

Gromov width of disk cotangent bundles of spheres of revolution

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Symplectic Zoominar

Joint work with Vinicius Ramos and Alejandro Vicente

Gromov's Nonsqueezing

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$$B^{2n}(r) \xrightarrow{s} Z^{2n}(R) \iff r \leq R.$$

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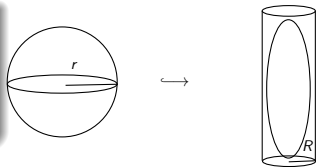
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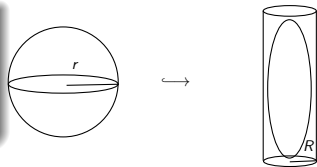
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Symplectic embeddings \neq Volume preserving embeddings

Symplectic capacities - Definition

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- $c(M, \alpha\omega) = |\alpha|c(M, \omega)$ for all $\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$,
- $c(B^{2n}(r), \omega_0) > 0$ and $c(Z^{2n}(r), \omega_0) < \infty$.

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- ECH capacities c_k^{ECH} (Hutchings) - only in dimension 4.

Examples of ECH capacities

- Ellipsoids (Hutchings):

$$E(a, b) = \left\{ (z_1, z_2) \in \mathbb{C}^2 \mid \pi \left(\frac{|z_1|^2}{a} + \frac{|z_2|^2}{b} \right) < 1 \right\}.$$

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In particular, for the ball $B(a) = E(a, a)$:

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$$(c_k(D^*S_{\text{Zoll}}, \omega_{\text{can}}))_k = (0, 2\ell^{\times 3}, 4\ell^{\times 5}, 6\ell^{\times 7}, 8\ell^{\times 9}, \dots),$$

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It agrees with the “even multiples” that appears in the sequence for the ball $B(\ell)$.

Toric domains

A subset $\Omega \subset (\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0})^2$ gives rise to a domain:

$$X_{\Omega} = \{(z_1, z_2) \in \mathbb{C}^2 \mid (\pi|z_1|^2, \pi|z_2|^2) \in \Omega\}.$$

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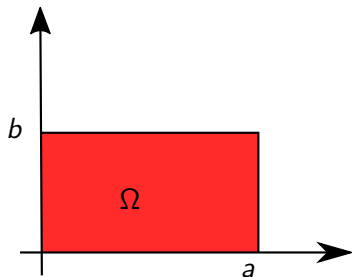
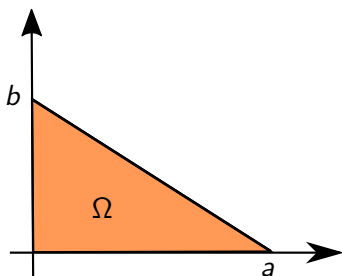
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Proof Idea: Action angle coordinates from Arnold–Liouville Theorem for the perturbed system:

$$H_\varepsilon(q, p) = \|p\|^2 + U_\varepsilon(q) \quad J(q, p) = p(\partial_\theta),$$

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Nested domains $H_\varepsilon^{-1}([0, 1]) \cong X_{\Omega_\varepsilon}$ converging to $D^*(S \setminus \{P_N\}) \cong \text{int } X_{\Omega_S}$ when $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. \square

Ellipsoids of revolution

For $a, b, c > 0$, let $\mathcal{E}(a, b, c) \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ be the ellipsoid defined by the equation:

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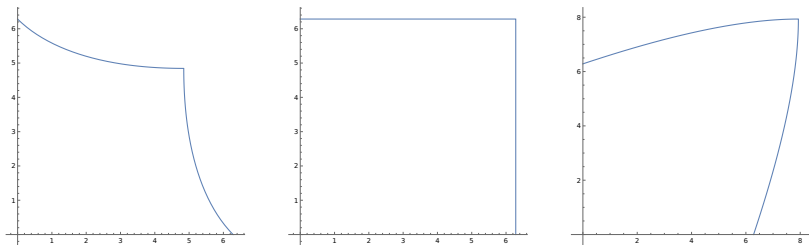


Figure: The region $\Omega_{\mathcal{E}(1,1,c)}$ for $c = 0, 5$; $c = 1$; $c = 1, 5$, respectively.

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The Gromov width of $D^*\mathcal{E}(1, 1, c)$ is given by

$$c_{Gr}(D^*\mathcal{E}(1, 1, c), \omega_{can}) = \begin{cases} \alpha(c), & \text{for } 0 < c < 1/2, \\ 2\pi, & \text{for } 1/2 \leq c \leq 1, \\ \beta(c), & \text{for } 1 < c < c_0, \\ 4\pi, & \text{for } c \geq c_0. \end{cases}$$

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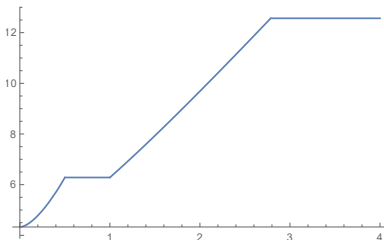


Figure: Graph of function $c \mapsto c_{Gr}(D^*\mathcal{E}(1, 1, c), \omega_{can})$.

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Let S be a Zoll sphere of revolution and ℓ be the length of any simple closed geodesic. Then

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It yields $c_{Gr}(D^*S, \omega_{can}) \leq \ell$. \square

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