Mixed Hodge Structures

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1 Introduction

This short lecture series given at PUC Chile is mainly based on [PS08].

1.1 Pure Hodge Structures

Definition 1. A **Hodge structure of weight** k in a $\mathbb{Q}$-vector space H is a decreasing filtration $F^pH_{\mathbb{C}}$, on the complexified vector space $H_{\mathbb{C}} := H \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{C}$, such that

$$F^p \oplus \overline{F^q} = H_{\mathbb{C}}, \quad \forall p+q=k+1.$$

It induces a **Hodge decomposition**

$$H_{\mathbb{C}} = \bigoplus_{p+q=k} H^{p,q}, \qquad H^{p,q} := F^p \cap \overline{F^q}.$$

In particular $F^p = H^{p,q} \oplus H^{p+1,q-1} \oplus \cdots \oplus H^{k,0}$ and $\overline{H^{p,q}} = H^{q,p}$. We denote

$$Gr_F^p H_{\mathbb{C}} := F^p/F^{p+1} \simeq H^{p,q}.$$

Theorem 1 (Hodge decomposition)**.** Let X be a compact Kähler manifold of dimension n, then for every $0 \leq k \leq 2n$, the k-th Betti cohomology (or singular cohomology) $H^k(X,\mathbb{Q})$ has a Hodge structure of weight k, induced by the decomposition

$$H^k(X,\mathbb{C}) = \bigoplus_{p+q=k} H^{p,q}(X)\ , \quad H^{p,q}(X) := \frac{\{\text{closed } (p,q)\text{-forms}\}}{\{\text{exact } (p,q)\text{-forms}\}} \simeq H^{p,q}_{\overline{\partial}}(X) \simeq H^q(X,\Omega^p_X).$$

This decomposition is compatible with the cup products with the polarization $\theta \in H^{1,1}(X) \cap H^2(X,\mathbb{Z})$, and so it also induces a Hodge structure of weight k on $H^k(X,\mathbb{Q})_{\text{prim}}$.

Example 1. More examples of Hodge structures in the cohomology of varieties:

1. Let $f: Y \to X$ be a surjective holomorphic map between compact complex manifolds. If Y is Kähler, then $f^*: H^k(X,\mathbb{Q}) \hookrightarrow H^k(Y,\mathbb{Q})$ induces a Hodge structure of weight k on $H^k(X,\mathbb{Q})$.

2. Let X be a compact complex manifold bimeromorphic to a compact Kähler manifold Y. If $f: Z \to X$ is the morphism obtained by resolving the indeterminacy of the bimeromorphism, then Z is compact Kähler (since it is a blow-up of Y) and so $H^k(X,\mathbb{Q})$ has a Hodge structure of weight k. In this case and in the previous one

$$Gr_F^p H^k(X,\mathbb{C}) \simeq H^q(X,\Omega^p_X).$$

3. An **almost Kähler orbifold** is an orbifold (or V-manifold, i.e. whose singularities are quotient of the unit ball by a finite subrgroup of $\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$) X for which there exists a manifold Y bimeromorphic to a Kähler manifold and a **proper modification** (i.e. proper

holomorphic map biholomorphic outside a nowhere dense analytic subset) $f : Y \to X$ which is surjective. If X is a compact almost Kähler orbifold, then $H^k(X, \mathbb{Q})$ has a Hodge structure of weight k. In this case

$$Gr_F^p H^k(X, \mathbb{C}) \simeq H^q(X, \widetilde{\Omega}_X^p) = H^q(X^{ns}, \Omega_{X^{ns}}^p).$$

Definition 2. A **morphism** of Hodge structures of weight k, $\alpha : (H, F) \to (H', F')$, is a $\mathbb{Q}$-linear map $\alpha : H \to H'$ respecting the filtrations, i.e. $\alpha_{\mathbb{C}}(F^p) \subseteq F'^p$.

