

From Floer to Hochschild
via matrix factorisations

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Motivation

X compact toric variety, monotone

Δ moment polytope

Theorem (Batyrev, Givental)

$$QH^*(X) \cong \text{Jac } W$$

Laurent poly
defined
combinatorially
from Δ

Example

$$X = \mathbb{C}P^2$$

$$\Delta = \triangle \rightsquigarrow W = x + y + \frac{1}{xy}$$

$$QH^*(X) = \mathbb{K}[H] / (H^3 - 1)$$

$$\text{Jac } W = \mathbb{K}[x^{\pm 1}, y^{\pm 1}] / \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2 y}, 1 - \frac{1}{xy^2}\right)$$

$$x = y, \quad x^3 = 1$$

Proof idea (Fukaya-Onohata-Ono, Biran-Cornea)

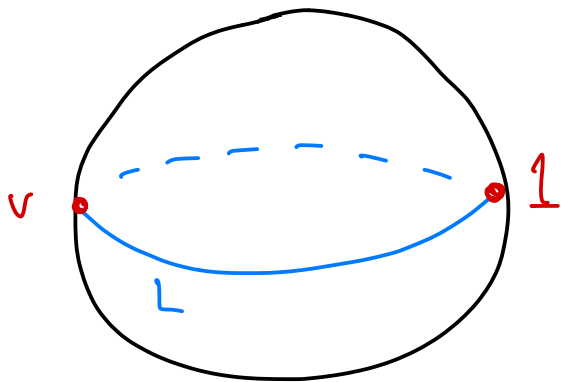
Consider monotone toric fibre $L \subset X$

$H\mathbb{F}^*(L, L) :=$ Floer cohomology of L
with " $\mathbb{K}[H_1(L; \mathbb{Z})]$ coefficients"

Fact $H\mathbb{F}^*(L, L) \cong \text{Jac } W$

Example

$$L = S^1_{\text{eq}} \subset X = S^2$$



$$\mathbb{K}[t_1] = \mathbb{K}[x^{\pm 1}]$$

$$d1 = v - v = 0$$

$$dv = x \cdot 1 - x^{-1} \cdot 1 = x \frac{\partial W}{\partial x} \cdot 1$$

$$\mathcal{H}\mathcal{F}^*(L, L) = \overline{\text{Jac } W} \cdot 1$$

Have wital algebra homomorphism

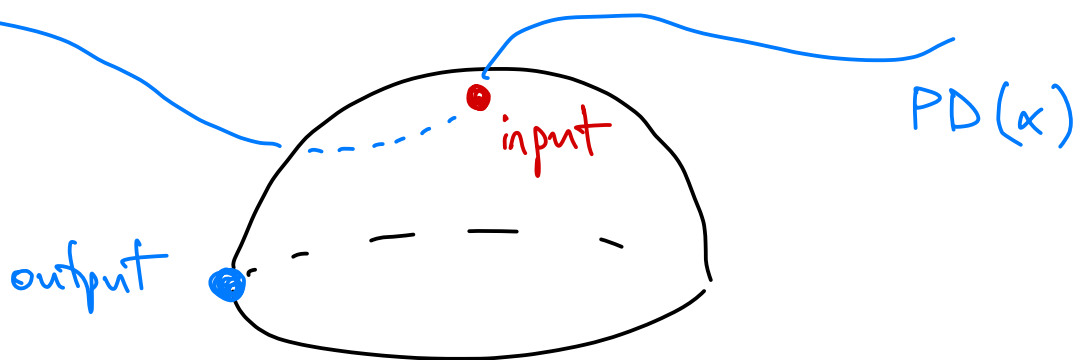
$$\widetilde{CO}^0 : QH^*(X) \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}\mathcal{G}^*(L, L)$$



