

ON HOLOMORPHIC GRADED MANIFOLDS

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ABSTRACT. Kostant's definition of a C^∞ -graded manifold is adapted to the holomorphic category. It is shown that, in contrast to the C^∞ case, there exist holomorphic graded manifolds with structure sheaf *not* isomorphic to the sheaf of sections of a bundle of exterior algebras.

Kostant [2] has given a definition of a graded manifold as a pair (X, A) where X is a C^∞ -manifold and A is a sheaf of graded-commutative algebras over the real numbers, which locally can be given the structure of a finite-dimensional exterior algebra over the sheaf of C^∞ -functions on X , in such a way that the augmentation is globally defined.

Batchelor [1] has proven that if (X, A) is a graded manifold in Kostant's sense, then A is isomorphic to the sheaf of sections of the bundle of exterior algebras associated to a vector bundle. Our purpose here is to show that Batchelor's theorem does not carry over to the natural adaptation of Kostant's definition to the holomorphic category.

We will rely on the definition of a graded-commutative algebra given in [2], except that our algebras are over the complex numbers and may be either Z -graded or Z_2 -graded. We will write Z -gradations as superscripts and Z_2 -gradations as subscripts.

X denotes a complex analytic manifold with structure sheaf \mathcal{O}_X . We define an augmented sheaf of Z_2 -graded commutative algebras over X to be a pair (A, α) such that A is a sheaf of Z_2 -graded-commutative algebras, $\alpha: A \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X$ is a locally split epimorphism of sheaves of algebras, and $I_\alpha = \text{Ker } \alpha$ is the ideal sheaf of A generated by A_1 . Homomorphisms of augmented sheaves of Z_2 -graded-commutative algebras are simply homomorphisms of sheaves of Z_2 -graded algebras, since the kernel of the augmentation is preserved along with the gradation and \mathcal{O}_X has no nontrivial automorphisms as a sheaf of complex algebras. In the sequel, we will write "augmented sheaf" for "augmented sheaf of Z_2 -graded-commutative algebras."

A sheaf, Λ , of Z -graded-commutative algebras is called *connected* if $\Lambda^0 = \mathcal{O}_X$. We will refer to such a sheaf simply as a connected sheaf. Homomorphisms of connected sheaves are homomorphisms of sheaves of Z -graded algebras.

If (A, α) is an augmented sheaf, we define $\tilde{A}^k = I_\alpha^k / I_\alpha^{k+1}$; $k > 0$, $\tilde{A}^0 = \mathcal{O}_X$. Then \tilde{A} is a connected sheaf with product induced from the product in A . This construction is evidently functorial, and we write \tilde{f} for the homomorphism of connected sheaves induced by a homomorphism, f , of augmented sheaves.

Received by the editors September 24, 1981 and, in revised form, November 2, 1981.

1980 *Mathematics Subject Classification*. Primary 32C35.

¹The author wishes to thank Wolfson College and the Mathematical Institute, Oxford, whose kind hospitality facilitated the research for this paper.

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0002-9939/81/0000-0293/\$01.50

Let E denote (now and throughout the sequel) a holomorphic vector bundle over X . We will write ΛE for the connected sheaf of germs of sections of the bundle of exterior algebras on E . We define an augmented sheaf (A_E, α_E) by

$$(A_E)_0 = \sum_{k \text{ even}} \Lambda^k E \quad \text{and} \quad (A_E)_1 = \sum_{k \text{ odd}} (\Lambda^k E)$$

where α_E is the natural projection on $\Lambda_0 E = \mathcal{O}_X$. There is a canonical identification of \tilde{A}_E with ΛE .

We say that an augmented sheaf (A, α) defines a holomorphic graded manifold structure on X if, for some E , \tilde{A} is isomorphic to ΛE as a connected sheaf.

PROPOSITION 1. *Let (A, α) be an augmented sheaf, and let $\theta: \Lambda E \rightarrow \tilde{A}$ be an isomorphism of connected sheaves. Then X is covered by open sets, \mathcal{U} , such that there exist isomorphisms $f_{\mathcal{U}}: A_E|_{\mathcal{U}} \rightarrow A|_{\mathcal{U}}$ such that $\tilde{f}_{\mathcal{U}} = \theta|_{\mathcal{U}}$.*

PROOF. Let $x \in X$, and let \mathcal{U} be a neighborhood of x such that $E|_{\mathcal{U}}$ is trivial and $\alpha|_{\mathcal{U}}$ is split. Let $c: \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{U}} \rightarrow A_0|_{\mathcal{U}}$ be a splitting of α . Let e_1, \dots, e_n be a basis for $\Lambda^1 E|_{\mathcal{U}}$ over $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{U}}$.

