CONNECTIONS ON A PARABOLIC PRINCIPAL BUNDLE, II

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Abstract. In [Bi2] we defined connections on a parabolic principal bundle. While connections on usual principal bundles are defined as splittings of the Atiyah exact sequence, it was noted in [Bi2] that the Atiyah exact sequence does not generalize to the parabolic principal bundles. Here we show that a twisted version of the Atiyah exact sequence generalize to the context of parabolic principal bundles. For usual principal bundles, giving a splitting of this twisted Atiyah exact sequence is equivalent to giving a splitting of the Atiyah exact sequence. Connections on a parabolic principal bundle can be defined using the generalization of the twisted Atiyah exact sequence.

1. Introduction

Generalizing the notion of a parabolic vector bundle, in [BBN1] and [BBN2] the notion of a parabolic principal bundle was introduced. Let $G$ be a connected complex linear algebraic group. A parabolic $G$–bundle over a complex smooth projective variety $X$ is a smooth variety $E_G$ equipped with an action of $G$ as well as a projection to $X$ such that $E_G$ is a principal bundle over the complement of a simple normal crossing divisor in $X$. However the action of $G$ over the divisor is allowed to have finite isotropies.

In [Bi2], connections on a parabolic principal bundle were defined. Before we describe connections on a parabolic principal bundle, we will first briefly recall the definition of a connection on an usual principal $G$–bundle. Let $F_G$ be a holomorphic principal $G$–bundle over a complex manifold $Y$, and let

$$0 \longrightarrow \text{ad}(F_G) \longrightarrow \text{At}(F_G) \longrightarrow TY \longrightarrow 0$$

be the corresponding Atiyah exact sequence over $Y$. A holomorphic (respectively, complex) connection on $F_G$ is a holomorphic (respectively, $C^\infty$) splitting of the above Atiyah exact sequence. Giving a holomorphic (respectively, $C^\infty$) splitting of (1.1) is equivalent to giving a holomorphic (respectively, $C^\infty$) one–form $\omega$ on $F_G$ with values in the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}$ of $G$ and satisfying the following two conditions:

- the restriction of $\omega$ to each fiber of the projection $F_G \longrightarrow Y$ coincides with the Maurer–Cartan form, and
- the form $\omega$ is $G$-equivariant for the adjoint action of $G$ on $\mathfrak{g}$.

Let $E_G$ be a parabolic $G$–bundle over $X$. Then there exists a Galois covering $f : Y \longrightarrow X$, where $Y$ is a smooth complex variety, together with a holomorphic principal $G$–bundle $F_G$ over $Y$ equipped with a lift of the action of the Galois group $\Gamma := \text{Gal}(f)$...
on $Y$, such that $E_G = F_G/\Gamma$. It should be mentioned that there are many coverings of $X$ satisfying the above conditions. In [Bi2] we noted that there is no Atiyah exact sequence for a general parabolic $G$–bundle. This means that for a choice of a covering $Y$ of the above type, the exact sequence of vector bundles over $X$ given by the Atiyah exact sequence for $F_G$ on $Y$ depends on the choice of covering. Since the Atiyah exact sequence is not available, we used the above description of a connection as a $\mathfrak{g}$–valued 1–form on the total space to define connections on a parabolic $G$–bundle; see [Bi2] for the details.

Let

$$0 \to \text{ad}(F_G) \otimes \Omega^1_Y \to \text{At}(F_G) \otimes \Omega^1_Y \xrightarrow{\eta} TY \otimes \Omega^1_Y \to 0$$

be the exact sequence obtained by tensoring (1.1) with $\Omega^1_Y$. Consider the inclusion of $\mathcal{O}_Y$ in $TY \otimes \Omega^1_Y$ obtained by sending the constant function 1 to the identity automorphism of $TY$. Therefore, from the above exact sequence we get the following short exact sequence of holomorphic vector bundles

$$(1.2) \quad 0 \to \text{ad}(F_G) \otimes \Omega^1_Y \to \tilde{\text{At}}(F_G) := q^{-1}(\mathcal{O}_Y) \xrightarrow{\eta} \mathcal{O}_Y \to 0$$

over $Y$.

It is easy to see that giving a holomorphic (respectively $C^\infty$) splitting of (1.1) is equivalent to giving a holomorphic (respectively $C^\infty$) splitting of (1.2). Therefore, the twisted version of the Atiyah exact sequence given in (1.2) is also suitable for defining connections.

