Twistors,

Hyper-Kähler Manifolds, &

Complex Moduli

Claude LeBrun Stony Brook University

Canadian Mathematical Society Winter Meeting, Toronto, Ontario December 3, 2022



Key references:

Twistors, Hyper-Kähler Manifolds, and Complex Moduli,

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Twistors, Hyper-Kähler Manifolds, and Complex Moduli,

Special Metrics and Groups Actions in Geometry, Springer INdAM series, vol. 23, 2017.



And

Topology versus Chern Numbers for Complex 3-Folds,

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Pacific Journal of Mathematics 191 (1999) 123–131.

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$$\mathcal{A} \subset H^1(Y, \mathcal{O}(T_{J_0}^{1,0}Y)).$$

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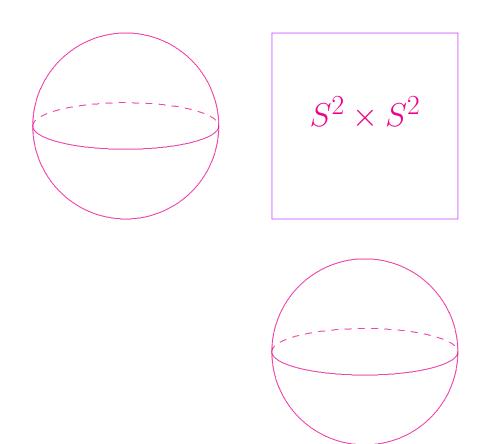
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"even" Hirzebruch surfaces

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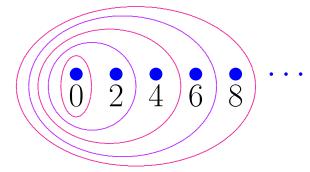
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Main Problem:

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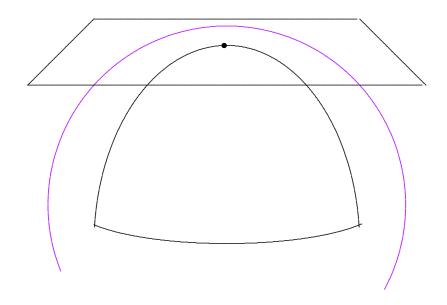
In general, the answer is No!

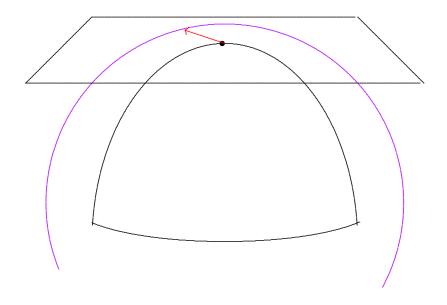
Our route to this conclusion:

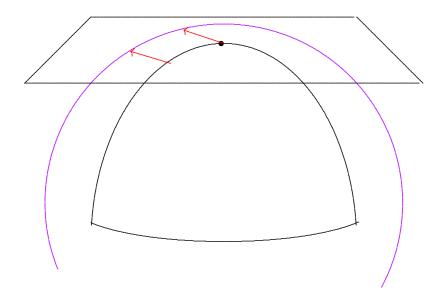
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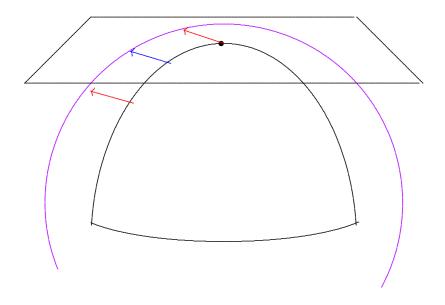
Theory of Riemannian Holonomy

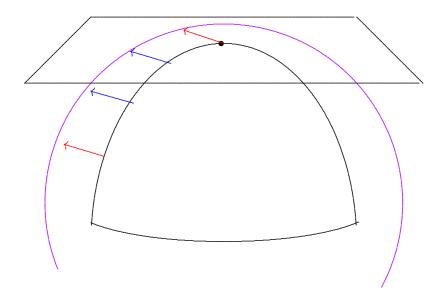
Recall...

