

Applications

Felix Noetzel

13.07.2020

Set up

- X_0 Weinstein domain with contact boundary $(Y, \xi = \ker \alpha)$.

Set up

- X_0 Weinstein domain with contact boundary $(Y, \xi = \ker \alpha)$.
- $\Lambda \subset Y$ single Legendrian sphere.

Set up

- X_0 Weinstein domain with contact boundary $(Y, \xi = \ker \alpha)$.
- $\Lambda \subset Y$ single Legendrian sphere.
- \mathcal{C} set of Reeb chords of Λ including the empty Reeb chord e

Set up

- X_0 Weinstein domain with contact boundary $(Y, \xi = \ker \alpha)$.
- $\Lambda \subset Y$ single Legendrian sphere.
- \mathcal{C} set of Reeb chords of Λ including the empty Reeb chord e
- $LHA(\Lambda) :=$ words of Reeb chords in \mathcal{C} .

$$d_{LHAC} := \sum_{|c|=|b_j|+1} n_{c;b_1\dots b_m} b_1\dots b_m$$

with

$$n_{c;b_1\dots b_m} := \#\mathcal{M}_\Lambda^Y(c_1; b_1\dots b_m)/\mathbb{R} \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$LHA(\Lambda)$ is a unital algebra with 1 corresponding to the empty Reeb chord e .

Main Theorem

Theorem

Let X be the Weinstein domain resulting from attaching a handle to X_0 along Λ . If there exists a Reeb chord $c \in LHA(\Lambda)$ such that $d_{LHAC} = 1$, then

$$SH(X) \cong SH(X_0).$$

Main Theorem

Theorem

Let X be the Weinstein domain resulting from attaching a handle to X_0 along Λ . If there exists a Reeb chord $c \in LHA(\Lambda)$ such that $d_{LHAC} = 1$, then

$$SH(X) \cong SH(X_0).$$

Recall the main result of the paper:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} SH(X) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & SH(X_0) \\ & \swarrow & \searrow \\ & LH^{Ho}(\Lambda) & \end{array}$$

Definition of $M(\Lambda)$

Definition

Let $M(\Lambda)$ be a left-right $LHA(\Lambda)$ -module generated by

- 1 hat-decorated Reeb chords \hat{c} with $c \in \mathcal{C}$, $|\hat{c}| = |c| + 1$
- 2 x auxiliary variable with $|x| = 0$.

Definition of $M(\Lambda)$

Definition

Let $M(\Lambda)$ be a left-right $LHA(\Lambda)$ -module generated by

- 1 hat-decorated Reeb chords \hat{c} with $c \in \mathcal{C}$, $|\hat{c}| = |c| + 1$
- 2 x auxiliary variable with $|x| = 0$.

Let $d_M : M(\Lambda) \rightarrow M(\Lambda)$ defined by:

- 1 on coefficients $c \in LHA(\Lambda)$: $d_M c := d_{LHA} c$.

Definition of $M(\Lambda)$

Definition

Let $M(\Lambda)$ be a left-right $LHA(\Lambda)$ -module generated by

- 1 hat-decorated Reeb chords \hat{c} with $c \in \mathcal{C}$, $|\hat{c}| = |c| + 1$
- 2 x auxiliary variable with $|x| = 0$.

Let $d_M : M(\Lambda) \rightarrow M(\Lambda)$ defined by:

- 1 on coefficients $c \in LHA(\Lambda)$: $d_M c := d_{LHA} c$.
- 2 $d_M \hat{c} := xc - cx - S(d_M c)$ where $S : LHO^+(\Lambda) \rightarrow \widehat{LHO}^+(\Lambda)$ as in the definition of LH^{Ho} :

$$S(c_1 \dots c_k) := \hat{c}_1 c_2 \dots c_k + (-1)^{|c_1|} c_1 \hat{c}_2 \dots c_k + \dots + (-1)^{|c_1 \dots c_{k-1}|} c_1 \dots \hat{c}_k.$$

Definition of $M(\Lambda)$

Definition

Let $M(\Lambda)$ be a left-right $LHA(\Lambda)$ -module generated by

- 1 hat-decorated Reeb chords \hat{c} with $c \in \mathcal{C}$, $|\hat{c}| = |c| + 1$
- 2 x auxiliary variable with $|x| = 0$.

