

# Lectures on Stabilized Ellipsoid Embeddings

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## Abstract

These notes are based on a five-part minicourse on stabilized symplectic embeddings given at a workshop in Les Marécottes, Switzerland during a September 2025 workshop.<sup>1</sup> Our main goal is to explain the recent resolution of the (restricted) stabilized ellipsoid embedding problem by D. McDuff and the author. Along the way we also introduce various other ideas which shed light on the context and hint at possible generalizations. Some of the concepts covered include sesquicuspidal curves, symplectic inflation, multidirectional tangency constraints, well-placed curves, cluster transformations, Looijenga pairs, toric models, scattering diagrams, and the tropical vertex theorem.

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**Disclaimer.** Many of the mathematical statements in these lectures are somewhat informal simplifications; we recommend consulting the original references for more precise formulations whenever possible. Also, we apologize in advance for any missing citations, and we welcome any comments, questions, or corrections.

## Lecture 1: Overview

In this lecture, we first briefly introduce Hamiltonian flows, nonsqueezing phenomena, and the ellipsoid embedding problem in §1.1. We then recall the celebrated McDuff–Schlenk Fibonacci staircase in §1.2, and give a brief modern overview of ways to derive it. In §1.3 we recall some connections between four-dimensional ellipsoid embeddings, symplectic ball packings, and symplectic cones, and as an application we establish full symplectic fillings of the four-ball by sufficiently long ellipsoids. In §1.4, we introduce stabilized ellipsoid embeddings and formulate our main result, namely Theorem A. Lastly, in §1.5 we introduce sesquicuspidal curves as a key tool for obstructing stabilized ellipsoid embeddings. We end with a brief sketch in §1.6 of the remaining lectures.

### §1.1 Hamiltonian flows and ellipsoid embeddings

Consider a Hamiltonian on  $\mathbb{R}^{2n}$ , i.e. a smooth function  $H : \mathbb{R}^{2n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ . Its *symplectic gradient* (a.k.a. *Hamiltonian vector field*) is defined by  $\nabla_\omega H := J\nabla H$ , where  $\nabla$  is the usual gradient and  $J$  is the block matrix  $J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\mathbb{1} \\ \mathbb{1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ . Integrating  $\nabla_\omega H$  gives rise to the flow  $\text{fl}_H^t : \mathbb{R}^{2n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2n}$  for  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ . There are various interesting questions one can ask about Hamiltonian flows, for instance:

- periodic orbits (existence, lower bounds, density, . . .)
- integrability versus chaos (exact solvability, KAM tori)
- Poincaré recurrence (or “superrecurrence”)

and so on. These lectures are related to the so-called “symplectic nonsqueezing phenomena” and its generalizations. We first recall some basics.

#### Proposition 1.1 (“Liouville’s theorem”)

The symplectic gradient  $\nabla_\omega H$  is divergence-free, i.e.  $\text{fl}_H^t$  preserves volume.

**Notation 1.2.** For  $\vec{a} = (a_1, \dots, a_n) \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^n$ , put  $E(\vec{a}) := \left\{ \pi \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i} (x_i^2 + y_i^2) \leq 1 \right\}$ .

**Remark 1.3.** Note that  $E(a, \dots, a)$  is the ball  $B^{2n}(a)$  of radius  $\sqrt{a/2}$ . Also, if  $\mu : \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^n$  denotes the moment map for the standard  $\mathbb{T}^n$ -action, i.e.  $\mu(z_1, \dots, z_n) = (\pi|z_1|^2, \dots, \pi|z_n|^2)$ , then  $\mu(E(a_1, a_2))$  is the right triangle with vertices  $(0, 0), (a_1, 0), (0, a_2)$  as in Figure 1.1.

**Notation 1.4.** Put  $E(\vec{a}) \xrightarrow{s} E(\vec{b})$  if  $\text{fl}_H^1(E(\vec{a})) \subset E(\vec{b})$  for some (time-dependent)  $H : \mathbb{R}^{2n} \times [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ .

**Remark 1.5.** This turns out to be equivalent to abstract symplectic embedding, i.e. a smooth embedding

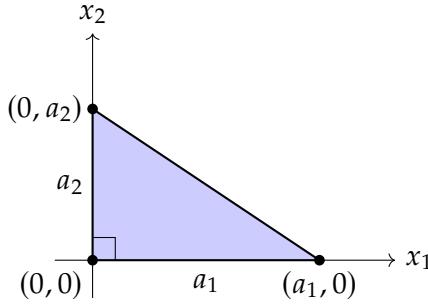


Figure 1: The image of  $E(a_1, a_2)$  under the moment map  $\mu : \mathbb{C}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^2$ .

preserving the standard symplectic form, thanks to the “extension after restriction principle” – see e.g. [Sch18, §4.4]. The discrepancy between time-dependent and time-independent Hamiltonian flows is more subtle – see e.g. [PS16].

**Theorem 1.6 (Gromov ‘85 [Gro85])**

If  $E(\vec{a}) \xrightarrow{s} E(\vec{b})$ , then we must have  $\min\{a_i\} \leq \min\{b_i\}$ .

**Definition 1.7.** For a symplectic manifold  $M^{2n}$ , the **ellipsoid embedding function** is

$$\mathcal{E}_M : \mathbb{R}_{>0}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{>0}, \quad \mathcal{E}_M(\vec{a}) := \inf\{c \mid E(\frac{1}{c} \cdot \vec{a}) \xrightarrow{s} M\}.$$

**Remark 1.8.** Note that we have  $\mathcal{E}_M(c \cdot \vec{a}) = c\mathcal{E}_M(\vec{a})$  for any scalar  $c \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ , i.e.  $\mathcal{E}_M(\vec{a})$  is really a function of just  $n - 1$  variables.

**Problem 1.9** (“ellipsoid embedding problem” (EEP)). Compute  $\mathcal{E}_M(\vec{a})$  for  $M = E(\vec{b})$ .

**Problem 1.10** (“restricted ellipsoid embedding problem” (REEP)). Compute  $\mathcal{E}_M(\vec{a})$  for  $M = B^{2n}$ .

Here are a few initial comments.

- The ellipsoid embedding problem is trivial for  $n = 1$ .
- The ellipsoid embedding problem is “solved” for  $n = 2$  by the work of many people (McDuff, Hutchings, Schlenk, Hofer, Biran, Polterovich, Li, . . .). Here “solved” means reduced to a deceptively simple combinatorial criterion.
- The solution to the restricted ellipsoid embedding problem for  $n = 2$  was worked out in complete detail by McDuff–Schlenk [MS12b].
- To our knowledge there is not even a conjecture for the restricted ellipsoid embedding problem for  $n \geq 3$  (i.e. a formula for the function  $\mathcal{E}_{B^6}(a_1, a_2, a_3)$ ).

## §1.2 The symplectic Fibonacci staircase

### Theorem 1.11 (McDuff–Schlenk [MS12b])

The ellipsoid embedding function  $\mathcal{E}_{B^4}(1, a)$  of the four-dimensional ball  $B^4$  is as follows:

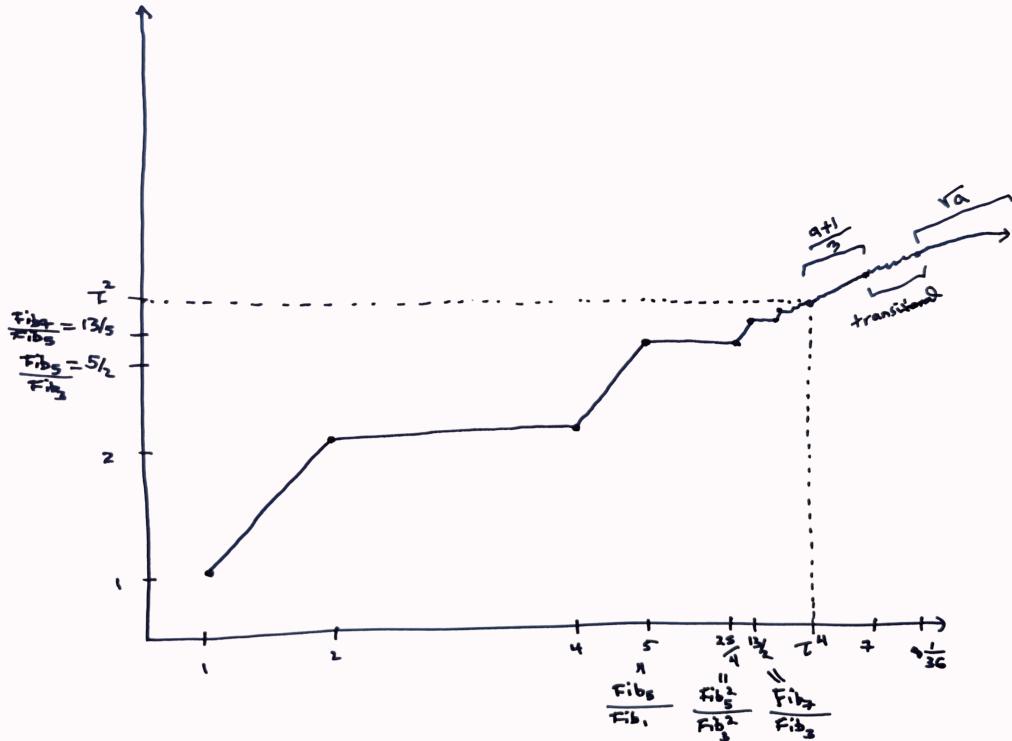


Figure 2: The ellipsoid embedding function  $\mathcal{E}_{B^4}(1, a)$ .

While Figure 2 is just a cartoon, the function  $\mathcal{E}_{B^4}(1, a)$  is explicitly computed in [MS12b] and it includes the following noteworthy features:

- it is an “infinite Fibonacci staircase” for  $a \in [1, \tau^4]$ , with infinitely many steps accumulating at  $\tau^4 := \frac{1}{2}(7 + 3\sqrt{5}) \approx 6.85$ , where the  $x$  and  $y$  coordinates of the outer and inner corners are ratios of Fibonacci numbers (or their squares)
- for  $a \in [8\frac{1}{36}, \infty)$ , we have  $\mathcal{E}_{B^4}(1, a) = \sqrt{a}$ , i.e. volume is the only embedding obstruction.
- it is the linear function  $\frac{1}{3}(a + 1)$  on the segment  $a \in [\tau^4, 7]$ , and in the range  $a \in [7, 8\frac{1}{36}]$  it exhibits transitional behavior.

