

Geometry of logarithmic forms and deformations of complex structures

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Abstract. We present a new method to solve certain $\bar{\partial}$ -equations for logarithmic differential forms by using harmonic integral theory for currents on Kähler manifolds. The result can be considered as a $\partial\bar{\partial}$ -lemma for logarithmic forms. As applications, we generalize the result of Deligne about closedness of logarithmic forms, give geometric and simpler proofs of Deligne's degeneracy theorem for the logarithmic Hodge to de Rham spectral sequences at E_1 -level, as well as certain injectivity theorem on compact Kähler manifolds.

Furthermore, for a family of logarithmic deformations of complex structures on Kähler manifolds, we construct the extension for any logarithmic (n, q) -form on the central fiber and thus deduce the local stability of log Calabi-Yau structure by extending an iteration method to the logarithmic forms. Finally we prove the unobstructedness of the deformations of a log Calabi-Yau pair and a pair on a Calabi-Yau manifold by differential geometric method.

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Introduction

The basic theory on sheaf of logarithmic differential forms and of sheaves with logarithmic integrable connections over smooth projective manifolds were developed by P. Deligne in [7]. H. Esnault and E. Viehweg investigated in [12, 13] the relations between logarithmic de Rham complexes and vanishing theorems on complex algebraic manifolds, and showed that many vanishing theorems follow from Deligne's degeneracy of logarithmic

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Hodge to de Rham spectral sequences at E_1 -level. In [20], C. Huang, X. Yang, the first and third authors developed an effective analytic method to prove vanishing theorems for sheaves of logarithmic differential forms on compact Kähler manifolds. In this paper, the authors will present an effective differential geometric approach to the geometry of logarithmic differential forms which is used to study degeneracy of spectral sequences [8], injectivity theorems [1, 15] in algebraic geometry and logarithmic deformations of complex structures [23, 21].

Throughout this paper, let X be an n -dimensional compact Kähler manifold and D a simple normal crossing divisor on X . For any logarithmic (p, q) -form

$$\alpha \in A^{0,q}(X, \Omega_X^p(\log D)),$$

as described in Section 1, with $\bar{\partial}\partial\alpha = 0$, we will present a method to solve the $\bar{\partial}$ -equation

$$(0.1) \quad \bar{\partial}x = \partial\alpha$$

such that $x \in A^{0,q-1}(X, \Omega_X^{p+1}(\log D))$. For the case $D = \emptyset$, the equation (0.1) is easily solved by the $\partial\bar{\partial}$ -lemma from standard Hodge theory on forms, as discussed in [18, p. 84]. For the case $D \neq \emptyset$, the equation (0.1) is defined on the open manifold $X - D$, and the naive possible approach is to use the L^2 -Hodge theory with respect to some complete Kähler metric as in [20]. However, a logarithmic form is not necessarily L^2 -integrable and so one needs some new methods to solve this equation (0.1). Inspired by the work [33] of J. Noguchi, one may consider a logarithmic form as a current on X , where the harmonic integral theory [11, 26] by G. de Rham and K. Kodaira is available.

Roughly speaking, the current $T_{\partial\alpha}$ associated to $\partial\alpha$ can be decomposed into two terms, one term of residue and the other one in the image of $\bar{\partial}$ as shown in (2.20). An iteration trick shows that the residue term also lies in the image of $\bar{\partial}$ when acting on a smooth differential form vanishing on D as shown in Lemma 2.3 and so does $T_{\partial\alpha}$. Notice that the sheaf of logarithmic differential forms is locally free and thus the logarithmic form $\partial\alpha$ can also be viewed as a bundle-valued smooth differential form. By these and the bundle-valued Hodge decomposition theorem, we prove our first main theorem which can be considered as a $\partial\bar{\partial}$ -lemma for logarithmic forms.

Theorem 0.1 (=Theorem 2.5). *Let X be a compact Kähler manifold and D a simple normal crossing divisor on X . For any $\alpha \in A^{0,q}(X, \Omega_X^p(\log D))$ with $\bar{\partial}\partial\alpha = 0$, there exists a solution*

$$x \in A^{0,q-1}(X, \Omega_X^{p+1}(\log D))$$

for the $\bar{\partial}$ -equation (0.1).

Similar to Theorem 0.1, one is able to obtain the second main theorem:

Theorem 0.2 (=Theorem 2.6). *With the same notations as in Theorem 0.1, if*

$$\alpha \in A^{n,n-q}(X, T_X^p(-\log D)) \subset A^{n-p,n-q}(X)$$

with $\bar{\partial}\partial\alpha = 0$, then there is a solution $x \in A^{n,n-q-1}(X, T_X^{p-1}(-\log D))$ such that

$$\bar{\partial}x = \partial\alpha.$$

Here one identifies an element of $A^{n,n-q}(X, T_X^p(-\log D))$ with an $(n-p, n-q)$ -form by contraction of the $(n, n-q)$ -form with the $T_X^p(-\log D)$ -valued coefficient as given explicitly in (2.6).

Then we present three kinds of applications of Theorems 0.1 and 0.2 to algebraic geometry. As the first application of Theorem 0.1, we generalize one result of Deligne on d -closedness of logarithmic forms on a smooth complex quasi-projective variety.

Corollary 0.3 (=Corollary 3.1). *With the same notations as in Theorem 0.1, if $\alpha \in A^{0,0}(X, \Omega_X^p(\log D))$ with $\bar{\partial}\partial\alpha = 0$, then $\partial\alpha = 0$.*

It is well-known that Deligne's degeneracy of logarithmic Hodge to de Rham spectral sequences at E_1 -level [8] is a fundamental result and has great impact in algebraic geometry, such as vanishing and injectivity theorems. P. Deligne and L. Illusie [9] also proved this degeneracy by using a purely algebraic positive characteristic method. For compact Kähler manifolds, as the second application of Theorem 0.1, we can give a geometric and simpler proof of Deligne's degeneracy theorem.

Theorem 0.4 (=Theorem 3.2). *With the same notations as in Theorem 0.1, the logarithmic Hodge to de Rham spectral sequence associated with the Hodge filtration*

$$E_1^{p,q} = H^q(X, \Omega_X^p(\log D)) \Rightarrow \mathbb{H}^{p+q}(X, \Omega_X^*(\log D))$$

degenerates at the E_1 -level.

As a direct corollary of the above theorem,

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} H^k(X - D, \mathbb{C}) = \sum_{p+q=k} \dim_{\mathbb{C}} H^q(X, \Omega_X^p(\log D)).$$

Similar to Theorem 0.4, Theorem 0.2 gives rise to a dual version of Theorem 0.4. This duality appears in [16, Remark 2.11].

Corollary 0.5 (=Corollary 3.4). *With the same notations as in Theorem 0.1, the spectral sequence associated with the Hodge filtration*

$$E_1^{p,q} = H^q(X, \Omega_X^p(\log D) \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(-D)) \Rightarrow \mathbb{H}^{p+q}(X, \Omega_X^*(\log D) \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(-D))$$

degenerates at E_1 -level.

The third result of Theorem 0.1 is an injectivity theorem for compact Kähler manifolds, whose algebraic version was first proved by F. Ambro [1, Theorem 2.1] and the equivalence in the statement was proposed in [1, Remark 2.6 and Corollary 2.7].

Corollary 0.6 (=Corollary 3.6). *With the same notations as in Theorem 0.1, the restriction homomorphism*

$$H^q(X, \Omega_X^n(\log D)) \xrightarrow{i} H^q(U, K_U)$$

is injective, where $U = X - D$. Equivalently, if Δ is an effective divisor with $\text{Supp}(\Delta) \subset \text{Supp}(D)$, then the natural homomorphism induced by the inclusion $\mathcal{O}_X \subset \mathcal{O}_X(\Delta)$

$$H^q(X, \Omega_X^n(\log D)) \xrightarrow{i'} H^q(X, \Omega_X^n(\log D) \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(\Delta))$$

is injective.

Note that Ambro's algebraic version was generalized by O. Fujino [15, Theorem 1.1] on a simple normal crossing algebraic variety.

Finally, we describe another three applications of Theorems 0.1 and 0.2 to logarithmic deformations of complex structures [23, 21]. The local stability of certain geometric structure under deformation is an interesting topic in deformation theory of complex structures, in which the power series method, initiated by Kodaira-Nirenberg-Spencer and Kuranishi [32, 27], plays a prominent role there. In [34], Q. Zhao, the second and third authors presented a power series proof for the classical Kodaira-Spencer's local stabilities of Kähler structures. From [29], one can construct a smooth d -closed extension for any holomorphic $(n, 0)$ -form on the central fiber. Inspired by these results, we can consider the problems of d -closed extension of logarithmic forms under logarithmic deformations. The logarithmic deformation of a pair (X, D) is a special deformation of X such that

$\cup_{t \in S} D_t$ is a closed analytic subset in $\cup_{t \in S} X_t$ as in Definition 4.1, which is defined and developed in [24, 25], while the log Hodge structure theory is also developed in [22].

Let $\bar{\partial}_t$ denote the $\bar{\partial}$ -operator on X_t . As the first application of Theorem 0.1 to deformation theory, we have

Theorem 0.7 (=Theorem 4.5). *With the same notations as in Theorem 0.1, for any logarithmic deformations $(X_t, D_t), t \in S$ of the pair (X, D) with $X_0 = X$, induced by the Beltrami differential $\varphi := \varphi(t) \in A^{0,1}(X, T_X(-\log D))$, and any $\bar{\partial}$ -closed logarithmic (n, q) -form Ω on the central fiber X , there exists a small neighborhood $\Delta \subset S$ of 0 and a smooth family $\Omega(t)$ of logarithmic (n, q) -form on the central fiber X , such that*

$$e^{i\varphi}(\Omega(t)) \in A^{0,q}(X_t, \Omega_{X_t}^n(\log D_t))$$

which is $\bar{\partial}_t$ -closed on X_t for any $t \in \Delta$ and satisfies $(e^{i\varphi}(\Omega(t)))(0) = \Omega$.

By definition, a *log Calabi-Yau pair* is a pair (X, D) such that D is a simple normal crossing divisor on an n -dimensional Kähler manifold X and the logarithmic canonical line bundle $\Omega_X^n(\log D) \cong \mathcal{O}_X(K_X + D)$ is trivial. As a direct corollary of Theorem 0.7, one obtains the local stabilities of log Calabi-Yau structures under deformations.

Now we discuss other two applications to logarithmic deformations. On projective manifolds, L. Katzarkov, M. Kontsevich, and T. Pantev [23] proved the unobstructedness of logarithmic deformations of a log Calabi-Yau pair and a pair on a Calabi-Yau manifold. More precisely, they used Dolbeault type complexes to construct a differential Batalin-Vilkovisky algebra such that the associated differential graded Lie algebra (DGLA) controls the deformation problem. If the differential Batalin-Vilkovisky algebra has a degeneracy property then the associated DGLA is homotopy abelian. Using the notion of the Cartan homotopy, D. Iacono [21] obtained an alternative proof of the unobstructedness theorems. Both of their proofs rely on the degeneracy of spectral sequences in Theorem 0.4 and Corollary 0.5. Here we present a differential geometric proof which has potential applications to extension problems.

Combining the methods originally from [39, 40, 30] and developed in [29, 43, 44, 35, 34], we use Theorem 0.1 to prove:

Theorem 0.8 (=Theorem 4.12). *Let (X, D) be a log Calabi-Yau pair and $[\varphi_1] \in H^{0,1}(X, T_X(-\log D))$. Then on a small disk of 0 in $\mathbb{C}^{\dim_{\mathbb{C}} H^{0,1}(X, T_X(-\log D))}$, there exists a holomorphic family*

$$\varphi(t) \in A^{0,1}(X, T_X(-\log D)),$$

such that

$$\bar{\partial}\varphi(t) = \frac{1}{2}[\varphi(t), \varphi(t)], \quad \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial t}(0) = \varphi_1.$$

Recall that a compact n -dimensional Kähler manifold X is called a *Calabi-Yau manifold* if it admits a nowhere vanishing holomorphic $(n, 0)$ -form. Similar to Theorem 0.8, by use of Theorem 0.2, one obtains another unobstructedness theorem for logarithmic deformation.

Theorem 0.9 (=Theorem 4.13). *Let X be a Calabi-Yau manifold and D a simple normal crossing divisor on X . Then the pair (X, D) has unobstructed logarithmic deformations.*

This article is organized as follows. In Section 1, we introduce the definitions and basic properties of sheaves of logarithmic differential forms, Poincaré residues and currents, and describe Kodaira and de Rham's Hodge Theorem in the sense of currents. In Section 2, we will prove main Theorems 0.1 and 0.2. We present the applications of two main theorems mentioned above to algebraic geometry and logarithmic deformation unobstructedness theorems in Sections 3 and 4, respectively.

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1. Logarithmic forms and currents

In this section, we introduce some basic facts and notations on the sheaf of logarithmic forms, Poincaré residue and currents, to be used throughout this paper. For more details, one may refer to [10, 13, 18, 24, 26, 33].

Let (X, ω) be a compact Kähler manifold of dimension n , and let D be a simple normal crossing divisor on it, i.e., $D = \sum_{i=1}^r D_i$, where the D_i are distinct smooth hypersurfaces intersecting transversely in X .

Denote by $\tau : Y = X - D \rightarrow X$ the natural inclusion and

$$\Omega_X^p(*D) = \lim_{\rightarrow \nu} \Omega_X^p(\nu \cdot D) = \tau_* \Omega_Y^p.$$

Then $(\Omega_X^\bullet(*D), d)$ is a complex. The sheaf of logarithmic forms

$$\Omega_X^p(\log D)$$

(introduced by Deligne in [6]) is defined as the subsheaf of $\Omega_X^p(*D)$ with logarithmic poles along D , i.e., for any open subset $V \subset X$,

$$\Gamma(V, \Omega_X^p(\log D)) = \{\alpha \in \Gamma(V, \Omega_X^p(*D)) : \alpha \text{ and } d\alpha \text{ have simple poles along } D\}.$$

From ([7, II, 3.1-3.7] or [13, Properties 2.2]), the log complex $(\Omega_X^\bullet(\log D), d)$ is a subcomplex of $(\Omega_X^\bullet(*D), d)$ and $\Omega_X^p(\log D)$ is locally free,

$$\Omega_X^p(\log D) = \wedge^p \Omega_X^1(\log D).$$

For any $z \in X$, which k of these D_i pass, we may choose local holomorphic coordinates $\{z^1, \dots, z^n\}$ in a small neighborhood U of $z = (0, \dots, 0)$ such that

$$D \cap U = \{z^1 \dots z^k = 0\}$$

is the union of coordinates hyperplanes. Such a pair

$$(1.1) \quad (U, \{z^1, \dots, z^n\})$$

is called a *logarithmic coordinate system* [24, Definition 1]. Then $\Omega_X^p(\log D)$ is generated by the holomorphic forms and logarithmic differentials dz^i/z^i ($i = 1, \dots, k$), i.e.,

$$(1.2) \quad \Omega_X^p(\log D) = \Omega_X^p \left\{ \frac{dz^1}{z^1}, \dots, \frac{dz^k}{z^k} \right\}.$$

Denote by

$$A^{0,q}(X, \Omega_X^p(\log D))$$

the space of smooth $(0, q)$ -forms on X with values in $\Omega_X^p(\log D)$, and call an element of $A^{0,q}(X, \Omega_X^p(\log D))$ a *logarithmic (p, q) -form*.

