

Hyperkähler Manifolds of Curves in Twistor Spaces^{*}

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Abstract. We discuss hypercomplex and hyperkähler structures obtained from higher degree curves in complex spaces fibring over \mathbb{P}^1 .

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1 Introduction

This article is concerned with constructions of hypercomplex and hyperkähler structures from curves of arbitrary degree, and with their properties. It has been motivated by three sources. First and foremost, the work of Nash [19], who gave a new twistor construction of hyperkähler metrics on moduli spaces of $SU(2)$ magnetic monopoles. Second, the so-called generalised Legendre transform construction of hyperkähler metrics, due to Lindström and Roček [17], which often leads to curves of higher genus. Third, the well-known fact that the smooth locus of the Hilbert scheme of (local complete intersection) curves of degree d and genus g in \mathbb{P}^3 has, if nonempty, dimension $4d$. Because of author's \mathbb{H} -bias, the factor 4 seems to him to call for some sort of quaternionic structure.

It turns out that the above three situations can be put in a common framework. Let M be a connected hypercomplex or a hyperkähler manifold. The twistor space of M is a complex manifold Z fibring over \mathbb{P}^1 , $\pi : Z \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$, and equipped with an antiholomorphic involution σ , which covers the antipodal map on \mathbb{P}^1 . The manifold M is recovered as a connected component of the space of σ -equivariant sections $s : \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow Z$ with normal bundle $N \simeq \mathcal{O}(1)^n$. We now ask: *what happens if we consider σ -invariant curves of higher degree in Z ?* It turns out that we still obtain a hypercomplex manifold, as long as we require that the normal bundle N of such a curve C satisfies the “stability condition” $H^*(N \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_C} \pi^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(-2)) = 0$. This is the condition shown by Nash [19] to hold for spectral curves of monopoles, and used by him to describe the hypercomplex structure of monopole moduli spaces. His argument works in the general situation considered here. Moreover, this new hypercomplex manifold is (pseudo)-hyperkähler if M was.

The hypercomplex manifolds obtained this way have interesting properties. For example, they are biholomorphic, with respect to any complex structure I_ζ , $\zeta \in \mathbb{P}^1$, to (unramified covering of) an open subset of the *smooth locus* of the Hilbert scheme $Z_\zeta^{[d]}$ of d points in the fibre $Z_\zeta = \pi^{-1}(\zeta)$ (here d is the degree of curves under consideration).

Hyperkähler monopole moduli spaces arise in the above manner from the twistor space of $S^1 \times \mathbb{R}^3$. If we consider instead the twistor space $\mathbb{P}^3 - \mathbb{P}^1$ of the flat \mathbb{R}^4 , we shall obtain hyperkähler structures on manifolds parameterising curves in \mathbb{P}^3 not intersecting a fixed line.

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In the simplest case, that of twisted normal cubics, the resulting 12-dimensional metric is still flat, and the question arises what happens for other admissible values of genus and degree. Equally interesting is the question what happens for twistor spaces of compact hyperkähler or hypercomplex manifolds.

The differential geometry of hyperkähler manifolds obtained from higher degree curves is richer than just hyperkähler geometry. This has been already observed in [4] in the case of monopole moduli spaces. A first step in understanding this geometry is a description of natural objects on such a manifold M directly in terms of the complex manifold Z containing the higher degree curves, without passing to the usual (higher-dimensional) twistor space of the hyperkähler structure. Here we give such a description for hyperholomorphic connections on vector bundles on M . The novelty is that we construct canonical connections via a canonical splitting on the level of sections of vector bundles, without a corresponding splitting of vector bundles on Z .

Finally, we make a technical remark. If we want to consider higher degree curves, then the Kodaira moduli spaces (of complex submanifolds in a complex manifold) are not enough: such curves will almost certainly degenerate, while the hyperkähler metric will remain smooth. In fact, even for the usual twistor spaces, one is often enough led to consider a singular space Z , which already contains all the information needed, and it is then simpler to work directly with Z rather than resolving its singularities. For these reasons we replace throughout the Kodaira moduli spaces with the Douady space $\mathcal{D}(Z)$. We recall the necessary definitions and facts in the next section.

2 Some background material

We gather here some necessary facts and definitions from complex analysis. A good reference is [13].

We work in the category of complex spaces, i.e. \mathbb{C} -ringed spaces locally modelled on \mathbb{C} -ringed subspaces of domains U of \mathbb{C}^n defined by finitely many holomorphic functions in U . In particular, we allow nilpotents in the structure sheaf.

For a complex space (X, \mathcal{O}_X) , the topological (Urysohn–Menger), analytic (Chevalley) and algebraic (Krull) notions of local dimension $\dim_x X$ coincide. A complex space is called *reduced* if its structure sheaf has no nilpotents. It is *pure dimensional* (or equidimensional) if $\dim_x X$ is the same at all points of X . For a 0-dimensional space X , its *length* is the sum of dimensions of stalks $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$.

The *cotangent sheaf* Ω_X^1 of a complex space X is defined by glueing together the cotangent sheaves $\mathcal{I}_V/\mathcal{I}_V^2$ of local model spaces $(V, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n}/\mathcal{I}_V)$. The *tangent sheaf* \mathcal{T}_X is its dual $\text{Hom}(\Omega_X^1, \mathcal{O}_X)$. The *tangent space* at $x \in X$ is $T_x X = \mathcal{T}_{X,x}/\mathfrak{m}_x \mathcal{T}_{X,x}$, where \mathfrak{m}_x is the maximal ideal of the stalk $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$.

If A is a local ring with maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} and M is a module over A , then a sequence $(f_1, \dots, f_r) \in \mathfrak{m}$ is said to be *regular for M* if f_{i+1} does not divide 0 in $M/(f_1 M + \dots + f_i M)$ for $i = 0, \dots, r-1$. The length of a maximal regular sequence is called the *depth of M* . A complex space X is said to be *Cohen–Macaulay* if $\text{depth } \mathcal{O}_{X,x} = \dim_x X$ for all $x \in X$. A reduced 1-dimensional complex space is always Cohen–Macaulay.

A closed complex subspace X of a complex space Z is called *regularly embedded* of codimension r if every of its local defining ideals $\mathcal{I}_{X,x}$ has depth r . If Z is a complex manifold, and $X \subset Z$ is regularly embedded, then X is called a *local complete intersection*, abbreviated l.c.i. This is an intrinsic condition and it implies that X is Cohen–Macaulay.

