

\mathbb{R} 上 \mathbb{R} 上の $(\exists T = TU)$ 開被覆 \mathbb{R}^n 上の計量 h
 $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow X$ 正則ベクトル束 $\Leftrightarrow h$
 $\Leftrightarrow \exists T_{uv}: U \cap V \rightarrow GL(r, \mathbb{R})$ 正則 $s.t.$
 $\begin{cases} T_{uv} T_{vw} T_{wu} = Id_r \\ T_{uv} = Id_r \end{cases} \quad r=1 \Rightarrow$

\mathbb{C} 上の計量 h \mathbb{C}^{∞} 正定値 \mathbb{R}^n 上の計量 h
 $\Leftrightarrow h_U: U \rightarrow GL(r, \mathbb{C})$ Hermitian 行列 $F_h =$
 $s.t. \quad h_U = {}^t T_{uv} h_U T_{uv}$ loc
 $r=1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} h_U = |T_{uv}|^2 h_U \\ h_U: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R} > 0 \subset \mathbb{C}^{\infty} \end{cases} \quad (Z!.. Z)$

曲率 = F_h $\text{End}(E)$ 值 $(1,1)$ form
 $E \otimes E^*$

$F_h = \underbrace{R_{\alpha}^{\beta}}_{\text{locally } \varphi} \underbrace{dz^i \wedge d\bar{z}^j}_{(1,1) \text{ form}} \otimes \underbrace{e_{\alpha} \otimes e^{\beta}}_{E \otimes E^*}$

(z^1, \dots, z^n) 座標 e_{α}, e_{β} local frame

$\chi(\mathbb{C}) =$
 $\text{tr}(F_h) = \sum_{\alpha=1}^r R_{\alpha}^{\alpha} dz^i \wedge d\bar{z}^j$ $(1,1)$ form
 $\text{Lem 2.22} \Rightarrow -\frac{\partial^2 \log(\det h)}{\partial z^i \partial \bar{z}^j} (=:\partial\bar{\partial} \log(\det h))$

$r=1$ $F_h = -\frac{\partial^2 \log h}{\partial z^i \partial \bar{z}^j} (=:\partial\bar{\partial} \log h)$

資料 2.4 双対の曲率

$F_{E^*} = -{}^t F_h$ $E_1 \otimes E_1^*$

$F(E_1 \oplus E_2) = \begin{pmatrix} F_{E_1} & 0 \\ 0 & F_{E_2} \end{pmatrix}$ $E_2 \otimes E_2^*$

$F(E_1 \otimes E_2) = F_{E_1} \otimes \text{Id}_{E_2} + \text{Id}_{E_1} \otimes F_{E_2}$

$F \det E_1 = \text{Tr}(F_{E_1})$ (右の式から)

資料 2.5 $X: n$ -次元複素外積 g が $(=h)$

$g: X$ の Hermite 計量を X の Hermite 計量 h

$h\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z^i}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z^j}\right) = h_{ij}$ とし

$\omega = \sqrt{-1} h_{i\bar{j}} dz^i \wedge d\bar{z}^{\bar{j}}$
 is Hermitian form
 g is Kähler $\iff_{\text{def}} d\omega = 0$
 $(=h) \iff \frac{\partial h_{i\bar{k}}}{\partial z^j} = \frac{\partial h_{j\bar{k}}}{\partial z^i}$

Kählerの場合
 T_x の Hermitian 計量の Chern 曲率 $=$ h から誘導された Riemann 計量の曲率
 (Car 2.27) $R_{i\bar{j}k\bar{l}} = R_{k\bar{l}i\bar{j}}$

資料 2.6 $\mathbb{C}P^n$ は Kähler 計量 (複素射影多様体) である。
 (X $\subset \mathbb{C}P^n$ submfc) Fubini-Study 計量

