

# Lefschetz fibrations and Fukaya-Seidel categ.

Def: A Lefschetz fibration  $(E, \pi, S)$  is:

symplectic form

compatible almost complex str.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \cdot (E^{2m+2}, \omega, J) \\ \cdot S: \text{Riemann surface} \\ \cdot \pi: E \rightarrow S \text{ holomorphic map s.t.:} \end{array} \right\}$$

near a critical point, in a holomorphic chart  $(z_0, \dots, z_m)$ ,

$$\pi(z_0, \dots, z_m) = z_0^2 + \dots + z_m^2$$

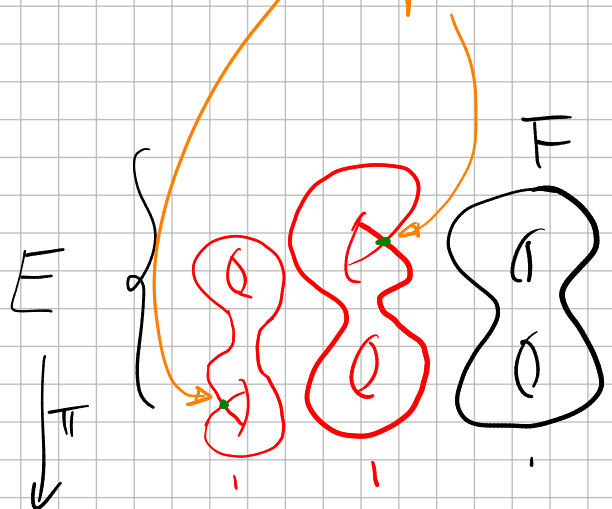
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$\bullet \pi: E \rightarrow S$  holomorphic map s.t.:

near a critical point, in a holomorphic chart  $(z_0, \dots, z_m)$ ,

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critical values

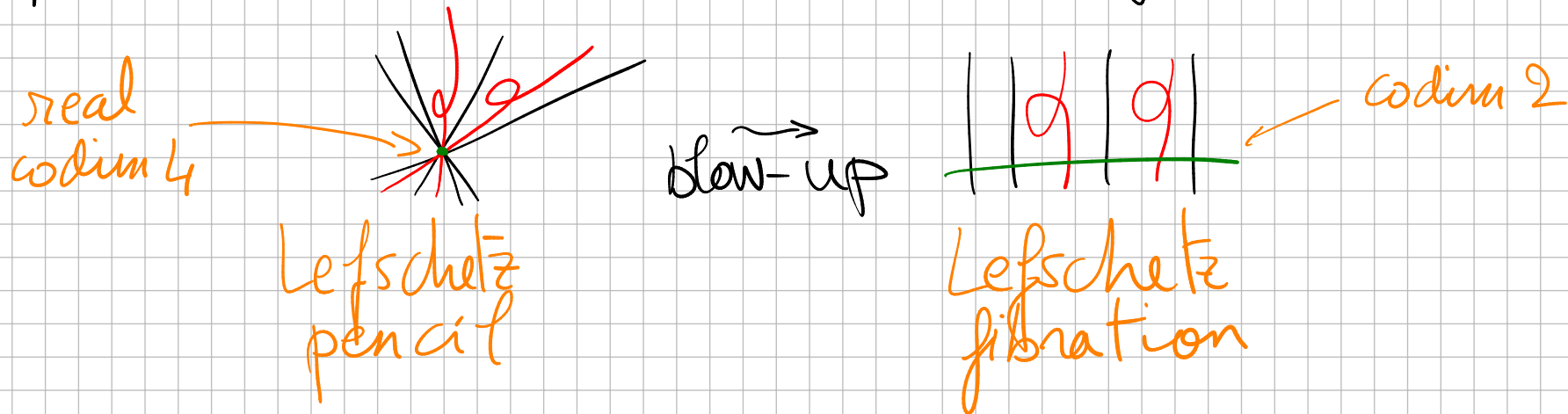
$z$ : regular value  
 $F = \pi^{-1}(z)$  regular fiber

Relevance to symplectic geometry:

th. (Donaldson) Every symplectic manifold admits a Lefschetz pencil ( $\Rightarrow$  admits a Lefschetz fibration after blow-up)