For a closed complex subspace X of a complex space Z with ideal sheaf $\mathcal{I}_X \subset \mathcal{O}_Z$, the normal sheaf of X in Z is $\mathcal{N}_{X/Z} = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{I}_X/\mathcal{I}_X^2, \mathcal{O}_X)$. If $X \subset Z$ is regularly embedded, then both $\mathcal{N}_{X/Z}$ and $\mathcal{I}_X/\mathcal{I}_X^2$ are locally free. If, moreover, Z is smooth and X is reduced, then the

conormal sheaf $\mathcal{I}_X/\mathcal{I}_X^2$ fits into an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_X/\mathcal{I}_X^2 \rightarrow \Omega_Z^1|_X \rightarrow \Omega_X^1 \rightarrow 0,$$

and consequently we have an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_Z|_X \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_{X/Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}xt^1(\Omega_X^1, \mathcal{O}_X).$$

A celebrated theorem of Douady [6] states that for any complex space Z there exists a complex space $\mathcal{D}(Z)$ parameterising all pure-dimensional compact complex subspaces of Z . In addition, there exists a *universal family* on $\mathcal{D}(Z)$, i.e. a complex subspace Y of $\mathcal{D}(Z) \times Z$, which defines a double fibration

$$\mathcal{D}(Z) \xleftarrow{\nu} Y \xrightarrow{\mu} Z \tag{2.1}$$

with the following properties:

- (i) ν is flat and proper;
- (ii) if S is a complex space, $T \subset S \times Z$ a complex subspace with properties stated in (i), then there exists a unique holomorphic map $f : S \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(Z)$ such that $T \simeq S \times_{\mathcal{D}(Z)} Y$.

The fibre of Y over any $m \in \mathcal{D}(Z)$ is the complex subspace X of Z corresponding to m and the restriction of the normal sheaf \mathcal{N}_Y of Y in $\mathcal{D}(Z) \times Z$ to this fibre is $\mathcal{N}_{X/Z}$.

At any $X \in \mathcal{D}(Z)$, there is a canonical isomorphism $T_X \mathcal{D}(Z) \simeq H^0(X, \mathcal{N}_{X/Z})$. The Douady space $\mathcal{D}(Z)$ is smooth at X if $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_Z}^1(\mathcal{I}_X, \mathcal{O}_X) = 0$. For a regularly embedded X , this is equivalent to $H^1(X, \mathcal{N}_{X/Z}) = 0$. For a projective Z , $\mathcal{D}(Z)$ is the Hilbert scheme parameterising compact subschemes of Z .

3 Hypercomplex and hyperkähler structures from higher degree curves

For us, a *curve* means a compact, pure 1-dimensional, Cohen–Macaulay complex space. If the curve is reduced, then the Cohen–Macaulay assumption is redundant.

Let Z be a pure $(n+1)$ -dimensional complex space and $\pi : Z \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ a holomorphic surjection. For a closed subspace X of Z we continue to write π for its restriction to X . Each fibre X_ζ , i.e. the complex subspace $(\pi^{-1}(\zeta), \mathcal{O}_X/\pi^* \mathfrak{m}_\zeta)$, is a closed subspace of X . If \mathcal{F} is a sheaf on X , we write $\mathcal{F}(k)$ for $\mathcal{F} \otimes \pi^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(k)$. Furthermore, we write

$$H_X = \pi^* H^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(1)) \subset H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(1)).$$

We consider the set \mathcal{X} of curves C in Z such that:

- $\pi : C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ is finite-to-one;
- the Douady space $\mathcal{D}(Z)$ is smooth at C ;
- the sheaf $\mathcal{N}_{C/Z}(-2)$ is acyclic, i.e. $h^i(\mathcal{N}_{C/Z}(-2)) = 0$ for $i = 0, 1$.

These conditions are open, so \mathcal{X} is an open submanifold of $\mathcal{D}(Z)$.

A useful characterisation of *pure dimension + Cohen–Macaulay + finite cover of \mathbb{P}^1* is provided by

Lemma 3.1. *Let $\pi : X \rightarrow Y$ be a finite-to-one closed surjective holomorphic map from a complex space X to a complex manifold Y . Then the following conditions are equivalent:*

- (i) X is pure dimensional and Cohen–Macaulay;
- (ii) π is flat;
- (iii) $\pi_*\mathcal{O}_X$ is locally free;
- (iv) all fibres of π have the same length.

Proof. Follows from [7, Corollary 18.17] and the equality $\dim_x X = \dim_{\pi(x)} Y + \dim_x X_{\pi(x)}$ for flat maps [13, Proposition II.2.11]. \blacksquare

Thus, for a $C \in \mathcal{X}$, each fibre C_ζ is a 0-dimensional complex space of constant length d , which we call the *degree of the curve* C .

For any $C \in \mathcal{X}$ and $\zeta \in \mathbb{P}^1$, consider the map $\mathcal{N}_{C/Z}(-2) \xrightarrow{\cdot s} \mathcal{N}_{C/Z}(-1)$, where $s \in H_C$ with $s(\zeta) = 0$. This map must be injective, since a nontrivial kernel sheaf would be supported on a 0-dimensional subspace, and so it would have nontrivial sections, which would then map to nontrivial sections of $\mathcal{N}_{C/Z}(-2)$. We have, therefore, the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_{C/Z}(-2) \xrightarrow{\cdot s} \mathcal{N}_{C/Z}(-1) \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_{C/Z}(-1)|_{C_\zeta} \rightarrow 0. \quad (3.1)$$

Taking cohomology and considering a generic ζ shows that

$$h^0(\mathcal{N}_{C/Z}(-1)) = dn \quad \text{and} \quad h^1(\mathcal{N}_{C/Z}(-1)) = 0.$$

Similarly, taking a section t of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(2)$ with zeros at ζ and $\tilde{\zeta}$ gives the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_{C/Z}(-2) \xrightarrow{\cdot t} \mathcal{N}_{C/Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_{C/Z}|_{C_\zeta} \oplus \mathcal{N}_{C/Z}|_{C_{\tilde{\zeta}}} \rightarrow 0, \quad (3.2)$$

from which we derive

$$h^0(\mathcal{N}_{C/Z}) = 2dn, \quad h^1(\mathcal{N}_{C/Z}) = 0. \quad (3.3)$$

The definitions and (3.3) imply

Proposition 3.2. *The subset \mathcal{X}_d of \mathcal{X} , consisting of curves of degree d , is open in $\mathcal{D}(Z)$ and smooth of dimension $2dn$.*

For regularly embedded subspaces some of the assumptions on C are automatically fulfilled

Lemma 3.3. *Let C be a regularly embedded compact subspace of Z such that $\pi : C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ is finite-to-one and $H^*(\mathcal{N}_{C/Z}(-2)) = 0$. Then $C \in \mathcal{X}$.*

Proof. The normal sheaf of a regularly embedded subspace is locally free. Hence, (3.1) implies that each fibre C_ζ has length $h^0(\mathcal{N}_{C/Z}(-1))/n$. Owing to Lemma 3.1, C is equidimensional and Cohen–Macaulay. Moreover, for a regularly embedded C , (3.3) implies that $\mathcal{D}(Z)$ is smooth at C . \blacksquare

