

M283  
3/13/08  
WTTK

- Examples of CQ- structures (cont, actual)
  - Floer theory - Gromov-witten theory
  - string topology?

F. Floer theory, Gromov-witten theory

$(M, \omega)$  a symplectic manifold,  $\omega \in \Omega^2 M$ ,  $d\omega = 0$ ,  
 action:  $\omega_X: T_x M \times T_x M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  undeg.

Symplectic action: 'Axiol'  $A: \tilde{LM} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ . - domain theory  
 $\uparrow$  'curve' at  $LM$  - ex: univ. curve

select  $\tilde{LM} =$  univ. curve of  $LM$  - model:  $\tilde{LM} = \{(x, \theta) : x \in M, \theta: S^2 \rightarrow M \text{ w/ } \partial\theta = x\}$

where  $(x_1, \theta_1) \sim (x_2, \theta_2)$  if  $\theta_1, \theta_2: S^2 \rightarrow M$   
 is univalent. - are contractible loops - (dependent of  $LM$ ).

so  $A(x, \theta) = \int_{S^2} \theta^* \omega$ , (well-def by Stokes,  $\int$ )

in fact,  $A$  defines an  $\tilde{LM} \rightarrow LM$  -  $\mathbb{Z}$ -curve of  $LM$ ; where

$\tilde{LM} \omega = \{(x, \theta)\} / \sim$ , but  $\omega(x_1, \theta_1) \sim \omega(x_2, \theta_2)$  if  $\theta_1, \theta_2$

has  $\langle \omega, \theta_1, \theta_2 \rangle = 0$  - assuming  $\omega$  an integral form,  
 - takes values in  $\mathbb{Z}$ .

Now: crit pts of  $A$  correspond to constant loops, (and spheres).

- too numerous, not discrete, not undeg.

- need metric - choose almost-K structure ( $J: TM \rightarrow TM$

$J^2 = -id$ ) critical w/  $\omega$ ; so

$\langle u, v \rangle = \omega(u, Jv)$  is pos-dot. (here giving  
metric on  $M$ ).

- contractible choice

Gradient flow lines:  $\gamma: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow LM$  solves  
 or  $S^1 \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow M$  conveys to critical loops (same as pt?)  
 $\downarrow \uparrow$   
 $S^1$

- make  $\gamma$  ls?  $\mathcal{J}$ -holomorphic:  $D\gamma: TP^1 \rightarrow TM$  preserves  $\mathcal{J}$ .

- hard to calculate... not like traditional Morse th'y - crit pts, not isolated.

perturb everything by a Randall function:  $H: \mathbb{R}^2 \times M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
 $\uparrow$  nondep, periodic.

- solve Hamiltonian:  $X_H$  defined by  $\omega(X_H(t,x), v) = -dH_{(t,x)}(v)$ .  
 (unique  $X_H$  at nondegeneracy of  $\omega_{(t,x)}$ )

new perturbed action:  $A_H: LM \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : (x, \theta) \mapsto \int_0^1 \theta^* \omega - \int_0^1 H(t, x(\theta)) dt$

- now: crit pts are loops (+ extensions)  $\gamma: S^1 \rightarrow M$

satisfying  $\frac{d\gamma(s)}{dt} = X_H(s, \gamma(s))$ . (periodic solns of Ham eq'n)

choose: generic  $H$  w/ nondegen crit pts, transversality perturbed C-R eq's:

$\varphi: S^1 \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow M$ , w/ conveys to crit loops,  
 $(t, s)$

$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} - \mathcal{J}(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial s} - X_H(t, \varphi(t, s))) = 0$  - still call  $\mathcal{J}$ -holomorphic cpls.

define Floer chain complex  $CF_{\mathbb{Z}}(M, \omega) \xrightarrow{\partial} CF_{\mathbb{Z}-1} \rightarrow \dots$

when  $CF_{\mathbb{Z}}$  gen by crit pts at 'int  $q$ ' ; bdy mps:

$\langle \partial a, b \rangle = \# \underline{M(a, b)}$  (that counts # of int connecting  $a$  to  $b$ )

-  $\#$  of  $\mathcal{J}$ -hol cpls.  
 connects  $a$  to  $b$ .

get:  $\#f \in (M, \omega) = \#f \in M$ ,  $M$  closed mfd.

expect AikE by flow:  $0 \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \text{Camp}(\mathbb{R})$  where  
 $GW(S^1) = CFK(M, \omega)$ .

