

Holomorphic flexibility properties of complements and mapping spaces

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Thesis submitted for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy in Pure Mathematics



THE UNIVERSITY
of ADELAIDE

SCHOOL OF
MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES

January 2013

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Abstract

The classical Oka principle in complex analysis is a heuristic, supported by theorems of Oka, Grauert and others, to the effect that certain holomorphically defined problems involving Stein manifolds have only topological obstructions to their solution. Gromov's influential 1989 paper on the Oka principle introduced the class of so-called *elliptic manifolds*, and gave an Oka principle for maps from Stein manifolds into elliptic manifolds.

More recently, Forstnerič and Lárusson have introduced the category of *Oka manifolds* and *Oka maps*, which fit naturally into an abstract homotopy-theoretic framework; every elliptic manifold in Gromov's sense is also an Oka manifold. Examples of Oka manifolds are complex Lie groups and their homogeneous spaces (which are also elliptic); the complement in \mathbb{P}^n of an algebraic subvariety of codimension at least 2; Hirzebruch surfaces; and more generally any fibre bundle whose base and fibre are Oka.

The Oka property can be thought of as a sort of anti-hyperbolicity; the notion of Kobayashi hyperbolicity expresses a type of holomorphic rigidity, and conversely, Oka manifolds are those that enjoy a high degree of holomorphic flexibility. Other flexibility properties enjoyed by Oka manifolds include strong dominability: for every Oka manifold X and every $p \in X$ there exists a holomorphic map $\mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow X$ which maps 0 to p and is a submersion at 0; and \mathbb{C} -connectedness: every pair of points can be joined by an entire curve.

The aim of this thesis is to provide new examples of Oka manifolds, and to shed light on the relationship between the Oka property and other types of holomorphic flexibility. Naturally occurring candidates for examples include complements of hypersurfaces in \mathbb{P}^n , especially low-degree or non-algebraic hypersurfaces (in contrast with Kobayashi's conjecture that the complement of a generic high-degree hypersurface should be hyperbolic), and spaces of holomorphic maps.

This thesis contains three chapters. The first chapter outlines the historical development of Oka theory, gives an overview of the remaining chapters, and suggests some directions for future research.

Chapter 2 is a paper entitled *Oka properties of some hypersurface complements*, to appear in Proceedings of the American Mathematical Society. There are two main results: a characterisation of when a

complement in \mathbb{P}^n of hyperplanes is Oka, and the result that the complement of the affine graph of a meromorphic function is Oka, subject to some restrictions. The proof of the second result involves an extension to Gromov's technique of localisation of algebraic subellipticity.

Chapter 3 is a paper entitled *Holomorphic flexibility properties of the space of cubic rational maps*. Define R_d to be the space of rational functions of degree d on the Riemann sphere. Geometric invariant theory can be used to explore the structure of R_d : the Möbius group acts on R_d by precomposition and postcomposition. The two-sided action on R_2 is transitive, implying that R_2 is an Oka manifold. The action on R_3 has \mathbb{C} as its categorical quotient; Section 3.4 gives an explicit formula for the quotient map and describes its structure in some detail. Furthermore, R_3 is strongly dominable and \mathbb{C} -connected.

Signed statement

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Published or submitted works included in this thesis:

A. Hanysz. Oka properties of some hypersurface complements. *Proceedings of the American Mathematical Society*, to appear.

A. Hanysz. Holomorphic flexibility properties of the space of cubic rational maps. *Mathematische Zeitschrift*, under review.

Acknowledgements

A great many people have contributed to this research in one way or another. I am especially grateful to the following:

Finnur Lárusson, my principal supervisor, for his guidance and inspiration, generosity in sharing his vast knowledge of mathematics, patience, meticulous attention to detail, good humour and much more.

Nicholas Buchdahl, my co-supervisor, for broadening my mathematical horizons in many ways.

Franc Forstnerič for helpful conversations and for making available a preliminary draft of his monograph.

Paul McCann for computer help often going beyond the call of duty.

Jan Saxl for insisting that I should finish a thesis, and Nicholas Buchdahl, Alison Wolff, Bob Clarke, Jane Pitman and Nicholas Crouch for helping to draw me back into mathematics after a long absence.

Maggie Low in the library, and Stephanie Lord, Sarah Park, Jan Sutton, and Rachael Cossons and others in the school office, for being supremely organised and always cheerful.

Fellow postgraduate students and other denizens of the mathematics building—Tyson Ritter, Ryan Mickler, Sam Yates, Nickolas Falkner, Michael Albanese, Damien Warman, Jason Whyte, Aiden Fisher, Susana Soto Rojo, and many others—for conversation, companionship and coffee.

The wonderful Gabrielle Bond for enduring a great variety of my moods during this project, and for her unfailing love and support throughout.