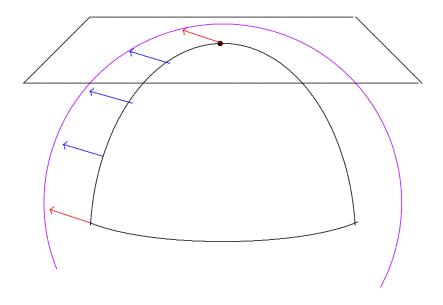


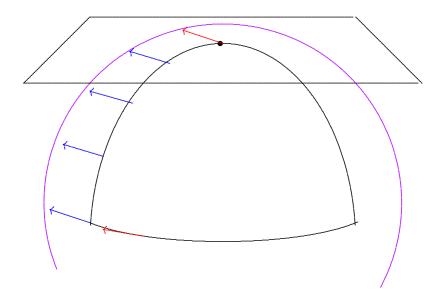


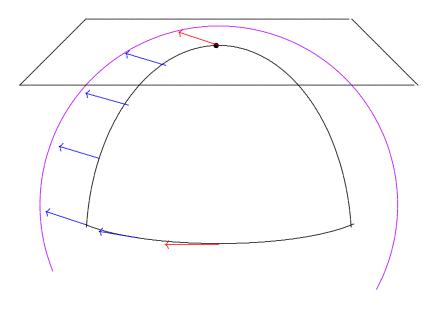


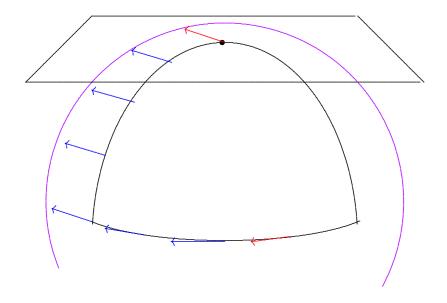


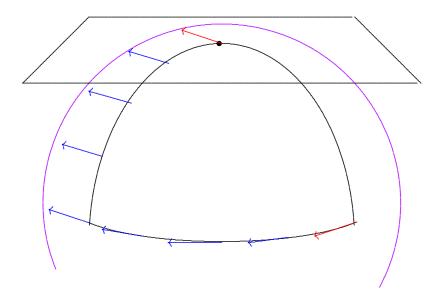


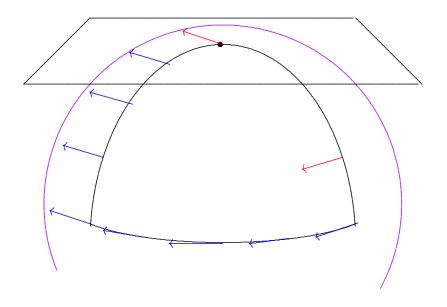


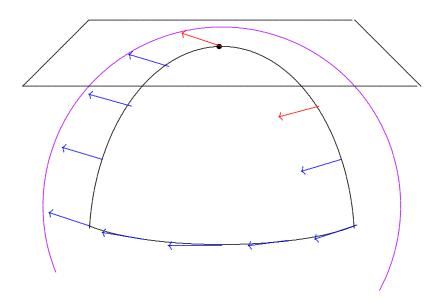


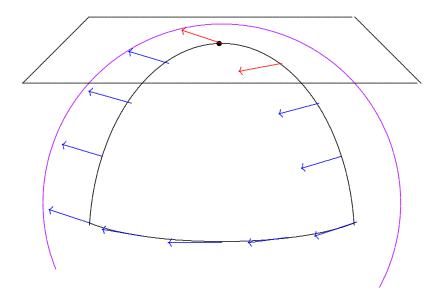


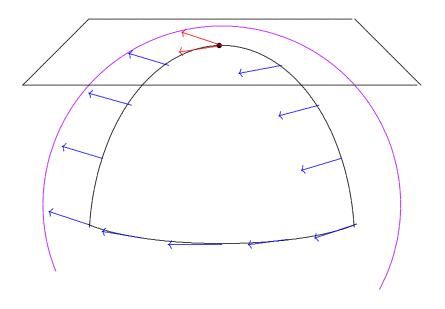


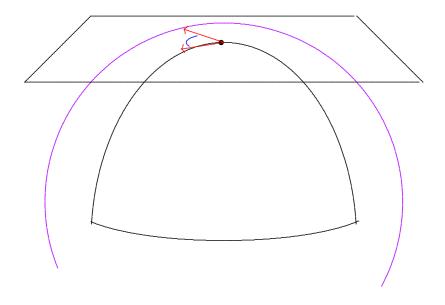




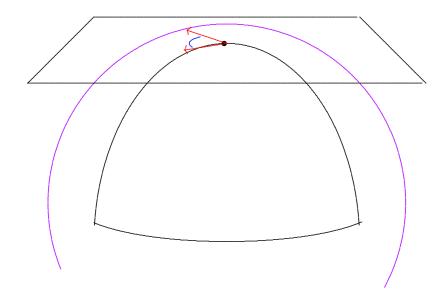