For any $\alpha \in A^{0,q}(X, \Omega_X^p(\log D))$, we can write

$$(1.3) \quad \alpha = \alpha_1 + \frac{dz^1}{z^1} \wedge \alpha_2$$

on U , where α_1 does not contain dz^1 and $\alpha_2 \in A^{0,q}(U, \Omega_X^{p-1}(\log \sum_{i=2}^r D_i))$. Denoting by

$$\iota_{D_i} : D_i \hookrightarrow X$$

the natural inclusion, without loss of generality, we may assume that

$$\{z^1 = 0\} = D_1 \cap U,$$

and put

$$\text{Res}_{D_1}(\alpha) = \iota_{D_1}^*(\alpha_2)$$

on $D_1 \cap U$. Then $\text{Res}_{D_1}(\alpha)$ is globally well-defined and

$$\text{Res}_{D_1}(\alpha) \in A^{0,q}(D_1, \Omega_{D_1}^{p-1}(\log \sum_{i=2}^r D_i \cap D_1)).$$

Set the so-called the *Poincaré residue* (cf. [33, §2]) as

$$\text{Res}(\alpha) = \sum_{i=1}^r \text{Res}_{D_i}(\alpha).$$

And we also define

$$\text{Res}_{D_{i_1} \dots D_{i_l}}(\alpha) = \text{Res}_{D_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap D_{i_l}} \circ \dots \circ \text{Res}_{D_{i_1} \cap D_{i_2}} \circ \text{Res}_{D_{i_1}}(\alpha),$$

which lies in

$$A^{0,q}(D_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap D_{i_l}, \Omega_{D_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap D_{i_l}}^{p-l}(\log \sum_{j \neq \{i_1, \dots, i_l\}} D_j \cap D_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap D_{i_l})).$$

From [33, (2.3)], one has

$$(1.4) \quad \text{Res}_{D_{i_1} \dots D_{i_j} D_{i_{j+1}} \dots D_{i_l}}(\alpha) + \text{Res}_{D_{i_1} \dots D_{i_{j+1}} D_{i_j} \dots D_{i_l}}(\alpha) = 0.$$

We will consider $\text{Res}(\alpha)$ as a current of bidegree $(p, q+1)$

$$(1.5) \quad \text{Res}(\alpha)(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^r \int_{D_i} \text{Res}_{D_i}(\alpha) \wedge \iota_{D_i}^*(\beta)$$

for any smooth $(n-p, n-q-1)$ -form β on X .

Recall that a *current* of bidegree (p, q) on a compact Kähler or generally complex manifold X is a differential (p, q) -form with distribution coefficients. We refer the readers to [10, Chapter I.2 and Chapter III] for a comprehensive introduction to current theory. The space of currents of bidegree (p, q) over X will be denoted by $\mathcal{D}^{p,q}(X)$ and it is topologically dual to the space $A^{n-p, n-q}(X)$ of smooth differential forms of bidegree $(n-p, n-q)$. There are two classical examples concerning currents, which are very useful later.

Example 1.1. (1) Let $S \subset X$ be a closed p -dimensional complex submanifold with the canonical orientation. Then the integral over S gives a (p, p) -bidimensional current, denoted by T_S , as

$$T_S(\alpha) = \int_S \alpha, \quad \alpha \in A^{p,p}(X)$$

since each (r, s) -form of total degree $r+s=2p$ has zero restriction to Z unless $(r, s) = (p, p)$.

(2) For any complex differential (p, q) -form α with L_{loc}^1 coefficients on X , there is a current T_α associated with α , such that for any continuous $(n-p, n-q)$ -form β on X

$$T_\alpha(\beta) = \int_X \alpha \wedge \beta.$$

By Example 1.1, we denote by $T_{\text{Res}_{D_i}(\alpha)}$ the current on D_i associated with $\text{Res}_{D_i}(\alpha)$, and then rewrite (1.5) as

$$(1.6) \quad \text{Res}(\alpha)(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^r T_{\text{Res}_{D_i}(\alpha)}(\iota_{D_i}^*(\beta)).$$

For any (p, q) -current T , the exterior derivative dT and the adjoint $*T$ are defined by (cf. [26])

$$(dT)(\alpha) = (-1)^{p+q+1}T(d\alpha), \quad (*T)(\alpha) = (-1)^{p+q}T(*\alpha),$$

where the star operator $*$ is defined by

$$\alpha \wedge *\beta = \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle \frac{\omega^n}{n!}$$

for any smooth (p, q) -forms α, β , and the inner $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is induced by ω on the space $A^{p,q}(X)$ of (p, q) -forms.

Set $d^* = -*d*$, $\Delta = dd^* + d^*d$. Then:

Theorem 1.2 ([11]). *There exists one (and only one) linear operator \mathbb{G} mapping any (p, q) -current T into a (p, q) -current $\mathbb{G}T$ which has the following properties:*

$$\Delta\mathbb{G}T = \mathbb{G}\Delta T = T - \mathbb{H}T, \quad \mathbb{H}\mathbb{G}T = \mathbb{G}\mathbb{H}T = 0,$$

where \mathbb{H} is the harmonic projection, defined by

$$\mathbb{H}T = \sum_{k=1}^N T(*e_k)e_k,$$

with $N = \dim_{\mathbb{C}} H^{p,q}(X, \mathbb{C})$ and $\{e_k\}_{k=1}^N$ the orthonormal harmonic (p, q) -forms.

From the definitions of Δ and \mathbb{H} , one obtains

$$(1.7) \quad (\Delta T)(\alpha) = T(\Delta\alpha), \quad (\mathbb{H}T)(\alpha) = T(\mathbb{H}\alpha)$$

for any $\alpha \in A^{n-p, n-q}(X)$. By Theorem 1.2, we have

$$(\mathbb{G}T)(\alpha) = (\mathbb{G}T)(\Delta\mathbb{G}\alpha + \mathbb{H}\alpha) = (\Delta\mathbb{G}T)(\mathbb{G}\alpha) = T(\mathbb{G}\alpha).$$

One can also define operators $\partial, \bar{\partial}, \partial^*$ and $\bar{\partial}^*$ acting on a (p, q) -current T by a similar way,

$$(1.8) \quad (\partial T)(\alpha) = (-1)^{p+q+1}T(\partial\alpha), \quad (\bar{\partial}T)(\alpha) = (-1)^{p+q+1}T(\bar{\partial}\alpha)$$

and

$$(1.9) \quad (\partial^*T)(\alpha) = (-1)^{p+q}T(\partial^*\alpha), \quad (\bar{\partial}^*T)(\alpha) = (-1)^{p+q}T(\bar{\partial}^*\alpha)$$

for any smooth α . Setting $\Delta' = \partial^*\partial + \partial\partial^*$ and $\Delta'' = \bar{\partial}^*\bar{\partial} + \bar{\partial}\bar{\partial}^*$, one deduces from (1.8) and (1.9) that

$$(1.10) \quad (\Delta'T)(\alpha) = T(\Delta'\alpha), \quad (\Delta''T)(\alpha) = T(\Delta''\alpha).$$

Note that $\Delta' = \Delta'' = \frac{1}{2}\Delta$ on smooth forms since (X, ω) is a Kähler manifold, and by (1.7) and (1.10),

$$(1.11) \quad \Delta'T = \Delta''T = \frac{1}{2}\Delta T.$$

If one sets $\mathbb{G}' = \mathbb{G}'' = 2\mathbb{G}$, then it follows from (1.11) and Theorem 1.2 that

$$(1.12) \quad \Delta'\mathbb{G}'T = \Delta''\mathbb{G}''T = T - \mathbb{H}T.$$

2. Solving two $\bar{\partial}$ -equations for logarithmic forms

In this section, we will solve two $\bar{\partial}$ -equations in terms of logarithmic forms on a compact Kähler manifold, which is the starting point of this paper.

Given a compact Kähler manifold X and a simple normal crossing divisor

$$D = \sum_{i=1}^r D_i$$

on it, we first consider the equation

$$(2.1) \quad \bar{\partial}x = \partial\alpha$$

for any $\alpha \in A^{0,q}(X, \Omega_X^p(\log D))$ with $\bar{\partial}\alpha = 0$.

According to [33] for example, for any $\alpha \in A^{0,q}(X, \Omega_X^p(\log D))$, there is a current $T_\alpha \in \mathcal{D}^{p,q}(X)$ associated with it, which is defined by

$$T_\alpha(\beta) = \int_X \alpha \wedge \beta, \quad \beta \in A^{n-p, n-q}(X).$$

Under the logarithmic coordinate system (1.1), one may assume that $D_i = \{z^i = 0\}$ locally and let

$$(D_i)_\epsilon := \{|z^i| < \epsilon\}$$

be the ϵ -tubular neighborhood of D_i . For any $\beta \in A^{n-p-1, n-q}(X)$, one has

$$(2.2) \quad \begin{aligned} (\partial T_\alpha - T_{\partial\alpha})(\beta) &= \int_X ((-1)^{p+q+1} \alpha \wedge \partial\beta - \partial\alpha \wedge \beta) \\ &= - \int_X \partial(\alpha \wedge \beta) \\ &= - \int_X d(\alpha \wedge \beta) \\ &= - \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{X - \cup_{i=1}^r (D_i)_\epsilon} d(\alpha \wedge \beta) \\ &= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^r \int_{\partial(D_i)_\epsilon - \cup_{i \neq j}^r (D_j)_\epsilon} \alpha \wedge \beta \\ &= 2\pi\sqrt{-1} \sum_{i=1}^r \int_{D_i} \text{Res}_{D_i}(\alpha) \wedge \iota_{D_i}^*(\beta) \\ &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

where the last equality holds since the degree of $\text{Res}_{D_i}(\alpha) \wedge \iota_{D_i}^*(\beta)$ is $(n-2, n)$, not compatible with the dimension of D_i , and the last but one equality follows from a polar coordinate calculation. In fact, by the expression of (1.3), one has

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\partial(D_1)_\epsilon - \cup_{i \neq 1}^r (D_i)_\epsilon} \alpha \wedge \beta &= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\partial(D_1)_\epsilon - \cup_{i \neq 1}^r (D_i)_\epsilon} \frac{dz^1}{z^1} \wedge \alpha_2 \wedge \beta \\ &= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{D_1 - \cup_{i \neq 1}^r (D_i)_\epsilon} \left(\int_{|z^1|=\epsilon} \frac{dz^1}{z^1} \right) \iota_{D_1}^*(\alpha_2 \wedge \beta) \\ &= 2\pi\sqrt{-1} \int_{D_1} \text{Res}_{D_1}(\alpha) \wedge \iota_{D_1}^*(\beta). \end{aligned}$$

By a similar computation to (2.2), one has

$$dT_\alpha - T_{d\alpha} = 2\pi\sqrt{-1} \text{Res}(\alpha).$$

Combining it with (2.2) gives

$$(2.3) \quad \bar{\partial}T_\alpha - T_{\bar{\partial}\alpha} = 2\pi\sqrt{-1}\text{Res}(\alpha).$$

These calculations are inspired by [33, Formula (2.2)].

Let

$$E^p$$

be the holomorphic vector bundle on X associated with the locally free sheaf $\Omega_X^p(\log D)$. Then there exists an isomorphism \mathcal{J} between the spaces of logarithmic (p, q) -forms and E^p -valued $(0, q)$ -forms,

$$(2.4) \quad \mathcal{J} : A^{0,q}(X, \Omega_X^p(\log D)) \rightarrow A^{0,q}(X, E^p),$$

and its dual map

$$(2.5) \quad \mathcal{J}^* : A^{n,n-q}(X, (E^p)^*) \rightarrow A^{n,n-q}(X, T_X^p(-\log D)) \subset A^{n-p,n-q}(X),$$

where $T_X^p(-\log D)$ is the *logarithmic tangent sheaf* which is the dual sheaf of $\Omega_X^p(\log D)$ (cf. [36]). And we will identify an element of $A^{n,n-q}(X, T_X^p(-\log D))$ with an $(n-p, n-q)$ -form by contraction of the $(n, n-q)$ -form with the $T_X^p(-\log D)$ -valued coefficient, see (2.6) for precise definition.

By the construction (2.5) of \mathcal{J}^* , we have

Lemma 2.1. *For any $\beta \in A^{n,n-p}(X, (E^p)^*)$, one has*

$$\iota_{D_i}^* \mathcal{J}^*(\beta) = 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, r.$$

Proof. Without loss of generality, we may assume that $D_i \cap U = \{z^i = 0\}$ for some small open set $U \subset X$. By the definition of \mathcal{J}^* , $\mathcal{J}^*(\beta)$ contains either z^i or dz^i . Since $\iota_{D_i}^* z^i = 0$ and $\iota_{D_i}^*(dz^i) = d(\iota_{D_i}^* z^i) = 0$, $\iota_{D_i}^* \mathcal{J}^*(\beta) = 0$. \square

The two mappings \mathcal{J} and \mathcal{J}^* in (2.4) and (2.5) are related by:

Lemma 2.2. *For any $\alpha \in A^{0,q}(X, \Omega_X^p(\log D))$ and $\beta \in A^{n,n-q}(X, (E^p)^*)$, one has*

$$T_\alpha(\mathcal{J}^*(\beta)) = \int_X \mathcal{J}(\alpha)(\beta),$$

where $\mathcal{J}(\alpha)(\beta)$ is an (n, n) -form, obtained by pairing the values of $\mathcal{J}(\alpha)$ with β .

Proof. From (1.2), we may assume locally that

$$\alpha = \alpha_{i_1 \dots i_p \bar{j}_1 \dots \bar{j}_q} dz^{\bar{j}_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dz^{\bar{j}_q} \wedge \frac{dz^{i_1}}{z^{i_1}} \wedge \dots \wedge \frac{dz^{i_p}}{z^{i_p}}$$

and

$$\beta = \beta_{\bar{j}_1 \dots \bar{j}_{n-q}}^{i_1 \dots i_p} d\bar{z}^{\bar{j}_1} \wedge \dots \wedge d\bar{z}^{\bar{j}_{n-q}} \wedge dz^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dz^n \otimes (\mathcal{J}^*)^{-1} \left(z^{i_1} \frac{\partial}{\partial z^{i_1}} \wedge \dots \wedge z^{i_p} \frac{\partial}{\partial z^{i_p}} \right),$$

where $(\mathcal{J}^*)^{-1}$ is used to denote the isomorphism between $T_X^p(-\log D)$ and $(E^p)^*$. By the definition (2.5) of \mathcal{J}^* , one has

$$(2.6) \quad \mathcal{J}^*(\beta) = \beta_{\bar{j}_1 \dots \bar{j}_{n-q}}^{i_1 \dots i_p} z^{i_1} \dots z^{i_p} i_{\frac{\partial}{\partial z^{i_1}}} \circ \dots \circ i_{\frac{\partial}{\partial z^{i_p}}} (d\bar{z}^{\bar{j}_1} \wedge \dots \wedge d\bar{z}^{\bar{j}_{n-q}} \wedge dz^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dz^n).$$

So

$$\alpha \wedge \mathcal{J}^*(\beta) = \epsilon_{1 \dots n}^{j_1 \dots j_q l_1 \dots l_{n-q}} \epsilon_{k_1 \dots k_p}^{i_1 \dots i_p} \alpha_{i_1 \dots i_p \bar{j}_1 \dots \bar{j}_q} \beta_{\bar{l}_1 \dots \bar{l}_{n-q}}^{k_1 \dots k_p} d\bar{z}^1 \wedge \dots \wedge d\bar{z}^n \wedge dz^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dz^n,$$

where

$$\epsilon_{j_1 \dots j_p}^{i_1 \dots i_p} = \begin{cases} 1, & i_1 \dots i_p \text{ is an even permutation of } j_1 \dots j_p, \\ -1, & i_1 \dots i_p \text{ is an odd permutation of } j_1 \dots j_p, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

On the other hand, since

$$\mathcal{J}(\alpha) = \alpha_{i_1 \dots i_p \bar{j}_1 \dots \bar{j}_q} d\bar{z}^{j_1} \wedge \dots \wedge d\bar{z}^{j_q} \otimes \mathcal{J} \left(\frac{dz^{i_1}}{z^{i_1}} \wedge \dots \wedge \frac{dz^{i_p}}{z^{i_p}} \right),$$

$$\mathcal{J}(\alpha)(\beta) = \epsilon_{1 \dots n}^{j_1 \dots j_q l_1 \dots l_{n-q}} \epsilon_{k_1 \dots k_p}^{i_1 \dots i_p} \alpha_{i_1 \dots i_p \bar{j}_1 \dots \bar{j}_q} \beta_{l_1 \dots l_{n-q}}^{k_1 \dots k_p} d\bar{z}^1 \wedge \dots \wedge d\bar{z}^n \wedge dz^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dz^n = \alpha \wedge \mathcal{J}^*(\beta).$$

Therefore,

$$T_\alpha(\mathcal{J}^*(\beta)) = \int_X \alpha \wedge \mathcal{J}^*(\beta) = \int_X \mathcal{J}(\alpha)(\beta).$$

□

Before solving the $\bar{\partial}$ -equation (2.1), we first give a key lemma.