or ks or quantum module action

$$\widetilde{CO}^0(\alpha) =$$

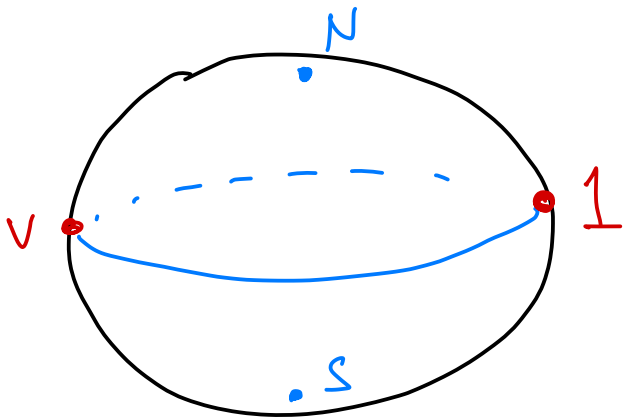
=



$$QH^*(X) \xrightarrow{\widetilde{CO}^0} H\mathbb{Z}^*(L, L) \cong \text{Jac } W$$

Some work \rightsquigarrow this is an isomorphism

Example



$$\widetilde{CO}^0(N) = x \cdot \underline{1}$$

$$\widetilde{CO}^0(S) = x^{-1} \cdot \underline{1}$$

Second ingredient — generation criterion

Fukaya category

$\mathcal{F}(X)_\lambda$

m_0 / curvature / obstruction number \nearrow

$$QH^*(X) = \bigoplus_{\text{evals } \lambda \text{ of } c_1(X)}$$

$QH^*(X)_\lambda$

\uparrow
generalised λ -space

Theorem (Abouzaid, Sheridan)

An object K in $\mathcal{F}(X)_\lambda$ split-generates if

$$CO_K: QH^*(X)_\lambda \rightarrow HH^*(CF^*(K, K))$$

is injective.

Remark The analogous result holds for finer decompositions of $QH^*(X)$ and $\mathcal{F}(X)$

Aside Have commuting unital maps

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{QH}^*(X)_1 & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{CO}_K} & \mathrm{HH}^*(\mathrm{CF}^*(K, K)) \\ & \searrow \mathrm{CO}_K^0 & \downarrow \text{projection to length zero} \\ & & \mathrm{HF}^*(K, K) \end{array}$$

So if $\dim \mathrm{QH}^*(X) = 1$ then CO_K is injective

Theorem (Evans - Lekili)

For X compact monotone toric, each $\mathcal{F}(X)_\alpha$ is **split-generated** by L_α \leftarrow fibre L with some local system

Doesn't use generation criterion, **but...**

Corollary (Evans - Lekili, I Smith)

$$\mathbb{Q}H^*(X)_\alpha \cong HH^*(\mathcal{F}(X)_\alpha)$$

Upshot Reasonable to guess that

$$CO_{L_\alpha} : QH^*(X)_\alpha \rightarrow HH^*(CF^*(L_\alpha, L_\alpha))$$

is an isomorphism

Recall From earlier

$$\cong \text{Jac } W$$

$$\widetilde{CO}^\circ : QH^*(X) \rightarrow HZ^*(L, L)$$

is an isomorphism

Question Can we relate the two maps?

$$\widetilde{CO}^0 : QH^*(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}\mathcal{F}^*(L, L)$$

$$CO_{L_\alpha} : QH^*(X)_\alpha \rightarrow HH^*(CF^*(L_\alpha, L_\alpha))$$

Answer Yes!

X any monotone symplectic manifold,
compact or nice at infinity

L any monotone lagrangian torus in X
more complicated statements for non-tori

Can define $\mathcal{H}\mathcal{F}^*(L, L)$ as before
 \uparrow
 $H^*(\mathcal{C}\mathcal{F}^*(L, L))$

Fix a critical point L of W_L

Let $\mathbb{L} = (L, L) \in \mathcal{F}(X)_{W_L(L)}$

Have A_∞ -algebras $CF^*(\mathbb{L}, \mathbb{L})$ and

$CC^*(CF^*(\mathbb{L}, \mathbb{L})) \leftarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} H^* \neq 0 \text{ since} \\ L \text{ a critical point} \end{array} \right.$

