

Weinstein handlebody diagrams for complements of smoothed toric divisors

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out of a WiSCON (Women in Symplectic and Contact Geometry) project.

Goal

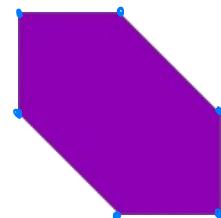
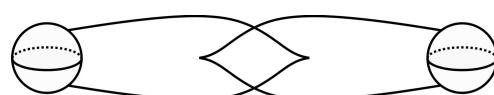
toric picture in symplectic
geometry.



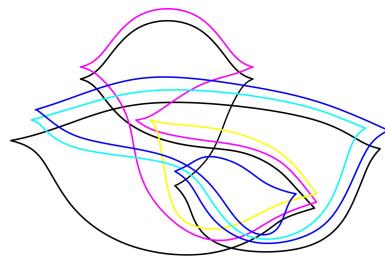
Weinstein handlebody diagram.



algorithm



algorithm



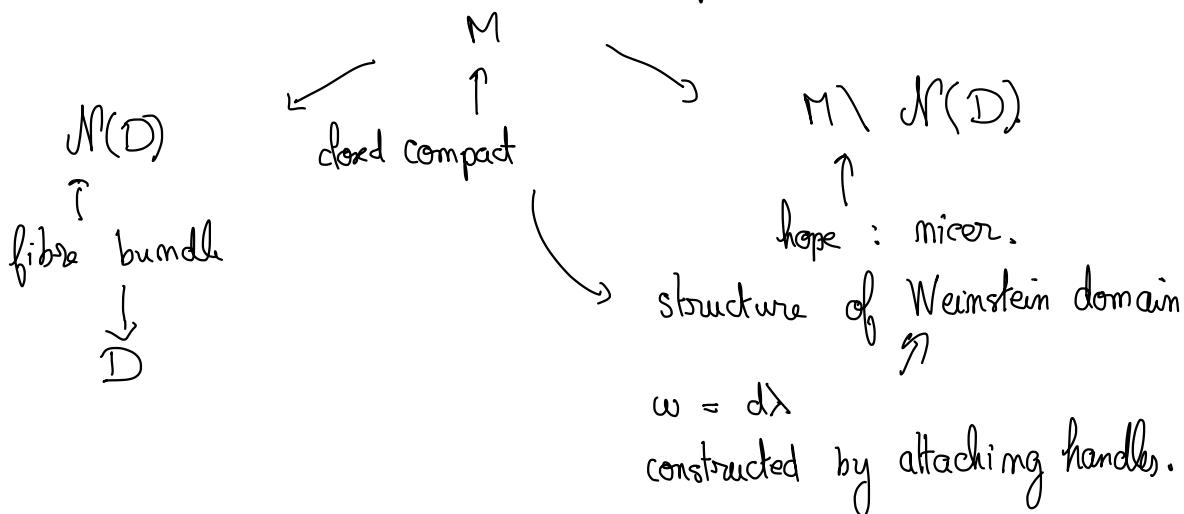
Context

philosophy

(M, ω) symplectic manifold
 \hookrightarrow closed non-deg. 2-form ω .

