

The symplectic geometry of connections

[Katrín Wehrheim - [they/them](#)]

FAQ: What if someone gets it^{*} wrong?

* pronouns & other
[microaggressions](#)

interrupt - apologize & correct - move on & learn

Why might symplectic geometry reproduce gauge
theoretic invariants for 3- and 4-manifolds ?

... and why might one care?

- me • you • math community • humanity

For background, citations, and speculations see

[Floer Field Philosophy](#).

Board: <https://bit.ly/KWboard>

Q: What is a symplectic manifold ?

A: A manifold X with symplectic structure ω (generalizing position-momentum pairing):

ω nondegenerate closed 2-form

\exists almost complex structure $J: TX \rightarrow TX$, $J^2 = -id$
s.t. $\omega(\cdot, J\cdot)$ is a metric

Taubes SW=Gr theorem: (X, ω) symplectic, $\dim X = 4$

$$\Rightarrow \forall \beta \in H_2(X) \quad SW(X, \mathcal{S}_{(\omega, J)} + \beta) = \text{Gr}^{\text{Taubes}}(X, \omega, \beta)$$

$$\#\left\{(A, \varphi) : D_A \varphi = 0, F_A^+ = \frac{1}{2}g(\varphi) - i\eta\right\}$$

ii
gauge equivalence

$$\#\begin{cases} u: (\Sigma, j) \rightarrow (X, J) : \\ du \circ j = J(u) \circ du, u_*[\Sigma] = \beta \end{cases}$$

Gr
reparametrization

why? for $\eta = r\omega$, $r \rightarrow \infty$, zeros of part of $\varphi \approx u(\Sigma)$

Why?

WHY?

WTFY?

Gromov-compactified moduli space of pseudoholomorphic curves

What do you notice? What do you wonder?



Why does
This
Further
Yanna's
cause?



My accountability offering: ANTIRACISM PEDAGOGY practice group

0th meeting for
time & format search
FRIDAY 9/2 1-2pm
1st floor lunch deck
and/or email

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- listening/reading tour
- transform our teaching
- feedback & support
- accessible & sustainable
 - international zoom option
 - in-person with lunch or dinner?

Atiyah-Floer Conjecture: Y 3-manifold

Heegaard decomposition $H_0 \cup_{\Sigma} H_1$, into handle bodies H_0, H_1 ,
w. boundary $\partial H_0 = \Sigma = \partial H_1$,

instanton Floer homology of Y = Floer homology of symplectic data
arising from flat conn. on Σ, H_0, H_1 ,

💩 😢 usually neither is defined

🔮 😍 use it as general guidance

Heegaard-Floer theory: 3-manifold invariants obtained by

- choice of decomposition $Y = H_0 \cup_{\Sigma} H_1$, into handle bodies H_0, H_1 ,
- dimensional reduction of Seiberg-Witten $\Sigma \xrightarrow{\cdot} M_{\Sigma} = \underset{U}{\text{Sym}}^k \Sigma$
- count of pseudohol curves in M_{Σ} with boundary on L_{H_0}, L_{H_1} ,
 $\partial H = \Sigma$ L_H Lagrangian submanifold
- some algebra

Thm: ^{Heegaard} Floer theory of $L_{H_0}, L_{H_1} \subset M_\Sigma$ is independent (upto...algebra...) of choice of Heegaard decomposition $\Sigma = H_0 \sqcup H_1$

why? [Ozsváth-Szabó]

$$= H_0' \sqcup \Sigma' \sqcup H_1'$$

Why? Conjecture [W. Woodward, Perutz]: $\Sigma \xrightarrow{\cong} \text{Sym}^g \Sigma$, $H \xrightarrow{\cong} L_H$

is part of a functor $\text{Bor}_{2+1} \xrightarrow{\cong} \text{Symp}$



Thm [WW]: Floer homology is "reasonable" in Symp

WHY?

general construction principle for topological invariants

Bor₂₊₁ functor Symp from gauge theory

objects: closed 2-manifolds

symplectic manifolds

morphisms: 3-dim. cobordisms

Lagrangian relations

composition:

Foundational Example: connections on trivial G -bundles

Bor₂₊₁

functor

Symp

$\mathfrak{g} = \text{Lie } G$

objects: closed 2-manifolds

symplectic manifolds

Pick Riem. metric

$$\rightsquigarrow *: \Sigma^1 \rightarrow \Sigma^1$$

$$\begin{aligned} *^2 &= -\text{id} \\ L^2\text{-metric} &= \int \langle \alpha \wedge * \beta \rangle \end{aligned}$$

morphisms: 3-dim. cobordisms

$\Sigma_1 \quad Y \quad \Sigma_2$

Lagrangian relations

$$\mathcal{L}_Y = \{(A|_{\Sigma_1}, A|_{\Sigma_2}) \mid A \in \mathcal{A}(Y), F_A = 0\}$$

Lagrangian: $\omega|_{T_x} = 0, \dots$

$$= (A(\Sigma_1) \approx A(\Sigma_2), \underbrace{-\omega_{\Sigma_1} \oplus \omega_{\Sigma_2}}_{\omega})$$

$$\alpha, \beta \in T_{A|_{\partial Y}} \Rightarrow \omega(\alpha, \beta) = \int_{\partial Y} \langle \alpha \wedge \beta \rangle$$

$$(\ker d_A)|_{\partial Y}$$

$$= \int_Y d \langle \tilde{\alpha} \wedge \tilde{\beta} \rangle = \int_Y \langle d\tilde{\alpha} \wedge \tilde{\beta} \rangle - \langle \tilde{\alpha} \wedge d\tilde{\beta} \rangle = 0$$

composition: $\Sigma_1 \quad Y \quad \Sigma_2 \quad \Sigma_3$

$$\mathcal{L}_{Y \cup Z} = \mathcal{L}_Y \circ \mathcal{L}_Z$$

$$(A(\Sigma) = \mathcal{L}(\Sigma; g), \omega(\alpha, \beta) = \int_{\Sigma} \langle \alpha \wedge \beta \rangle)$$

- ✓ bilinear
- ✓ antisymmetric
- closed = constant
- nondegenerate

Foundational Example: connections on trivial G-bundles

Bor₂₊₁ partial functor \rightarrow Symp

objects: closed 2-manifolds $\xrightarrow{\quad}$ symplectic manifolds

$$\boxed{\Sigma} \xrightarrow{\quad} (A(\Sigma) = S^1(\Sigma; g), \omega(\alpha, \beta) = \int_{\Sigma} \langle \alpha \wedge \beta \rangle)$$

with complex structures $J = *$
from metrics on Σ

morphisms: simple
3-dim. cobordisms

$T\mathcal{L}$ needs to be
in $d_A + \text{half of } H^1$



Lagrangian relations

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_Y &= \{(A|_{\Sigma_1}, A|_{\Sigma_2}) \mid A \in A(Y), F_A = 0\} \\ &\subset (A(\Sigma_1) \times A(\Sigma_2), -\omega_1 \oplus \omega_2) \end{aligned}$$

Hodge decomp.: $S^1(\partial Y; g) =$

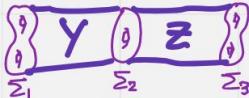
$$\text{im } d_{A_{\partial Y}} \oplus \text{im } *d_{A_{\partial Y}} \oplus \ker(d_{A_{\partial Y}}, d_{A_{\partial Y}}^*)$$

$$T\mathcal{L} \quad *T\mathcal{L}$$

$$H^1(\partial Y)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \checkmark \omega|_{T\mathcal{L}} \equiv 0 \quad \stackrel{==}{(M, \omega)} \\ \checkmark T\mathcal{L} \oplus JT\mathcal{L} = TM \end{array}$$

composition:



$$A(\Sigma_1) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}_Y} A(\Sigma_2) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}_Z} A(\Sigma_3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{Y \cup Z} &= \{(A_1, A_3) \mid \exists A_2: (A_1, A_2) \in \mathcal{L}_Y, (A_2, A_3) \in \mathcal{L}_Z\} \\ &\stackrel{==}{=} \mathcal{L}_Y \circ \mathcal{L}_Z \end{aligned}$$