Let $d_M : M(\Lambda) \rightarrow M(\Lambda)$ defined by:

- 1 on coefficients $c \in LHA(\Lambda)$: $d_M c := d_{LHA} c$.
- 2 $d_M \hat{c} := xc - cx - S(d_M c)$ where $S : LHO^+(\Lambda) \rightarrow \widehat{LHO}^+(\Lambda)$ as in the definition of LH^{Ho} :

$$S(c_1 \dots c_k) := \hat{c}_1 c_2 \dots c_k + (-1)^{|c_1|} c_1 \hat{c}_2 \dots c_k + \dots + (-1)^{|c_1 \dots c_{k-1}|} c_1 \dots \hat{c}_k.$$

- 3 $d_M x = 0$.

$M^{cyc}(\Lambda)$

$M^{cyc}(\Lambda) := M(\Lambda)/\sim$ with

$$c_1 \dots c_m \hat{a} b_1 \dots b_k \sim (-1)^{|c| \cdot |\hat{a}b|} \hat{a} b_1 \dots b_k c_1 \dots c_m,$$

$c_i, b_j \in \mathcal{C}$ for $i = 1, \dots, m, j = 1, \dots, k$ and $a \in \mathcal{C}$ or $\hat{a} = x$.

$M^{\text{cyc}}(\Lambda)$

$M^{\text{cyc}}(\Lambda) := M(\Lambda)/\sim$ with

$$c_1 \dots c_m \hat{a} b_1 \dots b_k \sim (-1)^{|c| \cdot |\hat{a}b|} \hat{a} b_1 \dots b_k c_1 \dots c_m,$$

$c_i, b_j \in \mathcal{C}$ for $i = 1, \dots, m, j = 1, \dots, k$ and $a \in \mathcal{C}$ or $\hat{a} = x$.

$M^{\text{cyc}}(\Lambda)$ is a \mathbb{K} -module and d_M descends to $M^{\text{cyc}}(\Lambda)$.

$M^{\text{cyc}}(\Lambda)$

$M^{\text{cyc}}(\Lambda) := M(\Lambda)/\sim$ with

$$c_1 \dots c_m \hat{a} b_1 \dots b_k \sim (-1)^{|c| \cdot |\hat{a} b|} \hat{a} b_1 \dots b_k c_1 \dots c_m,$$

$c_i, b_j \in \mathcal{C}$ for $i = 1, \dots, m, j = 1, \dots, k$ and $a \in \mathcal{C}$ or $\hat{a} = x$.

$M^{\text{cyc}}(\Lambda)$ is a \mathbb{K} -module and d_M descends to $M^{\text{cyc}}(\Lambda)$.

Lemma

1 $d_M^2 = 0$.

$M^{\text{cyc}}(\Lambda)$

$M^{\text{cyc}}(\Lambda) := M(\Lambda)/\sim$ with

$$c_1 \dots c_m \hat{a} b_1 \dots b_k \sim (-1)^{|c| \cdot |\hat{a}b|} \hat{a} b_1 \dots b_k c_1 \dots c_m,$$

$c_i, b_j \in \mathcal{C}$ for $i = 1, \dots, m, j = 1, \dots, k$ and $a \in \mathcal{C}$ or $\hat{a} = x$.

$M^{\text{cyc}}(\Lambda)$ is a \mathbb{K} -module and d_M descends to $M^{\text{cyc}}(\Lambda)$.

Lemma

- 1 $d_M^2 = 0$.
- 2 *The homology of $(M^{\text{cyc}}(\Lambda), d_M)$ is isomorphic to the homology of $(LH^{\text{Ho}}(\Lambda), d_{\text{Ho}})$.*

$M^{\text{cyc}}(\Lambda)$

$M^{\text{cyc}}(\Lambda) := M(\Lambda)/\sim$ with

$$c_1 \dots c_m \hat{a} b_1 \dots b_k \sim (-1)^{|c| \cdot |\hat{a} b|} \hat{a} b_1 \dots b_k c_1 \dots c_m,$$

$c_i, b_j \in \mathcal{C}$ for $i = 1, \dots, m, j = 1, \dots, k$ and $a \in \mathcal{C}$ or $\hat{a} = x$.

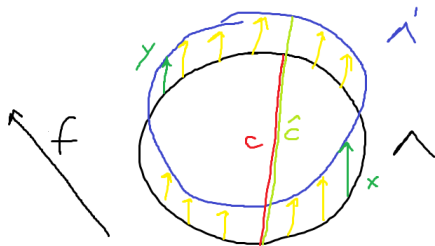
$M^{\text{cyc}}(\Lambda)$ is a \mathbb{K} -module and d_M descends to $M^{\text{cyc}}(\Lambda)$.