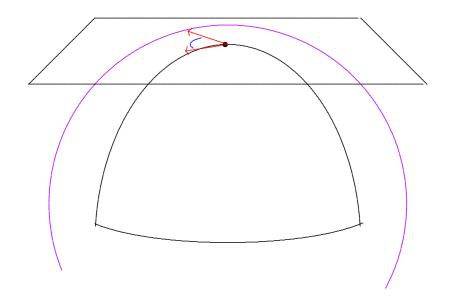


 (M^n, g) : holonomy $\subset \mathbf{O}(n)$



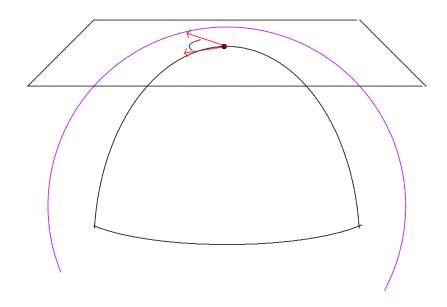
Kähler metrics:

 (M^{2m}, g) : holonomy



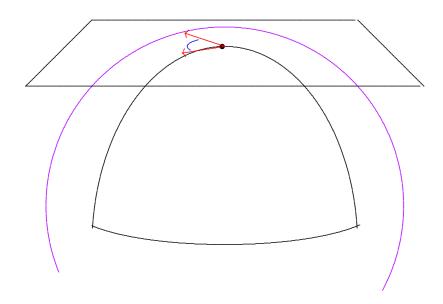
Kähler metrics:

 (M^{2m}, g) Kähler \iff holonomy $\subset \mathbf{U}(m)$



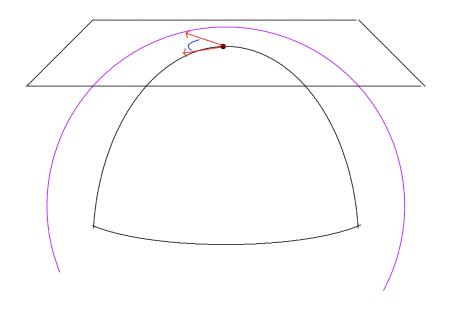
Kähler metrics:

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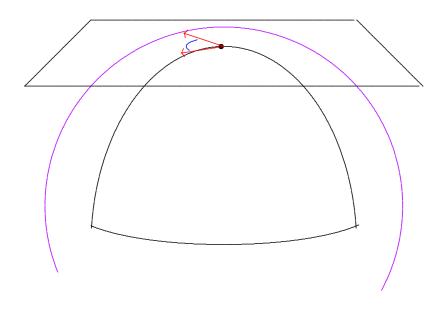


