

ON THE COHOMOLOGY OF ALMOST-COMPLEX MANIFOLDS

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Following [T.-J. Li and W. Zhang, Comparing tamed and compatible symplectic cones and cohomological properties of almost complex manifolds, *Comm. Anal. Geom.* **17**(4) (2009) 651–683], we continue to study the link between the cohomology of an almost-complex manifold and its almost-complex structure. In particular, we apply the same argument in [T.-J. Li and W. Zhang, Comparing tamed and compatible symplectic cones and cohomological properties of almost complex manifolds, *Comm. Anal. Geom.* **17**(4) (2009) 651–683] and the results obtained by [D. Sullivan, Cycles for the dynamical study of foliated manifolds and complex manifolds, *Invent. Math.* **36**(1) (1976) 225–255] to study the cone of semi-Kähler structures on a compact semi-Kähler manifold.

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0. Introduction

In studying differentiable manifolds and their structures, the de Rham and Dolbeault cohomologies provide an important tool. On a compact complex manifold M , the Hodge and Frölicher spectral sequence relates the latter to the former, as follows

$$E_1^{p,q} \simeq H_{\bar{\partial}}^{p,q}(M) \Rightarrow H_{dR}^{p+q}(M; \mathbb{C}).$$

On a compact Kähler manifold as well as on a compact complex surface, this spectral sequence degenerates at the first level and the trivial filtration on the space of differential forms induces a weight 2 formal Hodge decomposition in

cohomology: that is, the de Rham cohomology admits a decomposition through the Dolbeault cohomology; in other words, the complex structure yields a decomposition not only at the level of differential forms but also in cohomology. Li and Zhang studied in [16] the class of the almost-complex manifolds for which a similar decomposition holds, the \mathcal{C}^∞ -pure-and-full manifolds (see Sec. 1 for the precise definitions). Obviously, compact Kähler manifolds and compact complex surfaces are \mathcal{C}^∞ -pure-and-full; moreover, Drăghici, Li and Zhang proved in [8] that every 4-dimensional compact almost-complex manifold is \mathcal{C}^∞ -pure-and-full.

In [16], the notion of \mathcal{C}^∞ -pure-and-full almost-complex structures arises in the study of the symplectic cones of an almost-complex manifold: more precisely, [16, Proposition 3.1] (which we quote in Theorem 2.1) proves that, if J is an almost-complex structure on a compact almost-Kähler manifold such that every cohomology class can be written as a sum of a J -invariant class and a J -anti-invariant class (we will call such a J a \mathcal{C}^∞ -full structure, see Sec. 1 for the precise definition), then the class of each symplectic form which is positive on the J -lines is the sum of the classes of an almost-Kähler form and of a J -anti-invariant one.

Other properties concerning \mathcal{C}^∞ -pure-and-full manifolds and their dual equivalents, namely the pure-and-full manifolds, were studied by Fino and the second author in [11]. For example, they proved that, given a compact almost-Kähler manifold whose symplectic form satisfies the Hard Lefschetz Condition, henceforth denoted HLC (that is, the symplectic form and all its powers induce isomorphisms in cohomology, see Sec. 3 for the precise definition), if it is \mathcal{C}^∞ -pure-and-full then it is also pure-and-full; in other words, the HLC provides a tool for the duality between the notions of a \mathcal{C}^∞ -pure-and-full and a pure-and-full structure. They also showed that the notion of \mathcal{C}^∞ -pure-and-fullness is not trivial in dimension greater than 4: an explicit example of a 6-dimensional non- \mathcal{C}^∞ -pure almost-complex manifold is in [11, Example 3.3] (actually, it is not \mathcal{C}^∞ -full, too, see Example 3.3); more examples of non- \mathcal{C}^∞ -pure-and-full complex structures arise from deformations of the Iwasawa manifold (see [2]).

In Sec. 1, we recall the basic notions introduced in [16] and we give some further examples. Since many related notions are introduced, several questions arise about the connections between them. We show that being \mathcal{C}^∞ -pure and being \mathcal{C}^∞ -full are not related properties; we also study 4-dimensional non-integrable almost-complex manifolds (while they are \mathcal{C}^∞ -pure-and-full because of the strong result in [8], there may or may not be a type-decomposition at the level of H^1_{dR} , see Proposition 1.7).

In Sec. 2, we use the same argument as in [16] (where it is proved that, if J is a \mathcal{C}^∞ -full almost-Kähler structure, then $\mathcal{K}_J^t = \mathcal{K}_J^c + H_J^-(M)$) to study the cone of semi-Kähler structures. Recall that a semi-Kähler structure on a $2n$ -dimensional almost-complex manifold is given by a two-form ω which is the fundamental two-form of a Hermitian metric and satisfies $d(\omega^{n-1}) = 0$. We will introduce two cones:

$$\mathcal{Kb}_J^t := \{[\Phi] \in H_{dR}^{2n-2}(M; \mathbb{R}) : \Phi \text{ is a d-closed real } (2n-2)\text{-form} \\ \text{that is positive on the complex } (n-1)\text{-subspaces}\} \subseteq H_{dR}^{2n-2}(M; \mathbb{R})$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{K}b_J^c &:= \{[\Phi] \in H_{dR}^{2n-2}(M; \mathbb{R}) : \Phi \text{ is a } d\text{-closed real } (n-1, n-1)\text{-form} \\ &\quad \text{that is positive on the complex } (n-1)\text{-subspaces}\} \\ &= \{[\varphi^{n-1}] : \varphi \text{ is a semi-Kähler form}\} \subseteq H_J^{(n-1, n-1)}(M)_{\mathbb{R}}. \end{aligned}$$

In the same spirit of [16] and using the techniques in [22], we prove the following.

Main Theorem (Theorem 2.9). *Let (M, J) be a $2n$ -dimensional compact almost-complex manifold. Assume that $\mathcal{K}b_J^c \neq \emptyset$ (that is, (M, J) is semi-Kähler) and that $0 \notin \mathcal{K}b_J^t$. Then*

$$\mathcal{K}b_J^t \cap H_J^{(n-1, n-1)}(M)_{\mathbb{R}} = \mathcal{K}b_J^c \tag{2.2}$$

and

$$\mathcal{K}b_J^c + H_J^{(n, n-2), (n-2, n)}(M)_{\mathbb{R}} \subseteq \mathcal{K}b_J^t. \tag{2.3}$$

Moreover, if J is \mathcal{C}^∞ -full at the $(2n-2)$ th stage, then

$$\mathcal{K}b_J^c + H_J^{(n, n-2), (n-2, n)}(M)_{\mathbb{R}} = \mathcal{K}b_J^t. \tag{2.4}$$

Observe that we have to suppose that no classes in $\mathcal{K}b_J^t$ are zero. This is clearly true for $\mathcal{K}b_J^t$.

In Sec. 3, we prove a result similar to [11, Theorem 4.1] by Fino and the second author: we will prove that a semi-Kähler manifold (M, J, ω) which is complex- \mathcal{C}^∞ -pure-and-full at the first stage and whose ω induces an isomorphism

$$\omega^{n-1} : H_{dR}^1(M; \mathbb{R}) \xrightarrow{\simeq} H_{dR}^{2n-1}(M; \mathbb{R})$$

is also complex-pure-and-full at the first stage; moreover, under these hypotheses, we have the duality $H_J^{(1,0)}(M) \simeq H_{(0,1)}^J(M)$. The required hypothesis is not too restrictive nor trivially satisfied, as we show in some examples; however, note that it is an open property.

In Sec. 4, we consider the problem of the semi-continuity of $h_{J_t}^+(M) := \dim_{\mathbb{R}} H_{J_t}^+(M)$ and of $h_{J_t}^-(M) := \dim_{\mathbb{R}} H_{J_t}^-(M)$, where $\{J_t\}_t$ is a curve of almost-complex structures on a compact manifold M . Drăghici, Li and Zhang proved that, on a 4-dimensional compact manifold M^4 (where all the J_t are \mathcal{C}^∞ -pure-and-full), $h_{J_t}^+(M^4)$ is a lower-semi-continuous function in t and $h_{J_t}^-(M^4)$ is upper-semi-continuous. We give some examples showing that the situation is more complicated in dimension greater than four: in Example 4.2 we present a curve of almost-complex structures on the manifold $\eta\beta_5$ as a counterexample to the upper-semi-continuity of $h_{J_t}^-(\eta\beta_5)$ and in Example 4.4 we consider $\mathbb{S}^3 \times \mathbb{T}^3$ as a counterexample to the lower-semi-continuity of $h_{J_t}^+(\mathbb{S}^3 \times \mathbb{T}^3)$; however, note that the \mathcal{C}^∞ -pureness does not hold for all the structures of the curves in these examples, therefore one could ask for more fulfilling counterexamples. Since the problem of the semi-continuity of $h_{J_t}^+(M)$

is related to finding J_t -compatible symplectic structures near a J_0 -compatible symplectic form on M for t small enough, we study the problem of finding obstructions to the existence of classes in $H_{J_t}^+(M)$ each of which has a J_t -invariant representative close to a J_0 -invariant one. Semi-continuity here is rarely satisfied, as Proposition 4.9 shows.

1. \mathcal{C}^∞ -Pure-and-Full Almost-Complex Structures

Let M be a differentiable manifold of dimension $2n$ and let J be an almost-complex structure on M , that is, an endomorphism of TM such that $J^2 = -\text{id}_{TM}$.

