

Absolutely k -convex domains and holomorphic foliations on homogeneous manifolds

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(Received Oct. 20, 2015)

Abstract. We consider a holomorphic foliation \mathcal{F} of codimension $k \geq 1$ on a homogeneous compact Kähler manifold X of dimension $n > k$. Assuming that the singular set $\text{Sing}(\mathcal{F})$ of \mathcal{F} is contained in an absolutely k -convex domain $U \subset X$, we prove that the determinant of normal bundle $\det(N_{\mathcal{F}})$ of \mathcal{F} cannot be an ample line bundle, provided $[n/k] \geq 2k + 3$. Here $[n/k]$ denotes the largest integer $\leq n/k$.

1. Introduction.

Motivated by the recently results of Fornæss, Sibony, Wold [13], we study properties on absolutely k -convex spaces and holomorphic foliations of arbitrary codimension on homogeneous compact Kähler manifolds. The existence of these domains in the foliated manifold implies properties of positive for the normal bundle of the foliation involved. More precisely, using Ohsawa–Takegoshi–Demailly’s decomposition [10] for absolutely q -convex spaces and the residual formulas of Baum–Bott type [2], we prove the following result.

THEOREM 1. *Let \mathcal{F} be a holomorphic foliation, of codimension $k \geq 1$, on a homogeneous compact Kähler manifold X of dimension $n > k$. Suppose that $\text{Sing}(\mathcal{F})$ is contained in an absolutely k -convex domain $U \subset X$ and such that*

$$[n/k] \geq 2k + 3.$$

Then, the determinant of normal bundle $\det(N_{\mathcal{F}})$ of \mathcal{F} cannot be an ample line bundle.

Recently smooth holomorphic foliations on homogeneous compact Kähler manifolds have been investigated by Lo Bianco–Pereira [16]. It follows from Theorem 1 that a foliation \mathcal{F} of codimension $k \geq 1$ on a homogeneous compact Kähler manifold X of dimension $n > k$, with $\det(N_{\mathcal{F}})$ ample and $[n/k] \geq 2k + 3$ is either regular or the singular set $\text{Sing}(\mathcal{F})$ cannot be contained in an absolutely k -convex domain $U \subset X$.

Related papers about codimension-one holomorphic foliations with ample normal bundle on compact Kähler manifolds of dimension at least three have been studied by Brunella in [4], [5] and Brunella–Perrone in [6]. Furthermore, Brunella stated in [4] the following conjecture:

2010 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* Primary 32S65; Secondary 32F10.

Key Words and Phrases. holomorphic foliations, absolutely q -convex spaces.

This work was supported by CAPES(Brazil), CNPq(Brazil) and FAPEMIG(Brazil)

CONJECTURE 1.1. *Let X be a compact connected complex manifold of dimension $n \geq 3$, and let \mathcal{F} be a codimension-one holomorphic foliation on X whose normal bundle $N_{\mathcal{F}}$ is ample. Then every leaf of \mathcal{F} accumulates to $\text{Sing}(\mathcal{F})$.*

In [6], Brunella–Perrone proved the Conjecture 1.1 for codimension-one holomorphic foliations on projective manifolds with cyclic Picard group. In the case of $X = \mathbb{P}^n$, $n \geq 3$, the above conjecture was proved by Lins Neto [15]. We remark that the conjecture 1.1 can be enunciated in a high codimensional version.

CONJECTURE 1.2 (Generalized Brunella’s conjecture). *Let X be a compact connected complex manifold of dimension $n \geq 3$, and let \mathcal{F} be a holomorphic foliation of codimension $k < n$ on X whose normal bundle $N_{\mathcal{F}}$ is ample. Then every leaf of \mathcal{F} accumulates to $\text{Sing}(\mathcal{F})$, provided $n \geq 2k + 1$.*

Our main result suggests that the property of accumulation of the leaves of \mathcal{F} to singular set of \mathcal{F} (or nonexistence of minimal sets of \mathcal{F} , see for instance [7]) depends of the existence of strongly q -convex spaces contained singularities of \mathcal{F} on X . In fact, suppose that there exist a leaf L of the foliation \mathcal{F} of codimension k such that $\bar{L} \cap \text{Sing}(\mathcal{F}) = \emptyset$, then $\text{Sing}(\mathcal{F})$ would be contained in $U := X \setminus \bar{L}$. The problem consists in proving that U is a strongly k -convex domain with $n \geq 2k + 1$. This would be a contradiction with the amplitude of normal bundle $N_{\mathcal{F}}$.

