

Chapter 9

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Sunday 20th September, 2020

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Important Theorems:

- 9.1.7
- 9.2.1
- 9.2.3

Important ideas:

- Compactness of $\mathcal{L}(x, y)$.
- $\partial^2 = 0$.
- Using broken trajectories to compactify
- Gluing

1 | Background from Chapter 8

- (M, ω) with $\omega \in \Omega^2(M)$ is a symplectic manifold with an almost complex structure J .
- $H \in C^\infty(M; \mathbb{R})$ a Hamiltonian with X_H the corresponding symplectic gradient.
 - Defined by how it acts on tangent vectors in $T_x M$:

$$\omega_x(\cdot, X_H(x)) = (dH)_x(\cdot).$$

-
- Zeros of vector field X_H correspond to critical points of H :

$$X_H(x) = 0 \iff (dH)_x = 0.$$

- Take the associated flow $\psi^t : M \rightarrow M$, assumed 1-periodic so $\psi^1(x) = x$: critical points of H are periodic trajectories.
- $u \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R} \times S^1; M)$ is a solution to the Floer equation.
- The Floer equation and its linearization:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}(u) &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} + J \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \text{grad}_u(H) = 0 \\ (d\mathcal{F})_u(Y) &= \frac{\partial Y}{\partial s} + J_0 \frac{\partial Y}{\partial t} + S \cdot Y \end{aligned}$$

$$Y \in u^*TW, \quad S \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R} \times S^1; \text{End}(\mathbb{R}^{2n})).$$

- \mathcal{LM} is the *free loop space* of M , i.e. space of contractible loops on M , i.e. $C^\infty(S^1; M)$ with the C^∞ topology
 - Loops in \mathcal{LM} can be viewed as maps $S^2 \rightarrow M$, since they're maps $I \times S^1 \rightarrow M$ with the boundaries pinched:

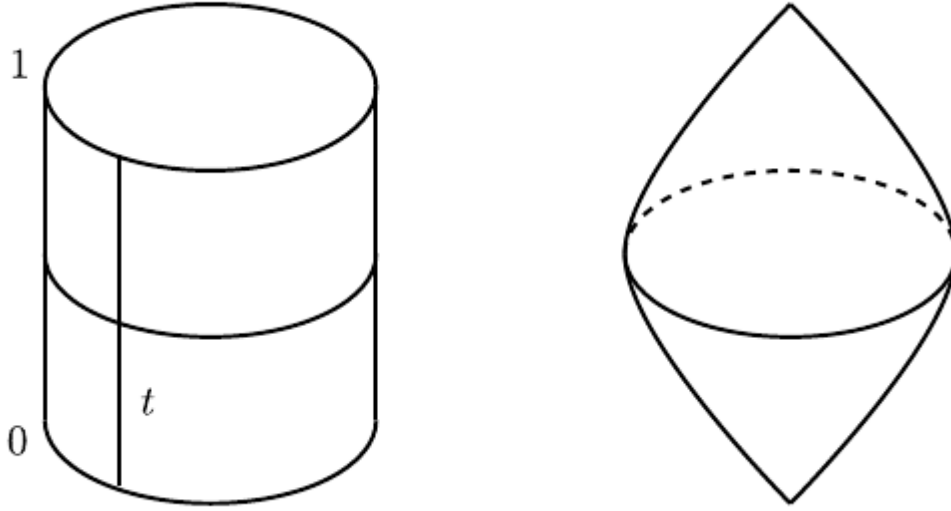


Figure 1: Loops in \mathcal{LM}

- Elements $x \in \mathcal{LM}$ can be viewed as maps $S^1 \rightarrow M$.
- Can extend to maps from a closed disc, $u : \mathbb{D}^2 \rightarrow M$.

- The action functional is given by

$$\mathcal{A}_H : \mathcal{L}W \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \mapsto - \int_{\mathbb{D}} u^* \omega + \int_0^1 H_t(x(t)) dt$$

- Example: $W = \mathbb{R}^{2n} \implies \mathcal{A}_H(x) = \int_0^1 (H_t dt - p dq)$.
- Correspondence between trajectories of the gradient of \mathcal{A}_H and solutions to Floer equations.