Lemma 2.3. *For any $\alpha \in A^{0,q}(X, \Omega_X^p(\log D))$ with $\bar{\partial}\alpha = 0$ and $\beta \in A^{n,n-q}(X, (E^{p+1})^*)$, one has for $l = 1, \dots, r$,*

$$\sum_{i_1, \dots, i_l=1}^r T_{\partial \text{Res}_{D_{i_1} \dots D_{i_l}}(\alpha)}(\iota_{i_1 \dots i_l}^* \bar{\partial}_{i_1 \dots i_{l-1}}^* \mathbb{G}_{i_1 \dots i_{l-1}}'' \circ \dots \circ \iota_{i_1}^* \bar{\partial}^* \mathbb{G}''(\mathcal{J}^*(\beta))) \in \text{Im}(\partial \bar{\partial} \bar{\partial}^* \mathbb{G}'')(\mathcal{J}^*(\beta)),$$

where

$$\iota_{i_1 \dots i_l} : D_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap D_{i_l} \rightarrow X$$

is the natural inclusion, and $\mathbb{G}_{i_1 \dots i_{l-1}}''$, $\bar{\partial}_{i_1 \dots i_{l-1}}^*$ are the operators on

$$D_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap D_{i_{l-1}}$$

with respect to the induced Kähler metric $\iota_{i_1 \dots i_{l-1}}^* \omega$ from the Kähler metric ω on X .

Here the notation $\eta \in \text{Im}(\partial \bar{\partial} \bar{\partial}^* \mathbb{G}'')(\mathcal{J}^*(\beta))$ means that there exists some $(n-p-2, n-q)$ -current \tilde{T} on X such that $\eta(\mathcal{J}^*(\beta)) = \partial \bar{\partial} \bar{\partial}^* \mathbb{G}'' \tilde{T}(\mathcal{J}^*(\beta))$, where \mathcal{J}^* is given by (2.5).

Proof. Set

$$A_l = \iota_{i_1 \dots i_l}^* \bar{\partial}_{i_1 \dots i_{l-1}}^* \mathbb{G}_{i_1 \dots i_{l-1}}''$$

and

$$B_l = \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_l=1}^r T_{\partial \text{Res}_{D_{i_1} \dots D_{i_l}}(\alpha)}(A_l \circ \dots \circ A_1(\mathcal{J}^*(\beta))).$$

By (1.12), (2.2) and $\partial \circ \mathbb{H} = 0$, one has

(2.7)

$$B_l = \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_l=1}^r (\bar{\partial}_{i_1 \dots i_l}^* \bar{\partial} \mathbb{G}_{i_1 \dots i_l}'' T_{\partial \text{Res}_{D_{i_1} \dots D_{i_l}}(\alpha)} + \bar{\partial} \bar{\partial}_{i_1 \dots i_l}^* \mathbb{G}_{i_1 \dots i_l}'' T_{\partial \text{Res}_{D_{i_1} \dots D_{i_l}}(\alpha)})(A_l \circ \dots \circ A_1(\mathcal{J}^*(\beta))).$$

Then Residue theorem [3, Theorem 4.1.(ii) of Chapter II] tells us that

$$(2.8) \quad \partial \text{Res}_{D_i}(\alpha) + \text{Res}_{D_i}(\partial \alpha) = \bar{\partial} \text{Res}_{D_i}(\alpha) + \text{Res}_{D_i}(\bar{\partial} \alpha) = 0,$$

where the expression (1.3) of the logarithmic form is different from that in the reference with respect to the position of $\frac{dz^1}{z^1}$.

For the first term on the RHS of (2.7), the assumption $\bar{\partial}\partial\alpha = 0$, (2.8),(1.6), (1.8) and (1.9) imply

(2.9)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_l=1}^r (\bar{\partial}_{i_1 \dots i_l}^* \bar{\partial} \mathbb{G}_{i_1 \dots i_l}'' T_{\partial \text{Res}_{D_{i_1} \dots D_{i_l}}(\alpha)})(A_l \circ \dots \circ A_1(\mathcal{J}^*(\beta))) \\
 &= 2\pi\sqrt{-1} \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_l=1}^r (-1)^{p+q-l-1} \partial \text{Res}(\text{Res}_{D_{i_1} \dots D_{i_l}}(\alpha))(\bar{\partial}_{i_1 \dots i_l}^* \mathbb{G}_{i_1 \dots i_l}'' \circ A_l \circ \dots \circ A_1(\mathcal{J}^*(\beta))) \\
 &= 2\pi\sqrt{-1} (-1)^{p+q-(l+1)} \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_l, i_{l+1}=1}^r T_{\partial \text{Res}_{D_{i_1} \dots D_{i_{l+1}}}(\alpha)}(A_{l+1} \circ A_l \circ \dots \circ A_1(\mathcal{J}^*(\beta))) \\
 &= 2\pi\sqrt{-1} (-1)^{p+q-(l+1)} B_{l+1}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Now we calculate the second term on the RHS of (2.7). A direct consequence of (1.8) is

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_l=1}^r (\bar{\partial} \bar{\partial}_{i_1 \dots i_l}^* \mathbb{G}_{i_1 \dots i_l}'' T_{\partial \text{Res}_{D_{i_1} \dots D_{i_l}}(\alpha)})(A_l \circ \dots \circ A_1(\mathcal{J}^*(\beta))) \\
 &= (-1)^{p+q-l-1} \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_l=1}^r (\bar{\partial}_{i_1 \dots i_l}^* \mathbb{G}_{i_1 \dots i_l}'' T_{\partial \text{Res}_{D_{i_1} \dots D_{i_l}}(\alpha)})(\bar{\partial} A_l \circ \dots \circ A_1(\mathcal{J}^*(\beta))).
 \end{aligned}$$

Then (1.12), (2.2), $\partial \circ \mathbb{H} = 0$ and also the Kähler identity induced from that on the smooth differential forms of Kähler manifolds imply

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (-1)^{p+q-l-1} \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_l=1}^r (\bar{\partial}_{i_1 \dots i_l}^* \mathbb{G}_{i_1 \dots i_l}'' T_{\partial \text{Res}_{D_{i_1} \dots D_{i_l}}(\alpha)})(\bar{\partial} A_l \circ \dots \circ A_1(\mathcal{J}^*(\beta))) \\
 &= (-1)^{p+q-l-1} \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_l=1}^r (\bar{\partial}_{i_1 \dots i_l}^* \mathbb{G}_{i_1 \dots i_l}'' T_{\partial \text{Res}_{D_{i_1} \dots D_{i_l}}(\alpha)})(-A_l \circ \bar{\partial} A_{l-1} \circ \dots \circ A_1(\mathcal{J}^*(\beta))) \\
 & \quad + \iota_{i_1 \dots i_l}^* \circ A_{l-1} \circ \dots \circ A_1(\mathcal{J}^*(\beta))).
 \end{aligned}$$

Since i_{l-1} and i_l anti-commute for $l \geq 2$ by (1.4) and Lemma 2.1 holds for $l = 1$, one gets

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (-1)^{p+q-l-1} \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_l=1}^r (\bar{\partial}_{i_1 \dots i_l}^* \mathbb{G}_{i_1 \dots i_l}'' T_{\partial \text{Res}_{D_{i_1} \dots D_{i_l}}(\alpha)})(-A_l \circ \bar{\partial} A_{l-1} \circ \dots \circ A_1(\mathcal{J}^*(\beta))) \\
 & \quad + \iota_{i_1 \dots i_l}^* \circ A_{l-1} \circ \dots \circ A_1(\mathcal{J}^*(\beta))) \\
 &= (-1)^{p+q-l} \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_l=1}^r (\bar{\partial}_{i_1 \dots i_l}^* \mathbb{G}_{i_1 \dots i_l}'' T_{\partial \text{Res}_{D_{i_1} \dots D_{i_l}}(\alpha)})(A_l \circ \bar{\partial} A_{l-1} \circ \dots \circ A_1(\mathcal{J}^*(\beta))).
 \end{aligned}$$

This step is much inspired by Noguchi's trick on [33, Page 298]. Repeat the three equalities above to obtain that

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (-1)^{p+q-l} \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_l=1}^r (\bar{\partial}_{i_1 \dots i_l}^* \mathbb{G}_{i_1 \dots i_l}'' T_{\partial \text{Res}_{D_{i_1} \dots D_{i_l}}(\alpha)})(A_l \circ \bar{\partial} A_{l-1} \circ \dots \circ A_1(\mathcal{J}^*(\beta))) \\
 &= (-1)^{p+q-1} \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_l=1}^r (\bar{\partial}_{i_1 \dots i_l}^* \mathbb{G}_{i_1 \dots i_l}'' T_{\partial \text{Res}_{D_{i_1} \dots D_{i_l}}(\alpha)})(A_l \circ A_{l-1} \circ \dots \circ A_1(\bar{\partial} \mathcal{J}^*(\beta))).
 \end{aligned}$$

In summary, the second term on the RHS of (2.7) is

$$(2.10) \quad \begin{aligned} & \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_l=1}^r (\bar{\partial} \bar{\partial}_{i_1 \dots i_l}^* \mathbb{G}_{i_1 \dots i_l}'' T_{\partial \text{Res}_{D_{i_1} \dots D_{i_l}}(\alpha)})(A_l \circ \dots \circ A_1(\mathcal{J}^*(\beta))) \\ & = (-1)^{p+q-1} \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_l=1}^r (\bar{\partial}_{i_1 \dots i_l}^* \mathbb{G}_{i_1 \dots i_l}'' T_{\partial \text{Res}_{D_{i_1} \dots D_{i_l}}(\alpha)})(A_l \circ A_{l-1} \circ \dots \circ A_1(\bar{\partial} \mathcal{J}^*(\beta))). \end{aligned}$$

Let

$$\chi_{i_1 \dots i_j}(T), \quad j = 0, \dots, l,$$

be the current on $D_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap D_{i_j}$ by trivial extension for any current T on submanifold S of $D_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap D_{i_j}$. More precisely,

$$\chi_{i_1 \dots i_j}(T)(\beta) = T(\iota_S^*(\beta))$$

for any smooth form β on $D_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap D_{i_j}$. So the equation (2.10) can be reduced to

$$(2.11) \quad \begin{aligned} & \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_l=1}^r (\bar{\partial} \bar{\partial}_{i_1 \dots i_l}^* \mathbb{G}_{i_1 \dots i_l}'' T_{\partial \text{Res}_{D_{i_1} \dots D_{i_l}}(\alpha)})(A_l \circ \dots \circ A_1(\mathcal{J}^*(\beta))) \\ & = \bar{\partial} \bar{\partial}^* \mathbb{G}'' \left((-1)^{\frac{l(l+1)}{2}} \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_l=1}^r (\chi_X \circ \bar{\partial}_{i_1}^* \mathbb{G}_{i_1}'' \chi_{i_1} \circ \dots \circ \bar{\partial}_{i_1 \dots i_{l-1}}^* \mathbb{G}_{i_1 \dots i_{l-1}}'' \chi_{i_1 \dots i_{l-1}} \right. \\ & \quad \left. \circ \bar{\partial}_{i_1 \dots i_l}^* \mathbb{G}_{i_1 \dots i_l}'' T_{\partial \text{Res}_{D_{i_1} \dots D_{i_l}}(\alpha)}) \right) (\mathcal{J}^*(\beta)) \\ & \in \text{Im}(\partial \bar{\partial} \bar{\partial}^* \mathbb{G}'')(\mathcal{J}^*(\beta)). \end{aligned}$$

Substituting (2.9) and (2.11) into (2.7), we have

$$B_l \equiv 2\pi\sqrt{-1}(-1)^{p+q-(l+1)} B_{l+1}, \quad \text{mod } \text{Im}(\partial \bar{\partial} \bar{\partial}^* \mathbb{G}'')(\mathcal{J}^*(\beta)).$$

Then iteration and that $B_{n+1} = 0$ imply

$$B_l \in \text{Im}(\partial \bar{\partial} \bar{\partial}^* \mathbb{G}'')(\mathcal{J}^*(\beta))$$

for any $l \geq 1$. □

By considering the logarithmic (p, q) -forms as E^p -valued $(0, q)$ -forms and using the bundle-valued Hodge Theorem (2.12), one can solve a $\bar{\partial}$ -equation for logarithmic forms under an additional $\bar{\partial}$ -exactness condition.

Proposition 2.4. *Suppose that $\alpha \in A^{0,q}(X, \Omega_X^p(\log D))$ with $\bar{\partial}\alpha = 0$ and $T_\alpha(\mathcal{J}^*(\beta)) \in \text{Im}(\bar{\partial})(\mathcal{J}^*(\beta))$ for any $\beta \in A^{n, n-q}(X, (E^p)^*)$. Then there exists a $\gamma \in A^{0, q-1}(X, \Omega_X^p(\log D))$ such that*

$$\bar{\partial}\gamma = \alpha.$$

Proof. Given an Hermitian metric h on the vector bundle $E := E^p$, let $\nabla = \nabla' + \bar{\partial}$ be the Chern connection of (E, h) . Then one has the bundle-valued Hodge Theorem:

$$(2.12) \quad \mathbb{I} = \mathbb{H}_E'' + \bar{\partial} \bar{\partial}_E^* \mathbb{G}_E'' + \bar{\partial}_E^* \bar{\partial} \mathbb{G}_E'',$$

where \mathbb{G}_E'' , \mathbb{H}_E'' and $\bar{\partial}_E^*$ are Green's operator, harmonic projection operator and adjoint operator of $\bar{\partial}$ with respect to h and ω , respectively.

Applying (2.12) to $\mathcal{J}(\alpha) \in A^{0,q}(X, E)$, one has

$$(2.13) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathcal{J}(\alpha) & = \mathbb{H}_E''(\mathcal{J}(\alpha)) + \bar{\partial} \bar{\partial}_E^* \mathbb{G}_E''(\mathcal{J}(\alpha)) + \bar{\partial}_E^* \bar{\partial} \mathbb{G}_E''(\mathcal{J}(\alpha)) \\ & = \mathbb{H}_E''(\mathcal{J}(\alpha)) + \bar{\partial} \bar{\partial}_E^* \mathbb{G}_E''(\mathcal{J}(\alpha)), \end{aligned}$$

where the last equality follows from $\bar{\partial} \circ \mathcal{J} = \mathcal{J} \circ \bar{\partial}$ and $\bar{\partial}\alpha = 0$.