This note is organized as follows: in Section 2, we recall some definitions and known results about holomorphic foliations of arbitrary dimension on complex manifolds. Section 3 is devoted to study of the singular set of holomorphic foliations of high codimension. In Section 4, we recall the Baum–Bott formula. In Section 5, we give some definitions and results about q -complete spaces and holomorphic foliations. Finally, in Section 6, we proved Theorem 1.

2. Higher codimensional holomorphic foliations.

Let X be a complex manifold. A *holomorphic foliation* \mathcal{F} , of codimension $k \geq 1$, on X is determined by a nonzero coherent subsheaf $T\mathcal{F} \subsetneq T_X$, of generic rank $n - k$, satisfying

- (i) \mathcal{F} is closed under the Lie bracket, and
- (ii) \mathcal{F} is saturated in T_X (i.e., $T_X/T\mathcal{F}$ is torsion free).

The locus of points where $T_X/T\mathcal{F}$ is not locally free is called the singular locus of \mathcal{F} , denoted here by $\text{Sing}(\mathcal{F})$.

Condition (i) allows us to apply Frobenius Theorem to ensure that for every point x in the complement of $\text{Sing}(\mathcal{F})$, the germ of $T\mathcal{F}$ at x can be identified with the relative tangent bundle of a germ of smooth fibration $f : (X, x) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^k, 0)$. Condition (ii) implies that $T\mathcal{F}$ is reflexive and of codimension of $\text{Sing}(\mathcal{F})$ is at least two.

There is a dual point of view where \mathcal{F} is determined by a subsheaf $N_{\mathcal{F}}^*$, of generic rank k , of the cotangent sheaf $\Omega_X^1 = T^*X$ of X . The sheaf $N_{\mathcal{F}}^*$ is called *conormal sheaf* of \mathcal{F} . The involutiveness asked for in condition (i) above is replace by integrability: if

d stands for the exterior derivative then $dN_{\mathcal{F}}^* \subset N_{\mathcal{F}}^* \wedge \Omega_X^1$ at the level of local sections. Condition (ii) is unchanged: $\Omega_X^1/N_{\mathcal{F}}^*$ is torsion free.

We have the following exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow T\mathcal{F} \rightarrow TX \rightarrow N_{\mathcal{F}} \rightarrow 0,$$

where $N_{\mathcal{F}}$ is the normal sheaf of \mathcal{F} . The k -th wedge product of the inclusion $N_{\mathcal{F}}^* \subset \Omega_X^1$ gives rise to a nonzero twisted differential k -form $\omega \in H^0(X, \Omega_X^k \otimes \mathcal{N})$ with coefficients in the line bundle $\mathcal{N} := \det(N_{\mathcal{F}})$, which is *locally decomposable* and *integrable*. To say that $\omega \in H^0(X, \Omega_X^k \otimes \mathcal{N})$ is locally decomposable means that, in a neighborhood of a general point of X , ω decomposes as the wedge product of k local 1-forms $\omega = \eta_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \eta_k$. To say that it is integrable means that for this local decomposition one has

$$d\eta_i \wedge \eta_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \eta_k = 0, \quad \forall \quad i = 1, \dots, k.$$

Conversely, given a twisted k -form $\omega \in H^0(X, \Omega_X^k \otimes \mathcal{N}) \setminus \{0\}$ which is locally decomposable and integrable, we define a foliation of codimension k on X as the kernel of the morphism

$$\iota_{\omega} : TX \rightarrow \Omega_X^{k-1} \otimes \mathcal{N}$$

given by the contraction with ω .

Let Y be an analytic subset of X pure codimension k . We say that Y is invariant by \mathcal{F} if $\omega|_Y \equiv 0$, where $\omega \in H^0(X, \Omega_X^k \otimes \mathcal{N})$ is the twisted k -form inducing \mathcal{F} .

We specialize to the case $X = \mathbb{P}^n$. In this context, let \mathcal{F} be a singular holomorphic foliation on \mathbb{P}^n , of codimension $k \geq 1$, given by a locally decomposable and integrable twisted k -form

$$\omega \in H^0(\mathbb{P}^n, \Omega_{\mathbb{P}^n}^k \otimes \mathcal{N}).$$

The degree of \mathcal{F} , denoted by $\deg(\mathcal{F})$, is by definition the degree of the zero locus of $i^*\omega$, where $i : \mathbb{P}^k \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^n$ is a linear embedding of a generic k -plane. Since $\Omega_{\mathbb{P}^k}^k = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^k}(-k-1)$ it follows at once that $\mathcal{N} = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(\deg(\mathcal{F}) + k + 1)$. In particular, \mathcal{N} is ample.