Following [16], define the following subgroups of $H_{dR}^\bullet(M; \mathbb{C})$ and $H_{dR}^\bullet(M; \mathbb{R})$: if S is a set of pairs $(p, q) \in \mathbb{N}^2$, let $H_J^S(M)$ be

$$H_J^S(M) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ [\alpha] \in H_{dR}^\bullet(M; \mathbb{C}) : \alpha \in \left(\bigoplus_{(p,q) \in S} \wedge^{p,q} M \right) \cap \ker d \right\}$$

and

$$H_J^S(M)_{\mathbb{R}} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} H_J^S(M) \cap H_{dR}^\bullet(M; \mathbb{R}).$$

We are mainly interested in

$$H_J^+(M) := H_J^{(1,1)}(M)_{\mathbb{R}}, \quad H_J^-(M) := H_J^{(2,0),(0,2)}(M)_{\mathbb{R}}.$$

Using the space of currents $\mathcal{D}'_\bullet(M)$ instead of the space of differential forms $\wedge^\bullet M$ and the de Rham homology $H_\bullet(M; \mathbb{R})$ instead of the de Rham cohomology $H_{dR}^\bullet(M; \mathbb{R})$, we can define the subgroups $H_J^J(M)$ and $H_S^J(M)_{\mathbb{R}}$ similarly.

Li and Zhang gave the following.

Definition 1.1 ([16, Definition 2.4, Definition 2.5, Lemma 2.6]). An almost-complex structure J on M is said:

- \mathcal{C}^∞ -pure if

$$H_J^{(2,0),(0,2)}(M)_{\mathbb{R}} \cap H_J^{(1,1)}(M)_{\mathbb{R}} = \{[0]\};$$

- \mathcal{C}^∞ -full if

$$H_J^{(2,0),(0,2)}(M)_{\mathbb{R}} + H_J^{(1,1)}(M)_{\mathbb{R}} = H_{dR}^2(M; \mathbb{R});$$

- \mathcal{C}^∞ -pure-and-full if it is both \mathcal{C}^∞ -pure and \mathcal{C}^∞ -full, i.e. if the following decomposition holds:

$$H_J^{(2,0),(0,2)}(M)_{\mathbb{R}} \oplus H_J^{(1,1)}(M)_{\mathbb{R}} = H_{dR}^2(M; \mathbb{R}).$$

For a complex manifold M , by saying that M is, for example, \mathcal{C}^∞ -pure-and-full, we mean that its naturally associated integrable almost-complex structure is \mathcal{C}^∞ -pure-and-full.

Using currents instead of forms, the definition of *pure-and-full* structure is recovered. Furthermore, we will say that an almost-complex manifold (M, J) is \mathcal{C}^∞ -*pure-and-full at the k th stage* if the decomposition

$$H_{dR}^k(M; \mathbb{R}) = \bigoplus_{p+q=k} H_J^{(p,q),(q,p)}(M)_{\mathbb{R}}$$

holds, and *complex- \mathcal{C}^∞ -pure-and-full at the k th stage* if the decomposition

$$H_{dR}^k(M; \mathbb{C}) = \bigoplus_{p+q=k} H_J^{(p,q)}(M)$$

holds; again, similar notions for the currents will be understood.

We refer to [2, 8, 11, 16] for a more detailed study of these and other properties. We recall that every compact complex surface and every compact Kähler manifold is \mathcal{C}^∞ -*pure-and-full* (see [8]), since, in these cases, the Hodge–Frölicher spectral sequence degenerates at the first level and the trivial filtration on the space of differential forms induces a Hodge structure of weight 2 on H_{dR}^2 , see, e.g., [4, 7] (in fact, a compact Kähler manifold is *complex- \mathcal{C}^∞ -pure-and-full* at every stage); more in general, Drăghici, Li and Zhang proved in [8, Theorem 2.3] that every 4-dimensional compact almost-complex manifold is \mathcal{C}^∞ -*pure-and-full*.

1.1. \mathcal{C}^∞ -*pure versus \mathcal{C}^∞ -full*

We note that, on a 4-dimensional compact almost-complex manifold, being \mathcal{C}^∞ -*pure* is, in fact, a consequence of being \mathcal{C}^∞ -*full* (in a little more general setting, on a $2n$ -dimensional compact manifold one can prove that being \mathcal{C}^∞ -*full* at the stage k implies being \mathcal{C}^∞ -*pure* at the stage $2n - k$, see [16, Proposition 2.30] and [2, Theorem 2.4]). Here, we give two examples showing that, in higher dimension, being \mathcal{C}^∞ -*pure* and being \mathcal{C}^∞ -*full* are non-related properties.

Example 1.2. *Being \mathcal{C}^∞ -full does not imply being \mathcal{C}^∞ -pure.* Let $N_1 = \Gamma_1 \backslash G_1$ be a 6-dimensional compact nilmanifold, quotient of the simply-connected nilpotent Lie group G_1 whose associated Lie algebra \mathfrak{g}_1 has structure equations (expressed with respect to a basis $\{e^i\}_{i \in \{1, \dots, 6\}}$ of \mathfrak{g}_1^* , which we will confuse with the left-invariant coframe on N_1)

$$\begin{cases} de^1 = 0, \\ de^2 = 0, \\ de^3 = 0, \\ de^4 = e^1 \wedge e^2, \\ de^5 = e^1 \wedge e^4, \\ de^6 = e^2 \wedge e^4, \end{cases}$$

that is, in compact notation,

$$(0^3, 12, 14, 24).$$

Consider the invariant complex structure on N_1 whose space of $(1,0)$ -forms is generated, as a $\mathcal{C}^\infty(N_1)$ -module, by

$$\begin{cases} \varphi^1 := e^1 + i e^2, \\ \varphi^2 := e^3 + i e^4, \\ \varphi^3 := e^5 + i e^6, \end{cases}$$

the integrability condition is easily checked, since

$$\begin{cases} 2 d \varphi^1 = 0, \\ 2 d \varphi^2 = \varphi^{1\bar{1}}, \\ 2 d \varphi^3 = -i \varphi^{12} + i \varphi^{1\bar{2}} \end{cases}$$

(here and later, we use notations like $\varphi^{A\bar{B}}$ to mean $\varphi^A \wedge \bar{\varphi}^B$).

Nomizu's theorem (see [19]) makes the computation of the cohomology straightforward:

$$H_{dR}^2(N_1; \mathbb{C}) = \mathbb{C}\langle \varphi^{13}, \varphi^{\bar{1}\bar{3}} \rangle \oplus \mathbb{C}\langle \varphi^{1\bar{3}} - \varphi^{3\bar{1}} \rangle \oplus \mathbb{C}\langle \varphi^{12} + \varphi^{1\bar{2}}, \varphi^{2\bar{1}} - \varphi^{\bar{1}2} \rangle,$$

where harmonic representatives with respect to the metric $g = \sum_i \varphi^i \odot \bar{\varphi}^i$ are listed instead of their classes. Therefore, we have

$$H_J^{(2,0),(0,2)}(N_1) = \mathbb{C}\langle \varphi^{13}, \varphi^{\bar{1}\bar{3}} \rangle \oplus \mathbb{C}\langle \varphi^{12} + \varphi^{1\bar{2}}, \varphi^{2\bar{1}} - \varphi^{\bar{1}2} \rangle$$

and

$$H_J^{(1,1)}(N_1) = \mathbb{C}\langle \varphi^{1\bar{3}} - \varphi^{3\bar{1}} \rangle \oplus \mathbb{C}\langle \varphi^{12} + \varphi^{1\bar{2}}, \varphi^{2\bar{1}} - \varphi^{\bar{1}2} \rangle,$$

that is to say: J is a \mathcal{C}^∞ -full complex structure which is not \mathcal{C}^∞ -pure.

Example 1.3. *Being \mathcal{C}^∞ -pure does not imply being \mathcal{C}^∞ -full.* Let $N_2 = \Gamma_2 \backslash G_2$ be a 6-dimensional compact nilmanifold, quotient of the simply-connected nilpotent Lie group G_2 whose associated Lie algebra \mathfrak{g}_2 has structure equations

$$(0^4, 12, 34)$$

and consider on it the complex structure given requiring that the forms

$$\begin{cases} \varphi^1 := e^1 + i e^2, \\ \varphi^2 := e^3 + i e^4, \\ \varphi^3 := e^5 + i e^6, \end{cases}$$

are of type $(1,0)$; the integrability condition follows from

$$\begin{cases} 2 d \varphi^1 = 0, \\ 2 d \varphi^2 = 0, \\ 2 d \varphi^3 = i \varphi^{1\bar{1}} - i \varphi^{2\bar{2}}. \end{cases}$$

Nomizu's theorem (see [19]) gives

$$H_{dR}^2(N_2; \mathbb{C}) = \mathbb{C}\langle \varphi^{12}, \varphi^{\bar{1}\bar{2}} \rangle \oplus \mathbb{C}\langle \varphi^{1\bar{2}}, \varphi^{2\bar{1}} \rangle \\ \oplus \mathbb{C}\langle \varphi^{13} + \varphi^{1\bar{3}}, \varphi^{3\bar{1}} - \varphi^{\bar{1}\bar{3}}, \varphi^{3\bar{2}} - \varphi^{\bar{2}\bar{3}}, \varphi^{2\bar{3}} - \varphi^{2\bar{3}} \rangle;$$

we claim that

$$H_J^{(2,0),(0,2)}(N_2) = \mathbb{C}\langle \varphi^{12}, \varphi^{\bar{1}\bar{2}} \rangle$$

and

$$H_J^{(1,1)}(N_2) = \mathbb{C}\langle \varphi^{1\bar{2}}, \varphi^{2\bar{1}} \rangle;$$

indeed, with respect to $g = \sum_i \varphi^i \odot \bar{\varphi}^i$, one computes

$$\partial^* \varphi^{13} = \partial^* \varphi^{23} = \partial^* \varphi^{12} = 0,$$

that is, φ^{13} , φ^{12} and φ^{23} are g -orthogonal to the space $\partial \wedge^{1,0} N_2$; in the same way, one checks that

$$\partial^* \varphi^{1\bar{2}} = \bar{\partial}^* \varphi^{1\bar{2}} = \partial^* \varphi^{1\bar{3}} = \bar{\partial}^* \varphi^{1\bar{3}} = 0;$$

that is to say: J is a \mathcal{C}^∞ -pure complex structure which is not \mathcal{C}^∞ -full.