Let  $\text{Fib}_i$  denote the  $i$ th Fibonacci number:

$i$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	...
$\text{Fib}_i$	0	1	1	2	3	5	8	13	...

**Exercise 1.12.** Show that  $\mathcal{E}_{B^4}(1, a)$  is nondecreasing and  $\frac{1}{a} \cdot \mathcal{E}_{B^4}(1, a)$  is nonincreasing. Conclude that  $\mathcal{E}_{B^4}(1, a)$  for  $a \in [1, \tau^4]$  is entirely characterized by:

- embedding obstructions:

$$\mathcal{E}_{B^4}\left(1, \frac{\text{Fib}_{2k+5}}{\text{Fib}_{2k+1}}\right) \geq \frac{\text{Fib}_{2k+5}}{\text{Fib}_{2k+3}} \quad (1.1)$$

- embedding constructions:

$$\mathcal{E}_{B^4} \left( 1, \frac{\text{Fib}_{2k+3}^2}{\text{Fib}_{2k+1}^2} \right) \leq \frac{\text{Fib}_{2k+5}}{\text{Fib}_{2k+1}} \quad (1.2)$$

There are multiple ways of establishing (1.1) and (1.2). For (1.1), all of the main approaches are based on **pseudoholomorphic curves**.<sup>2</sup> While the method of extracting symplectic embedding obstructions from pseudoholomorphic curves is by now fairly streamlined, there are many different approaches for *producing* such curves, for instance:

- applying Cremona transformations to basic exceptional curves
- embedded contact homology
- cluster symmetries.

In these lectures we will primarily explain the last bullet above, as it is the most directly connected to our primary goal.

For (1.2), there are several methods for constructing symplectic embeddings, most notably:

- inflation along pseudoholomorphic curves
- almost toric fibrations.

While almost toric fibrations (ATFs) provide a very visually and conceptually appealing approach to the embeddings for (1.2), we will primarily focus on the first bullet above in these lectures, partly because the ATF approach to embeddings is already discussed very thoroughly elsewhere (see e.g. [Sym, Eva23, CGHMP25, CV22]) and partly because it allows us to reduce both (1.1) and (1.2) to the existence of certain singular symplectic curves in the complex projective plane. There are then multiple methods for constructing the curves relevant for inflation approach to (1.2): Seiberg–Witten theory, tropical methods (see e.g. [MS25b, §5.3]), etc.

### §1.3 Full fillings by long ellipsoids

We associate to each positive rational number  $a \in \mathbb{Q}_{>1}$  its **weight sequence**  $\text{wt}(a) = (w_1, \dots, w_k)$ , whose definition is more or less explained by the “box diagram” in Figure 3, which divides a rectangle of height 1 and width  $a$  into a collection of squares.

**Example 1.13.** For  $a = 17/5$ , the corresponding weight sequence is  $\text{wt}(17/5) = (\underbrace{1, 1, 1}_{3}, \underbrace{2/5, 2/5}_{2}, \underbrace{1/5, 1/5}_{2})$ .

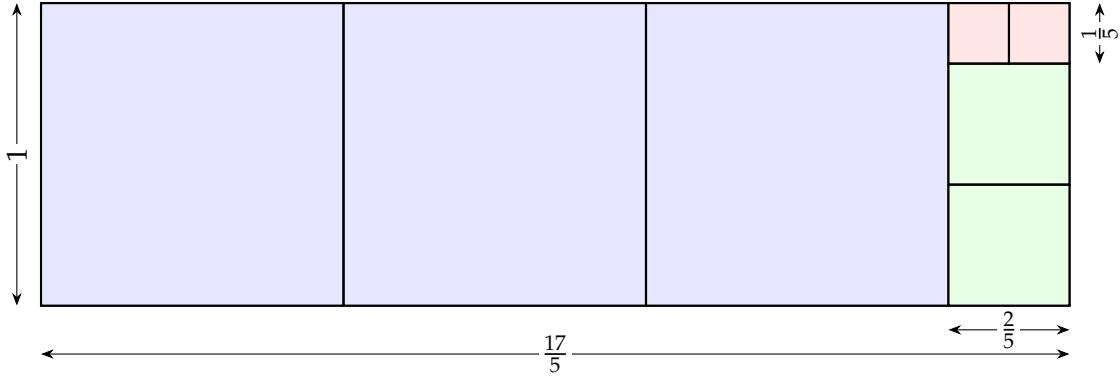
Note that:

- $\frac{17}{5} = 3 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{2}}$ , i.e. the multiplicities of the entries in the weight sequence give the continued fraction expansion
- $1 \geq w_1 \geq w_2 \geq \dots \geq w_k$
- $w_1^2 + \dots + w_k^2 = a$ .

Each of these properties holds for general  $a \in \mathbb{Q}_{>1}$ .

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<sup>2</sup>It is, however, interesting to ask how much of this story could be recovered using generating functions or microlocal sheaves.

Figure 3: The box diagram giving the weight sequence for  $a = 17/5$ .**Theorem 1.14 (McDuff [McD09])**

For each  $a \in \mathbb{Q}_{>1}$ , say with weight sequence  $\text{wt}(a) = (w_1, \dots, w_k)$ , we have

$$E(1, a) \xrightarrow{s} B^4(c) \iff \bigsqcup_{i=1}^k B^4(w_i) \xrightarrow{s} B^4(c).$$

**Notation 1.15.** Put:

- $\text{Bl}^k \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2 := \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2 \# (\underbrace{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2 \# \cdots \# \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2}_k)$ , i.e. the  $k$ -fold blowup of  $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$  as a smooth oriented manifold
- $H_2(\text{Bl}^k \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2) = \mathbb{Z}\langle \ell, e_1, \dots, e_k \rangle$ , with  $\ell$  the line class and  $e_1, \dots, e_k$  the obvious exceptional classes
- $C(\text{Bl}^k \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2) := \left\{ [\omega] \in H^2(\text{Bl}^k \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2) \mid \begin{array}{l} \omega \text{ symplectic form on } \text{Bl}^k \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2, \\ c_1(\omega) = \text{PD}(3\ell - e_1 - \cdots - e_k) \end{array} \right\}$ , the “symplectic cone with standard first Chern class”.

**Theorem 1.16 (McDuff–Polterovich [MP94])**

We have

$$\bigsqcup_{i=1}^k B^4(w_i) \xrightarrow{s} B^4(c) \iff \text{PD}(c\ell - w_1 e_1 - \cdots - w_k e_k) \in C(\text{Bl}^k \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2).$$

**Notation 1.17.** Let  $\text{Exc}(\text{Bl}^k \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2)$  denote the set of all homology classes  $e \in H_2(\text{Bl}^k \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2)$  such that  $e$  is represented by a symplectically embedded sphere with self-intersection number  $-1$ .

**Remark 1.18.** Note that *a priori* the definition of  $\text{Exc}(\text{Bl}^k \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2)$  depends on the symplectic form on  $\text{Bl}^k \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$ , but in fact one can show that it is independent of the choice of symplectic form in  $C(\text{Bl}^k \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2)$  (this uses a Gromov compactness argument and the fact that any two  $\omega, \omega' \in C(\text{Bl}^k \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2)$  are homotopic through symplectic forms).

**Remark 1.19.** Note that for  $e = d\ell - m_1 e_1 - \cdots - m_k e_k \in \text{Exc}(\text{Bl}^k \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2)$ , we have

$$e \cdot e = d^2 - m_1^2 - \cdots - m_k^2 = -1 \quad \text{and} \quad c_1(e) = 3d - m_1 - \cdots - m_k = 1. \quad (1.3)$$

**Theorem 1.20 ([McD98, Bir97, LL01, LL02])**

We have

$$C(\mathrm{Bl}^k \mathbb{CP}^2) = \left\{ \alpha \in H^2(\mathrm{Bl}^k \mathbb{CP}^2) \mid \begin{array}{l} \alpha \cdot \alpha > 0, \\ \langle \alpha, e \rangle > 0 \ \forall e \in \mathrm{Exc}(\mathrm{Bl}^k \mathbb{CP}^2) \end{array} \right\}.$$

**Corollary 1.21.** For  $a \in \mathbb{Q}_{>1}$ , say with  $\mathrm{wt}(a) = (w_1, \dots, w_k)$ , we have

$$\mathcal{E}_{B^4}(1, a) = \max \left( \sqrt{a}, \sup \left\{ \frac{m_1 w_1 + \dots + m_k w_k}{d} \mid d\ell - m_1 e_1 - \dots - m_k e_k \in \mathrm{Exc}(\mathrm{Bl}^k \mathbb{CP}^2) \right\} \right)$$

**Lemma 1.22.** We have  $\mathcal{E}_{B^4}(1, a) = \sqrt{a}$  for all  $a \geq 9$ .

*Proof.* It suffices to establish  $\frac{m_1 w_1 + \dots + m_k w_k}{d} \leq \sqrt{a}$  for all  $d\ell - m_1 e_1 - \dots - m_k e_k \in \mathrm{Exc}(\mathrm{Bl}^k \mathbb{CP}^2)$ . Observe that we have

$$\frac{m_1 w_1 + \dots + m_k w_k}{d} \leq \frac{m_1 + \dots + m_k}{d} = \frac{3d - 1}{d} < 3 < \sqrt{a}.$$

□

## §1.4 Stabilized ellipsoid embeddings

**Definition 1.23.** For a symplectic manifold  $M^{2n}$  and  $N \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$ , the **stabilized ellipsoid embedding function** is

$$\mathcal{E}_M^N : \mathbb{R}_{>0}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{>0}, \quad \mathcal{E}_M^N(\vec{a}) := \inf \{c \mid E(\frac{1}{c} \cdot \vec{a}) \times \mathbb{R}^{2N} \xrightarrow{s} M \times \mathbb{R}^{2N}\}. \quad (1.4)$$

**Remark 1.24.** Note that by taking the identity map in the extra dimensions, we always have

$$\mathcal{E}_M^N(\vec{a}) \leq \mathcal{E}_M(\vec{a}).$$

**Problem 1.25** (“stabilized ellipsoid embedding problem” (SEEP)). Compute  $\mathcal{E}_M^N(\vec{a})$  for  $M = E(\vec{b})$  and  $N \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$ .