Remark. All maps in cohomology coming from geometry are morphisms of Hodge structures (when both cohomology groups have Hodge structures), e.g. pull-back maps, push-forward maps, cup products, Gysin (or Thom) maps, etc. But usually they do not respect the Hodge filtration, for instance if X is compact Kähler with polarization $\theta \in H^{1,1}(X) \cap H^2(X, \mathbb{Z})$ and $Y \subseteq X$ is a smooth hypersurface, the Gysin map

$$\alpha : H^k(Y, \mathbb{Q}) \xrightarrow{\cup\theta} H^{k+2}(X, \mathbb{Q})$$

do not respect the Hodge filtrations since they have different weights. In fact, it satisfies

$$\alpha(F^p H^k(Y, \mathbb{C})) \subseteq F^{p+1} H^{k+2}(X, \mathbb{C}) \quad \text{or equivalently} \quad \alpha(H^{p,q}(Y)) \subseteq H^{p+1,q+1}(X)$$

for this reason we say it is a **morphism of Hodge structures of type** $(1, 1)$.

1.2 Mixed Hodge Structures

Definition 3. A **mixed Hodge structure** in a $\mathbb{Q}$-vector space H is given by an increasing filtration $W_k H$ called the **weight filtration**, and a decreasing filtration $F^p H_{\mathbb{C}}$ called the **Hodge filtration**, such that the induced Hodge filtration on each

$$Gr_k^W H := W_k / W_{k-1}$$

is a Hodge structure of weight k.

Example 2. Mixed Hodge structures on varieties arise when one consider non-compact varieties. This structure encodes cohomological information coming from the compactifications, but at the same time is canonical (i.e. independent of the chosen compactification):

1. Every (pure) Hodge structure of weight k on H determines a mixed Hodge structure given by
$$W_k H := H \ , \quad W_m H := 0 \ \text{ for } m < k.$$
2. Let X be a smooth complete intersection and $Y \subseteq X$ be a smooth very ample divisor. Then $H^k(U, \mathbb{Q})$ has a mixed Hodge structure, where $U := X \setminus Y$. In fact
$$W_{k+1} H^k(U, \mathbb{Q}) = H^k(U, \mathbb{Q}) \ , \quad W_m H^k(U, \mathbb{Q}) = 0 \ \text{ for } m < k,$$
$$Gr_k^W H^k(U, \mathbb{Q}) \simeq H^k(X, \mathbb{Q})_{\text{prim}} \ , \ Gr_{k+1}^W H^k(U, \mathbb{Q}) \simeq H^{k-1}(Y, \mathbb{Q})_{\text{prim}}.$$

3. Let X be a smooth complete intersection in $\mathbb{P}^N$, $Y, Z \subseteq X$ be two smooth very ample divisors s.t. $Y \cap Z$ is also smooth (transversal). Then $U := X \setminus (Y \cup Z)$ has a mixed Hodge structure of the form
$$W_{k+2}H^k(U,\mathbb{Q}) = H^k(U,\mathbb{Q}) \ , \quad W_m H^k(U,\mathbb{Q}) = 0 \ \text{ for } m < k,$$
$$Gr_k^W H^k(U,\mathbb{Q}) \simeq H^k(X,\mathbb{Q})_{\text{prim}} \ , \ Gr_{k+1}^W H^k(U,\mathbb{Q}) \simeq H^{k-1}(Y,\mathbb{Q})_{\text{prim}} \oplus H^{k-1}(Z,\mathbb{Q})_{\text{prim}},$$
$$Gr_{k+2}^W H^k(U,\mathbb{Q}) \simeq H^{k-2}(Y \cap Z,\mathbb{Q})_{\text{prim}}.$$

4. In general for any smooth algebraic variety U, we can induce a mixed Hodge structure on it once we find a smooth compactification $U \hookrightarrow X$ with $Y = X \setminus U$ a normal crossing divisor. Moreover, for any algebraic variety X, $H^k(X,\mathbb{Q})$ has a mixed Hodge structure, also there are mixed Hodge structures in other cohomology groups such as $H_c^k(U,\mathbb{Q})$, $H^k(X,Y,\mathbb{Q})$, also in homotopy groups and other topological invariants.

Remark. As in the case of pure Hodge structures, all cohomology maps coming from geometry are morphisms of mixed Hodge structures in some sense. This is the case for instance of the residue map
$$res : H^k(X \setminus Y,\mathbb{Q}) \to H^{k-1}(Y,\mathbb{Q}),$$
which is a morphism of mixed Hodge structures of type $(-1,-1)$.

