Cohomological properties of symplectic manifolds

Daniele Angella

[INSAM]

Istituto Nazionale di Alta Matematica (Dipartimento di Matematica e Informatica, Università di Parma)

June 30, 2014





Introduction, i (non-)Kähler geometry, i

Kähler manifolds have special cohomological properties,



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both from complex...

Sur une variété compacte V de type kählérien,

THÉORÈME 3. — L'espace de cohomologie $\mathscr{H}(V)$ d'une variété compacte V de type kählérien est somme directe des espaces $\mathscr{H}^{a,b}(V)$.



Introduction, iii (non-)Kähler geometry, iii

Kähler manifolds have special cohomological properties,

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THÉORÈME 3. — L'espace de cohomologie $\mathscr{H}(V)$ d'une variété compacte V de type kählérien est somme directe des espaces $\mathscr{H}^{a,b}(V)$.

... and from symplectic point of view.

THÉORÈME 5. — Soient V une variété compacte de type kählérien de dimension complexe n, et u une classe de cohomologie de type kählérien sur V. Alors toute classe de cohomologie **a** de degré p sur V peut se mettre, d'une manière et d'une seule, sous la forme

(III)
$$\mathbf{a} = \sum_{r \ge (p-n)^+} L^r \mathbf{a}_r$$

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Interest on non-Kähler manifold since 70s...



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Introduction, v (non-)Kähler geometry, v

Interest on non-Kähler manifold since 70s...

SOME SIMPLE EXAMPLES OF SYMPLECTIC MANIFOLDS

W. P. THURSTON

ABSTRACT. This is a construction of closed symplectic manifolds with no Kaehler structure.

Interest on non-Kähler manifold since 70s...

SOME SIMPLE EXAMPLES OF SYMPLECTIC MANIFOLDS

W. P. THURSTON

ABSTRACT. This is a construction of closed symplectic manifolds with no Kaehler structure.

... until now.

Generalized Cohomologies and Supersymmetry

Li-Sheng Tseng¹, Shing-Tung Yau²

Providing a full accounting of all the massless moduli from geometry will necessitate a deeper understanding of non-Kähler geometry than what is currently available. In this paper, we have given yet another example that the mathematical tools involved in non-Kähler flux compactifications, in particular here cohomologies, are generally not identical to those in Kähler geometry and Calabi-Yau compactifications. As geometries that are non-Kähler are much more diverse and flexible than that of Kähler Calabi-Yau, one expects that more refined tools will be required to characterize them. Developing them will certainly help us gain deeper insights into vast regions of the still mysterious landscape of supersymmetric flux vacua.

Introduction, vii aim, i

Aim:

- study cohomology decompositions on symplectic manifolds,
- taking inspiration from the complex case
- and framing into generalized-complex geometry.
- Special classes of manifolds provide explicit examples.



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Brylinski's "Hodge theory" for symplectic manifolds:

Let X be a cpt symplectic manifold.

J.-L. Brylinski, A differential complex for Poisson manifolds, *J. Differ. Geom.* 28 (1988), no. 1, 93–114. J.-L. Koszul, Crochet de Schouten-Nijenhuis et cohomologie. The mathematical heritage of Élie

J.-L. Koszul, Crochet de Schouten-Nijenhuis et cohomologie, The mathematical heritage of Élie Cartan (Lyon, 1984), *Astérisque* 1985, Numero Hors Serie, 257–271. ▲ □ ▶ ▲ @ ▶ ▲ @ ▶ ▲ @ ▶ ▲ @ ▶ [INSAM]

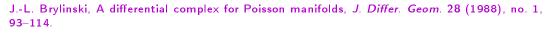
Cohomologies of symplectic manifolds, ii Brylinski's Hodge theory, ii

Brylinski's "Hodge theory" for symplectic manifolds:

Let X be a cpt symplectic manifold. Consider the operators

 $\mathsf{d} \colon \wedge^{\bullet} X \to \wedge^{\bullet+1} X \quad \text{and} \quad \mathsf{d}^{\mathsf{\Lambda}} \, := \, [\mathsf{d}, -\iota_{\omega^{-1}}] \colon \wedge^{\bullet} X \to \wedge^{\bullet-1} X$

as the counterpart of ∂ and $\overline{\partial}$ in complex geometry.