**Problem 1.26** (“restricted stabilized ellipsoid embedding problem” (RSEEP)). Compute  $\mathcal{E}_M^N(\vec{a})$  for  $M = B^{2n}$  and  $N \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$ .

**Remark 1.27.** Note that we can think of  $E(a_1, \dots, a_n) \times \mathbb{R}^{2N}$  as  $E(a_1, \dots, a_n, \underbrace{\infty, \dots, \infty}_N)$ , and hence the stabilized ellipsoid embedding problem is essentially a special case of the corresponding unstabilized ellipsoid embedding problem (but now in higher dimensions).

Our primary goal in these lectures is to explain the proof of the following theorem.

**Theorem A ([MS24a])**

For all  $N \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$ , the stabilized ellipsoid embedding of the four-dimensional ball is given by

$$\mathcal{E}_{B^4}^N(1, a) = \begin{cases} \mathcal{E}_{B^4}(1, a) & a \in [1, \tau^4] \\ \frac{3a}{a+1} & a > \tau^4 \end{cases}$$

See Figure 4 for an illustration.

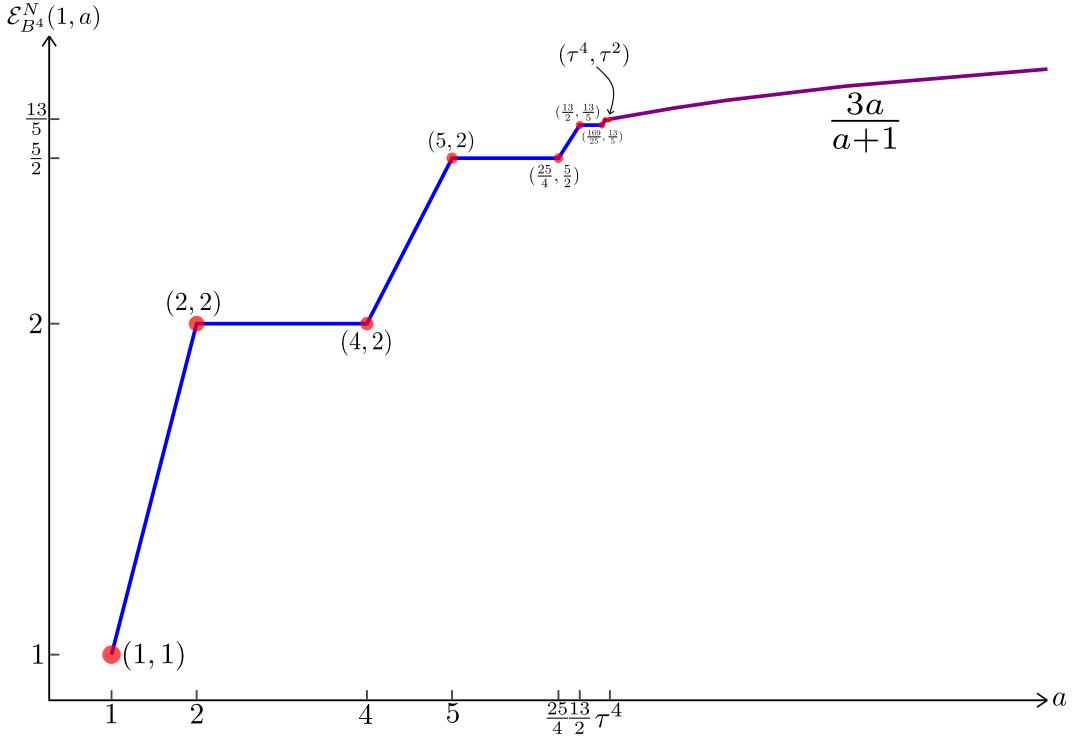


Figure 4: The stabilized ellipsoid embedding function  $\mathcal{E}_{B^4}^N(1, a)$  (taken from [MS24a]).

In brief, the function  $\mathcal{E}_{B^4}^N(1, a)$  has a “subcritical regime” which is an infinite staircase and a “supercritical regime” which is a smooth rational function, with the phase transition at  $a = \tau^4$ . One can check that the rational function  $\frac{3a}{a+1}$  meets the infinite Fibonacci staircase precisely at its outer corners and its otherwise above it for  $a \in [1, \tau^4]$ , whereas it lies below  $\sqrt{a}$  for  $a > \tau^4$ . Note that the volume bound  $\sqrt{a}$  evidently no longer holds for the stabilized problem, i.e. the supercritical behavior is a truly higher dimensional phenomenon.

**Remark 1.28.** *There were important earlier partial results by subsets of Hind, Kerman, Cristofaro-Gardiner, McDuff, and the author (see e.g. [HK14, CGH18, CGHM18, McD18, Sie22]). In particular, the function for  $a \in [1, \tau^4]$  was worked out in [CGH18], which by Exercise 1.12 and (1.4) boils down to showing that the inequality (1.1) persists after stabilization.*

The upper bounds for Theorem A are given by an explicit “symplectic folding” construction due to Hind, which adapts Guth’s polydisk embedding construction in [Gut08].

**Theorem 1.29 (Hind [Hin15])**

For each  $a \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 1}$  and  $N \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$  we have

$$E(1, a) \times \mathbb{R}^{2N} \xrightarrow{s} B^4(c) \times \mathbb{R}^{2N} \quad \text{for} \quad c > \frac{3a}{a+1}. \quad (1.5)$$

Thus, our main goal is to find optimal lower bounds for  $\mathcal{E}_{B^4}^N(1, a)$ , especially for  $a > \tau^4$ .

### §1.5 Unicuspidal and sesquicuspidal curves

Let  $p, q$  be positive integers satisfying  $\gcd(p, q) = 1$  and  $p > q \geq 2$ .

**Definition 1.30.** A  **$(p, q)$ -sesquicuspidal symplectic curve** in a symplectic four-manifold  $M^4$  is

a subset  $C \subset M$  such that

- $C$  has one  $(p, q)$  cusp singularity (i.e. modeled locally on  $\{x^p + y^q = 0\} \subset \mathbb{C}^2$ )
- $C$  has finitely many additional positive ordinary double points (i.e. modeled locally on  $\{xy = 0\} \subset \mathbb{C}^2$ )
- $C$  is otherwise symplectically embedded.

**Remark 1.31.** The second condition in Definition 1.30 holds after a generic perturbation, and the number of double points  $\underline{\delta}$  away from the distinguished cusp is fixed by adjunction, namely

$$\underline{\delta} = \frac{1}{2}(C \cdot C + \chi(C) - c_1(C) - (p-1)(q-1)). \quad (1.6)$$

In the case  $\underline{\delta} = 0$ , the curve is called **unicuspidal**.<sup>3</sup> Note that we can similarly define  $(p, q)$ -sesquicuspidal algebraic curves, which in particular give examples of  $(p, q)$ -sesquicuspidal symplectic curves.

**Definition 1.32.** We will define the (real) **index** of a  $(p, q)$ -sesquicuspidal curve  $C \subset M$  to be  $\text{ind}(C) := 2(c_1(C) - p - q)$ .

We will see later that this is the expected (real) dimension of the moduli space of  $(p, q)$ -sesquicuspidal curves in a fixed homology class and with fixed “position” of the distinguished cusp.

**Proposition B ([MS23, MS25a])**

Given a rational index zero  $(p, q)$ -sesquicuspidal symplectic curve  $C$  in a closed symplectic four-manifold  $M^4$ , we have

$$\mathcal{E}_M^N(p, q) \geq \frac{pq}{\text{area}(C)} \quad (1.7)$$

for all  $N \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ .

Here  $\text{area}(C)$  denotes the symplectic area of  $C$ , which depends only on its homology class  $[C] \in H_2(M)$ . Note that, after rescaling, (1.7) can be written equivalently as  $\mathcal{E}_M^N(1, p/q) \geq \frac{p}{\text{area}(C)}$ .

The above proposition allows us to reduce Theorem A to the following key construction of singular algebraic curves. As above we assume  $\gcd(p, q) = 1$  and  $p > q \geq 2$ .

**Theorem C ([MS24a])**

There exists a rational index zero  $(p, q)$ -sesquicuspidal symplectic curve  $C \subset \mathbb{CP}^2$  if and only if

- (a)  $p/q = \frac{\text{Fib}_{2k+5}}{\text{Fib}_{2k+1}}$  for  $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$ , or
- (b)  $p/q > \tau^4$ .

**Exercise 1.33.** Combining Proposition B with Theorem C gives precisely the lower bounds on  $\mathcal{E}_{B^4}^N$  needed for Theorem A.

Thus in the remaining lectures we will focus on the proofs of Proposition B and Theorem C, albeit with various detours.

<sup>3</sup>The term sesquicuspidal comes from Latin *sesqui* meaning “one and a half”, reflecting the fact that sesquicuspidal curves are only mildly more singular than unicuspida curves.

## §1.6 Outline of the remaining lectures

Here is the plan for the remaining lectures:

- In Lecture 2, we discuss the enumerative geometry of sesquicuspida curves, and we use this formalism to sketch a proof of Proposition B.
- In Lecture 3, we define well-placed curves and discuss their cluster symmetries, and we give one construction of the “outer corner curves” alluded to in §1.2.
- In Lecture 4, we give a brief crash course in scattering diagrams and formulate the tropical vertex theorem proved in [GPS10].
- Finally, in Lecture 5 we put all of this together to give the proof of Theorem C.

*Remark 1.34.* While much of the theory developed in this lectures can be extended in various directions, for instance by replacing  $\mathbb{CP}^2$  with other del Pezzo surfaces, for simplicity we will mostly focus our exposition on the case of the complex projective plane.