↪ decompose in easier to understand pieces

Look at $D \subset M$ a divisor ↵ a symplectic submanifold of codimension 2

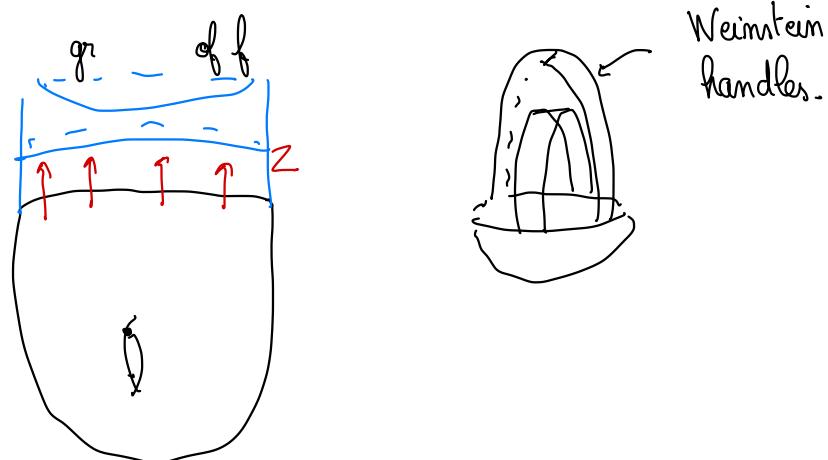


Same philosophy in mirror symmetry-

Weinstein manifolds

A Weinstein domain is a quadruple (W, ω, Z, ϕ) where

- (W, ω) is a symplectic manifold with boundary.
- Z is a Liouville vector field, ie $d_Z \omega = \omega$ or $\omega = d\lambda$ where $\lambda = i_Z \omega = \omega(Z, \cdot)$.
- $Z \pitchfork \partial W$ and points outward of ∂W .
- $\phi: W \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a Morse function on W such that ϕ is constant on ∂Z and Z is gradient-like for ϕ ie $d\phi(Z) > 0$ away from critical points and equal to the adjoint in the neighbourhood of critical points



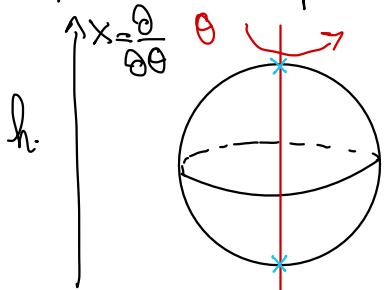
A Weinstein manifold is obtained from a Weinstein domain by adding cylindrical ends (in order to make the Liouville vector field complete)

Symplectic toric manifolds

Definition of toric symplectic manifold is a symplectic manifold (M^{2n}, ω) endowed with an effective Hamiltonian action of a torus T^n and a choice of a moment map $\Phi: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n = \text{Lie}(T^n)$

Examples

0) The most important one: $\mathbb{C}P^1 = S^2$



$$\Phi = h$$

\mathbb{Z} -basis \mathbb{Z}^n

$$\omega = dh \wedge d\theta$$

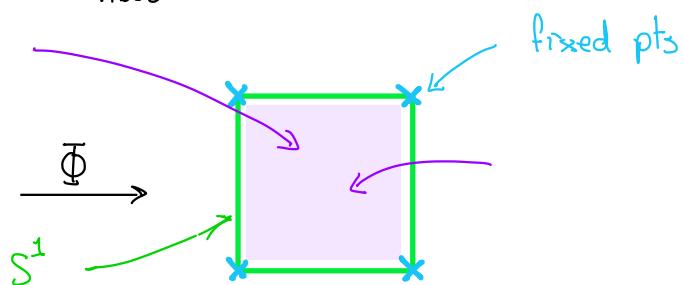
$\hookrightarrow \omega(\cdot, X) = dh$.

Hamiltonian
act^o
w/ Ham. fct^o
h.



1) $S^2 \times S^2$
Lagrangian $\rightarrow S^1 \times S^1$

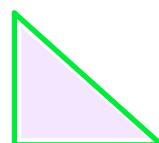
$$\omega|_{\text{Fiber}} = 0 \quad (\text{isotropic})$$



2) $\mathbb{C}P^2 \xrightarrow{\Phi}$

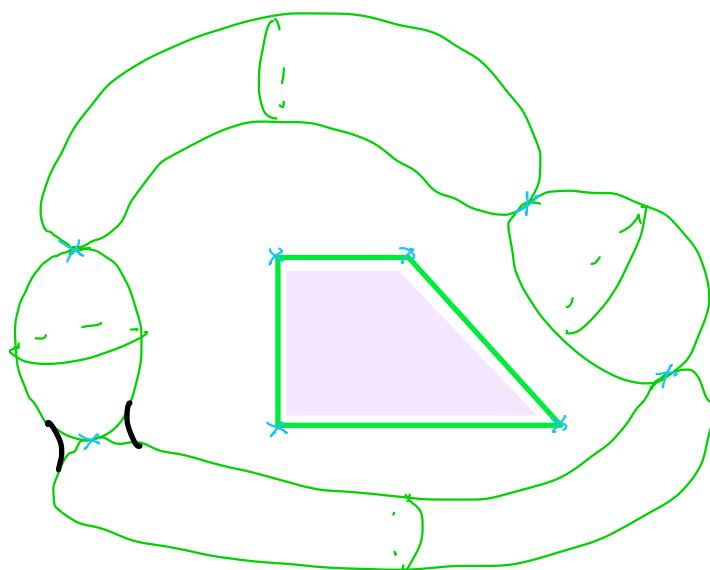
$$[z_0 : z_1 : z_2] \mapsto \left(\frac{|z_1|^2}{\sum |z_i|^2}, \frac{|z_2|^2}{\sum |z_i|^2} \right)$$

Image: [convex hull of the fixed pts (Guillemin - Sternberg)
Delzant polytope]



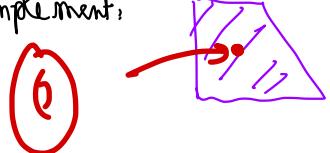
Divisors? toric divisors: preimage of the facets
 boundary of the polytope.

