \bar{\alpha} &\longmapsto \|\alpha\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

$\leadsto \mathcal{H}_{\bar{\partial}}^{p,q}(X, g) \underset{SD}{\cong} \mathcal{H}_{\bar{\partial}}^{n-p, n-q}(X, g)^{\vee}$  : 調和形式の Serre duality.

iii)  $(X, g)$  : Kähler mfd,  $\dim = n$ .

$L^{n-k} : \mathcal{H}^{p, k-p}(X, g) \cong \mathcal{H}^{n+p-k, n-p}(X, g)$

$\odot$  Kähler identity より  $L, \Lambda$  は  $\Delta$  と交換するから harmonic 上にも全単射を誘導する.

Hard Lefschetz

$\longrightarrow$  柏原予想  
D-module

Thm. 3.2.8  
(Hodge 分解)

$(X, g)$ : cpt, hermitian mfd.

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{A}^{p,q}(X) &\cong \partial \mathcal{A}^{p-1,q}(X) \oplus \mathcal{H}_{\bar{\partial}}^{p,q}(X, g) \oplus \partial^* \mathcal{A}^{p+1,q}(X) \\ &\cong \bar{\partial} \mathcal{A}^{p,q-1}(X) \oplus \mathcal{H}_{\bar{\partial}}^{p,q}(X, g) \oplus \bar{\partial}^* \mathcal{A}^{p,q+1}(X)\end{aligned}$$

という2つの自然な直交分解が存在する.

第2因子は有限次元であり, Kähler なら一致する.

Cor. 3.2.9

$(X, g)$ : cpt, hermitian mfd.

$\mathcal{H}_{\bar{\partial}}^{p,q}(X, g) \longrightarrow H^{p,q}(X)$ : 自然な射影は同型.

$\psi$   
 $\alpha$  は  $\bar{\partial}$ -閉形式  $\psi$   $[\alpha]$ : Dolbeault コホモロジー類を定める.

prf.  $\alpha \in \text{Ker}(\bar{\partial}: \mathcal{A}^{p,q}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}^{p,q+1}(X))$  を取り, Hodge 分解で

$$\alpha = \bar{\partial}\beta + \gamma + \bar{\partial}^*\delta \quad \text{と} \quad \alpha \in \text{Ker}(\bar{\partial})$$

$$0 = \bar{\partial}\alpha = \bar{\partial}^2\beta + \bar{\partial}\gamma + \bar{\partial}\bar{\partial}^*\delta \quad \text{だから}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \parallel & \parallel & \\ 0 & 0 & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \\ \bar{\partial}^2=0 & \text{Lem 3.2.5} & \end{array} \quad 0 = (\bar{\partial}\bar{\partial}^*\delta, \delta) = \|\bar{\partial}^*\delta\|^2 \text{ より}$$

$$\bar{\partial}^*\delta = 0.$$

$$\leadsto \alpha = \bar{\partial}\beta + \gamma. \quad \gamma \neq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Ker}(\bar{\partial}: \mathcal{A}^{p,q}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}^{p,q+1}(X)) \\ = \bar{\partial}\mathcal{A}^{p,q-1}(X) \oplus \mathcal{H}_{\bar{\partial}}^{p,q}(X, g).\end{aligned}$$

$$H^{p,q}(X) = \text{Ker}(\bar{\partial}) / \text{Im}(\bar{\partial}) = \mathcal{H}_{\bar{\partial}}^{p,q}(X, g). \quad \square$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \mathcal{H}^k \xleftarrow[\sim \text{鏡映}]{\text{Hodge-}*} \mathcal{H}^{2n-k} \\
 \cap \qquad \qquad \qquad \cap \\
 \dots \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{C}}^{p,q} \xrightarrow{d} \mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{C}}^{p,q+1} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{C}}^n \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{C}}^{2n-(p+q)} \rightarrow \dots
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{c} \bar{\partial}^* \\ \nearrow \\ \mathcal{A}^{p,q} \end{array} \xleftarrow[\bar{\partial}]{\bar{\partial}^*} \mathcal{A}^{p,q+1} \\
 \begin{array}{c} \bar{\partial} \\ \nearrow \\ \mathcal{A}^{p,q-1} \end{array} \xleftarrow[\bar{\partial}^*]{\bar{\partial}} \mathcal{A}^{p,q} \xleftarrow[\bar{\partial}]{\bar{\partial}^*} \mathcal{A}^{p+1,q} \\
 \text{Hodge-}* \quad \sim \quad \text{鏡映} \\
 \mathcal{A}^{n-q,n-p}
 \end{array}$$

