

Daniel Matei: Cohomology of complements to algebraic plane curves

(Joint with T. Cogolludo)

Problem $V \subset \mathbb{P}^n$ $M = \mathbb{P}^n \setminus V$
alg. hypersurface

Cohomology algebra $H^*(M; \mathbb{Q})$

For class of hypersurfaces: hyperplane arrangements

$V = \text{union of hyperplanes} \leftarrow H = \{F=0\}$

cohomology ring $H^*(M; \mathbb{Z})$
 / generated in degree 1 by logarithmic 1-forms
 \ $\frac{dF}{F}$

lattice of intersections of hyperplane arrangement V .

generally: $M-1$ formal (formal space)

2-dim: curves $b \subset \mathbb{P}^2$, $M = \mathbb{P}^2 \setminus b$

$H^*(M; \mathbb{C}) = ?$ what type of data does it depend on?
algebra

"Combinatorics" of b : $(T(b), b)$
|
tubular nbhd.

Combinatorial type of b * - set of irred components $b = C_0 \cup C_1 \cup \dots \cup C_r$ and their degrees d_0, d_1, \dots, d_r

$K(b)$

- set of singularities $\text{sing}(b)$ and their topological type. $\Sigma = \{L_p\}$ - links of $p \in \text{Sing}(b)$

* - pairwise intersection numbers among branches at p
- with degrees, determines genera of comp. of b

* - incidences of among local branches at $\text{Sing}(b)$ and the global components

Δ_p - set of branches at p

$\phi_p: \Delta_p \rightarrow \{0, 1, \dots, r\}$

$W(b)$ - weak combinatorial type *

Theorem: $H^*(M; \mathbb{C})$ cohom. alg. depends only on W .

- Explicit presentation for alg. $H^*(M; \mathbb{C})$ using Poincaré residue operators.

Brookman Lemma: $H^*(M; \mathbb{C}) \hookrightarrow E^*(M, \mathbb{C})$
 'diff. forms.'

Cor. M is formal

Rem. At Macinic:

For simplicity $b = C_0 \cup C_1, \dots, \cup C_r$, $C_0 = \{\infty\}$ and C_0 transverse to $b \setminus C_0$

still to add:
 $b_i(M)$ depend only on degrees and on genera

deg 1 $H^1(M, \mathbb{C}) =: E^1$

E^1 generated by logarithmic 1-forms

$$\sigma_i = d \left(\log \frac{C_i}{C_0^{d_i}} \right) \quad 1 \leq i \leq r$$

deg 2

$$E^2 \oplus K^2 \oplus (K^2)^\perp = H^2(M, \mathbb{C}) \quad g = \sum C_i$$

1/2 part
hdom. dim g
dim g

$E^2 = 2$ forms

$$\left\{ \tau_r^{\delta_1 \delta_2} \right\}, \left\{ \tau_{C_i}^{i, k_i} \right\}$$

$$\tau_r^{\delta_1 \delta_2} + \tau_r^{\delta_2 \delta_1} = 0$$

$$\tau_r^{\delta_1 \delta_2} + \tau_r^{\delta_2 \delta_3} + \tau_r^{\delta_3 \delta_1} = 0$$

V.

1...C_r

g(b)

(b)