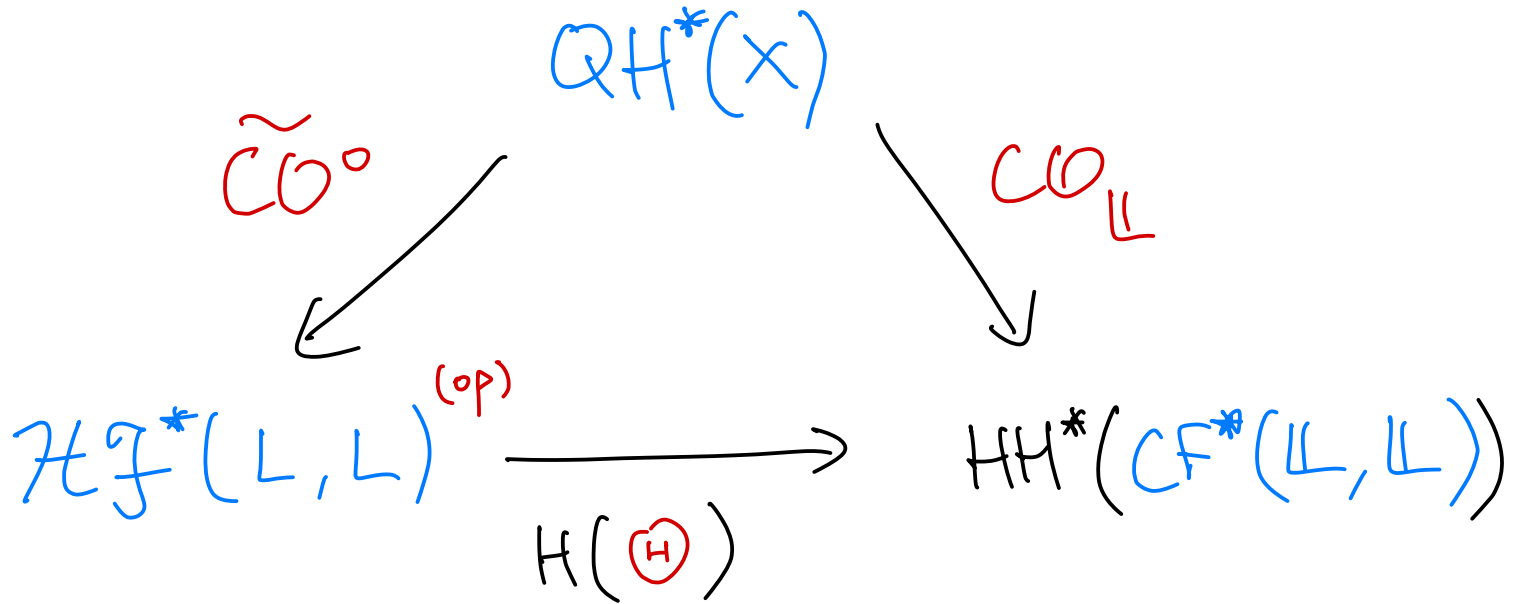
Theorem 1 There is a C^* -unitary

A_∞ -algebra map

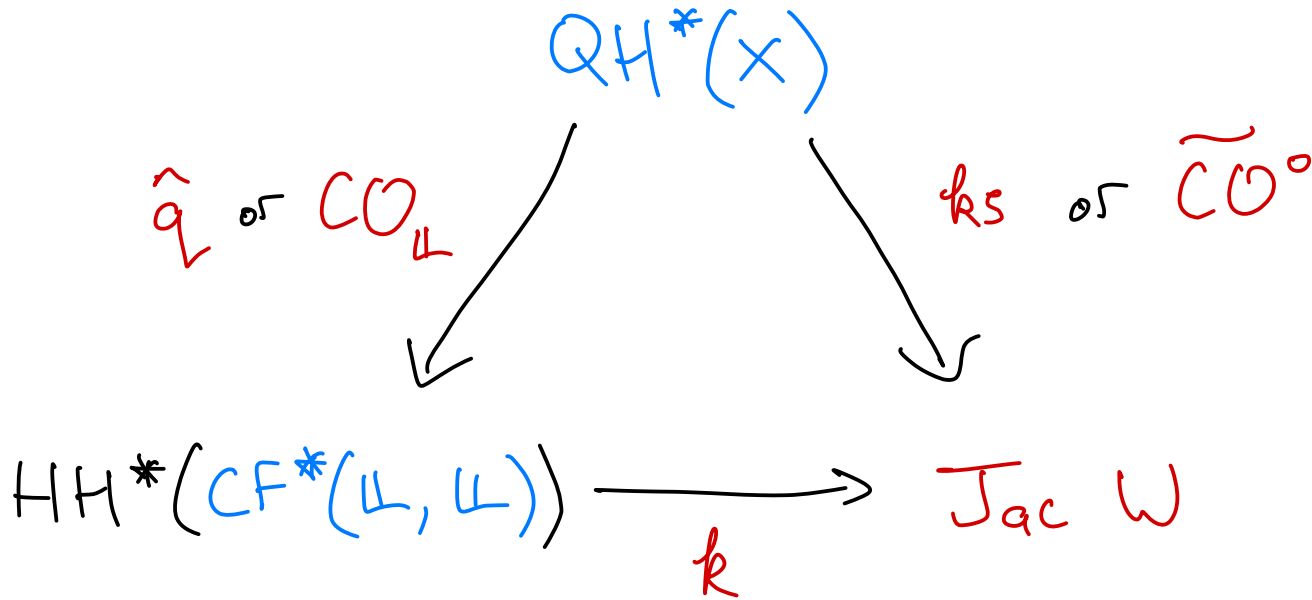
$$\textcircled{H} : CF^*(L, L)^{\text{op}} \rightarrow CC^*(CF^*(L, L))$$

Theorem 2

The following diagram commutes



Remark In compact toric case, char \mathbb{O} ,
not necessarily monotone, FOOO construct



Theorem 3 The map

$$\widehat{H(\mathbb{H})} : \widehat{\mathcal{H}\mathcal{F}^*(L, L)} \longrightarrow \text{HF}^*(\text{CF}^*(L, L))$$

is (defined and) an isomorphism, where

$\widehat{}$ denotes completion at the maximal ideal