Discussion: benefits of Flow Theory:

- Poincaré-Hopf index form: if  $X$  is any v.f., on cpt  $M$ , # of zeros of  $X \geq \chi(M)$ .
- rest point: Morse: if  $X$  is  $\nabla f$ ,  $f: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  Morse fn, # of zeros of  $\nabla f \geq \sum \nu_k h_k(M) \geq \chi(M)$ .
- $\mathbb{R}^2$  chain or competing  $h_i(M)$  values = crit pts.

analogous to distal-biased pts:

Lefschetz: suppose  $f: M \rightarrow M$  is adhd,  $\partial M \neq \emptyset$ , cpt, and  $f|_{\partial M}$  is  $\pi$ -hom.

Then # of fixed pts of  $f \geq \chi(M)$ .

Flow: proves analogue of the (Arnold's conjecture; proved not; later, on fixed mfd)

$(M, \omega)$  symplectic,  $f: M \rightarrow M$  a "symplectomorphism", &

$f$  is "Hamiltonian isotopic" to  $id_M$  then # fixed pts of  $f \geq \sum \nu_k h_k(M)$ .

isotopy: recall Hamiltonian:  $H: \mathbb{R}/2\pi \times M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , w v.f.  $X_H$ . Set flow:

$\phi: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow M$  w/  $\frac{d\phi}{dt} + X_H = 0$ . Given  $x \in M$ ,  $\exists$  unique  $\phi_x$

satisfying DE w/  $\phi_x(0) = x$ . - defined for all  $t \in \mathbb{R}$  by M cpt.

version:  $\phi: M \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow M$ ,  $\phi^n(t, x) = d_x \phi^n$ .

- check each  $\phi_x^t = M$ -shm a symplectomorphism;  $\frac{d}{dt} \phi_0 = \underline{\text{id}}$ .

- isotopy from to other symplectomorphism.

Then  $f: M \rightarrow M$  is isotopic to  $id$ , if  $\exists$  Hamiltonian  $H$  s.t.  $f(x) = \phi^n(x, 2\pi)$ .

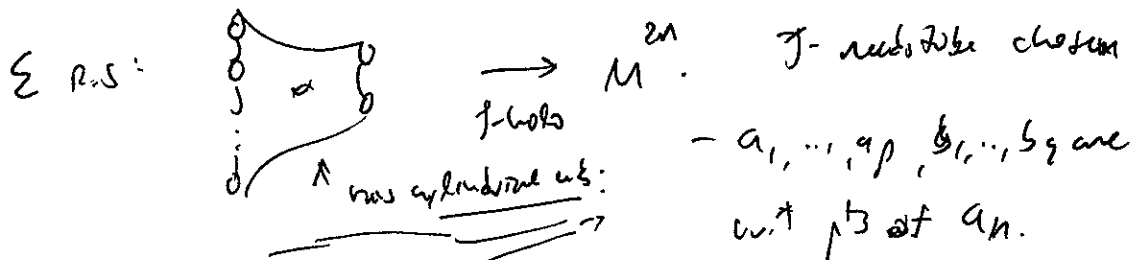
Suppose  $\mathbb{R}^n$  field pt: for  $d(x): \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  can  $d(x) = d(x) \cdot x$ .

here defines  $M \xrightarrow{\tilde{d}} M$  map of  $\frac{d\tilde{d}}{dt} + \tilde{d}M = 0$ .

ie,  $d_x$  a crit pt at flow field  $\rightarrow$  gradient at flow lines etc.