 $\mathbf{U}(m) := \mathbf{O}(2m) \cap \mathbf{GL}(m, \mathbb{C})$

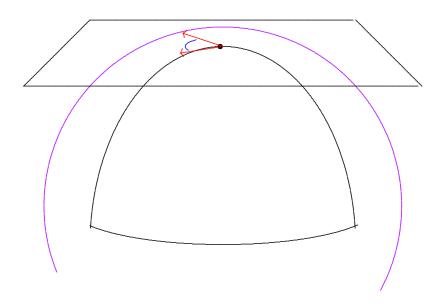
 (M^{2m}, g) : holonomy



 (M^{2m}, g) : Ricci-flat Kähler \longleftarrow holonomy $\subset \mathbf{SU}(m)$

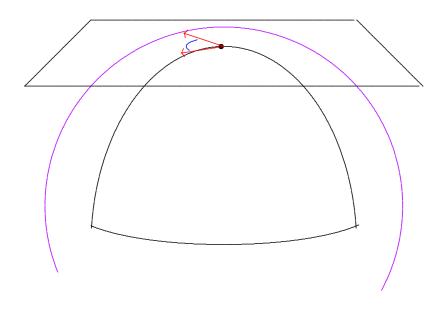


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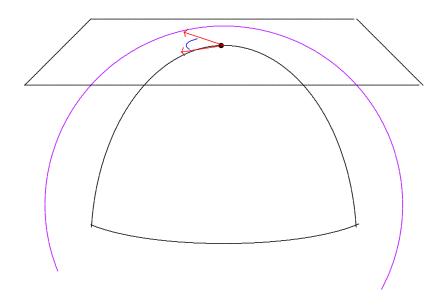


$$\mathbf{SU}(m) \subset \mathbf{U}(m) : \{A \mid \det A = 1\}$$

 (M^{2m}, g) : Ricci-flat Kähler \longleftarrow holonomy $\subset \mathbf{SU}(m)$



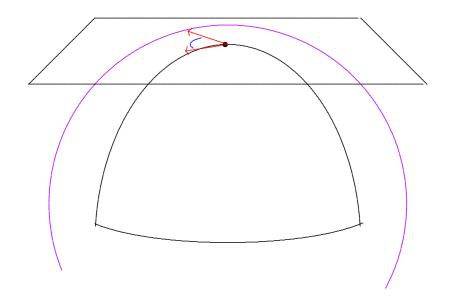
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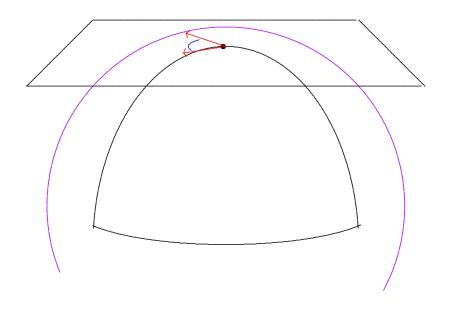
if M is simply connected.

Calabi-Yau metrics:

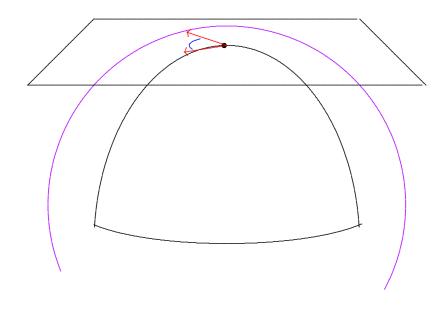
 (M^{2m}, g) : Calabi-Yau \iff holonomy $\subset \mathbf{SU}(m)$



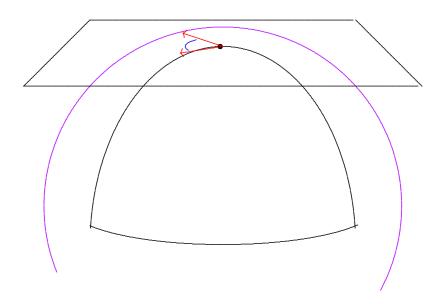
 (M^{4k}, g) holonomy



 (\mathbf{M}^{4k}, g) hyper-Kähler \iff holonomy $\subset \mathbf{Sp}(k)$

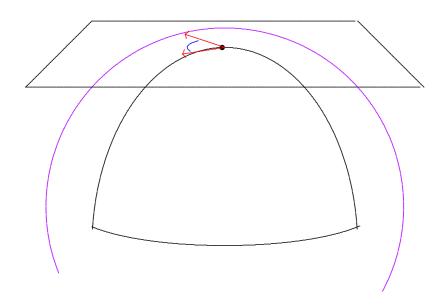


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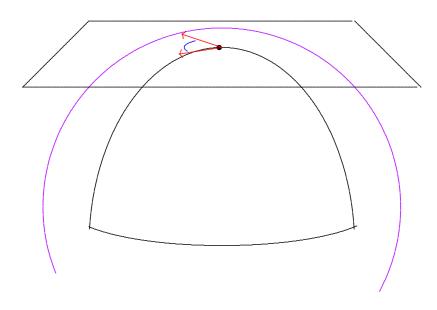
 $\mathbf{Sp}(k) := \mathbf{O}(4k) \cap \mathbf{GL}(\ell, \mathbb{H})$

