

Infinitely many monotone Lagrangian tori in del Pezzo surfaces

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Definition of monotonicity

Definition

A symplectic manifold (X, ω) is said to be monotone if there exists $K > 0$ such that $\forall H \in \pi_2(X)$

$$\int_H \omega = Kc_1(H).$$

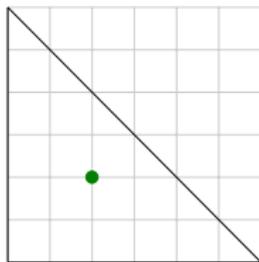
A Lagrangian $L \subset X$ is said to be monotone if there exists $K_L > 0$ such that $\forall \beta \in \pi_2(X, L)$

$$\int_\beta \omega = K_L \mu(\beta).$$

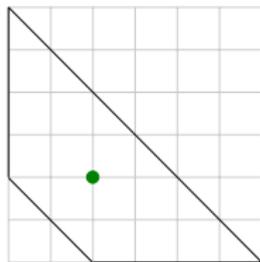
(If L is orientable then $\mu(\beta) \in 2\mathbb{Z}$.)

Clifford tori in monotone toric symplectic 4-manifolds (toric del Pezzo surfaces)

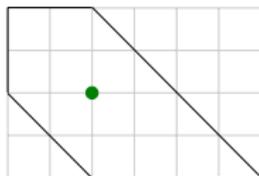
$$\mathbb{C}P^2$$



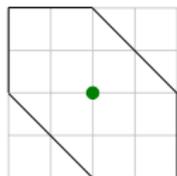
$$\mathbb{C}P^2 \# \overline{\mathbb{C}P^2}$$



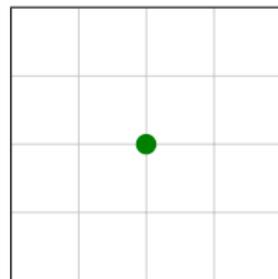
$$\mathbb{C}P^2 \# 2\overline{\mathbb{C}P^2}$$



$$\mathbb{C}P^2 \# 3\overline{\mathbb{C}P^2}$$



$$\mathbb{C}P^1 \times \mathbb{C}P^1$$



History

- '94 Chekanov gave the first example of a monotone Lagrangian torus in \mathbb{C}^n not Hamiltonian isotopic (symplectomorphic) to the Clifford tori $\times_n S^1(r)$. Both Clifford and Chekanov tori have manifestations in $\mathbb{C}P^n$, $\times_n \mathbb{C}P^1$.
- '10 Chekanov-Schlenk - Twist tori (new examples in \mathbb{C}^n , $\mathbb{C}P^n$, $\times_n \mathbb{C}P^1$, for $n \geq 3$).
- '13 V. - There exists a monotone Lagrangian torus $T(1, 4, 25) \in \mathbb{C}P^2$, bounding 10 families of Maslov index 2 holomorphic disks (total algebraic count 41), therefore not symplectomorphic (Ham. Isot.) to either Clifford or Chekanov tori.

History

- '14 Auroux - There exists infinitely many monotone Lagrangian tori in \mathbb{C}^3 .
- '14 V. - There exists infinitely many monotone Lagrangian tori in $\mathbb{C}P^2$.
- '16 V. - There exists infinitely many monotone Lagrangian tori in $\mathbb{C}P^1 \times \mathbb{C}P^1$ and $\mathbb{C}P^2 \# k\overline{\mathbb{C}P^2}$, $k = 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8$ and $k = 1$. It is also true for $k = 2$ (by Tonkonog-Pascaleff).

Description of the count of Maslov index 2 J -holomorphic disks in $\mathbb{C}P^2$

$\mathbb{C}P^2$	$\#_{\substack{\beta \\ \eta_\beta \neq 0 \\ \mu(\beta)=2}}$	$\sum_{\mu(\beta)=2} \eta_\beta$
Clifford $T(1, 1, 1)$	3	3
Chekanov $T(1, 1, 4)$	4	5
$T(1, 4, 25)$	10	41
$T(a^2, b^2, c^2)$	—	—

$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 3abc$$

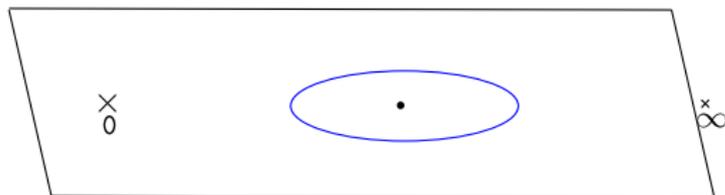
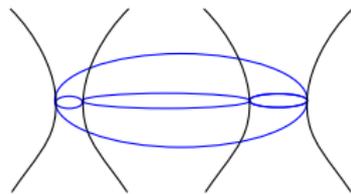
Description of the count of Maslov index 2 J -holomorphic disks in $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$

