

Non-displaceable Lag links in 4-manifolds.

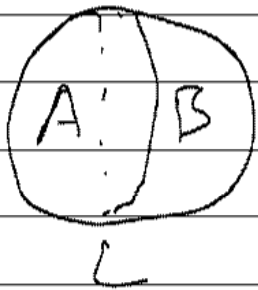
Note Title

2/12/2021

Eliashberg philosophy:

In symplectic topology, if something is not obstructed by J-holomorphic curves, then it should be flexible.

Example:



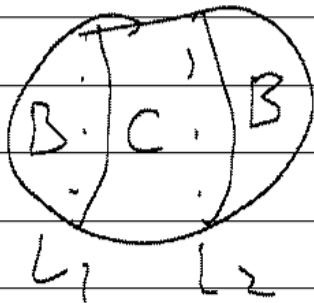
$$(S^2, \omega) \supseteq L$$

L is non-displaceable iff $A=B$

① Use area reasoning to show that

② $HF(L) \neq 0$ if $A=B$

Q: what if



$$L = L_1 \cup L_2 ?$$

① $\Leftrightarrow C \leq 2B$ L is non-displaceable
 $C \leq B$ L_1 is non-displaceable from L

Q: What if $L_1 \times L_2 \times K$

The diagram shows two circles, L_1 and L_2 , with regions B , C , and B inside them. A third circle, K , has regions a and a inside it. The circles are arranged horizontally, with L_1 on the left, L_2 in the middle, and K on the right. The regions are separated by vertical lines.

$L_i = L_i \times K$ is $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_1 \cup \mathcal{L}_2$ non-displaceable when \rightarrow
 say $C \leq B$.

Prop (Polterovich)
 \mathcal{L} is displaceable when $2a > 2B + C$

Thm (M-Smith)
 \mathcal{L}_1 is non-displaceable from \mathcal{L} when $A + C \leq B$

Key idea: make use of J-holomorphic annulus loded between \mathcal{L}_1 & \mathcal{L}_2

Holo annuli appear in Hayward Flöer

$$M \supseteq \underline{L} = \{L_1, \dots, L_p\}$$

$$\underline{K} = \{K_1, \dots, K_r\}$$

$$\& L_1 \times \dots \times L_p \subset M^P$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$
$$\underline{\text{Sym}}(\underline{L}) \in \text{Sym}^P(M) = M^P / S_P$$

more

$\text{HF}(\text{Sym}(\underline{L}), \text{Sym}(\underline{K})) \leftarrow$ captures holo curves