Lemma

- 1 $d_M^2 = 0$.
- 2 The homology of $(M^{\text{cyc}}(\Lambda), d_M)$ is isomorphic to the homology of $(LH^{\text{Ho}}(\Lambda), d_{\text{Ho}})$.
- 3 The isomorphism is given by $x \mapsto \tau$,
 $c_1 \dots c_j x c_{j+1} \dots c_m \mapsto c_1 \dots c_{j-1} \check{c}_j c_{j+1} \dots c_m$ and
 $c_1 \dots c_{j-1} \hat{c}_j c_{j+1} \dots c_m \mapsto c_1 \dots c_{j-1} \hat{c}_j c_{j+1} \dots c_m$.

Pushing Λ

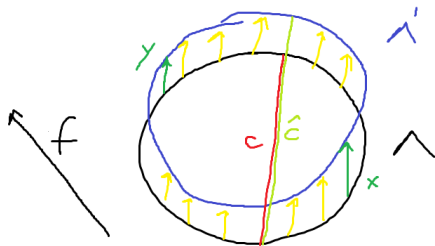
Obtain Λ' by pushing Λ along Reeb flow:



f Morse function on Λ .

Pushing Λ

Obtain Λ' by pushing Λ along Reeb flow:



f Morse function on Λ . Reeb chords from Λ to Λ' : \forall chords c of Λ a \hat{c} , x and y corresponding to minimum and maximum of f .

$FH(L, L')$

$L \subset W$ Lagrangian n -plane looking like $\Lambda \times (-\infty, 0]$ in negative end.

$FH(L, L')$

$L \subset W$ Lagrangian n -plane looking like $\Lambda \times (-\infty, 0]$ in negative end.

Extend f to a Morse function on L with exactly one maximum. L' shift of L given by $f \implies L \cap L'$ consists of one transverse double point z .

$FH(L, L')$

$L \subset W$ Lagrangian n -plane looking like $\Lambda \times (-\infty, 0]$ in negative end.

Extend f to a Morse function on L with exactly one maximum. L' shift of L given by $f \implies L \cap L'$ consists of one transverse double point z .

Definition

$FH(L, L')$ left $LHA(\Lambda)$ -module and right $LHA(\Lambda')$ -module generated by:

- 1 mixed Reeb chords starting on Λ and ending on Λ' .
- 2 $z = L \cap L'$.

d_{FH}

Define differential d_{FH} by:

- 1 On mixed Reeb chords \hat{c} : d_{FH} counts holomorphic disks in the symplectisation of Λ with boundary in $\Lambda \cup \Lambda'$, one positive puncture at \hat{c} and one negative puncture.

d_{FH}

Define differential d_{FH} by:

- 1 On mixed Reeb chords \hat{c} : d_{FH} counts holomorphic disks in the symplectisation of Λ with boundary in $\Lambda \cup \Lambda'$, one positive puncture at \hat{c} and one negative puncture.
- 2 On z : d_{FH} counts holomorphic disks in W with positive puncture z and one mixed negative puncture.

d_{FH}

Define differential d_{FH} by:

- 1 On mixed Reeb chords \hat{c} : d_{FH} counts holomorphic disks in the symplectisation of Λ with boundary in $\Lambda \cup \Lambda'$, one positive puncture at \hat{c} and one negative puncture.
- 2 On z : d_{FH} counts holomorphic disks in W with positive puncture z and one mixed negative puncture.
- 3 On coefficients: $d_{FH} = d_{LHA}$

d_{FH}

Define differential d_{FH} by:

- 1 On mixed Reeb chords \hat{c} : d_{FH} counts holomorphic disks in the symplectisation of Λ with boundary in $\Lambda \cup \Lambda'$, one positive puncture at \hat{c} and one negative puncture.
- 2 On z : d_{FH} counts holomorphic disks in W with positive puncture z and one mixed negative puncture.
- 3 On coefficients: $d_{FH} = d_{LHA}$

d_{FH}

Define differential d_{FH} by:

- 1 On mixed Reeb chords \hat{c} : d_{FH} counts holomorphic disks in the symplectisation of Λ with boundary in $\Lambda \cup \Lambda'$, one positive puncture at \hat{c} and one negative puncture.
- 2 On z : d_{FH} counts holomorphic disks in W with positive puncture z and one mixed negative puncture.
- 3 On coefficients: $d_{FH} = d_{LHA}$

It holds:

$$d_{FH}z = y.$$

Proof of Main Theorem

Since $LHA(\Lambda) \simeq LHA(\Lambda') \implies FH(L, L')$ is quasi-isomorphic to $M(\Lambda)$.