For the sake of clearness, we collect the previous examples in the following.

Proposition 1.4. *Being \mathcal{C}^∞ -pure and being \mathcal{C}^∞ -full are not related properties.*

1.2. Complex- \mathcal{C}^∞ -pure-and-fullness for four-manifolds

On a compact complex surface M with $b^1(M)$ even, one has that the natural filtration associated to the bi-graded complex $\wedge^{\bullet,\bullet} M$ induces a Hodge structure of weight 2 on $H_{dR}^2(M; \mathbb{C})$ and a Hodge structure of weight 1 on $H_{dR}^1(M; \mathbb{C})$, see [4]. In particular, one has that M is complex- \mathcal{C}^∞ -pure-and-full at every stage (and so \mathcal{C}^∞ -pure-and-full), that is, $H_{dR}^2(M; \mathbb{C})$ splits as

$$H_{dR}^2(M; \mathbb{C}) = H_J^{(2,0)}(M) \oplus H_J^{(1,1)}(M) \oplus H_J^{(0,2)}(M)$$

and $H_{dR}^1(M; \mathbb{C})$ splits as

$$H_{dR}^1(M; \mathbb{C}) = H_J^{(1,0)}(M) \oplus H_J^{(0,1)}(M).$$

(We remark that, as a consequence of the Enriques and Kodaira's classification of compact complex surfaces, actually every 4-dimensional compact integrable almost-complex manifold M with $b^1(M)$ even is a Kähler surface.)

One could ask if every 4-dimensional compact almost-complex manifold is complex- \mathcal{C}^∞ -pure-and-full at every stage. The following example proves that this is not true.

Example 1.5. Consider the standard Kähler structure (J, ω) on $\mathbb{T}_{\mathbb{C}}^2$ and let $\{J_t\}_t$ be the curve of almost-complex structures defined by

$$J_t := J_{t,\ell} := (\text{id} - tL)J(\text{id} - tL)^{-1} = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} -\frac{1-t\ell}{1+t\ell} & \\ \hline \frac{1+t\ell}{1-t\ell} & -1 \\ \hline & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

for t small enough, where

$$L = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} \ell & \\ \hline 0 & \\ \hline & -\ell \\ & 0 \end{array} \right),$$

with $\ell = \ell(x_2) \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^4; \mathbb{R})$ a \mathbb{Z}^4 -periodic non-constant function. For $t \neq 0$ small enough, a straightforward computation yields

$$H_{J_t}^{(1,0)}(\mathbb{T}_{\mathbb{C}}^2) = \mathbb{C}\langle dx^2 + id x^4 \rangle, \quad H_{J_t}^{(0,1)}(\mathbb{T}_{\mathbb{C}}^2) = \mathbb{C}\langle dx^2 - id x^4 \rangle$$

therefore one argues that J_t is not complex- \mathcal{C}^∞ -pure-and-full at the first stage, being

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} H_{J_t}^{(1,0)}(\mathbb{T}_{\mathbb{C}}^2) + \dim_{\mathbb{C}} H_{J_t}^{(0,1)}(\mathbb{T}_{\mathbb{C}}^2) = 2 < 4 = b^1(\mathbb{T}_{\mathbb{C}}^2).$$

Moreover, one could ask if, for a 4-dimensional almost-complex manifold, being complex- \mathcal{C}^∞ -pure-and-full at the first stage or being complex- \mathcal{C}^∞ -pure-and-full at the second stage implies integrability: the answer is negative, as the following example shows.

We remark that Drăghici, Li and Zhang proved in [8, Corollary 2.14] that an almost-complex structure on a 4-dimensional compact manifold M is complex- \mathcal{C}^∞ -pure-and-full at the second stage if and only if J is integrable or $h_{\bar{J}} = 0$.

Example 1.6. Consider a 4-dimensional compact nilmanifold $M = \Gamma \backslash G$, quotient of the simply-connected nilpotent Lie group G whose associated Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} has structure equations

$$(0^2, 14, 12);$$

let J be the almost-complex structure defined by

$$Je^1 := -e^2, \quad Je^3 := -e^4;$$

note that J is not integrable, since $\text{Nij}(\vartheta_1, \vartheta_3) \neq 0$ (where $\{\vartheta_i\}_{i \in \{1,2,3,4\}}$ is the dual basis of $\{e^i\}_{i \in \{1,2,3,4\}}$). It has to be noted that a stronger fact holds, namely, M has no integrable almost-complex structure: indeed, since $b^1(M)$ is even, if \tilde{J} were a

complex structure on M , then M should carry a Kähler metric; this is not possible for compact nilmanifolds, unless they are tori.

One computes

$$H_{dR}^1(M; \mathbb{C}) = \mathbb{C}\langle \varphi^1, \bar{\varphi}^1 \rangle, \quad H_{dR}^2(M; \mathbb{C}) = \mathbb{C}\langle \varphi^{12} + \varphi^{\bar{1}\bar{2}}, \varphi^{1\bar{2}} - \varphi^{2\bar{1}} \rangle.$$

Note however that J is not complex- \mathcal{C}^∞ -pure-and-full at the second stage but just \mathcal{C}^∞ -pure-and-full (the fact that $[\varphi^{12} + \varphi^{\bar{1}\bar{2}}]$ does not have a pure representative can be proved using an argument of invariance, as in Lemma 4.7). Moreover, observe that if we take the invariant almost-complex structure

$$J'e^1 := -e^3, \quad J'e^2 := -e^4,$$

we would have a complex- \mathcal{C}^∞ -pure-and-full at the second stage structure which is not complex- \mathcal{C}^∞ -pure-and-full at the first stage (obviously, in this case, $h_{J'}^- = 0$, according to [8, Corollary 2.14]).

Therefore:

There exists a non-integrable almost-complex structure which is complex- \mathcal{C}^∞ -pure-and-full at the first stage.

In summary:

Proposition 1.7. *There exist both 4-dimensional compact almost-complex (non-complex) manifolds (with b^1 even) that are not complex- \mathcal{C}^∞ -pure-and-full at the first stage and 4-dimensional compact almost-complex (non-complex) manifolds (with b^1 even) that are.*

2. The Cone of a Semi-Kähler Manifold

Let (M, J) be a compact almost-complex manifold. We recall that a symplectic form ω (that is, a d-closed non-degenerate two-form) is said to *tame* J if $\omega(\cdot, J\cdot) > 0$ and it is said to be *compatible* with J if it tames J and it is J -invariant, that is $\omega(J\cdot, J\cdot) = \omega(\cdot, \cdot)$. We define the *tamed J -cone* \mathcal{K}_J^t as the set of the cohomology classes of J -taming symplectic forms, and the *compatible J -cone* \mathcal{K}_J^c as the set of the cohomology classes of the J -compatible ones. Clearly, \mathcal{K}_J^t is an open convex cone in $H_{dR}^2(M; \mathbb{R})$ and \mathcal{K}_J^c is a convex subcone of \mathcal{K}_J^t and it is contained in $H_J^{(1,1)}(M)_{\mathbb{R}}$ (if (M, J) is a compact Kähler manifold, then \mathcal{K}_J^c is an open convex cone in $H_{\bar{\partial}}^{1,1}(M) \cap H_{dR}^2(M; \mathbb{R})$); moreover, both of them are subcones of the symplectic cone in $H_{dR}^2(M; \mathbb{R})$. Concerning the relation between these two cones, Li and Zhang proved the following.

Theorem 2.1 ([16, Proposition 3.1, Theorem 1.1, Corollary 1.1]). *Suppose that (M, J) is a compact almost-complex manifold with J almost-Kähler, that is, $\mathcal{K}_J^c \neq \emptyset$. Then we have*

$$\mathcal{K}_J^t \cap H_J^{(1,1)}(M)_{\mathbb{R}} = \mathcal{K}_J^c, \quad \mathcal{K}_J^c + H_J^{(2,0),(0,2)}(M)_{\mathbb{R}} \subseteq \mathcal{K}_J^t.$$

Moreover, if J is C^∞ -full, then

$$\mathcal{K}_J^t = \mathcal{K}_J^c + H_J^{(2,0),(0,2)}(M)_\mathbb{R}. \tag{2.1}$$

In particular, if (M, J) is a 4-dimensional compact almost-complex manifold with nonempty \mathcal{K}_J^c , then (2.1) holds; moreover, if $b^+(M) = 1$, then $\mathcal{K}_J^t = \mathcal{K}_J^c$.