Today: $\dim 4 = 2 \times 2 \Rightarrow$ divisors of dim 2 (surfaces)



Toric divisor in dim 4: a meshface of S^2 's meeting \cap

Complement:



Arnold-Liouville thm
 symplectomorphic $D(T^* \mathbb{P}^2)$

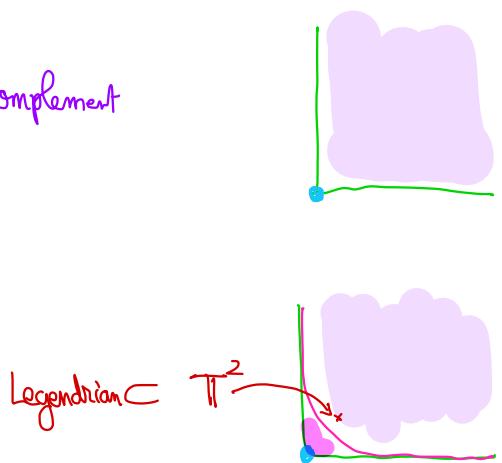
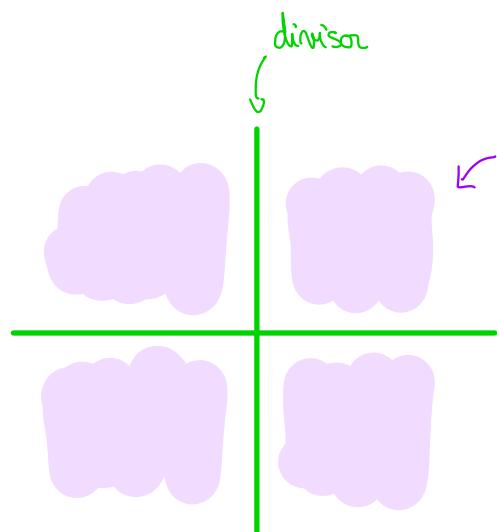


[Giroux] Choose D st $M \setminus D$ has a Weinstein structure

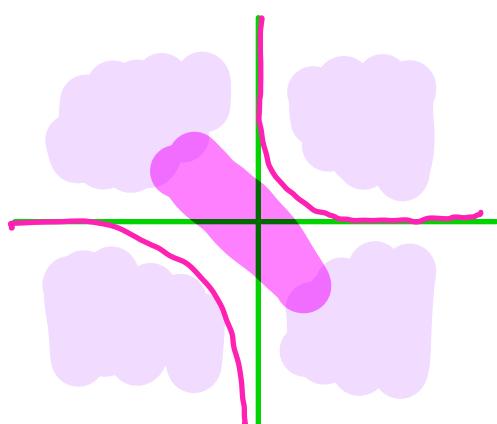
$D \text{ PD } k[\omega]$ ↪ [Donaldson]

The pair we have (toric manifold, toric div) : log Calabi-Yau
 ↗ smoothing)
 ↗ $\text{PD}(c_1(M))$ ↗
 [Hacking - Keating]