Since the linear system H_C is base-free, (3.2) implies that the following sequence is also exact:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_{C/Z}(-2) \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_{C/Z}(-1) \otimes H_C \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_{C/Z} \rightarrow 0,$$

and, consequently, there is a canonical isomorphism

$$H^0(\mathcal{N}_{C/Z}) \simeq H^0(\mathcal{N}_{C/Z}(-1)) \otimes H_C. \quad (3.4)$$

We denote by E a vector bundle over \mathcal{X}_d , the fibre of which at C is $H^0(\mathcal{N}_{C/Z}(-1))$. In the notation of (2.1), $E = \nu_*(\mathcal{N}_Y \otimes \mu^*\mathcal{O}_Z(-1))$. We also write H for the trivial bundle of rank 2, with

fibre $H_C = \pi^* H^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(1))$. The decomposition (3.4) induces a decomposition (of holomorphic vector bundles)

$$T\mathcal{X}_d \simeq E \otimes H.$$

For every $\zeta \in \mathbb{P}^1$, we have a subbundle Q_ζ of $T\mathcal{X}_d$ of rank dn defined as

$$Q_\zeta = E \otimes s,$$

where s is a section of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1)$ vanishing at ζ . In other words, the fibre of Q_ζ at C consists of sections of $\mathcal{N}_{C/Z}$ vanishing on C_ζ .

Proposition 3.4. *The distribution Q_ζ is integrable.*

Proof. Let X and Y be vector fields with values in Q_ζ , and $t \mapsto \gamma_t(m)$, $t \mapsto \delta_t(m)$ their integral curves beginning at m . The bracket of $[X, Y]$ at any $p \in \mathcal{X}_d$ can be computed as $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \dot{\nu}(t)/t^2$, where

$$\nu(t) = \delta_{-t}(\gamma_{-t}(\delta_t(\gamma_t(m)))).$$

Consider the corresponding deformations of curves in Z . Since X and Y take values in Q_ζ , the deformation $\nu(t)$ fixes the fibre C_ζ , and hence $\dot{\nu}(t) \in Q_\zeta$. Thus $[X, Y]_m \in Q_\zeta|_m$. ■

Now suppose that Z is equipped with an antiholomorphic involution σ which covers the antipodal map on \mathbb{P}^1 . The submanifold $(\mathcal{X}_d)^\sigma$ of σ -invariant curves in \mathcal{X}_d is either empty or of real dimension $2dn$. In the latter case, $(\mathcal{X}_d)^\sigma$ is canonically a hypercomplex manifold. For each complex structure I_ζ , $\zeta \in \mathbb{P}^1$, the bundle of $(0, 1)$ -vectors is Q_ζ . We state the result as follows.

Theorem 3.5. *Let Z be an equidimensional complex space equipped with a holomorphic surjection $\pi : Z \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ and an antiholomorphic involution σ covering the antipodal map on \mathbb{P}^1 . Then the subset \mathcal{M}_d of the smooth locus of $\mathcal{D}(Z)$, consisting of σ -invariant curves C of degree d such that $H^*(\mathcal{N}_{C/Z}(-2)) = 0$, is, if nonempty, a hypercomplex manifold of real dimension $2d(\dim Z - 1)$.*

Remark 3.6 (a generalisation). One can consider a more general situation. Let $\mathcal{O}(1)$ a globally generated line bundle on a complex space Z and let $H \subset H^0(Z, \mathcal{O}(1))$ be a base-free linear system. Let X be a regularly embedded compact subspace X of Z such that $h^1(\mathcal{N}_{X/Z}) = 0$, $H|_X$ is base-free, and the kernel of the natural map $\mathcal{N}_{X/Z}(-1) \otimes H \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_{X/Z}$ has no cohomology in dimensions 0, 1 and 2. We obtain again a canonical isomorphism

$$H^0(X, \mathcal{N}_{X/Z}) \simeq H^0(\mathcal{N}_{X/Z}(-1)) \otimes H,$$

so that the open subset $\mathcal{X} \subset \mathcal{D}(Z)$, consisting of such X , is a manifold, the tangent bundle of which decomposes as $T\mathcal{X} \simeq E \otimes H$. Such a decomposition is known under various names, in particular as an *almost Grassmann structure* or a *conic structure* [18]. Once again, for every $s \in H$, we have a subbundle Q_s of $T\mathcal{X}$ (of rank $\dim \mathcal{X} / \dim H$), and the proof of Proposition 3.4 can be repeated to show that Q_s is integrable. We can also consider compatible real structures. In particular, we did not need to restrict ourselves to 1-dimensional subspaces of Z in order to obtain hypercomplex manifolds.

Returning to the hypercomplex manifold \mathcal{M}_d , recall that, for a $C \in \mathcal{M}_d$, each fibre $C_\zeta = C \cap \pi^{-1}(\zeta)$ is a 0-dimensional complex space of length d , and so, for each $\zeta \in \mathbb{P}^1$, we have a map

$$\Psi_\zeta : \mathcal{M}_d \rightarrow Z_\zeta^{[d]}, \quad C \mapsto C_\zeta,$$

to the Douady space of 0-dimensional complex subspaces of Z_ζ of length d . This map describes the complex structures of \mathcal{M}_d :

Proposition 3.7. *The map $\Psi_\zeta : (\mathcal{M}_d, I_\zeta) \rightarrow Z_\zeta^{[d]}$ is holomorphic and, provided that $\dim Z_\zeta = \dim Z - 1$, an unramified covering of an open subset of the smooth locus of $Z_\zeta^{[d]}$.*

Proof. We show first that the map $\Psi_\zeta : \mathcal{X}_d \rightarrow Z_\zeta^{[d]}$, $\Psi_\zeta(C) = C_\zeta$, is holomorphic. Consider the subspace T of $\mathcal{X}_d \times Z_\zeta$ defined as $T = \{(C, z) \in \mathcal{X}_d \times Z_\zeta; z \in C\}$. Since the projection $\nu : T \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_d$ is finite and every fibre has the same length, ν is flat. It is also clearly proper. Hence, the universal property of the Douady space of Z_ζ implies that there is a unique holomorphic map $f : \mathcal{X}_d \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(Z_\zeta)$ such that $T = \mathcal{X}_d \times_{\mathcal{D}(Z_\zeta)} Y_\zeta$, where Y_ζ is the universal family on $\mathcal{D}(Z_\zeta)$. It follows that $f = \Psi_\zeta$, and, hence, Ψ_ζ is holomorphic on \mathcal{X}_d . In addition, this map factors locally through $\mathcal{X}_d/Q_\zeta \simeq (\mathcal{M}_d, I_\zeta)$, and hence Ψ_ζ is holomorphic on (\mathcal{M}_d, I_ζ) .