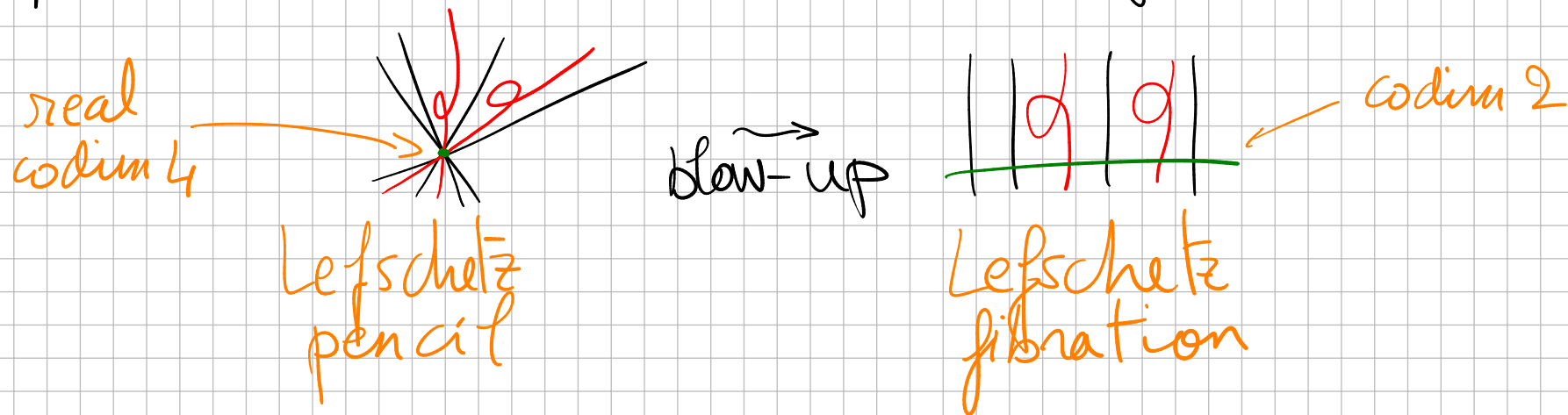
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Goal: compute Fukaya categories inductively:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Fuk}(F) \\ + \\ \text{FS}(\pi) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{reconstruct } \text{Fuk}(E)$$

(roughly ...)

Fukaya-Seidel category

Ex:  $\mathbb{C}^2 \xrightarrow{\Pi} \mathbb{C}$   
 $(z_0, z_1) \mapsto z_0^2 + z_1^2$

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$$(z_0, z_1) \mapsto z_0^2 + z_1^2 = z_0^2 - (iz_1)^2$$

$$= \underbrace{(z_0 - iz_1)}_U \underbrace{(z_0 + iz_1)}_V$$

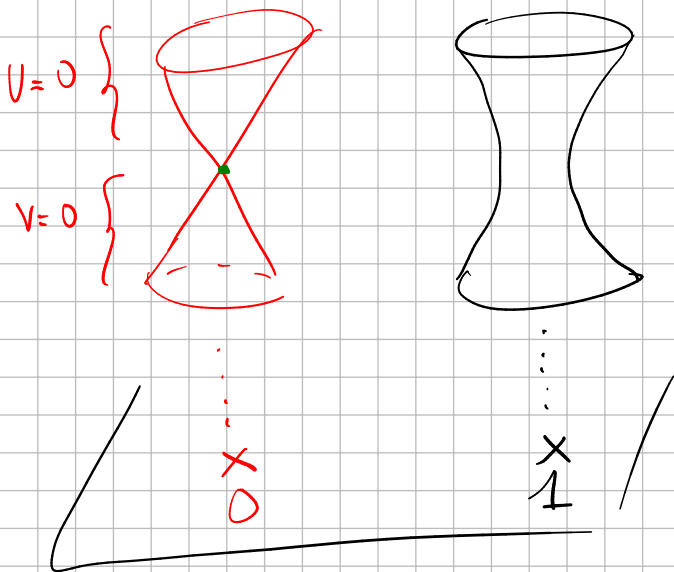
$$\pi^{-1}(0) = \{UV = 0\} = \{U=0\} \cup \{V=0\} \simeq \mathbb{C} \times \{0\} \cup \{0\} \times \mathbb{C}$$