# Lecture 2: Enumerative geometry of sesquicuspida curves

In this lecture, we first recall in §2.1 a classification theorem for rational unicuspida plane curves, and we introduce the inner and outer curves. Then in §2.2 we discuss inflation along singular curves and how the inner corner curves produce symplectic embeddings. Finally, in §2.3 we discuss a general enumerative framework for pseudoholomorphic curves with cusp singularities, and we use this to sketch the proof of a generalization of Proposition B.

## §2.1 The inner and outer corner curves

Let us begin by recalling the following result as motivation.

### Theorem 2.1 ([FdBLMHN06])

There exists a  $(p, q)$ -unicuspida rational algebraic curve in  $\mathbb{CP}^2$  of degree  $d$  with  $p > q \geq 2$  and  $\gcd(p, q) = 1$  if and only if  $(d, p, q)$  is one of the following:

- (a)  $(p, q) = (d, d - 1)$  for  $d \geq 3$
- (b)  $(p, q) = (2d - 1, d/2)$  for  $d \geq 4$  even
- (c)  $(p, q) = (\text{Fib}_{2k+3}^2, \text{Fib}_{2k+1}^2)$  and  $d = \text{Fib}_{2k+3}\text{Fib}_{2k+1}$  for  $k \geq 1$
- (d)  $(p, q) = (\text{Fib}_{2k+5}, \text{Fib}_{2k+1})$  and  $d = \text{Fib}_{2k+3}$  for  $k \geq 1$
- (e)  $(p, q) = (22, 3)$  and  $d = 8$
- (f)  $(p, q) = (43, 6)$  and  $d = 16$ .

Recall that the index of such a curve  $C$  is given by

$$\text{ind}(C) = 2(c_1(C) - p - q) = 2(3d - p - q).$$

**Exercise 2.2.** The indices of the curves in Theorem 2.1 are as follows:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
index	$2d + 2$	$d + 2$	2	0	-2	-2

Observe that, in (c),  $\frac{\text{Fib}_{2k+3}^2}{\text{Fib}_{2k+1}^2}$  is precisely the  $x$ -value of the  $k$ th inner corner point in the Fibonacci staircase from Theorem 1.11, so we will refer to these as **inner corner curves**. Similarly, in (d),  $\frac{\text{Fib}_{2k+5}}{\text{Fib}_{2k+1}}$  is precisely the  $x$ -value of the  $k$ th outer corner point, and we will refer to these as **outer corner curves**. Note also that the outer corner curves have index zero, so by Proposition B their existence gives

$$\mathcal{E}_{B^4}^N \left( 1, \frac{\text{Fib}_{2k+5}}{\text{Fib}_{2k+1}} \right) \geq \frac{\text{Fib}_{2k+5}}{\text{Fib}_{2k+3}},$$

where  $\frac{\text{Fib}_{2k+5}}{\text{Fib}_{2k+3}}$  is precisely the  $y$ -value of the  $k$ th outer corner point.

**Remark 2.3.** Here are a few more remarks about the curve families (a),(b),(c),(d),(e),(f) in Theorem 2.1:

- family (a) is given by  $\{ZY^{d-1} = X^d\}$
- family (b) is given by  $\{(ZY - X^2)^{d/2} = XY^{d-1}\}$
- Miyanishi–Sugie [MS81] or Kashiwara [Kas87] construct a pencil with general member (c) and special member (d)
- Orevkov [Ore02] constructs families (d),(e),(f) (we will explain a related construction in §3.5 below)
- families (e),(f) are a bit “surprising” to a symplectic geometer in the sense that they should not persist under a generic perturbation of the almost complex structure.

## §2.2 Inflation along sesquicuspidal curves

The following proposition, which is essentially an application of the technique of **symplectic inflation**, constructs four-dimensional symplectic ellipsoid embeddings from singular curves. While it is not directly related to the proof of Theorem C, it does help illustrate the role connection between sesquicuspidal curves and (stabilized) symplectic embeddings.

### Proposition D

Let  $M$  be a closed symplectic four-manifold and  $C \subset M$  a  $(p, q)$ -sesquicuspidal symplectic curve such that  $[C] = c\text{PD}([\omega_M])$  for some  $c \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$  and  $[C] \cdot [C] \geq pq$ . Then  $\mathcal{E}_M(p, q) \leq c$  (i.e.  $\mathcal{E}_M(1, p/q) \leq c/q$ ).

**Remark 2.4.** Note that we have

$$\text{vol}(M) = \frac{1}{2} \int \omega_M \wedge \omega_M = \frac{1}{2} \text{PD}([\omega_M]) \cdot \text{PD}([\omega_M]) = \frac{1}{2c^2} [C] \cdot [C].$$

In the case  $[C] \cdot [C] = pq$ , Proposition D corresponds to an embedding  $E \left( \frac{p}{c}, \frac{q}{c} \right) \xrightarrow{s} M$  (up to small error), which is a full filling since  $\text{vol}(E \left( \frac{p}{c}, \frac{q}{c} \right)) = \frac{pq}{2c^2} = \text{vol}(M)$ .

**Exercise 2.5.** Show that the inner corner curves (i.e. family (c) from Theorem 2.1) satisfy  $[C] \cdot [C] = d^2 = pq$ , and these translate into full fillings via Proposition D.

Combining Exercise 1.33 and Exercise 2.5, we see that the entire (stabilized) Fibonacci staircase  $\mathcal{E}_{B^4}^N(1, a)$  for  $a \in [1, \tau^4]$  and  $N \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$  follows from the existence of the outer and inner corner unicuspidal curves (i.e. families (c) and (d) in Theorem 2.1).

Although Proposition D will suffice for our purposes here, let us also mention that symplectic inflation can also be performed along curves with more complicated singularities, for example a

**$k$ -fold  $(p, q)$ -multicusp**, i.e. the singularity locally modeled on

$$\left\{ \prod_{j=1}^k (x^p - C_j y^p) = 0 \right\} \subset \mathbb{C}^2$$

for some (pairwise distinct) constants  $C_j \in \mathbb{C}$ . In fact, the following theorem shows that the existence of such a curve is *equivalent* to the existence of a corresponding ellipsoid embedding.

**Theorem 2.6 (Ophstein [Ops15])**

Let  $M^4$  be a symplectic four-manifold with rational symplectic form class  $[\omega_M] \in H^2(M; \mathbb{Q})$ , and fix  $\tau \in \mathbb{Q}_{>0}$  and relatively prime  $p, q \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$ . Then we have  $E(\tau p, \tau q) \xrightarrow{s} M$  if and only if there exists an irreducible symplectic curve  $C \subset M$  which has a  $k\tau$ -fold  $(p, q)$ -multicusp and satisfies  $[C] = k\text{PD}([\omega_M])$  and  $[C] \cdot [C] \geq k\tau pq$ , for some  $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$ .

We end this subsection with a proof sketch of Proposition D, which introduces the method of symplectic inflation and also some useful pictures around resolutions of singularities.

*Proof sketch of Proposition D.*

**Step 1:** We first resolve the cusp singularity of  $C$  by a  $(p, q)$ -weighted symplectic blowup as in Figure 5, giving a new curve  $\tilde{C} \subset \tilde{M}$ . In more detail, this means that we start with a neighborhood of the cusp point  $p$  which is symplectomorphic to a neighborhood of the form  $\mu^{-1}(U) \subset \mathbb{R}^4$ , where  $U$  is a neighborhood of the origin on  $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^2$  and  $\mu : \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^2$  is the standard moment map. We may assume that this symplectomorphism identifies  $C$  locally near  $p$  with the pre-image under  $\mu$  of a ray in  $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^2$  through the origin with direction  $(p, q)$ . We can assume that  $\mu^{-1}(U)$  contains the ellipsoid  $E(\varepsilon p, \varepsilon q)$  for some  $\varepsilon > 0$  sufficiently small.

The weighted blowup  $\tilde{M} := \text{Bl}_{p,q} M$  is then obtained by symplectically cutting out the ellipsoid  $E(\varepsilon p, \varepsilon q)$ , i.e. replacing the local toric picture with 2 edges with one with 3 edges as in the right side of Figure 5. Here  $\tilde{C} \subset \tilde{M}$  is the strict transform of  $C$ , given by suitably truncating the line segment  $\mu(C)$ . Note that  $\tilde{C}$  no longer has a  $(p, q)$  cusp but may still have some additional double points, while  $\tilde{M}$  has (at most) two orbifold points, due to the two non-Delzant corners in the local toric picture.

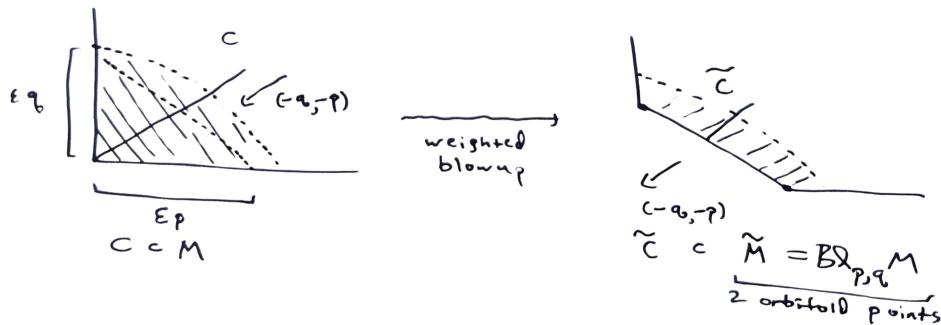


Figure 5: The local toric picture for the  $(p, q)$ -weighted symplectic blowup  $M \rightsquigarrow \tilde{M}$ .

**Step 2 (optional):** Although the orbifold points are not necessarily problematic, it is sometimes preferable to avoid them, which we can do by further resolving  $\tilde{M}$ . In terms of the local toric

picture, this corresponds to adding many small edges so that all of the vertices become Delzant – see Figure 6. We denote the resulting nonsingular symplectic manifold by  $\tilde{\tilde{M}}$  and the new (essentially unaffected) curve by  $\tilde{\tilde{C}} \subset \tilde{\tilde{M}}$ .