since  $H^1 M_1 \cong H^1 M_2$ , previous result.

back to field theory:



Moduli space:  $M(\Sigma; \vec{a}, \vec{b}) = \{ d: \Sigma \rightarrow M \mid \begin{matrix} \text{X}(d) = \\ (\sum_i m_i a_i - \sum_j m_j b_j) \end{matrix} \}$

~~if  $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$  are~~ ... define  $CF^{\vec{a}} \xrightarrow{M_\Sigma} CF^{\vec{b}}$   $\mu_\Sigma: \mu_\Sigma(a_1, \dots, a_p) = \sum \# M(\Sigma; \vec{a}, \vec{b}), [\vec{b}]$

Sum over  $\vec{b}$  w/  $\dim M(\Sigma; \vec{a}, \vec{b}) = 0$ .

$\rightarrow$  defines topological field theory. ; pair of pants  $\rightarrow \mu = CF^{\vec{a}} \xrightarrow{\text{multiplication}} CF^{\vec{b}}$

GW theory: allow  $\Sigma$ 's to vary over moduli space of R.S.'s

(ex: GW theory is a TFT. - haven't described open part.

- same, say, into discs; R.S.'s w/ open S<sup>1</sup>'s.

• Associative CY An-categories: captured to be the Fukaya category of  $(M, \omega)$

• 'Fuk(M)' D-branes:  $\Lambda =$  Lagrangian submanifolds of  $M$ :

-  $M = M^{2n}$ ,  $L \subset M^{2n}$  st.  $\omega|_L \equiv 0$ . (isotropic submanifold)

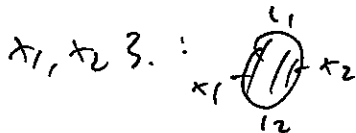
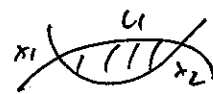
describe morphisms:  $\text{Hom}(L_1, L_2) = CF^k(L_1, L_2)$  - flow cx.

in  $CF^k(L_1, L_2)$ ,  $k$  by intersection pts  $L_1, L_2$

- isolated pts?  
- what if not x-verse?

$\langle \partial(x_1), \partial(x_2) \rangle = \# M(x_1, x_2)$   $\mathbb{Z}$ -vals.

$M(x_1, x_2) =$  subspace of  $\{d: D^2 \rightarrow M: \text{between } x_1, x_2\}$

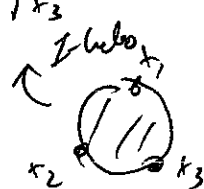
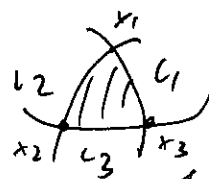


composition:  $\text{Hom}(L_1, L_2) \otimes \text{Hom}(L_2, L_3) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(L_1, L_3)$

$CF^k(L_1, L_2) \otimes CF^l(L_2, L_3) \rightarrow CF^{k+l}(L_1, L_3)$

$x_1 \quad \circ \quad x_2 \quad \mapsto$

$\langle M_2(x_1, x_2), x_3 \rangle = \#$  holes trig  $L_3$ :



issues: x-variety; analytic issues about gluing.

(e.g.  $\circ \text{HH}_*(\text{Fuk}(M)) \cong \text{HF}_* M = \text{H}_* M$ )

- worked out M a few (noncpt) cases. (- P-Seidel).

• recall  $CY =$  descr. in terms of cat of  $\Rightarrow$  see Abouzaid's talk course.

col. sheaves on  $CY$  variety: conj that  $\text{Fuk}(M)$ , cat of sheaves

are Morita equivalent (mirror symmetry conjecture).

Strong topology: <sup>fully</sup> topological analogue of this: - (type of mod  $M$  class, oriented)

• exists a 'homological' TQFT:  $S = \mathcal{O}C_{\Lambda}^{n, n} \rightarrow$  Graded  $\mathbb{Z}$ -mod: (k?)