Let $e \in A^{0,q}(X, E)$ be a harmonic element, i.e., $\bar{\partial}e = \bar{\partial}_E^*e = 0$. Let

$$*': A^{p,q}(X, E) \rightarrow A^{n-p, n-q}(X, E^*)$$

be the star operator, defined by

$$(2.14) \quad \eta(*'\theta) = \langle \eta, \theta \rangle \frac{\omega^n}{n!}$$

for any $\eta, \theta \in A^{p,q}(X, E)$, where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is the pointwise inner product induced by (X, ω) and (E, h) . So

$$(\mathcal{J}(\alpha), e) = \int_X \langle \mathcal{J}(\alpha), e \rangle \frac{\omega^n}{n!} = \int_X \mathcal{J}(\alpha)(*'e) = T_\alpha(\mathcal{J}^*(*'e)),$$

where the last equality follows from Lemma 2.2. By the exactness of T_α , there exists a current T of bidegree $(p, q-1)$ on X such that

$$T_\alpha(\mathcal{J}^*(*'e)) = (\bar{\partial}T)(\mathcal{J}^*(*'e)).$$

So

$$(2.15) \quad (\mathcal{J}(\alpha), e) = (-1)^{p+q}T(\bar{\partial}\mathcal{J}^*(*'e)).$$

Note that

$$(2.16) \quad \begin{aligned} \bar{\partial}\mathcal{J}^*(*'e) &= (-1)^p\mathcal{J}^*(\bar{\partial}*'e) \\ &= (-1)^p\mathcal{J}^*((-1)^{q+1}*'*\bar{\partial}*'e) \\ &= (-1)^{p+q}\mathcal{J}^*(*'\bar{\partial}_E^*e) \\ &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

where the first equality follows from $\mathcal{J}^* \circ \bar{\partial} = (-1)^p\bar{\partial} \circ \mathcal{J}^*$ on $A^{n, n-q}(X, E^*)$. By (2.15) and (2.16), one has $\mathbb{H}_E''(\mathcal{J}(\alpha)) = 0$. Substituting it into (2.13), we have

$$(2.17) \quad \mathcal{J}(\alpha) = \bar{\partial}\bar{\partial}_E^*\mathbb{G}_E''(\mathcal{J}(\alpha)).$$

Since $\mathcal{J} : A^{0,q}(X, \Omega_X^p(\log D)) \rightarrow A^{0,q}(X, E)$ is an isomorphism,

$$(2.18) \quad \gamma := \mathcal{J}^{-1}(\bar{\partial}_E^*\mathbb{G}_E''(\mathcal{J}(\alpha))) \in A^{0, q-1}(X, \Omega_X^p(\log D)).$$

Applying \mathcal{J}^{-1} to both sides of (2.17) and using $\bar{\partial} \circ \mathcal{J}^{-1} = \mathcal{J}^{-1} \circ \bar{\partial}$, we have

$$\bar{\partial}\gamma = \alpha.$$

□

Using Lemma 2.3 and Proposition 2.4, we get the first main theorem.

Theorem 2.5. *For any $\alpha \in A^{0,q}(X, \Omega_X^p(\log D))$ with $\bar{\partial}\alpha = 0$, there exists a solution $x \in A^{0, q-1}(X, \Omega_X^{p+1}(\log D))$ such that*

$$(2.19) \quad \bar{\partial}x = \alpha.$$

Proof. From (1.12), (2.2) and (2.3), it follows that

$$(2.20) \quad T_{\partial\alpha} = \bar{\partial}\bar{\partial}^*\mathbb{G}''T_{\partial\alpha} - 2\pi\sqrt{-1}\bar{\partial}^*\mathbb{G}''\partial\text{Res}(\alpha).$$

By (1.5), for any $\beta \in A^{n,n-q}(X, (E^{p+1})^*)$, one has

$$\begin{aligned}
(2.21) \quad \bar{\partial}^* \mathbb{G}'' \partial \text{Res}(\alpha)(\mathcal{J}^*(\beta)) &= \text{Res}(\alpha)(\partial \mathbb{G}'' \bar{\partial}^* \mathcal{J}^*(\beta)) \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^r \int_{D_i} \text{Res}_{D_i}(\alpha) \wedge \iota_{D_i}^* (\partial \mathbb{G}'' \bar{\partial}^* \mathcal{J}^*(\beta)) \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^r \int_{D_i} (-1)^{p+q} \partial \text{Res}_{D_i}(\alpha) \wedge \iota_{D_i}^* (\mathbb{G}'' \bar{\partial}^* \mathcal{J}^*(\beta)) \\
&= (-1)^{p+q} \sum_{i=1}^r T_{\partial \text{Res}_{D_i}(\alpha)} (\iota_{D_i}^* \bar{\partial}^* \mathbb{G}'' \mathcal{J}^*(\beta)).
\end{aligned}$$

By Lemma 2.3, one gets

$$\bar{\partial}^* \mathbb{G}'' \partial \text{Res}(\alpha)(\mathcal{J}^*(\beta)) \in \text{Im}(\partial \bar{\partial} \bar{\partial}^* \mathbb{G}'')(\mathcal{J}^*(\beta)).$$

Therefore,

$$T_{\partial \alpha}(\mathcal{J}^*(\beta)) = (\bar{\partial} \bar{\partial}^* \mathbb{G}'' T_{\partial \alpha} - 2\pi \sqrt{-1} \bar{\partial}^* \mathbb{G}'' \partial \text{Res}(\alpha))(\mathcal{J}^*(\beta)) \in \text{Im}(\partial \bar{\partial} \bar{\partial}^* \mathbb{G}'')(\mathcal{J}^*(\beta)).$$

By Proposition 2.4, there exists a solution in $A^{0,q-1}(X, \Omega_X^{p+1}(\log D))$ for the equation (2.19). \square

Using an analogous argument for Theorem 2.5, one can solve another $\bar{\partial}$ -equation:

Theorem 2.6. *If $\alpha \in A^{n,n-q}(X, T_X^p(-\log D)) \subset A^{n-p,n-q}(X)$ with $\bar{\partial} \partial \alpha = 0$, then there is a solution $x \in A^{n,n-q-1}(X, T_X^{p-1}(-\log D))$ such that*

$$\bar{\partial} x = \partial \alpha.$$

Proof. Let $(E^p)^*$ be the hermitian holomorphic vector bundle associated with the locally free sheaf $T_X^p(-\log D)$, and

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
& A^{n-p,n-q}(X) & \\
& \uparrow & \\
(\mathcal{J}^*)^{-1} : & A^{n,n-q}(X, T_X^p(-\log D)) & \longrightarrow A^{n,n-q}(X, (E^p)^*)
\end{array}$$

the canonical isomorphism with \mathcal{J}^* given by (2.5). Notice that

$$\partial \alpha \in A^{n,n-q}(X, T_X^{p-1}(-\log D)) \subset A^{n-p+1,n-q}(X).$$

In fact, for any $z \in U \subset X$, we may assume that $D \cap U = \{z^1 \cdots z^k = 0\}$ around z and locally,

$$\alpha = f_{i_1 \dots i_p}(z^{i_1})^{\sigma(i_1)} \cdots (z^{i_p})^{\sigma(i_p)} i_{\frac{\partial}{\partial z^{i_1}}} \circ \cdots \circ i_{\frac{\partial}{\partial z^{i_p}}}(dz^1 \wedge \cdots \wedge dz^n),$$

where $f_{i_1 \dots i_p}$ is a locally defined smooth $(0, n-q)$ -form and the function $\sigma(\cdot)$ is defined by

$$\sigma(i_j) = \begin{cases} 1, & i_j \in \{1, \dots, k\}, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} \partial\alpha &= \sum_{l=1}^p \frac{\partial(f_{i_1 \dots i_p}(z^{i_1})^{\sigma(i_1)} \dots (z^{i_p})^{\sigma(i_p)})}{\partial z^{i_l}} (-1)^{n-q+l-1} i_{\frac{\partial}{\partial z^{i_1}}} \circ \dots \circ \widehat{i_{\frac{\partial}{\partial z^{i_l}}}} \circ \dots \circ i_{\frac{\partial}{\partial z^{i_p}}} (dz^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dz^n) \\ &= \sum_{l=1}^p (-1)^{n-q+l-1} \left(\frac{\partial f_{i_1 \dots i_p}(z^{i_l})^{\sigma(i_l)} + \sigma(i_l) f_{i_1 \dots i_p}}{\partial z^{i_l}} \right) \\ &\quad (z^{i_1})^{\sigma(i_1)} \dots (\widehat{z^{i_l}})^{\sigma(i_l)} \dots (z^{i_p})^{\sigma(i_p)} i_{\frac{\partial}{\partial z^{i_1}}} \circ \dots \circ \widehat{i_{\frac{\partial}{\partial z^{i_l}}}} \circ \dots \circ i_{\frac{\partial}{\partial z^{i_p}}} (dz^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dz^n), \end{aligned}$$

which lies in $A^{n,n-q}(X, T_X^{p-1}(-\log D)) \subset A^{n-p+1, n-q}(X)$ since the coefficient

$$\frac{\partial f_{i_1 \dots i_p}(z^{i_l})^{\sigma(i_l)} + \sigma(i_l) f_{i_1 \dots i_p}}{\partial z^{i_l}}$$

is smooth.

Set $E = (E^{p-1})^*$ and h as a hermitian metric on it. By bundle-valued Hodge Theorem (2.12), one has

$$\begin{aligned} (2.22) \quad (\mathcal{J}^*)^{-1}(\partial\alpha) &= \mathbb{H}_E''((\mathcal{J}^*)^{-1}(\partial\alpha)) + \bar{\partial}\bar{\partial}_E^* \mathbb{G}_E''(\mathcal{J}^*)^{-1}(\partial\alpha) \\ &= \mathbb{H}_E''((\mathcal{J}^*)^{-1}(\bar{\partial}\partial\beta)) + \bar{\partial}\bar{\partial}_E^* \mathbb{G}_E''(\mathcal{J}^*)^{-1}(\partial\alpha). \end{aligned}$$

Here the smooth complex $(n-p, n-q-1)$ -form β is chosen as

$$-\bar{\partial}^* \mathbb{G}'' \alpha$$

according to Hodge decomposition theorem, Kähler identity on X and the assumption $\bar{\partial}\partial\alpha = 0$.

Now we claim

$$(2.23) \quad \mathbb{H}_E''((\mathcal{J}^*)^{-1}(\bar{\partial}\partial\beta)) = 0.$$

In fact, let $e \in A^{0,q}(X, E)$ be a harmonic element, i.e., $\bar{\partial}e = \bar{\partial}_E^* e = 0$, and

$$*': A^{p,q}(X, E) \rightarrow A^{n-p, n-q}(X, E^*)$$

the star operator, defined similar by (2.14). So

$$\begin{aligned} ((\mathcal{J}^*)^{-1}(\partial\alpha), e) &= \int_X \langle (\mathcal{J}^*)^{-1}(\partial\alpha), e \rangle \frac{\omega^n}{n!} \\ &= \int_X (\mathcal{J}^*)^{-1}(\partial\alpha) \wedge *'e \\ &= \int_X \partial\alpha \wedge \mathcal{J}^{-1}(*'e), \end{aligned}$$

where ω is a Kähler form on X and the last equality follows from the analogous Lemma 2.2. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \int_X \partial\alpha \wedge \mathcal{J}^{-1}(*'e) &= \int_X \bar{\partial}\partial\beta \wedge \mathcal{J}^{-1}(*'e) \\ &= \int_X (\bar{\partial}(\partial\beta \wedge \mathcal{J}^{-1}(*'e)) + (-1)^{p+q+1} \partial\beta \wedge \bar{\partial}(\mathcal{J}^{-1}(*'e))) \\ &= \int_X \bar{\partial}(\partial\beta \wedge \mathcal{J}^{-1}(*'e)), \end{aligned}$$

where the last equality follows from an analogous vanishing argument of (2.16). Notice that $\mathcal{J}^{-1}(*'e)$ is a logarithmic $(p-1, q)$ -form. By the formula (2.3), one gets

$$\begin{aligned} \int_X \bar{\partial}(\partial\beta \wedge \mathcal{J}^{-1}(*'e)) &= \pm 2\pi\sqrt{-1}\text{Res}(\mathcal{J}^{-1}(*'e))(\partial\beta) \\ &= \pm 2\pi\sqrt{-1}\text{Res}(\mathcal{J}^{-1}(*'e))(\partial\bar{\partial}^*\mathbb{G}''\alpha) \\ &= \pm 2\pi\sqrt{-1}\partial\bar{\partial}^*\mathbb{G}''\text{Res}(\mathcal{J}^{-1}(*'e))(\alpha). \end{aligned}$$

As reasoned in (2.21), Lemma 2.3 implies the existence of some current C on X such that

$$\begin{aligned} \partial\bar{\partial}^*\mathbb{G}''\text{Res}(\mathcal{J}^{-1}(*'e))(\alpha) &= \int_X \partial\bar{\partial}C \wedge \alpha \\ &= \int_X C \wedge \bar{\partial}\partial\alpha \\ &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

where the last equality is got by the assumption $\bar{\partial}\partial\alpha = 0$. So we have proved the claim.

Substituting (2.23) into (2.22), we have

$$(\mathcal{J}^*)^{-1}(\partial\alpha) = \bar{\partial}\bar{\partial}_E^*\mathbb{G}_E''(\mathcal{J}^*)^{-1}(\partial\alpha).$$

Therefore, one can find a solution

$$x = \mathcal{J}^*\bar{\partial}_E^*\mathbb{G}_E''(\mathcal{J}^*)^{-1}(\partial\alpha) \in A^{n, n-q-1}(X, T_X^{p-1}(-\log D)).$$

□

3. Applications to algebraic geometry

In this section, we will give three kinds of applications of Theorems 2.5 and 2.6 to algebraic geometry. Throughout this section, let D be a simple normal crossing divisor on a compact Kähler manifold X .

3.1. Closedness of logarithmic forms. The theory of logarithmic forms has been playing very important roles in various aspects of analytic-algebraic geometry, in which the understanding of closedness of logarithmic forms is fundamental. In 1971, Deligne [8, (3.2.14)] proved the d -closedness of logarithmic forms on a smooth complex quasi-projective variety by showing the degeneracy of logarithmic Hodge to de Rham spectral sequence, which is also to be studied in the next subsection. In fact, his proof works for a Zariski open subspace of a compact Kähler manifold. In 1995, by using classical harmonic integral theory [11, 26] by de Rham and Kodaira, Noguchi [33] gave a short proof of this result.

As the first application of Theorem 2.5, we generalize Deligne's result on the closeness of logarithmic forms [8], compared with the one in [33].

Corollary 3.1. *For any $\alpha \in A^{0,0}(X, \Omega_X^p(\log D))$ with $\bar{\partial}\partial\alpha = 0$, $\partial\alpha = 0$.*

Proof. By Theorem 2.5, there exists a solution

$$x \in A^{0,-1}(X, \Omega_X^p(\log D)) = \{0\}$$

such that $\bar{\partial}x = \partial\alpha$ and then

$$\partial\alpha = \bar{\partial}x = 0$$

since $x = 0$.

□

3.2. Degeneracy of spectral sequences. As the second application of Theorems 2.5 and 2.6, we reprove Deligne's degeneracy of the logarithmic Hodge to de Rham spectral sequence at E_1 [8] and also its dual version on a compact Kähler manifold, respectively.