bounded between U_{L_i}, U_{K_i}

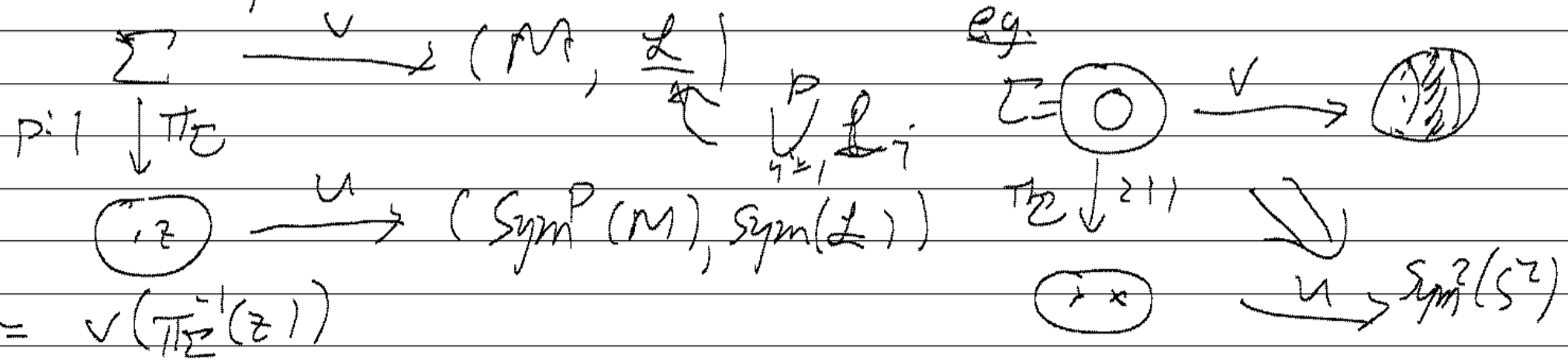
① how ~~is~~ it related to our problem

② how ~~are~~ these holo curves enter the story

A1: If Z_0 is displacible from Z , say by ψ
 then $\text{Sym}(Z) \cap \text{Sym}(\psi(Z)) = \emptyset$

if $\text{Sym}(Z)$ non displacible, then $\exists \beta Z$

A2: Tautological correspondence (Donaldson, Giesbert-Szabo, Costello, etc...)



Rest of the talk:

Prove the theorem using this idea & using
FCW, (Ch-Poddar)

M compact symplectic mfd/orbifold
 $L \in (M, \omega)$ tends to Moser ∞ disks
away from orbifold loci

$$H_1(L) = \mathbb{Z} \langle \theta_1, \dots, \theta_n \rangle$$

$$W_L(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_A \int_A \omega - \int_{\partial A} \alpha$$

$$\partial A = \sum a_i \theta_i, \quad x^{\partial A} = \prod x_i^{-a_i}$$

Thm (FOOO)

If W admits a crit pt $x \in (N_0 \setminus \Lambda_+)^n$

then $HF(L, x) \cong H(L)$

and L non-displaceable

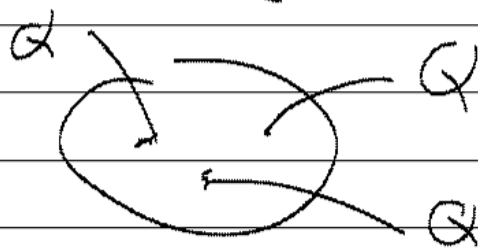
Bulk-deformation:

α -cycle $\in M$, $b \in \Lambda_+$

$$W^{b\alpha}(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_A \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{\#M_{A,k\alpha}}{k} \frac{b^k}{k!} \right) T^{W_A} x^{\partial A}$$

When M is an orbifold

$\alpha \subseteq$ orbifold twisted sectors.

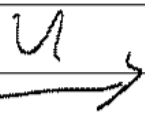
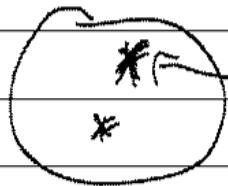


ex. $M = X/G$, $M_{(g)} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \underline{X^g / C(g)}$ for $g \in G$