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as the counterpart of ∂ and $\overline{\partial}$ in complex geometry.

Then

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$$\left(\wedge^{\bullet}X, d, d^{\mathsf{A}}\right)$$

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is a bi-differential \mathbb{Z} -graded algebra.

J.-L. Brylinski, A differential complex for Poisson manifolds, *J. Differ. Geom.* 28 (1988), no. 1, 93–114. J.-L. Koszul, Crochet de Schouten-Nijenhuis et cohomologie, The mathematical heritage of Élie

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Cohomologies of symplectic manifolds, iv symplectic cohomologies, i

Cohomologies for symplectic manifolds:

Define the cohomologies

$$\mathcal{H}^ullet_{BC,\omega}(X) \ := \ rac{\ker \mathrm{d} \cap \ker \mathrm{d}^\wedge}{\operatorname{im} \mathrm{d} \, \mathrm{d}^\wedge} \quad ext{ and } \quad \mathcal{H}^ullet_{A,\omega}(X) \ := \ rac{\ker \mathrm{d} \, \mathrm{d}^\wedge}{\operatorname{im} \mathrm{d} + \operatorname{im} \mathrm{d}^\wedge} \, .$$



C.-J. Tsai, L.-S. Tseng, S.-T. Yau, Cohomology and Hodge Theory on Symplectic Manifolds: III, arXiv:1402.0427v2 [math.SG].

L.-S. Tseng, S.-T. Yau, Generalized Cohomologies and Supersymmetry, Comm. Math. Phys. 326 (2014), no. 3, 875–885.

Cohomologies for symplectic manifolds:

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Hodge theory applies.

L.-S. Tseng, S.-T. Yau, Cohomology and Hodge Theory on Symplectic Manifolds: I. II, J. Differ. Geom. 91 (2012), no. 3, 383-416, 417-443.

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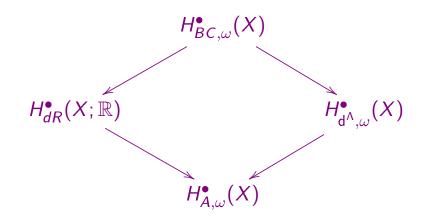
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Cohomologies of symplectic manifolds, vi

symplectic cohomologies, iii

Natural maps between cohomologies:

The identity induces the maps



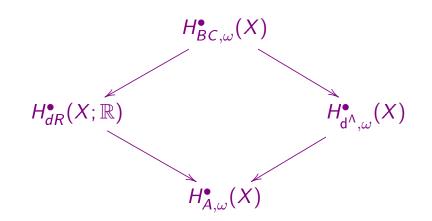


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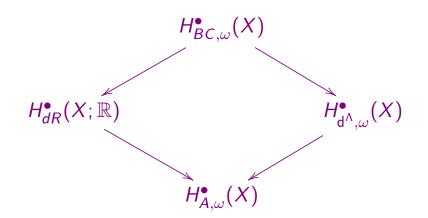


• $H^{\bullet}_{BC,\omega}$ contains informations on the symplectic struct

Cohomologies of symplectic manifolds, viii symplectic cohomologies, v

Natural maps between cohomologies:

The identity induces the maps



• $H^{\bullet}_{BC,\omega}$ contains informations on the symplectic struct, and • $H^{\bullet}_{BC,\omega} \to H^{\bullet}_{dR}$ allows their comparison with top aspects.



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The surjectivity of the map

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yields to a natural symplectic decomposition of de Rham cohom.

J.-L. Brylinski, A differential complex for Poisson manifolds, J. Differ. Geom. 28 (1988), no. 1, 93–114.

Cohomologies of symplectic manifolds, x cohomological decompositions, ii

The surjectivity of the map

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yields to a natural symplectic decomposition of de Rham cohom.