The exact sequence in (1.2) generalizes to the context of parabolic $G$–bundles. Connections on a parabolic $G$–bundle can be defined to be the splittings of the corresponding short exact sequence.

2. Preliminaries

Let $X$ be a connected smooth projective variety of dimension $d$ defined over $\mathbb{C}$. Let $D \subset X$ be a simple normal crossing hypersurface. This means that $D$ is an effective and reduced divisor with each irreducible component of $D$ being smooth, and furthermore, the irreducible components of $D$ intersect transversally. Let

$$(2.1) \quad D = \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} D_i$$

be the decomposition of $D$ into irreducible components. The above condition that the irreducible components of $D$ intersect transversally means that if

$$(2.2) \quad x \in D_{i_1} \cap D_{i_2} \cap \cdots \cap D_{i_k} \subset D$$

is a point where $k$ distinct components of $D$ meet, and $f_{ij}, \ j \in [1, k]$, is the local equation of the divisor $D_{ij}$ around $x$, then $\{df_{ij}(x)\}$ is a linearly independent subset of the holomorphic cotangent space $T^*_xX$ of $X$ at $x$. This implies that for any choice of $k$ integers

$$(2.3) \quad 1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \cdots < i_k \leq \ell,$$

each connected component of $D_{i_1} \cap D_{i_2} \cap \cdots \cap D_{i_k}$ is a smooth subvariety of $X$. 

Let $E$ be an algebraic vector bundle over $X$. For each $i \in [1, \ell]$, let
\begin{equation}
E|_{D_i} = F_1^i \supseteq F_2^i \supseteq F_3^i \supseteq \cdots \supseteq F_{m_i}^i \supseteq F_{m_i+1}^i = 0
\end{equation}
be a filtration by subbundles of the restriction of $E$ to $D_i$. In other words, each $F_j^i$ is a subbundle of $E|_{D_i}$ and $\text{rank}(F_j^i) > \text{rank}(F_{j+1}^i)$ for $j \in [1, m_i]$. A quasiparabolic structure on $E$ over $D$ is a filtration as above of each $E|_{D_i}$ satisfying the following extra condition: Take any $k \in [1, \ell]$, and take integers \( \{i_j\}_{j=1}^k \) as in (2.3). If we fix some $F_{n_j}^{i_j}$, $n_j \in [1, m_{i_j}]$, then over each connected component $S$ of $D_{i_1} \cap D_{i_2} \cap \cdots \cap D_{i_k}$, the intersection
\[ \bigcap_{j=1}^{k} F_{n_j}^{i_j} \subset E|_{D_{i_1} \cap \cdots \cap D_{i_k}} \]
gives a subbundle of the restriction of $E$ to $S$. It should be clarified that the rank of this subbundle may depend on the choice of the component $S \subset D_{i_1} \cap D_{i_2} \cap \cdots \cap D_{i_k}$.

To explain the above condition we give an example. Let $S \subset D_{i_1} \cap D_{i_2}$ be a connected component, where $1 \leq i_1 < i_2 \leq \ell$, and take $F_{n_1}^{i_1}, F_{n_2}^{i_2}$, where $n_j \in [1, m_{i_j}]$, $j = 1, 2$. For any point $x \in S$, consider the subspace $(F_{n_1}^{i_1})_x \cap (F_{n_2}^{i_2})_x \subset E_x$. The above condition says that the dimension of this subspace is independent of the choice of $x \in S$. But this dimension depends on the choices of $i_j, n_j$, $j \in [1, 2]$, and it also depends on the choice of the connected component $S$ in $D_{i_1} \cap D_{i_2}$. Note that the condition that $(F_{n_1}^{i_1})_x \cap (F_{n_2}^{i_2})_x$ is of constant dimension over a connected component $S$ is equivalent to the condition that $(F_{n_1}^{i_1} \cap F_{n_2}^{i_2})|_S$ is a subbundle of $E|_S$.

For a quasiparabolic structure as above, parabolic weights are a collection of rational numbers
\begin{equation}
0 \leq \lambda_1^i < \lambda_2^i < \lambda_3^i < \cdots < \lambda_{m_i}^i < 1
\end{equation}
where $i \in [1, \ell]$. The parabolic weight $\lambda_j^i$ corresponds to the subbundle $F_j^i$ in (2.4). A parabolic structure on $E$ is a quasiparabolic structure with parabolic weights. A vector bundle over $X$ equipped with a parabolic structure on it is also called a parabolic vector bundle.