Two nice references for spectral sequences should be [18, 42]. Let (X, D) be as above and $U = X - D$. One can show

$$(3.1) \quad H^k(U, \mathbb{C}) = \mathbb{H}^k(X, \Omega_X^*(\log D))$$

as [42, Corollary 8.19] or [18, p. 453]. The complex $\Omega_X^*(\log D)$ is equipped with the "naive" filtration, which induces a filtration on $H^k(U, \mathbb{C})$, called the *Hodge filtration* of $H^k(U, \mathbb{C})$:

$$F^p H^k(U, \mathbb{C}) = \text{Im}(\mathbb{H}^k(X, \Omega_X^{\geq p}(\log D)) \rightarrow \mathbb{H}^k(X, \Omega_X^*(\log D))).$$

As for the holomorphic de Rham complex, the spectral sequence associated to the Hodge filtration on $\Omega_X^*(\log D)$ has first term equal to

$$E_1^{p,q} = H^q(X, \Omega_X^p(\log D)),$$

where the differential is induced by ∂ .

Theorem 3.2. *The spectral sequence associated with the Hodge filtration*

$$E_1^{p,q} = H^q(X, \Omega_X^p(\log D)) \Rightarrow \mathbb{H}^{p+q}(X, \Omega_X^*(\log D))$$

degenerates at the E_1 -level.

Proof. The proof needs a logarithmic analogue of the general description on the terms in the Frölicher spectral sequence as in [5, Theorems 1 and 3]. By Dolbeault isomorphism theorem, one has

$$H^q(X, \Omega_X^p(\log D)) \cong H_{\bar{\partial}}^{0,q}(X, \Omega_X^p(\log D)) := \frac{\text{Ker}(\bar{\partial}) \cap A^{0,q}(X, \Omega_X^p(\log D))}{\bar{\partial}A^{0,q-1}(X, \Omega_X^p(\log D))}.$$

Now we want to interpret

$$E_r^{p,q} \cong Z_r^{p,q} / B_r^{p,q},$$

where $Z_r^{p,q}$ lies between the $\bar{\partial}$ -closed and d -closed logarithmic (p, q) -forms and $B_r^{p,q}$ lies between the $\bar{\partial}$ -exact and d -exact logarithmic (p, q) -forms in some senses. Actually,

$$Z_1^{p,q} = \{\alpha \in A^{0,q}(X, \Omega_X^p(\log D)) \mid \bar{\partial}\alpha = 0\},$$

$$B_1^{p,q} = \{\alpha \in A^{0,q}(X, \Omega_X^p(\log D)) \mid \alpha = \bar{\partial}\beta, \beta \in A^{0,q-1}(X, \Omega_X^p(\log D))\}.$$

For $r \geq 2$,

(3.2)

$$Z_r^{p,q} = \{\alpha_{p,q} \in A^{0,q}(X, \Omega_X^p(\log D)) \mid \bar{\partial}\alpha_{p,q} = 0, \text{ and there exist}$$

$$\alpha_{p+i,q-i} \in A^{0,q-i}(X, \Omega_X^{p+i}(\log D))$$

$$\text{such that } \partial\alpha_{p+i-1,q-i+1} + \bar{\partial}\alpha_{p+i,q-i} = 0, 1 \leq i \leq r-1\},$$

$$B_r^{p,q} = \{\partial\beta_{p-1,q} + \bar{\partial}\beta_{p,q-1} \in A^{0,q}(X, \Omega_X^p(\log D)) \mid \text{there exist}$$

$$\beta_{p-i,q+i-1} \in A^{0,q+i-1}(X, \Omega_X^{p-i}(\log D)), 2 \leq i \leq r-1,$$

$$\text{such that } \partial\beta_{p-i,q+i-1} + \bar{\partial}\beta_{p-i+1,q+i-2} = 0, \bar{\partial}\beta_{p-r+1,q+r-2} = 0\},$$

and the map $d_r : E_r^{p,q} \rightarrow E_r^{p+r,q-r+1}$ is given by

$$d_r[\alpha_{p,q}] = [\partial\alpha_{p+r-1,q-r+1}],$$

where $[\alpha_{p,q}] \in E_r^{p,q}$ and $\alpha_{p+r-1,q-r+1}$ appears in (3.2). Notice that $\bar{\partial}\alpha_{p+r-1,q-r+1}$ doesn't necessarily vanish for $r \geq 2$. Hence, a direct and exact application of Theorem 2.5 implies

$$d_i = 0, \quad \forall i \geq 1,$$

which is indeed the desired degeneracy. \square

From the Theorem 3.2 and (3.1), one has a non-canonical logarithmic Hodge decomposition.

Corollary 3.3. *Let X be a compact Kähler manifold and D a simple normal crossing divisor on X . Then*

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} H^k(X - D, \mathbb{C}) = \sum_{p+q=k} \dim_{\mathbb{C}} H^q(X, \Omega_X^p(\log D)).$$

Similar to Theorem 3.2, one can use Theorem 2.6 to prove a dual version of Theorem 3.2 on compact Kähler manifolds.

Corollary 3.4. *The spectral sequence associated with the Hodge filtration*

$$E_1^{p,q} = H^q(X, \Omega_X^p(\log D) \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(-D)) \Rightarrow \mathbb{H}^{p+q}(X, \Omega_X^*(\log D) \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(-D))$$

degenerates at E_1 -level.

Proof. By the isomorphism

$$(\Omega_X^p(\log D))^* \cong \Omega_X^{n-p}(\log D) \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(-K_X - D),$$

we have

$$A^{0,n-q}(X, \Omega_X^{n-p}(\log D) \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(-D)) = A^{n,n-q}(X, T_X^p(-\log D)) \subset A^{n-p,n-q}(X).$$

By Theorem 2.6, for any $\alpha \in A^{0,n-q}(X, \Omega_X^{n-p}(\log D) \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(-D))$ with $\bar{\partial}\partial\alpha = 0$, there exists $x \in A^{0,n-q-1}(X, \Omega_X^{n-p+1}(\log D) \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(-D))$ such that

$$\bar{\partial}x = \partial\alpha.$$

From the same argument as in Theorem 3.2, it follows that the spectral sequence

$$E_1^{p,q} = H^q(X, \Omega_X^p(\log D) \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(-D)) \Rightarrow \mathbb{H}^{p+q}(X, \Omega_X^*(\log D) \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(-D))$$

degenerates at E_1 -level. \square

Remark 3.5. If X is a proper smooth algebraic variety over \mathbb{C} , a proof of the above result was given by O. Fujino in [14, Section 2.29]. The duality between Theorem 3.2 and Corollary 3.4 was pointed out in [16, Remark 2.11].

3.3. Injectivity theorem. The third result of Theorem 0.1 is an injectivity theorem for compact Kähler manifolds, whose algebraic version was first proved by F. Ambro [1, Theorem 2.1].

Corollary 3.6. *Let X be a compact Kähler manifold and D a simple normal crossing divisor. Then the restriction homomorphism*

$$H^q(X, \Omega_X^n(\log D)) \xrightarrow{i} H^q(U, K_U)$$

is injective, where $U = X - D$. Equivalently, if Δ is an effective divisor with $\text{Supp}(\Delta) \subset \text{Supp}(D)$, then the natural homomorphism induced by the inclusion $\mathcal{O}_X \subset \mathcal{O}_X(\Delta)$

$$H^q(X, \Omega_X^n(\log D)) \xrightarrow{i'} H^q(X, \Omega_X^n(\log D) \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(\Delta))$$

is injective.

Proof. Consider the commutative diagram:

$$(3.3) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} H^q(X, \Omega_X^n(\log D)) & \xrightarrow{i} & H^q(U, K_U) \\ \downarrow j_1 & & \downarrow j_2 \\ H^{q+n}(X, \Omega_X^\bullet(\log D)) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & H^{q+n}(U, \mathbb{C}), \end{array}$$

where both j_1, j_2 are induced by the identity maps, and the isomorphism $H^{q+n}(X, \Omega_X^\bullet(\log D)) \cong H^{q+n}(U, \mathbb{C})$ appears as [2, Theorem 1.3 in Part III]. For any element $[\alpha] \in H^q(X, \Omega_X^n(\log D))$,

$$j_1([\alpha]) = [\alpha]_d \in H^{q+n}(X, \Omega_X^\bullet(\log D)).$$

If $j_1([\alpha]) = 0$, i.e., $[\alpha]_d = 0$, there exists a logarithmic form $\beta \in A^{q+n-1}(X, \Omega_X^\bullet(\log D))$ such that

$$\alpha = d\beta.$$

Therefore, the components $\beta_{n-1,q} \in A^{0,q}(X, \Omega_X^{n-1}(\log D))$ and $\beta_{n,q-1} \in A^{0,q-1}(X, \Omega_X^n(\log D))$ of β satisfy

$$(3.4) \quad \alpha = \partial\beta_{n-1,q} + \bar{\partial}\beta_{n,q-1}.$$

Notice that $\bar{\partial}(\partial\beta_{n-1,q}) = \bar{\partial}\alpha = 0$, by Theorem 2.5, and there exists $\gamma \in A^{0,q-1}(X, \Omega_X^n(\log D))$ such that

$$(3.5) \quad \partial\beta_{n-1,q} = \bar{\partial}\gamma.$$

Combining (3.4) with (3.5), one has

$$\alpha = \bar{\partial}(\gamma + \beta_{n,q-1}),$$

which implies that $[\alpha] = 0 \in H^q(X, \Omega_X^n(\log D))$. So we get the injectivity of j_1 and thus that of i by the commutative diagram (3.3).

Now we prove the injectivity of i' . The mapping i can be decomposed into

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & H^q(X, \Omega_X^n(\log D) \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(\Delta)) & \\ & \nearrow i' & \searrow j' \\ H^q(X, \Omega_X^n(\log D)) & \xrightarrow{i} & H^q(U, K_U), \end{array}$$

where j' is induced by the identity map. So the injectivity of i implies that of i' . We remark that the equivalence here was first proposed in [1, Remark 2.6 and Corollary 2.7] \square

Remark 3.7. O. Fujino [15, Theorem 1.1] generalized Ambro's algebraic version to a simple normal crossing algebraic variety.

4. Applications to logarithmic deformations

We will present three applications of Theorems 2.5 and 2.6 to logarithmic deformations in this section. Throughout this section, we assume that X is a compact Kähler manifold and D is a simple normal crossing divisor on X .

Firstly, we recall basic notions and properties of logarithmic deformations in [24].

Definition 4.1 ([24]). A family of logarithmic deformations of a pair (X, D) is a 7-tuple $\mathcal{F} = (\mathcal{X}, \bar{\mathcal{X}}, \bar{\mathcal{D}}, \bar{\pi}, S, s_0, \bar{\psi})$ satisfying the following conditions:

- (1) $\bar{\pi} : \bar{\mathcal{X}} \rightarrow S$ is a proper smooth morphism of complex space $\bar{\mathcal{X}}$ and S .
- (2) $\bar{\mathcal{D}}$ is a closed analytic subset of $\bar{\mathcal{X}}$ and $\mathcal{X} = \bar{\mathcal{X}} - \bar{\mathcal{D}}$.
- (3) $\bar{\psi} : X \rightarrow \bar{\pi}^{-1}(s_0)$ is an isomorphism such that $\bar{\psi}(X - D) = \bar{\pi}^{-1}(s_0) \cap \mathcal{X}$.

- (4) $\bar{\pi}$ is locally a projection of a product space as well as the restriction of it to $\bar{\mathcal{D}}$, that is, for each $p \in \bar{\mathcal{X}}$ there exist an open neighborhood U of p and an isomorphism $\mu : U \rightarrow V \times W$, where $V = \bar{\pi}(U)$ and $W = U \cap \bar{\pi}^{-1}(\bar{\pi}(p))$, such that the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U & \xrightarrow{\mu} & V \times W \\ & \searrow \bar{\pi} & \swarrow \text{pr}_1 \\ & V & \end{array}$$

commutes and $\mu(U \cap \bar{\mathcal{D}}) = V \times (W \cap \bar{\mathcal{D}})$.

Moreover, a family $\mathcal{F} = (\mathcal{X}, \bar{\mathcal{X}}, \bar{\mathcal{D}}, \bar{\pi}, S, s_0, \bar{\psi})$ of pair (X, D) is called *semi-universal* (cf. [24, Definition 5]) if for any family $\mathcal{F}' = (\mathcal{X}', \bar{\mathcal{X}}', \bar{\mathcal{D}}', \bar{\pi}', S', s'_0, \bar{\psi}')$ of logarithmic deformations of (X, D) there exist an open neighborhood S'' of s'_0 in S' and a morphism $\alpha : S'' \rightarrow S$ such that

- 1) The restriction $\mathcal{F}'|_{S''}$ of \mathcal{F}' over S'' is isomorphic to the induced family $\alpha^*\mathcal{F}$,
- 2) For any S''_0 and α_0 satisfying the same condition as in 1), the induced tangential maps T_α and T_{α_0} from T_{S', s'_0} to T_{S, s_0} coincide.

In [24, Theorem 1], Y. Kawamata proved the following Kuranishi type theorem, whose proof also plays an important role in constructing extension of logarithmic forms.

Theorem 4.2 ([24]). *There exists a semi-universal family \mathcal{F} of logarithmic deformations of the pair (X, D) .*

Let $T_X(-\log D)$ be the dual sheaf of $\Omega_X^1(\log D)$. Then the set of infinitesimal logarithmic deformations is $H^1(X, T_X(-\log D))$ (cf. [19]). Moreover, as shown on [24, p. 251], the semi-universal family \mathcal{F} in Theorem 4.2 can be obtained from a subspace of

$$\Gamma_{\text{real analytic}}(X, T_X(-\log D) \otimes \Lambda^{0,1}T^*X),$$

which, usually called the space of *Beltrami differentials*, consists of sections satisfying the integrability condition:

$$(4.1) \quad \bar{\partial}\varphi = \frac{1}{2}[\varphi, \varphi].$$

4.1. Extension of logarithmic forms. In this subsection, we consider the extension problem of $\bar{\partial}$ -closed logarithmic (n, q) -form under the logarithmic deformations on a Kähler manifold and obtain the local stabilities of log Calabi-Yau structures. For the case of smooth (n, q) -form, a good reference is [41].

Let $\mathcal{F} = (X_t, D_t)$, $t \in S$ be a family of logarithmic deformations of pair (X, D) . For any $\bar{\partial}$ -closed (n, q) -logarithmic form $\Omega \in A^{0,q}(X, \Omega_X^n(\log D))$, we want to extend this form Ω to $\cup_{t \in \Delta} X_t$ smoothly for some small neighborhood $\Delta \subset S$ of the reference point $s_0 \in S$, and thus get a $\bar{\partial}$ -closed logarithmic (n, q) -form when restricted to each X_t , $t \in \Delta$.

Without loss of generality, we may assume that $\mathcal{F} = (X_t, D_t)$, $t \in S$ is a semi-universal family. In fact, if we assume Ω_t , $t \in \Delta \subset S$ is a smooth extension of Ω on the semi-universal family $\mathcal{F}|_\Delta = (X_t, D_t)$, $t \in \Delta$, and assume that $\mathcal{F}' = (X'_t, D'_t)$, $t \in S'$ is another family of logarithmic deformation of pair (X, D) . By the definition of semi-universal family, there exist an open neighborhood Δ' of s'_0 and a morphism $\alpha : \Delta' \rightarrow S$, and thus $\alpha^*\Omega_t$ gives a $\bar{\partial}$ -closed extension of Ω on the family $\mathcal{F}'|_{\alpha^{-1}(\Delta \cap \alpha(\Delta'))} = (X'_t, D'_t)$, $t \in \alpha^{-1}(\Delta \cap \alpha(\Delta'))$. Similar reductions to this can be found in [35, Subsection 2.3] and the beginning of [34, Section 2].

