

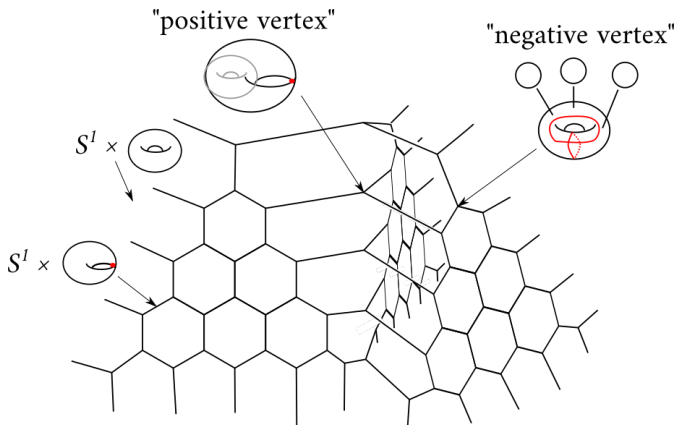
Constructing Lagrangian torus fibrations

Jonny Evans

joint with Mirko Mauri

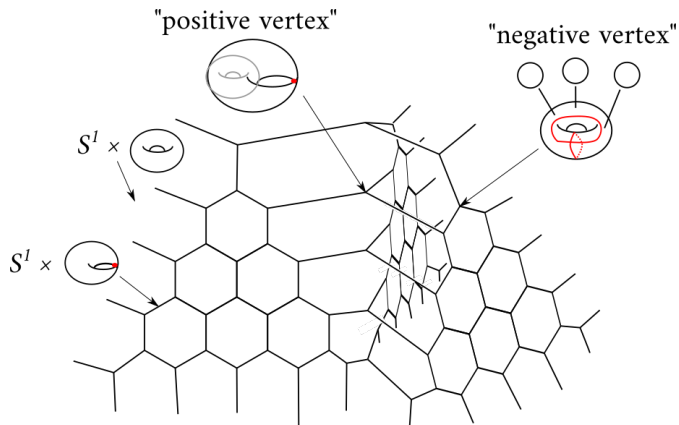
Theorem (Gross 1999)

Many Calabi-Yau 3-folds admit topological torus fibrations over S^3 with singular fibres over a trivalent graph.



Question

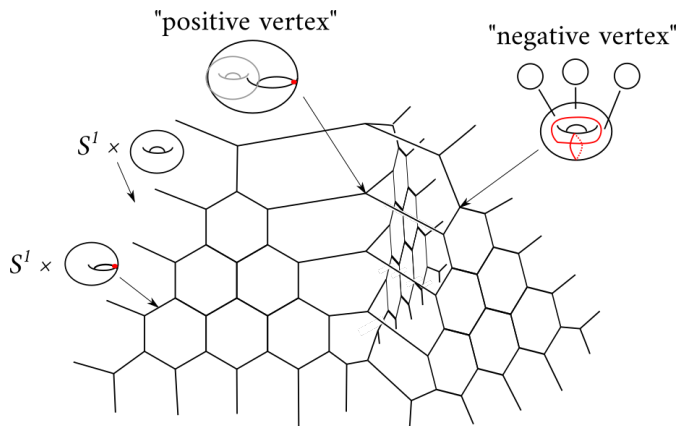
- ▶ Can we make these fibrations Lagrangian?
- ▶ Even just (semi-)locally?



Positive vertex: Yes!