For notational convenience, a parabolic vector bundle defined as above will be denoted by $E_*$. The divisor $D$ is called the parabolic divisor for $E_*$. Let $G$ be a connected complex linear algebraic group. We will recall the definition of a parabolic $G$–bundle introduced in [BN].

Let $\text{Rep}(G)$ denote the category of all finite dimensional rational left representations of $G$. Let $\text{Vect}(X)$ denote the category of algebraic vector bundles over $X$. Nori showed that a principal $G$–bundle over $X$ is a functor from $\text{Rep}(G)$ to $\text{Vect}(X)$ which is compatible with the operations of taking direct sum, tensor product and dual. Given a principal $G$–bundle $E_G$ over $X$, the corresponding functor $\text{Rep}(G) \rightarrow \text{Vect}(X)$ sends a $G$–module $V$ to the vector bundle $E_G \times^G V$ over $X$ associated to $E_G$ for $V$; see [No1], [No2] for the details.
Let $\text{Pvect}(X)$ denote the category of all parabolic vector bundles over $X$ with $D$ as the parabolic divisor. In $[\text{BBN1}]$, parabolic $G$–bundles over $X$ with $D$ as the parabolic divisor were defined to be as functors from $\text{Rep}(G)$ to $\text{Pvect}(X)$ satisfying a list of conditions identical to the list of conditions of Nori in the above mentioned characterization of usual principal bundles as functors. It may be mentioned the operations of taking direct sum, tensor product and dual of usual vector bundles are replaced by the operations of taking parabolic direct sum, parabolic tensor product and parabolic dual. See $[\text{BBN1}]$ for the details.

In $[\text{BBN2}]$, the notion of a ramified $G$–bundle over a curve was introduced. The main result of $[\text{BBN2}]$ is the construction of a natural bijective correspondence between the ramified $G$–bundles over a Riemann surface $C$, with ramifications over a finite set of points $D_0 \subset C$, and the parabolic $G$–bundles over $C$ with $D_0$ as the parabolic divisor.

We will define ramified $G$–bundles over the projective manifold $X$ with ramification over the simple normal crossing divisor $D$.

A ramified $G$–bundle over $X$ with ramification over $D$ is a smooth complex variety $E_G$ on which $G$ acts (algebraically) on the right, that is, the map

$$f : E_G \times G \to E_G$$

defining the action is an algebraic morphism, together with a surjective algebraic map

$$\psi : E_G \to X$$

(2.6)

satisfying the following five conditions:

1. $\psi \circ f = \psi \circ p_1$, where $p_1$ is the natural projection of $E_G \times G$ to $E_G$, that is;
2. for each point $x \in X$, the action of $G$ on the reduced fiber $\psi^{-1}(x)_{\text{red}}$ is transitive;
3. the restriction of $\psi$ to $\psi^{-1}(X \setminus D)$ makes $\psi^{-1}(X \setminus D)$ a principal $G$–bundle over $X \setminus D$, that is, the map $\psi$ is smooth over $\psi^{-1}(X \setminus D)$ and the map to the fiber product

$$\psi^{-1}(X \setminus D) \times G \to \psi^{-1}(X \setminus D) \times_{X \setminus D} \psi^{-1}(X \setminus D)$$

defined by $(z, g) \mapsto (z, f(z, g))$ is an isomorphism;
4. for each irreducible component $D_i \subset D$, the reduced inverse image $\psi^{-1}(D_i)_{\text{red}}$ is a smooth divisor and

$$\hat{D} := \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} \psi^{-1}(D_i)_{\text{red}}$$

(2.7)

is a normal crossing divisor on $E_G$;
5. for any smooth point $z \in \hat{D}$, the isotropy group $G_z \subset G$, for the action of $G$ on $E_G$, is a finite cyclic group that acts faithfully on the quotient line $T_zE_G/T_z\psi^{-1}(D)_{\text{red}}$.

Note that since the map $\psi$ commutes with the action of $G$, the isotropy subgroup $G_z$ preserves $T_z\psi^{-1}(D)_{\text{red}} \subset T_zE_G$. Therefore, there is an induced action of $G_z$ on the fiber $T_zE_G/T_z\psi^{-1}(D)_{\text{red}}$ of the normal bundle. Since the finite isotropy group $G_z$ in the above
condition (5) acts faithfully on the line $T_z E_G / T_z \psi^{-1}(D)_{\text{red}}$, it follows automatically that $G_z$ is a cyclic group.