- Assumption of *symplectic asphericity*, i.e. the symplectic form is zero on spheres. Statement: for every $u \in C^\infty(S^2, M)$,

$$\int_{S^2} u^* \omega = 0 \quad \text{or equivalently} \quad \langle \omega, \pi_2 M \rangle = 0.$$

- Assumption of *symplectic trivialization*: for every $u \in C^\infty(S^2; M)$ there exists a symplectic trivialization of the fiber bundle u^*TM , equivalently

$$\langle c_1 TM, \pi_2 M \rangle = 0.$$

- x, y periodic orbits of H (nondegenerate, contractible)
- Maslov index 6.2.2
- $\mathcal{M}(x, y)$, the moduli space of solutions to the Floer equation connecting x, y .
 - Showed that after perturbing H to get transversality, get a manifold of dimension $\mu(x) - \mu(y)$.
 - How did we do it: describe as zeros of a section of a vector bundle over $\mathcal{P}(x, y)$, apply Sard-Smale to show $\mathcal{M}(x, y)$ is the inverse image of a regular value of some map.
 - Needed tangent maps to be Fredholm operators, proved in Ch. 8 and used to show transversality. Also showed they have index $\mu(x) - \mu(y)$.

Results

Locally a product of base and fiber, transition functions are symplectomorphisms.

- $(d\mathcal{F})_u$ is a Fredholm operator of index $\mu(x) - \mu(y)$.

2 | 9.1 and Review

- $\int_{S^2} u^* \omega = \sigma_1$ where $u \in C^\infty(S^2, W)$.
- $\langle c_1(TW), \pi_2(TW) \rangle = 0$?
- $C_k(H) := \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}[S]$ where S is the set of periodic orbits of X_H of Maslov index k .
- x, y critical points of \mathcal{A}_H with $\mathcal{M}(x, y)$ the moduli space of contractible solutions of finite energy connecting x, y .

2.1 Review Last Time

- $\mathbb{R} \curvearrowright \mathcal{M}_{x,y}$, so we quotient to define $\mathcal{L}(x,y) := \mathcal{M}_{x,y}/\mathbb{R}$ with the quotient topology.
- Topology defined by when sequences converge:

$$\tilde{u}_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{u} \iff \exists \{s_n\} \subseteq \mathbb{R} \text{ such that } u_n(s_n + s, \cdot) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} u(s, \cdot).$$

Proposition 2.1(?).
 $\mathcal{L}(x,y)$ is Hausdorff.

- Want to show $\mathcal{L}(x,y)$ is a compact 0-dimensional manifold.
- Have a differential

$$\begin{aligned} \partial : C_k(H) &\longrightarrow C_{k-1}(H) \\ \partial(x) &= \sum_{\text{Ind}(y)=k-1} n(x,y)y. \end{aligned}$$

with $n(x,y)$ the number (mod 2) of trajectories of $\text{grad } \mathcal{A}_H$ connecting x,y , i.e solutions to the Floer equation.

- Want to prove that the following is a 1-dimensional manifold:

$$M := \bar{\mathcal{L}}(x,z) = \mathcal{L}(x,z) \cup_{\mu(y)=\mu(x)+1} \mathcal{L}(x,y) \times \mathcal{L}(y,z).$$

and show that M is compact with ∂M equal to the last union.

- Last time: closure of space of trajectories connecting x,y contains “broken” trajectories.
- Last time: toward proving that M is compact

3 | 9.2

- Wanted to compactify $\mathcal{L}(x,y)$, needed to go to space of broken trajectories.
- Main theorem of chapter 9: 9.2.1.

Theorem 3.1(9.2.1).

Let (H,J) be a regular pair with H nondegenerate.

Let x,z be two periodic trajectories of H such that $\mu(x) = \mu(z) + 2$.

Then $\bar{\mathcal{L}}(x,y)$ is a compact 1-manifold with boundary satisfying

$$\partial \bar{\mathcal{L}}(x,y) = \bigcup_{\mu(x) < \mu(y) < \mu(z)} \mathcal{L}(x,y) \times \mathcal{L}(y,z).$$

As a corollary, $\partial^2 = 0$.

- Know $\bar{\mathcal{L}}(x,y)$ is compact and $\mathcal{L}(x,y)$ is a 1-manifold
- Now suffices to study in a neighborhood of boundary points (“gluing theorem”)

3.1 Three steps to gluing theorem

1. Pre-gluing: Get a function w_p which interpolates between u and v (not exactly a solution itself, but will be approximated by one later).
2. Constructing ψ a “true solution” from w_p using the Newton-Picard method. We’ll have

$$\psi(p) = \exp_{w_p}(\gamma(p)) \quad \gamma(p) \in W^{1,p}(w_p^* TW) = T_{w_p} \mathcal{P}(x, z).$$

where $\mathcal{P} = ?$.

3. Get a lift $\hat{\psi} = \pi \circ \psi$ where $\pi = ?$ satisfying
 - $\hat{\psi}(p) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} (\hat{u}, \hat{v})$
 - $\hat{\varphi}$ is an embedding
 - $\hat{\psi}$ is unique in the following sense (the last point)

Theorem 3.2(9.2.3 (Gluing Theorem)).

