

Now consider  $X = \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^n$ .

Euler sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O} \xrightarrow{\Psi} \bigoplus_{j=0}^n \mathcal{O}(1) \xrightarrow{\Psi} T_{\text{hol}} X \rightarrow 0$$

$$\Psi: f \mapsto (z_0 f, \dots, z_n f)$$

$$\dot{\Psi}: (s_0, \dots, s_n) \mapsto s_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial z_0} + \dots + s_n \frac{\partial}{\partial z_n}$$

[Here we think of  $\mathcal{O}(1)$  as bundle of functions on  $\mathbb{C}^{n+1}$ , linear on each line thru 0.  
 The RHS of  $\dot{\Psi}$  is a vector field on  $\mathbb{C}^{n+1}$  invariant under  $\mathbb{C}^\times$  action  $\vec{z} \mapsto \lambda \vec{z}$   
 which thus gives a vector field on  $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^n$  [exercise]]

Def  $X$  complex: canonical bundle  $K(X) = \det(T^*X)$ .

Prop For  $X = \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^n$ ,  $K \cong \mathcal{O}(-n-1)$ .

Pf Given an exact seq  $0 \rightarrow E \rightarrow F \rightarrow G \rightarrow 0$  of hol vbs,

we have  $\det(F) \cong \det(E) \otimes \det(G)$ .  $\leftarrow$  [Exercise: boils down to

$$\begin{aligned} \text{So } \det(O) \otimes \det(T_{\text{hol}} X) &\cong \det(\mathcal{O}(1)^{\oplus n+1}). & \det \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & C \end{bmatrix} &= \det A \det C \\ \det(T_{\text{hol}} X) &\cong \det(\mathcal{O}(1)^{\oplus n+1}). \end{aligned}$$

Generally, given a local section  $s$  of  $L$ , trivialize  $\det(L^{\otimes k})$  locally by

$$(s, 0, \dots, 0) \wedge (0, s, \dots, 0) \wedge \dots \wedge (0, 0, \dots, s)$$

This gives an isomorphism  $\det(L^{\otimes k}) \cong L^{\otimes k}$ .

So  $\det(T_{\text{hol}} X) \cong \mathcal{O}(n+1)$ . ■

Cor For  $X = \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^n$ ,  $c_1(TX) = \mathcal{O}(n+1)$ .

Pf Recall  $c_1(TX) = c_1(\det TX)$ . ■

Alternatively: on  $\mathbb{CP}^n$ , choose the local patch  $U_0$  and write  $dw_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dw_n$ . This is a section of  $K$  over  $U_0$ . It extends globally to a meromorphic section, with a pole of order  $(n+1)$  along the divisor  $D = \{z_0 = 0\}$  i.e.  $\mathbb{CP}^n \setminus U_0$ . This shows  $K \otimes \mathcal{O}(-(n+1)D)$  is trivial. And  $D = \text{div}(z_0)$ ,  $z_0$  a section of  $\mathcal{O}(1)$ , so  $\mathcal{O}(D) = \mathcal{O}(1)$ . So  $K \simeq \mathcal{O}(-n-1)$ .