Let $E_G$ be a ramified $G$–bundle over $X$ with ramification over the divisor $D$. Fix a component $D_i \subset D$. Let $x \in D_i$ be a smooth point of $D$. The order of the finite cyclic group $G_z$, where $z$ satisfies the condition $\psi(z) = x$, does not depend on the choices of $x$ and $z$; it depends only on the component $D_i$ and $E_G$. Therefore, given any ramified $G$–bundle $E_G$, we have a positive integer $\eta_i$ associated to each component $D_i$; for any $z$ as above, the order of $G_z$ is $\eta_i$.

In the next section we will describe a correspondence between parabolic $G$–bundles and ramified $G$–bundles.

### 3. Ramified $G$–bundles as parabolic $G$–bundles

The map from ramified $G$–bundles to parabolic $G$–bundles described in Section 2 of [B12]. Although it is assumed in [B12] that $\dim \mathbb{C}X = 1$, the construction of a parabolic $G$–bundle from a given ramified $G$–bundle goes through.

Let $E_*$ be a parabolic $G$–bundle over over $X$ with $D$ as the parabolic divisor. In [BBN1] the following was proved:

There is a Galois covering

\[(3.1) \quad \varphi : Y \longrightarrow X\]

and a $\Gamma$–linearized principal $G$–bundle $E_G$ over $Y$, where $\Gamma$ is the Galois group for $\varphi$, such that $E_*$ corresponds to $E_G$ (see [BBN1, Theorem 4.3]).

We will show that $E_G / \Gamma$ is a ramified $G$–bundle over $X$. All the properties except one of a ramified $G$–bundle for $E_G / \Gamma$ has already been shown in [BBN2]. The only property that remains to be checked is that $E_G / \Gamma$ is smooth. (The argument given in [BBN2] that $E_G / \Gamma$ is smooth uses the assumption that $\dim \mathbb{C}X = 1$.) We will show that $E_G / \Gamma$ is smooth.

Let $S \subset Y$ be the subscheme where the map $\varphi$ in (3.1) fails to be smooth. Since $X = Y / \Gamma$ is smooth, each component of $S$ is a hypersurface. For any rational point $y \in S$, let $\Gamma_y \subset \Gamma$ be the isotropy subgroup for the action of the Galois group $\Gamma$ on $Y$.

For any rational point $y \in S \setminus \varphi^{-1}(D)$ in the complement of the inverse image $\varphi^{-1}(D)$, the action of $\Gamma_y$ on the fiber $(E_G)_y$ is trivial. Indeed, this follows from the fact the action of $G$ on the fiber $(E_*)_y$ is a free action (recall the definition of a ramified $G$–bundle with ramifications over $D$).

For each irreducible component $D_i$ of $D$, there is a maximal subgroup $H_i \subset \Gamma$ such that $H_i \subset \Gamma_y$ for all $y \in \varphi^{-1}(D_i)$. Furthermore, for the general point $y \in \varphi^{-1}(D_i)$, the equality $H_i = \Gamma_y$ holds, and also the group $H_i$ is cyclic. The action of $H_i$ on the fiber of $E_G$ over a point $\varphi^{-1}(D_i)$ need not be free, but there is a fixed quotient group $H_i'$ of $H_i$ such that for all $y \in \varphi^{-1}(D_i)$, the action of $H_y$ on the fiber $(E_G)_y$ factors through $H_i'$. 
Furthermore, the action of $H_i'$ on $(E_G)_y$ is free. From these it follows that the quotient $E_G/\Gamma$ is smooth.

4. Holomorphic connections

We will first recall the usual Atiyah exact sequence and its equivalent formulations.

4.1. The Atiyah exact sequence. Let $M$ be a complex manifold and

\[(4.1) \quad f : E_H \to M\]

a holomorphic principal $H$–bundle over $M$, where $H$ is a complex Lie group. Consider the sheaf $\mathcal{F}$ on $M$ that associates to any open subset $U \subset M$ the space of all $H$–invariant holomorphic vector fields on $f^{-1}(U) \subset E_H$. Therefore, $\mathcal{F}(U)$ is a $\mathcal{O}_U$–module, where $\mathcal{O}_U$ is the algebra of holomorphic functions on $U$; the multiplication of a holomorphic vector field $\tau$ on $f^{-1}(U)$ with a function $\phi \in \mathcal{O}_U$ is the vector field $(\phi \circ f) \cdot \tau$. Since the action of $H$ on the fibers of $f$ is transitive, it follows immediately that $\mathcal{F}$ is a locally free coherent analytic sheaf on $M$.