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 $\mathbf{Sp}(k) \subset \mathbf{SU}(2k)$

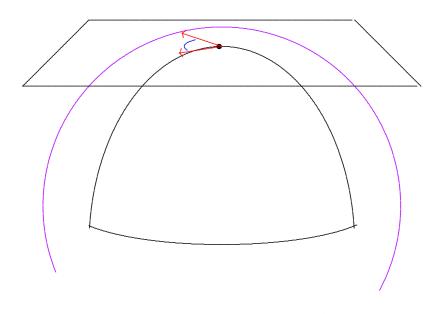
 (M^{4k}, g) hyper-Kähler \iff holonomy $\subset \mathbf{Sp}(k)$



$$\mathbf{Sp}(k) \subset \mathbf{SU}(2k)$$

in many ways!

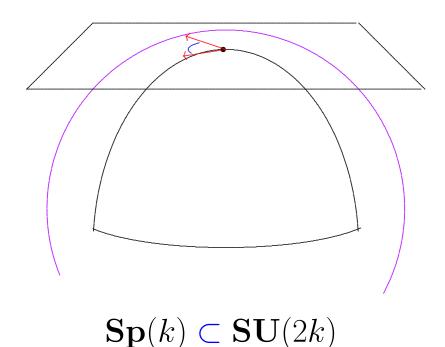
 (M^{4k}, g) hyper-Kähler \iff holonomy $\subset \mathbf{Sp}(k)$



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in many ways! (For example, permute i, j, k...)

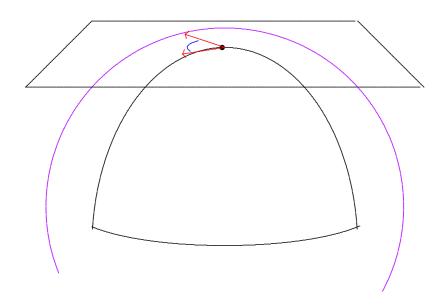
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Ricci-flat and Kähler,

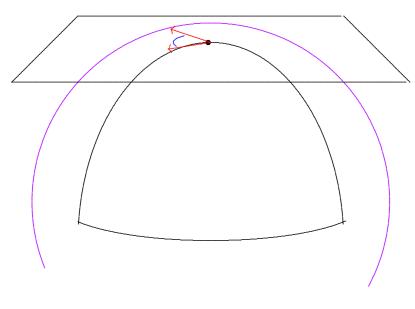
for many different complex structures!

 (M^{4k}, g) hyper-Kähler \iff holonomy $\subset \mathbf{Sp}(k)$



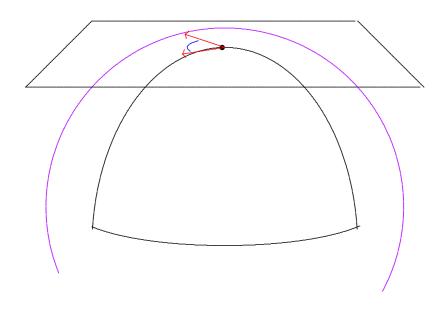
 $\mathbf{Sp}(k) \subset \mathbf{SU}(2k)$

 (M^4, g) hyper-Kähler \iff holonomy $\subset \mathbf{Sp}(1)$



$$\mathbf{Sp}(1) = \mathbf{SU}(2)$$

 (M^4, g) hyper-Kähler \iff holonomy $\subset \mathbf{Sp}(1)$

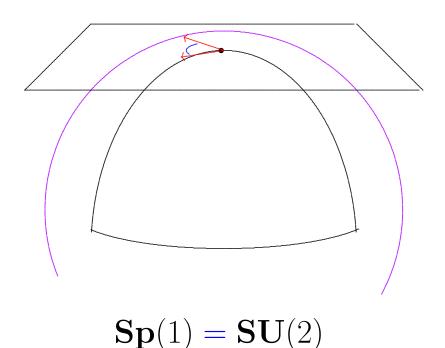


$$\mathbf{Sp}(1) = \mathbf{SU}(2)$$

For (M^4, g) :

hyper-Kähler ← Calabi-Yau.

