

Teoría de Intersección (Clases de Chern): $\sigma_{i,1} \rightarrow 1, 0, \rightarrow 0$ ← Fija $\Lambda_0 \cong k^i$ y consideramos $\Lambda_0 \subseteq W$ (2)

En cada $Gr(k, n)$ hay clases de Schubert $\sigma_i \in A^i(Gr(k, n))$.

Consideramos $BGL_k := \varinjlim_{n \rightarrow \infty} Gr(k, n) = Gr(k, \infty)$.

Para $n \gg 0$: $Gr(k, n) \hookrightarrow Gr(k, n+1)$ se tiene $\sigma_i \in \varinjlim A^i(Gr(k, n)) = A^i(BGL_k)$

Def: Para $i = 1, \dots, k$ se define $c_i := (-1)^i \sigma_i \in A^i(BGL_k)$ y $c_0 := 1$.
son las clases de Chern. La clase total de Chern es $c := \sum_{i \geq 0} c_i$

Verifican:

① $c_1(\mathbb{C}P^1) = H$, $c_0(E) = 1$

$$\Delta! \{E \rightarrow X\}_{rg E = k} \xleftrightarrow{\sim} \{f_E^*: X \rightarrow BGL_k\}$$

② Fórmula de Whitney: $\forall 0 \rightarrow E' \rightarrow E \rightarrow E'' \rightarrow 0$ exacta
se tiene $c(E) = c(E')c(E'')$.

$$c_i(E) = f_E^* c_i$$

Teo (caracterización): Las c_i se determinan únicamente por ① y ②.

↳ Grothendieck

Teo: Si $E \rightarrow X$ fibrado globalmente generado de $rg E = r$ y $\sigma_0, \dots, \sigma_{r-i} \in H^0(X, E)$
son secciones generales, entonces $Z = \{x \in X, (\sigma_0 \wedge \dots \wedge \sigma_{r-i})(x) = 0\}$
es de codim i y representa $c_i(E)$.

Dem: $\dim H^0(X, E) = m < +\infty$, $H^0(X, E) \cong \mathbb{C}^m$. Consideramos el morfismo de
evaluación $\mathbb{C}^m \otimes \mathcal{O}_X \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_X^{\oplus m} \xrightarrow{p} E$, $(f_1, \dots, f_m) \mapsto \sum f_j \tau_j$ con $\{\tau_1, \dots, \tau_m\}$ base
de $H^0(X, E)$.

Sea $\mathcal{K} := \ker p \subseteq \mathbb{C}^m \otimes \mathcal{O}_X$ subfibrado de $rg \mathcal{K} = m - r$, y consideramos
 $\gamma: X \rightarrow Gr(m-r, m)$, $p \mapsto \mathcal{K}_p$

Sea $\mathcal{U} := \langle \sigma_0, \dots, \sigma_{r-i} \rangle \subseteq H^0(X, E)$, con $\dim \mathcal{U} = r - i + 1$.

En $Gr(m-r, m)$ tenemos $\Sigma_i(\mathcal{U}) := \{W \in Gr(m-r, m), \dim(W \cap \mathcal{U}) \geq i\}$

y $\Sigma_i(\mathcal{U})$ de codim i y representa a $\sigma_i \in A^i(Gr(m-r, m))$

(Notación Fulton no Grothendieck)

Además, $p \in \gamma^{-1}(\Sigma_i(\mathcal{U})) \iff \mathcal{K}_p \cap \mathcal{U} \neq \{0\} \iff \sigma_0(p), \dots, \sigma_{r-i}(p)$ son l.d.