The holomorphic vector bundle over $M$ defined by $\mathcal{F}$ is called the Atiyah bundle for $E_H$. The Atiyah bundle for $E_H$ is denoted by $\text{At}(E_H)$.

Let $\text{ad}(E_H)$ be the adjoint bundle of $E_H$. So $\text{ad}(E_H)$ is the holomorphic vector bundle over $M$ associated to $E_H$ for the adjoint action of $H$ on its Lie algebra $\mathfrak{h}$. We recall that $\mathfrak{h}$ is identified with the vector fields on $H$ invariant under the right translation action of $H$ on itself. Using this it follows that for any open subset $U \subset M$, the space of all holomorphic sections of $\text{ad}(E_H)$ over $U$ is identified with the space of all $H$–invariant holomorphic vector fields on $f^{-1}(U) \subset E_H$ that lie in the kernel of the differential

\[df : TE_H \to f^*TM\]

of the projection $f$ in (4.1). In other words, $\Gamma(U, \text{ad}(E_H))$ is the space of all $H$–invariant holomorphic vertical vector fields on $f^{-1}(U)$. Therefore, we obtain a short exact sequence of holomorphic vector bundles

\[(4.2) \quad 0 \to \text{ad}(E_H) \to \text{At}(E_H) \to TM \to 0\]

over $M$; the projection $\text{At}(E_H) \to TM$ is given by the differential $df$.

The following definitions are from [At].

**Definition 4.1.** A holomorphic connection on $E_H$ is a holomorphic splitting of the short exact sequence in (4.2). A complex connection on $E_H$ is a $C^\infty$ splitting of the short exact sequence in (4.2).

Let

\[(4.3) \quad 0 \to \text{ad}(E_H) \otimes \Omega^1_M \to \text{At}(E_H) \otimes \Omega^1_M \xrightarrow{\varphi} TM \otimes \Omega^1_M \to 0\]

be the short exact sequence obtained by tensoring (4.2) with the holomorphic cotangent bundle $\Omega^1_M$. Using the section of $TM \otimes T^*M$ given by the identity automorphism of $TM$,
the structure sheaf $\mathcal{O}_M$ is a subsheaf of $TM \otimes \Omega^1_M$. Therefore, from (4.3) we have the short exact sequence of holomorphic vector bundles

$$0 \longrightarrow \text{ad}(E_H) \otimes \Omega^1_M \longrightarrow \tilde{\text{At}}(E_H) : = q^{-1}(\mathcal{O}_M) \longrightarrow 0$$

over $M$, where $q$ is the projection in (4.3).

**Remark 4.2.** A holomorphic splitting of (4.2) gives a holomorphic splitting of (4.4) and conversely a holomorphic splitting of (4.4) gives a holomorphic splitting of (4.2). Similarly, giving a $C^\infty$ splitting of the exact sequence in (4.2) is equivalent to giving a $C^\infty$ splitting of (4.4). Therefore, giving a holomorphic connection on $E_G$ is equivalent to giving a $C^\infty$ splitting of (4.4). Similarly, giving a complex connection on $E_G$ is equivalent to giving a $C^\infty$ splitting of (4.4).

4.2. **Connections on a ramified principal bundle.** Let $E_G$ be a ramified $G$-bundle over $X$ with ramification over $D$. As in (2.6), let $\psi$ denote the projection of $E_G$ to $X$. Consider the subbundle of the holomorphic tangent bundle

$$\mathcal{K} \subset TE_G$$

defined by the orbits of the action of $G$ on $E_G$. Since the isotropy subgroups, for the action of $G$ on $E_G$, are all finite subgroups of $G$, it follows that $\mathcal{K}$ is a subbundle of $TE_G$, and the vector bundle $\mathcal{K}$ is identified with the trivial vector bundle over $E_G$ with fiber $\mathfrak{g}$, where $\mathfrak{g}$ is the Lie algebra of $G$. The differential

$$d\psi : TE_G \longrightarrow \psi^*TX$$

evidently vanishes on $\mathcal{K}$.