Proof of Main Theorem

Since $LHA(\Lambda) \simeq LHA(\Lambda') \implies FH(L, L')$ is quasi-isomorphic to $M(\Lambda)$.

Proof.

Let $c \in LHA(\Lambda)$ such that $d_{LHAC} = 1$ and w a cycle in $FH(L, L')$

Proof of Main Theorem

Since $LHA(\Lambda) \simeq LHA(\Lambda') \implies FH(L, L')$ is quasi-isomorphic to $M(\Lambda)$.

Proof.

Let $c \in LHA(\Lambda)$ such that $d_{LHAC} = 1$ and w a cycle in $FH(L, L')$
 $\implies d_{FH}cw = w$.
 \implies The homology of $FH(L, L')$ is trivial.

Proof of Main Theorem

Since $LHA(\Lambda) \simeq LHA(\Lambda') \implies FH(L, L')$ is quasi-isomorphic to $M(\Lambda)$.

Proof.

Let $c \in LHA(\Lambda)$ such that $d_{LHAC} = 1$ and w a cycle in $FH(L, L')$
 $\implies d_{FHCW} = w$.

\implies The homology of $FH(L, L')$ is trivial. The homology of $M(\Lambda)$
and hence also of $M^{cyc}(\Lambda)$ is also trivial.

Proof of Main Theorem

Since $LHA(\Lambda) \simeq LHA(\Lambda') \implies FH(L, L')$ is quasi-isomorphic to $M(\Lambda)$.

Proof.

Let $c \in LHA(\Lambda)$ such that $d_{LHAC} = 1$ and w a cycle in $FH(L, L')$
 $\implies d_{FH}cw = w$.

\implies The homology of $FH(L, L')$ is trivial. The homology of $M(\Lambda)$
 and hence also of $M^{cyc}(\Lambda)$ is also trivial.

Lemma $\implies L\mathbb{H}^{Ho}$ is trivial.

Proof of Main Theorem

Since $LHA(\Lambda) \simeq LHA(\Lambda') \implies FH(L, L')$ is quasi-isomorphic to $M(\Lambda)$.

Proof.

Let $c \in LHA(\Lambda)$ such that $d_{LHAC} = 1$ and w a cycle in $FH(L, L')$
 $\implies d_{FH}cw = w$.

\implies The homology of $FH(L, L')$ is trivial. The homology of $M(\Lambda)$
 and hence also of $M^{cyc}(\Lambda)$ is also trivial.

Lemma $\implies L\mathbb{H}^{Ho}$ is trivial.

Surgery exact triangle \implies

$$S\mathbb{H}(X) \cong S\mathbb{H}(X_0).$$



Constructing exotic Weinstein structures on T^*S^n

Consider $X_0 := B^{2n}$ with $\partial B^{2n} = S^{2n-1}$ and $\Lambda \subset S^{2n-1}$ Legendrian sphere. Assume:

Constructing exotic Weinstein structures on T^*S^n

Consider $X_0 := B^{2n}$ with $\partial B^{2n} = S^{2n-1}$ and $\Lambda \subset S^{2n-1}$ Legendrian sphere. Assume:

- Λ regularly homotopic to Legendrian unknot Λ_U .
- Λ topologically trivial.
- $tb(\Lambda) = (-1)^{n-1}$.

Constructing exotic Weinstein structures on T^*S^n

Consider $X_0 := B^{2n}$ with $\partial B^{2n} = S^{2n-1}$ and $\Lambda \subset S^{2n-1}$ Legendrian sphere. Assume:

- Λ regularly homotopic to Legendrian unknot Λ_U .
- Λ topologically trivial.
- $tb(\Lambda) = (-1)^{n-1}$.

Then attaching a handle along Λ gives a Weinstein manifold diffeomorphic to T^*S^n .

Constructing exotic Weinstein structures on T^*S^n

Consider $X_0 := B^{2n}$ with $\partial B^{2n} = S^{2n-1}$ and $\Lambda \subset S^{2n-1}$ Legendrian sphere. Assume:

- Λ regularly homotopic to Legendrian unknot Λ_U .
- Λ topologically trivial.
- $tb(\Lambda) = (-1)^{n-1}$.

Then attaching a handle along Λ gives a Weinstein manifold diffeomorphic to T^*S^n .

Idea: Find such a Λ with a Reeb chord c and $d_{LHAC} c = 1 \implies$ symplectic homology vanishes.