The vector space $H^0(\mathbb{P}^n, \Omega_{\mathbb{P}^n}^k \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(\deg(\mathcal{F}) + k + 1))$ can be canonically identified with the vector space of k -forms on \mathbb{C}^{n+1} with homogeneous coefficients of degree $d + 1$ whose contraction with the radial (or Euler) vector field $\mathcal{R} = \sum_{i=0}^n x_i(\partial/\partial x_i)$ is identically zero [14].

When \mathcal{F} is a holomorphic foliation on \mathbb{P}^2 . It is well known that an algebraic curve C invariant by \mathcal{F} cannot be disjoint to the singularities of \mathcal{F} . In fact, it follows from Camacho–Sad index Theorem [8] that

$$0 < \deg(C)^2 = \deg(N_C|_C) = \sum_{p \in \text{Sing}(\mathcal{F}) \cap C} CS(\mathcal{F}, C, p).$$

Then $\text{Sing}(\mathcal{F}) \cap C \neq \emptyset$. Furthermore, we have the following.

PROPOSITION 2.1. *Let X be a projective manifold and \mathcal{F} be a singular holomorphic foliation, of codimension $k \geq 1$, on X . Let $Y \subset X$ be a closed subscheme of pure*

codimension k invariant by \mathcal{F} , and N the normal sheaf of Y . Assume $\text{Pic}(X) = \mathbb{Z}$, and that there is a closed curve $C \subset X$, contained in the smooth locus U of Y such that $\text{deg}(N|_C) > 0$. Then $\text{Sing}(\mathcal{F}) \cap Y \neq \emptyset$.

PROOF. This follows from Esteves–Kleiman’s result [12, Proposition 3.4, p. 12]. In fact, in this case we have that $\text{Sing}(\mathcal{F}) \cap Y \neq \emptyset$. □

3. Singular set of foliations.

Suppose that \mathcal{F} is a codimension-one foliation on \mathbb{P}^n , $n \geq 3$. Then its singular set $\text{Sing}(\mathcal{F})$ always contains at least one irreducible component of codimension 2 (cf. [15]). This fact is a consequence of Baum–Bott formula and turns to be fundamental in the proof nonexistence of non-singular real-analytic Levi-flat hypersurfaces due to Lins Neto [15]. In order to prove Theorem 1, we need prove an analogous result for holomorphic foliations of arbitrary dimension. Of course, we prove the following result, which is valid for foliations with determinant of normal bundle ample on compact complex manifolds.

THEOREM 3.1. *Let \mathcal{F} be a singular holomorphic foliation of codimension $k \geq 1$ on a compact complex manifold X , such that $\text{codSing}(\mathcal{F}) \geq k + 1$. If $\det(N_{\mathcal{F}})$ is ample, then $\text{Sing}(\mathcal{F})$ must have at least one irreducible component of codimension $k + 1$.*

The proof of Theorem 3.1 is inspired on Jouanolou’s proof in [14, Proposition 2.7, p. 97]. Jouanolou supposes that the conormal sheaf $N_{\mathcal{F}}^*$ of \mathcal{F} is locally free and ample. The condition that $N_{\mathcal{F}}^*$ to be locally free imposes strong restrictions on the singular set of the foliation \mathcal{F} , since in this case \mathcal{F} is given by a locally decomposable holomorphic twisted holomorphic form along to singular set of \mathcal{F} . We will show that these hypotheses are not necessary.

PROOF OF THEOREM 3.1. Denote by $S = \text{Sing}(\mathcal{F})$. Suppose that $\dim_{\mathbb{C}} S \leq n - k - 2$. Consider the cohomological exact sequence

$$\dots \rightarrow H^{2k+1}(M, U, \mathbb{C}) \rightarrow H^{2k+2}(M, \mathbb{C}) \xrightarrow{\zeta} H^{2k+2}(U, \mathbb{C}) \rightarrow \dots$$