Let x, y, z be critical points of the action functional \mathcal{A}_H such that $\mu(x) = \mu(y) + 1 = \mu(z) + 2$.

Let $(u, v) \in \mathcal{M}(x, y) \times \mathcal{M}(y, z)$ be trajectories, inducing $(\bar{u}, \bar{v}) \in \mathcal{L}(x, y) \times \mathcal{L}(y, z)$.

- There exist a differentiable map $\psi : (\rho_0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(x, z)$ for some $\rho > 0$ such that
- $\pi \circ \psi : (\rho_0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(x, z)$ is an embedding
- $\hat{\psi} \xrightarrow{\rho \rightarrow \infty} (\bar{u}, \bar{v}) \in \overline{\mathcal{L}(x, z)}$.
- If $\ell_n \in \mathcal{L}(x, z)$ with $\ell_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} (\bar{u}, \bar{v})$, then for $n \gg 1$ we have $\ell \in \mathfrak{F}(\hat{\psi})$.

4 | 9.3: Pre-gluing

- Choose a bump function β on $\{0\}^c \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, 1]$ which is 1 on $|x| \geq 1$ and 0 on $|x| < \varepsilon$
- Split into positive and negative parts β^\pm :

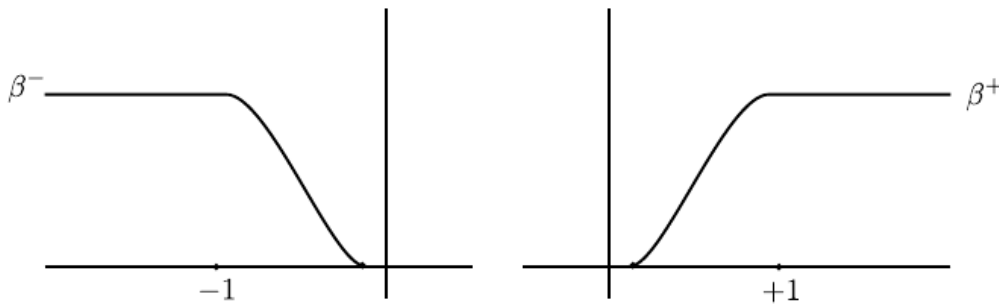


Figure 2: Figure 9.3

- Define the interpolation w_ρ from u to v in the following way:

$$w_\rho(s, t) = \begin{cases} u(s + \rho, t) & \text{if } s \leq -1 \\ \exp_{y(t)} \left(\beta^-(s) \exp_{y(t)}^{-1}(u(s + \rho, t)) + \beta^+(s) \exp_{y(t)}^{-1}(v(s - \rho, t)) \right) & \text{if } s \in [-1, 1] \\ v(s - \rho, t) & \text{if } s \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

- Why does this make sense?

$$|s| \leq 1 \implies u(s \pm \rho, t) \in \left\{ \exp_{y(t)} Y(t) \mid \sup_{t \in S^1} \|Y(t)\| \leq r_0 \right\}.$$

5 | 9.4: Construction of ψ .

- Have constructed $w_\rho \in C^\infty_\lambda(x, z)C^\infty(x, z)$ for every $\rho \geq \rho_0$, since there is exponential decay.
- Yields $\psi_\rho \in \mathcal{M}(x, z)$ a true solution (to be defined).
- Need to check that $\mathcal{F}(\psi_\rho) = 0$ where

$$\mathcal{F} = \frac{\partial}{\partial s} + J \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \text{grad } Hx$$

in the weak sense.

- ψ_ρ already continuous, and by elliptic regularity, makes it a strong solution.
- Trivialization
- Defining \mathcal{F}_ρ .

$$W^{1,p}(\mathbf{R} \times S^1; \mathbf{R}^{2n}) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}_\rho} L^p(\mathbf{R} \times S^1; \mathbf{R}^{2n})$$

$$(y_1, \dots, y_{2n}) \mapsto \left[\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial s} + J \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \text{grad } H_t \right) \left(\exp_{w_\rho} \sum y_i Z_i^\rho \right) \right]_{Z_i}$$

where $\mathcal{F}_\rho := \mathcal{F} \circ \exp_{w_\rho}$ written in the bases Z_i . sd - Newton-Picard method, general idea

- Original method and variant: find the limit of a sequence

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}, \quad x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(\underline{x}_0)}.$$

- Allows finding zeros of f given an approximate zero x_0 .
- Linearize \mathcal{F}_ρ .