

# Hodge Theory and Complex Algebraic Geometry, I

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Let  $\pi : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow B$  be a proper submersive map from one manifold to another. By Ehresmann's theorem 9.3,  $\mathcal{X}$  is isomorphic in the neighbourhood of  $X_0 = \pi^{-1}(0)$  to  $X_0 \times B_0$ , where  $B_0$  is a neighbourhood of 0 in  $B$ . Consider the sheaves  $H_A^k := R^k \pi_* A$ , where  $A$  is a ring of coefficients (usually  $\mathbb{Z}$ ,  $\mathbb{Q}$ ,  $\mathbb{R}$  or  $\mathbb{C}$ ), considered as the constant sheaf of stalk  $A$ , and  $R^k \pi_*$  is the  $k$ th derived functor of the functor  $\pi_*$  from the category of sheaves over  $\mathcal{X}$  to the category of sheaves over  $B$ . In general, it is not difficult to show that  $R^k \pi_* \mathcal{F}$  is the sheaf associated to the presheaf  $U \mapsto H^k(\pi^{-1}(U), \mathcal{F}|_{\pi^{-1}(U)})$ . In our case, as  $B$  is locally contractible, we have  $H^k(X_0 \times B_0, A) \cong H^k(X_0, A)$  for a fundamental system of neighbourhoods  $B_0$  of 0, and we deduce that  $R^k \pi_* A$  is a local system, isomorphic in the neighbourhood of 0 to the constant sheaf of stalk  $H^k(X_0, A)$ . Note that the stalk of this local system at a point  $t \in B$  is canonically isomorphic to  $H^k(X_t, A)$  by restriction.

**Definition 9.13** *The flat connection*

$$\nabla : \mathcal{H}^k \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^k \otimes \Omega_B$$

on the vector bundle associated to the local system  $H_A^k$  is called the Gauss–Manin connection.