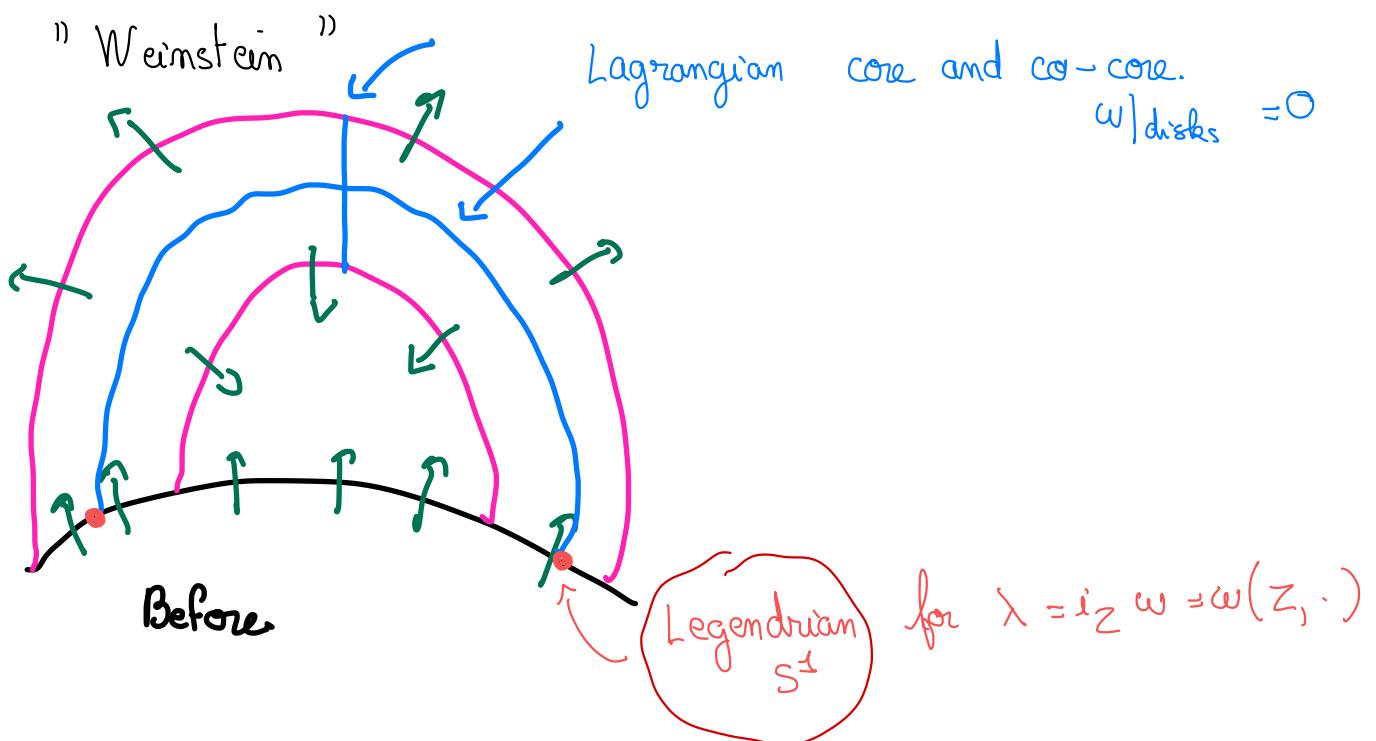
Smoothing



Smoothing



$$\begin{aligned} M \setminus D \\ \{ \\ M \setminus \tilde{D} = M \setminus D \cup \text{2-handle attached.} \end{aligned}$$

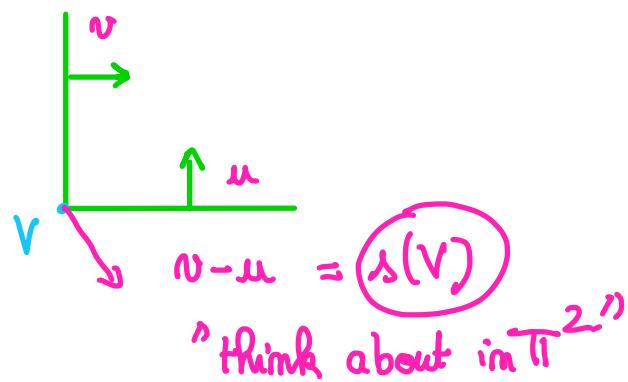
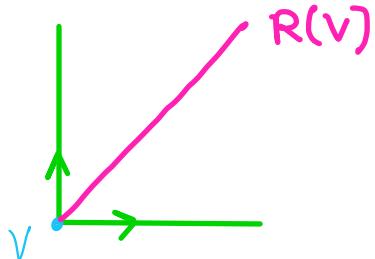


The attaching sphere when smoothing at a vertex

Definition Let (M, ω) be a symplectic toric manifold with moment polytope Δ .