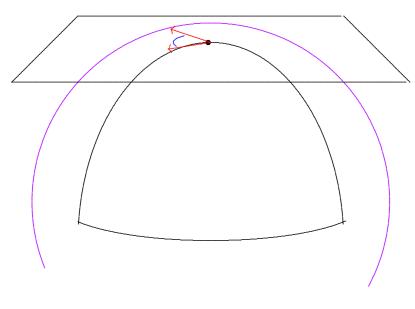
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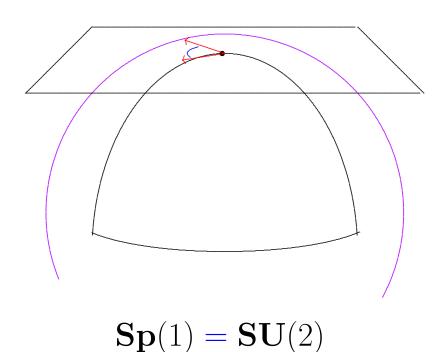
hyper-Kähler ← Ricci-flat Kähler.

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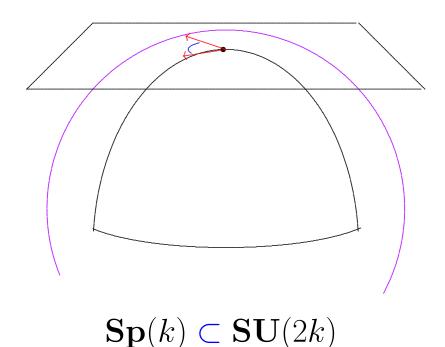
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Ricci-flat and Kähler,

for many different complex structures!

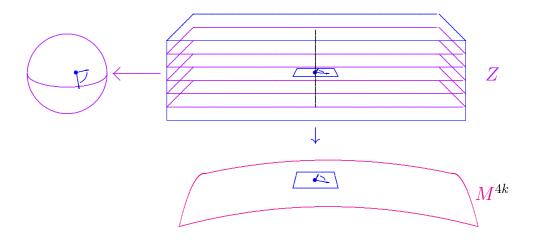
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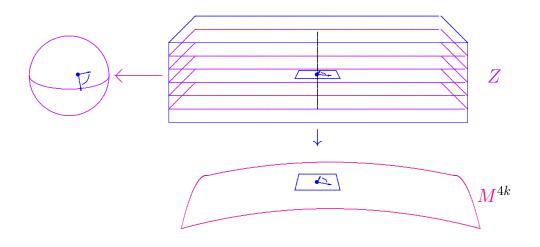
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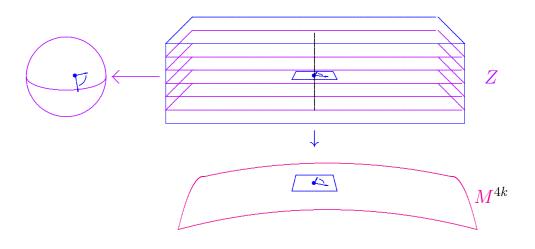
All these complex structures can be repackaged

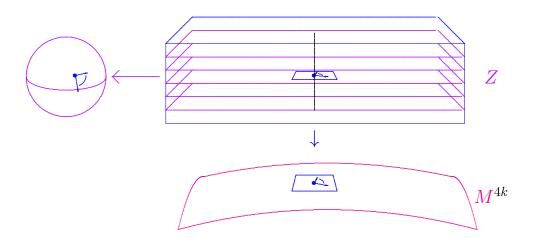


All these complex structures can be repackaged as

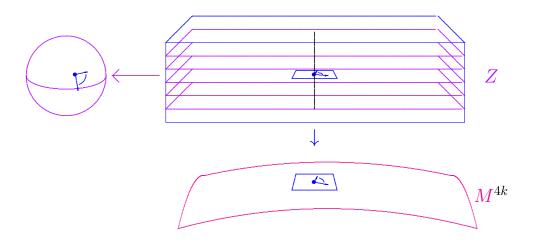
Penrose-Hitchin Twistor Space $(\mathbb{Z}^{4k+2}, \mathbb{J})$,



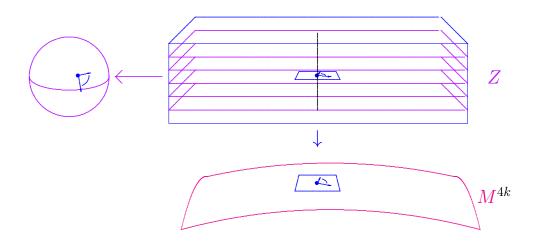




 Z^{4k+2} is diffeomorphic to $M \times S^2$.