Let $\mathcal{Q}$ denote the quotient bundle $TE_G/\mathcal{K}$. So we have a short exact sequence of holomorphic vector bundles

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{K} \longrightarrow TE_G \longrightarrow \mathcal{Q} \longrightarrow 0$$

over $E_G$. Tensoring (4.3) with $\mathcal{Q}^*$ we get the exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{K} \otimes \mathcal{Q}^* \longrightarrow TE_G \otimes \mathcal{Q}^* \longrightarrow \mathcal{Q} \otimes \mathcal{Q}^* \longrightarrow 0$$

over $E_G$. As in (4.4), we will consider the inverse image of the trivial line sub–bundle of $\mathcal{Q} \otimes \mathcal{Q}^*$ generated by the identity automorphism of $\mathcal{Q}$. So we have the short exact sequence of holomorphic vector bundles

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{K} \otimes \mathcal{Q}^* \longrightarrow \mathcal{V}_{E_G} := q_0^{-1}(\mathcal{O}_{E_G}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{E_G} \longrightarrow 0$$

over $E_G$.

We note that the action of $G$ on $E_G$ has natural lifts to all the three vector bundles in the short exact sequence in (4.7). Furthermore, all the homomorphisms in (4.7) commute with the actions of $G$. Therefore, the direct image, on $X$, of any of the vector bundles in (4.7) is equipped with an action of $G$. 
Define the quasi-coherent analytic sheaves
\begin{equation}
\mathcal{A}_{EG} := (\psi_* (\mathcal{K} \otimes \mathcal{Q}^*))^G
\end{equation}
and
\begin{equation}
\mathcal{B}_{EG} := (\psi_* \mathcal{V}_{EG})^G
\end{equation}
on X, where \( \psi \) is the projection in (2.6), and by \( W^G \), where \( W \) is any sheaf on \( X \) equipped with an action of \( G \), we mean the \( G \)-invariant part of \( W \). Since the action of \( G \) on the fibers of \( \psi \) is transitive with finite isotropy subgroups, it follows that both \( \mathcal{A}_{EG} \) and \( \mathcal{B}_{EG} \) introduced in (4.8) and (4.9) are locally free coherent analytic sheaves on \( X \). The holomorphic vector bundles over \( X \) defined by \( \mathcal{A}_{EG} \) and \( \mathcal{B}_{EG} \) will also be denoted by \( \mathcal{A}_{EG} \) and \( \mathcal{B}_{EG} \) respectively.

We note that the action of \( G \) on the sheaf \( \mathcal{O}_{EG} \) in (4.7) is the trivial action. This means that the identity automorphism of \( \mathcal{Q} \) is preserved by the action of \( G \) on \( \mathcal{Q} \otimes \mathcal{Q}^* \). Therefore, \((\psi_* \mathcal{O}_{EG})^G = \mathcal{O}_X \).

Using the above observations, from (4.7) we have following short exact sequence of holomorphic vector bundles over \( X \)
\begin{equation}
0 \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_{EG} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_{EG} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow 0.
\end{equation}

**Definition 4.3.** A **holomorphic connection** on \( E_G \) is a holomorphic splitting of the short exact sequence in (4.10). A **complex connection** on \( E_G \) is a \( C^\infty \) splitting of the short exact sequence in (4.10).

When \( E_G \) is an usual principal \( G \)-bundle, the exact sequence in (4.10) clearly coincides with the exact sequence in (4.4). In view of Remark 4.2, the above definitions coincide with those in Definition 4.1 when \( E_G \) is an usual principal bundle.

In [Bi2] we defined connections on a ramified \( G \)-bundle over a curve. The following theorem shows that the above definition coincides with the one given in [Bi2].

**Theorem 4.4.** Let \( E_G \) be a ramified principal \( G \)-bundle over \( X \). Giving a holomorphic connection on \( E_G \) is equivalent to giving a holomorphic connection on \( E_G \) in the sense of [Bi2]. Similarly, giving a complex connection on \( E_G \) is equivalent to giving a complex connection on \( E_G \) in the sense of [Bi2].