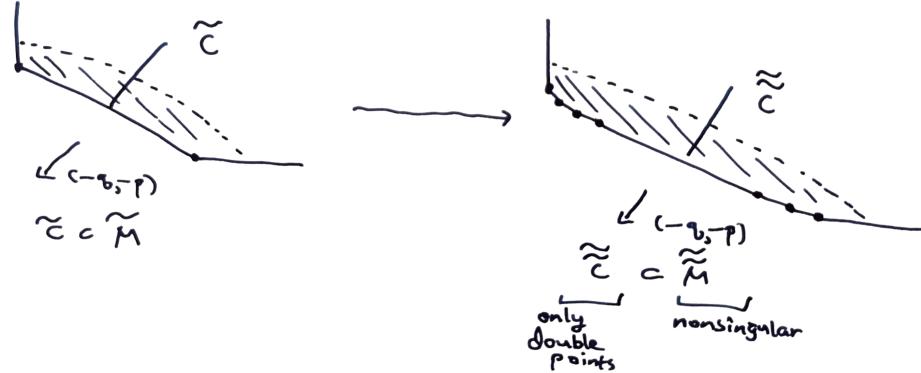


Figure 6: The local toric picture for the resolution of orbifold singularities  $\tilde{M} \rightsquigarrow \tilde{\tilde{M}}$ .

**Example 2.7.** Figure 7 shows a concrete example of the process of going from  $\tilde{M}$  to  $\tilde{\tilde{M}}$  by resolving the two orbifold points. In the local toric pictures,  $\tilde{M}$  has edges with outward normals  $(-1, 0), (-2, -3), (0, -1)$ , while  $\tilde{\tilde{M}}$  has two new edges with outward normals  $(-1, -1)$  and  $(-1, -2)$ . One can easily check that all the corners for  $\tilde{\tilde{M}}$  are Delzant.

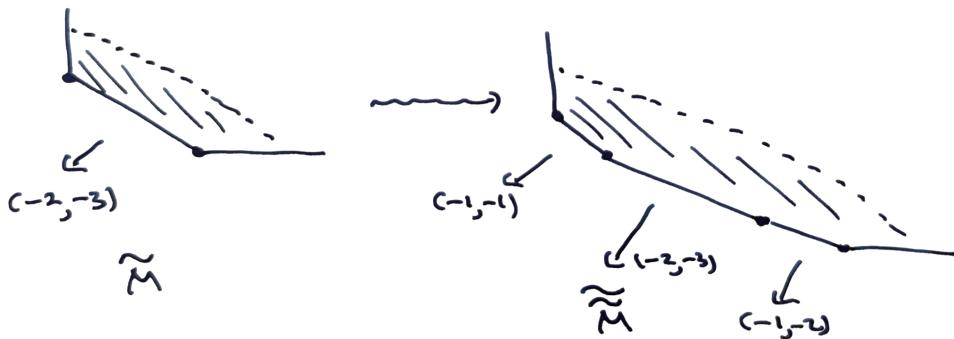


Figure 7: The orbifold resolution process  $\tilde{M} \rightsquigarrow \tilde{\tilde{M}}$  in the case  $(p, q) = (3, 2)$ .

**Remark 2.8.** Note that the process of going from  $C \subset M$  to  $\tilde{C} \subset \tilde{M}$  is a symplectic version of embedded resolution of singularities for a  $(p, q)$  cusp. The combinatorics of this resolution process are neatly encoded in the box diagram for  $(p, q)$ . For example, the box diagram for  $(p, q) = (3, 2)$  is shown in Figure 8, with the 3 boxes corresponding to the 2 small added edges in Figure 7 – see [MS25a, §4.1] for more details.

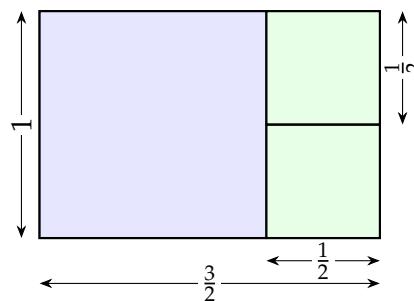


Figure 8: The box diagram for  $(p, q) = (3, 2)$ .

□

**Step 3:** We now smooth the remaining double points of  $\tilde{\tilde{C}}$ . This is straightforward in the symplectic category, and locally modeled on trading  $\{xy = 0\}$  for  $\{xy = \delta\}$  in  $\mathbb{C}^2$  for  $\delta > 0$  small. We denote the resulting curve by  $\tilde{\tilde{C}}_{\text{sm}} \subset \tilde{\tilde{M}}$ .

**Step 4:** We can find a closed two-form  $\Omega$  on  $\tilde{\tilde{M}}$  which is supported in a small neighborhood of  $\tilde{\tilde{C}}_{\text{sm}}$  and satisfies  $[\Omega] = \text{PD}(\tilde{\tilde{C}}_{\text{sm}})$ . Here it is necessary that  $\tilde{\tilde{C}}_{\text{sm}}$  has nonnegative self-intersection number, which comes from our assumption  $[C] \cdot [C] \geq pq$ . Note that finding  $\Omega$  is straightforward in the special case that  $\tilde{\tilde{C}}_{\text{sm}}$  has zero self-intersection number, since then it has a trivial symplectic normal bundle and we can take  $\Omega$  to be simply a two-form pulled back from the normal direction.

**Step 5:** We now “inflate”  $\tilde{\tilde{M}}$  by replacing its symplectic form  $\omega_{\tilde{\tilde{M}}}$  with the new one  $\omega_{\tilde{\tilde{M}}}^s := \omega_{\tilde{\tilde{M}}} + s\Omega$  for  $s \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ . Let  $E$  denote the symplectic divisor in  $\tilde{\tilde{M}}$  corresponding to the edge in the local toric picture with outward normal direction  $(-p, -q)$  as in Figure 9. Note that  $E$  has symplectic area approximately  $\varepsilon$  with respect to  $\omega_{\tilde{\tilde{M}}}$ , given by the affine length of the corresponding edge in the local toric picture. Then  $E$  has area approximately  $\varepsilon + s$  with respect to the symplectic form  $\omega_{\tilde{\tilde{M}}}^s$ .

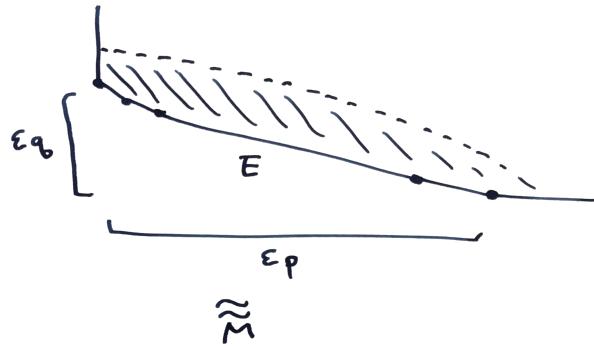


Figure 9: The edge  $E \subset \tilde{\tilde{M}}$  along which we blow down.

**Step 6:** We now reserve the blowup process  $M \rightsquigarrow \tilde{\tilde{M}}$  by blowing down  $E$  and the small edges introduced in Step 2, which gives back  $M$  but now with a symplectic form  $\omega_M^s$ . This can be again understand as a straightforward local toric substitution, but observe that the symplectic manifold  $(M, \omega_M^s)$  now naturally contains the ellipsoid  $E([\varepsilon + s]p, [\varepsilon + s]q)$ , and we have  $[\omega_M^s] = [\omega_M] + s\text{PD}(C) = (1 + sc)[\omega_M^s]$  in  $H^2(M; \mathbb{R})$ . After rescaling by the factor  $1 + sc$  and applying Moser’s stability theorem, we thus have a symplectic embedding

$$E\left(\frac{\varepsilon+s}{1+sc}p, \frac{\varepsilon+s}{1+sc}q\right) \xrightarrow{s} (M, \omega_M).$$

Taking  $s \rightarrow \infty$ , we get an embedding  $E\left(\frac{p}{c'}, \frac{q}{c'}\right) \xrightarrow{c'} (M, \omega_M)$  for  $c'$  arbitrarily close to  $c$ .

### §2.3 Multidirectional tangency constraints

Let  $M^{2n}$  be a closed  $2n$ -dimensional symplectic manifold, and  $\vec{D} = (D_1, \dots, D_n)$  be a collection of nonsingular local symplectic divisors which have a symplectic normal crossing intersection at a point  $\mathfrak{p} \in M$  (that is, they look locally like  $\{z_1 \cdots z_n = 0\} \subset \mathbb{C}^n$  in symplectic Darboux coordinates).

**Notation 2.9.** Let  $\mathcal{J}(M, \vec{D})$  denote the set of tame almost complex structures on  $M$  which are integrable near  $\mathfrak{p}$  and preserve  $J_1, \dots, J_n$ .

Put  $z_0 := [0 : 1] \in \mathbb{CP}^1$ .

**Definition 2.10.** Given an almost complex structure  $J \in \mathcal{J}(M, \vec{D})$ , a homology class  $A \in H_2(M)$ , and a tuple  $\vec{m} = (m_1, \dots, m_n) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}^n$ , let  $\mathcal{M}_{M,A}^J \ll C_{\vec{D}}^{\vec{m}} \mathfrak{p} \gg$  denote the moduli space of  $J$ -holomorphic maps  $u : \mathbb{CP}^1 \rightarrow M$  which satisfy  $[u] = A$ ,  $u(z_0) = \mathfrak{p}$ , and such that  $u$  has contact order at least  $m_i$  with  $D_i$  at  $z_0$  for  $i = 1, \dots, n$ , modulo biholomorphic reparametrizations of  $\mathbb{CP}^1$  fixing  $z_0$ .

Here the contact order constraints  $\ll C_{\vec{D}}^{\vec{m}} \mathfrak{p} \gg$  with  $D_1, \dots, D_n$  is called a **multidirectional tangency constraint**.