 Z^{4k+2} is diffeomorphic to $M \times \mathbb{CP}_1$.



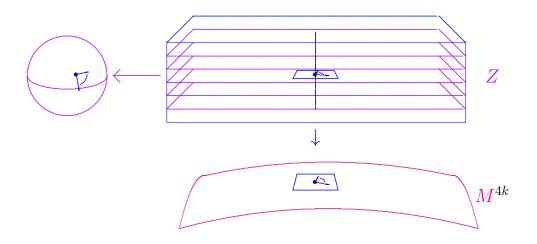
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 $\varpi: Z \to \mathbb{CP}_1$ is a holomorphic submersion.

All these complex structures can be repackaged as

Penrose-Hitchin Twistor Space (Z^{4k+2}, J) ,

which is a complex 2k + 1-manifold.



 Z^{4k+2} is diffeomorphic to $M \times \mathbb{CP}_1$.

 $\varpi: Z \to \mathbb{CP}_1$ is a holomorphic submersion.

By contrast, $\wp: Z \to M$ is not holomorphic.

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 $\therefore (M, g)$ is hyper-Kähler.

$$\mathbb{T}^{4k} = \mathbb{C}^{2k}/\Lambda$$

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First Non-Trivial Example:



"...et de la belle montagne K2 au Cachemire."

—André Weil, 1958

Simply connected complex surface with $c_1 = 0$.

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Only one deformation type.

Simply connected complex surface with $c_1 = 0$.

Only one diffeomorphism type.

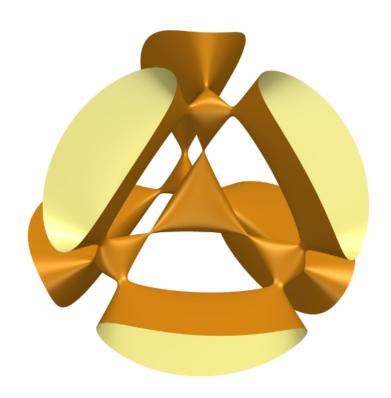
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Typical model: Smooth quartic in \mathbb{CP}_3 .

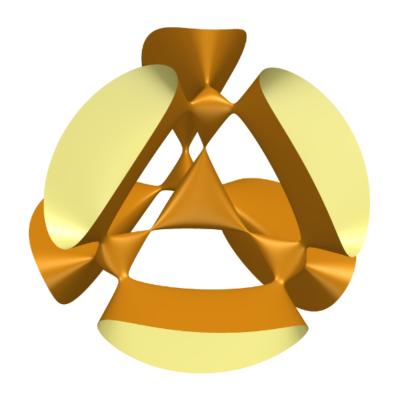
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Admits hyper-Kähler Kähler metrics.

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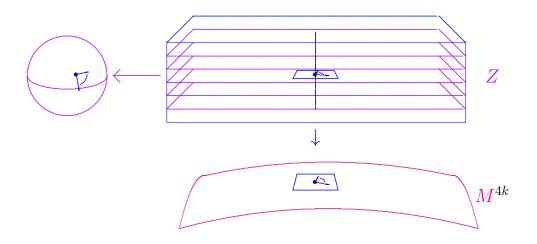
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Multiplicativity of Todd genus + Cheeger-Gromoll.

All these complex structures can be repackaged as

Penrose-Hitchin Twistor Space (Z^{4k+2}, J) ,

which is a complex 2k + 1-manifold.



 Z^{4k+2} is diffeomorphic to $M \times \mathbb{CP}_1$.

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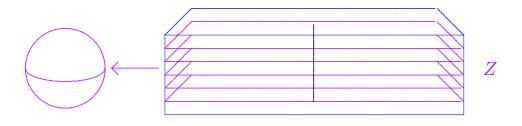
By contrast, $\wp: Z \to M$ is not holomorphic.

