

Exercises for Chapter 6: Calculus on Riemann surfaces

**Exercise 1. Integrable almost complex structures**

- (1) Let  $M$  be a smooth manifold. Show that for any local chart  $(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ , we have

$$\left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \right] = 0$$

for all  $i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ .

- (2) Let  $M$  be a complex manifold. Show that any local complex chart  $(z_1, \dots, z_n)$ , we have

$$\left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial z_i}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z_j} \right] = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}_i}, \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}_j} \right] = 0$$

for all  $i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ .

- (3) Let  $(M, J)$  be an almost complex manifold. Recall the definition of  $T^{1,0}M$  and  $T^{0,1}M$ .
- (4) Let  $M$  be a complex manifold. Show that the Lie bracket of vector fields of type  $(1,0)$  (resp.  $(0,1)$ ) is a vector field of type  $(1,0)$  (resp.  $(0,1)$ ). One says that  $T^{1,0}M$  and  $T^{0,1}M$  are *integrable*.
- (5) Show that the condition that  $T^{1,0}M$  and  $T^{0,1}M$  are integrable is equivalent to the condition that  $N(X, Y) = 0$  for any smooth vector fields  $X$  and  $Y$  on  $M$ , where  $N$  is the *Nijenhuis tensor* defined by:

$$N(X, Y) = 2([JX, JY] - [X, Y] - J[JX, Y] - J[X, JY])$$

Conclude that if  $(M, J)$  is a manifold with an integrable almost complex structure, then the Nijenhuis tensor vanishes on  $M$ . *The Newlander-Nirenberg theorem states that the converse is also true. It's much harder to prove.*

**Exercise 2. Abelian differential criterion**

- (1) Let  $X$  be a Riemann surface and let  $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  be a smooth function. Show that  $f$  is holomorphic if and only if  $\bar{\partial}f = 0$ .
- (2) Let  $X$  be a Riemann surface and let  $\alpha \in \mathcal{A}^{1,0}(X, \mathbb{C})$ . Show that  $\alpha$  is an abelian differential if and only if  $\bar{\partial}\alpha = 0$ .

- (3) Is it true in general, on a complex manifold, that  $\alpha \in \mathcal{A}^{p,q}(X, \mathbb{C})$  is holomorphic if and only if  $\bar{\partial}\alpha = 0$ ?

**Exercise 3. Functions and abelian differentials on the Riemann sphere**

- (1) Determine all holomorphic and meromorphic functions on the Riemann sphere.
- (2) Determine all abelian differentials on the Riemann sphere.

**Exercise 4. Abelian differentials and Dolbeault cohomology on Riemann surfaces**

Let  $X$  be a Riemann surface. Show that the space of abelian differentials on  $X$  identifies to the Dolbeault cohomology space  $H^{1,0}(X, \mathbb{C})$ .

**Exercise 5. Harmonic functions on Riemann surfaces**

Let  $X$  be a Riemann surface. Recall the definition of being *harmonic* for a smooth function  $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ . Show that  $f$  is harmonic if and only if  $f$  is locally the real part of a holomorphic function.