It corresponds to: each de Rham class admits a d-closed d^{Λ} -closed representative:

Conjecture 2.2.7. If M is a symplectic manifold which is compact, any cohomology class in $H^*(M, \mathbb{C})$ has a representative α such that $d\alpha = \delta \alpha = 0$.

cohomological decompositions, iii

Thm (Mathieu, Yan, Merkulov, Guillemin, Cavalcanti)

Let X be a compact 2n-mfd endowed with ω symplectic. The following are equivalent:

- Brylinski's conj: any de Rham class has d-closed d[^]-closed repres;
- Brylinski's C^{∞} -fullness: $H^{\bullet}_{BC,\omega} \to H^{\bullet}_{dR}$ surj;
- Hard Lefschetz Condition: $[\omega^k] \smile :: H^{n-k}_{dR} \to H^{n+k}_{dR}$ isom, $\forall k$;
- d d^A-Lemma: $H^{\bullet}_{BC,\omega} \rightarrow H^{\bullet}_{dR}$ inj;
- sympl cohom relation: $H^{\bullet}_{BC,\omega} \rightarrow H^{\bullet}_{dR}$ isom;
- Lefschetz dec in cohom: $H_{dR}^{\bullet} = \bigoplus_k L^k P H^{\bullet 2k}$.

O. Mathieu, Harmonic cohomology classes of symplectic manifolds, *Comment. Math. Helv.* 70 (1995), no. 1, 1–9.

D. Yan, Hodge structure on symplectic manifolds, Adv. Math. 120 (1996), no. 1, 143-154.

G. R. Cavalcanti, New aspects of the *dd*^c-lemma, Oxford University D. Phil thesis, arXiv:math/0501406v1 [math.DG].

Cohomologies of symplectic manifolds, xii cohomological decompositions, iv

A weaker symplectic decomposition property:

Lefschetz decomposition moves to de Rham cohom:

$$H_{dR}^{\bullet} = \bigoplus_{r,s} H_{\omega}^{(r,s)}(X)$$

where

$$H^{(r,s)}_{\omega}(X) := \left\{ [\alpha] \in H^{2r+s}_{dR}(X;\mathbb{R}) : \alpha \in L^r P^s \right\}$$
.

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Cohomologies of symplectic manifolds, xiii

cohomological decompositions, v

Thm (—, A. Tomassini)

Let X be a cpt 2n-mfd endowed with ω symplectic. Then

$$H^2_{dR}(X;\mathbb{R}) = H^{(1,0)}_{\omega}(X) \oplus H^{(0,2)}_{\omega}(X)$$
.

Ch. Benson, C. S. Gordon, Kähler and symplectic structures on nilmanifolds, *Topology* 27 (1988), no. 4, 513–518.

M. Rinaldi, Proprietà coomologiche di varietà simplettiche, Tesi di Laurea, Università degli Studi di Parma, a.a. 2012/2013.



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Cohomologies of symplectic manifolds, xiv cohomological decompositions, vi

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In part, if 2n = 4, then Lefschetz dec moves to de Rham cohom.

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Cohomologies of symplectic manifolds, xv

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But non-tori nilmanifolds does not satisfy HLC (Benson and Gordon).

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Cohomologies of symplectic manifolds, xvi cohomological decompositions, viii

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Higher-dim non-HLC mfds for which Lefschetz dec moves to de Rham cohom by Rinaldi.

Ch. Benson, C. S. Gordon, Kähler and symplectic structures on nilmanifolds, *Topology* 27 (1988), no. 4, 513–518.

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M. Rinaldi, Proprietà coomologiche di varietà simplettiche, Tesi di Laurea, Università degli Studi di Parma, a.a. 2012/2013.

Thm (—, A. T	massini)			
Let X be a 2n-dim cpt symplectic mfd.				

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	—, A. Tomassini, Inequalities <i>à la</i> Frölicher and cohomological decomposition, to appear in J. Noncommut. Geom	Ξ	うくで	

Cohomologies of symplectic manifolds, xviii inequality à la Frölicher for symplectic structures, ii

Thm (—, A. Tomassini)

Let X be a 2n-dim cpt symplectic mfd. Then, for any k,

 $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} H^k_{BC,\omega}(X) + \dim_{\mathbb{R}} H^k_{A,\omega} \geq 2 \dim_{\mathbb{R}} H^k_{dR}(X;\mathbb{R}) .$

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Cohomologies of symplectic manifolds, xix inequality à la Frölicher for symplectic structures, iii

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Furthermore, the equality

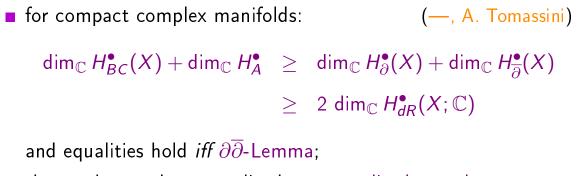
 $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} H^{k}_{BC,\omega}(X) + \dim_{\mathbb{R}} H^{k}_{A,\omega} = 2 \dim_{\mathbb{R}} H^{k}_{dR}(X;\mathbb{R})$

holds for any k if and only if X satisfies $d d^{\wedge}$ -Lemma.