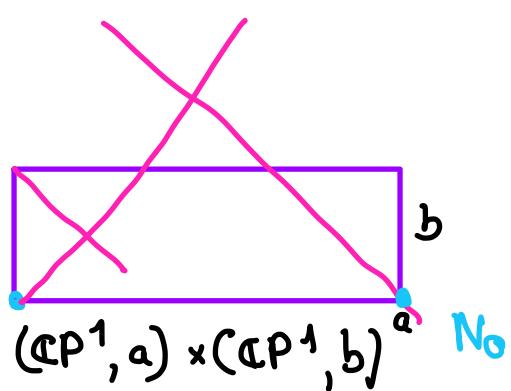
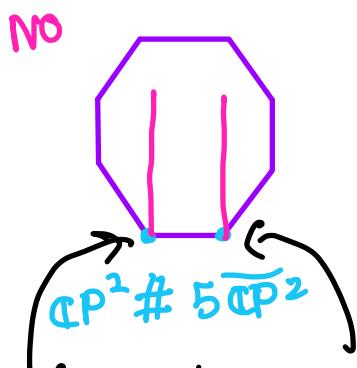
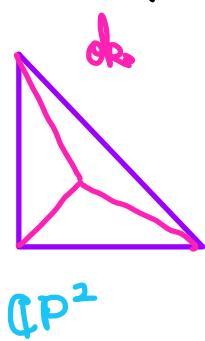
To each vertex V of Δ we associate

- the ray at V $R(V)$ of direction the sum of the directions of the edges meeting at V
- the slope of V $s(V)$: the difference of the unit inward normal vectors of the edges meeting at V



Definition

The toric manifold (M, ω) is $\{V_1, \dots, V_m\}$ -centered if the rays $R(V_1), \dots, R(V_m)$ all intersect at one point in the interior of the polytope.



$$\begin{aligned} & (1,0) + (-1,1) \\ &= (0,1) \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} & (-1,0) + (1,1) \\ &= (0,1) \end{aligned}$$

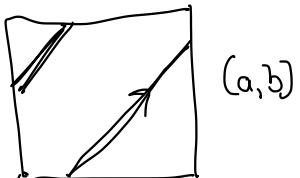
always ok \Leftrightarrow monotone (\Leftrightarrow Fano).

Theorem [A C-S GMM SW]

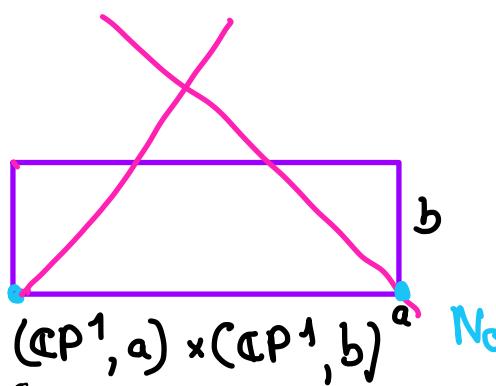
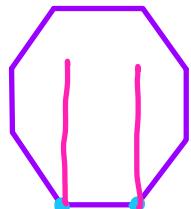
- (1) Let (M, ω) be a $\{V_1, \dots, V_m\}$ -centered toric 4-manifold and \tilde{D} the divisor obtained by smoothing the toric divisor at the nodes V_1, \dots, V_m . Then there exists arbitrarily small neighbourhoods $N(D)$ of D such that $M \setminus N(D)$ admits the structure of a Weinstein domain.
- (2) Moreover $M \setminus N(D)$ is Weinstein homotopic to the Weinstein domain obtained by attaching Weinstein 2-handles to the unit disc cotangent bundle D^*T^2 along the Legendrian co-normal lifts of co-oriented curves of slope $\lambda(V_1), \dots, \lambda(V_m)$.

$$M \setminus N(D) = D^*T^2 \cup h_{\lambda_i}$$

(a, b)



Not Weinstein
 $\omega \neq d\lambda$



$(CP^1, a) \times (CP^1, b)$ No
 "lack of convexity at ∞ "

Kirby diagram

In dim 4.

0-handle

$$\mathbb{D}^4$$

1-handle

$$\partial \mathbb{D}^4 = \mathbb{S}^3 = \mathbb{R}^3 \cup \{\infty\}$$

$$S^0 \times \{0\}$$



:



2-handle

$\mathbb{D}^2 \times \mathbb{D}^2$ attached along

:

$$\partial \mathbb{D}^2 \times \mathbb{D}^2 = \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{D}^2$$

knot in \mathbb{S}^3

trivialisation

normal
bundle.