For $\zeta_1 \neq \zeta_2 \in \mathbb{P}^1$ with $\dim Z_{\zeta_1} = \dim Z_{\zeta_2} = \dim Z - 1$, consider now the map

$$\Phi : \mathcal{X}_d \ni C \mapsto (C_{\zeta_1}, C_{\zeta_2}) \in Z_{\zeta_1}^{[d]} \times Z_{\zeta_2}^{[d]}.$$

An argument analogous to the one given above shows that Φ is holomorphic. Since

$$H^*(C, \mathcal{N}_{C/Z}(-2)) = 0,$$

the differential of Φ is injective at any point of \mathcal{X}_d . Thus Φ is an immersion and, since \mathcal{X}_d and $Z_{\zeta_1}^{[d]} \times Z_{\zeta_2}^{[d]}$ have the same dimension, Φ is a local diffeomorphism. In particular Φ maps to the smooth locus of $Z_{\zeta_1}^{[d]} \times Z_{\zeta_2}^{[d]}$ and is a covering of its image. Taking ζ_2 to be antipodal to ζ_1 , we conclude that \mathcal{M}_d is a covering of an open subset of the smooth locus of $Z_{\zeta_1}^{[d]}$. \blacksquare

Remark 3.8. We can now describe the usual twistor space of \mathcal{M}_d as long as $\pi : Z \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ is flat (e.g., submersion of smooth manifolds). Consider the relative Douady space $\mathcal{D}_\pi^{[d]}(Z)$ of finite subspaces of length d in each fibre Z_ζ [20], and let Z_d be its open subset consisting of the smooth locus in each fibre. Since π is flat, Z_d is a manifold. It has an induced real structure and a canonical projection $\tilde{\pi} : Z_d \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$. Each C in \mathcal{M}_d corresponds to a section s_C of $\tilde{\pi} : Z_d \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$, $s_C(\zeta) = C_\zeta$, and the normal bundle \mathcal{N} of $s_C(\mathbb{P}^1)$ in Z_d is isomorphic to $\pi_* \mathcal{N}_{C/Z}$ – a locally free sheaf of rank $2dn$, where $n = \dim Z - 1$. It follows that $\mathcal{N} \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(-2) = \pi_*(\mathcal{N}_{C/Z}(-2))$ has no cohomology, and, consequently, $\mathcal{N} \simeq \bigoplus \mathcal{O}(1)$.

Remark 3.9. The above results can be viewed as follows. Start with a hypercomplex manifold M . Its twistor space is a smooth manifold Z equipped with a projection to \mathbb{P}^1 and an antiholomorphic involution which covers the antipodal map on \mathbb{P}^1 . We obtain, for each d , a hypercomplex manifold \mathcal{M}_d , which is biholomorphic, with respect to each complex structure I_ζ , to a discrete covering of an open subset of the smooth locus of the Douady space $M^{[d]}$ of d points in (M, I_ζ) . Of course, this open subset (and the manifold \mathcal{M}_d itself) could be empty.

We shall now show that \mathcal{M}_d is hyperkähler if M was. First of all, let us define symplectic forms in the context we shall need them.

Definition 3.10. Let X be a complex space, \mathcal{F} a coherent sheaf, and L a line bundle on X . An L -valued symplectic form on \mathcal{F} is a homomorphism $\Lambda^2 \mathcal{F} \rightarrow L$ such that the associated homomorphism $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}^* \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} L$ is an isomorphism.

Now recall that kernel of the map $d\pi : \mathcal{T}_Z \rightarrow T\mathbb{P}^1$ is called the *vertical tangent sheaf* and is denoted by $\mathcal{T}_{Z/\mathbb{P}^1}$. To obtain a hyperkähler metric we need an $\mathcal{O}_Z(2)$ -valued symplectic form ω on $\mathcal{T}_{Z/\mathbb{P}^1}$. This form needs to be compatible with the real structure σ in the following sense [15]. The line bundle $\mathcal{O}_Z(1)$ has a canonical quaternionic structure (i.e. an antilinear isomorphism with square -1) covering σ on Z . Since σ induces a real structure on $\mathcal{T}_{Z/\mathbb{P}^1}$, we obtain a quaternionic structure on $\mathcal{T}_{Z/\mathbb{P}^1}(-1)$. The form ω induces a usual (i.e. \mathcal{O} -valued) symplectic form on $\mathcal{T}_{Z/\mathbb{P}^1}(-1)$, and we say that ω is compatible with σ if $\omega(\sigma^*s, \sigma^*t) = \overline{\omega(s, t)}$ for local sections s, t of $\mathcal{T}_{Z/\mathbb{P}^1}(-1)$. We have

Theorem 3.11. *Let Z be a complex manifold equipped with a holomorphic submersion $\pi : Z \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ and an antiholomorphic involution σ covering the antipodal map on \mathbb{P}^1 . In addition, suppose that we are given a σ -compatible $\mathcal{O}_Z(2)$ -valued symplectic form on the vertical tangent bundle $\mathcal{T}_{Z/\mathbb{P}^1}$, which induces a symplectic structure in the usual sense on each fibre Z_ζ . Then the hypercomplex manifold \mathcal{M}_d defined in Theorem 3.5 has a canonical pseudo-hyperkähler metric.*

Remark 3.12. The signature of this metric can vary between different connected components of \mathcal{M}_d .

Proof. The arguments of Beauville [2] show that if M is a complex manifold with a holomorphic symplectic form, then the smooth locus of $M^{[d]}$ has an induced holomorphic symplectic form. Applying this construction fibrewise to Z , we obtain an $\mathcal{O}(2)$ -valued fibrewise symplectic form on the twistor space Z_d of \mathcal{M}_d described in Remark 3.8. This form is still compatible with the induced real structure and hence, owing to [15, Theorem 3.3], it gives a pseudo-hyperkähler metric on \mathcal{M}_d . ■

Remark 3.13. Nash [19] gives a different construction of hyperkähler metrics on moduli spaces of $SU(2)$ -monopoles, which works as long as $\dim Z = 3$ and \mathcal{M}_d is replaced by its open subset of l.c.i. curves (so that the normal sheaf is locally free and the Serre duality can be applied to it).

Remark 3.14. Similarly, if Z has an $\mathcal{O}(n)$ -valued volume form on $\mathcal{T}_{Z/\mathbb{P}^1}$, then so does Z_d , and the holonomy group of \mathcal{M}_d reduces to $SL(dn, \mathbb{H})$.