- homological: unoriented and  $Gr-\mathbb{Z}$ -mod - pseudo homology, unoriented.

$$\mathcal{O}C_{\Lambda}^{n, n} = \text{Hom}(M(a, b))$$

- stipulate  $S(1) = H_k(LM)$ ; (weakly a functor - (lets stand here on closed cells, open set).

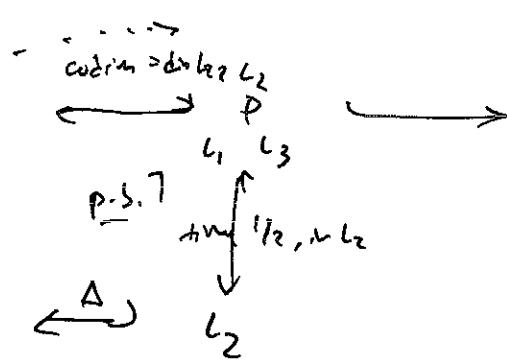
• let  $\Lambda =$  all submanifolds of  $M$ , any dim'n. - pt by topological line? (codes?)  
 • try to do on chain level (Costello) - see his paper? )

$$\text{Hom}(L_1, L_2) = C_k(P(L_1, M, L_2))$$

$$(L_1, P_{L_2}) = \{ \gamma: [0, 1] \rightarrow M : \gamma(0) \in L_1, \gamma(1) \in L_2 \}$$

mult.  $(\text{dim } M) \mathbb{Z}$

$$L_1 P_{L_2} \times L_2 P_{L_3}$$



$$L_1 P_{L_3}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$L_2 \times L_2$$

Genus  $L_1 P_{L_2} \times L_2 P_{L_3} \xrightarrow{\text{Then call}} (P_{L_1, L_2, L_3})^{TL_2}$

- descends to homology:

$$H_k(L_1 P_{L_2} \otimes H_{1, L_2 P_{L_3}} \xrightarrow{H_k(\text{coll})} H_{k+L_2}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\pi_{in}(i)} H_{k+L_2} L_1 P_{L_3}$$

- still an issue on chain level.

Geog: • New data define an  $A_n$ -cat  $\mathcal{S}(M)$ ,

(using chains somehow);  $+ H_n(\mathcal{S}(M)) \cong H_n(M)$ .

idea: chain level gymnastics. (Mc?)

$$\mathcal{L}P_{x_0} \times \mathcal{L}P_{x_1} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}P_{x_2}} M, \text{ fib'n. } \rightarrow \text{fiber over } x_0? :$$

$$\mathcal{L}P_{x_0} \cong \text{Hom}(L_i \rightarrow M) - F_{L_i}, F_{F_{L_i}}$$

$L_i$

$$F_{L_i} \times F_{F_{L_i}} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}P_{x_2} \rightarrow M - \text{loop: } \mathcal{L}M \rightarrow F_{L_i} \times F_{F_{L_i}} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}P_{x_2}.$$

so: up to  $U(1)$ , a prin  $\mathcal{L}M$ -bundle  $\mathbb{E}$

$$\text{The } \mathcal{L}P_{x_2} \cong E_{G_x} \times_{G_x} (F_{L_i} \times F_{F_{L_i}})$$

$$\text{so } C_k(\mathcal{L}P_{x_2}) \cong C_k(F_{L_i}) \oplus_{C_k(G_x)} C_k(F_{F_{L_i}})$$

Geog: PD gives an QI:  $C_k(\mathcal{L}P_{x_2}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{Hom}_{C_k(G_x)}(C_n F_{L_i}, C_n F_{F_{L_i}})$ .

- new can capture (M s-can torsors)

get back to  $H_n(M)$ ? via  $M$ -equivariant

$H_n(C^*M)$  vs.  $H_n(C_n X)$  - 2 examples of path spaces;

$\mathcal{L}M = * \text{Disk}$ ;  $C^*M \cong C_n M \cong C_n(MP_n)$  - expect for