where $U = M \setminus S$. Now consider the Alexander duality

$$A : H^r(M, U, \mathbb{C}) \rightarrow H_{2n-r}(S, \mathbb{C}).$$

Taking $r = 2k + 1$ and using that $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} S \leq 2(n - k) - 4$, we conclude that $H_{2(n-k)-1}(S, \mathbb{C}) = 0$. In particular, $H^{2k+1}(M, U, \mathbb{C}) = 0$ and then the map

$$H^{2k+2}(M, \mathbb{C}) \xrightarrow{\zeta} H^{2k+2}(U, \mathbb{C})$$

is injective. On the other hand, by Bott’s vanishing Theorem, we have

$$c_1^{k+1}(N_{\mathcal{F}}|_U) = 0.$$

Since $\zeta(c_1^{k+1}(N_{\mathcal{F}})) = c_1^{k+1}(N_{\mathcal{F}}|_U)$, we conclude that

$$c_1^{k+1}(N_{\mathcal{F}}) = 0.$$

This is a contradiction, since $c_1(N_{\mathcal{F}}) = c_1(\det(N_{\mathcal{F}}))$ and the ampleness of $\mathcal{N} = \det(N_{\mathcal{F}})$ implies that the cohomology class $c_1^{k+1}(\det(N_{\mathcal{F}}))$ is non zero. \square

4. Baum–Bott formula.

In this section we recall basic facts on Baum–Bott’s Theory. For more details see Baum–Bott [2] and Suwa [21].

Let \mathcal{F} be a holomorphic foliation of codimension k on a complex manifold X , $\dim X = n > k$. Assume that \mathcal{F} is induced by $\omega \in H^0(X, \Omega_X^k \otimes \mathcal{N})$. Denote by $\text{Sing}_{k+1}(\mathcal{F})$, the union of the irreducible components of $\text{Sing}(\mathcal{F})$ of pure codimension $k + 1$. We are interested in the localization of *Baum–Bott’s class* of \mathcal{F} over $\text{Sing}_{k+1}(\mathcal{F})$. Set

$$X^0 = X \setminus \text{Sing}(\mathcal{F}) \quad \text{and} \quad X^* = X \setminus \text{Sing}_{k+1}(\mathcal{F}).$$

Take $p_0 \in X^0$, then in a neighborhood U_α of p_0 , ω decomposes as the wedge product of k local 1-forms $\omega_\alpha = \eta_1^\alpha \wedge \cdots \wedge \eta_k^\alpha$. It follows from De Rham division theorem that the Frobenius condition

$$d\eta_\ell^\alpha \wedge \eta_1^\alpha \wedge \cdots \wedge \eta_k^\alpha = 0, \quad \forall \ell = 1, \dots, k, \tag{1}$$

is equivalent to find a matrix of holomorphic 1-forms $(\theta_{\ell s}^\alpha)$, $1 \leq \ell, s \leq k$ satisfying

$$d\eta_\ell^\alpha = \sum_{s=1}^k \theta_{\ell s}^\alpha \wedge \eta_s^\alpha, \quad \forall \ell = 1, \dots, k. \tag{2}$$

Let $\theta_\alpha := \sum_{\ell=1}^k (-1)^{\ell-1} \theta_{\ell\ell}^\alpha$. On $U_\alpha \cap U_\beta \neq \emptyset$, we have $\omega_\alpha = g_{\alpha\beta} \omega_\beta$, where $g_{\alpha\beta} \in \mathcal{O}^*(U_\alpha \cap U_\beta)$ and $\{g_{\alpha\beta}\}$ defines \mathcal{N} so that $d\omega_\alpha = dg_{\alpha\beta} \wedge \omega_\beta + g_{\alpha\beta} d\omega_\beta$. From (2), we find

$$\left(\frac{dg_{\alpha\beta}}{g_{\alpha\beta}} + \sum_{\ell=1}^k (-1)^{\ell-1} \theta_{\ell\ell}^\beta - \sum_{\ell=1}^k (-1)^{\ell-1} \theta_{\ell\ell}^\alpha \right) \wedge \omega_\alpha = 0,$$

which means that

$$\gamma_{\alpha\beta} := \frac{dg_{\alpha\beta}}{g_{\alpha\beta}} + \theta_\beta - \theta_\alpha$$

is a section of $N_{\mathcal{F}}^*$, over $U_\alpha \cap U_\beta$. Hence $\{\gamma_{\alpha\beta}\}$ is a cocycle of 1-forms vanishing on \mathcal{F} , and it corresponds to a cohomology class in $H^1(X, N_{\mathcal{F}}^*)$. By taking the cup product k -times, we have the natural map

$$H^1(X, N_{\mathcal{F}}^*) \otimes \cdots \otimes H^1(X, N_{\mathcal{F}}^*) \rightarrow H^k(X, \mathcal{N}^*),$$

and so we get a class in $H^k(X, \mathcal{N}^*)$ associated to $\{\gamma_{\alpha\beta}\}$. This class (in $H^k(X, \mathcal{N}^*)$) is intrinsically defined by the foliation, that is, it does not depend of the choice made so

far.