1.3 Main Theorem

Theorem 2 (Deligne)**.** Every morphism of mixed Hodge structures
$$\alpha : (H, W, F) \to (H', W', F')$$
is **strict** in the following sense
$$\mathrm{Im}(\alpha) \cap W'_m H' = \alpha(W_m H),$$
$$\mathrm{Im}(\alpha) \cap F'^P H'_{\mathbb{C}} = \alpha(F^p H_{\mathbb{C}}).$$

Corollary 1. Every morphism of mixed Hodge structures which is an isomorphism of $\mathbb{Q}$-vector spaces is an isomorphism of mixed Hodge structures.

Corollary 2. If U is a smooth algebraic variety with smooth compactifications $U \hookrightarrow X$, $U \hookrightarrow Y$ with boundary a normal crossing divisor, then both compactifications induce the same mixed Hodge structure on U.

Proof Taking Z a resolution of $\overline{\Delta_U} \subseteq X \times Y$ such that $U \simeq \Delta_U \hookrightarrow Z$ has a normal crossing divisor in the boundary, we get the isomorphisms of mixed Hodge structures
$$\begin{tikzcd}
 & (H^k(U,\mathbb{Q}), W(Z), F(Z)) & \\
(H^k(U,\mathbb{Q}), W(X), F(X)) \arrow[ur, "\mathrm{pr}_1^*"] & & (H^k(U,\mathbb{Q}), W(Y), F(Y)). \arrow[ul, "\mathrm{pr}_2^*"']
\end{tikzcd}$$

■

The following corollary is very useful for computations.

Corollary 3. Mixed Hodge structures respect exact sequences.

Example 3. Using the above corollary we can obtain a lot of information of the mixed Hodge structure of a cohomology group once we put it inside an exact sequence.

1. Let X be a compact Kähler manifold and $Y \subseteq X$ be a smooth hypersurface. Then the Leray-Thom-Gysin sequence

   $$\cdots \to H^k(X,\mathbb{Q}) \to H^k(U,\mathbb{Q}) \xrightarrow{res} H^{k-1}(Y,\mathbb{Q}) \xrightarrow{\cup\theta} H^{k+1}(X,\mathbb{Q}) \to \cdots$$

   gives us $W_m H^k(U,\mathbb{Q}) = 0$ for $m < k$, also $Gr_r^W H^k(U,\mathbb{Q}) = 0$ for $r > k+1$, and

   $$0 \to Gr_{k+1}^W H^k(U,\mathbb{Q}) \xrightarrow{res} H^{k-1}(Y,\mathbb{Q}) \xrightarrow{\cup\theta} H^{k+1}(X,\mathbb{Q}) \to Gr_{k+1}^W H^{k+1}(U,\mathbb{Q}) \to 0.$$

   This sequence also exists in the context of orbifolds.

2. Similar computations can be done using Mayer-Vietoris sequences (usual one and with compact support), the long exact sequence of a pair (X,Y), etc.

1.4 Spectral Sequences

Up to now we have not explained how mixed Hodge structures are constructed. It turns out that to construct the mixed Hodge structures mentioned before on the cohomology of a variety X, what we really do is to construct a **mixed Hodge complex of sheaves**

$$\mathcal{K}^\bullet = (\mathcal{K}^\bullet, W, (\mathcal{K}^\bullet_{\mathbb{C}}, W, F), \beta)$$

where $\mathcal{K}^\bullet$ is a complex of $\mathbb{Q}$-vector spaces such that

$$\mathbb{H}^k(X,\mathcal{K}^\bullet) \simeq H^k(X,\mathbb{Q})$$

(or the respective cohomology group where the mixed Hodge structure will be defined), W is an increasing filtration on the complex $\mathcal{K}^\bullet$ which induces the weight filtration by

$$W_m H^k(X,\mathbb{Q}) \simeq W_m \mathbb{H}^k(X,\mathcal{K}^\bullet) := \mathrm{Im}(\mathbb{H}^k(X, W_{m-k}\mathcal{K}^\bullet) \to \mathbb{H}^k(X,\mathcal{K}^\bullet)),$$

$(\mathcal{K}^\bullet_{\mathbb{C}}, W, F)$ is a bifiltered complex of sheaves such that

$$\mathbb{H}^k(X,\mathcal{K}^\bullet_{\mathbb{C}}) \simeq H^k(X,\mathbb{C})$$

induces a bifiltered $\mathbb{C}$-vector space $(H^k(X,\mathbb{C}), W, F)$, and

$$\beta : (\mathcal{K}^\bullet \otimes \mathbb{C}, W) \dashrightarrow (\mathcal{K}^\bullet_{\mathbb{C}}, W)$$

is a pseudo-isomorphism inducing an isomorphism of filtered $\mathbb{C}$-vector spaces

$$(\mathbb{H}^k(X,\mathcal{K}^\bullet), W) \otimes \mathbb{C} \simeq (\mathbb{H}^k(X,\mathcal{K}^\bullet_{\mathbb{C}}), W),$$

such that the resulting filtrations on $(H^k(X,\mathbb{Q}), W, F)$ form a mixed Hodge structure.

