
Homework 10
Due: Friday, October 26

1. Consider the usual covering $\mathbb{P}^1 = U_0 \cup U_1$; recall that $U_0 = \mathbb{P}^1 - \{[0, 1]\} \cong \mathbb{C}$ and $U_1 = \mathbb{P}^1 - \{[1, 0]\}$.

(a) Let z be the coordinate on U_0 , and let w be the coordinate on U_1 . Describe the function $\phi_1 \circ \phi_0^{-1}$. How are w and z related?

(b) Suppose that ω is a meromorphic one-form* on \mathbb{P}^1 defined by $f(z)dz$ on U_0 and $g(w)dw$ on U_1 . Show that

$$f(z) = g(1/z)(-1/z^2).$$

(c) Show that there are no non-zero holomorphic one-forms on \mathbb{P}^1 !

2. Let $\Lambda \subset V \cong \mathbb{C}$ be a lattice, and let $\pi : V \rightarrow V/\Lambda = X$ be the usual projection.

Suppose $\omega \in \Omega^1(X)$ is a holomorphic one-form on X . Then $\pi^*\omega$ is a periodic holomorphic one-form on V .[†]

(a) Show that $\pi^*\omega = adz$ for some $a \in \mathbb{C}$.

(HINT: If $\eta \in \Omega^1(V)$, then there is some function $f \in \mathcal{H}(V)$ such that $\eta = f(z)dz$.)

(b) What is $\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \Omega_X^1(X)$?

3. Let V be a finite-dimensional vector space over \mathbb{C} . A Hermitian form on V is a map

$$V \times V \xrightarrow{H} \mathbb{C}$$

such that:

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$$\begin{aligned} H(u_1 + u_2, v) &= H(u_1, v) + H(u_2, v) \\ H(au_1, v) &= aH(u_1, v) \end{aligned}$$

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$$H(u, v) = \overline{H(v, u)}$$

*If z is a coordinate on an open subset $V \subset \mathbb{C}$, a meromorphic one-form on V is an expression $f(z)dz$, where $f(z) \in \mathcal{M}(V)$ is a meromorphic function on V . It turns out that any one-form on \mathbb{P}^1 can be written down using the cover $\mathbb{P}^1 = U_0 \cup U_1$; one need not further subdivide either of the U_j 's.

[†]In other words, for each $\lambda \in \Lambda$, if $T_\lambda : V \rightarrow V$ is the translation map, then $T_\lambda^*(\pi^*\omega) = \pi^*\omega$.

Suppose H is a Hermitian form on V . Write the real and imaginary parts of H as S and E , so that

$$H(u, v) = S(u, v) + iE(u, v)$$

where $S, E : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are real bilinear.

Show that:

$$H(u, av) = \bar{a}H(u, v) \tag{1}$$

$$H(u, u) \in \mathbb{R} \tag{2}$$

$$S(u, v) = E(iu, v) \tag{3}$$

$$S(iu, iv) = S(u, v) \tag{4}$$

$$E(iu, iv) = E(u, v) \tag{5}$$

$$S(u, v) = S(v, u) \tag{6}$$

$$E(u, v) = -E(v, u) \tag{7}$$

These should all be very brief.

4. It's time to start thinking about a topic for your final project. You can find a (growing, far-from-comprehensive) list of possible topics at

<http://www.math.colostate.edu/~achter/619/help/proj.html>