Let

$$\varphi := \varphi(t) \in \Gamma_{\text{real analytic}}(X, T_X(-\log D) \otimes \Lambda^{0,1}T^*X) \subset A^{0,1}(X, T_X(-\log D))$$

be the Beltrami differential, which satisfies the integrability condition (4.1) and gives the semi-universal family $\mathcal{F} = (X_t, D_t)$, $t \in S$.

By a direct calculation, the contraction map

$$\varphi_{\lrcorner} := i_{\varphi} : A^{0,q}(X, \Omega_X^p(\log D)) \rightarrow A^{0,q+1}(X, \Omega_X^{p-1}(\log D))$$

is well-defined. As in [29, 35], one may define the operator

$$e^{i_{\varphi}} := \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} i_{\varphi}^k,$$

where $i_{\varphi}^k = \underbrace{i_{\varphi} \circ \cdots \circ i_{\varphi}}_k$. Notice that the above summation should be finite due to the dimension assumption.

Proposition 4.3. *With the above setting, the operator*

$$e^{i_{\varphi}} : A^{0,q}(X, \Omega_X^n(\log D)) \rightarrow A^{0,q}(X_t, \Omega_{X_t}^n(\log D_t))$$

is a linear isomorphism as $|t - s_0|$ is small.

Proof. Since $e^{i_{\varphi}} : A^{n,q}(X) \rightarrow A^{n,q}(X_t)$ is a linear isomorphism as $|t - s_0|$ is small, it suffices to prove that $e^{i_{\varphi}}(\alpha)$ has logarithmic poles along D_t for any $\alpha \in A^{0,q}(X, \Omega_X^n(\log D))$.

Let \underline{X} and \underline{D} be the (union of) the underlying real analytic manifolds of X and D . Choose any point p in \underline{X} . Set $\zeta = \zeta(z, t)$ as a local holomorphic coordinate system of X_t around p induced by the family and

$$R_t(\zeta(z, t)), t \in S$$

as a local defining function of D_t around p . By (the proof of) [24, Lemma 1], since φ is logarithmic along D and thus $\underline{D} \times S$ is analytic with respect to the complex structure given by φ , there exists a real analytic function

$$\epsilon_t(z)$$

around p parameterized by S such that $\epsilon_{s_0}(z) \neq 0$ and

$$R_{s_0}(\zeta(z, s_0))\epsilon_t(z)$$

is a local holomorphic function with respect to the complex structure given by φ on X_t . As $R_{s_0}(\zeta(z, s_0))\epsilon_t(z)$ vanishes on the union \underline{D} of underlying real analytic manifolds, there exists some local holomorphic function $h(\zeta, t)$ on X_t such that

$$(4.2) \quad R_{s_0}(\zeta(z, s_0))\epsilon_t(z) = h(\zeta, t)R_t(\zeta(z, t)).$$

Since $h(\zeta, s_0) = \epsilon_{s_0}(z) \neq 0$ on a (possibly smaller) neighborhood of p by [10, Theorem 6.6 of Chapter II], $h(\zeta, t)$ has no zero points around p as $|t - s_0|$ is small. From (4.2), one has

$$(4.3) \quad \frac{R_t(\zeta(z, t))}{R_{s_0}(\zeta(z, s_0))} = \frac{\epsilon_t(z)}{h(\zeta, t)},$$

which is smooth and has no zero points around p and s_0 .

Now any $\alpha \in A^{0,q}(X, \Omega_X^n(\log D))$ is locally written as

$$\alpha = \frac{\alpha_1}{R_{s_0}(\zeta(z, s_0))}$$

with some local smooth (n, q) -form α_1 on X . So

$$e^{i_{\varphi}}(\alpha) = \frac{1}{R_{s_0}(\zeta(z, s_0))} e^{i_{\varphi}}(\alpha_1) = \frac{R_t(\zeta(z, t))}{R_{s_0}(\zeta(z, s_0))} \left(\frac{1}{R_t(\zeta(z, t))} e^{i_{\varphi}}(\alpha_1) \right)$$

lies in $A^{0,q}(X_t, \Omega_{X_t}^n(\log D_t))$ by (4.3) and that $e^{i_{\varphi}}(\alpha_1)$ is a local smooth (n, q) -form on X_t . \square

Without loss of generality, we may assume that $S = \Delta$ is a small disc and $s_0 = 0$. Let $\Omega \in A^{0,q}(X, \Omega^n(\log D))$ be a $\bar{\partial}$ -closed logarithmic (n, q) -form on X . In order to find a smooth $\bar{\partial}$ -closed extension of Ω , we only need to find a real analytic $\Omega(t) \in A^{0,q}(X, \Omega^n(\log D))$ such that

$$(4.4) \quad \bar{\partial}_t(e^{i\varphi}(\Omega(t))) = 0, \quad \Omega(0) = \Omega,$$

where $\bar{\partial}_t$ denotes the $\bar{\partial}$ -operator with respect to the complex structure of X_t . By Proposition 4.3, $e^{i\varphi}(\Omega(t)) \in A^{0,q}(X_t, \Omega_t^n(\log D_t))$ is a smooth extension of Ω with $(e^{i\varphi}(\Omega(t)))(0) = \Omega$ and thus the difficulty here lies in $\bar{\partial}$ -closedness of (4.4).

From [29, Proposition 5.1] or [34, (2.14)], (4.4) is equivalent to

$$(4.5) \quad \bar{\partial}\Omega(t) + \partial(\varphi \lrcorner \Omega(t)) = 0, \quad \Omega(0) = 0.$$

We shall solve the equation (4.5) by an iteration method originally from [30] and developed in [29, 43, 44, 35, 34]. To study the equation (4.5), we need a logarithmic analogue of the Tian-Todorov lemma [39, 40].

Lemma 4.4. *For any $\varphi, \psi \in A^{0,1}(X, T_X(-\log D))$ and $\Omega \in A^{0,q}(X, \Omega_X^n(\log D))$, we have*

$$[\varphi, \psi] \lrcorner \Omega = -\partial(\psi \lrcorner (\varphi \lrcorner \Omega)) + \psi \lrcorner \partial(\varphi \lrcorner \Omega) + \varphi \lrcorner \partial(\psi \lrcorner \Omega).$$

Proof. Comparing this formula with [28, Proposition 3.2], one just needs to notice that this is a local formula from direct local computations, and for each $i = 1, \dots, r$,

$$\partial \left(\frac{dz^i}{z^i} \right) = 0.$$

□

Assuming that $\alpha(t)$ is a power series of bundle-valued or logarithmic (p, q) -forms, expanded as

$$\alpha(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{i+j=k} \alpha_{i,j} t^i \bar{t}^j,$$

one uses the notation

$$\begin{cases} \alpha(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \alpha_k, \\ \alpha_k = \sum_{i+j=k} \alpha_{i,j} t^i \bar{t}^j, \end{cases}$$

where α_k is the k -degree homogeneous part in the expansion of $\alpha(t)$ and all $\alpha_{i,j}$ are bundle-valued or logarithmic (p, q) -forms on X_0 with $\alpha(0) = \alpha_{0,0}$. Thus, one will adopt the notations

$$(4.6) \quad \Omega(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \Omega_k, \quad \varphi = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \varphi_k$$

with $\Omega_0 = \Omega$, $\varphi_0 = 0$ and the integrability condition

$$\bar{\partial}\varphi_k = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i+j=k} [\varphi_i, \varphi_j].$$

Substituting (4.6) into (4.5), one has

$$(4.7) \quad \bar{\partial}\Omega_k + \partial \sum_{i+j=k} (\varphi_i \lrcorner \Omega_j) = 0, \quad k \geq 0.$$

Now we will solve the system of equations (4.7) by induction. The step of $k = 0$ is solved by $\Omega_0 = \Omega$. Now assume that for all $k \leq l$, we have constructed

$$\Omega_k \in A^{0,q}(X, \Omega_X^n(\log D)),$$

which satisfies (4.7).

For $k = l + 1$, one has

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4.8) \quad & -\bar{\partial} \sum_{i+j=l+1} \partial(\varphi_i \lrcorner \Omega_j) \\
 &= \partial \left(\sum_{i=1}^{l+1} \bar{\partial} \varphi_i \lrcorner \Omega_{l+1-i} + \sum_{i=1}^{l+1} \varphi_i \lrcorner \bar{\partial} \Omega_{l+1-i} \right) \\
 &= \partial \left(\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{l+1} \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} [\varphi_i, \varphi_{i-j}] \lrcorner \Omega_{l+1-i} - \sum_{i=1}^{l+1} \varphi_i \lrcorner \partial \left(\sum_{j=1}^{l+1-i} \varphi_j \lrcorner \Omega_{l+1-i-j} \right) \right) \\
 &= \partial \left(\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{l+1} \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} (-\partial(\varphi_j \lrcorner (\varphi_{i-j} \lrcorner \Omega_{l+1-i})) - \varphi_j \lrcorner (\varphi_{i-j} \lrcorner \partial \Omega_{l+1-i}) + \varphi_j \lrcorner \partial(\varphi_{i-j} \lrcorner \Omega_{l+1-i}) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \varphi_{i-j} \lrcorner \partial(\varphi_j \lrcorner \Omega_{l+1-i})) - \sum_{i=1}^{l+1} \varphi_i \lrcorner \partial \left(\sum_{j=1}^{l+1-i} \varphi_j \lrcorner \Omega_{l+1-i-j} \right) \right) \\
 &= \partial \left(\sum_{1 \leq j < i \leq l+1} \varphi_j \lrcorner \partial(\varphi_{i-j} \lrcorner \Omega_{l+1-i}) - \sum_{i=1}^{l+1} \varphi_i \lrcorner \partial \left(\sum_{j=1}^{l+1-i} \varphi_j \lrcorner \Omega_{l+1-i-j} \right) \right) \\
 &= 0,
 \end{aligned}$$

where the third equality follows from Lemma 4.4.

By Theorem 2.5 and (2.18), there is a solution

$$(4.9) \quad \Omega_{l+1} = -\mathcal{J}^{-1} \bar{\partial}_E^* \mathbb{G}_E'' \mathcal{J} \left(\partial \sum_{i+j=l+1} \varphi_i \lrcorner \Omega_j \right),$$

where $E := \Omega^n(\log D) = K_X \otimes [D]$ and $\bar{\partial}_E^*$ is the adjoint operator of $\bar{\partial}$ with respect to (X, ω) and (E, h) for some Hermitian metric h . So

$$\Omega(t) = \Omega + \sum_{l=0}^{+\infty} \Omega_{l+1} = \Omega - \mathcal{J}^{-1} \bar{\partial}_E^* \mathbb{G}_E'' \mathcal{J} \partial(\varphi \lrcorner \Omega(t)),$$

which is formally equivalent to

$$(4.10) \quad \Omega(t) = (I + \mathcal{J}^{-1} \bar{\partial}_E^* \mathbb{G}_E'' \mathcal{J} \partial i_\varphi)^{-1} \Omega.$$

Next we will prove the formal solution (4.10) is smooth actually, which is a little more general than the result in [34, Subsection 3.2]. Applying \mathcal{J} to both sides of (4.10), one has

$$\mathcal{J}(\Omega(t)) = (I + \bar{\partial}_E^* \mathbb{G}_E'' \mathcal{J} \partial i_\varphi \mathcal{J}^{-1})^{-1} \mathcal{J}(\Omega).$$

Fixing an integer $k \geq 2$ and a real $\alpha \in (0, 1)$, we denote by $\|\cdot\|'_{k,\alpha}$, $\|\cdot\|_{k,\alpha}$ the Hölder norms of bundle-valued on X , $X \times \Delta$, respectively (cf. [27, p. 275]).

For any $\eta(t) \in A^{0,q}(X \times \Delta, E)$, when restricted to each fiber of $\pi : X \times \Delta \rightarrow \Delta$, one has

$$(4.11) \quad \|\bar{\partial}_E^* \mathbb{G}_E'' \mathcal{J} \partial i_\varphi \mathcal{J}^{-1} \eta(t)\|'_{k,\alpha} \leq C_{k,\alpha} \|\mathcal{J} \partial i_\varphi \mathcal{J}^{-1} \eta(t)\|'_{k-1,\alpha} \leq C_{k,\alpha} C_1 \|\mathcal{J} i_\varphi \mathcal{J}^{-1} \eta(t)\|'_{k,\alpha},$$

where the second inequality follows from [32, Proposition 2.3]. Without loss of generality, we assume that $X \times \Delta = \cup_{i=1}^N U_i \times \Delta$, or one may shrink the Δ slightly. Note that

$\bar{\partial}_E^* \mathbb{G}_E'' \mathcal{J} \partial \mathcal{J}^{-1}$ is an operator independent of t . By the definition of Hölder norm and (4.11), one has

$$\begin{aligned}
(4.12) \quad & \|\bar{\partial}_E^* \mathbb{G}_E'' \mathcal{J} \partial i_\varphi \mathcal{J}^{-1} \eta(t)\|_{k,\alpha} = \|\bar{\partial}_E^* \mathbb{G}_E'' \mathcal{J} \partial \mathcal{J}^{-1} \circ \mathcal{J} i_\varphi \mathcal{J}^{-1} \eta(t)\|_{k,\alpha} \\
& \leq C \sup_t \left(\sum_{h_1+h_2 \leq k} \|\bar{\partial}_E^* \mathbb{G}_E'' \mathcal{J} \partial \mathcal{J}^{-1} \circ D_t^{h_1} \mathcal{J} i_\varphi \mathcal{J}^{-1} \eta(t)\|'_{h_2,\alpha} \right) \\
& \leq C \sup_t \left(\sum_{h_1+h_2 \leq k} \|D_t^{h_1} \mathcal{J} i_\varphi \mathcal{J}^{-1} \eta(t)\|'_{h_2,\alpha} \right) \\
& \leq C \|\mathcal{J} i_\varphi \mathcal{J}^{-1} \eta(t)\|_{k,\alpha} \\
& \leq C \|\varphi\|_{k,\alpha} \|\eta(t)\|_{k,\alpha},
\end{aligned}$$

where $C = C(k, \alpha)$ is a constant independent of t and may change from line to line, and D^{h_1} denotes the h_1 -th differential operator on t -direction.

Thus, there is a constant $c_{k,\alpha}$ such that $C \|\varphi\|_{k,\alpha} \leq 1/2$ for $|t| < c_{k,\alpha}$. From the estimate (4.12), one has

$$\begin{aligned}
(4.13) \quad & \|\mathcal{J}(\Omega(t))\|_{k,\alpha} \leq 2 \left(\|\mathcal{J}(\Omega(t))\|_{k,\alpha} - \|\bar{\partial}_E^* \mathbb{G}_E'' \mathcal{J} \partial i_\varphi \mathcal{J}^{-1} (\mathcal{J}(\Omega(t)))\|_{k,\alpha} \right) \\
& \leq 2 \|(I + \bar{\partial}_E^* \mathbb{G}_E'' \mathcal{J} \partial i_\varphi \mathcal{J}^{-1}) \mathcal{J}(\Omega(t))\|_{k,\alpha} \\
& = 2 \|\mathcal{J}(\Omega)\|_{k,\alpha}.
\end{aligned}$$

So

$$\mathcal{J}(\Omega(t)) = (I + \bar{\partial}_E^* \mathbb{G}_E'' \mathcal{J} \partial i_\varphi \mathcal{J}^{-1})^{-1} \mathcal{J}(\Omega)$$

is convergent under $C^{k,\alpha}$ -norm for $|t| < c_{k,\alpha}$. Moreover,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t \partial \bar{t}} \mathcal{J}(\Omega(t)) + \Delta_E^E \mathcal{J}(\Omega(t)) \\
& = \bar{\partial} \bar{\partial}_E^* \mathcal{J}(\Omega) - \bar{\partial}_E^* \mathcal{J} \partial i_\varphi \Omega(t) - \bar{\partial}_E^* \mathbb{G}_E'' \mathcal{J} \partial \left(i_{\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \bar{t}}} \frac{\partial \Omega(t)}{\partial \bar{t}} + i_{\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}} \frac{\partial \Omega(t)}{\partial t} + i_{\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t \partial \bar{t}}} \Omega(t) + i_\varphi \frac{\partial^2 \Omega(t)}{\partial t \partial \bar{t}} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

Since $\varphi(0) = 0$, there exists a smaller uniform upper bound $c < c_{k,\alpha}$ such that the equation (4.14) is a uniform fully nonlinear elliptic equation on $X \times \{|t| < c\}$. By [38, Theorem 4.6], $\mathcal{J}(\Omega(t))$ is smooth on $X \times \{|t| < c\}$ and so is $\Omega(t)$.