コホモロジー  $\rightarrow H^{p,q}$

$\hookrightarrow \bar{\partial}$ -Hodge 分解

$$\begin{array}{c}
 0 \xleftarrow{\bar{\partial}^*} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Im } \bar{\partial}^* \\ \oplus \\ \mathcal{H}_{\bar{\partial}}^{p+1,q} \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\bar{\partial}^*} (\mathcal{H}_{\bar{\partial}}^{n-p,n-q})^{\vee} \\
 0 \xleftarrow{\bar{\partial}^*} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Im } \bar{\partial}^* \\ \oplus \\ \mathcal{H}_{\bar{\partial}}^{p,q} \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\bar{\partial}^*} \text{Im } \bar{\partial} \xrightarrow{\bar{\partial}} 0 \\
 \text{Im } \bar{\partial}^* \xleftarrow{\bar{\partial}^*} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \oplus \\ \mathcal{H}_{\bar{\partial}}^{p+1,q} \\ \oplus \\ \text{Im } \bar{\partial} \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\bar{\partial}^*} \text{Im } \bar{\partial} \xrightarrow{\bar{\partial}} 0 \\
 \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{H}_{\bar{\partial}}^{p+1,q} \\ \oplus \\ \text{Im } \bar{\partial} \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\bar{\partial}} 0 \\
 \text{共役} \\
 \mathcal{H}_{\bar{\partial}}^{q,p} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_{\bar{\partial}}^{p,q}
 \end{array}$$

$\mathcal{H}_{\bar{\partial}}^{n-q,n-p}$

$\downarrow$  以下 Kähler の場合



## Cor. 3.2.10

### Cor. 3.2.10 ( $\partial\bar{\partial}$ -lemma)

$$X : \text{cpt, Kähler mfd.}$$
$$\alpha: d\text{-関数}(p, q)\text{形式について. TFAE}$$

i)  $\alpha$ :  $d$ -完全 i.e.  $\exists \beta, \alpha = d\beta$

ii)  $\alpha : \partial$  - 完全  $\partial\beta$

iii)  $\alpha: \bar{\partial}$ -完全  $\bar{\partial}\beta$

iv)  $\alpha : \partial\bar{\partial}$ -完全  $\partial\bar{\partial}\beta$

prf. さらにもうひとつ同値な条件を加える.

v)  $\alpha \in \mathcal{H}^{p,q}(X, g)$  は直交する ( $\forall$  Kähler 計量  $g$  on  $X$ )

$\int_0$  Hodge 分解  $\nabla$   $\text{Im } \partial, \text{Im } \bar{\partial}$  は  $\mathcal{H}^{p,q}$  に直交する.  $\leadsto$  i)  $\sim$  iv)  
 $d = \partial + \bar{\partial}$   $\nabla$   $\text{Im } d$  も直交する.  $\Downarrow$  v)

•  $\partial\bar{\partial} = d\bar{\partial} = -\bar{\partial}\partial$   $\neq$  "iv)  $\Rightarrow$  i) ~ iii). ets: v)  $\Rightarrow$  iv)

•  $\alpha: d$ -関( $p, q$ )形式 或  $v) \mathcal{H}^{p, q}$  に直交する とする.

$\sim \rightarrow \partial\text{-開}, \bar{\partial}\text{-開}.$

$\int \cdot \partial$  is called the Hodge Laplacian.  $\Delta = \partial \bar{\partial} + \bar{\partial} \partial$ .  $\text{Ker}(\partial) = \mathcal{A}^{p,0}(X) \oplus \mathcal{H}^{p,0}(X, g)$   
 for  $\alpha = \partial \gamma$  and  $\bar{\partial} \gamma = 0$ .