$\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$	$\#_{\substack{\eta_\beta \neq 0 \\ \mu(\beta)=2}} \beta$	$\sum_{\mu(\beta)=2} \eta_\beta$	convex hull $\{\partial\beta; \eta_\beta \neq 0\}$
Clifford $T(1, 1, 1)$	3	3	
Chekanov $T(1, 1, 4)$	4	5	
$T(1, 4, 25)$	10	41	
$T(a^2, b^2, c^2)$	—	—	

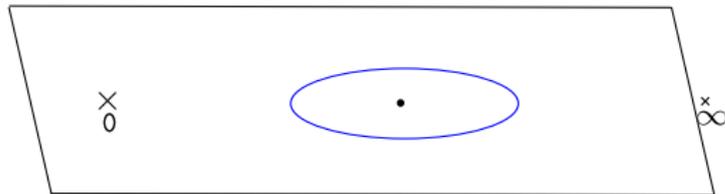
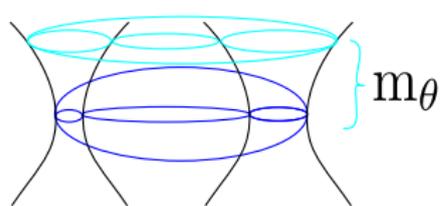
$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 3abc$$

D. Auroux's singular Lagrangian fibration: Clifford type tori \longleftrightarrow Chekanov type tori

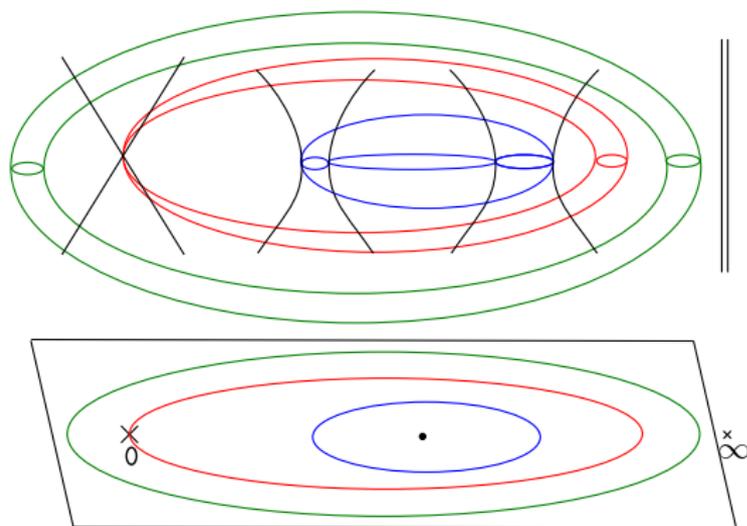
 $\mathbb{C}P^2$
 $\setminus \{(1:0:0), (0:1:0)\}$
 $[x : y : z]$

 $\mathbb{C}P^1 \quad [xy : z^2]$
 $e^{i\theta} \cdot [x : y : z] =$
 $[e^{i\theta}x : e^{-i\theta}y : z]$


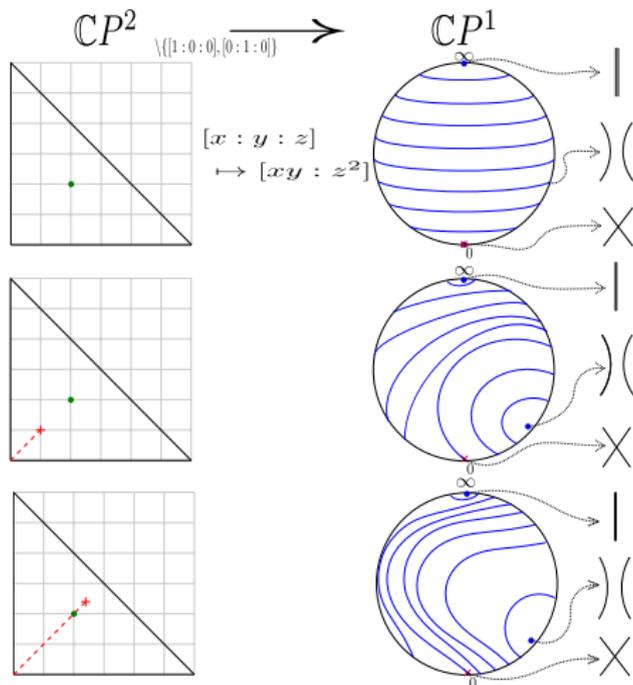
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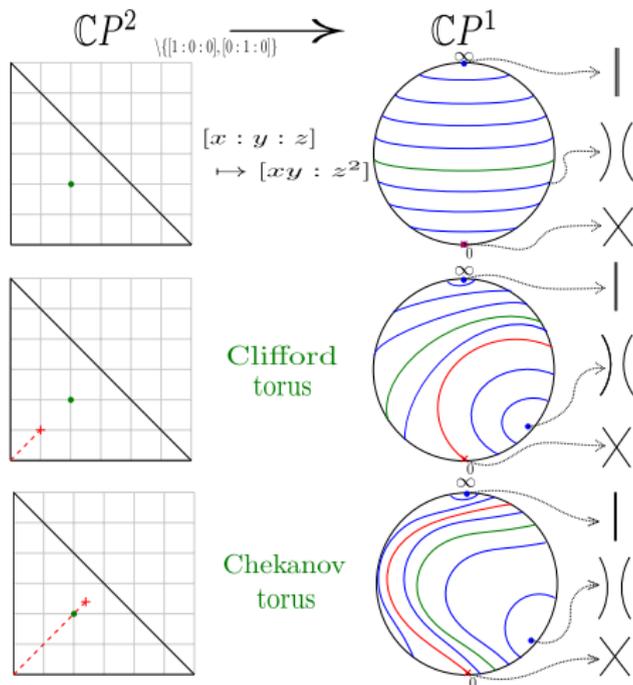
D. Auroux's singular Lagrangian fibration: Clifford type tori \longleftrightarrow Chekanov type tori