$M_e = M$ \leftarrow

menten orkafold

Σ
 $\subseteq \mathbb{C}$

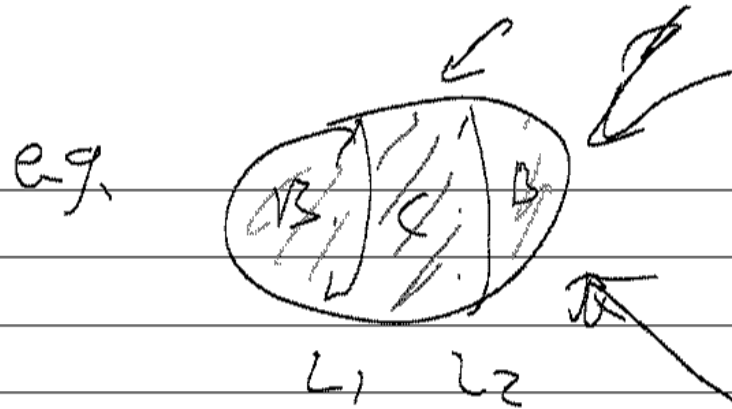


$ev_u(z) \in \frac{1}{(g)} M(g)$

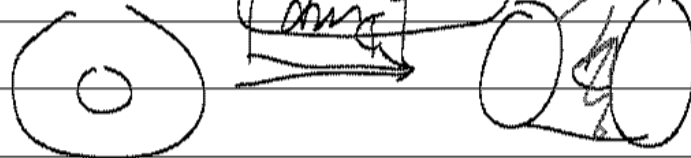
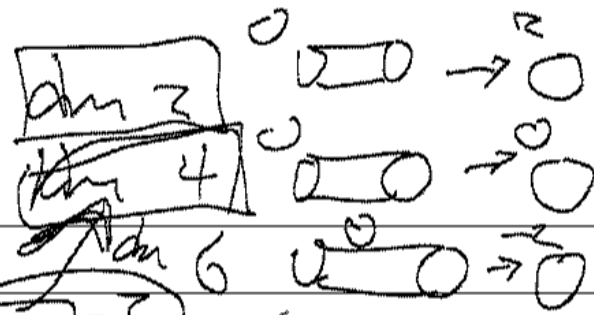
$\frac{1}{(g)} M(g)$
conj class

$M(e) = M$

$M(g) \neq M$
 $g \neq e$



$$\underline{L} = L_1 \cup L_2$$



$$M \simeq \text{Sym}^2(X) = X \times X / \mathbb{Z}_2$$

$$\pi \downarrow \pi_{\underline{L}}$$

$$\Downarrow \cup$$

$$M_e = \text{Sym}^2(X)$$

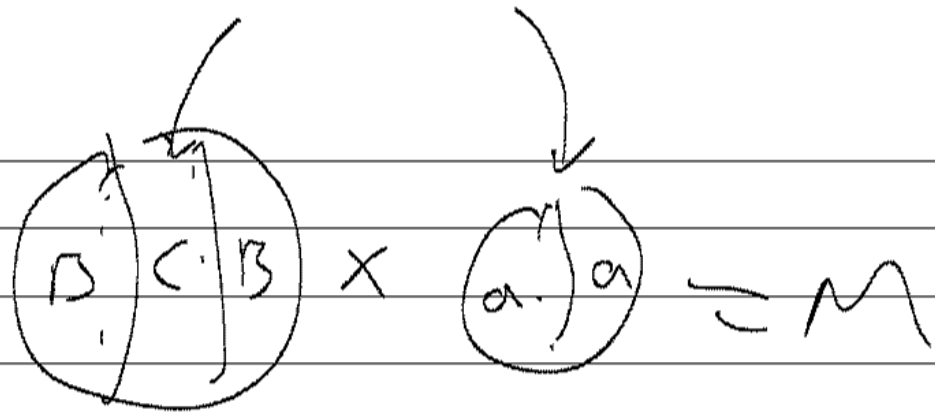
$$Q = M_{(e)} = \Delta \subseteq X \times X$$

$$(X \times X)$$

$$\text{Sym}(\underline{L})$$

$$W_{\text{Sym}(\underline{L})}^{bQ} = x_1 T^B + x_2 T^B + \frac{b^2}{2} x_1^{-1} x_2^{-1} T^C$$

if $L \subset B$, then $\exists b \neq 1$. then W has crit pt in $(\sqrt{L_0}(\Delta_+))^2$



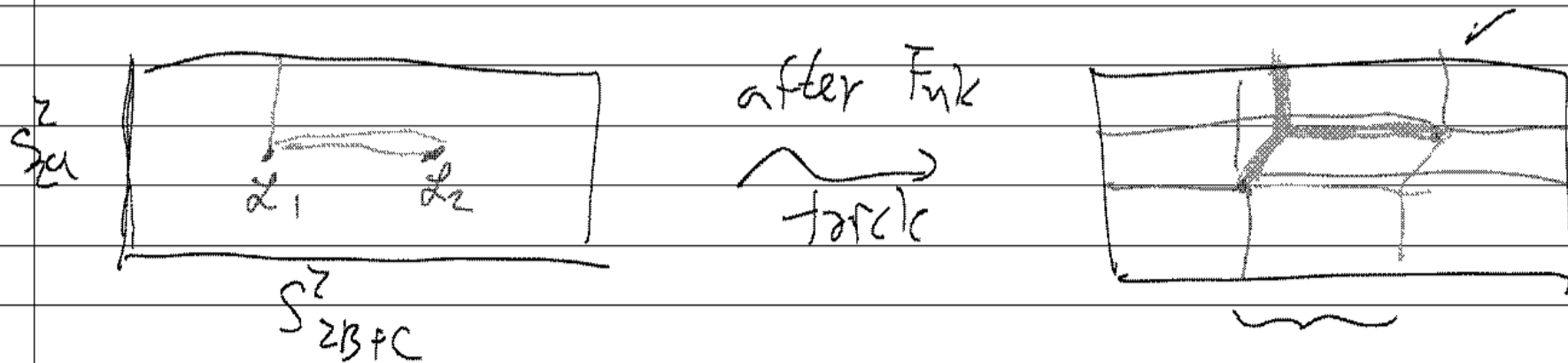
* When a is large, \mathbb{L} displacible