4 Examples

4.1 Monopoles and the generalised Legendre transform

In the case of $SU(2)$ -monopoles, one starts with the twistor space Z of $S^1 \times \mathbb{R}^3$, i.e. the total space of certain line bundle L^2 over $T\mathbb{P}^1$ without the zero section. Write $p : Z \rightarrow T\mathbb{P}^1$ for the projection. A curve C in Z corresponds to a curve $p(C)$ in $T\mathbb{P}^1$ such that $L^2|_{p(C)}$ is trivial. This is the condition satisfied by spectral curves of magnetic monopoles, and Nash [19] shows that if S is a spectral curve of a monopole, then its lift C to L^2 satisfies additionally $H^*(\mathcal{N}_{C/Z}(-2)) = 0$. Thus, the moduli space of monopoles of charge d (i.e. those for which S is a curve of degree d) is a connected component of the manifold \mathcal{M}_d defined in the previous section. Already in this case one has to include singular curves (although not nonreduced ones).

More general hyperkähler metrics were considered in [3], as examples of the generalised Legendre construction of Lindström and Roček [17]. Many of these can be put in this framework, i.e. Z is the total space of a line bundle over a complex surface, or, more generally, the total space of a holomorphic principal bundle over a complex manifold fibring over \mathbb{P}^1 , or the projectivisation of a vector bundle over a complex manifold fibring over \mathbb{P}^1 . The last situation is relevant, for example, for ALF gravitational instantons of type D_k [5].

According to Proposition 3.7, the complex structures of such hypercomplex manifolds are always those of (covering of) open subsets of the Douady spaces of 0-dimensional subspaces of fibres of Z . In the case when Z is the total space of a \mathbb{C}^* -bundle over a complex surface $\Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$, one can describe these open subsets more precisely, as in [1, Chapter 6]. Let $p : Z \rightarrow \Sigma$ be the projection. Then (\mathcal{M}_d, I_ζ) is biholomorphic to the open subset of $(Z_\zeta)_p^{[d]}$, where the subscript p denotes 0-dimensional subspaces D such that $p_*(\mathcal{O}_D)$ is a cyclic $\mathcal{O}_{\Sigma_\zeta}$ -sheaf.

4.2 Projective curves

The twistor space Z of the flat \mathbb{R}^4 is the total space of $\mathcal{O}(1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(1)$ on \mathbb{P}^1 . We can view it as $\mathbb{P}^3 - \mathbb{P}^1$, so that curves in Z are curves in the projective space not intersecting a fixed projective

line. In addition, the real structure of Z extends to the real structure σ of \mathbb{P}^3 (which is the twistor space of S^4), so we look for σ -invariant curves in \mathbb{P}^3 .

Consider first a rational curve, i.e. an embedding $f : \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^3$ given by homogeneous polynomials of degree d . For $d = 2$, such a curve is an intersection of a line and a quadric, so its normal bundle is isomorphic to $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(2) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(4)$ and it does not satisfy the condition $H^*(\mathcal{N}(-2)) = 0$. For $d \geq 3$, however, the normal bundle of a generic rational curve of degree d splits as $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(2d-1) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(2d-1)$ [8, 12], while the restriction of $\mathcal{O}_Z(1) = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(1)|_Z$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(d)$. Thus a generic rational curve of degree $d \geq 3$ satisfies the condition $H^*(\mathcal{N}_{C/Z}(-2)) = 0$ and, consequently, the parameter space of such curves, which are σ -invariant and avoid a fixed line, is a $4d$ -dimensional (pseudo)-hyperkähler manifold. We shall see shortly, that for $d = 3$, i.e. for twisted normal cubics, the resulting metric is flat. This, however, is a rather special case and we do not know what to expect in the general case. We observe that the action of $\mathrm{SO}(3)$ on \mathbb{P}^1 induces an isometric action rotating the complex structures, and so all complex structures are equivalent. In fact, we expect that these hyperkähler manifolds are cones over 3-Sasakian manifolds.

For higher genera, it is known [10] that the parameter space $H_{d,g}$ of space curves with degree d and genus g contains smooth curves with $H^*(\mathcal{N}_{C/\mathbb{P}^3}(-2)) = 0$ for any d greater than or equal to some $D(g)$ (e.g., $D(0) = 3$ and $D(1) = 5$). As soon as $H_{d,g}$ contains also a σ -invariant smooth curve with $H^*(\mathcal{N}_{C/\mathbb{P}^3}(-2)) = 0$, we obtain a natural pseudo-hyperkähler structure on a submanifold of $H_{d,g}$.

We shall now show that the resulting metric on $H_{3,0}$ (and more generally on moduli spaces of ACM (arithmetically Cohen–Macaulay) curves admitting a linear resolution) is flat. Although the metric itself is not interesting, it is still an instructive example, which shows, in particular, that if we want to have a shot at completeness of the metric, we cannot avoid including very singular and nonreduced complex subspaces of Z .

4.3 ACM curves with a linear resolution

We consider curves C , the structure sheaf of which admits a free resolution of the form

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(-r-1)^r \xrightarrow{\phi_2} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(-r)^{r+1} \xrightarrow{\phi_1} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_C \rightarrow 0. \quad (4.1)$$

This means that \mathcal{I}_C is defined by simultaneous vanishing of the $r \times r$ minors of the linear matrix ϕ_2 . If C is smooth, then its degree is $d = \frac{1}{2}r(r+1)$ and its genus is equal to $g = \frac{1}{6}(r-1)(r-2)(2r+3)$.

A complex subspace C with a resolution (4.1) is automatically equidimensional and Cohen–Macaulay [7, Theorem 18.18], and the Douady space (i.e. Hilbert scheme) is smooth at C [14, Corollary 8.10]. Furthermore, Ellia [9] has shown that every such C satisfies $H^*(C, \mathcal{N}_{C/Z}(-2)) = 0$. For completeness (and to remove the unnecessary assumption of projective normality) let us reproduce his argument.