Let $\tilde{a}_i \in \tilde{A}^1(\mathcal{U}) = \theta(e_i)$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$. Then (making \mathcal{U} smaller if necessary) we may choose $a_i \in A_1(\mathcal{U})$ with $a_i + I_{\alpha} = \tilde{a}_i$, $1 \leq i \leq n$. If we write $f_{\mathcal{U}}|_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{U}}} = c$; $f_{\mathcal{U}}(e_i) = a_i$, $1 \leq i \leq n$, $f_{\mathcal{U}}$ extends uniquely to a homomorphism of connected sheaves from $\Lambda E|_{\mathcal{U}}$ to $\tilde{A}|_{\mathcal{U}}$. It is evident that $\tilde{f}_{\mathcal{U}} = \theta|_{\mathcal{U}}$, from which it follows that $f_{\mathcal{U}}$ is an isomorphism. \square

Let $\text{Aut}(E)$ denote the automorphism sheaf of E as a vector bundle. Then $\text{Aut}(E)$ is also the automorphism sheaf of ΛE as a connected sheaf. $\text{Aut}(E)$ is thus a subsheaf of $\text{Aut}(A_E)$, the automorphism sheaf of the augmented sheaf (A_E, α_E) , since A_E and ΛE have the same underlying sheaf of algebras, and any automorphism which preserves the Z -grading a fortiori preserves the Z_2 -grading. If we write j for the inclusion of $\text{Aut}(E)$ in $\text{Aut}(A_E)$, and define G_E as a subsheaf of $\text{Aut}(A_E)$ by $f \in G_E$ iff $\tilde{f}: \Lambda E \rightarrow \Lambda E$ is the identity, we have the right split exact sequence of sheaves of groups

$$1 \rightarrow G_E \rightarrow \text{Aut}(A_E) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Aut}(E) \rightarrow 1.$$

$\begin{array}{c} \curvearrowright \\ j \end{array}$

Since G_E is not in general a sheaf of Abelian groups, $H^1(X, G_E)$ has the structure only of a pointed set rather than a group. From the splitting, $H^0(X, \text{Aut}(E))$ acts (by inner automorphisms of $\text{Aut}(A_E)$) on G_E and hence also on $H^1(X, G_E)$ in a base point preserving fashion.

PROPOSITION 2. *The isomorphism classes of augmented sheaves (A, α) , with \tilde{A} isomorphic to ΛE , are parametrized by the orbits of $H^1(X, G_E)$ under the action of $H^0(X; \text{Aut } E)$ in such a way that the base point corresponds to (A_E, α_E) .*

PROOF. Let (A, α) be an augmented sheaf, and let $\theta: \Lambda E \rightarrow \tilde{A}$ be an isomorphism of connected sheaves. Then by Proposition 1, X is covered by open sets \mathcal{U} admitting isomorphisms of augmented sheaves $f_{\mathcal{U}}: A_E|_{\mathcal{U}} \rightarrow A|_{\mathcal{U}}$ with $\tilde{f}_{\mathcal{U}} = \theta|_{\mathcal{U}}$. For $\mathcal{U} \cap \mathcal{V}$ nonempty, write $g_{\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V}} = f_{\mathcal{V}}^{-1} f_{\mathcal{U}}$. Then by standard arguments, $\{g_{\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V}}\}$ is a cocycle which defines a class $h(A, \alpha, \theta) \in H^1(X, G_E)$ which is independent of the choices of \mathcal{U} and $f_{\mathcal{U}}$ and satisfies the following.

- (1) Any class in $H^1(X, G_E)$ is realized as $h(A, \alpha, \theta)$ for some (A, α, θ) .

(2) $h(A, \alpha, \theta) = h(B, \beta, \varphi)$ if and only if there is an isomorphism $f: (A, \alpha) \rightarrow (B, \beta)$ with $\varphi \circ f = \theta$.