直線束 h 計量

$$F_h = - \frac{\partial^2 \log h}{\partial z^i \partial \bar{z}^j} dz^i \wedge d\bar{z}^j$$
 (1,1) form

$$= \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial z^i \partial \bar{z}^j} dz^i \wedge d\bar{z}^j$$
 (= $\partial\bar{\partial}\varphi$)
 $(h = e^{-\varphi})$
 $(\varphi: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{\infty})$

Def 2.35

L が positive (Semipositive)
 $\iff \exists h = e^{-\phi}$ C^{∞} 計量
 $(\frac{\partial \bar{\partial} \phi}{\partial z^i \partial \bar{z}^j})$ の $n \times n$ 行列が
 (半)正定値

Thm 2.37 Kodaira の定理

X_{cpt} , L ample $\iff L$ positive
 L と C に \cap のとき $X \subset \mathbb{C}P^n$
 資料 2.8 $C^{\infty} \rightsquigarrow L_{loc}$ による計量
 (特異 Hermitian 計量)

3 Chern 類の例として

3.1 $\mathbb{C}P^1 = \mathbb{C}^2 - \{(0,0)\} / \sim$

$(z_1, z_2) \sim (w_1, w_2) \iff \exists \lambda \in \mathbb{C} - \{0\}$
 $z_1 = \lambda w_1, z_2 = \lambda w_2$

$\mathbb{C}P^1 = U_0 \cup U_1$

$U_0 = \{[1:z] \mid z \in \mathbb{C}\}$

$U_1 = \{[w:1] \mid w \in \mathbb{C}\}$

$\mathbb{C}P^1 \times \mathbb{C}P^1 \xrightarrow{\text{def}} \{(z_0:z_1)(u_0,u_1) \in \mathbb{C}P^1 \times \mathbb{C}P^1\}$
 正則直線束 $\exists \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \ z_0 = \lambda u_0, z_1 = \lambda u_1$

TU_0
 TU_1
 を変換

$T_{U_0 U_1} : U_0 \cap U_1 \rightarrow GL(1, \mathbb{C}) = \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$ (x, y)
 $[z_0 : z_1] \mapsto w = \frac{z_1}{z_0}$

$T_{U_1 U_0} : U_0 \cap U_1 \rightarrow GL(1, \mathbb{C})$
 $[z_0 : z_1] \mapsto z = \frac{z_0}{z_1} \times z_1$

変換関数と好適基底

$x \in \mathbb{C}^2$
 $= \lambda u_1$

$w = \frac{z_1}{z_0}$

$e_0 : U_0 \rightarrow G_{\mathbb{C}P^1}(-1)|_{U_0} \subset \mathbb{C}P^1 \times \mathbb{C}P^1$
 local frame
 $(z_0 : z_1) \mapsto (1 : z_0, (1, z_1))$

$e_1 : U_1 \rightarrow G_{\mathbb{C}P^1}(+1)|_{U_1}$
 $(z_0 : z_1) \mapsto (w=1, (w, 1))$

$(e_1 = e_0 \cdot T_{U_0 U_1})$

$w = \frac{z_1}{z_0}$

Lemma 3.1 $h_0: U_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{>0}$
 $(1:z) \mapsto |1+z|^2$
 $h_1: U_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ となる
 $(w:1) \mapsto |1+w|^2$
 これらは $SO(1,1)$ の Hermite 計量.

証明 h_0, h_1 が Hermite 計量
 \star $h_1 = \|U_0 U_1\|^2$ とする
 $(1:z) = (w:1) \iff |z-w|=1$ とする
 \Downarrow
 $\|U_0 U_1\|^2 h_0(1:z) = |w|^2 (|1+z|^2) = |w|^2 + 1 = h_1(w:1)$
右に

曲率 (公式)

$$F_h = -2\bar{\partial}\bar{\partial}\log h_0 \quad \text{on } U_0$$

$$= \frac{-dz \wedge d\bar{z}}{(1+|z|^2)^2} \quad \text{on } U_0 \quad (z \in \mathbb{C})$$

よって

3.2 Chern 類の定義

M (実多様体) ($d\eta = 0$ な η form)

$$H^2(M, \mathbb{R}) \sim \frac{\{d\text{-closed } \eta \text{ form}\}}{\{d\text{-exact } \eta \text{ form}\}}$$

deRham ($\eta = d\xi$ な η form)