Lemma 4.1 ([9]). *Let C be a subscheme of \mathbb{P}^3 with a resolution (4.1). Then $H^*(\mathcal{N}_{C/Z}(-2)) = 0$.*

Proof. We can rewrite (4.1) as a resolution of the ideal sheaf of C :

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(-r-1)^r \xrightarrow{\phi_2} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(-r)^{r+1} \xrightarrow{\phi_1} \mathcal{I}_C \rightarrow 0. \quad (4.2)$$

We have $H^i(\mathcal{N}_{C/Z}(-2)) = \mathrm{Ext}^{i+1}(\mathcal{I}_C, \mathcal{I}_C(-2))$, $i = 0, 1$. Applying $\mathrm{Hom}(-, \mathcal{I}_C(-2))$ to (4.2) and using the isomorphism $\mathrm{Ext}^i(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(k), \mathcal{I}_C(-2)) \simeq H^i(\mathcal{I}_C(-2-k))$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, we obtain the exact sequence

$$\begin{aligned} H^0(\mathcal{I}_C(r-1))^r &\rightarrow \mathrm{Ext}^1(\mathcal{I}_C, \mathcal{I}_C(-2)) \rightarrow H^1(\mathcal{I}_C(r-2))^{r+1} \\ &\rightarrow H^1(\mathcal{I}_C(r-1))^r \rightarrow \mathrm{Ext}^2(\mathcal{I}_C, \mathcal{I}_C(-2)) \rightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, tensoring the resolution (4.2) with $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(r-1)$ and with $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(r-2)$ shows that $\mathcal{I}_C(r-1)$ and $\mathcal{I}_C(r-2)$ are acyclic. \blacksquare

Let us now choose a σ -invariant 2-dimensional linear system H in $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}$ with base B , and let $Z = \mathbb{P}^3 - B$ be the twistor space of \mathbb{R}^4 . The projection $\pi : Z \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ is defined by H , and it is automatically finite-to-one on any projective subscheme which is contained in $\mathbb{P}^3 - B$, since a 1-dimensional intersection with $\pi^{-1}(\zeta)$ will also intersect B .

Thus, the Douady space of those σ -invariant C , which admit a resolution of the form (4.1) and do not intersect a fixed \mathbb{P}^1 , is a (pseudo)-hyperkähler manifold X_r of dimension $2r(r+1)$. We shall now show that X_r is the flat $\mathbb{H}^{r(r+1)/2}$. Moreover, the natural biholomorphism of Proposition 3.7 identifies X_r with an open subset of the Hilbert scheme $(\mathbb{C}^2)^{[r(r+1)/2]}$ consisting of 0-dimensional subspaces of length r which are not subschemes of any plane curve of degree $< r$.

Let x_1, \dots, x_4 be homogeneous coordinates on \mathbb{P}^3 and $\pi : [x_1, \dots, x_4] \mapsto [x_3, x_4]$ the chosen projection onto \mathbb{P}^1 . Thus $B = \{[x_1, x_2, 0, 0]\}$ is the base of the linear system and $\mathbb{P}^3 - B$ is our twistor space Z . The real structure σ is given by

$$\sigma : [x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4] \mapsto [-\bar{x}_2, \bar{x}_1, -\bar{x}_4, \bar{x}_3].$$

Let C be a curve defined by (4.1), and write, with respect to some bases,

$$\phi_2(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = \sum_{i=1}^4 A_i x_i, \quad A_i \in \text{Mat}_{r+1, r}(\mathbb{C}).$$

Such a C does not intersect B if ϕ_2 restricted to $x_3 = x_4 = 0$ has rank r for all non-zero (x_1, x_2) . The involution σ induces a quaternionic structure σ on linear forms and such a curve C is σ -invariant as soon as

- for r even, the set of columns of ϕ_2 is σ -invariant;
- for r odd, the set of rows of ϕ_2 is σ -invariant.

We shall now describe the intersection C_ζ of C with a fibre $\pi^{-1}(\zeta)$. The map ϕ_2 restricted to the projective plane \overline{Z}_ζ is still injective, otherwise C_ζ is 2-dimensional and intersects B . Thus C_ζ also has a free resolution of the form (4.1):

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-r-1)^r \xrightarrow{\psi_2} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-r)^{r+1} \xrightarrow{\psi_1} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C_\zeta} \rightarrow 0. \quad (4.3)$$

Let us now write $\zeta = [1, t]$, so that $\psi_2(x_1, x_2, x_3) = A_1 x_1 + A_2 x_2 + (A_3 + tA_4)x_3$. Recall that the condition that C does not intersect B is equivalent to $A_1 x_1 + A_2 x_2$ having rank r for any $[x_1, x_2] \in \mathbb{P}^1$.

Lemma 4.2. *If A_1, A_2 are two $(r+1) \times r$ complex matrices such that $A_1 x_1 + A_2 x_2$ is injective for every $(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{C}^2 \setminus \{0\}$, then $A_1 x_1 + A_2 x_2$ belongs to the (open) $\text{GL}(r+1, \mathbb{C}) \times \text{GL}(r, \mathbb{C})$ -orbit of $Sx_1 + Tx_2$ where*

$$S_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i = j, \\ 0 & \text{if } i \neq j, \end{cases} \quad T_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i = j + 1, \\ 0 & \text{if } i \neq j + 1. \end{cases}$$

Moreover, the stabiliser of (A_1, A_2) in $\text{GL}(r+1, \mathbb{C}) \times \text{GL}(r, \mathbb{C})$ is the central subgroup

$$\Delta = \{(z\text{Id}, z^{-1}\text{Id}); z \in \mathbb{C}^*\}.$$

Proof. We can appeal to Kronecker’s theory of minimal indices [11, Chapter XII]. The assumption implies that the pencil $A_1 + \lambda A_2$ has no minimal indices for columns and no elementary divisors. Thus it can have only minimal indices for rows, and therefore it lies in the $\mathrm{GL}(r+1, \mathbb{C}) \times \mathrm{GL}(r, \mathbb{C})$ -orbit of a block quasi-diagonal matrix built out of blocks of the form as in the statement of the lemma. Such a matrix cannot, however, have size $(r+1) \times r$, unless there is only one block. The statement about the stabiliser is then straightforward. ■

We can now use the action of $\mathrm{GL}(r+1, \mathbb{C}) \times \mathrm{GL}(r, \mathbb{C})$ in order to make $Sx_1 + Tx_2$ σ -invariant (and fixed). It is then easy to see that, given an $(r+1) \times r$ matrix \tilde{A}_3 , we can find a unique A_3, A_4 so that $\tilde{A}_3 = A_3 + tA_4$ and $A_3x_3 + A_4x_4$ is σ -invariant. It follows that the map which sends C_ζ represented by (S, T, \tilde{A}_3) to \tilde{A}_3 is an isomorphism between the twistor space Z_r of X_r (cf. Remark 3.8) and the total space of $\mathbb{C}^{r(r+1)} \otimes \mathcal{O}(1)$, i.e. the twistor space of the flat $\mathbb{H}^{r(r+1)/2}$ (possibly, although unlikely, with a non-Euclidean signature).