On the other hand, in the singular case, the Saito–De Rham division theorem [20] implies that the above construction can be made on X^* . Hence we get a well defined class (*Baum–Bott’s class of \mathcal{F}*)

$$BB_{\mathcal{F}} \in H^k(X^*, \mathcal{N}^*)$$

which is intrinsically associated to \mathcal{F} .

Let $p \in \text{Sing}_{k+1}(\mathcal{F})$. We say that $BB_{\mathcal{F}}$ extends through p if there is a small ball $B_p \subset X$ centered at p such that $BB_{\mathcal{F}}$ extends to a class in $H^k(X^* \cup B_p, \mathcal{N}^*)$. Denoting

$$S(B_p) = \text{Sing}_{k+1}(\mathcal{F}) \cap B_p \quad \text{and} \quad B_p^* = B_p \setminus S(B_p),$$

and applying Mayer–Vietoris argument, we observe that $BB_{\mathcal{F}}$ extends through p if and only if

$$BB_{\mathcal{F}}|_{B_p^*} = 0$$

for some ball B_p centered at p .

Now we state Baum–Bott’s formula, which is related to the extendibility of the class $BB_{\mathcal{F}}$ from X^* to X . In this sense, we consider $\omega = \eta_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge \eta_k$ a local generator of \mathcal{F} at p and smooth sections of $N_{\mathcal{F}}^*$ instead of holomorphic ones, we have the cohomology group $H^1(B_p^*, N_{\mathcal{F}}^*)$ is trivial, and so it is possible to find a matrix of smooth $(1, 0)$ -forms $(\theta_{\ell s})$, where $\theta_{\ell s} \in A^{1,0}(B_p^*)$, $1 \leq \ell, s \leq k$, such that

$$d\eta_{\ell} = \sum_{s=1}^k \theta_{\ell s} \wedge \eta_s, \quad \forall \ell = 1, \dots, k. \tag{3}$$

As before, set $\theta = \sum_{\ell=1}^k (-1)^{\ell-1} \theta_{\ell\ell}$. Observe that the smooth $(2k + 1)$ -form

$$\frac{1}{(2\pi i)^{k+1}} \theta \wedge \underbrace{d\theta \wedge \cdots \wedge d\theta}_{k-th}$$

is closed and it has a De Rham cohomology class in $H^{2k+1}(B_p^*, \mathbb{C})$ and moreover it does not depend on the choice of ω and θ .

Let Z be an irreducible component of $\text{Sing}_{k+1}(\mathcal{F})$. Take a generic point $p \in Z$, that is, p is a point where Z is smooth and disjoint from the other singular components. Pick B_p a ball centered at p sufficiently small, so that $S(B_p)$ is a subball of B_p of dimension $n - k - 1$. Then the De Rham class can be integrated over an oriented $(2k + 1)$ -sphere $L_p \subset B_p^*$ positively linked with $S(B_p)$:

$$BB(\mathcal{F}, Z) = \frac{1}{(2\pi i)^{k+1}} \int_{L_p} \theta \wedge (d\theta)^k.$$

This complex number is the *Baum–Bott residue of \mathcal{F} along Z* . It does not depend on the choice of the generic point $p \in Z$.

Now we state the main result of this section. The proof can be found in [2] or [21, Theorem VI.3.7] in more general context. We recall that every irreducible component Z of $\text{Sing}_{k+1}(\mathcal{F})$ has a fundamental class $[Z] \in H^{2k+2}(X, \mathbb{C})$ (conveniently defined via the integration current over Z).

THEOREM 4.1 (Baum–Bott [2]). *Let \mathcal{F} be a holomorphic foliation of codimension k on a complex manifold X . Then the following hold:*

- (i) *for each irreducible component Z of $\text{Sing}_{k+1}(\mathcal{F})$ there exist complex numbers $\lambda_Z(\mathcal{F})$ which is determined by the local behavior of \mathcal{F} near Z .*
- (ii) *If X is compact,*

$$c_1^{k+1}(\mathcal{N}) = \sum_Z \lambda_Z(\mathcal{F})[Z],$$

where the sum is done over all irreducible components of $\text{Sing}_{k+1}(\mathcal{F})$.