Weinstein [Gompf]

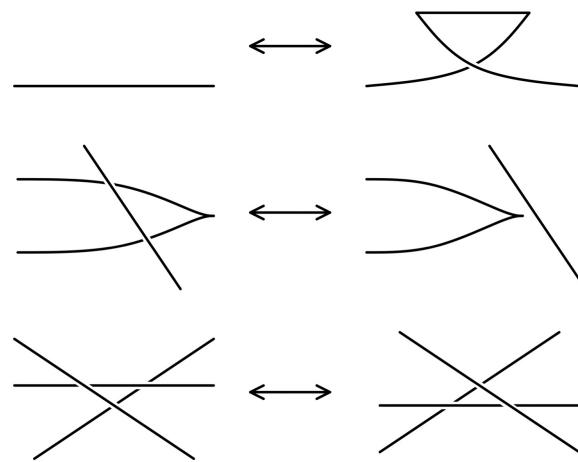
→ index 0, 1, 2 handle.

→ Legendrian knots / links

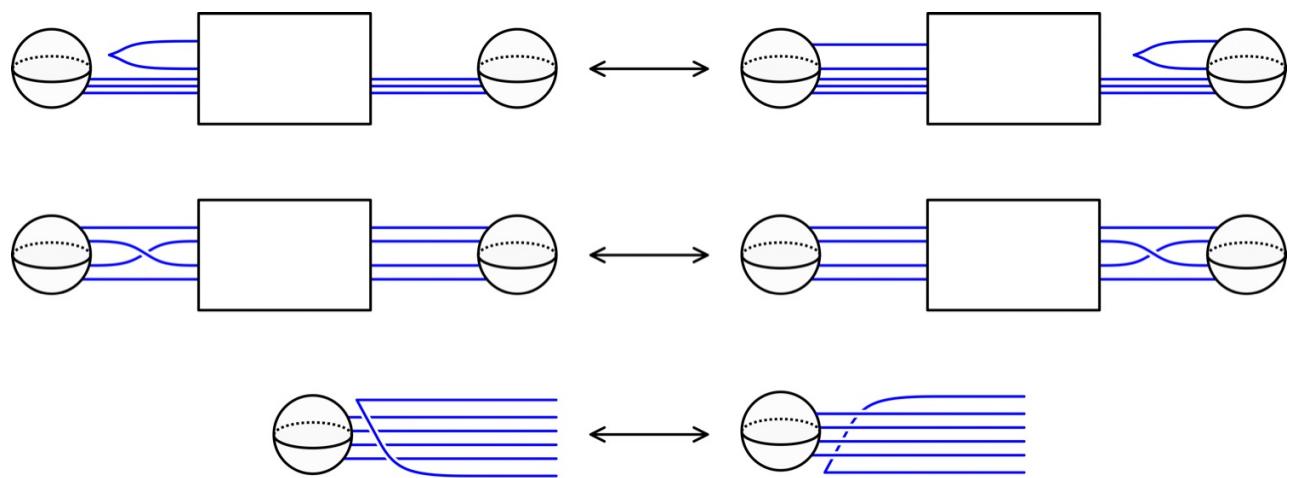
$$e = tb - 1$$

contact structure.

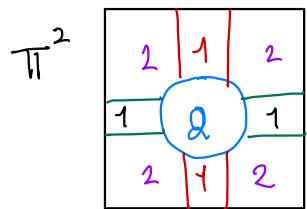
Legendrian Reidemeister moves



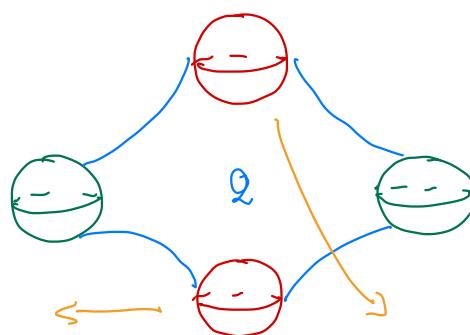
Gompf moves 4, 5, 6



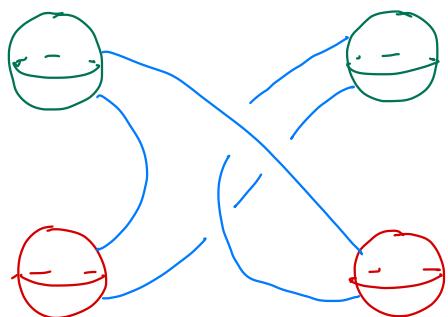
Example of $D^* \pi^2$



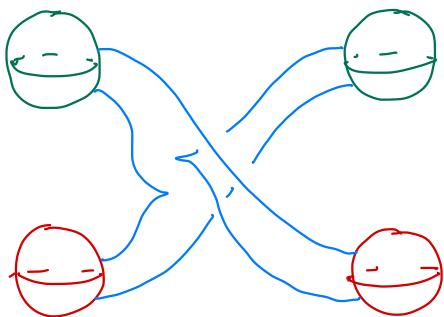
thickened.