$$\pi^{-1}(1) = \{UV = 1\} = \{V = \frac{1}{U}\} \simeq \mathbb{C}^*$$

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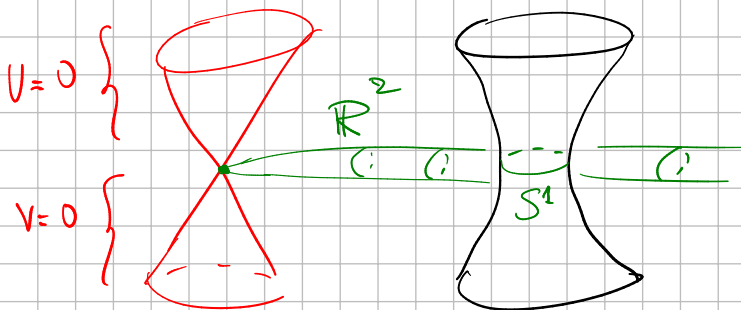
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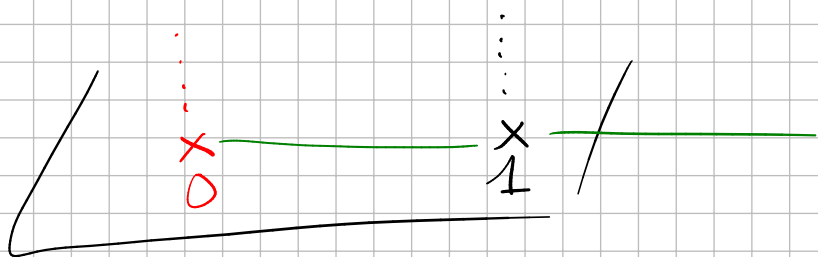
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Rk:  $\mathbb{R}^2 \subset \mathbb{C}^2$

$$\mathbb{R}^2 \cap \pi^{-1}(1) = S^1 \text{ unit circle}$$

Ex 2:  $\mathbb{C}^{m+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$   
 $z = (z_0, \dots, z_{m+1}) \mapsto z_0^2 + \dots + z_m^2$

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 $z = (z_0, \dots, z_m) \mapsto z_0^2 + \dots + z_m^2 = \left( \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2 - y_i^2 \right) + i \left( \sum_{i=1}^m 2x_i y_i \right)$

$$F = \pi^{-1}(1) = \left. \begin{array}{l} z = x + iy \\ |x|^2 - |y|^2 = 1 \\ \langle x, y \rangle = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$





Symplectic connexion :  $x \in E \setminus E^{\text{crit}}$ ,  $T_x E = V_x \oplus H_x$

$$\begin{cases} \cdot V_x = \text{Ker } d\pi_x \subset T_x E \\ \cdot H_x = (V_x)^{\perp \omega} = (V_x)^{\perp g_J} \end{cases}$$

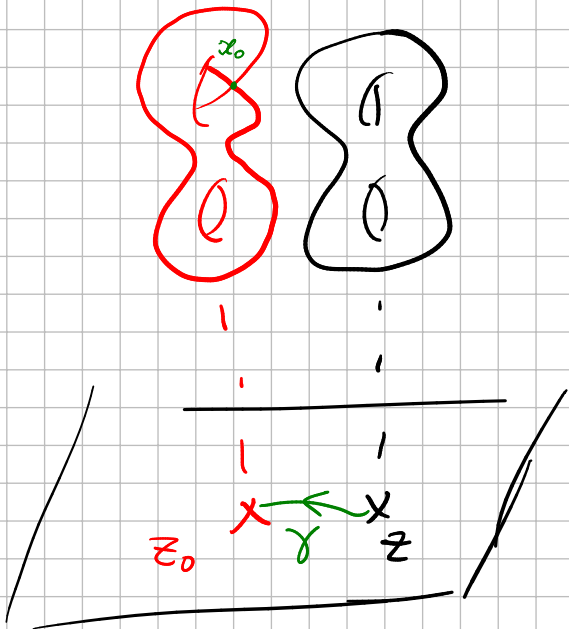
$$g_J(v, w) = \omega(v, Jw)$$

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$\Rightarrow$  can parallel transport

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$\gamma: [0, 1] \rightarrow S$  vanishing path

$$\gamma(0) = z, \gamma(1) = z_0$$

" $\gamma: z \rightarrow z_0$ "

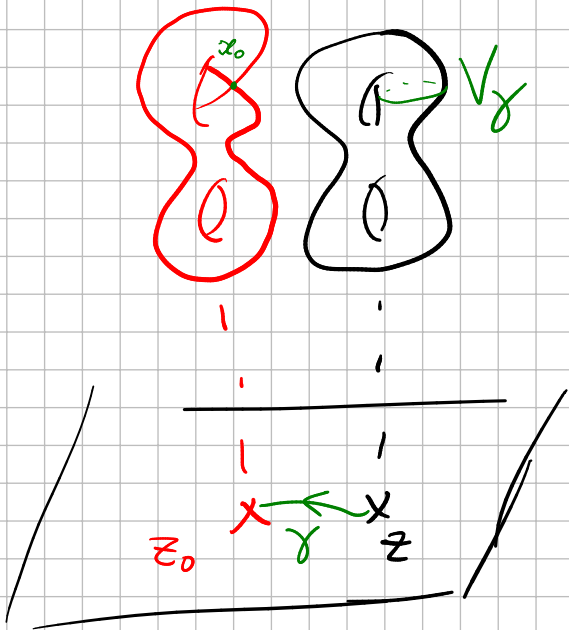
$\rightarrow \Phi_\gamma: \pi^{-1}(z) \rightarrow \pi^{-1}(z_0)$  parallel transport

