

# Übungsblatt 1

## Aufgabe 1

Let  $X = V/\Lambda$  be a complex torus.

- Show that  $X$  admits a complex subtorus of dimension  $g'$  if and only if there exists a subgroup  $\Lambda' \subset \Lambda$  of rank  $2g'$  such that the image of the canonical map  $\Lambda' \otimes \mathbb{R} \rightarrow V$  is a  $\mathbb{C}$ -subvector space of  $V$ .
- Conclude from a) that every complex torus admits at most countably many complex subtori.
- Give an example of a complex torus of dimension  $\geq 2$  not admitting any nontrivial complex subtorus.

## Aufgabe 2

Let  $X = V/\Lambda$  be a complex torus of dimension  $g$ . Show that

- there exist bases of  $V$  and  $\Lambda$  with respect to which the period matrix of  $X$  is of the form  $(Z, Id_g)$  with  $Z \in M_g(\mathbb{C})$  and  $\det \operatorname{Im} Z \neq 0$ .

Hint: Can you get a base of  $V$  from  $\Lambda$ ?

- $\det \begin{bmatrix} Z & Id_g \\ \bar{Z} & Id_g \end{bmatrix} = \det(2i \operatorname{Im} Z)$ . Hint: Multiply by  $\begin{bmatrix} Id_g & -Id_g \\ 0 & Id_g \end{bmatrix}$ .

## Aufgabe 3

- There is a bijection between the set of complex structures on the vector space  $\mathbb{R}^{2g}$  and  $\operatorname{GL}_{2g}(\mathbb{R})/\operatorname{GL}_g(\mathbb{C})$ .

Hint: Prove that every complex structure  $J$  is conjugate to  $J_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -Id_g \\ Id_g & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ .

- This induces a bijection between the set of isomorphism classes of complex tori of dimension  $g$  and the set of orbits in  $\operatorname{GL}_{2g}(\mathbb{R})/\operatorname{GL}_g(\mathbb{C})$  under the natural action of  $\operatorname{GL}_{2g}(\mathbb{Z})$ .