Thm 2 Chern 類の公理的定義

Axiom 1 実多様体 M の
 \mathbb{C} の複素ベクトル束 E ,
 1以上の整数 i について
 $C_i(E) \in H^{2i}(M; \mathbb{R})$ がある

Axiom 2 $f: N \rightarrow M$ \mathbb{C} map (実多様体) $C(f^*E) = f^*C(E)$

Axiom 3 $C_0(E) = 1$
 $C(E) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} C_i(E)$ 全 Chern 類

Axiom 4 $C_1(E) = \text{tr} \rho$

題) Axiom 3 E_1, \dots, E_n を \mathbb{C} 複素
 直線束
 のとき $c(E_1 \oplus \dots \oplus E_n)$
 $= c(E_1) \cdots c(E_n)$
 標本) Axiom 4 $c_1(\mathbb{C}P^1) = -1$
 $\mathbb{C}P$

この公理 1~4 をみたす
 Chern 類が一意に存在し
 さらに $c_2(E) \in H^{2i}(X, \mathbb{Z})$
 となる

Def 3.4 X 複素多様体

$$C_2(X) := C_2(TX) \oplus H^2(X, \mathbb{R})$$

TX : 正則接ベクトル束
(Def 1.21)

3.3 Chern-Weil Theory

曲率から Chern 類を定義

X 複素多様体 と仮定
 E 正則ベクトル束

$h =$

\sim 曲率

$F_h =$

$=$

$h = E$ の Hermitian 計量

(#) \rightsquigarrow 計量

$$F_h = R_{\beta\bar{\gamma}}^{\alpha} dz^i \wedge d\bar{z}^j \otimes e_{\alpha} \otimes e^{*\beta}$$

$$= R_{\beta}^{\alpha} e_{\alpha} \otimes e^{*\beta}$$

Here $R_{\beta}^{\alpha} = R_{\beta\bar{\gamma}}^{\alpha} dz^i \wedge d\bar{z}^j$

(1,1) form

$$\det(I_{dr} + \frac{\sqrt{g}}{2\pi} F_{Eh})$$

(3,3) form

$$= \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \frac{\sqrt{g}}{2\pi} R_1 & \frac{\sqrt{g}}{2\pi} R_2 & \dots & \frac{\sqrt{g}}{2\pi} R_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

展界 $\frac{1}{C_0} \left[1 + \underbrace{C_1(E, h)}_{(1,1) f_{0n}} + \dots + \underbrace{C_r(E, h)}_{(r,r) f_{0n}} \right]$

例 $r=1$ $F_h = R_1$ ($\alpha = \beta = 1$)

$\rightarrow \det \left(I_1 + \frac{\sqrt{F_1}}{2\pi} F_h \right) = 1 + \underbrace{\frac{\sqrt{F_1}}{2\pi} F_h}_{C_1(E, h)}$

$r=2$

$\det \left(I_2 + \frac{\sqrt{F_1}}{2\pi} F_h \right) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \frac{\sqrt{F_1}}{2\pi} R_1 & \frac{\sqrt{F_1}}{2\pi} R_2 \\ \frac{\sqrt{F_1}}{2\pi} R_1 & 1 + \frac{\sqrt{F_1}}{2\pi} R_2 \end{pmatrix}$