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$$V_\gamma = \{ z \in F, \Phi_\gamma(z) = x_0 \} \text{ vanishing cycle } \simeq \mathbb{S}^m$$

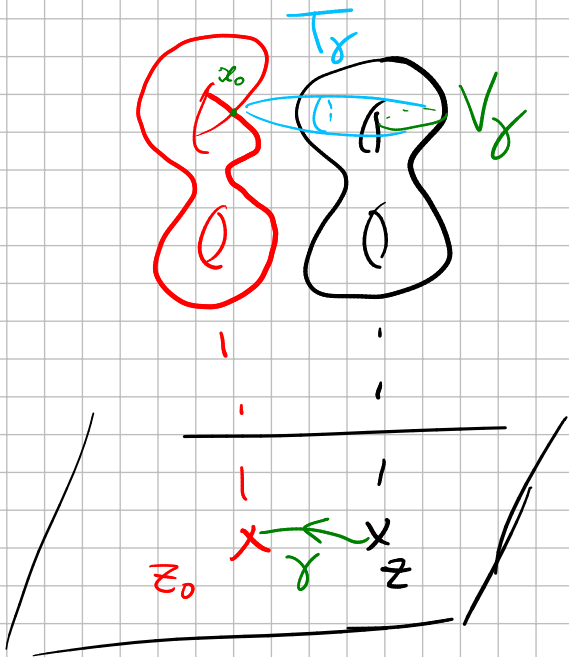


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$V_\gamma = \{z \in F, \Phi_\gamma(z) = z_0\}$  vanishing cycle  $\simeq S^1$

$T_\gamma = \bigcup_{+} V_{\gamma_t}$  vanishing thimble  $\simeq D^{m+1}$

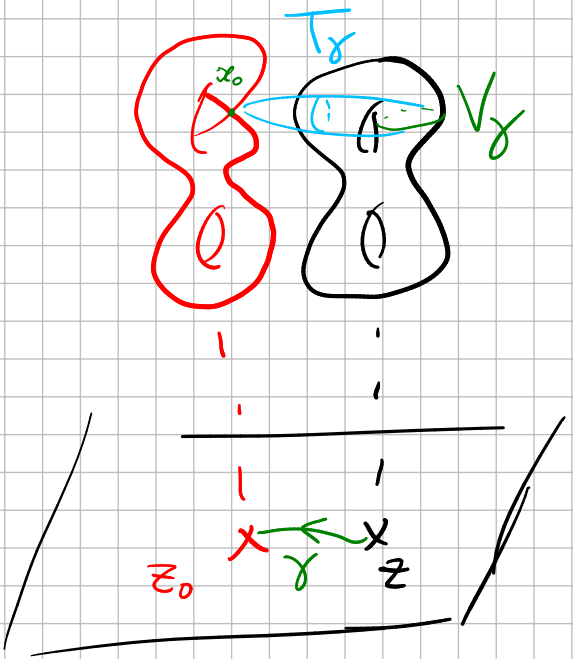
$$\gamma_t = \gamma|_{[t, 1]}$$

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Rk: in the loc. model  $\mathbb{C}^{n+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

$V_\gamma = \{z \in F, \Phi_\gamma(z) = z_0\}$  vanishing cycle  $\simeq \mathbb{S}^m$

$$T_\gamma = \mathbb{B}^{n+1} \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$$