**Proof.** Let \( \beta : \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_{EG} \) be a holomorphic splitting of the exact sequence in (4.10). The lift on \( \beta \) to \( E_G \) gives a \( G \)-equivariant holomorphic splitting
\begin{equation}
\tilde{\beta} : \mathcal{O}_{EG} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_{EG}
\end{equation}
of the exact sequence in (4.7). Therefore, \( \tilde{\beta} \) gives a homomorphism of holomorphic vector bundles
\( \beta' : \mathcal{Q} \rightarrow TE_G \)
whose composition with the projection \( TE_G \rightarrow \mathcal{Q} \) in (4.5) is the identity automorphism of \( \mathcal{Q} \). Let
\begin{equation}
\gamma : TE_G \rightarrow \mathcal{K}
\end{equation}
be the projection given by the above homomorphism $\beta'$, where $\mathcal{K}$ is the kernel in \(4.5\). Therefore, the kernel of $\tilde{\gamma}$ is the image of $\beta'$, and the composition of $\tilde{\gamma}$ with the inclusion $\mathcal{K} \hookrightarrow TE_G$ in \(4.5\) is the identity automorphism of $\mathcal{K}$.

We recall that $\mathcal{K}$ is the trivial vector bundle over $E_G$ whose fiber is the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}$ of $G$. Therefore, the homomorphism $\tilde{\gamma}$ in \(4.12\) defines a $\mathfrak{g}$–valued holomorphic one–form $\gamma$ on $E_G$. Since the homomorphism $\tilde{\beta}$ in \(4.11\) is $G$–equivariant, we conclude that the holomorphic one–form $\gamma$ on $E_G$ is also $G$–equivariant for the adjoint action of $G$ on $\mathfrak{g}$. From the fact that the composition of $\tilde{\gamma}$ with the inclusion $\mathcal{K} \hookrightarrow TE_G$ in \(4.5\) is the identity automorphism of $\mathcal{K}$ it follows immediately that the restriction of $\gamma$ to each fiber of the projection $\psi$ (see \(2.6\)) is the Maurer–Cartan form on the fiber. Therefore, $\gamma$ defines a holomorphic connection on $E_G$ in the sense of \[Bi2\].

Conversely, let $\gamma$ be a $\mathfrak{g}$–valued holomorphic one–form on $E_G$ defining a holomorphic connection on $E_G$ in the sense of \[Bi2\]. Therefore, $\gamma$ is $G$–equivariant and it coincides with the Maurer–Cartan form on the fibers of the projection $\psi$. Consequently, $\gamma$ gives a $G$–invariant holomorphic splitting

$$\tilde{\beta} : \mathcal{O}_{E_G} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_{E_G}$$

of the exact sequence in \(4.7\). Hence $\tilde{\beta}$ descends to a holomorphic splitting of the exact sequence in \(4.10\).

Therefore, giving a holomorphic connection on $E_G$ is equivalent to giving a holomorphic connection on $E_G$ in the sense of \[Bi2\].

Similarly, it can be shown that giving a complex connection on $E_G$ is equivalent to giving a complex connection on $E_G$ in the sense of \[Bi2\]. This completes the proof of the theorem. $\square$

4.3. A construction of $\mathcal{A}_{E_G}$. Consider the derivation action of $TX$ on $\mathcal{O}_X$. Let $TX(-\log D) \subset TX$ be the subsheaf that leaves $\mathcal{O}_X(-D) \subset \mathcal{O}_X$ invariant. So

$$TX \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(-D) \subset TX(-\log D) \subset TX,$$

and if $x \in D_i$ is a smooth point of $D$, then the image of the fiber $TX(-\log D)_x$ in $T_xX$ coincides with $T_xD_i$. More generally, for any point $x$ as in \(2.2\), the image of the fiber $TX(-\log D)_x$ in $T_xX$ is contained in the kernel of the projection of $T_xX$ to the fiber over $x$ of the normal bundle to $D_{1i} \cap D_{12} \cap \cdots \cap D_{ik}$. The subsheaf $TX(-\log D)$ is locally
free and hence it defines a holomorphic vector bundle over $X$. The dual vector bundle $(TX(-\log D))^*$ is denoted by $\Omega^1_X(\log D)$.

Let $E_G$ be a ramified $G$–bundle over $X$ with ramification over $D$. As we saw in Section 3, the ramified $G$–bundle $E_G$ gives a functor from $\text{Rep}(G)$ to $\text{PVert}(X)$. Consider the $G$–module $\mathfrak{g}$ equipped with the adjoint action of $G$. The image of this $G$–module $\mathfrak{g}$ by the functor $\text{Rep}(G) \to \text{PVert}(X)$ corresponding to $E_G$ will be denoted by $E^\mathfrak{g}_*$. So $E^\mathfrak{g}_*$ is a parabolic vector bundle over $X$ with parabolic structure over $D$.