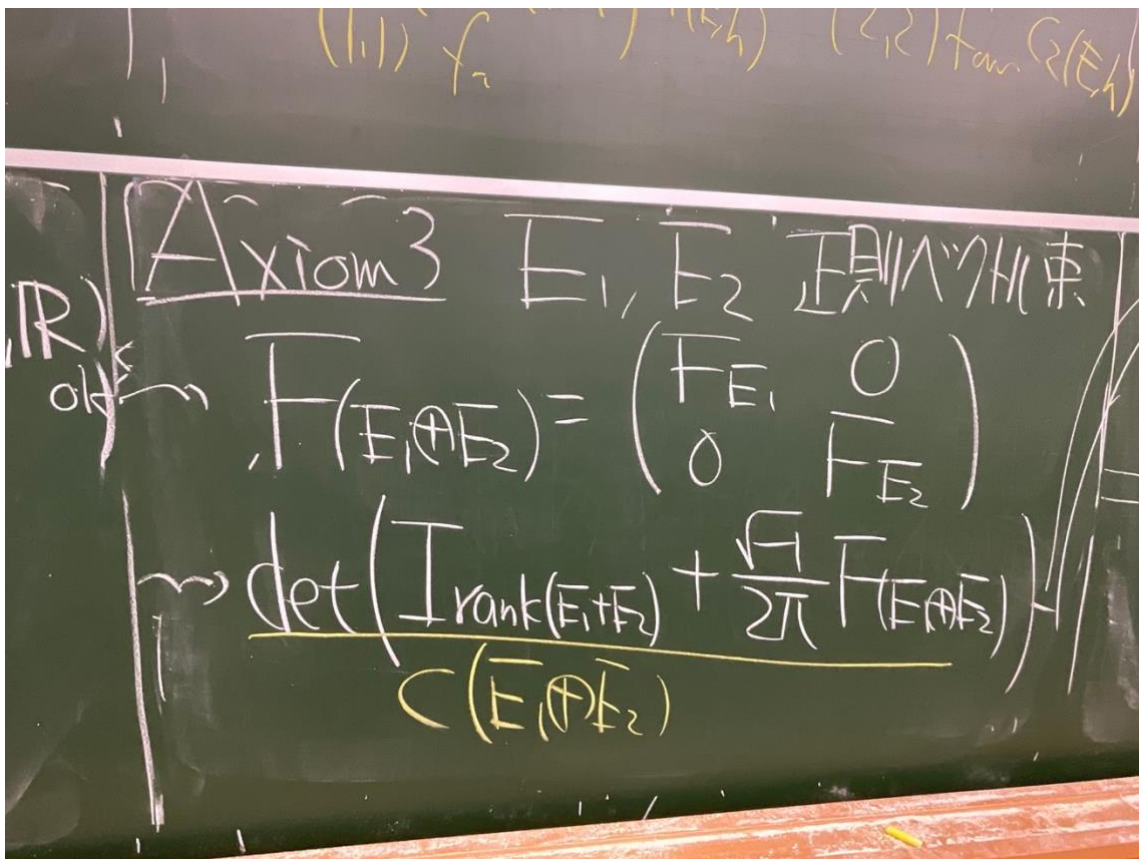
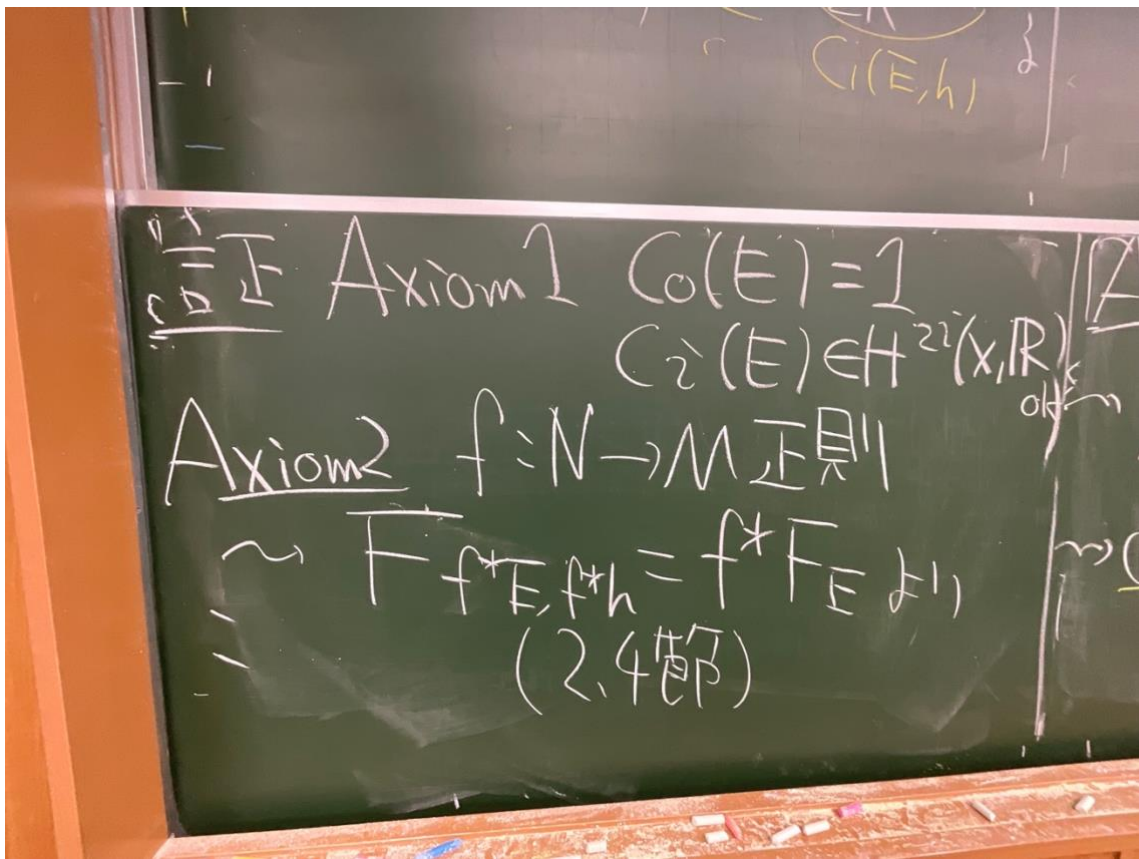
$= 1 + \frac{\sqrt{F_1}}{2\pi} (R_1 + R_2) - \frac{1}{4\pi^2} (R_1 R_2 - R_2 R_1)$

