

02/05/16

Today: miscellaneous topics.

- 1) Units in A_∞ -categories / the Fukaya category
- 2) Local systems on Lagrangians
- 3) Cases in which L bounds dies, X has spheres, but things still work simply (monotone).

Units:

There are several possible notions of "units" / "identity morphisms" in an A_∞ -category (\mathcal{C}, μ^i) .

Terminology: $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}^*(A, B) := H^* \text{hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(A, B)$.

Definition: ~~an~~ an A_∞ -category \mathcal{C} is cohomologically unital ("c-unital", "h-unital") if, for every $X \in \text{ob}(\mathcal{C})$, $\exists [e_X] \in \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}^0(X, X)$ satisfying $[\mu^2(e_X, \sigma)] = (-1)^{\text{deg}(\sigma)} [\mu^2(\sigma, e_X)] = [\sigma]$, $[\sigma] \in \text{Hom}^*(Y, X)$.

Let (X^n, ω) , satisfying (*).

Proposition: $\text{Fuk}(X)$ is c-unital.

Proof: already given, when talking about Donaldson Fukaya category. \square

There is a stricter notion which is frequently convenient.

Definition: an A_∞ -category \mathcal{C} is strictly unital if $\forall X \in \text{ob}(\mathcal{C})$, \exists morphism $e_X^+ \in \text{hom}^0(X, X)$ with
* $\mu^2(e_X^+, \sigma) = (-1)^{\text{deg}(\sigma)} \mu^2(\sigma, e_X^+) = \sigma$, $\forall \sigma \in \text{hom}^0(Y, X)$.
* $\mu^k(\dots, e_X^+, \dots) = 0$ for $k > 2$. $\circ \mu^1(e_X^+)$.

A priori, the geometric elements that we have produced $[e_L] \in H^0(L, L)$ are not strict units. We need 2 choices for producing strict units:

- Use $[e_X]$ + higher compatibilities/homotopies to produce a homotopy unit ("keeps track of all homotopies" [Fukaya, F000])

→ strictly unital category $\tilde{F}_h(x) \xrightarrow{q.i.} \tilde{F}(x)$
 ↑ Fukaya cat with homotopy units

• Proposition: [Lefevre, Seidel] any c-unital A_∞ -category \mathcal{E} is quasi-iso to $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}$ strictly unital; we can assume $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}$ is minimal (ie $\mu^1=0$).

So, up to quasi-iso,
 c-unital \Leftrightarrow strictly unital \Leftrightarrow homotopy unital.

Local systems

There is an enlargement of the Fukaya category whose objects are Lagrangian branes equipped with local systems with flat connections [Kontsevich].

Given $\begin{matrix} \mathcal{E} \\ \mathcal{O}_K \\ \downarrow \\ K \end{matrix}$, $\begin{matrix} \mathcal{E} \\ \mathcal{O}_L \\ \downarrow \\ L \end{matrix}$ \mathbb{R} -local systems with flat connections, we can define "x-component"

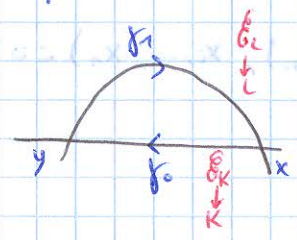
$$\text{hom}_{\mathcal{F}} \left(\begin{matrix} \mathcal{E} \\ \mathcal{O}_K \\ \downarrow \\ K \end{matrix}, \begin{matrix} \mathcal{E} \\ \mathcal{O}_L \\ \downarrow \\ L \end{matrix} \right) = \text{CP}^0 \left(\begin{matrix} \mathcal{E} \\ \mathcal{O}_K \\ \downarrow \\ K \end{matrix}, \begin{matrix} \mathcal{E} \\ \mathcal{O}_L \\ \downarrow \\ L \end{matrix} \right) = \bigoplus_{x \in \mathcal{X}_{K,L}} \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\begin{matrix} \mathcal{E} \\ \mathcal{O}_K \\ \downarrow \\ K \end{matrix}_{x(y)}, \begin{matrix} \mathcal{E} \\ \mathcal{O}_L \\ \downarrow \\ L \end{matrix}_{x(y)} \right)$$

$x \in \mathcal{X}_{K,L}$
time-1 chord

If $K \pitchfork L$, we can choose $H_{K,L} = 0$, the x-component is just $\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\begin{matrix} \mathcal{E} \\ \mathcal{O}_K \\ \downarrow \\ K \end{matrix}_p, \begin{matrix} \mathcal{E} \\ \mathcal{O}_L \\ \downarrow \\ L \end{matrix}_p \right)$.

Given $y \in \mathcal{X}_{K,L}$ and $\Phi_x \in \text{hom}_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\begin{matrix} \mathcal{E} \\ \mathcal{O}_K \\ \downarrow \\ K \end{matrix}_{x(y)}, \begin{matrix} \mathcal{E} \\ \mathcal{O}_L \\ \downarrow \\ L \end{matrix}_{x(y)} \right)$, $\mu^1(\Phi_x)$ has "y-component"
 $= \sum_{\substack{\beta, \alpha \in \mathcal{X}(y, \beta)/\mathbb{R} \\ \text{ind}(\beta) = 1}} \tau^{E(\beta)} \cdot \text{sgn}(\alpha) \cdot \text{hd}_{\text{con}}(\Phi_x)$, where

$$\text{hd}_{\text{con}}(\Phi_x) := \text{hd}_{y_0} \circ \Phi_x \circ \text{hd}_{y_1} \in \text{Hom} \left(\begin{matrix} \mathcal{E} \\ \mathcal{O}_K \\ \downarrow \\ K \end{matrix}_{y_0}, \begin{matrix} \mathcal{E} \\ \mathcal{O}_L \\ \downarrow \\ L \end{matrix}_{y_1} \right)$$



The earlier cases embed into this more general situation by $\begin{matrix} \mathbb{R} \\ \downarrow \\ L \end{matrix}$.