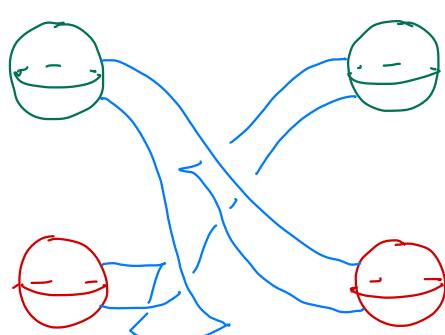
Kirby



Gompf



$e = -1$



$\leftarrow D(T^* \pi^2)$

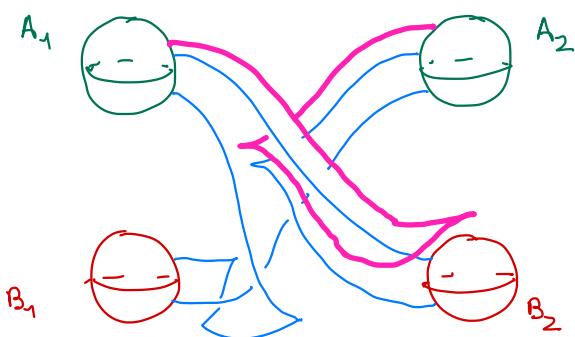
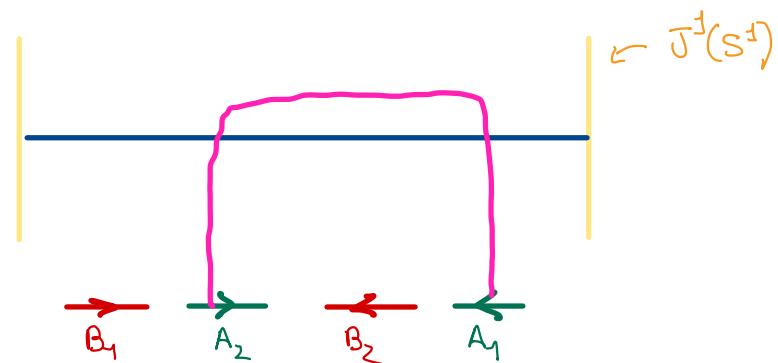
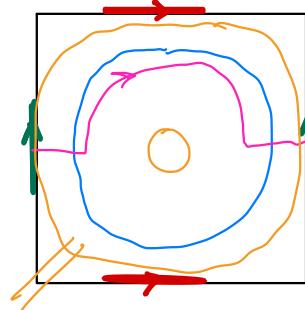
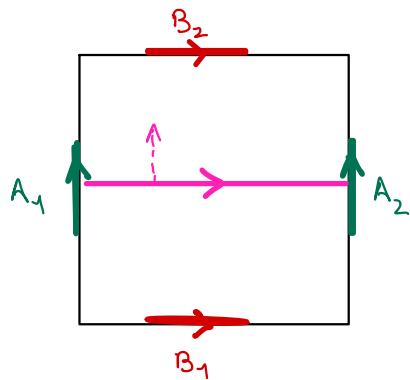
$e = 0$

Theorem 2 [A C-S GMMSW]

There exists an algorithm to produce the Weinstein handlebody diagram of $D^* \mathbb{H}^2 \cup h_{\lambda}$.

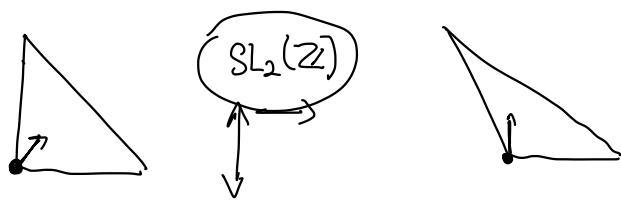
Remark $\mathbb{H}^2 \leftarrow \begin{pmatrix} \text{closed} \\ \text{surface.} \end{pmatrix}$