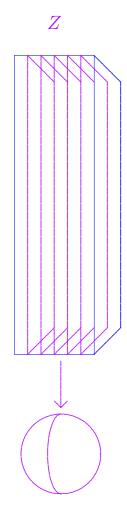
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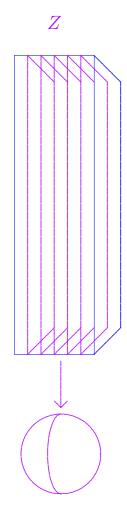
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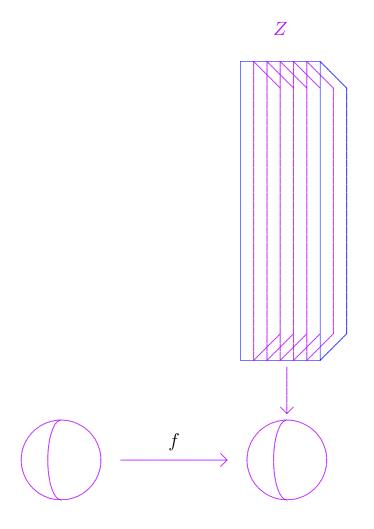
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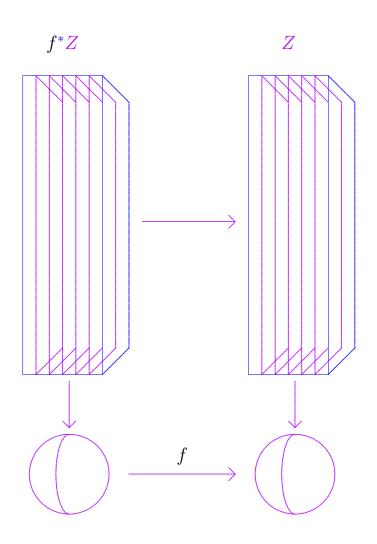
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Set $\ell = \deg(f)$.







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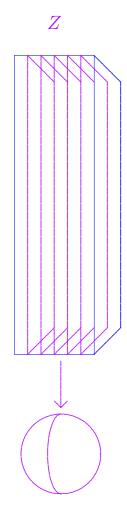
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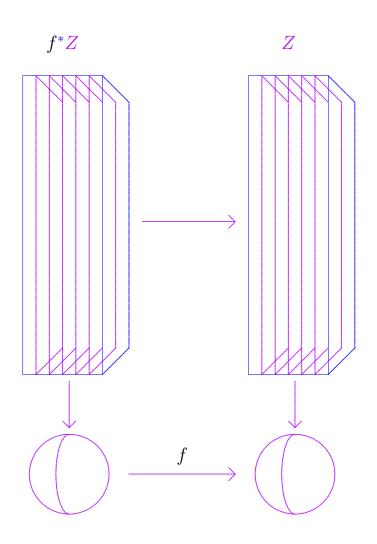
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Pull-back f^*Z is exactly $(\varpi \times id)^{-1}(\operatorname{graph}_f)$.





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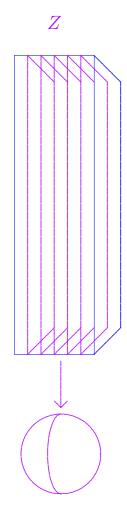
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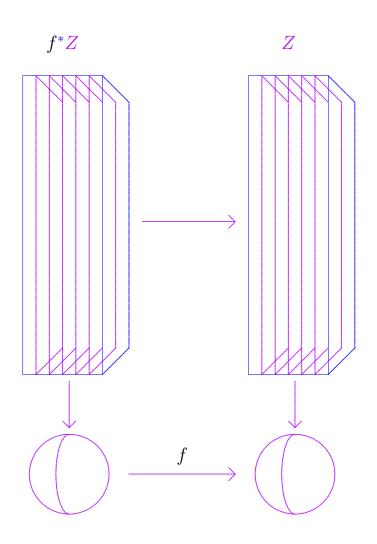
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How different are these?

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• Kodaira-Spencer map of the family

$$f^*Z \to \mathbb{CP}_1$$

vanishes at, and only at, Crit(f), with exactly the same multiplicities.

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(Can choose large families of high-degree

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Well, thanks for your attention!

It's a real pleasure being here!



Thanks for the invitation!