In summary, we have proved:

Theorem 4.5. *Let (X, ω) be a compact Kähler manifold and D be a simple normal crossing divisor on it. For any logarithmic deformations $(X_t, D_t), t \in S$ of pair (X, D) with $X_0 = X$, induced by $\varphi := \varphi(t) \in A^{0,1}(X, T_X(-\log D))$, and any $\bar{\partial}$ -closed logarithmic (n, q) -form Ω on the central fiber X , there exists a small neighborhood $\Delta \subset S$ of 0 and a smooth family $\Omega(t)$ of logarithmic (n, q) -form on the central fiber X , such that*

$$(4.14) \quad e^{i\varphi}(\Omega(t)) = e^{i\varphi} \left((I + \mathcal{J}^{-1} \bar{\partial}_E^* \mathbb{G}_E'' \mathcal{J} \partial i_\varphi)^{-1} \Omega \right) \in A^{0,q}(X_t, \Omega_{X_t}^n(\log D_t)),$$

which is $\bar{\partial}_t$ -closed on X_t for any $t \in \Delta$, and with $(e^{i\varphi}(\Omega(t)))(0) = \Omega$.

Remark 4.6. For the case of $D = \emptyset$ and for any $\bar{\partial}$ -closed $\Omega \in A^{n,q}(X)$, one can get the solution (4.10) of the equation (4.5) directly without using the expansion (4.6) or iteration formulas (4.8), (4.9).

In fact, one only needs to check (4.10) satisfying (4.5). It follows from (4.10) and Lemma 4.4 that

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{\partial}\Omega(t) &= -\bar{\partial}\bar{\partial}^*\mathbb{G}\partial i_\varphi\Omega(t) + \bar{\partial}\Omega \\ &= -\partial i_\varphi\Omega(t) - \bar{\partial}^*\mathbb{G}\partial i_\varphi\partial i_\varphi\Omega(t) - \bar{\partial}^*\mathbb{G}\partial i_\varphi\bar{\partial}\Omega(t) \\ &= -\partial i_\varphi\Omega(t) - \bar{\partial}^*\mathbb{G}\partial i_\varphi(\bar{\partial} + \partial i_\varphi)\Omega(t) \\ &= -\partial i_\varphi\Omega(t) - \bar{\partial}^*\mathbb{G}\partial i_\varphi(\bar{\partial} + \partial i_\varphi)\Omega(t).\end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$(I + \bar{\partial}^*\mathbb{G}\partial i_\varphi)(\bar{\partial} + \partial i_\varphi)\Omega(t) = 0.$$

By the invertibility of the operator $I + \bar{\partial}^*\mathbb{G}\partial i_\varphi$, one has

$$(\bar{\partial} + \partial i_\varphi)\Omega(t) = 0.$$

A pair (X, D) is called a *log Calabi-Yau pair* if the logarithmic canonical line bundle $\Omega_X^n(\log D) \cong \mathcal{O}_X(K_X + D)$ is trivial. By Theorem 4.5, one has

Corollary 4.7. *The log Calabi-Yau structure is locally stable, i.e., if the reference pair (X, D) is a log Calabi-Yau pair, then there exists a small neighborhood $\Delta \subset S$ of the reference point such that $(X_t, D_t), t \in \Delta$ is also a log Calabi-Yau pair for any family of logarithmic deformations $\mathcal{F} = (X_t, D_t), t \in S$.*

Proof. By the definition of log Calabi-Yau structure, let $\mathcal{J}(\Omega)$ be the trivial section of $K_X \otimes [D]$, i.e., there are no zero points for the holomorphic section $\mathcal{J}(\Omega) \in H^0(X, K_X \otimes [D])$. By Theorem 4.5, the section

$$\mathcal{J}(e^{i_\varphi}(\Omega(t))) \in H^0(X_t, K_{X_t} \otimes [D_t])$$

also has no zero points for small t . Thus, (X_t, D_t) is a log Calabi-Yau pair. \square

Denoting the logarithmic Hodge numbers by $h^{p,q}(X, D) := \dim_{\mathbb{C}} H^q(X, \Omega_X^p(\log D))$, we have the invariance of logarithmic Hodge numbers under small logarithmic deformations.

Corollary 4.8. *The logarithmic Hodge numbers $h^{p,q}(X_t, D_t)$ are invariant under small logarithmic deformations.*

Proof. Compare with [8, 37]. By Kodaira-Spencer's upper semi-continuity of $h^{p,q}(X_t, D_t)$ (cf. [32, Theorem 4.3]),

$$h^{p,q}(X_t, D_t) = \dim_{\mathbb{C}} H_{\bar{\partial}_t}^{0,q}(X_t, E_t^p) \leq \dim_{\mathbb{C}} H_{\bar{\partial}}^{0,q}(X, E^p) = h^{p,q}(X, D)$$

for small t . By Corollary 3.3, one has

$$\sum_{p+q=k} h^{p,q}(X, D) = \dim_{\mathbb{C}} H^k(X - D, \mathbb{C}) = \sum_{p+q=k} h^{p,q}(X_t, D_t).$$

So $h^{n,q}(X, D) = h^{n,q}(X_t, D_t)$ for small t . \square

In the next two subsections, we will use Theorems 2.5 and 2.6 to prove two logarithmic deformation unobstructedness theorems by Katzarkov-Kontsevich-Pantev [23] and Iacono [21] on Kähler manifolds. Our differential geometric proofs are quite different from theirs and have interesting applications to extension problems.

4.2. Deformations of log Calabi-Yau pairs. In this subsection, we will prove that the logarithmic deformation of a log Calabi-Yau pair is unobstructed by a purely differential geometric method. Recall that (X, D) is a *log Calabi-Yau pair* if X is a compact Kähler manifold and D is a simple normal crossing divisor with trivial $\Omega_X^n(\log D) = K_X \otimes [D]$. For any $[\varphi_1] \in H^{0,1}(X, T_X(-\log D))$ and any t in a small ϵ -disk D_ϵ of 0 in $\mathbb{C}^{\dim_{\mathbb{C}} H^{0,1}(X, T_X(-\log D))}$, we try to construct a holomorphic family

$$\varphi := \varphi(t) \in A^{0,1}(X, T_X(-\log D))$$

satisfying the following integrability and initial conditions:

$$(4.15) \quad \bar{\partial}\varphi = \frac{1}{2}[\varphi, \varphi], \quad \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial t}(0) = \varphi_1.$$

To solve the above equation, we need:

Lemma 4.9. *Let $\Omega' \in A^{0,0}(X, \Omega_X^n(\log D))$ be a logarithmic $(n, 0)$ -form without zero points. Then*

$$\bullet \lrcorner \Omega' : A^{0,1}(X, T_X(-\log D)) \rightarrow A^{0,1}(X, \Omega_X^{n-1}(\log D))$$

is an isomorphism, whose inverse, defined by (4.18), is

$$\Omega'^* \lrcorner \bullet : A^{0,1}(X, \Omega_X^{n-1}(\log D)) \rightarrow A^{0,1}(X, T_X(-\log D)).$$

Proof. Locally, we may assume that $D = \{z^1 \cdots z^k = 0\}$ and write Ω' as

$$(4.16) \quad \Omega' = u \frac{dz^1 \wedge \cdots \wedge dz^n}{z^1 \cdots z^k},$$

where u is a smooth function on X and admits no zero points. Any element φ of $A^{0,1}(X, T_X(-\log D))$ is of the form in local coordinates,

$$\varphi = \sum_{i=1}^k \varphi_j^i d\bar{z}^j \otimes z^i \frac{\partial}{\partial z^i} + \sum_{i=k+1}^n \varphi_j^i d\bar{z}^j \otimes \frac{\partial}{\partial z^i}.$$

Thus,

$$(4.17) \quad \begin{aligned} \varphi \lrcorner \Omega' &= u \sum_{i=1}^k \varphi_j^i d\bar{z}^j \wedge (-1)^{i-1} \frac{dz^1 \wedge \cdots \wedge \widehat{dz^i} \wedge \cdots \wedge dz^n}{z^1 \cdots \widehat{z^i} \cdots z^k} \\ &+ u \sum_{i=k+1}^n \varphi_j^i d\bar{z}^j \wedge (-1)^{i-1} \frac{dz^1 \wedge \cdots \wedge \widehat{dz^i} \wedge \cdots \wedge dz^n}{z^1 \cdots z^k}. \end{aligned}$$

If $\varphi \lrcorner \Omega' = 0$, then it follows that all coefficient functions $\varphi_j^i = 0$ from (4.17). Any $\psi \in A^{0,1}(X, \Omega_X^{n-1}(\log D))$ is locally

$$\begin{aligned} \psi &= \sum_{i=1}^k \psi_j^i d\bar{z}^j \wedge (-1)^{i-1} \frac{dz^1 \wedge \cdots \wedge \widehat{dz^i} \wedge \cdots \wedge dz^n}{z^1 \cdots \widehat{z^i} \cdots z^k} \\ &+ \sum_{i=k+1}^n \psi_j^i d\bar{z}^j \wedge (-1)^{i-1} \frac{dz^1 \wedge \cdots \wedge \widehat{dz^i} \wedge \cdots \wedge dz^n}{z^1 \cdots z^k}. \end{aligned}$$

One can define

$$(4.18) \quad \begin{aligned} \Omega'^* \lrcorner \bullet &= \frac{1}{u} \sum_{i=1}^k (-1)^{n+i} i_{\frac{\partial}{\partial z^n}} \circ \cdots \circ \widehat{i_{\frac{\partial}{\partial z^i}}} \cdots \circ i_{\frac{\partial}{\partial z^1}} \otimes z^i \frac{\partial}{\partial z^i} \\ &+ \frac{1}{u} \sum_{i=k+1}^n (-1)^{n+i} i_{\frac{\partial}{\partial z^n}} \circ \cdots \circ \widehat{i_{\frac{\partial}{\partial z^i}}} \cdots \circ i_{\frac{\partial}{\partial z^1}} \otimes \frac{\partial}{\partial z^i}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi &:= \Omega'^* \lrcorner \psi = \frac{1}{u} \sum_{i=1}^k \psi_j^i d\bar{z}^j \otimes z^i \frac{\partial}{\partial z^i} + \frac{1}{u} \sum_{i=k+1}^n \psi_j^i d\bar{z}^j \otimes \frac{\partial}{\partial z^i} \\ &\in A^{0,1}(X, T_X(-\log D)).\end{aligned}$$

Moreover,

$$(\Omega'^* \lrcorner \psi) \lrcorner \Omega' = \psi, \quad \Omega'^* \lrcorner (\varphi \lrcorner \Omega') = \varphi.$$

□

Since $\Omega_X^n(\log D)$ is trivial, one may take a holomorphic logarithmic $(n, 0)$ -form Ω without zero points.

Proposition 4.10. *If there are two smooth families*

$$\varphi(t) \in A^{0,1}(X, T_X(-\log D))$$

and

$$\Omega(t) \in A^{0,0}(X, \Omega_X^n(\log D))$$

satisfying the system of equations

$$(4.19) \quad \begin{cases} (\bar{\partial} + \frac{1}{2}\partial \circ i_\varphi)(i_\varphi \Omega(t)) = 0, \\ (\bar{\partial} + \partial \circ i_\varphi)\Omega(t) = 0, \\ \Omega_0 = \Omega, \end{cases}$$

then $\varphi(t)$ satisfies (4.15) for sufficiently small t .

Proof. From (4.19) and Lemma 4.4, one has

$$(4.20) \quad \begin{aligned}\bar{\partial}(\varphi \lrcorner \Omega(t)) &= -\frac{1}{2}\partial \circ i_\varphi \circ i_\varphi \Omega(t) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}[\varphi, \varphi] \lrcorner \Omega(t) - i_\varphi \circ \partial \circ i_\varphi \Omega(t) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}[\varphi, \varphi] \lrcorner \Omega(t) + i_\varphi \circ \bar{\partial} \Omega(t).\end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$(\bar{\partial} \varphi) \lrcorner \Omega(t) = \bar{\partial}(\varphi \lrcorner \Omega(t)) - i_\varphi \circ \bar{\partial} \Omega(t) = \frac{1}{2}[\varphi, \varphi] \lrcorner \Omega(t).$$

Since $\Omega(t)$ is smooth and $\Omega(0) = \Omega_0 = \Omega$, $\Omega(t) \in A^{0,0}(X, \Omega_X^n(\log D))$ also has no zero points for small t . One has from Lemma 4.9

$$\bar{\partial} \varphi = \frac{1}{2}[\varphi, \varphi].$$

□

To study the system of equations (4.19), we need a logarithmic analogue of [29, Lemma 4.2].

Lemma 4.11. *Assume that for $\varphi_\nu \in A^{0,1}(X, T_X(-\log D))$, $\nu = 2, \dots, K$,*

$$\bar{\partial} \varphi_\nu = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha+\beta=\nu} [\varphi_\alpha, \varphi_\beta], \quad \bar{\partial} \varphi_1 = 0.$$

Then one has

$$\bar{\partial} \left(\sum_{\nu+\gamma=K+1} [\varphi_\nu, \varphi_\gamma] \right) = 0.$$

Proof. The local calculation is exactly the same as that in the proof of [29, Lemma 4.2] since one can regard $T_X(-\log D)$ as a subbundle of T_X . \square

Now we will solve the system of equations (4.19) by mixing the methods originally from [39, 40, 30] and developed in [29, 43, 44, 35, 34].

Firstly, we denote $(4.19)_k$ by the system of equations of the first equation in (4.19) with the $(k+1)$ -th degree equal to 0 and the second equation in (4.19) with the k -th degree equal to 0.

For $k=1$, the equation $(4.19)_{k=1}$ is

$$\begin{cases} \bar{\partial}(i_{\varphi_2}\Omega_0 + i_{\varphi_1}\Omega_1) + \frac{1}{2}\partial \circ i_{\varphi_1}(i_{\varphi_1}\Omega_0) = 0, \\ \bar{\partial}\Omega_1 + \partial \circ i_{\varphi_1}\Omega_0 = 0. \end{cases}$$

Thus, one can take

$$\Omega_1 = \mathcal{J}^{-1}\bar{\partial}_E^*\mathbb{G}_E''\mathcal{J}(-\partial \circ i_{\varphi_1}\Omega_0) \in A^{0,0}(X, \Omega_X^n(\log D))$$

and from Lemma 4.9, one can find $\varphi_2 \in A^{0,1}(X, T_X(-\log D))$ satisfying

$$\begin{aligned} i_{\varphi_2}\Omega_0 &= -i_{\varphi_1}\Omega_1 + \mathcal{J}^{-1}\bar{\partial}_E^*\mathbb{G}_E''\mathcal{J}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\partial \circ i_{\varphi_1}(i_{\varphi_1}\Omega_0)\right) \\ &\in A^{0,1}(X, \Omega_X^{n-1}(\log D)) \end{aligned}$$

since $\varphi_{1\lrcorner} : A^{0,q}(X, \Omega_X^p(\log D)) \rightarrow A^{0,q+1}(X, \Omega_X^{p-1}(\log D))$.