It remains to identify the complex structure of X_r as an open subset of the Hilbert scheme $(\mathbb{C}^2)^{[r(r+1)/2]}$. Recall that the Hilbert scheme $(\mathbb{C}^2)^{[d]}$ of d points in \mathbb{C}^2 has a natural stratification by the Hilbert function $H : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$, with $H(k)$ equal to $(k+1)(k+2)/2$ minus the dimension of the vector space of plane curves of degree k containing X [7]. The Hilbert function can be computed from any free resolution, and in our case we obtain

$$H(k) = \begin{cases} \frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{2} & \text{if } k < r, \\ \frac{r(r+1)}{2} & \text{if } k \geq r. \end{cases}$$

This means that C_ζ does not lie on any plane curve of degree $< r$. Conversely, if a $D \in (\mathbb{P}^2)^{[d]}$ does not lie on any curve of degree $< r$, then its ideal must be generated by forms of degree $\geq r$. Comparing dimensions and using the Hilbert–Burch theorem, as in [7, § 20.4.1], shows that the minimal resolution of D is of the form (4.3). In other words, the natural biholomorphism of Proposition 3.7 identifies X_r with the open stratum of $(\mathbb{C}^2)^{[r(r+1)/2]}$, consisting of 0-dimensional subspaces which do not lie on any plane curve of degree smaller than r .

5 Induced vector bundles and their tangent spaces

We aim to define canonical connections on vector bundles over a hypercomplex manifold, obtained from higher degree curves in Z , directly in terms of objects defined on Z , i.e. without passing to the usual twistor space of a hypercomplex manifold. In this section, we shall consider a general Douady space $\mathcal{D}(Z)$ (not necessarily a hypercomplex manifold) and describe total spaces of vector bundles arising on $\mathcal{D}(Z)$ as Douady spaces of some other, canonically defined, complex spaces.

Let Z be a complex space and $\mathcal{D}(Z)$ its Douady space. The double fibration

$$\mathcal{D}(Z) \xleftarrow{\nu} Y \xrightarrow{\mu} Z$$

allows one to transfer holomorphic data from Z to $\mathcal{D}(Z)$ or to its subsets. Let M be an open connected subset of $\mathcal{D}(Z)$, such that every $X \in M$ is regularly embedded (cf. Section 2) and satisfies $h^1(\mathcal{N}_{X/Z}) = 0$. In particular, M is a manifold and $\mathcal{N}_{X/Z}$ a locally free sheaf. We are interested in vector bundles on M obtained from vector bundles on Z . Let \mathcal{E} be a vector bundle on Z . The sheaf $\hat{\mathcal{E}} = \nu_* \mu^* \mathcal{E}$ is locally free on M if the function $X \mapsto h^0(\mathcal{E}|_X)$ is constant on M . In this case $\hat{\mathcal{E}}$ is called the *vector bundle induced by \mathcal{E}* [16].

Let $\pi : E \rightarrow M$ be a vector bundle on a manifold M . One way of defining connections on E is to split the canonical exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow V \rightarrow TE \rightarrow \pi^*(TM) \rightarrow 0 \tag{5.1}$$

of vector bundles on E , where V denotes the vertical bundle $\ker d\pi$. As the first step in defining canonical connections, we want to show that for bundles $\widehat{\mathcal{E}}$ (with \mathcal{E} satisfying a cohomological condition) the above sequence is induced from objects on Z .

Let \mathcal{E} be a vector bundle on Z such that $h^0(\mathcal{E}|_X)$ is constant on M and $h^1(\mathcal{E}|_X) = 0$ for every X in M . A point of the total space of $E = \widehat{\mathcal{E}}$ corresponds to a pair, consisting of a regularly embedded compact subspace X in Z and a section s of $\mathcal{E}|_X$. The image space $s(X)$ is well defined and is a regularly embedded compact subspace of the total space¹ $|\mathcal{E}|$ of \mathcal{E} . The normal sheaf $\mathcal{N}_{s(X)}$ of $s(X)$ in $|\mathcal{E}|$ fits into the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \pi^* \mathcal{E}|_X \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_{s(X)} \rightarrow \pi^* \mathcal{N}_{X/Z} \rightarrow 0, \quad (5.2)$$

of sheaves on $s(X)$. Since $h^1(\mathcal{E}|_X) = 0$, it follows that $h^1(\mathcal{N}_{s(X)}) = 0$ and the Douady space $\mathcal{D}(|\mathcal{E}|)$ is smooth at $s(X)$ of dimension $h^0(\mathcal{N}_{s(X)}) = \dim M + \text{rank } E$. Since pairs (X', s') define a submanifold of $\mathcal{D}(|\mathcal{E}|)$ also of dimension $\dim M + \text{rank } E$, it follows that E is an open subset of the smooth locus of $\mathcal{D}(|\mathcal{E}|)$. Therefore the tangent space $T_e E$ at $e = (X, s)$ is canonically identified with $H^0(\mathcal{N}_{s(X)})$ and the sequence (5.2) induces the canonical sequence (5.1). We can phrase these considerations more precisely, if less transparently, as follows.

Theorem 5.1. *Let Z be a complex space and M an open connected subset of the smooth locus of $\mathcal{D}(Z)$, such that every $X \in M$ is regularly embedded. Let \mathcal{E} be a vector bundle on Z such that $h^0(\mathcal{E}|_X)$ is constant on M and $h^1(\mathcal{E}|_X) = 0$ for every X in M , and let $E = \widehat{\mathcal{E}}$ be the induced vector bundle on M . Then E is identified with an open subset of the smooth locus of $\mathcal{D}(|\mathcal{E}|)$, again consisting of regularly embedded subspaces. Furthermore, if \tilde{Y} is the universal family on $\mathcal{D}(|\mathcal{E}|)$ and $p : \tilde{Y} \rightarrow Y$, $\tilde{\nu} : \tilde{Y} \rightarrow E$ are canonical projections, then the normal sheaf $\mathcal{N}_{\tilde{Y}}$ of \tilde{Y} in $E \times |\mathcal{E}|$ fits into the commutative diagram:*

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \tilde{\nu}_* p^* \mu^* \mathcal{E} & \longrightarrow & \tilde{\nu}_* \mathcal{N}_{\tilde{Y}} & \longrightarrow & \tilde{\nu}_* p^* \mathcal{N}_Y \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow \wr & & \downarrow \wr & & \downarrow \wr \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & V & \longrightarrow & TE & \longrightarrow & \pi^*(TM) \longrightarrow 0 \end{array} \quad (5.3)$$

Remark 5.2. The above description of the total space of an induced vector bundle as a Douady space has the following consequence. Let Z be as in Theorem 3.5 and let M be an open subset of \mathcal{M}_d consisting of regularly embedded curves. Let \mathcal{E} be a vector σ -bundle on Z (i.e. there is an antilinear involution on \mathcal{E} covering σ on Z) such that $h^0(\mathcal{E}|_C)$ is constant on M and $\mathcal{E}(-2)$ is acyclic on any $C \in M$. Then the σ -invariant part of the total space of $\widehat{\mathcal{E}}$ has a natural hypercomplex structure. Indeed, it is enough to tensor (5.2) by $\mathcal{O}(-2)$ and apply the results of Section 3. This result is in the same spirit as [21, Theorem 7.2].