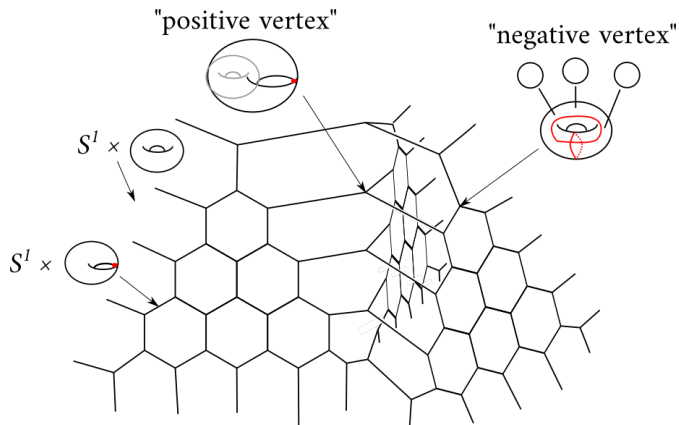
$$F: \mathbb{C}^3 \setminus \{xyz - 1 = 0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$F(x, y, z) = (|x|^2 - |y|^2, |x|^2 - |z|^2, |xyz - 1|)$$



Negative vertex: ?

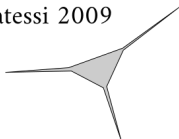
$$F: \mathbb{C}^3 \setminus \{(xy - z - 1)z = 0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3?$$



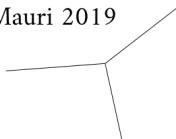
Negative vertex: Yes!

$$F: \mathbb{C}^3 \setminus \{(xy - z - 1)z = 0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

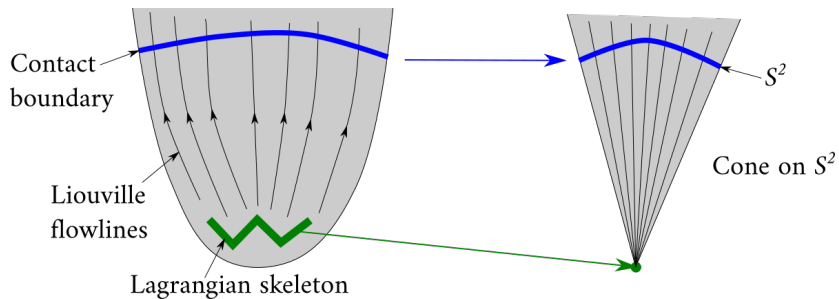
Castaño-Bernard &
Matessi 2009



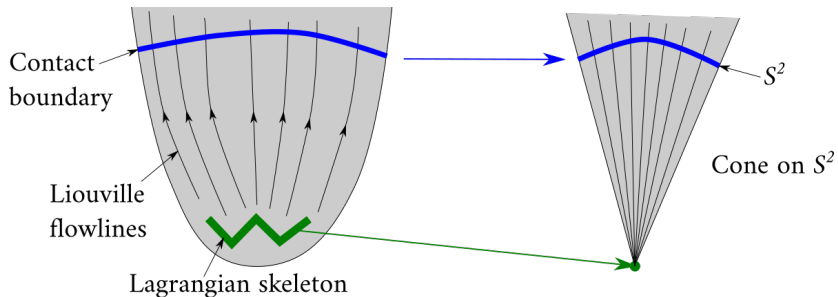
Evans &
Mauri 2019



Proof



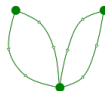
Proof



1. Lagrangian skeleton is Gross fibre.



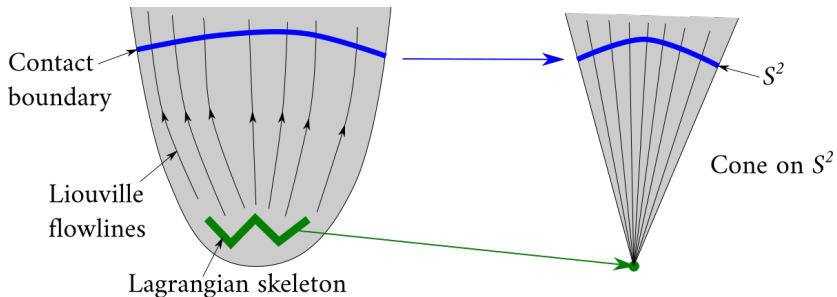
Morse-Bott



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Proof



1. Lagrangian skeleton is Gross fibre.
2. Contact boundary has LTF with three nodal fibres.

Compactifying normal crossing divisor with LTF