—, A. Tomassini, Inequalities à la Frölicher and cohomological decomposition, to appear in J. Noncommut. Geom..

Cohomologies of symplectic manifolds, xx inequality à la Frölicher for symplectic structures, iv

(Generalized-)complex case:



the results can be generalized to generalized-complex
 structures.
 (--, A. Tomassini; Chan, Suen)

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—, A. Tomassini, On the $\partial \overline{\partial}$ -Lemma and Bott-Chern cohomology, *Invent. Math.* 192 (2013), no. 1, 71–81.

K. Chan, Y.-H. Suen, A Frölicher-type inequality for generalized complex manifolds, arXiv:1403.1682 [math.DG].

Cohomologies of symplectic manifolds, xxi inequality à la Frölicher for symplectic structures, v

The point, in the symplectic case, is that the "associated" Frölicher spectral sequences degenerate at the first step.

J.-L. Brylinski, A differential complex for Poisson manifolds, J. Differ. Geom. 28 (1988), no. 1, 93-114.
 M. Fernández, R. Ibáñez, M. de León, The canonical spectral sequences for Poisson manifolds, Isr. J. Math. 106 (1998), no. 1, 133-155.

Cohomologies of symplectic manifolds, xxii symplectic cohomologies of nil/solv-manifolds, i

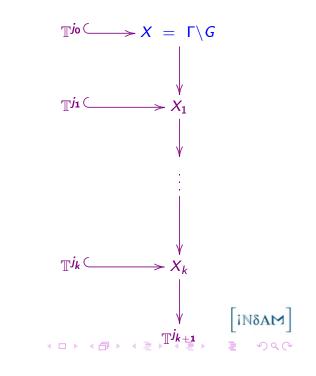
 $X = \Gamma \setminus G$ nilmanifold (compact quotients of connected simply-connected nilpotent Lie groups G by co-compact discrete subgroups Γ).

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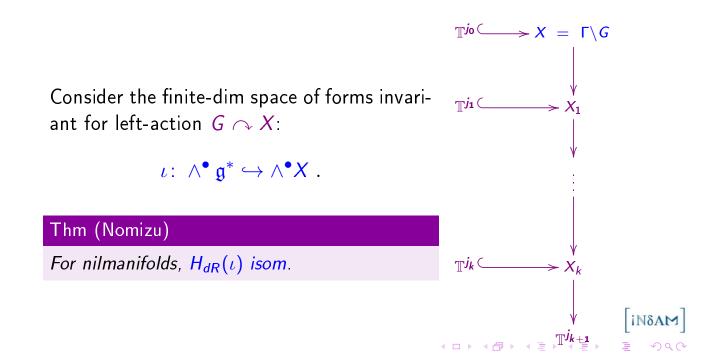
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Cohomologies of symplectic manifolds, xxiv symplectic cohomologies of nil/solv-manifolds, iii

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P. de Bartolomeis, A. Tomassini, On solvable generalized Calabi-Yau manifolds, Ann. Inst. Fourier (Grenoble) 56 (2006), no. 5, 1281–1296.

H. Kasuya, Minimal models, formality and hard Lefschetz properties of solvmanifolds with local systems, J. Differ. Geom. 93 (2013), 269–298.



Cohomologies of symplectic manifolds, xxvi symplectic cohomologies of nil/solv-manifolds, v

 $X = \Gamma \setminus G$ solvmanifold (compact quotients of connected simply-connected solvable Lie groups G by co-compact discrete subgroups Γ).

In this case, de Rham cohomology may depend on the lattice.