Remark. In practice, we do not need to know $\mathcal{K}^\bullet$ in order to compute the mixed Hodge structure, it is enough to know its existence and to use $(\mathcal{K}^\bullet_{\mathbb{C}}, W, F)$ to compute it.

Example 4. For U a smooth variety, X a smooth compactification such that $Y := X \setminus U$ is a normal crossing divisor, the mixed Hodge structure on U is induced the mixed Hodge complex of sheaves

$$(\Omega^\bullet_X(\log Y), W, F)$$

where

$$W_m\Omega^\bullet_X(\log Y) := \Omega^{\bullet - m}_X \wedge \Omega^m_X(\log Y) \quad \text{and} \quad F^p\Omega^\bullet_X(\log Y) := \Omega^{\bullet \geq p}_X(\log Y).$$

Note that

$$Gr^W_m\Omega^\bullet_X(\log Y) \simeq \Omega^{\bullet - m}_{Y(m)} \quad \text{and} \quad Gr^p_F\Omega^\bullet_X(\log Y) = \Omega^p_X(\log Y)[-p],$$

where $Y(m)$ is the disjoint union of all subvarieties of Y given locally as the intersection of m local components of Y. The same holds for orbifolds replacing Ω by $\widetilde{\Omega}$ and the normal crossing divisor by a V-normal crossing divisor.

In order to compute the mixed Hodge structure we need to know what is the relation between the grading induced by the weight and Hodge filtrations on $H^k(X, \mathbb{C})$ and the respective gradings at the level of complexes of sheaves (which are usually simple to describe). This information is encoded in their associated **spectral sequences** whose behavior is described as follows.

Theorem 3 (Deligne)**.** For a mixed Hodge structure induced on $H^k(X, \mathbb{Q})$ by a mixed Hodge complex of sheaves $\mathcal{K}^\bullet$, the spectral sequence associated to the weight filtration is given by

$$E_1^{-m,m+k} = \mathbb{H}^k(X, Gr^W_m\mathcal{K}^\bullet)$$

and degenerates at E_2. This means that

$$Gr^W_{m+k}H^k(X, \mathbb{Q}) \simeq E_2^{-m,m+k} = H(E_1^{-m-1,m+k} \xrightarrow{d_1} E_1^{-m,m+k} \xrightarrow{d_1} E_1^{-m+1,m+k}).$$

And the spectral sequence associated to the Hodge filtration degenerates at E_1 and is given by

$$E_1^{p,q} = \mathbb{H}^{p+q}(X, Gr^p_F\mathcal{K}^\bullet_{\mathbb{C}}) \simeq Gr^p_F H^k(X, \mathbb{C}).$$

Example 5. In our previous example the spectral sequence of the weight filtration corresponds to

$$E_1^{-m,m+k} = \mathbb{H}^k(X, \Omega^{\bullet - m}_{Y(m)}) \simeq H^{k-m}(Y(m), \mathbb{Q}),$$

the map $d_1 : H^{k-m}(Y(m), \mathbb{Q}) \to H^{k-m+2}(Y(m-1), \mathbb{Q})$ is induced by the Gysin morphisms in each component. And the spectral sequence of the Hodge filtration corresponds to

$$E_1^{p,q} = \mathbb{H}^{p+q}(X, \Omega^p_X(\log Y)[-p]) = H^q(X, \Omega^p_X(\log Y)).$$

2 Applications

2.1 Vanishing theorems

One of the applications of Deligne's theorem is the proof of vanishing theorems. The idea is to use the degeneration of the spectral sequence associated to the Hodge filtration

$$E_1^{p,q} = H^q(X, \Omega_X^p(\log Y)) \Rightarrow H^{p+q}(X \setminus Y, \mathbb{C})$$

to derive analytic vanishing results from topological vanishing results. This idea is mainly due to Kollár and Esnault-Viehweg. We will just sketch some classical applications, for further reading we refer the reader to [EV92].