$\frac{\sqrt{F_1}}{2\pi} \text{tr}(F_h) \underbrace{C_1(E, h)}_{(1,1) f_n} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{4\pi^2} (R_1 R_2 - R_2 R_1)}_{(2,2) f_{0n} C_2(E, h)}$

$\hookrightarrow [C_i(E, h)] \in H^{2i}(X, \mathbb{R})$
 (closed 2i form)
 (exact 2i form)

Thm 3.6
 h を E の 別の \mathbb{R} -内積として $[C_i(E, h)]$
 $[C_i(E, h)]$

Thm 3.7 $C_i(E) = [C_i(E, h)]$ と
 していいから $H^{2i}(X, \mathbb{R})$
 だと Axiom 1 ~ 4 をみたす。
 (ただし (Axiom 2) の $f: N \rightarrow M$ は正則だとす)



$$\begin{aligned}
 & \det \begin{pmatrix} I_{rk E_1} + \frac{\sqrt{A}}{2\pi} F_{E_1} & 0 \\ 0 & I_{rk E_2} + \frac{\sqrt{A}}{2\pi} F_{E_2} \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \det \left(I_{rk E_1} + \frac{\sqrt{A}}{2\pi} F_{E_1} \right) \det \left(I_{rk E_2} + \frac{\sqrt{A}}{2\pi} F_{E_2} \right) \\
 & \quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{C(E_1)} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{C(E_2)}
 \end{aligned}$$