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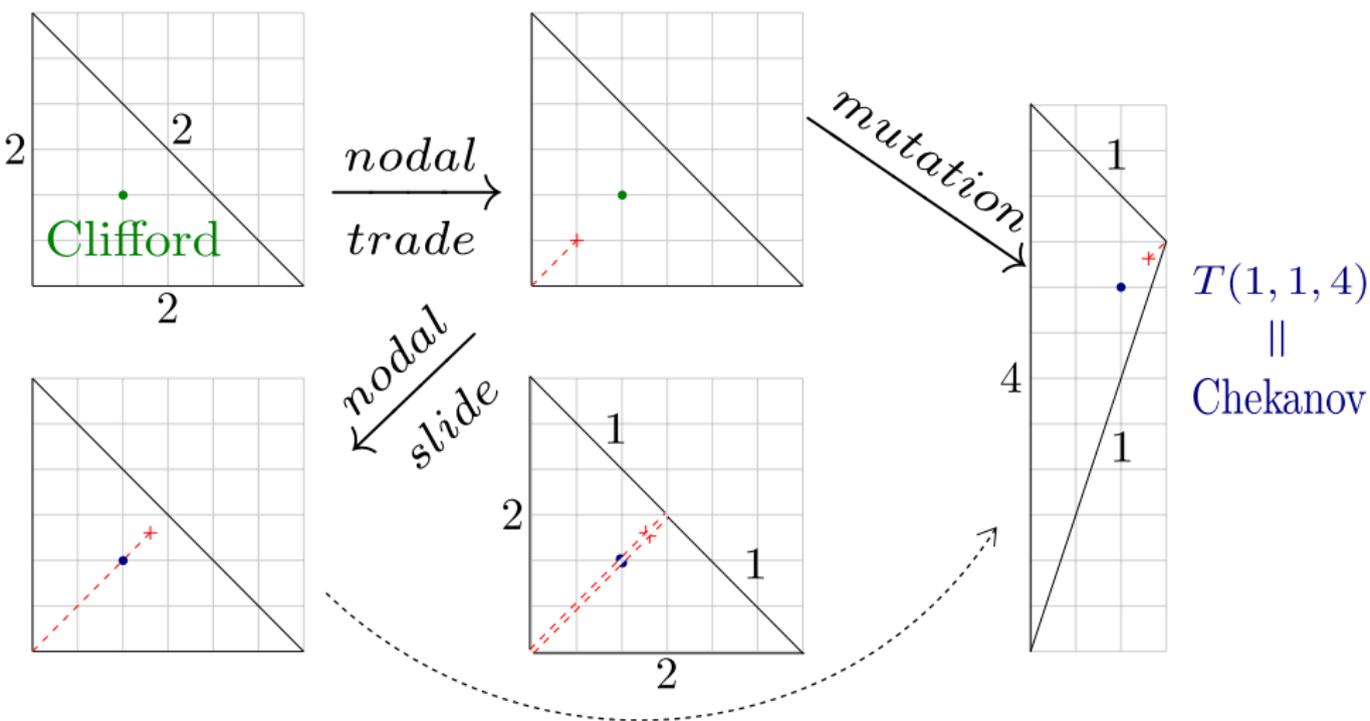
Almost toric fibrations of $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$.

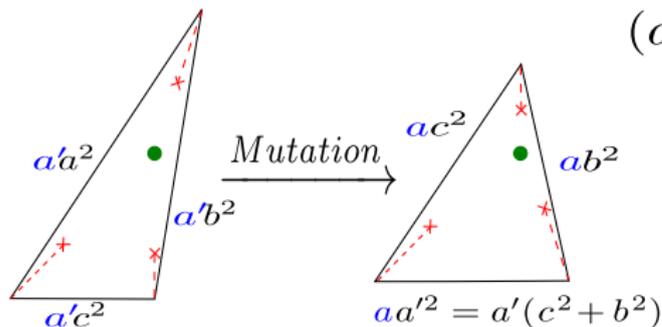


Almost toric fibrations of $\mathbb{C}P^2$.



Mutation on almost toric fibrations base diagrams.