Example $(1, 0)$ -slope



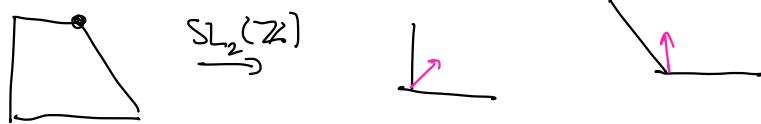
moves

(Casals-Murphy)

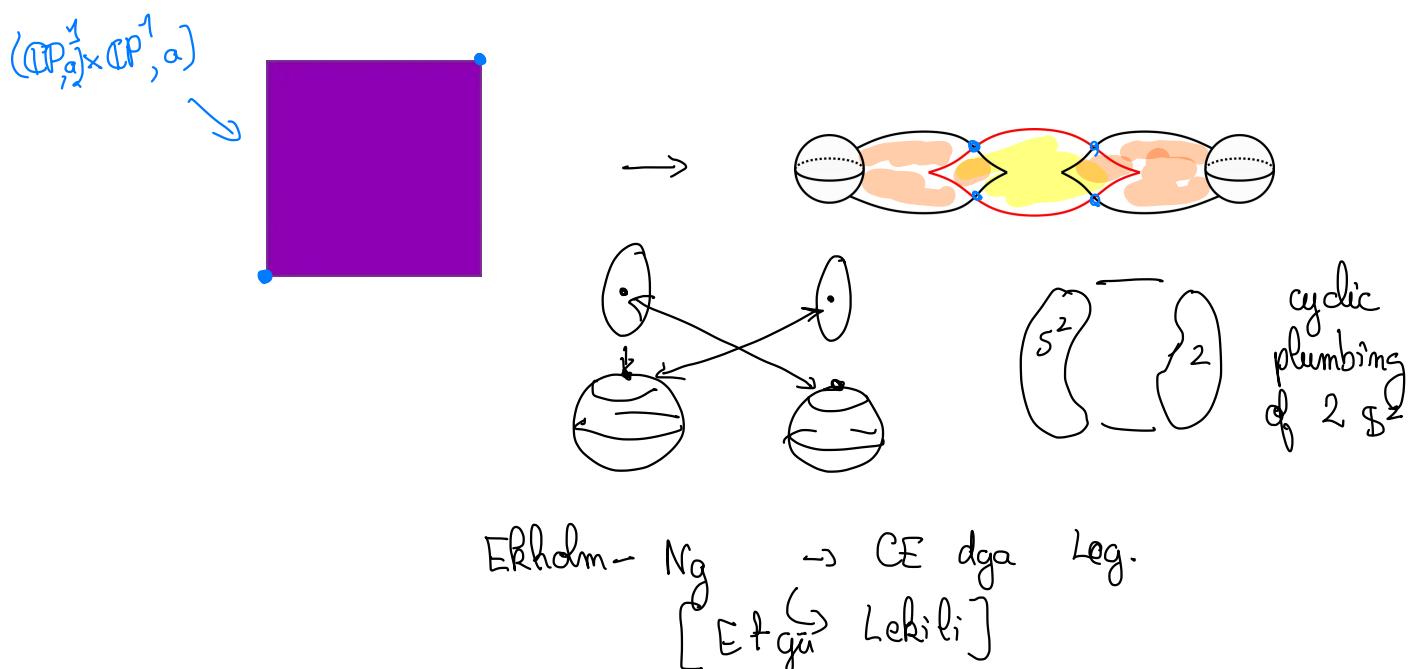
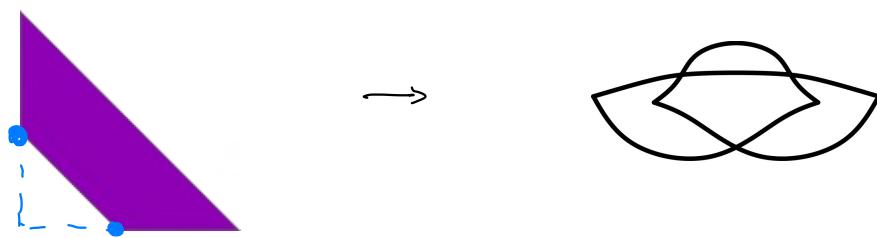


Same
toric mfld

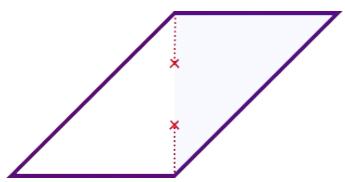
any (M, w) smoothed once has this handlebody diagram



Other examples



Extension to almost toric manifolds



↓ mutation