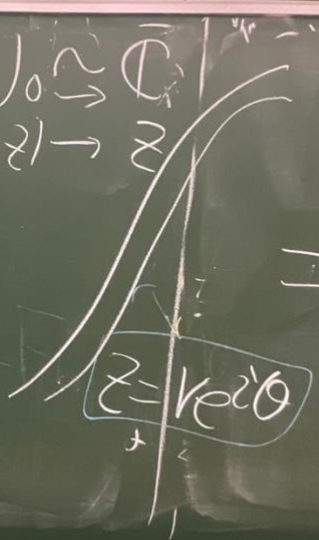
Axiom 4 $G_{CP^1}(H) \sim \frac{1}{2\pi} \int H$

$$F_h = - \frac{dz \wedge d\bar{z}}{(1+|z|^2)^2} \left(\begin{matrix} + \\ - \end{matrix} \right)$$

$$C_1(G_{CP^1}(H)) = \left[\frac{-dz \wedge d\bar{z}}{1+|z|^2} \right]_{U_0}$$

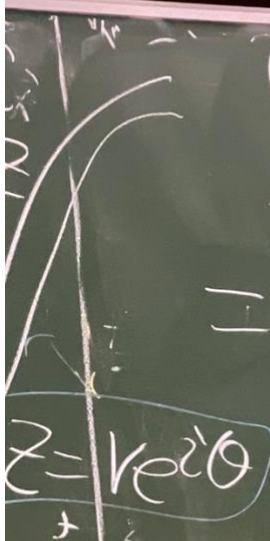
$$\int_{\mathbb{C}P^1} C_1(\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{C}P^1(-1))) \quad \begin{matrix} U_0 \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{C} \\ (1:z) \rightarrow z \end{matrix}$$

$$\stackrel{(\text{II})}{=} \int_{U_0} C_1(\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{C}P^1(-1)))$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{C}} \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{-dz \wedge d\bar{z}}{(1+|z|^2)^2}$$


$$\int_0^\infty \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{-2r dr d\theta}{(1+r^2)^2}$$

$$= \int_0^\infty \frac{-2r}{(1+r^2)^2} dr = \left[\frac{1}{1+r^2} \right]_0^\infty$$

$$= -1 \quad \square$$


Cor 3.9

$$C_1(E, h) = \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2\pi} \operatorname{tr} F_{E, h}$$

$H^2(X, \mathbb{R})$

$$C_1(E) = C_1(\det E) = \left[\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2\pi} \operatorname{tr} F_{E, h} \right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2\pi} (-d\bar{d} \log(\det h)) \right]$$

4)

$\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2\pi}$

$$\operatorname{tr} F_{\det E} = \operatorname{tr} F_{E, h} \cdot d\bar{d}$$

(2.4節)

$\underbrace{\text{以下}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} X \text{ } n \text{ dim 複素ベクトル空間} \\ E \text{ rank } r \text{ 正則行列} \end{array} \right.$

Prop 3.10 $C_i(E) = 0 \quad \forall i > \min\{n, r\}$

$\frac{1}{|E|} C(E, h) = \det \left(I_r + \frac{1}{|E|} F_{E, h} \right)$

$\forall i > n, C_i(E) = 0$

Prop 3.11 $C_i(E^*) = (-1)^i C_i(E)$

Prf $F_{E^*, h} = -{}^t F_{E, h}$

(資料になげろ)

Prop 3.12 L_1, \dots, L_r 直線束とし、

$$c(L_1 \oplus \dots \oplus L_r) = \prod_{\alpha=1}^r (1 + c(L_\alpha))$$

χ として $\chi_i = c(L_i) \in H^2(X, \mathbb{R})$ とする

$$c_1(L_1 \oplus \dots \oplus L_r) = \chi_1 + \dots + \chi_r$$

$$c_2(L_1 \oplus \dots \oplus L_r) = \sum_{i < j} \chi_i \chi_j$$

(Axiom 2.11)

2) Lem 3.14
 $0 \rightarrow S \rightarrow E \rightarrow Q \rightarrow 0$
 ベクトル束の完全列 (see Def 3.13) とする
 とすると $c(E) = c(S)c(Q)$

$\square \text{ 証明 } E \cong S \oplus Q$
 $\square \text{ 証明 } E \cong S \oplus Q$
 ("localization $\rho_U: Q_U \rightarrow E_U$ is")
 $\pi_U \circ \rho_U = \text{id}_{Q_U}$ (where $E \xrightarrow{\pi} Q$)
 がある。これは 分割 である。
 \square

