

1. Let Σ be a Riemann surface and let g be a Kähler metric on Σ . If z is any local holomorphic coordinate on Σ , show that the holomorphic sectional curvature of g is equal to its Gaussian curvature, and both are equal to

$$-\frac{1}{u} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z \partial \bar{z}} \log u,$$

where $u = g_{\mathbb{C}}(\partial/\partial z, \partial/\partial \bar{z})$.

2. Let $Q \subseteq \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$ be the quadric curve defined by the homogeneous polynomial $z^1 z^2 - (z^3)^2$. Compute the Gaussian curvature and the area of Q in the metric obtained by restricting the Fubini-Study metric to Q .
3. (a) Let $U(n, 1)$ be the subgroup of $GL(n+1, \mathbb{C})$ leaving invariant the following hermitian bilinear form:

$$H = dz^1 \otimes \overline{dz^1} + \cdots + dz^n \otimes \overline{dz^n} - dz^{n+1} \otimes \overline{dz^{n+1}}.$$

Considering the unit ball $\mathbb{B}^{2n} \subseteq \mathbb{C}^n \subseteq \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^n$ as a subset of projective space, show that $U(n, 1)$ acts transitively on \mathbb{B}^{2n} by projective transformations.

- (b) Let g be the complex hyperbolic metric on \mathbb{B}^{2n} , defined by the Kähler form $\omega = -\frac{i}{2} \partial \bar{\partial} \log(1 - |z|^2)$. Show that g is, up to a constant multiple, the unique $U(n, 1)$ -invariant Riemannian metric on \mathbb{B}^{2n} .
- (c) Show that g has constant holomorphic sectional curvature equal to -4 .
4. Let M be a complex manifold of dimension n , and let g be a Kähler metric on M with constant holomorphic sectional curvature c .

- (a) Let $v, w \in T_x M$ be a pair of orthonormal vectors. Show that the (ordinary) sectional curvature of g in the direction of the plane spanned by (v, w) is given by

$$\sec(v, w) = \frac{1}{4}c (1 + 3 \langle v, Jw \rangle^2).$$

- (b) If $n \geq 2$, show that at each point of M , the (ordinary) sectional curvatures of g take on all values between $\frac{1}{4}c$ and c , inclusive.