$\mathfrak{m}_L \subset \mathbb{K}[\mathcal{H}_1(L)]$ defining L .

Example W_L has isolated critical points.

$$\text{Then } H\mathbb{Z}^*(L, L) \cong \text{Jac } W_L$$

\cong

$$\bigoplus_{\substack{\text{crit pts} \\ \alpha}} (\text{Jac } W_L)_\alpha$$

$$\text{And } \widehat{H\mathbb{Z}^*(L, L)} \cong (\overleftarrow{\text{Jac } W_L})_L$$

Example ω_L is constant

$$\text{Then } \mathcal{H}^*(L, L) = H^*(L) \otimes \mathbb{K}[H_1(L)]$$

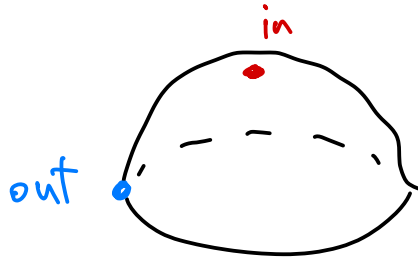
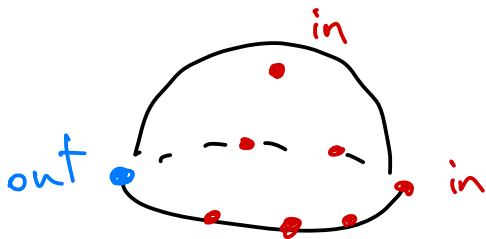
$$\text{And } \widehat{\mathcal{H}^*(L, L)} \cong H^*(L) \otimes \mathbb{K}[[t_1, \dots, t_n]]$$