$\exists \rho: Q \rightarrow E \subset \mathbb{C}^\infty$
 s.t. $\pi \circ \rho = \text{id}_Q$ とする。
 これは Axiom 2 である。
 $(E) = (Q) \oplus (S) \quad \square$
 $(E) = \oplus L_i$ とする。

3.5 Chern character

Def 3.16 E 正則ベクトル束

h : Hermitian 計量

$$\text{ch}(E) = \left[\text{tr} \left(\exp \left(\frac{F}{2\pi} F_E h \right) \right) \right]$$

$$= r + \underbrace{\text{ch}_1(E)}_{H^2(X, \mathbb{R})} + \underbrace{\text{ch}_2(E)}_{H^4(X, \mathbb{R})} + \dots + \text{ch}_n(E)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Ch}_1(E) &= \left[\text{tr} \left(\frac{E}{2\pi} F_{E,h} \right) \right] \in H^2(X, \mathbb{R}) \\
 &= c_1(E) \\
 \text{Ch}_2(E) &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(-\frac{1}{4\pi^2} \right) \text{tr} \left(\underbrace{F_{E,h} \wedge F_{E,h}}_{H^4(X, \mathbb{R})} \right) \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$F_{E,h}$ を $\begin{pmatrix} R_1 & R_2 & \dots & R_r \\ & R_1 & & \\ & & \dots & \\ & & & R_r \end{pmatrix}$ とおく
 (行対角のかけ算)

$$\underbrace{F_{E,h} \wedge F_{E,h}}_{\text{Prop 3.17}} = c_1(E)^2 - c_2(E)$$

$\text{Ch}_i(E) \in H^{2i}(X, \mathbb{Q})$

$$\text{Prop 3.18 } \text{ch}_i(E) = 0 \quad i > \min(n, r)$$

$$\text{ch}_i(E^*) = (-1)^i \text{ch}_i(E)$$

$$\text{Prop 3.19}$$

$$\text{ch}(E_1 \oplus E_2) = \text{ch}(E_1) + \text{ch}(E_2)$$

$$\text{r) } \text{ch}(E_1 \otimes E_2) = \text{ch}(E_1) \text{ch}(E_2)$$

$$0 \rightarrow S \rightarrow E \rightarrow Q \rightarrow 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ch}(E) = \text{ch}(S) + \text{ch}(Q)$$

$$\boxed{\text{例 2}} \quad F_{E_1 \oplus E_2} = \begin{pmatrix} F_{E_1} & 0 \\ 0 & F_{E_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \exp\left(\frac{F}{2\pi} F_{E_1 \oplus E_2}\right) \\ = \begin{pmatrix} \exp\left(\frac{F}{2\pi} F_{E_1}\right) & 0 \\ 0 & \exp\left(\frac{F}{2\pi} F_{E_2}\right) \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

例 2) trace と 3x

$$\text{ch}(E_1 \oplus E_2) = \text{ch}(E_1) + \text{ch}(E_2)$$

tensor と 12)

Cor 3.20 $\chi_1(\text{End}(E)) = 0$
 $E^* \otimes E$

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_2(\text{End}(E)) &= \chi_1(E)^2 - 2r \chi_2(E) \\ &= 2r \chi_2(E) - (r-1) \chi_1(E)^2 \end{aligned}$$

4)

Def 3.21 $\in H^4(X, \mathbb{R})$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(E) &= 2r \chi_2(E) - (r-1) \chi_1(E)^2 \\ &= \chi_1(E)^2 - 2r \chi_2(E) \end{aligned}$$

† Bogomolov-discriminant (11)

PF of Cor 3.20

$$\text{ch}(E \otimes E^*) = \text{ch}(E) \cdot \text{ch}(E^*)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (r + \text{ch}_1(E) + \text{ch}_2(E) - \dots) \\ &\quad (r - \text{ch}_1(E) + \text{ch}_2(E) - \dots) \\ &= r^2 + 0 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