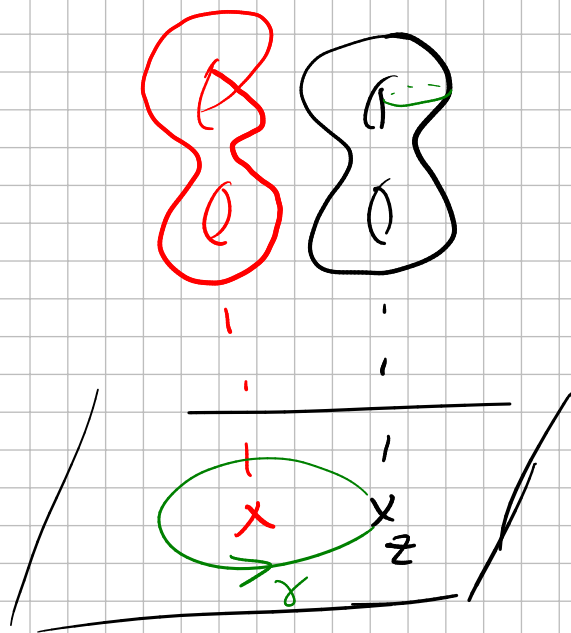
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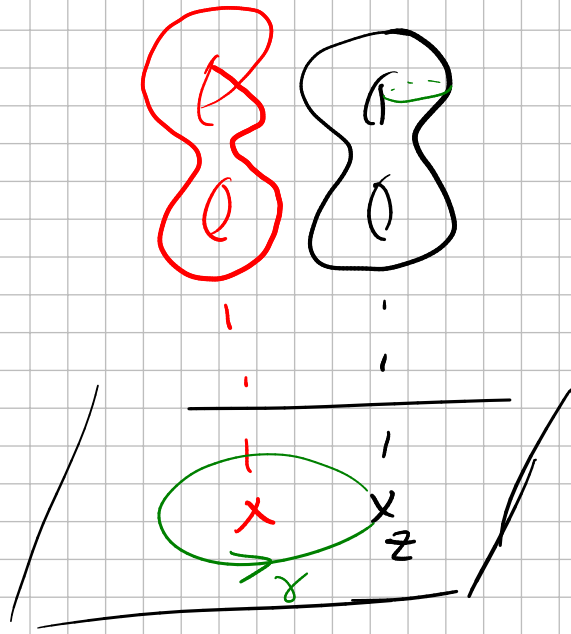
Monodromy

$\gamma: z \rightarrow z$  path going around a critical value



$\leadsto \phi_\gamma: F \rightarrow F$  symplectomorphism

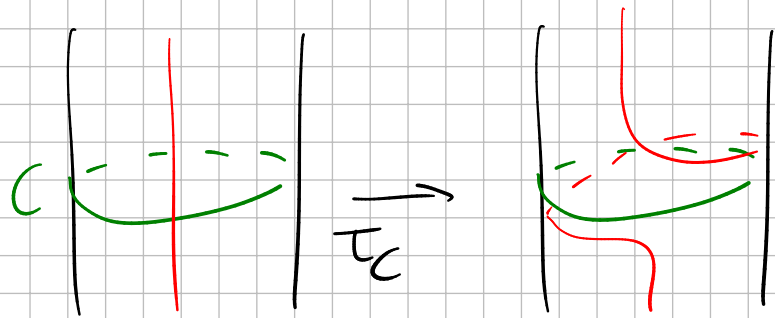
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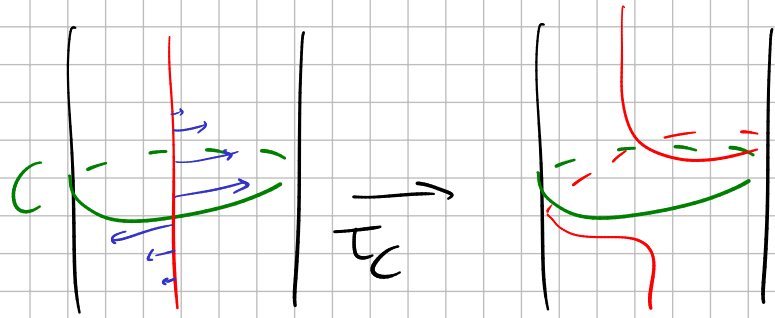
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Th [Seidel]  $\phi_\gamma$  is a Dehn-Seidel twist  
around the vanishing cycle  $\gamma$

Dehn twist on a surface :

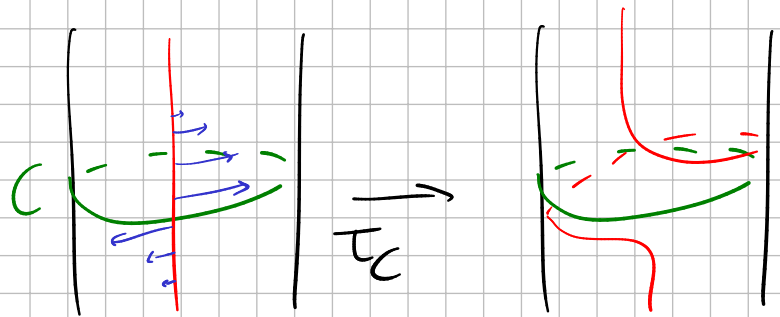


Dehn twist on a surface :



Obs: time one flow of a discontinuous vector field

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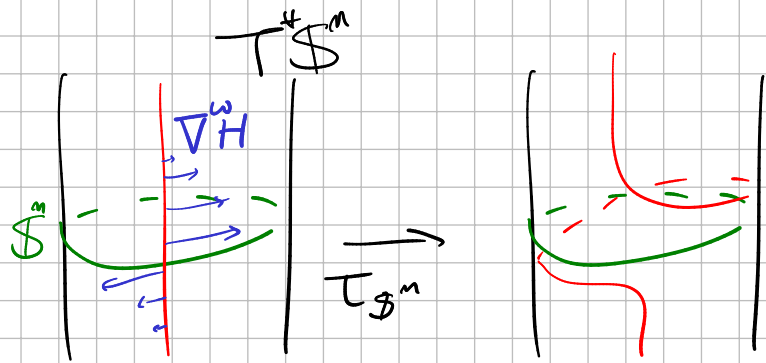
Seidel: picture generalizes to  $S = (M, \omega)$