Consider first the following situation: Let X be a smooth projective variety of dimension n and L be an ample line bundle with a section vanishing along a normal crossing divisor $Y \subseteq X$. It follows from Deligne's theorem that

$$H^k(X \setminus Y, \mathbb{C}) = \bigoplus_{p+q=k} H^q(X, \Omega_X^p(\log Y))$$

and so (by Atiyah–Hodge theorem $H^k(X \setminus Y, \mathbb{C}) = H^k(\Gamma(\Omega^\bullet_{X\setminus Y}), d)$, or by Andreotti–Fraenkel theorem) we conclude

$$H^q(X, \Omega_X^p(\log Y)) = 0 \quad \text{for } p+q > n.$$

In particular we obtain a weaker version of **Kodaira vanishing theorem**

$$H^q(X, \Omega_X^n \otimes L) = 0 \quad \text{for } q > 0.$$

In order to obtain the stronger version for any ample line bundle L we can consider a power L^N such that it has a section vanishing along a smooth divisor $H \subseteq X$ and then take the N-cyclic covering

$$f : Z \to X$$

ramified along H. It is not hard to see that Z and $D := (f^*H)_{red}$ are smooth. Moreover

$$f_*\mathcal{O}_Z = \bigoplus_{i=0}^{N-1} L^{-i}.$$

Again since $Z \setminus D$ is affine we obtain the vanishing for $p + q > n$

$$0 = H^q(Z, \Omega_Z^p(\log D)) = H^q(X, f_*\Omega_Z^p(\log D)) = \bigoplus_{i=0}^{N-1} H^q(X, \Omega_X^p(\log H) \otimes L^{-i})$$

in particular we get the desired result

$$H^q(X, \Omega_X^n \otimes L^{N-i}) = 0 \quad \text{for } q > 0.$$

This strategy to obtain vanishing results from Deligne's theorem has been exploited by Esnault-Viehweg by means of logarithmic connections. For instance it is possible to show the following logarithmic vanishing result.

Theorem 4 ([EV92] §6.2)**.** $H^q(X, \Omega^p_X(\log H) \otimes L^{-1}) = 0$ for $p + q \neq n$.

From the above result we can go further, and use the Poincaré residue sequence

$$0 \to \Omega^p_X \to \Omega^p_X(\log H) \xrightarrow{Res} \Omega^{p-1}_H \to 0$$

to obtain inductively the **Akizuki-Nakano vanishing theorem**

$$H^q(X, \Omega^p_X \otimes L) = 0 \quad \text{for } p + q > n.$$

There are several vanishing results which can be reobtained and extended to more general situations (e.g. to positive characteristic) using these methods. Another example which has been largely extended to singular varieties by Guillen–Navarro Aznar– Pascual-Gainza–Puerta using filtered De Rham complexes (see [PS08, Theorem 7.29]) is the following:

Theorem 5 (Grauert–Riemenschneider)**.** Let X be a smooth compact complex algebraic variety of dimension n, $\pi : Y \to X$ be a proper modification with Y smooth and L an ample line bundle on X. Then

(a) $H^q(Y, \Omega^n_Y \otimes \pi^* L) = 0$ for $q > 0$,

(b) $R^q \pi_* \Omega^n_Y = 0$ for $q > 0$.

Remark. Given $f : X \to Y$ and $\mathcal{F}$ a sheaf over X we can use Leray's spectral sequence to translate global vanishing theorems into **local vanishing** results of the form

$$R^q f_* \mathcal{F} = 0.$$

This kind of local vanishing results is useful in deformation theory. In fact, we encounter situations where the **obstruction to globalize a local deformation** is encoded by cohomology groups of the form

$$H^k(Y, f_* \mathcal{F}).$$

Leray's spectral sequence gives us

$$E_2^{p,q} = H^p(Y, R^q f_* \mathcal{F}) \Rightarrow H^{p+q}(X, \mathcal{F}).$$

Therefore the local vanishing $R^q f_* \mathcal{F} = 0$ for all $q > 0$ reduces the local-to-global obstruction to global vanishing results on the family (which usually translates into an analytic or topological condition on X)