**Remark 2.11.**

- When  $\vec{m} = (\underbrace{m, 1, \dots, 1}_{n-1}, 1)$ , this reduces to the  $m$ -fold **local tangency constraint** (with respect to  $D := D_1$ ) studied by Cieliebak–Mohnke and others (see e.g. [CM05, CM18, Ton18, MS21]).
- If  $u : \mathbb{CP}^1 \rightarrow M^4$  has contact order exactly  $p$  with  $D_1$  and exactly  $q$  with  $D_2$ , then it necessarily has a  $(p, q)$  cusp singularity at  $\mathfrak{p}$  (assuming no other branches of  $u$  meet  $\mathfrak{p}$ ).

The following theorem combines some results in [MS25a], which builds on some technical results in [MS23].

### Theorem E

Fix a semipositive symplectic manifold  $M^{2n}$  and homology class  $A \in H_2(M)$ , and put  $\vec{m} = (p, q, \underbrace{1, \dots, 1}_{n-2}, 1)$  for some coprime  $p, q \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$  satisfying  $p + q = c_1(A)$ .

- (i) For generic  $J \in \mathcal{J}(M, \vec{D})$ , the moduli space  $\mathcal{M}_{M,A}^J \ll C_{\vec{D}}^{\vec{m}} \mathfrak{p} \gg$  is finite and regular, and the signed count  $\#_{M,A}^{\vec{m}} := \#\mathcal{M}_{M,A}^J \ll C_{\vec{D}}^{\vec{m}} \mathfrak{p} \gg$  is independent of  $\mathfrak{p}, \vec{D}, J$ .
- (ii) For any other closed symplectic manifold  $Q^{2N}$  such that  $M^{2n} \times Q^{2N}$  is semipositive, we have

$$\#_{M \times Q, A \times [\text{pt}]}^{(\vec{m}, \vec{1})} = \#_{M,A}^{\vec{m}},$$

where  $(\vec{m}, \vec{1}) = (m_1, \dots, m_n, \underbrace{1, \dots, 1}_N)$ .

- (iii) If  $\#_{M,A}^{\vec{m}} \neq 0$ , then we have

$$\mathcal{E}_M^N(p, q, a_3, \dots, a_n) \geq \frac{pq}{\text{area}(A)}$$

whenever  $a_3, \dots, a_n > pq$ .

- (iv) If  $2n = 4$ , then  $\#_{M,A}^{\vec{m}} \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ , and if there exists a rational  $(p, q)$ -sesquic cuspidal symplectic curve  $C \subset M$  with  $[C] = A$ , then  $\#_{M,A}^{\vec{m}} > 0$ .

Here semipositivity is a technical topological assumption which allows us to achieve generic

transversality without virtual techniques. One could think of Theorem E as a generalization of the approach to semipositive Gromov–Witten invariants taken in [MS12a].

*Proof of Proposition B.* This follows directly from parts (iii) and (iv) of Theorem E.  $\square$

**Remark 2.12.** There is also a version of Theorem E for more general  $\vec{m} \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}^n$ , but the combinatorial assumptions on  $\vec{m}$  and  $c_1(A)$  are more complicated to state – see [MS25a]. The special case of Theorem E for local tangency constraints was considered earlier in [MS21].

**Example 2.13.** According to Remark 2.11(i),  $\#_{\mathbb{CP}^2, d\ell}^{(3d-1,1)}$  is the count of degree  $d$  rational plane curves satisfying an order  $3d - 1$  local tangency constraint. These were computed in [MS21] as follows:

$d$	1	2	3	4	5
$\#_{\mathbb{CP}^2, d\ell}^{(3d-1,1)}$	1	1	4	26	217

Note that this sequence appears as A364973 in the On-line Encyclopedia of Integer Sequences, where it is also seen to make important appearances in the mirror symmetry literature.

**Example 2.14.** The counts corresponding to the outer corner curves in  $\mathbb{CP}^2$  are all equal to 1:

$d$	1	2	3	4	5
$\#_{\mathbb{CP}^2, \text{Fib}_{2k+3}\ell}^{(\text{Fib}_{2k+5}, \text{Fib}_{2k+1})}$	1	1	1	1	1

The general philosophy with Examples 2.13 and 2.14 is that unicuspidal curves tend to be unique (after imposing a suitable multidirectional tangency constraint), whereas sesquicuspidal curve counts tend to grow rapidly.

We end this lecture by briefly giving some of the ideas underlying Theorem E.

*Proof ideas for Theorem E.*

- (i) The standard approach is to use Gromov’s compactness theorem, but here we need extra care to rule out additional “bad degenerations”. For instance, a curve with a  $(11, 5)$  cusp could degenerate into two components, one with an  $(8, 3)$  cusp and one with a  $(3, 2)$  cusp, which meet at the singular point as in Figure 10.

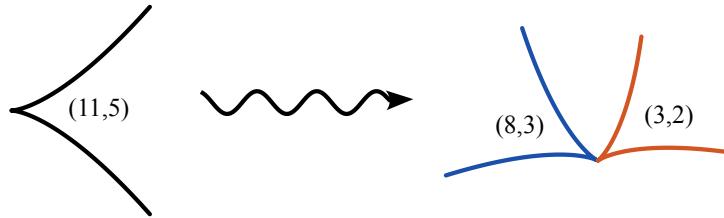


Figure 10: Degeneration of a curve with a  $(11, 5)$  cusp

The following is our key tool for ruling out such degenerations.

**Lemma F (“hidden constraints” [MS25a, §3.2])**

If  $\ll C^{\vec{m}} \gg$  degenerates into  $\ll C^{\vec{m}_1} \gg, \dots, \ll C^{\vec{m}_k} \gg$  then we must have

$$\sum_{i=1}^k \min\{a_1 m_1^i, \dots, a_n m_n^i\} \geq \min\{a_1 m_1, \dots, a_n m_n\} \quad (2.1)$$

for any  $\vec{a} = (a_1, \dots, a_n) \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^n$ . Here we put  $\vec{m} = (m_1, \dots, m_n)$  and  $\vec{m}_i = (m_1^i, \dots, m_n^i)$  for  $i = 1, \dots, k$ ,

For example, taking  $\vec{a} = (5, 11)$  rules out the hypothetical degeneration depicted in Figure 10.

The rough heuristic idea behind Lemma F is as follows. After surrounding the cusp by an ellipsoid  $E := E(\varepsilon \cdot \vec{a})$  for  $\varepsilon > 0$  sufficiently small and stretching the neck along  $\partial E$ , the resulting degeneration picture involves a rational punctured curve  $C$  in the symplectization  $\mathbb{R} \times \partial E$  with one negative asymptotic Reeb orbit  $\gamma$  and many positive asymptotic Reeb orbits  $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_k$ . An explicit dictionary between cusp singularities and Reeb orbits in  $\partial E$  is given in [MS23], and in particular nonnegativity of  $C$  gives the action inequality  $\sum_{i=1}^k \mathcal{A}_{\partial E}(\gamma_i) \geq \mathcal{A}_{\partial E}(\gamma)$ , which translates directly into (2.1).

**Remark 2.15.** *The proof of Lemma F relies on neck stretching and the SFT compactness theorem. It would be interesting to see if there is a more algebraic or classical argument.*

(ii) We argue using a product almost complex structure on  $M \times Q$ :

- using some elementary Fredholm theory, one argues that regular curves  $C \subset M$  remain regular as curves in  $M \times Q$
- using some basic intersection theory, one shows that all relevant curves in  $M \times Q$  must be entirely contained in  $M \times \{\text{pt}\}$ .

Together, these essentially show that our curve counts are unaffected by the stabilization process.

(iii) We will assume  $2n = 4$  for simplicity. Suppose that we have an embedding  $E(\frac{p}{c}, \frac{q}{c}) \xrightarrow{s} M$ . By assumption we have a curve  $C$  with a  $(p, q)$  cusp and  $[C] = A$ , which looks locally near the cusp like the left hand side of Figure 5 with respect to an ellipsoid embedding  $E(\varepsilon p, \varepsilon q) \xrightarrow{s} M$ . By Exercise 2.16, the portion of the curve lying over the triangle with vertices  $(0, 0), (\varepsilon p, 0), (0, \varepsilon q)$  has symplectic area  $\varepsilon pq$ . It is not difficult to show that we can find a family of ellipsoid embeddings  $E(sp, sq) \xrightarrow{s} M, s \in [\varepsilon, 1/c]$ , which interpolates between these two embeddings (using e.g. the “extension after restriction principle” – see [Sch18, §4.4]). By a compactness argument which extends (i) above, we can then find another curve  $C'$  with the same local picture, but where the triangle now has vertices  $(0, 0), (p/c, 0), (0, q/c)$ . Since the portion of the curve lying over this triangle has symplectic area  $\frac{pq}{c}$  (again using Exercise 2.16), we must have  $\text{area}(C) > \frac{pq}{c}$ .

**Exercise 2.16.** Let  $T$  be the triangle in  $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^2$  with vertices  $(0, 0), (rp, 0), (0, rq)$  for some  $r \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$  and coprime  $p, q \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$ , and let  $\gamma \subset \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^2$  be the shortest line segment from the origin to the hypotenuse of  $T$ . Let  $C \subset \mathbb{R}^4$  be the visible symplectic curve whose moment map image is  $\gamma$ , such that each fiber is a geodesic in the direction  $(p, q)$  in the corresponding torus. Show that  $\text{area}(C) = rpq$ . Hint: see [MS25b, §5.1a] for more on visible

*symplectic curves and their areas.*

- (iv) This follows by a version of automatic transversality in dimension four, in the sense of [HLS97, Wen10]. More precisely, a well-known corollary of automatic transversality is that sufficiently nice curves count positively (c.f. [MS24b, §5.2]).

□

## Lecture 3: Well-placed curves and their symmetries

In this lecture, we first recall the basics of Looijenga pairs in §3.1, their toric models in §3.2, and elementary transformations between toric models in §3.3. We then define well-placed curves in §3.4, which on the one hand give sesquicuspidal curves and on the other hand are related to curves in nontoric blowups of toric surfaces. We end by discussing cluster-type symmetries for well-placed curves in §3.5.