↑  
Lagrangian sphere

↑  
symplectic mfd

→  $\tau_S: M \rightarrow M$  symplectomorphism

# Dehn-Seidel twist:

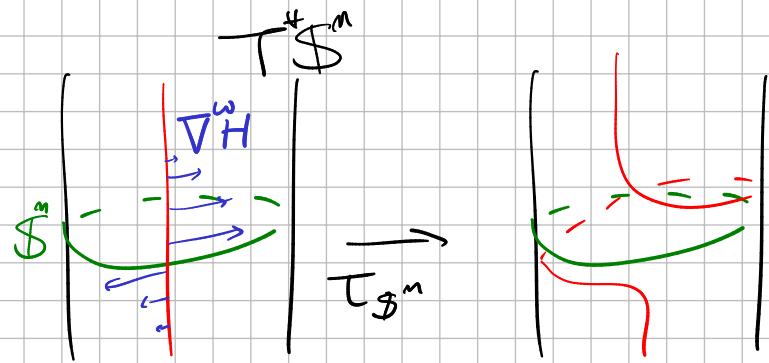


$S^m$  + round metric  
 $\Rightarrow$  all geodesics are closed,  
and have same length.

$$\rightarrow T^*S^m \simeq TS^m \ni (q, p)$$



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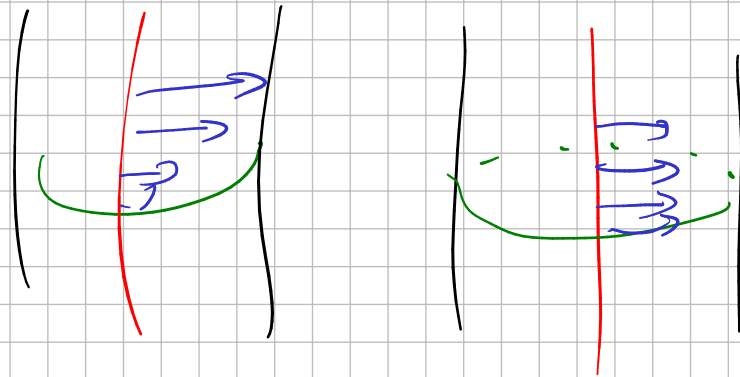


$S^1$  + round metric  
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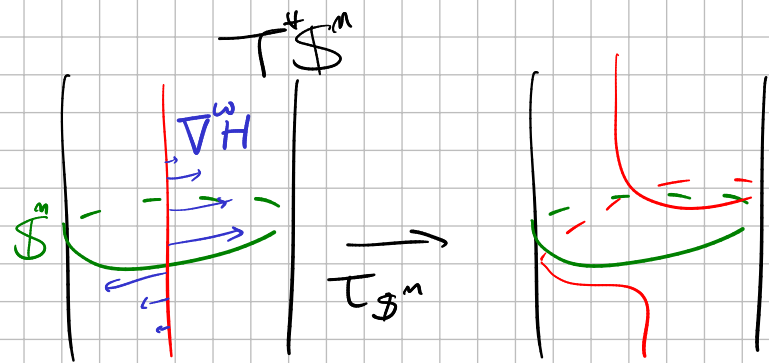
$$\rightarrow T^*S^1 \simeq TS^1 \cong (q,p)$$

$$f: T^*S^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \phi^t: T^*S^1 \rightarrow T^*S^1 \text{ Hamiltonian flow}$$

$$(q,p) \mapsto \frac{1}{2}|p|^2 \quad (= \text{geodesic flow})$$



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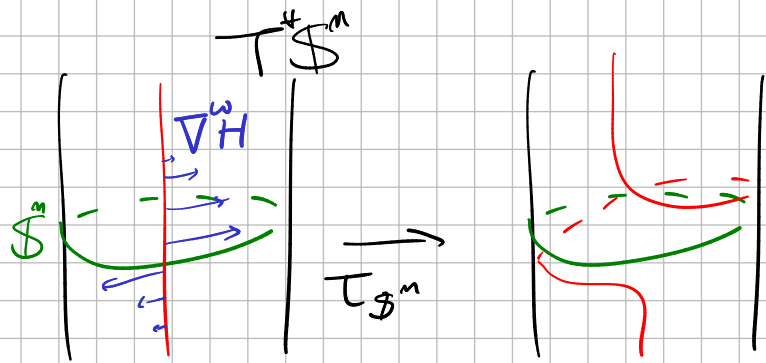
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$$H: T^*S^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$(q, p) \mapsto \alpha(|p|) \quad \text{with} \quad \alpha: \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : \text{smooth, compact support} \\ \alpha'(0) = -\frac{1}{2}$$



