

Re: Understanding Serre duality [Riemann surface context]

Source: <http://sci.tech-archive.net/Archive/sci.math/2008-04/msg00293.html>

- *From:* Mariano Suárez-Alvarez <mariano.suarezalvarez@xxxxxxxxxx>
 - *Date:* Wed, 2 Apr 2008 07:20:56 -0700 (PDT)
-

On 2 abr, 05:15, jane <jane1...@xxxxxxxxxx> wrote:

On Apr 1, 11:47 am, jane <jane1...@xxxxxxxxxx> wrote:

I would be grateful if someone could explain me the following:

Let X be a Riemann surface, $Q(X)$ = the space of meromorphic quadratic differentials on X with only simple poles.

Θ – sheaf of holomorphic vector fields on X .

How exactly one can understand that

$H^1(X, \Theta)^*$ isomorphic $Q(X)$

I know this should be a consequence of the Serre duality, but i don't see how exactly. Let me state the Serre duality theorem i know:

$H^1(X, \mathcal{O})^*$ isomorphic to $H^0(X, \Omega)$,

Re: Understanding Serre duality [Riemann surface context]

where \mathcal{O} is the sheaf of holomorphic functions on X

and Ω is the sheaf of meromorphic 1-forms on X .

Thanks a lot in advance,

There is a slightly more general version, which states that

$$H^1(X, F)^* = H^0(X, F^* \otimes \Omega)$$

Thanks a lot for the answer. So you suggest take F to be the sheaf of holomorphic vector fields on X .

What does the notation F^* tensor mean, what you denote by F^* (pullback under what ?)

That's just the dual sheaf.

— m

.