||| HKR

$$\text{HH}^*(CF^*(L, L)) \cong \text{HH}^*(C^*(L))$$

Consequences

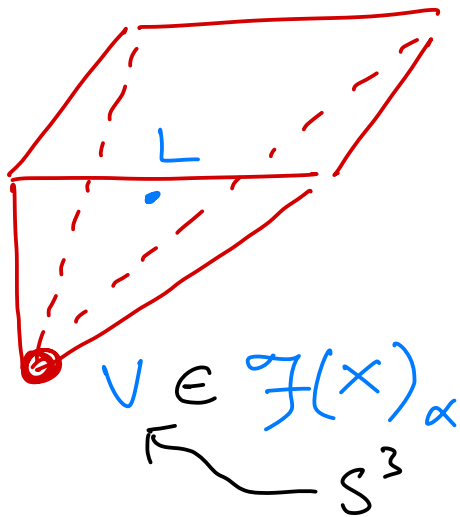
- Fukaya - categorical interpretation of HF^*
- Geometric interpretation of $HH^*(CF^*)$
- Makes $CO_{\mathbb{H}}$ computable via \widetilde{CO}^0



- New proof of **tonic generation** result
- New generation results **outside** tonic case
 eg **Chekanov torus** split-generates
 $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{C}P^2)$ in characteristic 3
- Access to **A_∞ -operations** on $QH^*(X)$ or
 $CC^*(\mathcal{F}(X))$ via those on $CF^*(L, L)$

Example $X = \text{Quadratic 3-fold}$ $\text{char } \mathbb{K} = 3$

$$QH^*(X) = \mathbb{K}[H] / (H^4 - 4H) \cong \underbrace{\mathbb{K}[H] / (H)}_{QH_\alpha} \oplus \underbrace{\mathbb{K}[H] / (H-1)^3}_{QH_\beta}$$



$$W_L = x + y + \frac{z}{x} + \frac{z}{y} + \frac{1}{z}$$

(Nishinou - Nohara - Ueda)

Can check

- $\text{crit } W_L = \{ L = (-1, -1, 1) \}$

- $\text{Jac } W_L \cong \mathbb{K}[x^{\pm 1}, z^{\pm 1}] / ((x+1)^3, z-x^2)$

- $\text{CO}^0: \text{QH}_\beta^* \rightarrow \text{Jac } W_L$ is an isomorphism
 $H \mapsto \frac{1}{z}$

So (L, L) split-generates $\mathcal{F}(X)_\beta$

How to construct $(H) : \mathcal{L} \mathcal{F}^{op} \rightarrow CC^*(CF^*)$

Associated to \mathcal{L} is a localised minor

functor (Cho-Hong-Lau)