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$$\rightarrow \phi_H^t: T^*S^m \rightarrow T^*S^m$$

extends to  $S^m$  when  $t = 2\pi$

$$\rightarrow \tau_{S^m} := \phi_H^{2\pi}: T^*S^m \rightarrow T^*S^m$$

$$H: \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$dH = \pm \omega(\nabla^\omega H, \cdot)$$

$$\nabla^\omega H = \pm J \nabla^{g_J} H$$

# Lagrangian Floer homology

$(M, \omega)$  symplectic manifold  
 $L_0, L_1$  pair of Lagrangian submanifolds }  $\rightarrow HF(L_0, L_1)$

Warning: Need to make assumptions on  $M, L_0, L_1$ , Def. is more or less complicated depending on those assumptions

Assume that  $L_0 \cap L_1$

$$CF(L_0, L_1) = \bigoplus_{x \in L_0 \cap L_1} \mathbb{Z} \cdot x$$

$\partial: CF(L_0, L_1) \rightarrow CF(L_0, L_1)$  defined by counting pseudo-holomorphic strips

• Take  $J$  a.c.s on  $M$  compatible with  $\omega$

$\Sigma$ : Riemann surface

$u: \Sigma_j \rightarrow M_{\mathbb{C}}^n$  is pseudo-holomorphic if

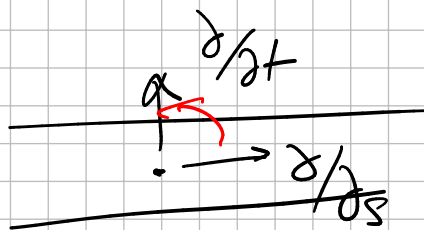
$$du \text{ is } \mathbb{C}\text{-linear} \Leftrightarrow du \circ j = J \circ du$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{du + J \circ du \circ j = 0}$$

Cauchy-Riemann equation

$$\Sigma = \mathbb{R} \times [0, 1]$$

$\downarrow$                        $\downarrow$   
 $s$                        $t$



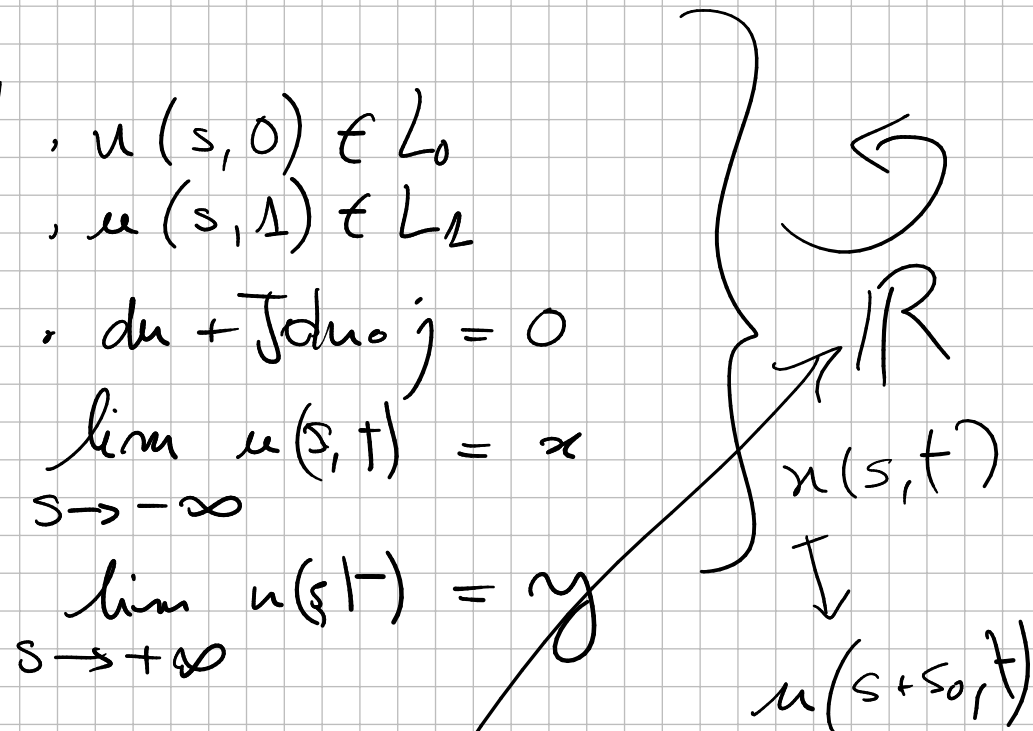
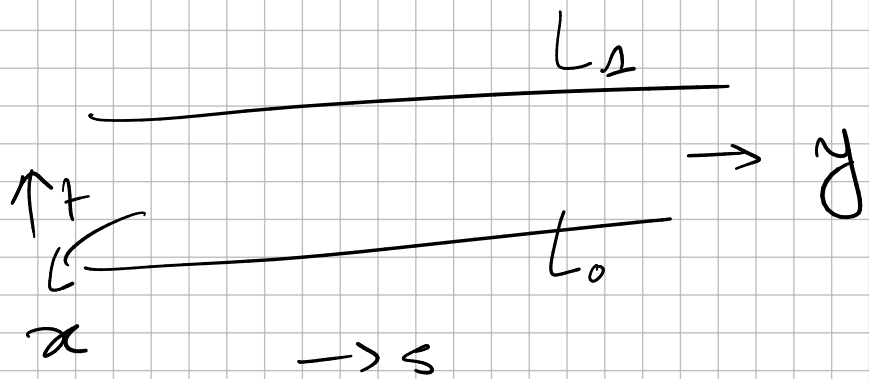
$$j \frac{\partial}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$$