### §3.1 Looijenga pairs

**Definition 3.1.**

- A **log Calabi–Yau pair**  $(X, D)$  is a smooth complex projective variety  $X$  with a reduced normal crossing divisor  $D$  such that  $[D] = \text{PD}(c_1(X))$ .
- A **Looijenga pair** is a log Calabi–Yau pair  $(X, D)$  such that  $\dim_{\mathbb{C}} X = 2$  and  $D$  is nodal with at least one node.
- A Looijenga pair  $(X, D)$  is **uninodal** if  $D$  has exactly one node.

**Remark 3.2.** Note that, by adjunction, a Looijenga pair  $(X, D)$  being uninodal is equivalent to  $D$  being irreducible.

**Example 3.3.** Letting  $N \subset \mathbb{CP}^2$  denote a nodal elliptic curve,  $(\mathbb{CP}^2, N)$  is a uninodal Looijenga pair. Up to projective equivalence, we may assume that  $N$  is our preferred nodal cubic  $N_0 = \{X^3 + Y^3 + XYZ = 0\}$ .

**Example 3.4.** Letting  $D \subset \mathbb{CP}^2$  denote a smooth elliptic curve,  $(\mathbb{CP}^2, D)$  is a log Calabi–Yau pair but not a Looijenga pair.

**Example 3.5.** Letting  $D \subset \mathbb{CP}^2$  denote the union of three lines in general position,  $(\mathbb{CP}^2, D)$  is a Looijenga pair but not uninodal.

**Example 3.6.** Generalizing the above example, any toric pair  $(X_{\text{tor}}, D_{\text{tor}})$  is a Looijenga pair, where  $X_{\text{tor}}$  is a smooth complex toric surface and  $D_{\text{tor}}$  is its toric boundary divisor.

**Lemma 3.7.**

- (1) For any Looijenga pair  $(X, D)$ , let  $X'$  be the blowup at a node of  $X$ , and let  $D'$  be the reduced total transform of  $D$ . Then  $(X', D')$  is also a Looijenga pair.
- (2) For any Looijenga pair  $(X, D)$ , let  $X'$  be the blowup at a smooth point of  $D$ , and let  $D'$  be the strict transform of  $D$ . Then  $(X', D')$  is also a Looijenga pair.

Here reduced total transform means we take the full preimage of  $D$  under the blowup map  $X' \rightarrow X$ , whereas strict transform means we throw out the exceptional divisor.

We will call the process in (1) a **corner blowup** and the one in (1) an **edge blowup** – see Figure 11.



Figure 11: Corner and edge blowups of Looijenga pairs.

**Remark 3.8.** Note that corner blowups of a Looijenga pair  $(X, D)$  do not affect the **interior**  $X \setminus D$ , but edge blowups do, with most of the new exceptional divisor lying in the new interior.

**Terminology 3.9.** We will call any iterated edge blowup of a toric pair an **edge toric pair**.

**Remark 3.10.** Edge toric pairs can be thought of as a natural algebraic counterpart to symplectic almost toric fibrations. In the language of Gross–Hacking–Keel [GHK15a], Looijenga interiors  $X \setminus D$  are precisely two-dimensional cluster varieties.

We will see that the interior of every Looijenga pair can be identified with the interior of an edge toric pair. In fact, there are usually many different such identifications, each called a *toric model*, and they are all related by a simple procedure called *elementary transformations*.

### §3.2 Toric models

**Definition 3.11.** A **toric model**  $\mathcal{T}$  for a Looijenga pair  $(X, D)$  is:

$$(X_{\text{tor}}, D_{\text{tor}}) \xleftarrow{\pi_e} (\tilde{X}, \tilde{D}) \xrightarrow{\pi_c} (X, D),$$

where

- $(X_{\text{tor}}, D_{\text{tor}})$  is a toric pair
- $\pi_e$  is a composition of edge blowdowns
- $\pi_c$  is a composition of corner blowdowns.

Informally, this says that  $(X, D)$  becomes an edge toric pair after some corner blowups.

**Example 3.12.** Here is our most central example of a toric model for these lectures. Let  $(\mathbb{CP}^2, N_0)$  be the uninodal Looijenga pair from Example 3.3, where  $N_0$  is a nodal cubic curve. As illustrated in Figure 12, after 3 corner blowups this becomes identified with the edge blowup of  $F_3$  at 2 points. Recall that the third Hirzebruch surface  $F_3$  has moment polygon given by the quadrilateral depicted in Figure 13. Thus for this toric model we have:

- $X_{\text{tor}} = F_3$
- $\pi_c$  is the composition of 3 corner blowdowns
- $\pi_e$  is the composition of 2 edge blowdowns.

We will denote this toric model by  $\mathcal{T}_0$ .

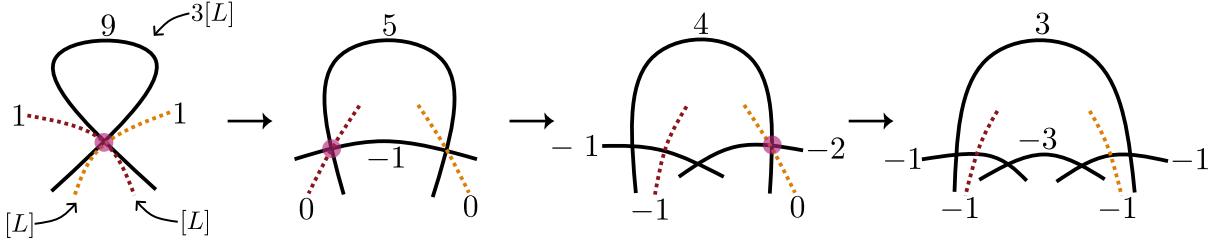


Figure 12: The toric model  $\mathcal{T}_0$  for  $(\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2, N_0)$ , where  $N_0$  is a nodal cubic. The divisor components are labeled by their self-intersection numbers, and the dashed lines denote the tangent lines to the two branches of  $N_0$  at its double point, along with their subsequent strict transforms.

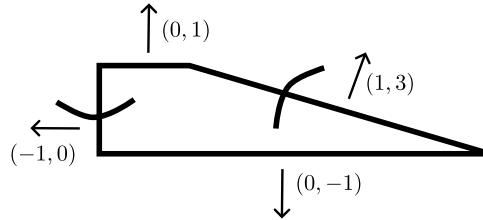


Figure 13: The edge toric pair  $(\tilde{X}, \tilde{D})$  associated to the toric model  $\mathcal{T}_0$  for  $(\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2, N_0)$ , where  $\tilde{X}$  is a two-point edge blowup of  $F_3$ .

**Proposition 3.13** ([GHK15b, Prop. 1.3]). *Every Looijenga pair  $(X, D)$  admits a toric model.*

**Remark 3.14.** *Each toric model gives a cluster toric chart on the interior  $X \setminus D$  via the identification*

$$(\mathbb{C}^*)^2 \cong X_{\text{tor}} \setminus D_{\text{tor}} \xrightarrow[\pi_e^{-1}]{} \tilde{X} \setminus \tilde{D} \cong X \setminus D.$$

### §3.3 Elementary transformations

We begin with a simple example to motivate elementary transformations. Put  $F_0 := \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^1$ , and let  $\pi : F_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^1$  be the projection onto the first factor. Pick a point  $\mathfrak{p} \in F_0$ , and let  $F = \pi^{-1}(\pi(\mathfrak{p}))$  be the fiber of  $\pi$  through  $\mathfrak{p}$ . Now blow up  $F_0$  at  $\mathfrak{p}$ , and then blow down the resulting strict transform  $\tilde{F}$  of  $F$  (note that this is a  $(-1)$ -curve). The result is the first Hirzebruch surface  $F_1$ . Note that  $F_0$  and  $F_1$  are both toric, and the fibration  $\pi$  induces the usual fibration  $F_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^1$  as a ruled surface. See Figure 14.

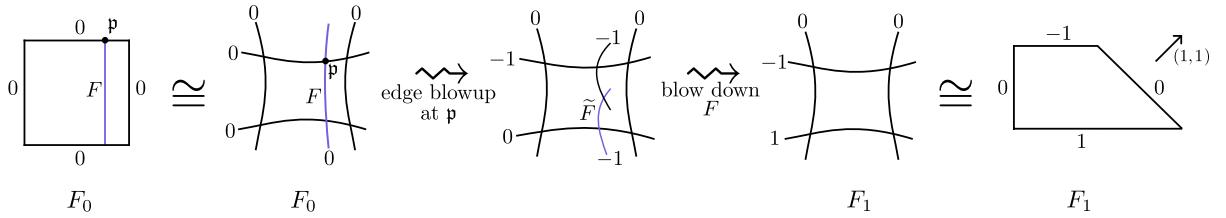


Figure 14: Passing from  $F_0$  to  $F_1$  by an elementary transformation. Here the numbers denote self-intersection numbers and we freely switch between toric moment polygon representations and cartoon pictures depicting the relevant curves.

More generally, let  $X_{\text{tor}}$  be a tori surface with primitive fan ray generators  $v_1, \dots, v_k \in \mathbb{Z}^2$  (i.e. in the moment polygon picture these are the primitive inward normal vectors to the edges), with corresponding toric divisors  $D_1, \dots, D_k \in X_{\text{tor}}$ . Assume that we have  $v_i = -v_j$  for some  $1 \leq i < j \leq n$ . In this situation, toric algebraic geometry guarantees a projection map  $\pi : X_{\text{tor}} \rightarrow \mathbb{CP}^1$ . Pick an edge point  $\mathfrak{p} \in D_i$ , and let  $F := \pi^{-1}(\pi(\mathfrak{p}))$  be the fiber through  $\mathfrak{p}$ . Let  $\tilde{X}_{\text{tor}}$  denote the edge blowup of  $X_{\text{tor}}$  at  $\mathfrak{p}$ , and let  $\tilde{F} \subset \tilde{X}_{\text{tor}}$  be the strict transform of  $F$ . Let  $X'_{\text{tor}}$  denote the blowdown of  $\tilde{X}_{\text{tor}}$  along  $\tilde{F}$ .