Lemma in $\mathbb{C}P^2$ 

(a, b, c) is a Markov triple

$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 3abc$$

$$b^2 + c^2 = a(3bc - a) = aa'$$

$$a' = (3bc - a)$$

$$a \xrightarrow{\text{mutation}} a'$$

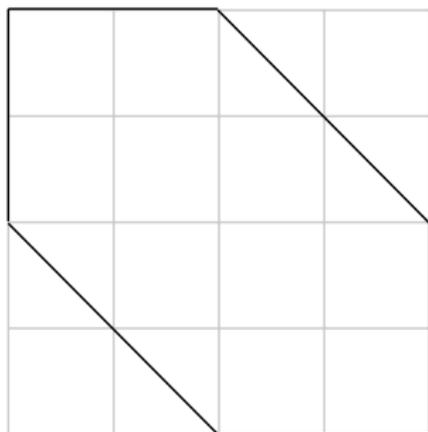
Theorem in $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$

Theorem (V.)

For each Markov triple $\{a, b, c\}$, there exists a monotone Lagrangian torus $T(a^2, b^2, c^2)$ and if $\{a, b, c\} \neq \{d, e, f\}$ then $T(a^2, b^2, c^2)$ is not symplectomorphic (Hamiltonian isotopic) to $T(d^2, e^2, f^2)$.

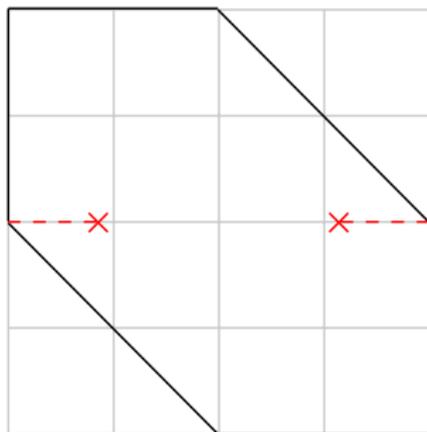
“Creating room” for monotone Blow up

$$\mathbb{C}P^2 \# 3\overline{\mathbb{C}P^2}$$



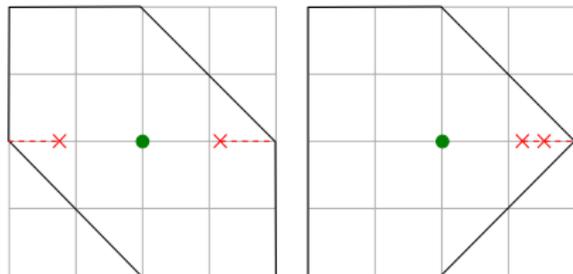
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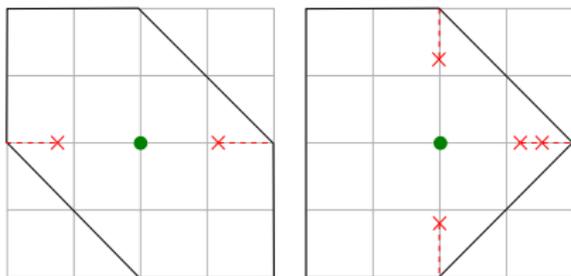
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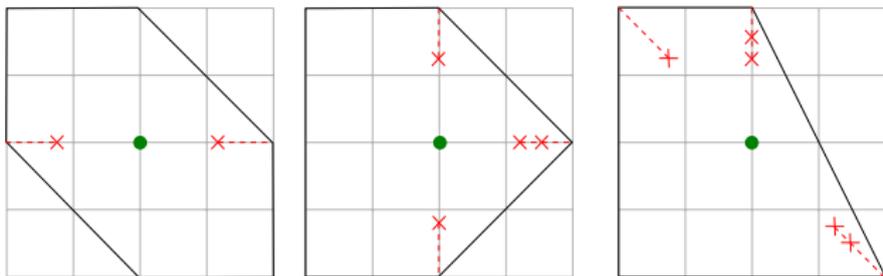
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“Creating room” for monotone Blow up

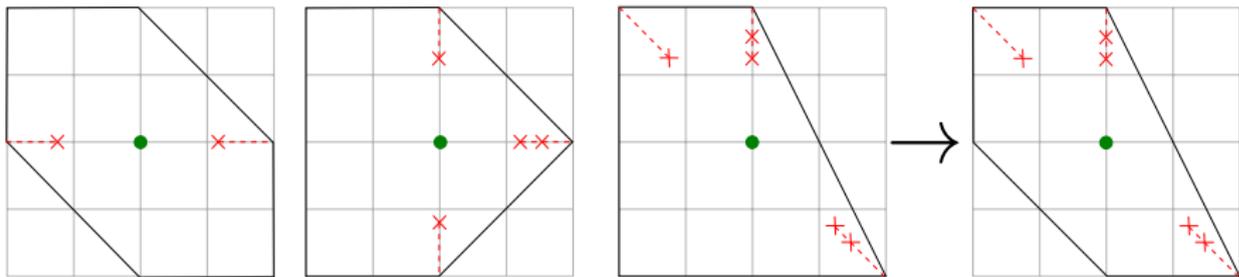
$$\mathbb{C}P^2 \# 3\overline{\mathbb{C}P^2}$$