Let U_0 be a neighborhood of $\text{Sing}_{k+1}(\mathcal{F})$, then we have that

$$\sum_Z \lambda_Z(\mathcal{F})[Z] = j^* \text{Res}_{c_1^{k+1}}(\mathcal{F}, \text{Sing}_{k+1}(\mathcal{F})),$$

where $\text{Res}_{c_1^{k+1}}(\mathcal{F}, \text{Sing}_{k+1}(\mathcal{F})) \in H^{2(n-k)-2}(U_0, \mathbb{C})^*$ is a cocycle and

$$j_* : H^{2(n-k)-2}(U_0, \mathbb{C})^* \simeq H^{2k+2}(X, X \setminus \text{Sing}_{k+1}(\mathcal{F}), \mathbb{C}) \rightarrow H^{2k-2}(X, \mathbb{C})$$

is the induced map of the inclusion $j : (X, \emptyset) \rightarrow (X, X \setminus \text{Sing}_{k+1}(\mathcal{F}))$. For more details about it, we refer [3].

In [2] the complex numbers $\lambda_Z(\mathcal{F})$ are not given explicitly. We will show that

$$\lambda_Z(\mathcal{F}) = BB(\mathcal{F}, Z).$$

This was proved by Brunella and Perrone in [6] when $k = 1$.

4.1. Proof of Theorem 4.1.

We cover X by open sets U_α where the foliation is defined by holomorphic k -forms $\omega_\alpha = \eta_1^\alpha \wedge \cdots \wedge \eta_k^\alpha$ with $\omega_\alpha = g_{\alpha\beta} \omega_\beta$. As before, it is possible to find a matrix of $(1, 0)$ -forms $(\theta_{\ell s})$, where $\theta_{\ell s} \in A^{1,0}(B_p^*)$, $1 \leq \ell, s \leq k$, such that

$$d\eta_\ell^\alpha = \sum_{s=1}^k \theta_{\ell s}^\alpha \wedge \eta_s^\alpha, \quad \forall \ell = 1, \dots, k. \tag{4}$$

We fix a small neighborhood V of $\text{Sing}_{k+1}(\mathcal{F})$ and choose a matrix of $(1, 0)$ -forms smooth $(\tilde{\theta}_{\ell s}^\alpha)$ such that $\tilde{\theta}_{\ell s}^\alpha$ coincide with $\theta_{\ell s}^\alpha$ outside of $U_\alpha \cap V$. Let $\tilde{\theta}_\alpha = \sum_{\ell=1}^k (-1)^{\ell-1} \tilde{\theta}_{\ell\ell}^\alpha$. Then the smooth $(1, 0)$ -forms

$$\tilde{\gamma}_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{dg_{\alpha\beta}}{g_{\alpha\beta}} + \tilde{\theta}_\beta - \tilde{\theta}_\alpha$$

vanish on \mathcal{F} outside of V . This cocycle can be trivialized: $\tilde{\gamma}_{\alpha\beta} = \tilde{\gamma}_\alpha - \tilde{\gamma}_\beta$, where $\tilde{\gamma}_\alpha$ is a smooth $(1, 0)$ -form on U_α vanishing on \mathcal{F} outside of $U_\alpha \cap V$. Therefore, after setting $\hat{\theta}_\alpha = \tilde{\theta}_\alpha + \tilde{\gamma}_\alpha$, we find

$$\frac{dg_{\alpha\beta}}{g_{\alpha\beta}} = \hat{\theta}_\alpha - \hat{\theta}_\beta.$$

Hence, $\Theta = (1/2\pi i)d\hat{\theta}_\alpha$ is a globally defined closed 2-form which represents, in the De Rham sense, the Chern class of $\det(N_{\mathcal{F}}) = \mathcal{N}$. Therefore,

$$\Theta^{k+1} := \frac{1}{(2\pi i)^{k+1}} \underbrace{d\hat{\theta}_\alpha \wedge \cdots \wedge d\hat{\theta}_\alpha}_{(k+1)-th}$$

represents $c_1^{k+1}(N_{\mathcal{F}})$. It follows from Bott’s vanishing theorem that $\Theta^{k+1} = 0$ outside V , that is,

$$Supp(\Theta^{k+1}) \subset \bar{V}.$$

If $T \subset X$ is a $(k + 1)$ -ball intersecting transversally $Sing_{k+1}(\mathcal{F})$ at a single point $p \in Z$, with $V \cap T \Subset T$, then by Stokes formula

$$\begin{aligned} BB(\mathcal{F}, Z) &= \frac{1}{(2\pi i)^{k+1}} \int_{\partial T} \hat{\theta}_\alpha \wedge (d\hat{\theta}_\alpha)^k \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi i)^{k+1}} \int_T (d\hat{\theta}_\alpha)^{k+1} \end{aligned}$$