We want to slightly generalize this result for balanced and semi-Kähler manifolds. We first recall some classical definitions and also some results from [16, 22].

Firstly, let us recall (following [13]) what a balanced manifold is and let us define two more cones.

Definition 2.2. Let (M, J) be a $2n$ -dimensional compact almost-complex manifold. A non-degenerate two-form ω is said to be *semi-Kähler* if ω is the fundamental form associated to a Hermitian metric (that is, $\omega(\cdot, J\cdot) > 0$ and $\omega(J\cdot, J\cdot) = \omega(\cdot, \cdot)$) and $d(\omega^{n-1}) = 0$; the term *balanced* simply refers to semi-Kähler forms in the integrable case.

Definition 2.3. We define $\mathcal{K}b_J^c$ as the set of the cohomology classes of the d-closed real $(n-1, n-1)$ -forms that are J -compatible and positive on the complex $(n-1)$ -subspaces of $T_x^{\mathbb{C}}M$ for each $x \in M$; similarly, we define $\mathcal{K}b_J^t$ as the set of the cohomology classes of the d-closed real $(2n-2)$ -forms that are positive on the complex $(n-1)$ -subspaces of $T_x^{\mathbb{C}}M$ for each $x \in M$.

Note that $\mathcal{K}b_J^c$ and $\mathcal{K}b_J^t$ are convex cones in $H_{dR}^{2n-2}(M; \mathbb{R})$; more precisely, $\mathcal{K}b_J^c$ is a subcone of $\mathcal{K}b_J^t$ and it is contained in $H_J^{(n-1, n-1)}(M)_\mathbb{R}$.

The following Lemma allows us to confuse the cone $\mathcal{K}b_J^c$ with the cone generated by the $(n-1)$ th powers of the semi-Kähler forms, that is, we can write

$$\mathcal{K}b_J^c = \{[\omega^{n-1}] : \omega \text{ is a semi-Kähler form on } (M, J)\}.$$

Lemma 2.4 (see [21, pp. 279–280]). *A real $(n-1, n-1)$ -form Φ positive on the complex $(n-1)$ -subspaces of $T_x^{\mathbb{C}}M$ (for each $x \in M$) can be written as $\Phi = \varphi^{n-1}$ with φ a J -taming real $(1, 1)$ -form. (In particular, if Φ is d-closed, then φ is semi-Kähler.)*

Therefore, in the integrable case, i.e. for (M, J) a $2n$ -dimensional compact complex manifold, the cone $\mathcal{K}b_J^c$ is just the cone of balanced structures on (M, J) ; on the other hand, in this case, $\mathcal{K}b_J^t$ is the cone of *strongly Gauduchon metrics* on (M, J) , that is, of positive-definite $(1, 1)$ -forms γ on M such that the $(n, n-1)$ -form $\partial(\gamma^{n-1})$ is $\bar{\partial}$ -exact (see [20, Definition 3.1]); these metrics have been introduced by Popovici in [20] as a special case of the *Gauduchon metrics*, for which $\partial(\gamma^{n-1})$ is only $\bar{\partial}$ -closed (see [12]) (obviously, the notions of Gauduchon metric and of strongly Gauduchon metric coincide if the $\partial\bar{\partial}$ -Lemma holds); moreover, Popovici proved in [20, Lemma 3.2] that a $2n$ -dimensional compact complex manifold M carries a strongly Gauduchon metric if and only if there exists a d-closed real $(2n-2)$ -form Ω such that its component $\Omega^{(n-1, n-1)}$ of type $(n-1, n-1)$ satisfies $\Omega^{(n-1, n-1)} > 0$.

The aim of this section is to compare $\mathcal{K}b_J^c$ and $\mathcal{K}b_J^t$ as Theorem 2.1 does in the almost-Kähler case.

We give here a short resume of some necessary notions and results from [22].

Recall that a *cone structure* of p -directions on a differentiable manifold M is a continuous field $\{C(x)\}_{x \in M}$ with $C(x)$ a compact convex cone in $\wedge^p(T_x M)$. A p -form ω is called *transverse* to a cone structure C if $\omega|_x(v) > 0$ for all $v \in C(x) \setminus \{0\}$, varying $x \in M$; using the partitions of unity, it is possible to construct a transverse form for any given C . Each cone structure C gives rise to a cone \mathfrak{C} of *structure currents*, which are the currents generated by the Dirac currents associated to the elements in $C(x)$, see [22]; one can prove that \mathfrak{C} is a compact convex cone in $\mathcal{D}'_p(M)$ (we are assuming that M is compact). Moreover, one defines the cone $\mathcal{Z}\mathfrak{C}$ of the *structure cycles* as the subcone of \mathfrak{C} consisting of d-closed currents; we use \mathcal{B} to denote the set of exact currents. Therefore, one has the cone $H\mathfrak{C}$ in $H_p(M; \mathbb{R})$ obtained by the classes of the structure cycles. The dual cone of $H\mathfrak{C}$ is denoted by $\check{H}\mathfrak{C} \subseteq H_{dR}^p(M; \mathbb{R})$ and it is characterized by the relation $(\check{H}\mathfrak{C}, H\mathfrak{C}) \geq 0$; its interior (which we will denote by $\text{int } \check{H}\mathfrak{C}$) is characterized by $(\text{int } \check{H}\mathfrak{C}, H\mathfrak{C}) > 0$. Finally, recall that a cone structure of 2-directions is said to be *ample* if, for every $x \in M$, $C(x) \cap \text{span}\{e \in S_\tau : \tau \text{ is a 2-plane}\} \neq \{0\}$, where S_τ is the Schubert variety given by the set of 2-planes intersecting τ in at least one line; by [22, Theorem III.2], an ample cone structure admits nontrivial structure cycles.

We are interested in the following cone structures. Given a $2n$ -dimensional compact almost-complex manifold (M, J) and fixed $p \in \{0, \dots, n\}$, let $C_{p,J}$ be the cone whose elements are the compact convex cones $C_{p,J}(x)$ generated by the positive combinations of p -dimensional complex subspaces of $T_x^{\mathbb{C}}M$ belonging to $\wedge^{2p}(T_x^{\mathbb{C}}M)$. We will denote with $\mathfrak{C}_{p,J}$ the compact convex cone (see [22, III.4]) of the structure currents (also called *complex currents*) and with $\mathcal{Z}\mathfrak{C}_{p,J}$ the compact convex cone (see [22, III.7]) of the structure cycles (also called *complex cycles*). The structure cone $C_{1,J}$ is ample, see [22, p. 249], therefore it admits nontrivial cycles.

We need also the following (see e.g. [21, Proposition I.1.3]).

Lemma 2.5. *A structure current in $\mathfrak{C}_{p,J}$ is a positive current of bi-dimension (p, p) .*

Note that $\mathcal{K}b_J^t$ can be identified with the set of the classes of d-closed $(2n - 2)$ -forms transverse to $C_{n-1,J}$. As an application of a general fact, we get the following.

Theorem 2.6 (see [22, Theorem I.7]). *Let (M, J) be a $2n$ -dimensional compact almost-complex manifold. Then $\mathcal{K}b_J^t$ is nonempty if and only if there is no nontrivial d-closed positive currents of bi-dimension $(n - 1, n - 1)$ that is a boundary, i.e.*

$$\mathcal{Z}\mathfrak{C}_{n-1,J} \cap \mathcal{B} = \{0\}.$$

Furthermore, suppose that $0 \notin \mathcal{K}b_J^t$; then $\mathcal{K}b_J^t \subseteq H_{dR}^{2n-2}(M; \mathbb{R})$ is the interior of the dual cone in $H_{dR}^{2n-2}(M; \mathbb{R})$ of $H\mathfrak{C}_{n-1,J}$.

Proof. For the “only if” part, note that if $\omega \in \mathcal{K}b_J^t \neq \emptyset$ and η is a nontrivial d-closed positive current of bi-dimension $(n-1, n-1)$ and a boundary (let $\eta =: d\xi$), then

$$0 < (\eta, \pi^{n-1, n-1}\omega) = (\eta, \omega) = (d\xi, \omega) = (\xi, d\omega) = 0$$

yields an absurd.

For the “if part”, if no nontrivial d-closed positive currents of bi-dimension $(n-1, n-1)$ that is a boundary exists then, by [22, Theorem I.7(ii)], there exists a d-closed form that is transverse to $C_{n-1, J}$, that is, $\mathcal{K}b_J^t$ is nonempty.

Also the last statement follows from [22, Theorem I.7(iv)]. Indeed, the assumption $0 \notin \mathcal{K}b_J^t$ means that no d-closed transverse form is cohomologous to zero therefore, by [22, Theorem I.7(iii)], it assures the existence of nontrivial structure cycles. \square

We give a similar characterization for $\mathcal{K}b_J^c$, see [16].

