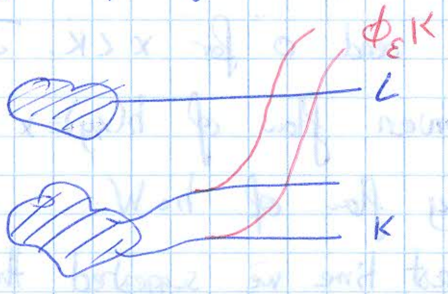
<u>Solution</u>: there is a distinguished choice of direction near ∞: "counterclockwise": ∂_θ near ∞, or wrt ω_{std} (a positive multiple) of the flow near ∞ of $h=r$.

Define $\mathrm{Hom}(K,L) := HF^*(\phi_\varepsilon \tilde{K}, L)$

$\tilde{K}$ ↳ compactly supported perturbation

ϕ_ε: time-ε counterclockwise bent (lift to E of ε times this ham $h=r$ in $\mathbb{C}$).

ε sufficiently large so that all ends of K "above" those of L:



And we have a PSS isomorphism $\mathrm{Hom}(L,L) \cong H^*(L)$ (when L has one end at least).

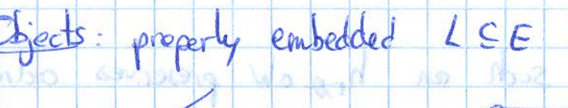
18/05/16 <u>Last time</u>: (E^{2n+2}, W) symplectic LG model,

* E non-cmpct symplectic (exact or monotone, ...)
* $W: E \to \mathbb{C}$ symplectic fibration away from $K_{cmpct} \subseteq \mathbb{C}$, with symplectic // transport maps (away from K_{cpct}).

$M := W^{-1}(p)$ general fiber: codim-2 symp. submanifold.

<u>Towards $\mathcal{F}(E,W)$</u>:

<u>Objects</u>: properly embedded $L \subseteq E$ (with brane structures) st $W(L)$ contained in



(can deform one into the other).

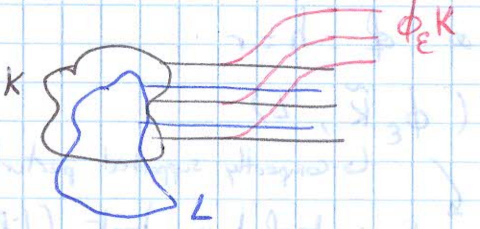
Given L, get $D_L \subseteq (-\pi,\pi)$ the angles, or $D_L \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ the asymptotic heights.

We say $D_K > D_L$ (or $K > L$) if $\theta_K > \theta_L$ $\forall \theta_K \in D_K$, $\forall \theta_L \in D_L$.

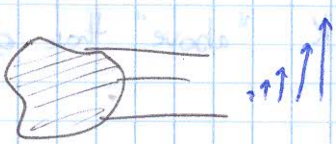
Last time, we argued what morphisms should look like in $H^\circ \mathcal{F}(E,W)$.

$$H^\circ \hom_{\mathcal{F}}(K,L) := \mathrm{Hom}(K,L) = HF^\circ(\phi_\varepsilon K, L)$$

where ϕ_ε is the time ε "admissible positive flow", "counterclockwise bent" (in the angular setup) which is large enough so that $\phi_\varepsilon K > L$:



What is an admissible flow? In the straight-lines setup, consider



the vector field on $\mathbb{C}$ which equals ∂_y for $x \gg 0$, and 0 for $x < K$. It is the Hamiltonian flow of $h(x,y) = x$ (when $x \gg 0$).

An admissible flow is any flow of $h \circ W$.

In the angular setup, last time we suggested that one can use flows of the form $h \circ W$ where $h = r$; X_h is ∂_θ on $\mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{D}^2$. Note that this flow is not admissible for a given flow for all times (of the lines can hit an angle π after being flown). We may not be able to find a flow $\phi_t K$ such that $\phi_t K$ is admissible $\forall t < \varepsilon$ with $\phi_\varepsilon K > L$:

Solution: allow flows which on $\mathbb{C} \setminus K_{cpt}$ have the form $h_{r,\theta} = \chi(\theta)\, h(r)$, where χ is a cutoff function equal to 0 at $-\pi$.

[Lemma: Flowing by any time such an $h_{r,\theta} \circ W$ preserves admissibility.

Proof: check $h_{r,\theta}$ is radial: near ∞, sends rays to rays. ∎

For today: switch for horizontal ray framework for $\mathcal{F}(E, W)$.