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Thm (Kasuya)

For solvmanifolds $X = \Gamma \setminus G$, there exists a finite-dim sub-algebra

$$\iota\colon (A^{\bullet}, \mathsf{d}) \hookrightarrow (\wedge^{\bullet} X, \mathsf{d})$$

such that $H_{dR}(\iota)$ isom.

P. de Bartolomeis, A. Tomassini, On solvable generalized Calabi-Yau manifolds, Ann. Inst. Fourier (Grenoble) 56 (2006), no. 5, 1281-1296.

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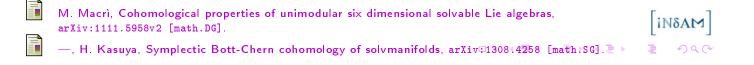
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Cohomologies of symplectic manifolds, xxviii symplectic cohomologies of nil/solv-manifolds, vii

Take $X = \Gamma/G$ nilmfd (resp., solvmfd).



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Cohomologies of symplectic manifolds, xxx symplectic cohomologies of nil/solv-manifolds, ix

Take $X = \Gamma/G$ nilmfd (resp., solvmfd). Suppose $\omega \in \wedge^2 \mathfrak{g}^*$ (resp., $\omega \in A_{\Gamma}^2 \cap \wedge^2 \mathfrak{g}^*$) symplectic. Also d^A-cohomology can be computed by just $\wedge^{\bullet} \mathfrak{g}^*$ (resp., A_{Γ}^{\bullet}). Take $X = \Gamma/G$ nilmfd (*resp.*, solvmfd).

Suppose $\omega \in \wedge^2 \mathfrak{g}^*$ (*resp.*, $\omega \in A^2_{\Gamma} \cap \wedge^2 \mathfrak{g}^*$) symplectic.

Also d^{Λ} -cohomology can be computed by just $\wedge^{\bullet}\mathfrak{g}^{*}$ (*resp.*, A_{Γ}^{\bullet}). In fact, it is isom to de Rham cohom via Brylinski-*-operator.

 M. Macrì, Cohomological properties of unimodular six dimensional solvable Lie algebras, arXiv:1111.5958v2 [math.DG].
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 --, H. Kasuya, Symplectic Bott-Chern cohomology of solvmanifolds, arXiv:1308:4258 [math:SG].
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Cohomologies of symplectic manifolds, xxxii symplectic cohomologies of nil/solv-manifolds, xi

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Thm (—, H. Kasuya)

Let $X = \Gamma/G$ solvmfd with $\omega \in A_{\Gamma}^2$ left-inv symplectic. Then symplectic cohomologies $H_{BC,\omega}^{\bullet}$ and $H_{A,\omega}^{\bullet}$ are computed by $(A_{\Gamma}^{\bullet}, d)$.

M. Macrì, Cohomological properties of unimodular six dimensional solvable Lie algebras, arXiv:1111.5958v2 [math.DG].

—, H. Kasuya, Symplectic Bott-Chern cohomology of solvmanifolds, arXiv=130814258 [math+SG]. 🗄 🕨

Generalized-complex structures:

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Generalized-complex geometry, ii generalized-complex structures, ii

Generalized-complex structures:

• cplx structure:

J: $TX \xrightarrow{\simeq} TX$ satisfying an algebraic condition $(J^2 = -\operatorname{id}_{TX})$ and an analytic condition (integrability in order to have holomorphic coordinates).

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Generalized-complex structures:

cplx structure:

J: $TX \xrightarrow{\simeq} TX$ satisfying an algebraic condition $(J^2 = -\operatorname{id}_{TX})$ and an analytic condition (integrability in order to have holomorphic coordinates).

sympl structure:

 $\omega: TX \xrightarrow{\simeq} T^*X$ satisfying an algebraic condition (ω non-deg 2-form) and an analytic condition (d $\omega = 0$).



Generalized-complex geometry, iv generalized-complex structures, iv

Hence, consider the bundle $TX \oplus T^*X$.



M. Gualtieri, Generalized complex geometry, Oxford University DPhil thesis, arXiv:math/0401221 [math.DG].

Hence, consider the bundle $TX \oplus T^*X$. Note that it admits a natural bilinear pairing: $\langle X + \xi | Y + \eta \rangle = \frac{1}{2} (\iota_X \eta + \iota_Y \xi)$.