Let $E^\mathfrak{g}_0$ denote the underlying holomorphic vector bundle for the above defined parabolic vector bundle $E^\mathfrak{g}_*$. For each irreducible component $D_i$ of $D$, let $E^\mathfrak{g}_0|_{D_i} = F^0_1 \supset F^0_2 \supset F^0_3 \supset \cdots \supset F^0_{m_i} \supset F^0_{m_i+1} = 0$ be the filtration as in (2.4). We will define a subbundle $V^i$ of $E^\mathfrak{g}_0|_{D_i}$. If the parabolic weight $\lambda_1$ corresponding to $F^0_1$ is zero, then set $V^i := F^0_2$, and if $\lambda_1 \neq 0$, then set $V^i := F^0_1$. Let $\mathcal{F} \subseteq E^\mathfrak{g}_0$ be the subsheaf that fits in the following short exact sequence of coherent sheaves on $X$

\[
0 \to \mathcal{F} \to E^\mathfrak{g}_0 \to \bigoplus_{i=1}^{\ell} (E^\mathfrak{g}_0|_{D_i})/V^i \to 0,
\]

where $V^i$ are defined above, and $\{D_i\}_{i=1}^\ell$ are the irreducible components of $D$. Therefore, $\mathcal{F}$ is a holomorphic vector bundle over $X$ which is identified with $E^\mathfrak{g}_0$ over the complement $X \setminus D$.

Let

\[
\mathcal{W}_{E_G} \subseteq E^\mathfrak{g}_0 \otimes \Omega^1_X(\log D)
\]

be the coherent subsheaf generated by the two subsheaves $\mathcal{F} \otimes \Omega^1_X(\log D)$ and $E^\mathfrak{g}_0 \otimes \Omega^1_X$, where $\mathcal{F}$ is defined in (4.13) and $\Omega^1_X(\log D)$ was defined earlier. It is easy to check that $\mathcal{W}_{E_G}$ is locally free. Hence it defines a holomorphic vector bundle over $X$. This vector bundle is clearly identified with $E^\mathfrak{g}_0 \otimes \Omega^1_X$ over the complement $X \setminus D$.

**Proposition 4.5.** The vector bundle $A_{E_G}$ in (4.10) is identified with the vector bundle $\mathcal{W}_{E_G}$ in (4.14).

**Proof.** There is a Galois covering

\[
f : Y \to X
\]

with $Y$ a smooth complex projective variety and a holomorphic principal $G$–bundle $F_G$ over $Y$ equipped with a lift of the action of the Galois group $\Gamma := \text{Gal}(f)$ on $Y$ such that $E_G = F_G/\Gamma$. Indeed, in [BBN1] it was shown that given a parabolic $G$–bundle over $X$, such a pair $(f, F_G)$ exist. We noted in Section 3 that a parabolic $G$–bundle is same as a ramified $G$–bundle.

Using the actions of the Galois group $\Gamma$ on $Y$ and $F_G$, the vector bundle $\text{ad}(F_G) \otimes \Omega^1_Y$ over $Y$ is equipped with an action of $\Gamma$. The corresponding parabolic vector bundle over $X$ has the property that its underlying vector bundle is identified with the vector bundle
$W_{EG}$ defined in (4.14). (See [Bi1] for the correspondence between parabolic vector bundles over $X$ and $\Gamma$–linearized vector bundles over $Y$.)

Let $\psi_0 : F_G \rightarrow Y$ be the natural projection. Let

$$\delta : F_G \rightarrow F_G/\Gamma = E_G$$

be the quotient map. Since the actions of $G$ and $\Gamma$ on $F_G$ commute, for any $\Gamma$–linearized vector bundle $W$ over $Y$, the pullback $\psi_0^* W$ on $F_G$ has the following property: the invariant direct image $(f_* W)^\Gamma$ on $X$, where $f$ is the projection in (4.15), is identified with the invariant direct image $(\psi_* (\delta_* \psi_0^* W)^\Gamma)^G$, where $\psi$ is the projection in (2.6). Now setting $W$ to be $\text{ad}(F_G) \otimes \Omega^1_Y$, we conclude that the vector bundle $W_{EG}$ defined in (4.14) is identified with the vector bundle $A_{EG}$ in (4.10). This completes the proof of the proposition. □

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