$$H^k(Y, f_* \mathcal{F}) = H^k(X, \mathcal{F}) = 0.$$

Theorem 6 (Global-To-Local principle)**.** Suppose that $f : X \to Y$ is a morphism between projective varieties, q a natural number and $\mathcal{F}$ a coherent sheaf on X with the property that

$$H^q(X, \mathcal{F} \otimes f^* L) = 0$$

for all ample line bundles L on Y. Then

$$R^q f_* \mathcal{F} = 0.$$

Proof Take L sufficiently ample such that $R^q f_* \mathcal{F} \otimes L$ is globally generated and $R^j f_* \mathcal{F} \otimes L$ is acyclic for all $j = 0, 1, \ldots$. Then the Leray spectral sequence

$$E_2^{i,j} = H^i(Y, R^j f_* \mathcal{F} \otimes L) \Rightarrow H^{i+j}(X, \mathcal{F} \otimes f^* L)$$

degenerates at E_2 and so $H^0(Y, R^q f_* \mathcal{F} \otimes L) = H^q(X, \mathcal{F} \otimes f^* L) = 0$. Hence $R^q f_* \mathcal{F} = 0$. ■

2.2 Basis theorems

As we illustrated before, it is possible to obtain vanishing theorems such as Akizuki–Nakano

$$H^q(X, \Omega_X^p \otimes L) = 0 \quad \text{for } p + q > n$$

from the vanishing of the cohomology group $H^k(X \setminus Y, \mathbb{C}) = 0$ for $k > n$. A natural question is to ask ourselves if is it possible to go the other way around, and by this we mean the following:

Question. In the case $H^k(X \setminus Y, \mathbb{C})$ is not trivial, can we have a better understanding of it if we know well the groups $H^q(X, \Omega_X^p \otimes L)$ for $p + q = k$?

In some nice cases the answer to previous question is affirmative, and it turns out to be enough to have a stronger vanishing result due to Bott.

Definition 4. We say a complex compact algebraic variety X satisfies the **Bott vanishing theorem** if for every ample line bundle L

$$H^q(X, \Omega_X^p \otimes L) = 0 \quad \text{for all } p \geq 0,\ q > 0.$$

Example 6. Satisfying the Bott vanishing is a very special property. Some know examples are the following:

1. Bott's original vanishing theorem (1957) states it for $\mathbb{P}^n$.
2. Steenbrink (1977) extended it to weighted projective spaces.
3. Danilov (1978), Batyrev–Cox (1993) proved it for complete simplicial toric varieties.
4. Totaro (2019) proved it for the quintic Del Pezzo surface, and characterized K3 surfaces with Picard number 1 satisfying Bott vanishing as those of degree 20 or ≥ 24. For higher Picard number, K3 surfaces satisfying the Bott vanishing do not contain elliptic curves of low degree nor are hyperplane sections of Fano 3-folds.
5. Torres (2020) proved it for stable GIT quotients of $(\mathbb{P}^1)^n$ by the action of PGL_2.

To link the Bott vanishing with the mixed Hodge structure of $X \setminus Y$ we need to change the usual Hodge filtration on $\Omega_X^\bullet(\log Y)$ by another filtration.

Proposition 1. Let X be a compact algebraic variety (smooth or orbifold) and $Y \subseteq X$ be an ample normal crossing divisor (or V-normal crossing respectively). There is a natural filtered quasi-isomorphism of filtered complexes

$$\Omega_X^{\geq p}(\log Y) \hookrightarrow P^p \Omega_X^\bullet(*Y)$$

and so we can compute

$$F^p H^k(X \setminus Y, \mathbb{C}) \simeq \mathbb{H}^k(X, P^p \Omega_X^\bullet(*Y)))$$

