

LEFSCHETZ CLASS OF ELLIPTIC PAIRS

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1. Introduction. In [10] P. Schapira and J.-P. Schneiders introduced the notion of elliptic pairs, generalizing the notion of ellipticity in the following way: An elliptic pair on a complex manifold X is the data of a real constructible sheaf F and a coherent \mathcal{D}_X -module \mathcal{M} which satisfy

$$SS(F) \cap \text{char}(\mathcal{M}) \subset T_X^*X,$$

where $SS(F)$ stands for the microsupport of F (see [8]) and $\text{char}(\mathcal{M})$ for the characteristic variety of \mathcal{M} . For a morphism of complex manifolds $f: X \rightarrow Y$, they also introduced a notion of relative characteristic variety (denoted $\text{char}_f(\mathcal{M})$) and relative elliptic pair (substituting $\text{char}_f(\mathcal{M})$ for $\text{char}(\mathcal{M})$ in the preceding inclusion). Like elliptic systems, elliptic pairs satisfy an important finiteness property: they showed that the direct image of a relative elliptic pair, $f_!(F \otimes \mathcal{M})$, is a coherent \mathcal{D}_Y -module. Defining the dual of an elliptic pair (F, \mathcal{M}) to be the pair of the duals of its components $(D'F, \underline{D}\mathcal{M})$, they proved the following duality result: duality commutes with direct image. They showed other results and among them a Künneth formula.

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