

## Char. classes for K3

Given a smooth hypersurface  $Y \subset X$ , have a seq. of hol. v.b. on  $Y$ :

$$0 \rightarrow T_{\text{hol}} Y \rightarrow T_{\text{hol}} X|_Y \rightarrow \underset{\mathcal{O}(Y)|_Y}{NY} \rightarrow 0$$

It's split in  $C^\infty$  category  $\Rightarrow c(NY) \cdot c(TY) = c(TX|_Y) \quad i: Y \hookrightarrow X$   
i.e.  $i^* c(\mathcal{O}(Y)) \cdot c(TY) = i^* c(TX)$

$$\text{and } c(E) = 1 + c_1 + c_2 + c_3 + \dots$$

$$c(E)^{-1} = 1 - c_1 + (c_1^2 - c_2) + \dots$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{1+x} = 1 - x + x^2 - \dots \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow c(TY) = i^* \left[ (1 + c_1(TX) + c_2(TX) + \dots) (1 - c_1(\mathcal{O}(Y)) + c_1(\mathcal{O}(Y))^2 + \dots) \right]$$

$$\text{So } c_1(TY) = i^* (c_1(TX) - c_1(\mathcal{O}(Y)))$$

$$c_2(TY) = i^* (c_2(TX) - c_1(TX) \cdot c_1(\mathcal{O}(Y)) + c_1(\mathcal{O}(Y))^2)$$

Now suppose  $Y$  is a degree- $d$  hypersurface in  $X = \mathbb{C}P^n$

Defined by the vanishing of a deg- $d$  homogeneous poly.  $P_d(z_0, \dots, z_n) = 0$ .

$P_d$  is a section of  $\mathcal{O}(d) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P^n$ . So,  $\mathcal{O}(Y) = \mathcal{O}(d)$ .

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} c_1(TY) &= i^* (c_1(TX) - c_1(\mathcal{O}(Y))) \\ &= (n+1-d) i^* \mathcal{O}(1). \end{aligned}$$

Important special case: take  $d = n+1$ . Then  $c_1(T_{\text{hol}} Y) = 0$ .

(Calabi-Yau condition, as we'll see.)

e.g.  $n=2, d=3$ : cubic curve in  $\mathbb{C}P^2$  (genus 1 curve — flat)  
 $n=3, d=4$ : quartic surface in  $\mathbb{C}P^3$  ("K3 surface")  
 $n=4, d=5$ : quintic — —  $\mathbb{C}P^4$  ("quintic CY 3-fold" — first example of mirror symmetry)

For K3 surface:

$$c_2(T_{\text{hol}} Y) = i^*(c_2(T_{\text{hol}} \mathbb{C}P^3))$$

And  $c_2(T_{\text{hol}} \mathbb{C}P^3) = 6 c_1(\mathcal{O}(1))^2$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{using } 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(1) \rightarrow T_{\text{hol}} \mathbb{C}P^3 \rightarrow 0 \\ c(T_{\text{hol}} \mathbb{C}P^3) = c(\mathcal{O}(1))^4 \\ = 1 + 4c_1(\mathcal{O}(1)) + 6c_1(\mathcal{O}(1))^2 + \dots \end{array} \right]$$

So:  $\int_Y c_2(T_{\text{hol}} Y) = 6 \int_Y c_1(\mathcal{O}(1))^2 = 6 \int_{\mathbb{C}P^3} c_1(\mathcal{O}(1))^2 \wedge c_1(\mathcal{O}(4))$

[ Since  $\mathcal{O}(Y) = \mathcal{O}(4)$  and  $c_1(\mathcal{O}(Y))$  is Poincaré dual to  $Y$  ]

$$= 24 \int_{\mathbb{C}P^3} c_1(\mathcal{O}(1))^3$$

$$= 24$$