

* The $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} = 2$ case:

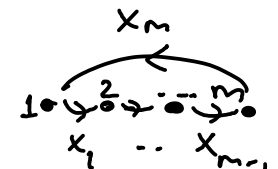
X open Riemann surface

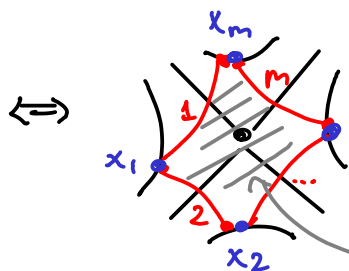
Q ribbon graph giving a skeleton of X

(ie. graph + cyclic ordering of edges adjacent to each vertex)

\rightarrow \mathcal{B} cosheaf on Q :

\rightarrow stalk at a smooth point = \bullet category with one object, morphisms $k \cdot \text{id}$.

\rightarrow at a vertex of valence $m =$  $\mu_m(x_1, \dots, x_m) = \text{id}$



\Leftrightarrow

the disc giving μ_m .

(End of each object = $k \cdot \text{id}$
All other morphisms = arrows).

The criterion of yesterday's talk holds

$$H_k(Q, HH_*(\mathcal{B})) \longrightarrow H_k(X, \partial X)$$

$$[Q] \longmapsto [X]$$

* Higher dimensions: first example

Q compact smooth manifold, choose a triangulation of Q

\rightarrow get $\mathcal{B} =$ constant cosheaf whose stalk is $\bullet \mathcal{Q}$ ($= HF^*(T_q^*Q, T_q^*Q)$)
id in "unwrapped" (Nadel-Zaslow) sense.

generation criterion holds.

This gives yet another proof that

$$J_{\text{unk}}^{\text{compact}}(T^*Q) \hookrightarrow \text{mod-}C^{\infty}(Q) \quad (\text{assuming } \pi_1 Q = 0)$$

* Next example: Q locally modelled on  \times $(n-1)$ -dim smooth mfd

ie. Q_i compact smooth mfd's w/ boundary

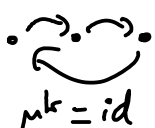
P compact smooth $(n-1)$ -mfd (not necess. connected)

$\partial Q_i \rightarrow P$ diffeo on each component

$Q = (\cup Q_i) / \sim$ \sim identifies pts of ∂Q_i with same image in P .

Choose also a locally constant cyclic ordering of preimages of pts of P .

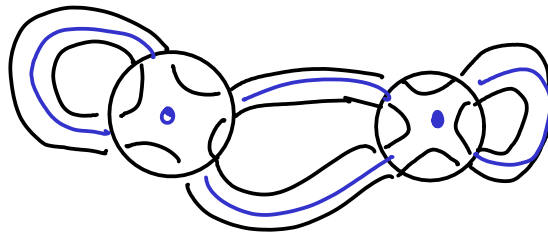
\Rightarrow cosheaf of A_∞ -cat's on Q

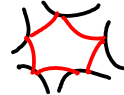
Again stalks = \mathcal{Q}^{id} at smooth pts,  at singular pts.

this is a skeleton for $X = \left(\left(\cup_i T^*Q_i \right) \cup \left\{ T^*P \times \begin{array}{c} \text{[shaded region]} \\ \uparrow \\ \text{valency depends on} \\ \text{valency at component of } P \end{array} \right\} \right) / \sim$

("boundary plumbing" of T^*Q_i 's at ∂Q_i).

Ex: $P = 2$ pts, $Q_i = \text{intervals}$,



At $p \in P$, the Lagrangian we take are $T_p^*P \times$ 

By projecting 'locally' we compute the stalk at $p \in P$ to be as above & see A_∞ -structure is as in the 1d case.

This category satisfies the generation criterion of yesterday's talk \Rightarrow can compute $HF^*(K, K)$ from the associated modules.

Goal: | understand how usual plumbings can be understood in terms of this picture.