$$\partial x = \sum_j \uparrow m_{xy} \cdot y$$

$$m_{x,y} = \# \mathcal{M}(x,y) \\ \uparrow \\ = \tilde{\mathcal{M}}(x,y) / \mathbb{R}$$

cardinality of the zero-dimensional part of  $\mathcal{M}(x,y)$ .

$$\tilde{\mathcal{M}}(x,y) = \left\{ u: \mathbb{R} \times [0,1] \rightarrow M \mid \begin{array}{l} \cdot u(s,0) \in L_0 \\ \cdot u(s,1) \in L_1 \\ \cdot du + \int du \circ j = 0 \\ \lim_{s \rightarrow -\infty} u(s,t) = x \\ \lim_{s \rightarrow +\infty} u(s,t) = y \end{array} \right.$$



$$\text{Aut}(\mathbb{C})$$

$$J_0 \xrightarrow{J_+} J_1$$

prop.:  $\partial^2 = 0 \rightarrow \text{HF}(L_0, L_1) = \frac{\ker \partial}{\text{im } \partial}$

proof:  $\partial^2 x = \partial \left( \sum_{y \in L_0 \cap L_1} n_{x,y} \cdot y \right)$

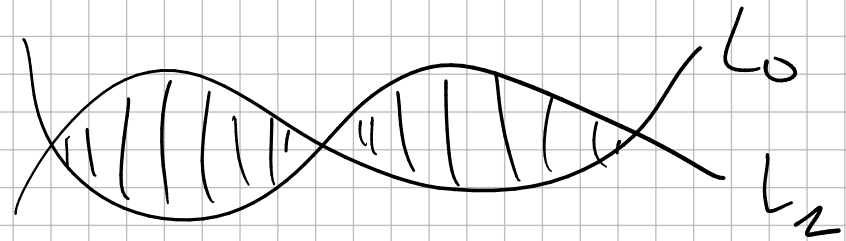
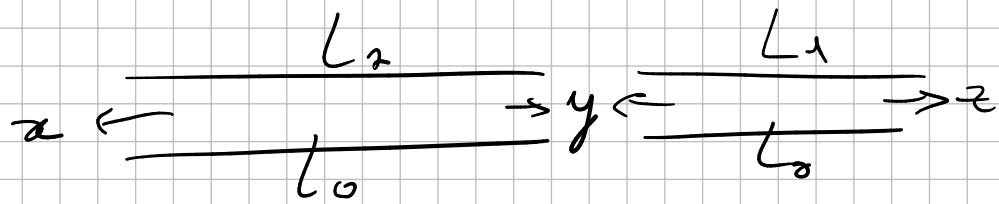
$$= \sum_{z \in L_1} n_{x,y} \sum_{z} n_{y,z} \cdot z$$

$$= \sum_{z \in L_1} \left( \sum_y n_{x,y} n_{y,z} \right) \cdot z$$

= count of "broken strips"







1  
 $\{ \text{broken strips} \}$

$= \mathcal{M} \{ \text{moduli space} \}$   
 $\{ \text{of unbroken strips} \}$   
 Compact 1-dim manifold

Want to have enough sections  
 $\mathbb{C}P^1$   
 $M$

$$\frac{s_1}{s_2} : M \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P^1$$