Theorem 2.7. *Let (M, J) be a $2n$ -dimensional compact almost-complex manifold. Suppose that $\mathcal{K}b_J^c \neq \emptyset$ and that $0 \notin \mathcal{K}b_J^c$. Then $\mathcal{K}b_J^c \subseteq H_J^{(n-1, n-1)}(M)_{\mathbb{R}}$ is the interior of the dual cone in $H_J^{(n-1, n-1)}(M)_{\mathbb{R}}$ of $H\mathfrak{C}_{n-1, J}$.*

Proof. By the hypothesis $0 \notin \mathcal{K}b_J^c$, we have that $(\mathcal{K}b_J^c, H\mathfrak{C}_{n-1, J}) > 0$ and therefore the inclusion $\mathcal{K}b_J^c \subseteq \text{int } \check{H}\mathfrak{C}_{n-1, J}$ holds.

To prove the other inclusion, let $e \in H_J^{(n-1, n-1)}(M)_{\mathbb{R}}$ be an element in the interior of the dual cone in $H_J^{(n-1, n-1)}$ of $H\mathfrak{C}_{n-1, J}$, i.e. e is such that $(e, H\mathfrak{C}_{n-1, J}) > 0$. Consider the isomorphism

$$\bar{\sigma}^{n-1, n-1} : H_J^{(n-1, n-1)}(M)_{\mathbb{R}} \xrightarrow{\simeq} \left(\frac{\overline{\pi_{n-1, n-1}\mathcal{Z}}}{\overline{\pi_{n-1, n-1}\mathcal{B}}} \right)^*$$

(see [16, Proposition 2.4]): $\bar{\sigma}^{n-1, n-1}(e)$ gives rise to a functional on $\frac{\overline{\pi_{n-1, n-1}\mathcal{Z}}}{\overline{\pi_{n-1, n-1}\mathcal{B}}}$, that is, to a functional on $\overline{\pi_{n-1, n-1}\mathcal{Z}}$ which vanishes on $\overline{\pi_{n-1, n-1}\mathcal{B}}$; such a functional, in turn, gives rise to a hyperplane L in $\overline{\pi_{n-1, n-1}\mathcal{Z}}$ containing $\overline{\pi_{n-1, n-1}\mathcal{B}}$, which is closed in $\mathcal{D}'_{n-1, n-1}(M)_{\mathbb{R}}$ (since a kernel hyperplane in a closed set) and disjoint from $\mathfrak{C}_{n-1, J} \setminus \{0\}$ by the choice made for e . Pick a Hermitian metric and let φ be its fundamental form; set

$$K := \{T \in \mathfrak{C}_{n-1, J} : T(\varphi^{n-1}) = 1\};$$

then K is a compact set. Now, in the space $\mathcal{D}'_{n-1, n-1}(M)_{\mathbb{R}}$ of real $(n-1, n-1)$ -currents, consider the two sets L (which is a closed subspace) and K (which is a compact convex nonempty set), which have empty intersection. By the Hahn-Banach separation theorem, there exists a hyperplane containing L (and then also $\overline{\pi_{n-1, n-1}\mathcal{B}}$) and disjoint from K . The functional on $\mathcal{D}'_{n-1, n-1}(M)_{\mathbb{R}}$ associated to this hyperplane is a real $(n-1, n-1)$ -form which is d-closed (since it vanishes on $\overline{\pi_{n-1, n-1}\mathcal{B}}$) and positive on the complex $(n-1)$ -subspaces of $T_x^{\mathbb{C}}M$. \square

A similar proof yields the following (see [14, 16]).

Theorem 2.8. *Let (M, J) be a $2n$ -dimensional compact almost-complex manifold.*

- (i) *Assuming that J is integrable, there exists a Kähler metric if and only if $\mathfrak{C}_{1,J} \cap \pi_{1,1}\mathcal{B} = \{0\}$.*
- (ii) *There exists an almost-Kähler metric if and only if $\mathfrak{C}_{1,J} \cap \overline{\pi_{1,1}\mathcal{B}} = \{0\}$.*
- (iii) *There exists a semi-Kähler metric if and only if $\mathfrak{C}_{n-1,J} \cap \overline{\pi_{n-1,n-1}\mathcal{B}} = \{0\}$.*

Proof. Note that (i) is a consequence of (ii), since, if J is integrable, then J is closed (see [14, Lemma 6]), that is, $\pi_{1,1}\mathcal{B}$ is a closed set. We prove (iii), following closely the proof of (i) in [14, Proposition 1.2, Theorem 1.4].

For the “only if” part, observe that if ω is a semi-Kähler form and

$$0 \neq \eta \in \mathfrak{C}_{n-1,J} \cap \overline{\pi_{n-1,n-1}\mathcal{B}} \neq \{0\},$$

suppose $\eta = \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \pi_{n-1,n-1}(d\alpha_k)$ for $(\alpha_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \subseteq \mathcal{D}'_{2n-1}(M)$, then we get an absurd, since

$$\begin{aligned} 0 < (\eta, \omega^{n-1}) &= \left(\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \pi_{n-1,n-1}(d\alpha_k), \omega^{n-1} \right) \\ &= \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} (d\alpha_k, \omega^{n-1}) = \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} (\alpha_k, d\omega^{n-1}) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

For the “if part”, fix again a Hermitian metric (we will call φ its fundamental form) and set $K := \{T \in \mathfrak{C}_{n-1,J} : T(\varphi^{n-1}) = 1\}$; K is a compact convex nonempty set in $\mathcal{D}'_{n-1,n-1}(M)_{\mathbb{R}}$. By the Hahn-Banach separation theorem, we can find a hyperplane in $\mathcal{D}'_{n-1,n-1}(M)_{\mathbb{R}}$ containing the closed subspace $\overline{\pi_{n-1,n-1}\mathcal{B}}$ and disjoint from K ; the real $(n-1, n-1)$ -form associated to this hyperplane is then a d-closed real $(n-1, n-1)$ -form positive on the complex $(n-1)$ -subspaces, that is, it gives a semi-Kähler form. \square

Finally, we can prove a theorem similar to [16, Proposition 3.1] (which we quote in Theorem 2.1).

Theorem 2.9. *Let (M, J) be a $2n$ -dimensional compact almost-complex manifold. Assume that $\mathcal{K}b_J^c \neq \emptyset$ (that is, (M, J) is semi-Kähler) and that $0 \notin \mathcal{K}b_J^t$. Then*

$$\mathcal{K}b_J^t \cap H_J^{(n-1,n-1)}(M)_{\mathbb{R}} = \mathcal{K}b_J^c \tag{2.2}$$

and

$$\mathcal{K}b_J^c + H_J^{(n,n-2),(n-2,n)}(M)_{\mathbb{R}} \subseteq \mathcal{K}b_J^t. \tag{2.3}$$

Moreover, if J is \mathcal{C}^∞ -full at the $(2n-2)$ th stage, then

$$\mathcal{K}b_J^c + H_J^{(n,n-2),(n-2,n)}(M)_{\mathbb{R}} = \mathcal{K}b_J^t. \tag{2.4}$$

Proof. Since $\mathcal{K}b_J^t$ is the interior of the dual cone in $H_{dR}^{2n-2}(M; \mathbb{R})$ of $H\mathfrak{C}_{n-1, J}$ by Theorem 2.6 and $\mathcal{K}b_J^c$ is the interior of the dual cone in $H_{(n-1, n-1)}^J(M)_{\mathbb{R}}$ of $H\mathfrak{C}_{n-1, J}$ by Theorem 2.7, the formula (2.2) is proved.

The inclusion (2.3) is easily proved, since the sum of a semi-Kähler form and a J -anti-invariant $(2n-2)$ -form is again d-closed and positive on the complex $(n-1)$ -subspaces.

Finally, (2.4) follows from

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{K}b_J^t &= \text{int } \check{H}\mathfrak{C}_{n-1, J} = \text{int } \check{H}\mathfrak{C}_{n-1, J} \cap H_{dR}^2(M; \mathbb{R}) \\ &= \text{int } \check{H}\mathfrak{C}_{n-1, J} \cap (H_J^{(n-1, n-1)}(M)_{\mathbb{R}} + H_J^{(n, n-2), (n-2, n)}(M)_{\mathbb{R}}) \\ &\subseteq \mathcal{K}b_J^c + H_J^{(n, n-2), (n-2, n)}(M)_{\mathbb{R}} \end{aligned}$$

and from (2.3). □

3. A Cohomological Property for Semi-Kähler Manifolds

In [11, Theorem 4.1], it is proved that a $2n$ -dimensional compact \mathcal{C}^∞ -pure-and-full almost-Kähler manifold whose symplectic form ω satisfies the *Hard Lefschetz Condition* (that is, $\omega^k : H_{dR}^{n-k}(M; \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow H_{dR}^{n+k}(M; \mathbb{R})$ is an isomorphism for every $k \in \{0, \dots, n\}$) is pure-and-full, too (note that by [11, Proposition 3.2], see also [8, Proposition 2.8], every compact almost-Kähler manifold is \mathcal{C}^∞ -pure).

The previous result can be generalized a little. In order to look into the cohomology of balanced manifolds and the duality between $H_J^{(\bullet, \bullet)}(M)$ and $H_{(\bullet, \bullet)}^J(M)$, we get the following.