•  $\bar{\partial}$  は次の Hodge 分解  $\gamma = \bar{\partial}\beta + \beta'' + \bar{\partial}^*\beta'$  ( $\beta''$ : 調和) と可たす.

$$\alpha = \partial \bar{\partial} \beta + \partial \bar{\partial}^* \beta'$$

$$0 = \bar{\partial}\alpha = \bar{\partial}\bar{\partial}\bar{\partial}\beta + \bar{\partial}\bar{\partial}\bar{\partial}^*\beta', \quad \text{cf. 3.1.12 iii)}$$

$$\bar{\partial}\partial = \partial\bar{\partial} \parallel \begin{matrix} 11 \\ 0 \end{matrix} - \bar{\partial}\partial^*\partial\beta', \quad \partial\partial^* + \partial^*\partial = 0$$

$$(\overline{\partial} \overline{\partial}^* \partial \beta', \partial \beta') = \|\overline{\partial}^* \partial \beta'\|^2 \quad \text{r) } 0 = \overline{\partial}^* \partial \beta' = -\partial \overline{\partial}^* \beta'. \quad \square$$

Cor. 3.2.12

$(X, g) : \text{cpt, Kähler mfd.}$

$$H^k(X, \mathbb{C}) = \bigoplus_{p+q=k} H^{p,q}(X) \quad \text{この分解があり、これは Kähler 構造によらない}$$

$$\overline{H^{p,q}(X)} = H^{q,p}(X) \quad \text{Serre duality により}$$

$$H^{p,q}(X) = H^{n-p, n-q}(X)^\vee$$

prf... Kähler 構造によらない = 2 例外は  $H^k(\mathbb{C}) = \mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{C}}^k$  から全 2 通り.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathcal{H}^k(X, g) & \longleftrightarrow & \mathcal{H}^{p,q}(X, g) & \ni & \alpha \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & \searrow & \\ H^k(X, \mathbb{C}) & & [\alpha] \in H^{p,q}(X) & \longleftarrow & \text{Ker } \bar{\partial} \longleftrightarrow \text{Im } \bar{\partial} \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow & \nearrow & \psi \\ \mathcal{H}^k(X, g') & \longleftrightarrow & \mathcal{H}^{p,q}(X, g') & \ni & \alpha' = \alpha + \bar{\partial} \gamma \end{array}$$

外微分に關する Hodge 分解  $(\otimes \mathbb{C})$  を考える.

**Theorem A.0.16 (Hodge decomposition)** Let  $(M, g)$  be a compact oriented Riemannian manifold. Then, with respect to the scalar product  $(\cdot, \cdot)$ , there exists an orthogonal sum decomposition with respect to the scalar product  $(\cdot, \cdot)$ :

$$\mathcal{A}^k(M) = d(\mathcal{A}^{k-1}(M)) \oplus \mathcal{H}^k(M, g) \oplus d^*(\mathcal{A}^{k+1}(M)).$$

$\beta$ : 調和形式

- $\bar{\partial} \gamma$  は  $\mathcal{H}^k(X, g)$  に直交する.  $\therefore (\bar{\partial} \gamma, \beta) = (\gamma, \bar{\partial}^* \beta) = 0$
- $\bar{\partial} \gamma$  は  $d^*(\mathcal{A}^{k+1}(x))$  に直交する.  $\therefore d \bar{\partial} \gamma = d(\alpha' - \alpha) = 0$  により  $(\bar{\partial} \gamma, d^* \beta) = (d \bar{\partial} \gamma, \beta) = 0$ .

$\leadsto \bar{\partial} \gamma \in d(\mathcal{A}^{k+1}(x))$  となる.  $H^k(X, \mathbb{C})$  により.

□

Def. 3.2.14

$X$  : cpt, Kähler mfd.

◦  $X$  の Kähler 構造  $\omega$  が定めるコホモロジー類  $[\omega] \in H^{1,1}(X)$

$\in X$  の Kähler 類 とよぶ.

◦  $\mathcal{K}_X = \{X \text{ の Kähler 類} \} \subseteq H^{1,1}(X) \cap H^2(X, \mathbb{R})$

$\in X$  の Kähler 錐 とよぶ.

$\mathcal{K}_X$  は 実際 に 凸 錐 を 成 す (Ex. 3.2.12)