

Lagrangian correspondences

M, N "related" symplectic manifolds.

Transfer knowledge from M to N .

1. The symplectic category Symp

Def Objects: (M, ω)

Morphisms: $(M_1, \omega_1) \xrightarrow{\text{symplecto}} (M_2, \omega_2)$

Super restrictive!

Note: $\varphi: M_1 \rightarrow M_2$ symplecto

$\Rightarrow \text{gr}(\varphi) \subset M_1^{-1} \times M_2$ Lagrangian

Def' Morphisms: $L \subset M_0^{-1} \times M_1$ Lagrangian

Such L is called a Lagrangian correspondence from M_0 to M_1 .

Composition: $M_0 \xrightarrow{L_{01}} M_1 \xrightarrow{L_{12}} M_2$

$$L_{01} \circ L_{12} = \left\{ (x_0, x_2) \in M_0 \times M_2 \mid \begin{array}{l} \exists m_1 \in M_1 \text{ with} \\ (m_0, m_1) \in L_{01} \\ (m_1, m_2) \in L_{12} \end{array} \right\}$$

Problems: $L_{01} \circ L_{12}$ is generally not a manifold

• If $L_{01} \times L_{12} \nrightarrow M_0 \times_{\Delta_{M_1}} M_2$

then $L_{01} \times L_{12}$ is at least immersed

Two ways to go on

Fukaya '17 / immersed Lagrangians

Woodward-Wehrheim '10 / generalized Lag. corr.

Def'' Morphisms $M_0 \rightarrow M_1$ are generalized

Lagrangian correspondences, i.e. a sequence

$$M_0 = N_0 \xrightarrow{L_{01}} N_1 \xrightarrow{\dots} N_r = M_1$$

and $L_{i,i+1}$ are Lag correspondences

Composition: $M_0 = N_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow N_r = M_1 = N_0' \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow N_r' = M_1'$

Def \mathcal{L} is called cyclic if $M_0 = M_1$.

Ex A Lagrangian LCM can be viewed as $\text{pt} \rightarrow M$ or $M \rightarrow \text{pt}$.

Hence for L, L' LCM

$$\text{pt} \xrightarrow{L} M \xrightarrow{L'} \text{pt}$$

is a cyclic Lagrangian

2. Floer homology of cyclic Lagrangians

Generalize $HF(L, L')$ for $L, L' \subset M$

to $HF(\mathcal{L})$ for cyclic correspondences \mathcal{L} .

$$\text{s.t. } HF(\text{pt} \xrightarrow{L_0} M \xrightarrow{L_1} \text{pt}) = HF(L, L')$$

Def $HF(M_0 \xrightarrow{L_{01}} \dots \xrightarrow{L_{r-1,r}} M_0)$

$$:= HF(L_{01} \times L_{23} \times \dots \times L_{r-1,r}, (L_{12} \times \dots \times L_{r0})^T)$$

$$\text{in } M_0^- \times M_1 \times \dots \times M_{r-1}^- \times M_r$$

r odd otherwise compose with Δ_{M_0}

at the end.

Alternatively: Direct definition by quilts

Want $HF(M_0 \xrightarrow{L_{01}} \dots \xrightarrow{L_{i,i+1}} M_i \xrightarrow{L_{i+1,i}} \dots \xrightarrow{L_{r0}} M_0)$

$$\stackrel{\cong}{=} HF(M_0 \xrightarrow{L_{01}} \dots \xrightarrow{L_{i,i+1}} M_{i+1} \xrightarrow{L_{i+1,i}} \dots \xrightarrow{L_{r0}} M_0)$$

if $L_{i+1,i} \circ L_{i,i+1}$ is embedded.

Ex $HF(\text{pt} \xrightarrow{L_0} M_0 \xrightarrow{L_{01}} M_1 \xrightarrow{L_1} \text{pt})$

$$\cong \begin{cases} HF(L_0, L_{01} \circ L_1) & \text{if } L_{01} \circ L_1 \\ & \text{embedded} \\ HF(L_0 \circ L_{01}, L_1) & \text{if } L_0 \circ L_{01}, L_1 \\ & \text{embedded} \end{cases}$$

3. Functorial properties

Def $\text{Don}^\#(M_0, M_1)$ generalized

Donaldson-Fukaya category has

objects:

generalized Lagrangian correspondences

morphisms:

Floer cohomology $HF(L_1, L_2)$
(both $M_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow M_1$)

Ex $\text{Don}^\#(M) := \text{Don}^\#(\text{pt}, M)$

Thm [ww'10] $\text{Symp} \rightarrow \text{Cat}$ is a 2-functor:

$M \mapsto \text{Don}^\#(M)$

Functor

$\text{Don}^\#(M_0, M_1) \mapsto \text{Fun}(\text{Don}^\#(M_0), \text{Don}^\#(M_1))$

respecting composition, i.e. if

$(M_0 \xrightarrow{L_{01}} M_1) \mapsto (\text{Don}^\#(M_0) \xrightarrow{\Phi(L_{01})} \text{Don}^\#(M_1))$

then

by natural

transformation

$\Phi(L_{01}) \circ \Phi(L_{12}) \simeq \Phi(L_{01} \circ L_{12})$

Work in progress (Abouzaid, Bottman)

Upgrade to $(A_\infty, 2)$ -functor

replacing $\text{Don}^\#$ by $\text{Fuk}^\#$

and functors by A_∞ -functors.

Is already partially done by ww

4. Example (Gao '18)

Let $U \subset M$ be a Liouville subdomain, e.g.



Then for $i: U \hookrightarrow M$,

get $\text{gr}(i)^T \subset M \times U$ is Lagrangian.

W^W
 \Rightarrow Get $W\text{Fuk}^\#(M) \rightarrow W\text{Fuk}^\#(U)$

Gao
 \Rightarrow Actually get

$$W\text{Fuk}(M) \rightarrow W\text{Fuk}^{\text{imm}}(U)$$

5. Further applications (further talks)

- Transfer of non-displaceability results
- Floer theory of family Dehn twists
- Floer Gysin sequence
- Floer theory of symplectic reduction
- HMS : Products of sheaves \leftrightarrow operation with
AG: B-side Lag corresp.
SG: A-side