By induction, we may assume that the equation (4.19) is solved for $k \leq l$ and we have constructed $\Omega_i, 0 \leq i \leq l$ and $\varphi_i, 1 \leq i \leq l+1$. So from (4.20), we have

$$(4.21) \quad \bar{\partial}\varphi_k = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i+j=k} [\varphi_i, \varphi_j] \quad k \leq l+1.$$

Combining it with Lemma 4.11, one has

$$(4.22) \quad \bar{\partial} \left(\sum_{i+j=k} [\varphi_i, \varphi_j] \right) = 0, \quad k \leq l+2.$$

Now for the $(l+1)$ -th step, (4.19) becomes

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{i+j=l+2} \bar{\partial}i_{\varphi_i}\Omega_j + \sum_{i+j+k=l+2} \frac{1}{2}\partial \circ i_{\varphi_i}i_{\varphi_j}\Omega_k = 0, \\ \bar{\partial}\Omega_{l+1} + \sum_{i+j=l+1} \partial \circ i_{\varphi_i}\Omega_j = 0. \end{cases}$$

Then we take

$$(4.23) \quad \Omega_{l+1} = \sum_{i+j=l+1} \mathcal{J}^{-1}\bar{\partial}_E^*\mathbb{G}_E''\mathcal{J}(-\partial \circ i_{\varphi_i}\Omega_j) \in A^{0,0}(X, \Omega_X^n(\log D)).$$

On the other hand,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \bar{\partial} \sum_{i+j+k=l+2} \frac{1}{2} \partial \circ i_{\varphi_i} \circ i_{\varphi_j} \circ \Omega_k \\
&= \sum_{i+j+k=l+2} \bar{\partial} (-[\varphi_j, \varphi_i] \lrcorner \Omega_k + \varphi_i \lrcorner \partial(\varphi_j \lrcorner \Omega_k) + \varphi_j \lrcorner \partial(\varphi_i \lrcorner \Omega_k)) \\
&= - \sum_{i+j+k=l+2} \bar{\partial}([\varphi_j, \varphi_i] \lrcorner \Omega_k) - 2 \sum_{j+k=l+2, k \geq 1} \bar{\partial}(\varphi_j \lrcorner \bar{\partial} \Omega_k) \\
&= - \sum_{k=0}^{l+2} \left(\bar{\partial} \sum_{i+j=l+2-k} [\varphi_j, \varphi_i] \right) \lrcorner \Omega_k + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{l+2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i+j=l+2-k} [\varphi_j, \varphi_i] - \bar{\partial} \varphi_{l+2-k} \right) \lrcorner \bar{\partial} \Omega_k \\
&= 0,
\end{aligned}$$

where the last equality follows from (4.22), (4.21) and $\bar{\partial} \Omega_0 = 0$. From Lemma 4.9, we may take $\varphi_{l+2} \in A^{0,1}(X, T_X(-\log D))$ satisfying

$$\begin{aligned}
(4.24) \quad i_{\varphi_{l+2}} \Omega_0 &= - \sum_{j=1}^{l+2} i_{\varphi_{l+2-j}} \Omega_j + \mathcal{J}^{-1} \bar{\partial}_E^* \mathbb{G}_E'' \mathcal{J} \left(- \sum_{i+j+k=l+2} \frac{1}{2} \partial \circ i_{\varphi_i} i_{\varphi_j} \Omega_k \right) \\
&\in A^{0,1}(X, \Omega_X^{n-1}(\log D)).
\end{aligned}$$

In one word, we have constructed $\Omega_i \in A^{0,0}(X, \Omega_X^n(\log D))$, $0 \leq i \leq l+1$ and $\varphi_i \in A^{0,1}(X, T_X(-\log D))$, $1 \leq i \leq l+2$, which satisfying (4.19) $_{l+1}$. So we can solve (4.19) inductively for small t .

Now we prove the convergence of $\varphi(t)$ and $\Omega(t)$ under $C^{k,\alpha}$ -norm. As in [32, p. 50], we may consider the power series

$$A(t) = \frac{b}{16c} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(ct)^m}{m^2} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m t^m, \quad a_m = \frac{bc^{m-1}}{16m^2},$$

which satisfies

$$A^n(t) \leq (b/c)^{n-1} A(t)$$

and converges for $|t| < 1/c$, where $b, c > 0$.

Fix an integer $k \geq 2$ and a real constant $\alpha \in (0, 1)$. Suppose that they are chosen so that $\|\varphi_i\|_{k,\alpha} \leq a_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq l+1$, and $\|\Omega_i\|_{k,\alpha} \leq (c/b)^{1/2} a_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq l$. From (4.23), it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
(4.25) \quad \|\Omega_{l+1}\|_{k,\alpha} &\leq C \sum_{i+j=l+1} \|\varphi_i\|_{k,\alpha} \|\Omega_j\|_{k,\alpha} \\
&\leq C \left(\left(\frac{c}{b} \right)^{1/2} \sum_{i+j=l+1} a_i a_j + \|\Omega_0\|_{k,\alpha} a_{l+1} \right) \\
&\leq C \left(\frac{b}{c} + \left(\frac{b}{c} \right)^{1/2} \|\Omega_0\|_{k,\alpha} \right) \left(\frac{c}{b} \right)^{1/2} a_{l+1}.
\end{aligned}$$

Also by (4.24), one has

$$\varphi_{l+2} = -\Omega_0^* \lrcorner \left(\sum_{j=1}^{l+1} i_{\varphi_{l+2-j}} \Omega_j + \mathcal{J}^{-1} \bar{\partial}_E^* \mathbb{G}_E'' \mathcal{J} \left(\sum_{i+j+k=l+2} \frac{1}{2} \partial \circ i_{\varphi_i} i_{\varphi_j} \Omega_k \right) \right).$$

From the above expression, it follows

$$(4.26) \quad \begin{aligned} \|\varphi_{l+2}\|_{k,\alpha} &\leq C \left(\left(\frac{c}{b}\right)^{1/2} \frac{b}{c} + \|\Omega_0\|_{k,\alpha} \frac{b}{c} + \left(\frac{c}{b}\right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{b}{c}\right)^2 \right) a_{l+2} \\ &\leq C \left(\left(\frac{b}{c}\right)^{1/2} + \|\Omega_0\|_{k,\alpha} \frac{b}{c} + \left(\frac{b}{c}\right)^{3/2} \right) a_{l+2}. \end{aligned}$$

Now one may take b/c so small that

$$\begin{cases} C \left(\frac{b}{c} + \left(\frac{b}{c}\right)^{1/2} \|\Omega_0\|_{k,\alpha} \right) \leq 1, \\ C \left(\left(\frac{b}{c}\right)^{1/2} + \|\Omega_0\|_{k,\alpha} \frac{b}{c} + \left(\frac{b}{c}\right)^{3/2} \right) \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

By (4.26) and (4.25), one has

$$\|\varphi_{l+2}\|_{k,\alpha} \leq a_{l+2}$$

and

$$\|\Omega_{l+1}\|_{k,\alpha} \leq (c/b)^{1/2} a_{l+1}.$$

Since b/c is invariant by the same scaling to c and b , we can assume $\|\varphi_1\|_{k,\alpha} \leq a_1$. Thus,

$$\|\varphi(t)\|_{k,\alpha} \leq A(t), \quad \|\Omega(t)\|_{k,\alpha} \leq \|\Omega_0\|_{k,\alpha} + \left(\frac{c}{b}\right)^{1/2} A(t)$$

for $|t| < 1/c$.

Finally we come to the regularity argument of $\varphi := \varphi(t)$, which is a little more difficult than that in [34, Subsection 3.2] since one has to consider the regularity of φ and $\Omega(t)$ by a simultaneous induction here. From (4.24) and (4.23), one has

$$(4.27) \quad \begin{cases} (I + \mathcal{J}^{-1} \bar{\partial}_E^* \mathbb{G}_E'' \mathcal{J} \partial i_\varphi) \Omega(t) = \Omega_0 \\ (I + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{J}^{-1} \bar{\partial}_E^* \mathbb{G}_E'' \mathcal{J} \partial i_\varphi) i_\varphi \Omega(t) = i_{\varphi_1} \Omega_0. \end{cases}$$

From the first equation of (4.27), one has $\frac{\partial \Omega(t)}{\partial t} = 0$. So

$$(4.28) \quad \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t \partial \bar{t}} \mathcal{J}(\Omega(t)) + \Delta_{\bar{\partial}}^E \mathcal{J}(\Omega(t)) = \bar{\partial} \bar{\partial}_E^* \mathcal{J}(\Omega) - \bar{\partial}_E^* \mathcal{J} \partial i_\varphi \Omega(t), \\ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t \partial \bar{t}} \mathcal{J}(i_\varphi \Omega(t)) + \Delta_{\bar{\partial}}^E \mathcal{J}(i_\varphi \Omega(t)) = \Delta_{\bar{\partial}}^E \mathcal{J}(i_{\varphi_1} \Omega_0) - \frac{1}{2} \bar{\partial}_E^* \mathcal{J} \partial i_\varphi i_\varphi \Omega(t). \end{cases}$$

Since φ and $\Omega(t)$ are convergent under $C^{k,\alpha}$ norm,

$$(4.29) \quad \|\mathcal{J}(i_\varphi \Omega(t))\|_{k,\alpha} < C.$$

For the second equation of (4.28), one has

$$(4.30) \quad \bar{\partial}_E^* \mathcal{J}(i_\varphi \Omega(t)) = \bar{\partial}_E^* \mathcal{J}(i_{\varphi_1} \Omega_0).$$

Noticing that $[\bar{\partial}_E^*, \mathcal{J} \partial \mathcal{J}^{-1}]$ is an operator of first order and (4.30), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|\bar{\partial}_E^* \mathcal{J} \partial i_\varphi \Omega(t)\|_{k-1,\alpha} &= \|[\bar{\partial}_E^*, \mathcal{J} \partial \mathcal{J}^{-1}] \mathcal{J}(i_\varphi \Omega(t)) - \mathcal{J} \partial \mathcal{J}^{-1} \bar{\partial}_E^* \mathcal{J}(i_\varphi \Omega(t))\|_{k-1,\alpha} \\ &\leq C \|\mathcal{J}(i_\varphi \Omega(t))\|_{k,\alpha} + \|\mathcal{J} \partial \mathcal{J}^{-1} \bar{\partial}_E^* \mathcal{J}(i_{\varphi_1} \Omega_0)\|_{k-1,\alpha} \leq C. \end{aligned}$$

By the first equation of (4.28), one gets $\|\mathcal{J}(\Omega(t))\|_{k+1,\alpha} < C$. By the expression (4.16), the local function $u(t)$ associated with $\Omega(t)$ is locally in $C^{k+1,\alpha}$, i.e., for each U_i , $|u(t)|_{k+1,\alpha}^{U_i} < C$ (cf. [27, 275]). By shrinking $\{|t| < c\}$ slightly smaller, we may assume that $|u(t)|_0^{U_i} > c_0$ since $u(0)$ has no zero points. By a direct computation, one has

$$(4.31) \quad \left| \frac{1}{u(t)} \right|_{k+1,\alpha}^{U_i} < C.$$

From (4.18) and (4.31), we can view

$$(4.32) \quad -\frac{1}{2}\bar{\partial}_E^* \mathcal{J} \partial i_\varphi i_\varphi \Omega(t) = -\frac{1}{2}\bar{\partial}_E^* \mathcal{J} \partial (\Omega(t)^* \lrcorner i_\varphi \Omega(t)) \lrcorner i_\varphi \Omega(t)$$

as a linear operator of second order in terms of $\mathcal{J}(i_\varphi \Omega(t))$ with $C^{k-1, \alpha}$ -coefficients. By (4.32) and $\varphi(0) = 0$, the second equation of (4.28) can be viewed as a linear elliptic equation with $C^{k-1, \alpha}$ -coefficients when t is small enough. From [17, Theorem 6.17], it follows that

$$(4.33) \quad \|\mathcal{J}(i_\varphi \Omega(t))\|_{k+1, \alpha} < C.$$

By repeating the processes from (4.29) to (4.33), one gets the smoothness of $\mathcal{J}(\Omega(t))$, $\mathcal{J}(i_\varphi \Omega(t))$ and thus those of $\Omega(t)$ and $i_\varphi \Omega(t)$. So

$$\varphi(t) = \Omega(t)^* \lrcorner (i_\varphi \Omega(t))$$

is smooth on $X \times \{|t| < \epsilon\}$ for some $0 < \epsilon < c$ inductively.

In conclusion, we get

Theorem 4.12. *Let $[\varphi_1] \in H^{0,1}(X, T_X(-\log D))$. On a small ϵ -disk of 0 in $\mathbb{C}^{\dim_{\mathbb{C}} H^{0,1}(X, T_X(-\log D))}$, one can construct a holomorphic family*

$$\varphi(t) \in A^{0,1}(X, T_X(-\log D)),$$

such that

$$\bar{\partial} \varphi(t) = \frac{1}{2}[\varphi(t), \varphi(t)], \quad \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}(0) = \varphi_1.$$

4.3. Logarithmic deformations on Calabi-Yau manifolds. Let X be a *Calabi-Yau manifold*, i.e., an n -dimensional Kähler manifold admitting a nowhere vanishing holomorphic $(n, 0)$ -form, and D a simple normal crossing divisor on it. It is well-known that the deformations of a Calabi-Yau manifold are unobstructed, by the Bogomolov-Tian-Todorov theorem, due to F. Bogomolov [4], G. Tian [39] and A. Todorov [40]. In this subsection, we prove that the logarithmic deformation of a pair on a Calabi-Yau manifold is unobstructed by an analogous method to Theorem 4.12 by constructing a family of integrable logarithmic Beltrami differentials on a small disk.

Theorem 4.13. *With the above setting, the pair (X, D) has unobstructed logarithmic deformations.*

Proof. Since there is a holomorphic $(n, 0)$ -form Ω without zero points on X , any $(n, 0)$ -form $\Omega(t)$ of X smoothly depending on t with $\Omega(0) = \Omega$ still admits no zero points for small t . As reasoned in Lemma 4.9, there holds the isomorphism

$$\bullet \lrcorner \Omega(t) : A^{0,1}(X, T_X(-\log D)) \rightarrow A^{n,1}(X, T_X(-\log D)) \subset A^{n-1,1}(X)$$

with its inverse

$$\Omega(t)^* \lrcorner : A^{n,1}(X, T_X(-\log D)) \rightarrow A^{0,1}(X, T_X(-\log D)).$$

By the same argument as in Proposition 4.10, one only needs to solve the system of equations

$$\begin{cases} (\bar{\partial} + \frac{1}{2}\partial \circ i_\varphi)(i_\varphi \Omega(t)) = 0, \\ (\bar{\partial} + \partial \circ i_\varphi)\Omega(t) = 0. \end{cases}$$

By the same argument as the log Calabi-Yau pair and Theorem 2.6, for any

$$[\varphi_1] \in H^{0,1}(X, T_X(-\log D)),$$

we can construct a holomorphic family

$$\varphi(t) \in A^{0,1}(X, T_X(-\log D))$$

on a small ϵ -disk of 0 in $\mathbb{C}^{\dim_{\mathbb{C}} H^{0,1}(X, T_X(-\log D))}$, satisfying the integrability and initial conditions:

$$\bar{\partial}\varphi(t) = \frac{1}{2}[\varphi(t), \varphi(t)], \quad \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial t}(0) = \varphi_1.$$

□

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