

## Lecture 15

Homework problem number 2.  $X$  a complex manifold. We know we have the splitting

$$\Omega^r(X) = \bigoplus_{p+q=r} \Omega^{p,q}(X) \quad d = \partial + \bar{\partial}$$

We get the Dolbeault complex  $\Omega^{0,0}(X) \xrightarrow{\bar{\partial}} \Omega^{0,1}(X) \xrightarrow{\bar{\partial}} \dots$  and for every  $p$  we get a generalized Dolbeault complex

$$\Omega^{p,0}(X) \xrightarrow{\bar{\partial}} \Omega^{p,1}(X) \xrightarrow{\bar{\partial}} \Omega^{p,2}(X) \xrightarrow{\bar{\partial}} \dots$$

this is the  $p$ -Dolbeault complex. Take  $\ker \bar{\partial} : \Omega^{0,0}(X) \rightarrow \Omega^{0,1}(X)$  this is  $\mathcal{O}(X)$  and in general  $\ker \bar{\partial} : \Omega^{p,0}(X) \rightarrow \Omega^{p,1}(X)$ . Call this  $\mathcal{A}^p(X)$ . For  $\mu \in \mathcal{A}^p(X)$  pick a coordinate patch  $(U, z_1, \dots, z_n)$  then

$$\mu = \sum f_I(z) dz_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dz_{i_p}$$

and  $\bar{\partial}\mu = 0$  implies that  $\bar{\partial}f_I = 0$ , so  $f_I \in \mathcal{O}(U)$ . These  $\mathcal{A}^p$  are called the holomorphic de Rham complex.

More general, take  $U$  open in  $X$ . Then  $\mathcal{A}^p(X)$  defines a sheaf  $\mathcal{A}^p$  on  $X$ .

**Exercise** Let  $U = \{U_i, i \in I\}$  be a cover of  $X$  by pseudoconvex open sets. Show that the Čech cohomology group  $H^q(U, \mathcal{A}^p)$  coincide with the cohomology groups of

$$\Omega^{p,0}(X) \xrightarrow{\bar{\partial}} \Omega^{p,1}(X) \xrightarrow{\bar{\partial}} \Omega^{p,2}(X) \xrightarrow{\bar{\partial}} \dots$$

We did the special case  $p = 0$ , i.e. we showed  $H^q(U, \mathcal{O}) \cong$  the Dolbeault complex.

The idea is to reduce this to the following exercise in diagram chasing. Let  $C = \bigoplus C^{i,j}$  be a bigraded vector space with commuting coboundary operators  $\delta : C^{i,j} \rightarrow C^{i+1,j}$  and  $d : C^{i,j} \rightarrow C^{i,j+1}$ .

Let  $V_i = \ker d_i : C^{i,0} \rightarrow C^{i,1}$ . Note that since  $d\delta = \delta d$  that  $\delta V_i \subset V_{i+1}$ . Also let  $W = \ker \delta_i : C^{0,i} \rightarrow C^{1,i}$  and  $dW_i \subset W_{i+1}$ .

**Theorem.** Suppose that the sequence

$$C^{0,i} \xrightarrow{\delta} C^{1,i} \xrightarrow{\delta} C^{2,i} \xrightarrow{\delta} \dots$$

and the sequence

$$C^{i,0} \xrightarrow{d} C^{i,1} \xrightarrow{d} C^{i,2} \xrightarrow{d} \dots$$

are exact for all  $i$ . Prove that the cohomology groups of

$$0 \longrightarrow V_0 \xrightarrow{\delta} V_1 \xrightarrow{\delta} V_2 \xrightarrow{\delta} \dots$$

and

$$0 \longrightarrow W_0 \xrightarrow{d} W_1 \xrightarrow{d} W_2 \xrightarrow{d} \dots$$

are isomorphic.