Setup: N_1, N_2 closed smooth mflds

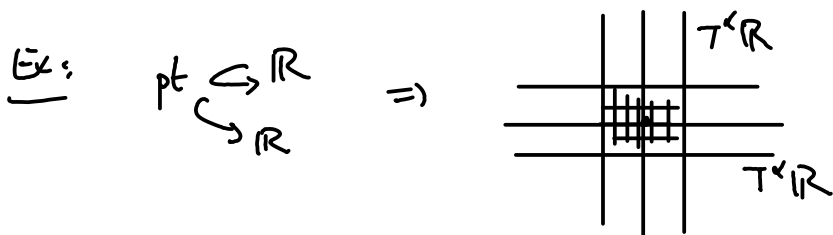
$B \begin{cases} \hookrightarrow N_1 \\ \hookrightarrow N_2 \end{cases}$ embeddings with isomorphic normal bundles $\cong V$

$V_C \times_B T^*B$ (\cong nbd of B inside T^*N_i)

carries an involution exchanging factors in $V_C \cong V \oplus V$

\Rightarrow plumbing := glue T^*N_1 to T^*N_2 along $V_C \times_B T^*B$

$$=: T^*N_1 \underset{B}{\times} T^*N_2$$



For $\text{codim } B = 1$ this clearly looks like above (make 4-valent vertices) along B

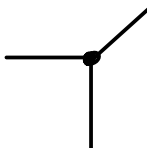
Problem: If $\text{codim } B > 1$, then there's no nice family of Lays in $T^*N_1 \underset{B}{\times} T^*N_2$ parametrized by $N_1 \cup_B N_2$.

Ex: $N_1 = N_2 = D^2 \supset B = \text{origin}$?

Idea (Kortsevich?): Replace by

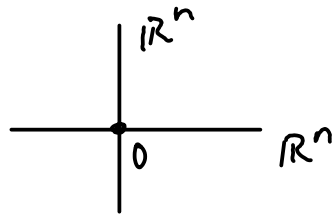
ie. plumbing has a skeleton with 3 "smooth components"

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \{N_1 - \text{open nbd of } B\} \\ \{N_2 - \text{open nbd of } B\} \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{cyclic ordering}} \left. \begin{array}{l} \{ \text{disc bundle of normal bundle } V \downarrow B \} \\ (\Leftrightarrow \text{nbd of } B \text{ in } N_i) \end{array} \right\}$$

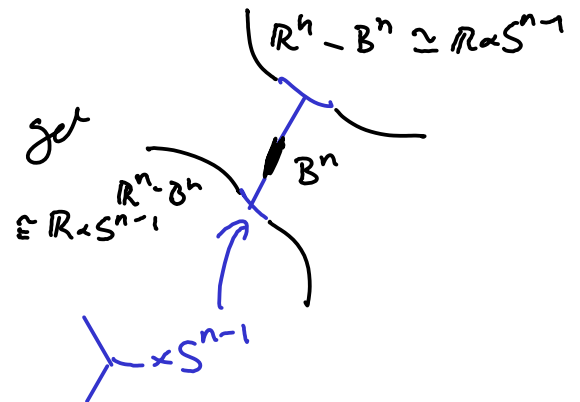
glued around  \times (mfld)

boundary of nbd of B in N_i

• i.e locally for



, get



App:

Thm (A-Smith)

$$N_1 = N_2 = S^n, \quad B = \text{pt}, \quad X = T^{\leftarrow} S^n \underset{B}{\#} T^{\leftarrow} S^n$$

$$= A_2\text{-}AUE \text{ space } \begin{matrix} S^n & S^n \\ \text{---} & \text{---} \\ \text{---} & \text{---} \end{matrix}$$

\Rightarrow in X , all exact layers of μ index $= 0$ are
 Furuya-isomorphic to an iterated Dehn twist of N_1 .
 (around N_1, N_2) In particular they're all homology spheres.