where $P^\bullet \Omega_X^\bullet(*Y)$ is the **pole order filtration** given by

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\vdots \\
P^{-1}: & \mathcal{O}_X(2Y) \arrow[r] & \Omega^1_X(3Y) \arrow[r] & \Omega^2_X(4Y) \arrow[r] & \cdots \arrow[r] & \Omega^{n+1}_X((n+3)Y) \arrow[r] & 0 \\
\cup \\
P^{0}: & \mathcal{O}_X(Y) \arrow[r] & \Omega^1_X(2Y) \arrow[r] & \Omega^2_X(3Y) \arrow[r] & \cdots \arrow[r] & \Omega^{n+1}_X((n+2)Y) \arrow[r] & 0 \\
\cup \\
P^{1}: & 0 \arrow[r] & \Omega^1_X(Y) \arrow[r] & \Omega^2_X(2Y) \arrow[r] & \cdots \arrow[r] & \Omega^{n+1}_X((n+1)Y) \arrow[r] & 0 \\
\cup \\
P^{2}: & 0 \arrow[r] & 0 \arrow[r] & \Omega^2_X(Y) \arrow[r] & \cdots \arrow[r] & \Omega^{n+1}_X(nY) \arrow[r] & 0 \\
\cup \\
\vdots \\
P^{k}: & 0 \arrow[r] & \cdots \arrow[r] & 0 \arrow[r] & \Omega^k_X(Y) \arrow[r] & \cdots \arrow[r] & 0 \\
\cup \\
\vdots \\
P^{n+2} = 0
\end{tikzcd}$$

In particular if X satisfies the Bott vanishing theorem, then

$$F^pH^k(X\setminus Y,\mathbb{C}) \simeq H^k(\Gamma(X,P^p\Omega^\bullet_X(*Y)))$$

and consequently

$$H^{k-p}(X,\Omega^p_X(\log Y)) = Gr^p_F H^k(X\setminus Y,\mathbb{C}) \simeq \frac{H^0(X,\Omega^{k,closed}_X((k-p+1)Y))}{dH^0(X,\Omega^{k-1}_X((k-p)Y)) + H^0(X,\Omega^k_X((k-p)Y))}.$$

Corollary 4. In the case $Y \subseteq X$ is a smooth hypersurface (or quasi-smooth when X is an orbifold) and $H^k(X,\mathbb{Q})_{\text{prim}} = 0$, then the mixed Hodge structure of $H^k(X\setminus Y,\mathbb{C})$ is pure of weight $k+1$, i.e. $Gr^W_m H^k(X\setminus Y,\mathbb{Q}) = 0$ for $m \neq k+1$ and

$$Gr^W_{k+1}H^k(X\setminus Y,\mathbb{Q}) \xrightarrow[Res]{\sim} H^{k-1}(Y,\mathbb{Q})_{\text{prim}}.$$

In particular, when $X = \mathbb{P}^n$ and $Y = \{F=0\}$ with $\deg F = d$, we get for $p+q = n-1$ that

$$H^{p,q}(Y)_{\text{prim}} \simeq H^q(\mathbb{P}^n,\Omega^{p+1}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(\log Y)) \simeq \frac{H^0(\mathbb{P}^n,\Omega^n_{\mathbb{P}^n}((n-p)Y))}{dH^0(\mathbb{P}^n,\Omega^{n-1}_{\mathbb{P}^n}((n-p-1)Y)) + H^0(\mathbb{P}^n,\Omega^n_{\mathbb{P}^n}((n-p-1)Y))}.$$

Identifying

$$H^0(\mathbb{P}^n,\Omega^n_{\mathbb{P}^n}((n-p)Y)) = \frac{\Omega}{F^{n-p}}\cdot \mathbb{C}[x_0,\ldots,x_n]_{d(n-p)-n-1}$$

we get **Griffiths basis theorem**

$$H^{p,q}(Y)_{\text{prim}} \simeq \left(\frac{\mathbb{C}[x_0,\ldots,x_n]}{\langle \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_0},\ldots,\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_n}\rangle}\right)_{d(n-p)-n-1} = R^F_{d(n-p)-n-1}.$$

Remark. Similar basis theorems due to Steenbrink and Batyrev–Cox can be obtained for weighted hypersurfaces and quasi-smooth hypersurfaces of complete simplicial toric varieties. In those cases the Jacobian ring must be replaced by a **graded Jacobian ring** where in the weighted case, each variable has its grade given by the weight, while in the toric case the grading is given by the Class group $Cl(X_\Sigma)$ and so $R^F = S/Jac(F)$ is a quotient of the **Cox ring** $S = \mathbb{C}[z_1,\ldots,z_k]$ where $\deg(z_i) = D_i \in Cl(X_\Sigma)$.

Remark. When X has non-trivial primitive cohomology and/or the divisor Y has more components, it is possible to obtain similar basis results, but now we will obtain a basis compatible with with the weight filtration also. Hence the basis will be given as a package of basis for each pure Hodge structure on the graded parts of the weight filtration (see for example [Ste77]).

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