Proposition 3.1. *Let (M, J) be a $2n$ -dimensional compact almost-complex manifold endowed with a semi-Kähler form ω . Suppose that $\omega^{n-1} : H_{dR}^1(M; \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow H_{dR}^{2n-1}(M; \mathbb{R})$ is an isomorphism. If J is complex- \mathcal{C}^∞ -pure-and-full at the first stage, then it is also complex-pure-and-full at the first stage and $H_J^{(1, 0)}(M) \simeq H_{(0, 1)}^J(M)$.*

Proof. Firstly, note that J is complex-pure at the first stage: indeed, if

$$\mathfrak{a} \in H_{(1, 0)}^J(M) \cap H_{(0, 1)}^J(M),$$

then $\mathfrak{a} \lrcorner_{H_J^{(1, 0)}(M)} = 0 = \mathfrak{a} \lrcorner_{H_J^{(0, 1)}(M)}$ and then $\mathfrak{a} = 0$, since, by hypothesis,

$$H_{dR}^1(M; \mathbb{C}) = H_J^{(1, 0)}(M) \oplus H_J^{(0, 1)}(M).$$

Now, note that the map

$$H_J^{(1, 0)}(M) \xrightarrow{\omega^{n-1} \wedge \cdot} H_J^{(n, n-1)}(M) \xrightarrow{\varphi \mapsto \int_M \varphi \wedge \cdot} H_{(0, 1)}^J(M)$$

induces an injection in cohomology $H_J^{(1, 0)}(M) \hookrightarrow H_{(0, 1)}^J(M)$; similarly, one has $H_J^{(0, 1)}(M) \hookrightarrow H_{(1, 0)}^J(M)$; since

$$H_J^{(1, 0)}(M) \oplus H_J^{(0, 1)}(M) = H_{dR}^1(M; \mathbb{C}) \simeq H_1(M; \mathbb{C}),$$

we have the thesis. □

Example 3.2. The first example of a 6-dimensional balanced manifold whose ω^2 is an isomorphism in cohomology is the *Iwasawa manifold* \mathbb{I}_3 , whose complex structure equations are

$$d\varphi^1 = d\varphi^2 = 0, \quad d\varphi^3 = -\varphi^1 \wedge \varphi^2,$$

and endowed with the balanced form

$$\omega := \frac{i}{2}(\varphi^1 \wedge \bar{\varphi}^1 + \varphi^2 \wedge \bar{\varphi}^2 + \varphi^3 \wedge \bar{\varphi}^3);$$

its cohomology is

$$H_{dR}^1(\mathbb{I}_3; \mathbb{C}) = \mathbb{C}\langle \varphi^1, \varphi^2, \bar{\varphi}^1, \bar{\varphi}^2 \rangle$$

and

$$H_{dR}^5(\mathbb{I}_3; \mathbb{C}) = \mathbb{C}\langle \varphi^{123\bar{1}\bar{3}}, \varphi^{123\bar{2}\bar{3}}, \varphi^{13\bar{1}\bar{2}\bar{3}}, \varphi^{23\bar{1}\bar{2}\bar{3}} \rangle,$$

so $\omega^2 : H_{dR}^1(\mathbb{I}_3; \mathbb{C}) \rightarrow H_{dR}^5(\mathbb{I}_3; \mathbb{C})$ is an isomorphism. Therefore, \mathbb{I}_3 is complex- \mathcal{C}^∞ -pure-and-full at the first stage and complex-pure-and-full at the first stage (note that, being $\varphi^1, \varphi^2, \bar{\varphi}^1, \bar{\varphi}^2$ the harmonic representatives, with respect to the metric $\sum_{i=1}^3 \varphi^i \odot \bar{\varphi}^i$, of $H_{dR}^1(\mathbb{I}_3; \mathbb{C})$, the result follows also from [11, Theorem 3.7]).

We also remark that the hypothesis that ω^{n-1} is an isomorphism is not trivially satisfied. The following example gives a 6-dimensional almost-complex manifold endowed with a non-degenerate J -compatible two-form ω , such that $d\omega^2 = 0$ but $\omega^2 : H_{dR}^1(M; \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow H_{dR}^5(M; \mathbb{R})$ is not an isomorphism.

Example 3.3. Consider a nilmanifold $M = \Gamma \backslash G$, quotient of the simply-connected nilpotent Lie group whose associated Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} has structure equations

$$(0^4, 12, 13).$$

In [11], the almost-complex structure $J'e^1 := -e^2, J'e^3 := -e^4, J'e^5 := -e^6$ is considered as a first example of a compact non- \mathcal{C}^∞ -pure manifold; note that it is not even \mathcal{C}^∞ -full: indeed, for example, one can prove that the cohomology class $[e^{15} + e^{16}]$ has neither J' -invariant nor J' -anti-invariant representatives, using an argument of invariance as in Lemma 4.7. Here, we consider the almost-complex structure

$$Je^1 := -e^5, \quad Je^2 := -e^3, \quad Je^4 := -e^6$$

and the non-degenerate J -compatible two-form

$$\omega := e^{15} + e^{23} + e^{46}.$$

A straightforward computation gives $d\omega = -e^{134} \neq 0$ and

$$d\omega^2 = d(e^{1235} - e^{1456} + e^{2346}) = 0.$$

We have that

$$H_{dR}^1(M; \mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{R}\langle e^1, e^2, e^3, e^4 \rangle$$

and

$$\omega^2 e^1 = e^{12346} = d e^{3456}.$$

Therefore, $\omega^2 : H_{dR}^1(M; \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow H_{dR}^5(M; \mathbb{R})$ is not injective.

We give two explicit examples of $2n$ -dimensional balanced manifolds (with $2n = 6$ and $2n = 10$, respectively) whose ω^{n-1} is an isomorphism and with small balanced deformations.

Example 3.4. Let $\eta\beta_5$ be the 10-dimensional nilmanifold considered in [1] to prove that being p -Kähler is not a stable property under small deformations of the complex structure. We recall that the complex structure equations are

$$\begin{cases} d\varphi^1 = 0, \\ d\varphi^2 = 0, \\ d\varphi^3 = 0, \\ d\varphi^4 = 0, \\ d\varphi^5 = -\varphi^{12} - \varphi^{34}. \end{cases}$$

The manifold $\eta\beta_5$ admits the balanced form

$$\omega := \frac{i}{2} \sum_{h=1}^5 \varphi^h \wedge \bar{\varphi}^h.$$

By Hattori's theorem (see [15]), one computes

$$H_{dR}^1(\eta\beta_5; \mathbb{C}) = \mathbb{C}\langle \varphi^1, \varphi^2, \varphi^3, \varphi^4, \bar{\varphi}^1, \bar{\varphi}^2, \bar{\varphi}^3, \bar{\varphi}^4 \rangle$$

and

$$H_{dR}^9(\eta\beta_5; \mathbb{C}) = \mathbb{C}\langle \varphi^{12345\bar{2}\bar{3}\bar{4}\bar{5}}, \varphi^{12345\bar{1}\bar{3}\bar{4}\bar{5}}, \varphi^{12345\bar{1}\bar{2}\bar{4}\bar{5}}, \varphi^{12345\bar{1}\bar{2}\bar{3}\bar{5}}, \varphi^{2345\bar{1}\bar{2}\bar{3}\bar{4}\bar{5}}, \varphi^{1345\bar{1}\bar{2}\bar{3}\bar{4}\bar{5}}, \varphi^{1245\bar{1}\bar{2}\bar{3}\bar{4}\bar{5}}, \varphi^{1235\bar{1}\bar{2}\bar{3}\bar{4}\bar{5}} \rangle;$$

therefore, $\eta\beta_5$ is complex- \mathcal{C}^∞ -pure-and-full at the first stage with $\omega^4 : H_{dR}^1(\eta\beta_5; \mathbb{C}) \rightarrow H_{dR}^9(\eta\beta_5; \mathbb{C})$ an isomorphism and so it is also complex-pure-and-full at the first stage by Proposition 3.1 (note that, being the listed representatives harmonic with respect to the metric $\sum_{h=1}^5 \varphi^h \odot \bar{\varphi}^h$, the same result follows from an argument similar to [11, Theorem 3.7]).

Now, consider the complex deformations defined by

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_t^1 := \varphi^1 + t\bar{\varphi}^1, \\ \varphi_t^2 := \varphi^2, \\ \varphi_t^3 := \varphi^3, \\ \varphi_t^4 := \varphi^4, \\ \varphi_t^5 := \varphi^5, \end{cases}$$

for $t \in \mathbb{C}$ small enough; it is straightforward to compute

$$\begin{cases} \varphi^1 = \frac{1}{1-|t|^2}(\varphi_t^1 - t\bar{\varphi}_t^1), \\ \varphi^2 = \varphi_t^2, \\ \varphi^3 = \varphi_t^3, \\ \varphi^4 = \varphi_t^4, \\ \varphi^5 = \varphi_t^5, \end{cases}$$

therefore, if t is small enough, then the complex structure equations are

$$\begin{cases} d\varphi_t^1 = 0, \\ d\varphi_t^2 = 0, \\ d\varphi_t^3 = 0, \\ d\varphi_t^4 = 0, \\ d\varphi_t^5 = -\frac{1}{1-|t|^2}\varphi_t^{12} - \varphi_t^{34} - \frac{t}{1-|t|^2}\varphi_t^{2\bar{1}}. \end{cases}$$

The complex structures J_t on $\eta\beta_5$ are balanced. Indeed, $\omega_t := \frac{i}{2}\sum_{h=1}^5\varphi_t^h \wedge \bar{\varphi}_t^h$ gives rise to a curve of balanced structures on $\eta\beta_5$. Furthermore, J_t are complex- \mathcal{C}^∞ -pure-and-full at the first stage and

$$\omega_t^4 : H_{dR}^1(\eta\beta_5; \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow H_{dR}^9(\eta\beta_5; \mathbb{R})$$

are isomorphisms. Therefore, according to Proposition 3.1, it follows that the complex structures J_t are complex-pure-and-full at the first stage and $H_{J_t}^{(1,0)}(M) \simeq H_{(0,1)}^{J_t}(M)$.