Example

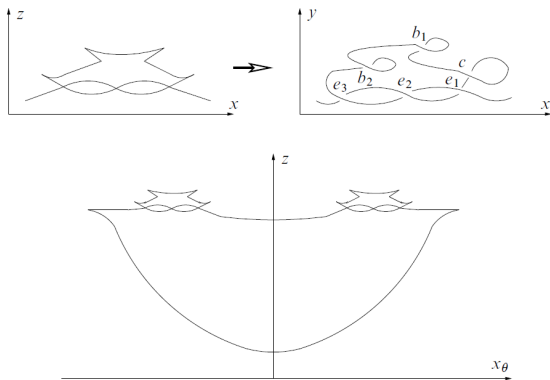


Figure 9. The Legendrian sphere Λ_T . The lower picture shows the front of Λ_T by showing its intersection with any 2-plane spanned by a unit vector $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$ and a unit vector in the z -direction. The upper two pictures indicates how Reeb chords arise.

Reeb chords

- $\Lambda_{\mathcal{T}}$ satisfies all conditions if $n > 2$.

Reeb chords

- $\Lambda_{\mathcal{T}}$ satisfies all conditions if $n > 2$.
- All Reeb chords mentioned give rise to Morse-Bott manifolds S^{n-2} of Reeb chords. Using Morse functions gives Reeb chords: $a, b_k^{\min}, b_k^{\max}$ for $k = 1, 2$; $c^{\min}, c^{\max}, e_j^{\min}, e_j^{\max}$ for $j = 1, 2, 3$.

Reeb chords

- Λ_T satisfies all conditions if $n > 2$.
- All Reeb chords mentioned give rise to Morse-Bott manifolds S^{n-2} of Reeb chords. Using Morse functions gives Reeb chords: a, b_k^{min}, b_k^{max} for $k = 1, 2$; $c^{min}, c^{max}, e_j^{min}, e_j^{max}$ for $j = 1, 2, 3$.
- Gradings:

$$\begin{aligned}
 |a| &= |b_k^{max}| = |c^{max}| = n - 1 \\
 |e_j^{max}| &= n - 2 \\
 |b_k^{min}| &= |c^{min}| = 1 \\
 |e_j^{min}| &= 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$db = 1$$

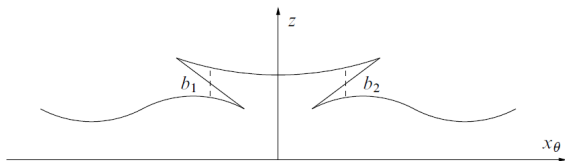


Figure 11. Rigid flow trees giving $db_k^{\min} = 1$

$$db = 1$$

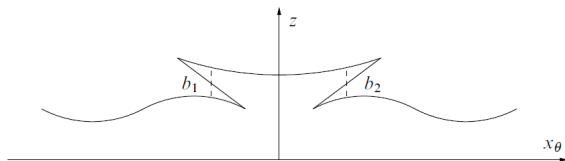


Figure 11. Rigid flow trees giving $db_k^{\min} = 1$

b_k^{\min} correspond to local minima of the height function \implies Morse flow lines from the endpoints end in the cusp edges.

$$db = 1$$

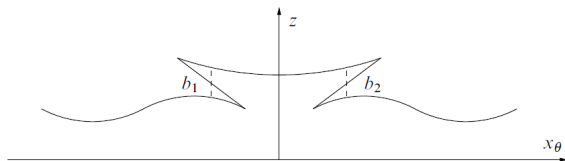


Figure 11. Rigid flow trees giving $db_k^{\min} = 1$

b_k^{\min} correspond to local minima of the height function \implies Morse flow lines from the endpoints end in the cusp edges.

Result by Ekholm: $d_{LHA} b_k^{\min} = 1$.

$$db = 1$$

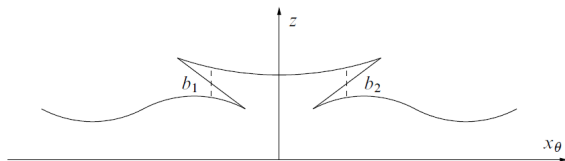


Figure 11. Rigid flow trees giving $db_k^{\min} = 1$

b_k^{\min} correspond to local minima of the height function \implies Morse flow lines from the endpoints end in the cusp edges.

Result by Ekholm: $d_{LHA} b_k^{\min} = 1$.

\implies Attaching a sphere to Λ_T constructs an exotic Weinstein structure on T^*S^n .