$\Rightarrow Z = Z(\sigma_0 \wedge \dots \wedge \sigma_{r-i}) = \gamma^{-1}(\Sigma_i(\mathcal{U}))$ tiene codim i y representa

$$[Z] = \gamma^* [\Sigma_i(\mathcal{U})] = \gamma^*(\sigma_i) = c_i(E) \quad \blacksquare$$

En cualquier $Gr(k, n)$ tenemos $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_G^{\oplus n} \rightarrow \mathcal{Q} \rightarrow 0$ suc. canónica exacta

$\Rightarrow \mathcal{Q}$ es glo. generado $\checkmark$ $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\} \rightarrow \{\bar{e}_1, \dots, \bar{e}_n\}$ genera $\mathcal{Q}$

Elegir $\bar{e}_1, \dots, \bar{e}_{i+1} \Rightarrow Z = \{p \in G, \bar{e}_1(p), \dots, \bar{e}_{i+1}(p) \text{ son l.d.}\}$ codim i

$$\text{y } c_i(\mathcal{Q}) = [\Sigma_i] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sigma_i$$

$$\xRightarrow{\text{Whitney}} c(\mathcal{S}) = \frac{c(\mathcal{O}_G^{\oplus n})}{c(\mathcal{Q})}$$

$$\text{y } c(\mathcal{O}_G^{\oplus n}) = c(\mathcal{O}_G)^n = 1.$$

$$c(Q) = \sum c_i(Q) = 1 + \sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow c(\Delta) = \frac{1}{1 + \sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \dots} = (1 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots)^{-1} \text{ y as } \alpha_i = (-1)^i \sigma_i =: c_i(\Delta).$$

Teo (Poincaré - Hopf): X var. compleja compacta suave, entonces $c_{\text{top}}(X) = \chi_{\text{top}}(X)$,
 $c_{\text{top}} = c_n$, $n = \dim_{\mathbb{C}} X$. y $c_i(X) = c_i(T_X)$

Eg. X hipersurf. suave de grado d en $\mathbb{P}^n$, $\chi_{\text{top}}(X)$?

$$0 \rightarrow T_X \rightarrow T_{\mathbb{P}^n}|_X \rightarrow N_{X/\mathbb{P}^n} \cong \mathcal{O}_X(d) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\Rightarrow c(N_{X/\mathbb{P}^n}) = c_0(N) + c_1(N) = 1 + dH$$

$$c(T_{\mathbb{P}^n}): 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(1)^{\oplus (n+1)} \rightarrow T_{\mathbb{P}^n} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\Rightarrow c(T_{\mathbb{P}^n}) = \frac{c(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(1)^{\oplus (n+1)})}{1} = c(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(1))^{(n+1)} = (1+H)^{n+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow c(T_X) = \frac{c(T_{\mathbb{P}^n})|_X}{c(N)} = \frac{(1+H)^{n+1}}{1+dH} = (1 + (n+1)H + \binom{n+1}{2}H^2 + \dots) \cdot (1 - dH + d^2H^2 - \dots)$$

$$= 1 + \alpha_1 H + \alpha_2 H^2 + \dots + \alpha_{n-1} H^{n-1} \text{ con } \alpha_i = c_i(T_X), c_k(X) = 0 \forall k > n$$

$$\text{y as } c_{n-1}(X) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (-1)^{n+1+i} \binom{n+1}{i} d^{n-i}$$

$$\text{Eg: } n=3, d=4 \text{ (Surf. K3): } \chi_{\text{top}}(X_4) = 4^3 \cdot 1 - 4^2 \cdot (4) + 4 \cdot 6 = 24.$$

Teo (Principio de reparación): Probar una identidad en las clases de Chern para todo $E \rightarrow X$ es equivalente a probarlo para E y $E = L_1 \oplus \dots \oplus L_r$.

$$\text{Eg: } E \rightsquigarrow c_i(E), E^\vee \rightsquigarrow c_i(E^\vee) = ?$$

$$\sum E = \mathcal{O}_X(D_1) \oplus \dots \oplus \mathcal{O}_X(D_r) \text{ "Chern roots"}$$

$$\Rightarrow E^\vee = \mathcal{O}_X(-D_1) \oplus \dots \oplus \mathcal{O}_X(-D_r)$$

$$c(E^\vee) = (1-D_1) \cdots (1-D_r) = 1 - (D_1 + \dots + D_r) + \dots + (-1)^r D_1 \cdots D_r$$

$$\Rightarrow c_i(E^\vee) = (-1)^i c_i(E).$$