composition of
general relations

Atiyah-Floer Example: connections on trivial G -bundles // gauge

objects: closed 2-manifolds symplectic manifolds

$$\boxed{\Sigma} \xrightarrow{\text{functor}} M_\Sigma := \frac{A(\Sigma)}{\mathcal{G}(\Sigma)} = \frac{\text{flat conn.}}{\text{gauge}} = \frac{\text{Hom}(\pi_1(\Sigma), G)}{G}$$

gauge $\mathcal{G} \times A \rightarrow A$ is "Hamiltonian with
action $(u, A) \mapsto \frac{1}{2} \int u^i A_{ij} u^j du$ moment map" $\mu(A) = *F_A$

$$\frac{\mu^{-1}(0)}{\mathcal{G}}$$

💩 $\frac{A(\Sigma)}{\mathcal{G}(\Sigma)} \cong \frac{\{(a, b, \dots a_g, b_g) \in G^{2g} \mid \prod_{i=1}^g a_i b_i a_i^{-1} b_i^{-1} = 1\}}{\text{conjugation with } G}$ is very singular!

🎈 😊 ...but on smooth part inherits symplectic structure & Lagrangians \mathcal{L}

morphisms: 3-dim. cobordisms

$$\Sigma_1 \xrightarrow{\quad Y \quad} \Sigma_2 \mapsto \mathcal{L}_Y = \{ (A|_{\Sigma_1}, A|_{\Sigma_2}) \mid A \in A(Y), F_A = 0 \}$$

functoriality
 $\mathcal{L}_{Y \cup Z} = \mathcal{L}_Y \circ \mathcal{L}_Z$

$$\{ ([S_1], [S_2]) \in M_{\Sigma_1} \times M_{\Sigma_2} \mid \exists g : \pi_1(Y) \rightarrow G \} = \frac{\pi_1(\Sigma_1) \times \pi_1(\Sigma_2)}{\mathcal{G}(\Sigma_1) \times \mathcal{G}(\Sigma_2)}$$

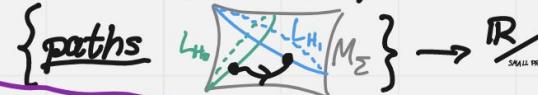
Atiyah-Floer Conjecture: $Y \text{ 3-manifold}, H_*(Y; \mathbb{Z}) \cong H_*(S^3; \mathbb{Z})$

$$H_0 \overset{\parallel}{\cup}_{\Sigma} H_1 \text{ handle bodies}$$

instanton Floer homology of $Y = \text{Floer homology of } L_{H_0}, L_{H_1} \subset M_\Sigma$

"Morse homology of $\mathcal{ES}: \frac{A(Y)}{g} \rightarrow \frac{\mathbb{R}}{4\pi\mathbb{Z}}$ " "Morse homology of symplectic action"

why? / Why? (talk didn't get here)



TFT-ish: ASD reduction induces functor $\text{Bor}_{2+1} \rightarrow \text{Symp}$

Bold Plan: Compare Donaldson & symplectic 2-functors on $\text{Bor}_{2+1+\varepsilon}$

Adiabatic Limit [Salamon]: $A(s, t) + \Phi ds + \Psi dt$ is ASD on $\overset{\leftarrow}{\int_s} \times \Sigma$

fixed energy

$$\int |\partial_s A - d_A \Phi|^2 + \bar{\varepsilon}^2 |F_A|^2$$

$$(\partial_s A - d_A \Phi) + *_{\Sigma} (\partial_t A - d_A \Psi) = 0$$

$$\partial_s \Psi - \partial_t \Phi + [\Phi, \Psi] + \bar{\varepsilon}^2 F_A = 0$$

$$\partial_s [A] + *_{\Sigma} \partial_t [A] = 0$$

$$F_A = 0$$

$\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ limit

$A: \overset{\leftarrow}{\int_s} \rightarrow A(\Sigma)$ solves

3&4-dim "quilted" Atiyah-Floer conjecture: ASD moduli spaces
and Atiyah-Floer + pseudoholomorphic moduli spaces
induce isomorphic 2-functors $\text{Bor}_{2+1+1} \rightarrow \text{Cat}$