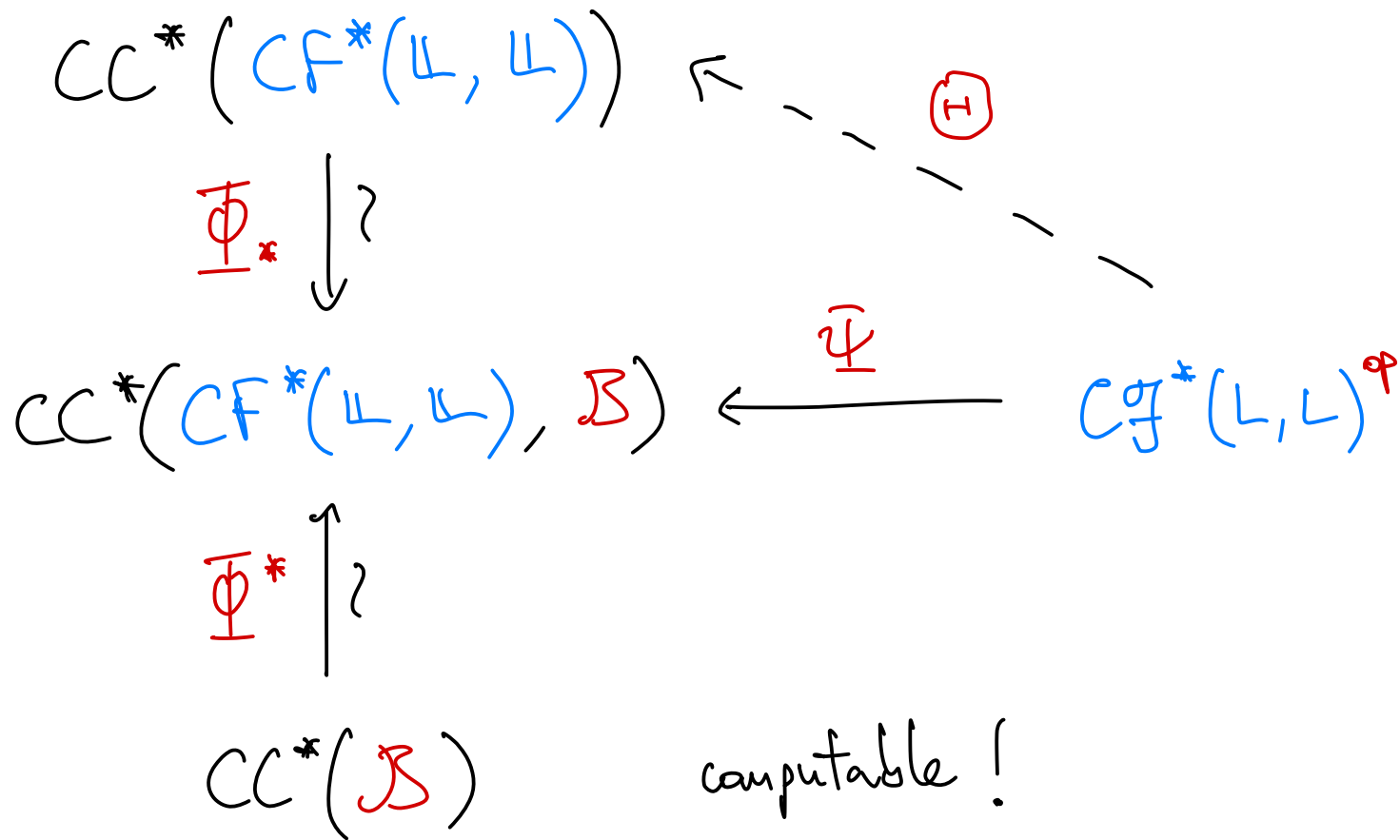
$$\begin{array}{ccc} LMF : \mathcal{F}(x)_\lambda & \longrightarrow & mf(w_L - \lambda) \\ \swarrow \omega_L(\mathcal{L}) & & \\ \mathcal{L} & \longmapsto & \mathcal{E} \end{array}$$

This gives an A_∞ -algebra quasi-isomorphism

$$\underline{\Phi} : \begin{array}{ccc} CF^*(\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{L}) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{B} \\ \text{end}(\mathcal{L}) & & \text{end}(\mathcal{E}) \end{array}$$

\rightsquigarrow \mathcal{B} is $CF^*(\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{L})$ -bimodule

So can define $CC^*(CF^*(\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{L}), \mathcal{B})$