This means that the $2(k + 1)$ -form Θ^{k+1} is cohomologous, as a current, to the integration current over

$$\sum_Z BB(\mathcal{F}, Z)[Z].$$

5. Strongly q -convex spaces.

In this section, we present some results about *strongly q -convex spaces*. These results will be applied in the study of invariant sets of holomorphic foliations on complex manifolds. The concept of q -convexity was first introduced by Rothstein [19] and further developed by Andreotti–Grauert [1]. More details about it can be found in Demailly’s book [9].

Let (M, \mathcal{O}_M) be a complex analytic space, possibly non reduced. Recall that a function $\varphi : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is said to be strongly q -convex in the sense of Andreotti–Grauert [1] if there exists a covering of M by open patches A_λ isomorphic to closed analytic sets in open sets $U_\lambda \subset \mathbb{C}^{N_\lambda}$, $\lambda \in I$, such that each restriction $\varphi|_{A_\lambda}$ admits an extension $\tilde{\varphi}_\lambda$ on U_λ which is strongly q -convex, *i.e.* such that $i\partial\bar{\partial}\tilde{\varphi}_\lambda$ has at most $q - 1$ negative or zero eigenvalues at each point of U_λ . Note that the strong q -convexity property does not depend on the covering nor on the embeddings $A_\lambda \subset U_\lambda$.

The space M is said to be *strongly q -complete*, *resp.* *strongly q -convex*, if M has

a smooth exhaustion function φ such that φ is strongly q -convex on M , resp. on the complement $M \setminus K$ of a compact set $K \subset M$. From [10], M is said to be *absolutely q -convex* if it admits a smooth plurisubharmonic exhaustion function $\varphi : M \setminus K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ that is strongly q -convex on $M \setminus K$ for some compact set $K \subset M$.

We will use Ohsawa–Takegoshi–Demailly’s Theorem [18] and Andreotti–Grauert vanishing theorem [1].

THEOREM 5.1 (Ohsawa–Takegoshi–Demailly). *Let U be an absolutely q -convex Kähler manifold of dimension n . Then the De Rham cohomology groups with arbitrary supports have decomposition*

$$H^k(U, \mathbb{C}) \simeq \bigoplus_{s+\ell=k} H^s(U, \Omega^\ell), \quad H^s(U, \Omega^\ell) \simeq \overline{H^\ell(U, \Omega^s)} \quad k \geq n + q.$$

THEOREM 5.2 (Andreotti–Grauert). *Let U be a q -complete manifold of dimension n . For any coherent holomorphic sheaf \mathcal{G} on U and any $j \geq q$, we have*

$$H^j(U, \mathcal{G}) = 0.$$

We recall that a function $\varphi : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is strongly q -convex with corners on M if for every point $p \in M$ there is a neighborhood U_p and finitely many strongly q -convex functions $\{\varphi_{p,j}\}_{j \leq \ell_p}$ on U_p such that $\varphi|_{U_p} = \max_{j \leq \ell_p} \{\varphi_{p,j}\}$. The manifold M is said to be *strongly q -convex with corners* if it admits an exhaustion function which is strongly q -convex with corners outside a compact set. Similarly, M is said to be *strongly q -complete with corners* if it admits an exhaustion function which is strongly q -convex with corners.

In [11], Diederich and Fornæss proved the following result.

THEOREM 5.3 (Diederich–Fornæss). *Any q -convex (q -complete) manifold U with corners, $\dim U = n$, is \tilde{q} -convex (\tilde{q} -complete) with $\tilde{q} = n - [n/q] + 1$.*

We will also use the following result by M. Peternell for homogeneous manifolds [17].

THEOREM 5.4 (Peternell). *If X is a homogeneous compact complex manifold and $U \subsetneq X$ is an open set in X that is q -convex with corners then U is q -complete with corners.*

It follows from Theorem 5.3 and Theorem 5.4 the following.