“Creating room” for monotone Blow up

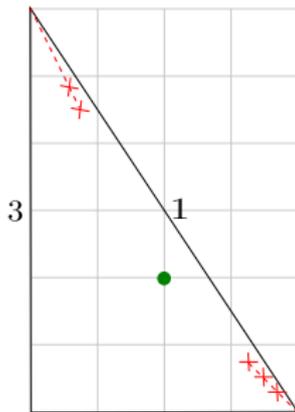
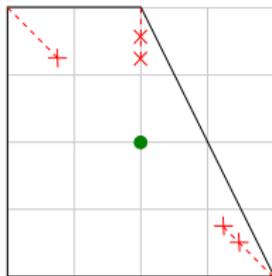
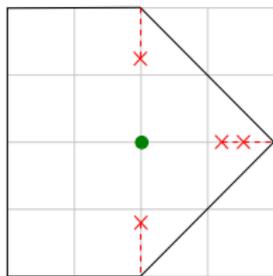
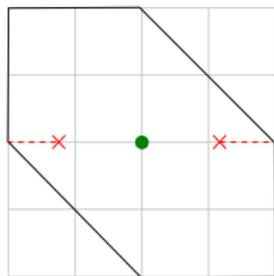
$$\mathbb{C}P^2 \# 3\overline{\mathbb{C}P^2}$$

$$\mathbb{C}P^2 \# 4\overline{\mathbb{C}P^2}$$



Almost toric fibration on $\mathbb{C}P^2 \# 3\overline{\mathbb{C}P^2}$

$$\mathbb{C}P^2 \# 3\overline{\mathbb{C}P^2}$$



3

1

2

$$a^2 + 2b^2 + 3c^2 = 6abc$$

Hacking-Prokhorov Theorem

Theorem (Hacking-Prokhorov)

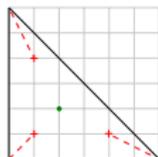
Let X be a weighted projective space, with $K_X^2 \geq 5$. Assume that X admits a (\mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein) smoothing to a del Pezzo surface.

Then X is of the form:

- $\mathbb{CP}(a^2, b^2, c^2)$, where $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 3abc$ ($K^2 = 9$),
- $\mathbb{CP}(a^2, b^2, 2c^2)$, where $a^2 + b^2 + 2c^2 = 4abc$ ($K^2 = 8$),
- $\mathbb{CP}(a^2, 2b^2, 3c^2)$, where $a^2 + 2b^2 + 3c^2 = 6abc$ ($K^2 = 6$),
- $\mathbb{CP}(a^2, b^2, 5c^2)$, where $a^2 + b^2 + 5c^2 = 5abc$ ($K^2 = 5$).

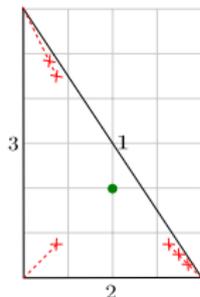
Moreover, each of the above admits a (\mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein) smoothing to a del Pezzo surface.

Almost toric fibrations: triangle type

 $\mathbb{C}P^2$


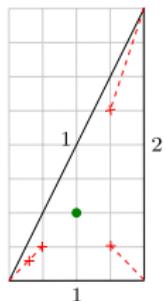
$$(I) : p^2 + q^2 + r^2 = 3pqr$$

$$(II) : a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 3abc$$

 $\mathbb{C}P^2 \# 3\overline{\mathbb{C}P^2}$


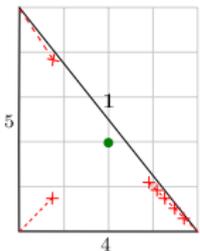
$$(I) : p^2 + 2q^2 + 3r^2 = 6pqr$$

$$(II) : a^2 + 2b^2 + 3c^2 = 6abc$$

 $\mathbb{C}P^1 \times \mathbb{C}P^1$


$$(I) : p^2 + q^2 + 2r^2 = 4pqr$$

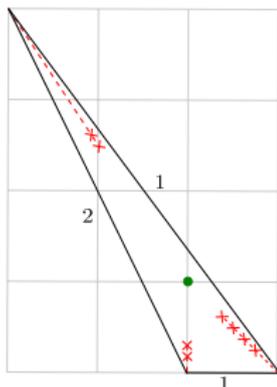
$$(II) : a^2 + b^2 + 2c^2 = 4abc$$

 $\mathbb{C}P^2 \# 4\overline{\mathbb{C}P^2}$


$$(I) : p^2 + q^2 + 5r^2 = 5pqr$$

$$(II) : a^2 + b^2 + 5c^2 = 5abc$$

Almost toric fibrations: triangle type

 $\mathbb{C}P^2 \# 5\overline{\mathbb{C}P^2}$


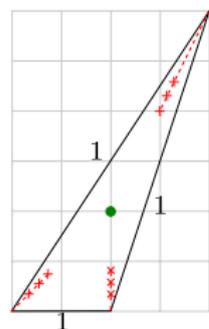
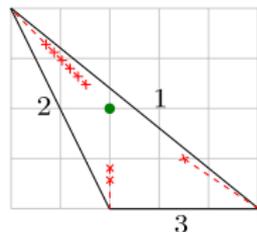
$$(I) : 2p^2 + 2q^2 + 4r^2 = 8pqr$$