A matrix factorisation of $\omega_L - \lambda \in \mathbb{K}[H_1(L)]$

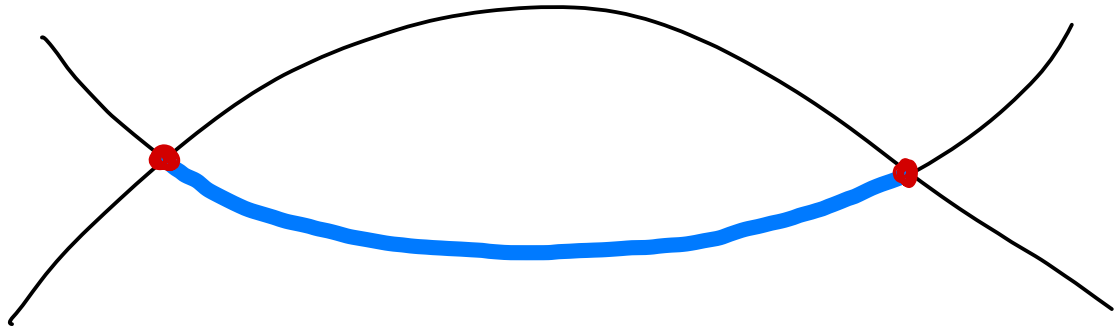
is a $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded projective S -module M

with a twisted differential d satisfying

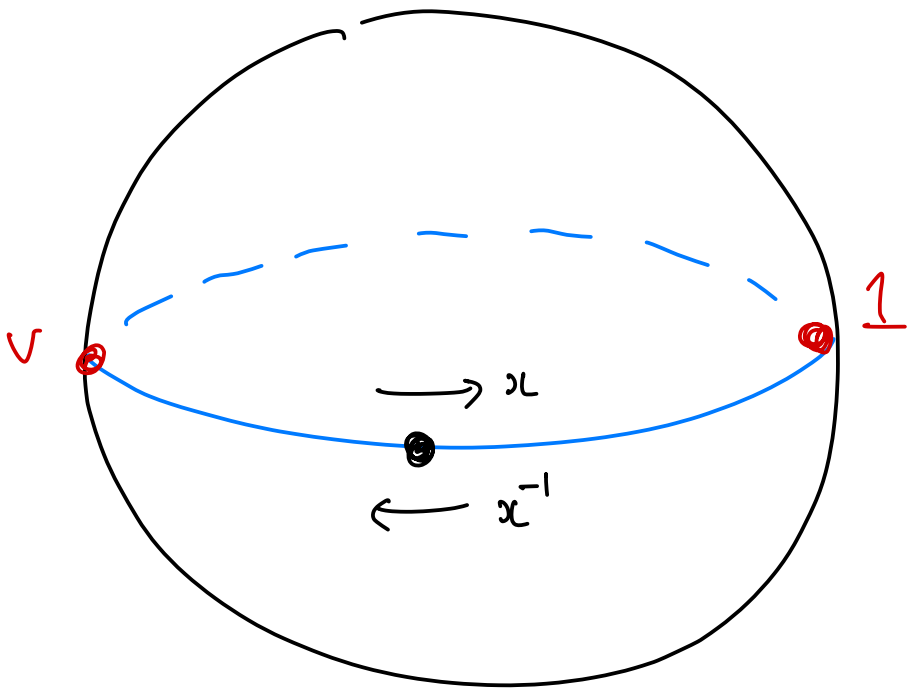
$$d^2 = (\omega_L - \lambda) \cdot \text{id}_M$$

