

# Talbot Day I Talk I - Rui, Lag's submanifolds.

$(M, \omega)$   $2n$ -symp manifold.

$\omega$  non-deg. closed 2-form on  $M$ .

$[\omega] \in H^2(M; \mathbb{R})$

$L$   $n$ -dim manifold.

$i: L \rightarrow M, i^* \omega = 0$  gives us an immersed  
or embedded Lagrangian submanifold (if  $i$  immersion,  
embedding).


$\omega = -d\alpha, i^* \alpha = dH$  means an exact Lagr.

Gromov:  $(\mathbb{C}^n, \omega_0)$

embedded compact  $L \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}^n$

$\Rightarrow [\alpha] \neq 0$ .

Ex. of exact Lagr's. For an immersed curve in  $\mathbb{C}$

e.g. -  ,  
exact  
Lagr's  $\Leftrightarrow$  area of  $f^+$   
 $=$  area of  $f^-$  by Stokes.

Lag. isotopy:

$$\varphi: [0, 1] \times L \rightarrow M, \varphi^* \omega = dt \wedge \alpha + \beta$$

$$j_t: L \hookrightarrow [0, 1] \times L. \quad (d\beta = 0 \iff$$

$$j_t^* \alpha \text{ closed 1-form. } \forall t. \quad j_t^* \alpha \text{ closed!})$$

exact Lagrangian isotopy if  $j_t^* \alpha$  exact,  $j_t^* \alpha = \delta H$ .

Hamiltonian isotopy

↑  
may depend  
on  $t$ .

$(M, L)$

$w: (D^2, \partial D^2) \rightarrow (M, L)$  smooth.

$$I_w(w) = \int_{D^2} w^* \omega \quad \boxed{\text{symplectic area}}$$

\* This is invariant only under exact Lagrangian isotopy.  
Disk  $D^2$  bounding  $L$ .



Maslov class; i.e. relative 1<sup>st</sup> Chern class

$$[M] \in H^2(M, L; \mathbb{Z})$$

$$m: (D^2, \partial D^2) \rightarrow (M, L)$$

$$(w^* TM, v^* TL) \quad (TM, TL)$$

$(D^2, \partial D^2) \xrightarrow{w} (M, L)$  always has a symplectic trivialization, i.e. can find a map

$$(C^n, \mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow (w^* TM, w^* TL)$$

$$\searrow \downarrow$$

$$(D^2, \partial D^2)$$

Naturally get a loop

$\gamma = \mathbb{P}^1 \times w / \partial D^2$  in Lagrangian Grassmannian  $\Lambda(n)$

$$\Lambda(n) = \{A \cdot \mathbb{R}^n \mid A \in U(n)\} / \sim$$

$$A_1 \cdot \mathbb{R}^n = A_2 \cdot \mathbb{R}^n \iff A_1 A_1^t = A_2 A_2^t$$

Maslov index  $\mu(\gamma) = \deg(\det A \cdot A^t)$

This trivialization is unique up to homotopy,  
 &  $n(\gamma)$  ind. of h.t.g.

Again, this  $AA^t$  is on  $\Delta(u) := U(u)/\partial(u)$   
 as a homology class.

$I_n([w])$  well defined (Maslov class), i.e.

Get a homomorphism  $n: \pi_2(M, L) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ .

Prop:  $w: (D^2, \partial D^2) \rightarrow (M, L)$

$\bar{w}: (D^2, \partial D^2) \rightarrow (M, L)$

$$w|_{\partial D^2} = \bar{w}|_{\partial D^2}$$

Get, by gluing,  $u = S^2 \rightarrow M, u = \begin{cases} w(z) & z \in D^2 \\ \bar{w}(z) & z \in -D^2 \end{cases}$

Claim:

$$I_{n, L}(w) - I_{n, L}(\bar{w}) = 2 \langle c_1(TM), [u] \rangle$$

Using this proposition: (proof omitted).



Monotone Lagrangian submanifold :

$(M, L)$

$$I_\omega = \lambda I_{\mu, L}, \quad \lambda \geq 0 \text{ const.}$$

(NB: only invariant under exact Lagrangian isotopy.)