Example 3.5. Consider a solvmanifold $M = \Gamma \backslash G$, quotient of the simply-connected completely-solvable Lie group G whose associated Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} has structure equations

$$(0, -12, 34, 0, 15, 46),$$

endowed with the almost-complex structure

$$\begin{cases} \varphi^1 := e^1 + ie^4, \\ \varphi^2 := e^2 + ie^5, \\ \varphi^3 := e^3 + ie^6, \end{cases}$$

and the J -compatible symplectic structure

$$\omega := e^{14} + e^{25} + e^{36}$$

(see also [11, Sec. 6.3]).

The complex structure equations are

$$\begin{cases} d\varphi^1 = 0, \\ 2d\varphi^2 = -\varphi^{1\bar{2}} - \varphi^{\bar{1}2}, \\ 2id\varphi^3 = -\varphi^{1\bar{3}} + \varphi^{\bar{1}3}. \end{cases}$$

By Hattori's theorem (see [15]), it is straightforward to compute

$$H_{dR}^1(M; \mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{R}\langle e^1, e^4 \rangle, \quad H_{dR}^5(M; \mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{R}\langle *e^1, *e^4 \rangle = \mathbb{R}\langle e^{23456}, e^{12356} \rangle.$$

Now, consider the small almost-complex deformations of M defined by

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_t^1 := \varphi^1, \\ \varphi_t^2 := \varphi^2 + ite^6, \\ \varphi_t^3 := \varphi^3, \end{cases}$$

with the non-degenerate J -compatible two-form

$$\omega_t := e^{14} + e^{25} + e^{36} + te^{26};$$

for $t \neq 0$, one has that $d\omega \neq 0$, but

$$\omega_t^2 = \omega_0^2 - te^{1246}$$

so

$$d\omega_t^2 = 0.$$

Moreover:

$$\omega_t^2 e^1 = e^{12356}, \quad \omega_t^2 e^4 = e^{23456}.$$

4. The Semi-Continuity Problem

Drăghici, Li and Zhang proved in [9] that, given a family $\{J_t\}_t$ of (\mathcal{C}^∞ -pure-and-full) almost-complex structures on a 4-dimensional compact manifold M , the dimension

$$h_{J_t}^+(M) := \dim_{\mathbb{R}} H_{J_t}^+(M)$$

is a lower-semi-continuous function in t , and therefore the dimension

$$h_{J_t}^-(M) := \dim_{\mathbb{R}} H_{J_t}^-(M)$$

is an upper-semi-continuous function in t .

Their result is closely related to the geometry of four-manifolds. We are interested in establish if a similar result could occur in dimension higher than 4 assuming further hypotheses. But, first of all, we provide several examples showing that things are more complicated in dimension higher than 4.

In Example 4.2 we construct a curve $\{J_t\}_t$ of almost-complex structures such that $h_{J_t}^-$ is not upper-semi-continuous. Therefore, we have the following.

Proposition 4.1. *There exists a compact C^∞ -pure-and-full complex manifold $(\eta\beta_5, J)$ of real dimension 10 and there exists a curve $\{J_t\}_t$ of almost-complex structures (which are non- C^∞ -pure for $t \neq 0$) with $J_0 = J$ such that $h_{J_t}^-(\eta\beta_5)$ is not an upper-semi-continuous function in t .*

Example 4.2. Consider again the nilmanifold $\eta\beta_5$, see Example 3.4.

By Nomizu's theorem (see [19]), it is straightforward to compute

$$\begin{aligned} H_{dR}^2(\eta\beta_5; \mathbb{C}) = & \mathbb{C}\langle \varphi^{13}, \varphi^{14}, \varphi^{23}, \varphi^{24}, \varphi^{\bar{1}3}, \varphi^{\bar{1}4}, \varphi^{2\bar{3}}, \varphi^{2\bar{4}}, \varphi^{12-34}, \varphi^{\bar{1}\bar{2}-3\bar{4}} \rangle \\ & \oplus \mathbb{C}\langle \varphi^{1\bar{1}}, \varphi^{1\bar{2}}, \varphi^{1\bar{3}}, \varphi^{1\bar{4}}, \varphi^{2\bar{1}}, \varphi^{2\bar{2}}, \varphi^{2\bar{3}}, \varphi^{2\bar{4}}, \\ & \varphi^{3\bar{1}}, \varphi^{3\bar{2}}, \varphi^{3\bar{3}}, \varphi^{3\bar{4}}, \varphi^{4\bar{1}}, \varphi^{4\bar{2}}, \varphi^{4\bar{3}}, \varphi^{4\bar{4}} \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

so one notes immediately that $\eta\beta_5$ is a C^∞ -pure-and-full complex manifold with

$$h_J^-(\eta\beta_5) = 10, \quad h_J^+(\eta\beta_5) = 16.$$

Now, consider the curve of complex structures already considered in Example 3.4.

For $t \neq 0$ small enough, the complex structures J_t are not C^∞ -pure: indeed, one has

$$H_{J_t}^+(\eta\beta_5) \ni \left[\frac{t}{1-|t|^2} \varphi_t^{2\bar{1}} + d\varphi_t^5 \right] = \left[-\frac{1}{1-|t|^2} \varphi_t^{12} - \varphi_t^{34} \right] \in H_{J_t}^-,$$

where $\left[\frac{t}{1-|t|^2} \varphi_t^{2\bar{1}} \right]$ is a non-zero cohomology class (again by Nomizu's theorem). Moreover, one has

$$H_{J_t}^-(\eta\beta_5) \supseteq \mathbb{C}\langle \varphi_t^{13}, \varphi_t^{14}, \varphi_t^{23}, \varphi_t^{24}, \varphi_t^{\bar{1}3}, \varphi_t^{\bar{1}4}, \varphi_t^{\bar{2}3}, \varphi_t^{\bar{2}4}, \varphi_t^{12}, \varphi_t^{34}, \varphi_t^{\bar{1}\bar{2}}, \varphi_t^{\bar{3}\bar{4}} \rangle,$$

so (for $t \neq 0$ small enough)

$$h_{J_0}^- = 10 < 12 \leq h_{J_t}^-$$

hence $h_{J_t}^-$ is not an upper-semi-continuous functions in $t = 0$.

We provide also Example 4.4, which shows that the lower-semi-continuity of $h_{J_t}^+$ can fail. Therefore, we have the following result.

Proposition 4.3. *Consider the 6-dimensional compact manifold $\mathbb{S}^3 \times \mathbb{T}^3$. It admits a C^∞ -full complex structure J and a curve $\{J_t\}_t$ of almost-complex structures (which are not C^∞ -pure) such that $J_0 = J$ and $h_{J_t}^+$ is not a lower-semi-continuous function in t .*

Example 4.4. Consider $\mathbb{S}^3 \times \mathbb{T}^3$, whose structure equations (with respect to the global coframe $\{e^j\}_{j \in \{1, \dots, 6\}}$) are

$$(23, -13, 12, 0^3)$$

and with the almost-complex structure J defined by

$$\begin{cases} \varphi^1 := e^1 + i e^4, \\ \varphi^2 := e^2 + i e^5, \\ \varphi^3 := e^3 + i e^6. \end{cases}$$

We have that

$$\begin{aligned} H_{dR}^2(\mathbb{S}^3 \times \mathbb{T}^3; \mathbb{C}) &= \mathbb{C}\langle [e^{45}], [e^{46}], [e^{56}] \rangle \\ &= \langle [\varphi^{12} + \varphi^{\bar{1}\bar{2}}], [\varphi^{13} + \varphi^{\bar{1}\bar{3}}], [\varphi^{23} + \varphi^{\bar{2}\bar{3}}] \rangle = H_J^- \\ &= \langle [\varphi^{12} - \varphi^{2\bar{1}}], [\varphi^{13} - \varphi^{3\bar{1}}], [\varphi^{23} - \varphi^{3\bar{2}}] \rangle = H_J^+. \end{aligned}$$

Consider the following small deformations of J :

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_t^1 := \varphi^1 + t\bar{\varphi}^1, \\ \varphi_t^2 := \varphi^2, \\ \varphi_t^3 := \varphi^3 \end{cases}$$

for $t \in \mathbb{C}$ small enough.

We have that

$$\varphi^{1\bar{2}} - \varphi^{2\bar{1}} = \frac{1}{1 - |t|^2}(\varphi_t^{1\bar{2}} - \varphi_t^{2\bar{1}}) + \frac{1}{1 - |t|^2}(\bar{t}\varphi_t^{12} - t\varphi_t^{\bar{1}\bar{2}}) :$$

we claim that the term $\psi := \bar{t}\varphi_t^{12} - t\varphi_t^{\bar{1}\bar{2}}$ cannot be written as the sum of a J_t -invariant form and an exact form. Indeed, being ψ invariant, taking the average, we can suppose that the J_t -anti-invariant component of the exact term is the differential of an invariant form (see Lemma 4.7 for a similar argument). It is easy to check that this is not possible if $t \notin \mathbb{R}$. Therefore (since the same argument can be repeated for $\varphi^{1\bar{3}} + \varphi^{\bar{1}\bar{3}}$) we have that, for $t \notin \mathbb{R}$ small enough,

$$h_{J_t}^+ = 1 < 3 = h_{J_0}^+,$$

that is, $h_{J_t}^+$ is not a lower-semi-continuous function in $t = 0$.