Annuli we want $v \pm (v_1, v_2): \mathbb{C} \rightarrow M$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} v_1 \text{ deg 1 surject onto } \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\} \\ v_2 \text{ deg 1 surject onto } \mathbb{C} \setminus \{a\} \end{array} \right.$

Those ~~more or less~~ annuli lift to "Maslov 0"
 disk in $(\text{Sym}^2(S^2 \times S^2), \underline{\text{Sym}}(L))$

Fukaya trick to move $\text{Sym}(L)$ away from "walls"
 (ie. $\text{Sym}(L)$ no longer bound "Maslov 0" disk)



C^2 small
 \mathbb{Q} : diff of $S^1 \times S^1$ s.t.

$\mathbb{Q}(L_1)$ and $\mathbb{Q}(L_2)$ are torus fibers
w/ irrational slope

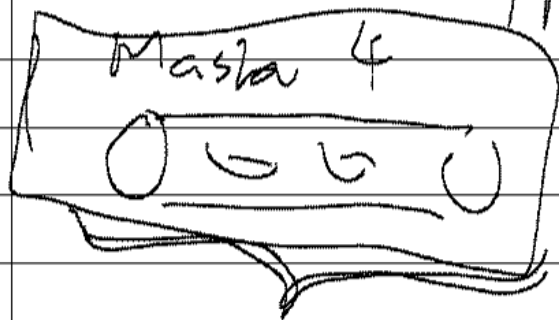
Bers's complex analysis \rightarrow \mathbb{Q} holomorphic annulus w/ ∂ on $\mathbb{Q}(L_1)$
non-constant map to \mathbb{C} and $\mathbb{Q}(L_2)$

std-holo \uparrow \mathbb{Q} w/ ∂ on $\mathbb{Q}(L_1)$ & $\mathbb{Q}(L_2) \leftarrow$

\Leftrightarrow \mathbb{Q}^* \uparrow \mathbb{Q} \uparrow \mathbb{Q} w/ ∂ on L_1 & $L_2 \leftarrow$

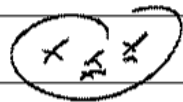
Higher dimension

What could happen



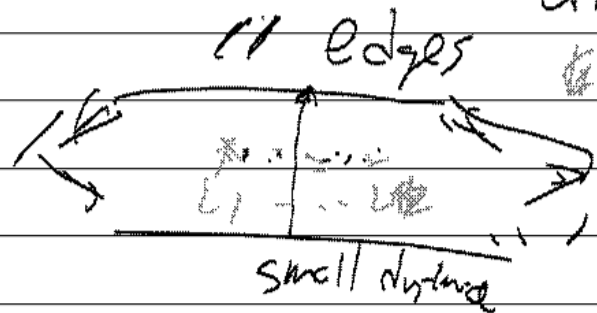
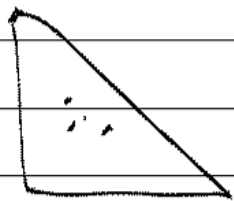
$\subseteq M$

Mastla \cup



$Sym^k(M)$

$dim(M) > 4$



\star is nondisplaceable
from UL_i
 UL_i