For this sphere, if it's monotone,  
then

$$I_\omega = 2\lambda I_{C_1}, \quad \text{i.e.}$$

the symplectic manifold  
needs to be monotone as well for  
the Lagrangian to be monotone



Dubois-Weylstein theory :

$L \hookrightarrow M$  immersed (embedded) Lagrangian in  $(M, \omega)$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T^*L & \omega_{\text{can}} = -d\alpha_{\text{can}} & \\ \downarrow & \theta \cdot \theta^* \alpha_{\text{can}} = 0 & \forall \theta \in \Omega^1(L) \\ L & & \end{array}$$

Darboux-Wangster theorem:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \longrightarrow L \mathcal{U}$$

$$\Phi: \mathcal{U} \longrightarrow M \quad \text{immersed / embedding}$$

$$\Phi^* \omega = \omega_{\text{cov.}}$$

$$\zeta \circ \Phi = \zeta \leftarrow \text{zero section.}$$

$\mathcal{U} = \text{neighborhood of zero section of } L \text{ in } T^*L.$

Second example:

(1)

(2) anti-symplectic involution:

$$(M, \omega)$$

$$\sigma: M \longrightarrow M.$$

$$\begin{cases} \sigma^* \omega = -\omega \\ \sigma^2 = \text{Id} \end{cases}$$

$$L = \text{Fix}(\sigma)$$

ex.  $\mathbb{R}P^n \subseteq \mathbb{C}P^n.$

Prop:

If  $(M, \omega)$  monotone (i.e.  $I_\omega = 2 \uparrow I_c$ ),  
then  $\Rightarrow L = \text{Fix}(\sigma)$  monotone Lagrangian  
submanifold.

(3) Clifford torus in  $\mathbb{C}P^n$ .

$$T^{n+1} = S^1(1) \times S^1(1) \times \dots \times S^1(1) \hookrightarrow S^{2n+1}(1) \subset \mathbb{C}^n$$

$n+1$  isometric embedding.

$$T^{n+1} / S^1 \text{ action} \cong T^n \text{ Clifford.}$$

Claim: monotone Lagrangian submanifold in  $\mathbb{C}P^n$ .

Proof:  $\rightarrow \pi_2(T^n) \rightarrow \pi_2(\mathbb{C}P^n) \rightarrow \pi_2(\mathbb{C}P^n, T^n)$

$$\rightarrow \pi_1(T^n) \rightarrow \pi_1(\mathbb{C}P^n) \rightarrow \dots$$

$$\pi_2(\mathbb{C}P^n, T^n) \cong \pi_2(\mathbb{C}P^n) \oplus \pi_1(T^n)$$

$$W_n(z) = [1: 1: \dots : 1: z: 1: \dots : 1]$$

$$I_n(w_k) = Z.$$

$n$  generators  $w_k \quad k=1, \dots, n$

$$I_n(w_0) = Z.$$

Matrix in  $\Lambda(n)$  can be written as

$$u \left( \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & 0 \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & e^{2\pi i t} & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) \in U(n)$$

" defined as  $Z$ .

$$\pi_2(\mathbb{C}P^n) \xrightarrow{i} \pi_2(\mathbb{C}P^n, T^n) \xrightarrow{j} \pi_1(T^n)$$

$$j([w_0] + \dots + [w_n]) = 0$$

$$i([\alpha])$$

$$\text{so } I_n(j([w_0] + \dots + [w_n])) = 2(n+1).$$

i.e.  $[w_0], \dots, [w_n]$  give us  $n$  generators  
in  $\pi_2(\mathbb{C}P^n, T^n)$ .

$$I_w([\alpha]) = \pi.$$

$$\lambda I_c([\alpha]) = 2(n+1).$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\pi}{2(n+1)}$$



(4) Standard torus in  $\mathbb{C}^n$ .

$$T_{a_1, \dots, a_n}^n = S^1(a_1) \times \dots \times S^1(a_n) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}^n$$

monotone  $\Leftrightarrow a_1 = \dots = a_n$ , monotone,

monotonicity constant  $\lambda = \pi \cdot a^2 / 2$  (?)

(5) Chekanov torus

$$S^1 \times \mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$$

$$S^1 = \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$$

$$(t, x_1, \dots, x_n) \longmapsto (e^{2\pi i t} \cos 2\pi t, e^{2\pi i t} \sin 2\pi t, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

$$(i^*)^{-1} : T^*(S^1 \times \mathbb{R}^n) \longrightarrow T^*\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$$

Given

$L$  is embedded Lagrangian in  $\mathbb{C}^n$ , get:

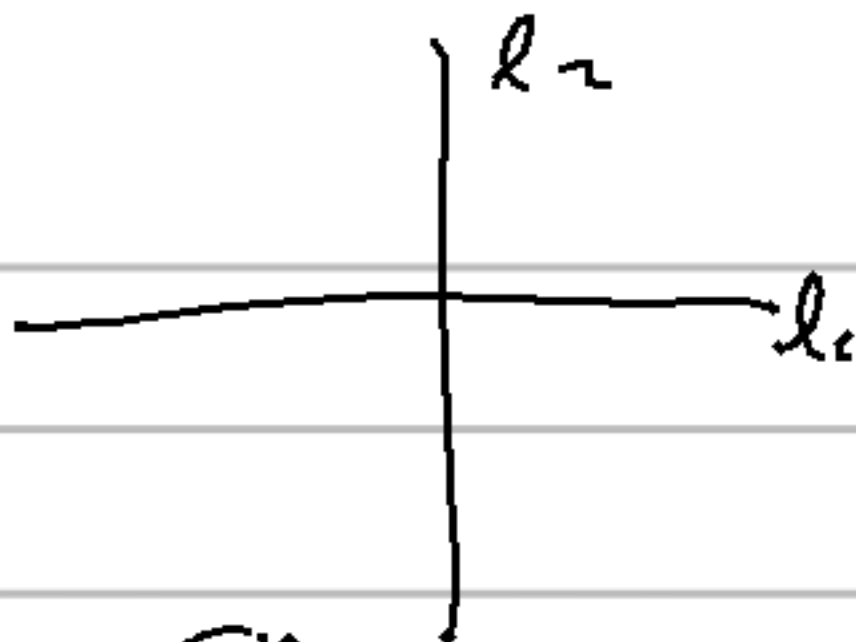
$\mathbb{R}^2 \subset \mathbb{C}^{n+1}$

$$\Theta_q(L) = (i^*)^{-1} (\text{zero sector} \stackrel{(\text{or } a)}{\text{of } S^1} \times L)$$

embedded Lagrangian in  $\mathbb{C}^{n+1}$ , called Chekanov

When  $L$  is monotone,  $\Theta_q(L)$  is torus.

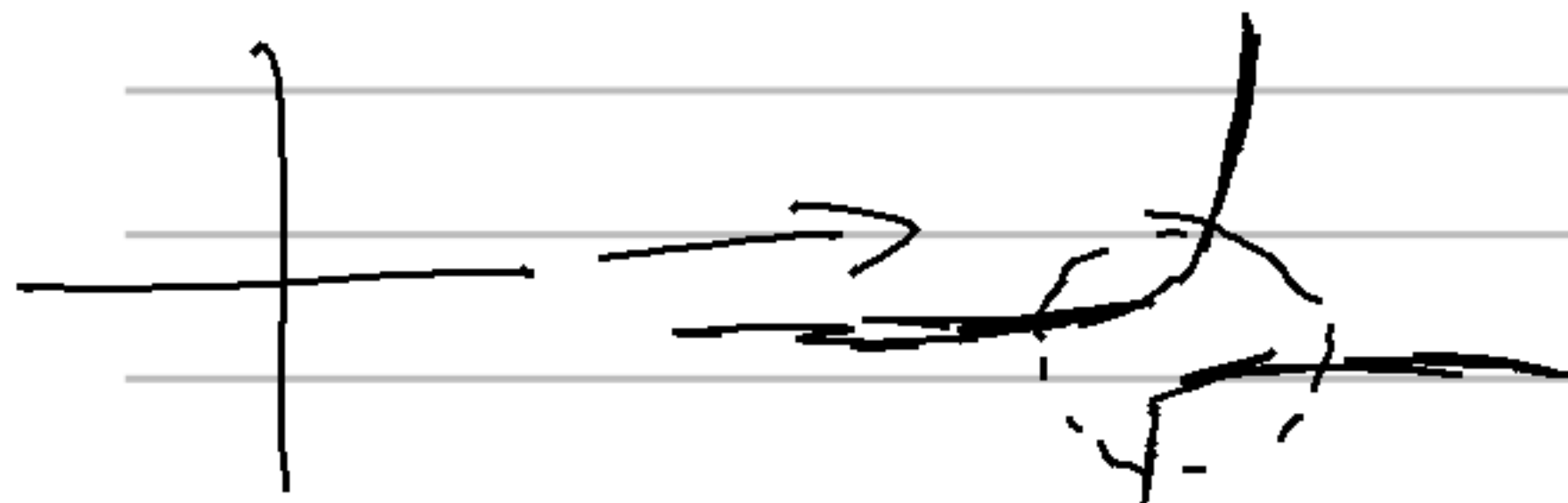
Lag. guy  
 $(V^{2n}, \omega)$



$$f: S^{n-1} \times \mathbb{R} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}^n$$

$$f(S^{n-1} \times [c, +\infty)) = l_1 \setminus B_1 \xrightarrow{\text{disc in } l_1}$$

$$f(S^{n-1} \times (-\infty, -c]) = l_2 \setminus B_2 \xrightarrow{\text{disc in } l_2}$$



order of  $l_1, l_2$  important here.

if did  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ } \\ \text{ } \end{array} \right.$ , get non-hamiltonian  
 guys,

And much, much more.