Prop 3.22 $E: \mathbb{F}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^n$ rank r 秩 r

$$F_{E,h}^0 = F_{E,h} - \frac{1}{r} \text{tr}(F_{E,h}) \text{Id}_E$$

End E 值 (1,1) form

$$\text{tr}(F_{E,h}^0) = 0$$

束

このとき

$$\Delta(E) = \left[\frac{r}{4\pi^2} \text{tr} (F_{E,h} \wedge F_{E,h}) \right]$$

$\in H^4(X, \mathbb{R})$

$$\Delta(E) = \text{ch}_1(E)^2 - 2r \text{ch}_2(E)$$

(2.11.11) (char #)

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \left[\text{tr}(F_h) \wedge \text{tr}(F_h) - r \text{tr}(F_h \wedge F_h) \right]$$

今 $\alpha = \frac{1}{r} \text{tr}(F_h)$ とおくと (1.1.1) より

$$F_h = F_h^0 + \alpha \text{Id}_E$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{tr}(F_n) \wedge \text{tr} F_n - r \text{tr}(F_n \wedge F_n) \\
 &= \text{tr}(F_n^0 - \alpha \text{Id}) \wedge \text{tr}(F_n^0 - \alpha \text{Id}_E) \\
 &\stackrel{A)}{=} -r \text{tr}(F_n^0 - \alpha \text{Id}_E) \wedge (F_n^0 - \alpha \text{Id}_E) \\
 &= \text{tr}(-\alpha \text{Id}_E) \wedge \text{tr}(-\alpha \text{Id}_E) \\
 &\quad - r \text{tr}(F_{E,h}^0 \wedge F_{E,h}^0 + d \alpha \text{Id}_E)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -r \text{tr}(F_n^0 \wedge F_n^0) \\
 &\text{Prop 3.23 (L. 11 - 1)} \\
 &\hookrightarrow \forall_i \quad 0 \rightarrow E_{i-1} \rightarrow E_i \rightarrow G_i \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{完全} \\
 &\Rightarrow \text{ch}_2(E_i) = \text{ch}_2(E_{i-1}) + \text{ch}_2(G_i)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$ch_2(E) = \sum_{i=1}^2 ch_2(\sigma_i)$$

$i=1, 2$
 E

H^0
 H^1

3.6 Riemann-Roch
Thm 3.24 X はコンパクト複素多様体
 E は正則ベクトル束
 $H^i(X, E)$ sheaf $\mathcal{O}(E)$ の
 i th cohomology

$$\chi(X, E) = \sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i \dim H^i(X, E)$$

χ 对 χ

$$\chi(X, E) = \int_X \text{ch}(E) \text{td}(T_X)$$

Toch

$n=1 \Rightarrow \chi(X, E) = \text{deg } E + r(1-g)$

$n=2 \Rightarrow$ Noether's formula

$n=3, E = \mathcal{O}_X$

$$\chi(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = -\frac{1}{24} c_1(K_X) c_2(T_X)$$

$(K_X = \det \Omega_X^1)$

Def 3.27 X の外積複素
 (3.1節) $(ndim)$ 多様体
 L_1, \dots, L_n 正則直線束
 $L_1 \otimes \dots \otimes L_n := C_1(L_1) \otimes \dots \otimes C_1(L_n) \in H^{2n}(X, \mathbb{R})$
 \uparrow
 \mathbb{R}

$= \int_X \left(\frac{\sqrt{F}}{2\pi} F_{L_1, h_1} \right) \wedge \dots \wedge \left(\frac{\sqrt{F}}{2\pi} F_{L_n, h_n} \right)$
 \uparrow
 \mathbb{R}
 ω Kähler form (n, n) form (Def 2.25) $\uparrow \mathbb{R}$
 $C_i(E) \cdot [W]^{n-i} := \int_X C_i(E, h) \wedge W^{n-i}$
 \uparrow
 \mathbb{R}
 (i, i) form $(n-i, n-i)$ form

$$C_1(E) \cdot [W]^{n-1} \\ = \int_X \left(\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2\pi} F_{Eh} \right) \wedge W^{n-1} \quad \square$$