

# Variational YTD (pt. w/ Blumman - Tomson)

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## 1) Kähler - Einstein metrics

$X^m$  compact Kähler  $\omega$  Kähler form  $[\omega] = \alpha \in H^{1,1}(X, \mathbb{R})$   
(KE) - Ric( $\omega$ ) =  $\lambda \omega$ ,  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

↓  
curvature form of induced metric  $\approx \log \omega^m$

(normalized so that  $[-\text{Ric}(\omega)] = c_1(\mathcal{O}(K_X))$ )

After normalizing:  
 $\lambda = 0$ : Calabi-Yau case  
 $\lambda > 0$ : case of  $K_X \not\equiv 0$  can. pot. case  
 $\lambda < 0$ : case of  $-K_X \not\equiv 0$  Fano case

Pick reference Kähler form  $\omega \in \alpha$ :

$\bar{\partial}$ -lemma  $\Rightarrow$  any other Kähler form in  $\alpha$   
is of the form  $\omega_\varphi := \omega + i \bar{\partial} \bar{\partial} \varphi > 0$  ( $\varphi \in C^\infty(X)$ )

$\mathcal{K}/\mathbb{R} \approx \{ \text{Kähler forms in } \alpha \} = \{ \text{Kähler potentials } \varphi \in C^\infty(X) \}$

$-\text{Ric}(\omega_\varphi) = \lambda \omega_\varphi \Leftrightarrow \omega_\varphi^m = e^{\lambda \varphi} \mu$  (E. Kähler 1933!)

$\mu = \mu_\omega > 0$  vol. form  $\in \mathbb{R}$

$$V = (\alpha^m) = \int \omega_\varphi^m = \int e^{\lambda \varphi} \mu$$

$$V^{-1} \omega_\varphi^m = \frac{e^{\lambda \varphi} \mu}{\int e^{\lambda \varphi} \mu}$$



## 2) Variational formulation

Ques:  $V^{-1}(\omega + i\delta\omega)^m = e^{\frac{\lambda}{2} \langle \omega, \omega \rangle} \mu / S(\cdot)$   $\lambda \neq 0$   
~~complicated~~  
Proof

Ans  $L_{\lambda}(\omega) = \frac{1}{2} \log \int e^{\frac{\lambda}{2} \langle \omega, \omega \rangle} \mu$   $\lambda \neq 0$

$L_0(\omega) = \int \omega \mu$

$L'_{\lambda}(\omega) = e^{\frac{\lambda}{2} \langle \omega, \omega \rangle} \mu / S(\cdot)$

$L_{\lambda} \nearrow, L_{\lambda}(\omega + c) = L_{\lambda}(\omega) + c \quad c \in \mathbb{R}$

~~convex~~  $L_{\lambda}$  convex  $\lambda > 0$ , concave  $\lambda < 0$ .

Ans:  $E(\omega) = \frac{1}{m+1} \sum_{j=0}^m V^{-1} \int \omega \omega_j + \omega^{m-j}$

$E'(\omega) = V^{-1}(\omega \omega^m)$  (Wong-Ampère operator)  
(also in E-Kähler!)

$E \nearrow, E(\omega + c) = E(\omega) + c$

$E'' \geq 0, E$  concave.

Ding functional:  $D_{\lambda}(\omega) = L_{\lambda}(\omega) - E(\omega)$

$D'_{\lambda}(\omega) = 0 \Leftrightarrow -\text{Ric}(\omega) = \lambda \omega$

( $D_{\lambda}(\omega + c) = D_{\lambda}(\omega) \rightarrow$  descends to  $\mathcal{W}/\mathbb{R} = \text{Kähler form}$ )



ex:  $m=1$   $\lambda=0$  ( $V=1$ )

(2)

solve  $\omega + \text{div} \varphi = \mu \iff \Delta \varphi = \mu - \omega$

$D_0(\varphi) = \int \varphi (\mu - \omega) + \frac{1}{2} \|\nabla \varphi\|^2$

Riemann's "Dunkler pph" Dirichlet norm

Wulst  $\rightarrow$  Sobolev space, weak compactness

$\rightarrow$  weak identification,  $\Delta \varphi = \mu - \omega$

$C^\infty$  by ellipt. of  $\Delta$

normalized by  $\int \varphi \omega = 0 \rightarrow \|\nabla \varphi\|$  is a norm

Higher dim:  $\lambda \geq 0 \Rightarrow L_\lambda$  convex  $\Rightarrow D_\lambda$  convex on  $\mathcal{U}$   
 $\Rightarrow$  crit. pts are minimizers.

Thm (Dirig-Thom, ...) Also true when  $\lambda < 0$  (Foster case)

[~~can~~ cond. method, or use a more sophisticated notion of (imp) geodesics, for which E affine  $L_\lambda$  convex] (Bismuth)

Existence of minimizers?

Thom's proposition.

def:  $D_\lambda$  is convex if  $D_\lambda \geq \delta J - C$

$J(\varphi) = V \int \varphi \omega - E(\varphi)$  (convex. of E)

(Autin  $\delta$ -thm.)  $J$  convex  $\geq 0, = 0 \iff \varphi = \text{crit.}$



$m=1: J(u) = \frac{1}{2} \|\nabla u\|_{L^2}^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \|u\|_{L^2} \leq D^{1/2} \quad \text{on } \mathcal{H}_0^1 = L^2(\Omega) \cap H^1(\Omega)$

"optimal" of  $N$  w.r.t  $J/E$

minimization on  $\mathcal{H}_0^1$

$\mathcal{E}_0^L(X, u)$  (Gagliardo-Nirenberg)

$\omega$ -psh functions with finite energy  $\Rightarrow$

$e^{-u} \in L^p \quad \forall p < \infty$

$\mathcal{E}_0^L = \{f \mid \mathcal{E} = 0\}$

is really a optimal w.r.t metric  $d_1$ !

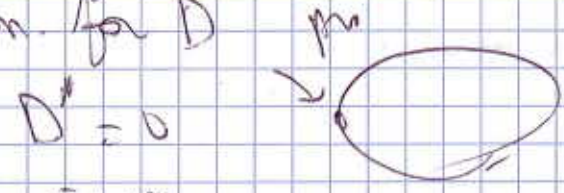
$J$  is weakly lsc (Damas)

$D \geq \delta J - C/D$  also.

mean  $(J \leq C)$  weakly opt

$\exists$  min for  $D$

next to prove  $D^* = 0$



$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \delta J(u^\lambda) = \dots$

weak norm

Nash PDE theory  $\Rightarrow u \in C^\infty$

N.B: ~~...~~  $\Rightarrow$   $A_{\text{opt}}(x)$  finite  $\lambda \neq 0$

Theorem Tian, Damascus-Pub /  $\lambda \neq 0$   $A_{\text{opt}}(x)$  finite

PAJSSW ~~...~~  $\Rightarrow$   $KE \in \dots$   
 Along Song Shun-Wen ~~...~~  $\Rightarrow$   $\dots$