6 Hyperholomorphic connections

We return to hypercomplex manifolds and consider again the situation from Section 3. As in the last section, we restrict ourselves to the subset of regularly embedded curves, for which the construction is more transparent. Thus Z is equipped with a holomorphic surjection onto \mathbb{P}^1 and M is an open connected subset of $\mathcal{D}(Z)$ consisting of regularly embedded compact subspaces C , such that $\pi|_C$ is finite-to-one and $H^*(C, \mathcal{N}_{C/Z}(-2)) = 0$ (cf. Lemma 3.3). Recall that M is then a complex version of a hypercomplex manifold, i.e. $TM \simeq E \otimes \mathbb{C}^2$, and for every $\zeta \in \mathbb{P}^1$ the distribution $Q_\zeta = E \otimes l$, where $[l] = \zeta$, is integrable. We now use the results of the previous section to define canonical connections on certain induced vector bundles on M .

¹The reason for the inconsistency in writing $|\mathcal{E}|$ for the total space of \mathcal{E} is that $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{E})$ has a different meaning: it parameterises coherent quotients of \mathcal{E} with compact support.

Proposition 6.1. *Let \mathcal{E} be a vector bundle on Z such that $C \rightarrow h^0(\mathcal{E}|_C)$ is constant on M and $\mathcal{E}(-1)|_C$ is acyclic for every $C \in M$. Then the induced bundle $\widehat{\mathcal{E}}$ on M is equipped with a canonical linear connection ∇ , which has the following property: for any $\zeta \in \mathbb{P}^1$ and any $m \in M$, if u is a local section of $\widehat{\mathcal{E}}$ which satisfies $du(X) = 0$ for every $X \in Q_\zeta|_m$, then $\nabla_X u = 0$ for every such X .*

In particular, if Z is also equipped with an antiholomorphic involution σ covering the antipodal map, so that M^σ is a hypercomplex manifold, then ∇ on $\widehat{\mathcal{E}}|_{M^\sigma}$ is hyperholomorphic, i.e. $\nabla^{0,1} = \bar{\partial}$ for every complex structure I_ζ .

Remark 6.2. In the case when Z is the usual twistor space of a hypercomplex manifold, i.e. the curves C have genus 0, then the condition that $\mathcal{E}(-1)|_C$ is acyclic is equivalent to $\mathcal{E}|_C$ to being trivial, and we recover the well-known results of [22] and [16]. In that case, already the sequence (5.2) splits.

Proof. Let us write E for $\widehat{\mathcal{E}}$ (in the course of the proof we are not going to use the bundle E from the decomposition $TM \simeq E \otimes H$), and consider the canonical exact sequence (5.1). An Ehresmann connection is a splitting of this sequence. To define such a splitting, tensor (5.2) by $\mathcal{O}(-1)$. Acyclicity of $\mathcal{E}(-1)|_C$ implies that there is a canonical isomorphism

$$\phi: H^0(\mathcal{N}_{C/Z}(-1)) \rightarrow H^0(\mathcal{N}_{s(C)}(-1)).$$

We obtain a canonical map (where $H = \pi^*H^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(1))$)

$$H^0(\mathcal{N}_{C/Z}) \simeq H^0(\mathcal{N}_{C/Z}(-1)) \otimes H \xrightarrow{\phi \otimes \text{id}} H^0(\mathcal{N}_{s(C)}(-1)) \otimes H \rightarrow H^0(\mathcal{N}_{s(C)}),$$

which splits (5.1). Since, for any $s \in H$ with $s(\zeta) = 0$, the image in $\mathcal{N}_{s(C)}$ of $H^0(\mathcal{N}_{s(C)}(-1)) \otimes s$ consists of sections which vanish on $s(C)_\zeta$ (here, as in Section 3, the subscript ζ denotes the fibre of the projection to \mathbb{P}^1), we have a description of the horizontal subspace at (C, s) as the subspace of $H^0(\mathcal{N}_{s(C)})$ linearly generated by sections vanishing on some $s(C)_\zeta$, $\zeta \in \mathbb{P}^1$. It follows easily that the differential of the scalar multiplication $E \rightarrow E$ and the differential of the addition map $E \oplus E \rightarrow E$ preserve the horizontal subbundles, and, therefore, our Ehresmann connection is linear.

Let us now prove the stated property of this connection. Let $\gamma(t)$ be a curve in M tangent to the distribution Q_ζ . The curves C_t in Z corresponding to $\gamma(t)$ have a fixed intersection with the fibre Z_ζ . A horizontal lift $\tilde{\gamma}(t)$ of γ is given by (C_t, s_t) such that $s_t(C_t) \cap \mathcal{E}_\zeta$ is a fixed complex subspace of the fibre \mathcal{E}_ζ . Thus, for a section u of E , the parallel transport $\tau^t(u(t)) = (\tilde{C}_t, \tilde{s}_t)$ of $u(\gamma(t))$ along γ to $\gamma(0)$ satisfies

$$\tilde{s}_t(\tilde{C}_t) \cap \mathcal{E}_\zeta = s_t(C_t) \cap \mathcal{E}_\zeta. \tag{6.1}$$

Suppose now that u is a section of E such that $du(X) = 0$ for every $X \in Q_\zeta|_m$. This implies that if $\gamma(t)$ is a curve in M with $\dot{\gamma}(0) = X \in Q_\zeta|_m$ and (Γ_t, ψ_t) is the pair *curve + section* corresponding to $u(\gamma(t))$, then up to order 1:

$$\psi_t(\Gamma_t) \cap \mathcal{E}_\zeta = \psi_0(\Gamma_0) \cap \mathcal{E}_\zeta.$$

Comparing this and (6.1), we conclude that $\nabla_X u = 0$ for any $X \in Q_\zeta|_m$.

The remaining statement of the Proposition (concerning M^σ) is automatic, since Q_ζ consists of vectors of type $(0, 1)$ for I_ζ . ■

Remark 6.3. A similar result remains valid for the Grassmann structures defined in Remark 3.6. The above argument produces a canonical linear connection on a vector bundle induced from a vector bundle \mathcal{E} on Z with constant $h^0(\mathcal{E}|_C)$ and vanishing $H^*(\mathcal{E}(-1)|_C)$. Once again, this connection has the property described in the statement of the above theorem.

Remark 6.4. The method of this and the last section reproduces also another result of Huggett and Merkulov [16]. Let Z be an arbitrary complex space, and $M \subset \mathcal{D}(Z)$ as in the previous section. Let \mathcal{E} be a vector bundle on Z such that $h^0(\mathcal{E}|_X)$ is constant on M and $h^i(\mathcal{E} \otimes_X \mathcal{N}_{X/Z}^*) = 0$ for $i = 0, 1$ and every $X \in M$. Then there is a canonical splitting of the sequence (5.2), which produces a canonical linear Ehresmann connection as above.

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