COROLLARY 5.5. *If X is a homogeneous compact complex manifold and $U \subsetneq X$ is an open set in X that is q -convex with corners then U is \tilde{q} -complete with $\tilde{q} = n - [n/q] + 1$.*

To prove Theorem 1, we need prove the following:

THEOREM 5.6. *Let \mathcal{F} be a holomorphic foliation, of codimension $k \geq 1$, on a homogeneous compact Kähler manifold X of dimension n . Suppose that $\text{Sing}_{k+1}(\mathcal{F})$ is contained in an absolutely k -convex open $U \subset X$ and that*

$$[n/k] \geq 2k + 3.$$

Then, $j^* Res_{c_1^{k+1}}(\mathcal{F}, \text{Sing}_{k+1}(\mathcal{F})) = 0$.

PROOF. First of all, it follows from Corollary 5.5 that U is \tilde{k} -complete with

$$\tilde{k} = n - \left\lfloor \frac{n}{k} \right\rfloor + 1.$$

Since $U \subset X$ is absolutely k -convex and

$$2(n - k) - 2 \geq n + n - [n/k] + 1 \geq n + k$$

it follows from Ohsawa–Takegoshi–Demailly’s Theorem that

$$H^{2(n-k)-2}(U, \mathbb{C}) \simeq \bigoplus_{s+\ell=2(n-k)-2} H^s(U, \Omega^\ell), \quad H^s(U, \Omega^\ell) \simeq \overline{H^\ell(U, \Omega^s)}.$$

On the other hand, the condition $2(n - k) - 2 \geq 2n - [n/k] + 1$ implies that is either $s \geq n - [n/k] + 1$ or $\ell \geq n - [n/k] + 1$. In fact, suppose that $s < n - [n/k] + 1$ and $\ell < n - [n/k] + 1$. Then

$$2(n - k) - 2 = s + \ell < 2n - 2[n/k] + 2 < 2n - [n/k] + 1,$$

absurd since $2(n - k) - 2 \geq 2n - [n/k] + 1$.

Now, if $s \geq \tilde{k} = n - [n/k] + 1$ we have

$$H^s(U, \Omega^\ell) = 0$$

by Andreotti–Grauert’s vanishing Theorem, since U is \tilde{k} -complete. Otherwise, if $s < n - [n/k] + 1$, then $\ell \geq n - [n/k] + 1$ and by Andreotti–Grauert’s vanishing Theorem $H^\ell(U, \Omega^s) = 0$. but, by Ohsawa–Takegoshi–Demailly’s Theorem we have

$$H^s(U, \Omega^\ell) \simeq \overline{H^\ell(U, \Omega^s)} = 0.$$

Therefore, $H^{2(n-k)-2}(U, \mathbb{C}) = 0$. That is, $H^{2(n-k)-2}(U, \mathbb{C})^* = 0$. In particular $j^* Res_{c_1^{n-q+1}}(\mathcal{F}, \text{Sing}_{q-1}(\mathcal{F})) = 0$. □

6. Proof of Theorem 1.

Let \mathcal{F} be a singular holomorphic foliation of codimension $k \geq 1$ and suppose by contradiction that $\mathcal{N} = \det(N_{\mathcal{F}})$ is ample. Now, by Baum–Bott formula (Theorem 4.1), we have

$$c_1^{k+1}(\mathcal{N}) = \sum_Z BB(\mathcal{F}, Z)[Z] = j^* Res_{c_1^{k+1}}(\mathcal{F}, \text{Sing}_{k+1}(\mathcal{F})), \tag{5}$$

where the sum is done over all irreducible components of $\text{Sing}_{k+1}(\mathcal{F})$. Because \mathcal{N} is ample, the class $c_1^{k+1}(\mathcal{N})$ is not zero, and by Theorem 3.1, we infer that $\text{Sing}(\mathcal{F})$ always has irreducible components of codimension $k + 1$ and so this sum is not zero. But the hypotheses over $\text{Sing}(\mathcal{F})$ implies that $\text{Sing}_{k+1}(\mathcal{F}) \subset U$, where U is an absolutely k -convex

domain. Applying Theorem 5.6, we must have $j^* \text{Res}_{c_1^{k+1}}(\mathcal{F}, \text{Sing}_{k+1}(\mathcal{F})) = 0$. It is a contradiction with (5).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. We would like to thank Marcio G. Soares for his comments and suggestions.

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