

1. Let (M, J) be an almost complex manifold, and define $\Lambda^{p,q}M$ just as we did for complex manifolds. Show that the following are equivalent:
 - (a) J is integrable.
 - (b) For each pair of nonnegative integers p, q , the exterior derivative d maps smooth sections of $\Lambda^{p,q}M$ to sections of $\Lambda^{p+1,q}M \oplus \Lambda^{p,q+1}M$.
 - (c) d maps sections of $\Lambda^{0,1}M$ to sections of $\Lambda^{1,1}M \oplus \Lambda^{0,2}M$.
2. THE LOCAL $\partial\bar{\partial}$ -LEMMA: Suppose ω is a smooth, real, closed $(1, 1)$ -form on a complex manifold M . (To say that ω is **real** just means that $\bar{\omega} = \omega$.) Prove that in a neighborhood of each point of M , there exists a real-valued smooth function u such that $\omega = i\partial\bar{\partial}u$.
3. Let $H \rightarrow \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^n$ denote the hyperplane bundle. For $k \neq l \in \mathbb{Z}$, show that H^k is not isomorphic to H^l .
4. Let $K \rightarrow \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^n$ denote the bundle of $(n, 0)$ -forms (called the **canonical bundle** of $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^n$). Show that $K \cong H^{-(n+1)}$.
5. Show that $T'\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^1 \cong H^2$.
6. Let M be a complex manifold. A *holomorphic vector field* on M is a holomorphic section of $T'M$. Let Z be a smooth section of $T'M$ and let θ_t denote the flow of $\operatorname{Re} Z$. Show that Z is holomorphic if and only if θ_t is a holomorphic map (where it's defined) for each t .