These examples force us to consider stronger conditions under which semi-continuity could maybe occur.

Now we turn to the aim to give a more precise statement of the problem. We remark that, in dimension 4, we do not have only the semi-continuity property, but we have also that each J -invariant class has a J_t -invariant class *close to it*. This is also a sufficient condition to assure that, if α is a J -compatible symplectic structure,

there is a J_t -compatible symplectic structure α_t for t small enough. Therefore, we are interested in the following problem:

Let (M, J) be a compact almost-complex manifold with

$$H_J^+ = \mathbb{C}\langle[\alpha^1], \dots, [\alpha^k]\rangle,$$

where $\alpha^1, \dots, \alpha^k$ are forms of type $(1,1)$ with respect to J . We look for further hypotheses assuring that all the almost-complex structures of the curve $\{J_t\}_t$ (for t small enough) have

$$H_{J_t}^+ \supseteq \mathbb{C}\langle[\alpha_t^1], \dots, [\alpha_t^k]\rangle$$

with $\alpha_t^j = \alpha^j + o[1]$. In particular, $h_{J_t}^+$ is a lower-semi-continuous function in $t = 0$.

We have the following.

Proposition 4.5. *Let (M, J) be a compact almost-complex manifold with*

$$H_J^+(M) = \mathbb{C}\langle[\alpha^1], \dots, [\alpha^r]\rangle,$$

where $\alpha^1, \dots, \alpha^r \in \wedge_J^{1,1}(M) \cap \wedge^2(M)$. Take $L \in \text{End}(TM)$ and consider the curve of almost-complex structures defined by

$$J_t := (\text{id} - tL)J(\text{id} - tL)^{-1} \tag{4.1}$$

for t small enough (see [3]); this representation is unique if we restrict to $L \in T_J^{1,0}M \otimes T_J^{*0,1}M$ (i.e. L such that $LJ + JL = 0$). Then, for each $[\alpha] \in H_J^+(M)$ with $\alpha \in \wedge_J^{1,1}(M) \cap \wedge^2M$, there exists a real two-form $\eta_t = \alpha + o[1] \in \wedge_{J_t}^{1,1}(M) \cap \wedge^2M$ such that $d\eta_t = 0$ if and only if the following holds: there exists $\{\beta_j\}_{j \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}} \subseteq \wedge^2M$ solution of the system

$$\begin{aligned} d \left(\beta_j + 2\alpha(L^j \cdot, \cdot) + 4 \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} \alpha(L^{j-k} \cdot, L^k \cdot) + 2\alpha(\cdot, L^j \cdot) \right. \\ \left. + \sum_{h=1}^{j-1} \left(2\beta_h(L^{j-h} \cdot, \cdot) + 4 \sum_{k=1}^{j-h-1} \alpha(L^{j-h-k} \cdot, L^k \cdot) + 2\alpha(\cdot, L^{j-h} \cdot) \right) \right) = 0 \end{aligned} \tag{4.2}$$

varying $j \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$. In particular, the first-order obstruction reads

$$d(\beta_1 + 2\alpha(L \cdot, \cdot) + 2\alpha(\cdot, L \cdot)) = 0. \tag{4.3}$$

Proof. Setting J_t as in (4.1) and expanding in series, one has

$$J_t = J + \sum_{j \geq 1} 2t^j J L^j$$

and then, for $\varphi \in \wedge^2M$, one computes

$$J_t \varphi(\cdot, \cdot) = J \varphi(\cdot, \cdot) + 2tJ(\varphi(L \cdot, \cdot) + \varphi(\cdot, L \cdot)) + o[t]$$

and

$$d_{J_t}^c \varphi := J_t^{-1} d J_t \varphi = d_J^c \varphi + 2tJ_t d J(\varphi(L \cdot, \cdot) + \varphi(\cdot, L \cdot)) + o[t].$$

Now, given $\alpha \in H_J^+(M)$, let $\{\beta_j\}_j$ be such that (4.2) holds; we put

$$\alpha_t := \alpha + \sum_{j \geq 1} t^j \beta_j$$

and

$$\eta_t := \frac{\alpha_t + J_t \alpha_t}{2}.$$

In this manner, we have that η_t is a J_t -invariant real form such that $\eta_t = \alpha + o[1]$. We have to show that $d\eta_t = 0$. A straightforward computation yields

$$\begin{aligned} d\eta_t = & \sum_{j \geq 1} t^j d \left(\beta_j + 2\alpha(L^j \cdot, \cdot) + 4 \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} \alpha(L^{j-k} \cdot, L^k \cdot) + 2\alpha(\cdot, L^j \cdot) \right. \\ & \left. + \sum_{h=1}^{j-1} \left(2\beta_h(L^{j-h} \cdot, \cdot) + 4 \sum_{k=1}^{j-h-1} \alpha(L^{j-h-k} \cdot, L^k \cdot) + 2\alpha(\cdot, L^{j-h} \cdot) \right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

therefore $d\eta_t = 0$. The same computations prove the converse. \square

Remark 4.6. If $dJ_t = \pm J_t d$ on $\wedge^2 M$ for each t , then one could simply let

$$\eta_t := \frac{\alpha + J_t \alpha}{2}$$

so that $\eta_t \in \wedge_t^{1,1}$ and $d\eta_t = 0$. This is the case, for example, if all the J_t are Abelian complex structures; [17, Theorem 6] characterizes the 2-step nilmanifolds all of whose complex deformations are Abelian.

Finally, seeming that the result is not so useful in practice, we provide an example that employs it.

We will use the following argument, which says that, on a compact quotient of a simply-connected Lie group, we could check the obstructions using only invariant forms.

Lemma 4.7. *Let M be a compact quotient of a simply-connected Lie group, so in particular M is unimodular, see [18]; if $\alpha \in \wedge_J^{1,1} M \cap \wedge^2 M$ is an invariant two-form, if J_t are invariant almost-complex structures and if we could find a solution $\{\beta_j\}_j$ to (4.2), then we can find an invariant solution $\{\hat{\beta}_j\}_j$ to the same one.*

Proof. It is enough to define

$$\hat{\beta}_j := \int_M \beta_j \eta$$

where η is a bi-invariant volume form (see [5, 18]). \square

We can now give an example of a curve of compact almost-complex manifolds such that (4.3) is not satisfied and, therefore, there is not a semi-continuity in the stronger sense described above.

Example 4.8. For suitable $c \in \mathbb{R}$, consider the solvmanifold

$$N^6 := N^6(c) := \frac{\text{Sol}(3) \times \text{Sol}(3)}{\Gamma(c)}$$

given in [10] (see also [6]) as an example of a cohomologically Kähler manifold without Kähler structures. (In the following, we consider $c = 1$.) The structure equations of N^6 are

$$(12, 0, -36, 24, 56, 0).$$

We look for a curve $\{J_t\}_t$ of almost-complex structures on N^6 and for a J_0 -invariant form α that do not satisfy the obstruction (4.3): therefore, there will not be a J_t -invariant class close to α . In other words, we ask for a direction L along which we do not have the strong semi-continuity in the sense described above.

Consider the almost-complex structure

$$J = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{1} \\ \hline \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} \end{array} \right);$$

let

$$L = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{B} \\ \hline \mathbf{B} & -\mathbf{A} \end{array} \right);$$

where

$$\mathbf{A} = (a_i^j)_{i,j \in \{1,2,3\}}, \quad \mathbf{B} = (b_i^j)_{i,j \in \{1,2,3\}}$$

are constant matrices; for

$$\alpha = e^{14}$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned} d(\alpha(L \cdot, \cdot) + \alpha(\cdot, L \cdot)) &= b_1^3 e^{123} + a_1^2 e^{125} - a_1^3 e^{126} + b_1^3 e^{136} - a_1^2 e^{156} \\ &\quad + a_1^3 e^{234} - b_1^2 e^{245} - b_1^3 e^{246} + a_1^3 e^{346} + b_1^2 e^{456}. \end{aligned}$$

Then we choose

$$L = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} & b_1^3 \\ \hline & 0 \\ \hline & 0 \\ \hline 0 & b_1^3 \end{array} \right)$$

with $b_1^3 \neq 0$ a constant in \mathbb{R} .

We need now to find a two-form β such that

$$d\beta = b_1^3 e^{123} + b_1^3 e^{136} - b_1^3 e^{246}; \quad (4.4)$$

it is straightforward to check that no invariant β satisfying (4.4) could exist; therefore, by Lemma 4.7, also no non-invariant such β could exist.

We resume the content of the last example in the following.

Proposition 4.9. *There exist a compact C^∞ -pure-and-full almost-complex manifold (M, J_0) and a curve $\{J_t\}_t$ of almost-complex structures on it such that, for every t small enough, there exists no J_t -invariant class close to every fixed J_0 -invariant one.*

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