(3) For $\chi \in H^0(\text{Aut } E)$, $h(A, \alpha, \theta \circ \chi) = \chi(h(A, \alpha, \theta))$.

(4) $h(A_E, \alpha_E, \text{id}) =$ the base point.

The proposition evidently follows.

PROPOSITION 3. *For any holomorphic vector bundle E over X , G_E has a decreasing filtration by normal subgroup sheaves G_E^k with the following properties.*

- (i) $G_E^2 = G_E$.
- (ii) $G_E^k / G_E^{k+1} \approx \text{Der}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{O}_X, \Lambda^k E)$, k even.
- (iii) $G_E^k / G_E^{k+1} \approx \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\Lambda^1 E, \Lambda^k E)$, k odd.

PROOF. Write $i_k: \Lambda^k E \rightarrow A_E$ and $\pi_k: A_E \rightarrow \Lambda^k E$, respectively, for the projections and inclusions induced by the equality of A_E and ΛE as rings. We define g to be in G_E^k provided $g(x) - x \in I_{\alpha_E}^k$ for all $x \in A_E$. G_E^k is normal in G_E by the observation $h^{-1}gh(x) - x = h^{-1}(gh(x) - h(x))$. $G_E^2 = G_E$ by the condition (defining for G_E) that \tilde{g} is the identity on ΛE .

For $g \in G_E^k$, k even, we define $a_k(g) = \pi_k \circ g \circ i_0$. Using the observation that $\pi_{j+l} \circ g \circ i_j = 0$ for $l < k$, it is easily verified that $a_k(g)$ is a derivation from $\mathcal{O}_X = \Lambda^0 E$ into $\Lambda^k E$, that $a_k(g_1 g_2) = a_k(g_1) + a_k(g_2)$ and that $a_k(g) = 0$ iff $g \in G_E^{k+1}$.

Similarly for $g \in G_E^k$, k odd, we define $b_k(g) = \pi_k \circ g \circ i_1$ and verify that b_k is a homomorphism from G_E^k to $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\Lambda^1 E, \Lambda^k E)$ whose kernel is G_E^{k+1} .

It remains to show that a_k and b_k are epic on sufficiently small open sets. For k odd, any homomorphism s from $\Lambda^1 E$ to $\Lambda^k E$ extends uniquely to an \mathcal{O}_X -linear derivation of A_E which exponentiates to a gradation preserving automorphism $g \in G_E^k$ with $b_k(g) = s$. In the even case we must first choose an \mathcal{O}_X basis of $\Lambda^1 E$ on some sufficiently small open set. Then any derivation d of \mathcal{O}_X into $\Lambda^k E$ extends uniquely to a derivation (not \mathcal{O}_X -linear) of A_E which annihilates the chosen basis. Once again we may now exponentiate to an automorphism $g \in G_E^k$ with $a_k(g) = d$. In each case the exponential power series terminates because E is finite dimensional and I_{α_E} is nilpotent.

THEOREM I. *Let E be a holomorphic vector bundle of dimension 2 over X with $H^1(T(X) \otimes \Lambda^2 E) \neq 0$. Then there exists an augmented sheaf (A, α) over X for which \tilde{A} is isomorphic to ΛE as a connected sheaf, but A is not isomorphic to A_E as an augmented sheaf.*

PROOF. In this case $I_E^3 = 0$. Hence $G_E^3 = 1$ and $G_E = G_E^2 = (T(X) \otimes \Lambda^2 E)$ by Proposition 3. Hence $H^1(X, G_E)$ is nontrivial and, therefore, has at least one orbit other than the base point under the action of $H^0(X, \text{Aut } E)$. The conclusion of the theorem now follows by Proposition 2.

REMARK. If (A, α) is as in the conclusion of Theorem I, it is not possible that A is isomorphic to $A_{E'}$ for some other bundle E' , since in that case we would have $\Lambda E' \approx \tilde{A}_E \approx \Lambda E$ as connected sheaves, from which it follows that $E' \approx E$.

In particular, the existence of a counterexample to Batchelor's theorem follows from the existence of X and E satisfying the hypothesis of Theorem I. The simplest example is $X = CP^1$; $E = 2T^*(CP^1)$. It is then standard that $H^1(T(X) \otimes \Lambda^2 E) \approx C$.

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