$$(II) : a^2 + b^2 + 2c^2 = 4abc$$

 $\mathbb{C}P^2 \# 6\overline{\mathbb{C}P^2}$

$$(I) : p^2 + 2q^2 + 6r^2 = 6pqr$$

$$(II) : a^2 + 2b^2 + 3c^2 = 6abc$$



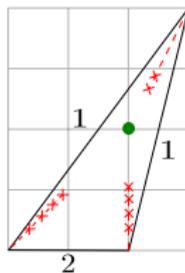
$$(I) : 3p^2 + 3q^2 + 3r^2 = 9pqr$$

$$(II) : a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 3abc$$

Almost toric fibrations: triangle type

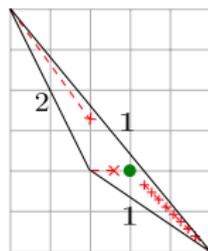
$$(I) : 2p^2 + 2q^2 + 4r^2 = 8pqr$$

$$(II) : a^2 + b^2 + 2c^2 = 4abc$$



$$(I) : p^2 + q^2 + 8r^2 = 4pqr$$

$$(II) : a^2 + b^2 + 2c^2 = 4abc$$



$\mathbb{C}P^2 \# 7\overline{\mathbb{C}P^2}$



$$(I) : p^2 + 3q^2 + 6r^2 = 6pqr$$

$$(II) : a^2 + 2b^2 + 3c^2 = 6abc$$

Almost toric fibrations: triangle type

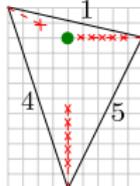
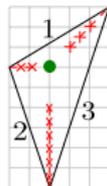
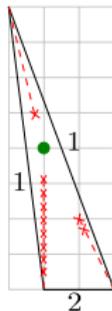
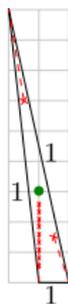
$$(I) : p^2 + q^2 + 9r^2 = 3pqr$$

$$(II) : a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 3abc$$

$$(I) : p^2 + 2q^2 + 8r^2 = 4pqr$$

$$(II) : a^2 + b^2 + 2c^2 = 4abc$$

$\mathbb{C}P^2 \# 8\overline{\mathbb{C}P^2}$



$$(I) : 2p^2 + 3q^2 + 6r^2 = 6pqr$$

$$(II) : a^2 + 2b^2 + 3c^2 = 6abc$$

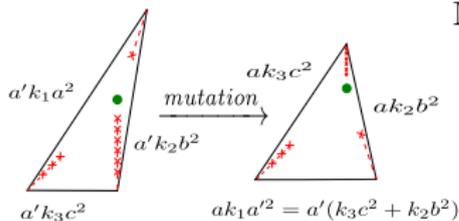
$$(I) : p^2 + 5q^2 + 5r^2 = 5pqr$$

$$(II) : a^2 + b^2 + 5c^2 = 5abc$$

Lemma

Lemma

Consider an almost toric fibration in a “triangular shape”. Assume that affine lengths of the edges are proportional to integers of the form $k_1 a^2$, $k_2 b^2$, $k_3 c^2$, so that $k_1 a^2 + k_2 b^2 + k_3 c^2 = K k_1 k_2 k_3 abc$. Then a mutation with respect to all the nodes opposite to the edge of affine length $k_1 a^2$, has edges with affine lengths proportional to $k_1 a'^2$, $k_2 b^2$, $k_3 c^2$, where $a' = K k_2 k_3 bc - a$.



Markov type equation:

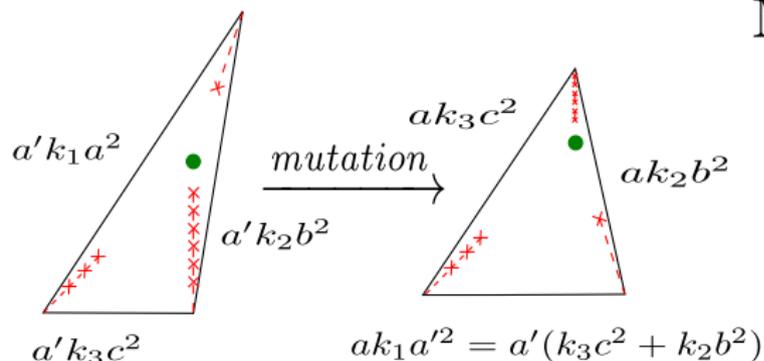
$$k_1 a^2 + k_2 b^2 + k_3 c^2 = K k_1 k_2 k_3 abc$$

$$k_2 b^2 + k_3 c^2 = k_1 a a'$$

$$a' = K k_2 k_3 bc - a$$

$$a \xrightarrow{\text{mutation}} a'$$

Lemma



Markov type equation:

$$k_1a^2 + k_2b^2 + k_3c^2 = Kk_1k_2k_3abc$$

$$k_2b^2 + k_3c^2 = k_1aa'$$

$$a' = Kk_2k_3bc - a$$

$$a \xrightarrow{\text{mutation}} a'$$

Theorem 1

Theorem

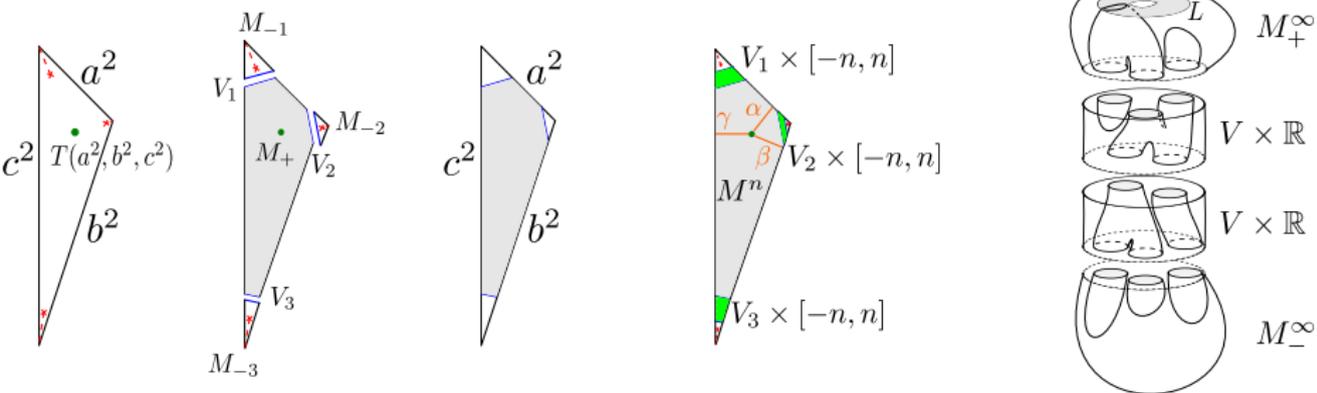
There are infinitely many monotone Lagrangian tori in the del Pezzo surfaces $\mathbb{C}P^2 \# k\overline{\mathbb{C}P^2}$, $k = 0, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8$ and $\mathbb{C}P^1 \times \mathbb{C}P^1$.

Sketch of proof.

Consider each of the above almost toric fibration. Use neck-stretching technique to get a degenerate limit of a J -holomorphic into the corresponding orbifold. Use positivity of intersection and a result from Cho-Poddar to be able to describe the convex hull the boundary Maslov-2 convex hull (equivalently the convex hull of Newton polytope of the potential function) of the monotone fibre. Show that they are different by comparing affine lengths.



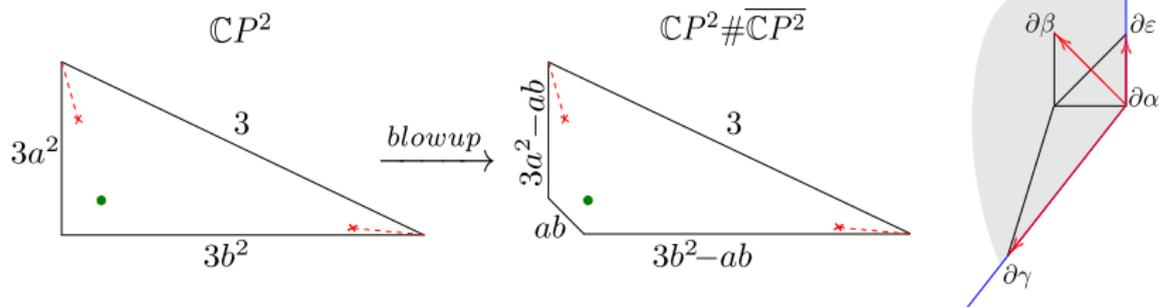
Theorem 1



Theorem 2

Theorem

There are infinitely many monotone Lagrangian tori in $\mathbb{C}P^2 \# \overline{\mathbb{C}P^2}$.



3-block (exceptional) collection

Theorem (Karpov-Nogin)

If there is a 3-block collection $(\mathcal{E}_1, \mathcal{E}_2, \mathcal{E}_3)$ on a del Pezzo surface of degree d , so that the exceptional collection \mathcal{E}_i contains n_i sheaves of ranks p, q, r respectively, then they satisfy the Markov type I equation:

$$n_1 p^2 + n_2 q^2 + n_3 r^2 = \sqrt{dn_1 n_2 n_3 p q r} \quad (5.2)$$

Theorem (Karpov-Nogin)

All possible Markov type I equations are the ones appearing on the previous slides.

m-block (exceptional) collection

Question

Suppose we have an ATBD with node type $((n_1, p_1), \dots, (n_m, p_m))$ of a del Pezzo surface. Is there an m-block collection $(\mathcal{E}_1, \dots, \mathcal{E}_m)$, so that the exceptional collection \mathcal{E}_i contains n_i sheaves of rank p_i ?