For us $\Sigma = CF^*(L, L) \otimes S$

and d counts strips like d_{floor} but
weighted along the bottom edge



Example



compare: Damian

$$d1 = x^{-1}v - v$$

$$dv = 1 - x1$$

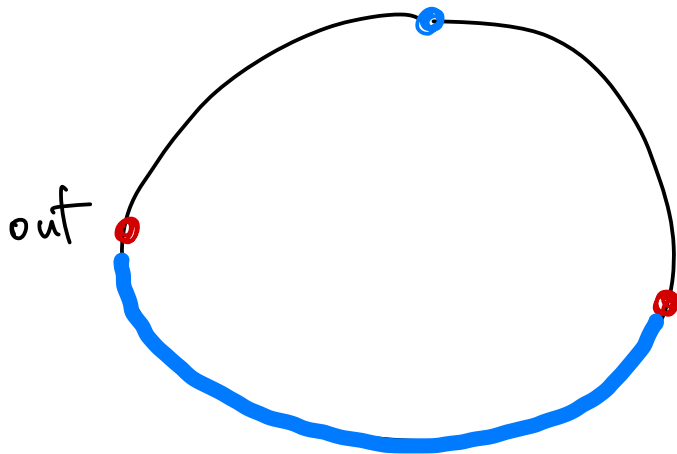
$$d^2 = (x^{-1} - 1)(1 - x)$$

$$= \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) - 2$$

$w_L \quad \lambda$

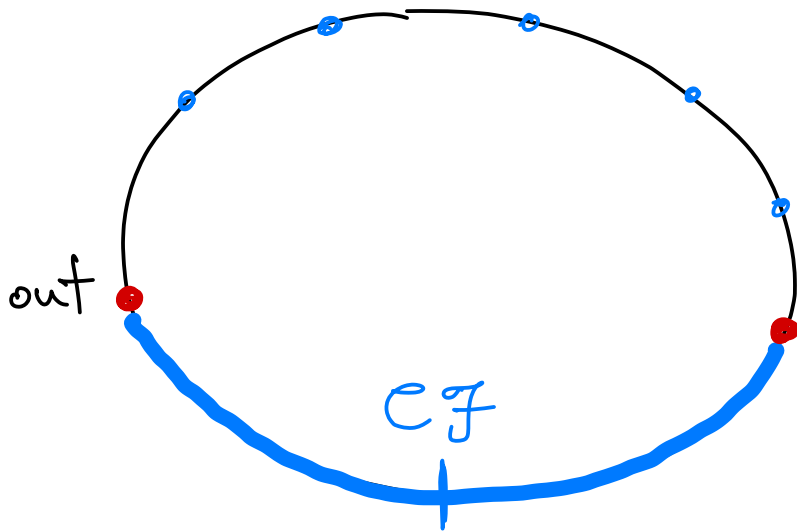
$$\mathbb{I}\Phi^1 : CF^*(\mathbb{L}, \mathbb{L}) \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$$

$$CF^* \otimes \Sigma \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$$

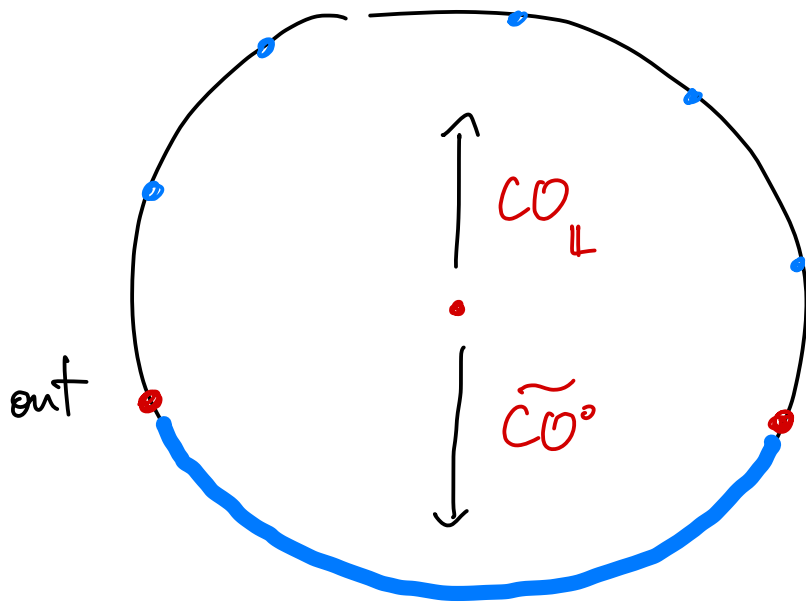


$$\overline{\Psi}^1 : \mathcal{CF}^*(L, L)^{\text{op}} \longrightarrow CC^*(\mathcal{CF}^*(L, L), \mathcal{B})$$

$$\mathcal{CF}^* \otimes (\mathcal{CF}^*)^{\otimes k} \otimes \Sigma \longrightarrow \Sigma$$



Compatibility with CO



Thanks for
listening!