N. J. Hitchin, Generalized Calabi-Yau manifolds, Q. J. Math. 54 (2003), no. 3, 281–308.

M. Gualtieri, Generalized complex geometry, Oxford University DPhil thesis, arXiv:math/0401221
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Generalized-complex geometry, vi generalized-complex structures, vi

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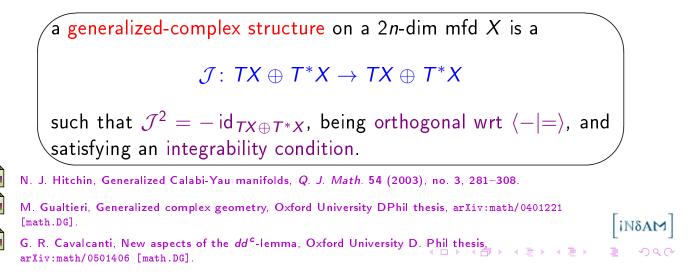
Mimicking the def of cplx and sympl structures:



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G. R. Cavalcanti, New aspects of the *dd*^c-lemma, Oxford University D. Phil thesis, arXiv:math/0501406 [math.DG]. Hence, consider the bundle $TX \oplus T^*X$. Note that it admits a natural bilinear pairing: $\langle X + \xi | Y + \eta \rangle = \frac{1}{2} (\iota_X \eta + \iota_Y \xi)$.

Mimicking the def of cplx and sympl structures:



Generalized-complex geometry, viii generalized-complex structures, viii

Generalized-cplx geom unifies cplx geom and sympl geom:



Generalized-cplx geom unifies cplx geom and sympl geom:

■ *J* cplx struct:

 $\mathcal{J} = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} -J & 0 \\ \hline 0 & J^* \end{array} \right)$ gen-cplx;

• ω sympl struct:

$$\mathcal{J} = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} 0 & -\omega^{-1} \\ \hline \omega & 0 \end{array} \right)$$
 gen-cplx.



Generalized-complex geometry, x generalized-complex cohomologies, i

As in cplx/sympl cases, generalized-complex structures gives

 $(U^ullet,\,\partial,\,\overline\partial)$ bi-diff graded algebra .



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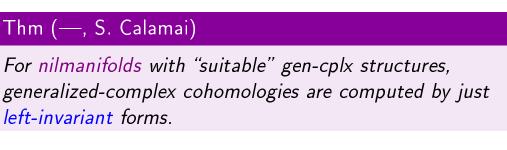
 $(U^ullet,\,\partial,\,\overline\partial)$ bi-diff graded algebra .

Hence \rightsquigarrow generalized-cplx cohomologies: $GH^{\bullet}_{\overline{\partial}}$, GH^{\bullet}_{BC} , GH^{\bullet}_{A} .



Generalized-complex geometry, xii generalized-complex cohomologies, iii

Explicit examples can be obtained by:





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Thm (—, S. Calamai)

For nilmanifolds with "suitable" gen-cplx structures, generalized-complex cohomologies are computed by just left-invariant forms.

The proof uses a Leray thm for gen-cplx structures



Generalized-complex geometry, xiv generalized-complex cohomologies, v

Explicit examples can be obtained by:

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For nilmanifolds with "suitable" gen-cplx structures, generalized-complex cohomologies are computed by just left-invariant forms.

The proof uses a Leray thm for gen-cplx structures, which gives also a generalized-Poincaré Lemma.

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When

 $GH^{\bullet}_{BC}(X) \rightarrow GH_{dR}(X)$ surj,

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Generalized-complex geometry, xvi generalized-complex cohomologies, vii

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Generalized-complex geometry, xviii generalized-complex cohomologies, ix

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Generalized-complex geometry, xx generalized-complex cohomologies, xi

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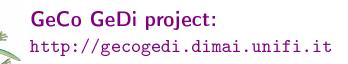


Generalized-complex geometry, xxii generalized-complex cohomologies, xiii

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- In fact, the connecting gen-cplx structure is C[∞]-full as gen-cplx
 (--, S. Calamai, A. Latorre).



Joint work with: Adriano Tomassini, Hisashi Kasuya, Simone Calamai, Adela Latorre, Federico A. Rossi, Maria Giovanna Franzini, Weiyi Zhang, Georges Dloussky.

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