Tori in Milnor fibres

Proposition (A. Keating)

We have that:

- $\mathcal{T}_{3,3,3} = \{x^3 + y^3 + z^3 + 1 = 0\}$ compactifies to a rank three del Pezzo surface inside $\mathbb{C}P^3$ ($\mathbb{C}P^2 \# 6\overline{\mathbb{C}P^2}$).
- $\mathcal{T}_{4,4,2} = \{x^4 + y^4 + z^2 + 1 = 0\}$ compactifies to a rank two del Pezzo surface inside the weighted projective space $\mathbb{C}P(1, 1, 2, 1)$ ($\mathbb{C}P^2 \# 7\overline{\mathbb{C}P^2}$).
- $\mathcal{T}_{6,3,2} = \{x^6 + y^3 + z^2 + 1 = 0\}$ compactifies to a rank one del Pezzo surface inside the weighted projective space $\mathbb{C}P(1, 2, 3, 1)$ ($\mathbb{C}P^2 \# 8\overline{\mathbb{C}P^2}$).

Tori in Milnor fibres

Remark (A. Keating)

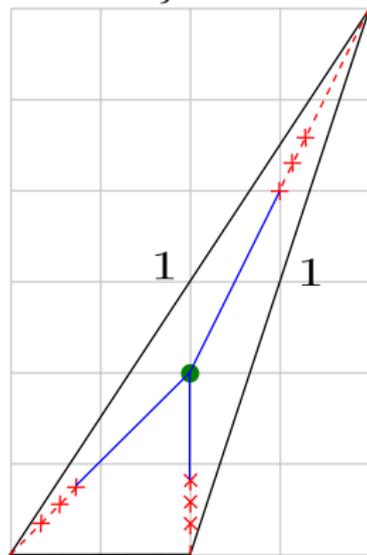
*We can get a description of the Milnor fibre $\mathcal{T}_{p,q,r}$ as the result of attaching $p + q + r$ Weinstein handles to D^*T^2 . More precisely, we are attaching p , q , and r handles to Legendrian lifts to ∂D^*T^2 of three curves on T^2 . We see that each of these three curves in T^2 must intersect the other two once.*

*In the above proposition, $\mathcal{T}_{p,q,r} = \{x^p + y^q + z^r + 1 = 0\}$
 $(p, q, r) = (3, 3, 3); (4, 4, 2); (6, 3, 2)$, respectively.*

Lagrangian disks for $\mathbb{C}P^2 \# 6\overline{\mathbb{C}P^2}$

On $\mathbb{C}P^2 \# 6\overline{\mathbb{C}P^2} \cong \{x^3 + y^3 + z^3 + w^3 = 0\} \subset \mathbb{C}P^3$:

$\mathbb{C}P^2 \# 6\overline{\mathbb{C}P^2}$



$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 3abc$$

Corollary

Corollary (V.)

There exists infinitely many exact tori on $\mathcal{T}_{p,q,r} = \{x^p + y^q + z^r + 1 = 0\}$ for $(p, q, r) = (3, 3, 3); (4, 4, 2); (6, 3, 2)$, with respect to the standard symplectic form coming from attaching an infinite end (half of a symplectization) to its contact boundary.

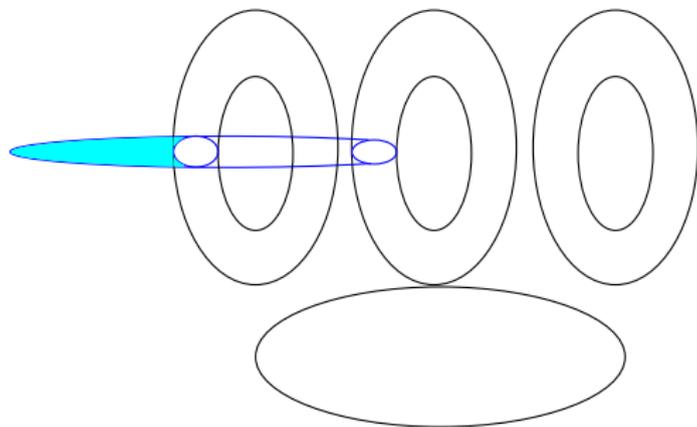
Remark

Note that, there are infinitely many monotone Lagrangian tori inside a ball, by the result in $\mathbb{C}P^2$. But, by Dmitroglou Rizell's classification of Lagrangian tori, there are only Clifford and Chekanov tori in \mathbb{C}^2 .

Work of V. Shende, D. Treumann and H. Williams

Attaching handles to D^*T^2 , along a Lagrangian disk with boundary in the zero section:

$$D^*T^2$$



Proposition

Proposition (Tonkonog, V. (work in progress))

*There exists an almost toric fibration on the Liouville manifold obtained by a Weinstein handle attachment with respect to a Legendrian $S^1 \subset \partial D^*T^2$ corresponding to the conormal lift of an orbit of the T^2 action on D^*T^2 .*