**Lemma 3.15.** *In this situation,  $X'_{\text{tor}}$  is again a toric surface, with primitive ray generators  $v'_1, \dots, v'_{k'}$ , where  $v'_s := v_s + \max(v_s \wedge v_i, 0)v_i$  for  $s = 1, \dots, k$ .*

Here  $v \wedge w$  denotes the determinant of the matrix with columns  $v, w$ , and the map  $\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ ,  $w \mapsto w + \max(w \wedge v, 0)v$  is called the **primitive half-shear along  $v$** .

**Example 3.16.** The primitive half-shear along  $v = (1, 0)$  is the map  $\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  given by

$$(x, y) = \begin{cases} (x, y) & y \geq 0 \\ (x - y, y) & y > 0. \end{cases}$$

See Figure 15 for an illustration.

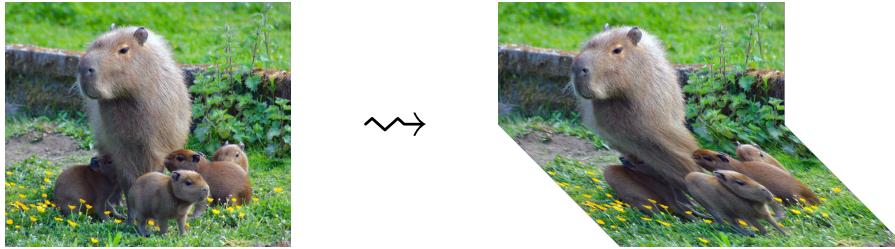


Figure 15: The effect of the primitive half-shear along  $v = (1, 0)$ .

**Terminology 3.17.** The above procedure taking  $X_{\text{tor}}$  to  $X'_{\text{tor}}$  is called an **elementary transformation**.

Now let  $\mathcal{T}$  be a toric model  $(X_{\text{tor}}, D_{\text{tor}}) \xleftarrow{\pi_e} (\tilde{X}, \tilde{D}) \xrightarrow{\pi_c} (X, D)$ , let  $\mathfrak{p}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{p}_\ell \in D_{\text{tor}}$  be the edge blowup points, and let  $\mathfrak{m}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{m}_\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^2$  be the corresponding primitive fan ray generators. Note that there may be repetitions in the list  $\mathfrak{m}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{m}_\ell$ , and not every primitive fan ray generator for  $X_{\text{tor}}$  is necessarily one of  $\mathfrak{m}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{m}_\ell$  (that is, not every component of  $D_{\text{tor}}$  necessarily contains an edge blowup point). Fix  $1 \leq i \leq \ell$ , and assume that  $-\mathfrak{m}_i$  is a primitive fan ray generator for  $X_{\text{tor}}$ . Performing the elementary transformation of  $X_{\text{tor}}$  at  $\mathfrak{p}_i$  gives a new toric model  $\mathcal{T}' = \text{mut}_i \mathcal{T}$  of the form

$$(X'_{\text{tor}}, D'_{\text{tor}}) \xleftarrow{\pi_e} (\tilde{X}, \tilde{D}) \xrightarrow{\pi_c} (X, D)$$

with associated data  $\mathfrak{m}'_1, \dots, \mathfrak{m}'_\ell$ , where

$$\mathfrak{m}'_s = \begin{cases} -\mathfrak{m}_i & s = i \\ m_s + \max(m_s \wedge m_i, 0)m_i & s \neq i. \end{cases}$$

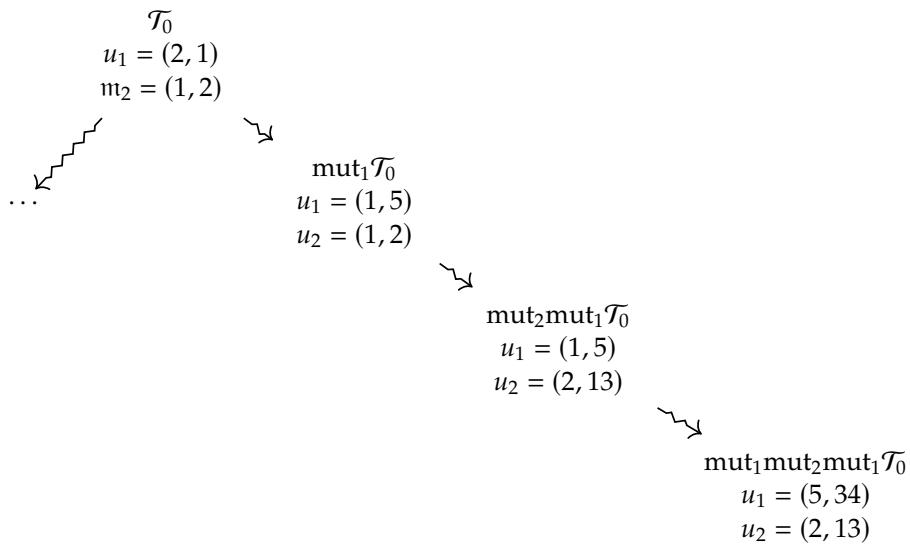
**Remark 3.18.** Recall that the interior  $X \setminus D$  of a Looijenga pair  $(X, D)$  does not change under corner blowups. For this reason, we will tend to view corner blowups as rather innocuous. In particular, for any  $\mathfrak{m}_i$ , we can always arrange that  $-\mathfrak{m}_i$  appears as a primitive fan ray generator of  $X_{\text{tor}}$  after performing

extra corner blowups, which we will often do implicitly. The most important data of a toric model is the vectors  $m_1, \dots, m_\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^2$  which encode the edge blowups.

Given a Looijenga pair  $(X, D)$ , we can consider its **mutation graph**, whose vertices are toric models for  $(X, D)$  and whose edges represent elementary transformations between toric models. Pleasantly, it turns out that this graph is always connected.

**Proposition 3.19** (Hacking–Keating [HK22, Prop. 3.27]). *Given a Looijenga pair  $(X, D)$ , any two toric models are related by a sequence of corner blowups and elementary transformations.*

**Example 3.20.** Here is part of the mutation graph for the Looijenga pair  $(\mathbb{CP}^2, N_0)$  from Example 3.3, starting with its toric model  $\mathcal{T}_0$  from Example 3.12.



**Exercise 3.21.** In Example 3.20, show that there is a matrix in  $\text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$  taking the  $m_1, m_2$  data of  $\mathcal{T}_0$  to that of  $\text{mut}_2\text{mut}_1\mathcal{T}_0$  or  $\text{mut}_1\text{mut}_2\mathcal{T}_0$ , but not to that of  $\text{mut}_1\mathcal{T}_0$  or  $\text{mut}_2\mathcal{T}_0$ .

### §3.4 Well-placed curves

Now let  $(X, D)$  be a uninodal Looijenga pair, and let  $\mathcal{B}_\pm$  denote the two local branches of  $D$  near its double point  $\mathfrak{p}$ .

**Definition 3.22.** A curve  $C \subset X$  is **( $p, q$ )-well-placed** (with respect to  $D$ ) if:

- $C \cap D = \{\mathfrak{p}\}$ , intersecting in a single branch of  $C$
- the local intersection multiplicities are  $(C \cdot \mathcal{B}_-)_\mathfrak{p} = p$  and  $(C \cdot \mathcal{B}_+)_\mathfrak{p} = q$ .

**Convention 3.23.** It will be convenient to slightly extend Definition 3.22 by saying that  $C$  is  $(p, 0)$ -well-placed or  $(0, p)$ -well-placed if it intersects  $D$  in a single smooth point of  $D$ , with multiplicity  $p$ .

**Remark 3.24.** Strictly speaking we should write  $(D; \mathcal{B}_-, \mathcal{B}_+)$  instead of  $D$  in Definition 3.22 to emphasize the labeling of the two branches, but this will often be immaterial and thus suppressed from the notation.

A simple but key observation is that, for  $p, q$  coprime, a well-placed curve  $C$  automatically has a  $(p, q)$  cusp at the double point  $\mathfrak{p}$  of  $D$ . Moreover, we have  $c_1(C) = C \cdot D = p + q$ , and hence the index of zero is zero. See Figure 16 for an illustration.

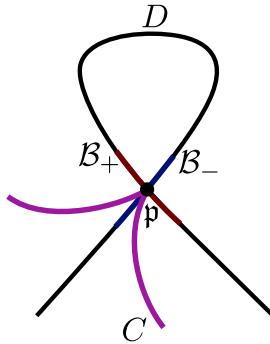


Figure 16: A  $(p, q)$ -well-placed curve with respect to a uninodal anticanonical divisor  $D$ .

Our approach to Theorem C will be to construct rational algebraic curves in  $\mathbb{CP}^2$  which are  $(p, q)$ -well-placed with respect to the fixed nodal cubic  $N_0$ . By the above observation, these will in particular be  $(p, q)$ -sesquicuspidal of indx zero, but a priori this makes the search more difficult. Indeed, there are typically fewer well-placed curves than sesquicuspidal curves, as the following example illustrates.

**Example 3.25.** One can show that the number of  $(8, 1)$ -well-placed rational curves in  $\mathbb{CP}^2$  with respect to the nodal cubic  $N_0$  is 3 (see [MS25b, §7.1]), whereas according to Example 2.13 we have  $\#_{\mathbb{CP}^2, 3\ell}^{(8,1)} = 4$ . The discrepancy roughly comes from the fact that an almost complex structure preserving  $N_0$  is not generic in the sense of Theorem E(i), and heuristically the “missing curve” is  $N_0$  itself.

#### Proposition G (“fundamental bijection”)

Let  $(X, D)$  be a uninodal Looijenga pair with  $\mathcal{T}$  a toric model  $(X_{\text{tor}}, D_{\text{tor}}) \xleftarrow{\pi_e} (\tilde{X}, \tilde{D}) \xrightarrow{\pi_c} (X, D)$ . There is a piecewise linear map  $W_{\mathcal{T}} : \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^2$  and, for each  $p, q \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$ , a bijection between:

- rational algebraic curves in  $X$  which are  $(p, q)$ -well-placed with respect to  $D$
- rational algebraic curves in  $\tilde{X}$  which intersect  $\tilde{D}$  in a single point, on the toric divisor component with primitive fan ray generator  $W(p, q)$ , with intersection multiplicity  $\gcd(p, q)$ .

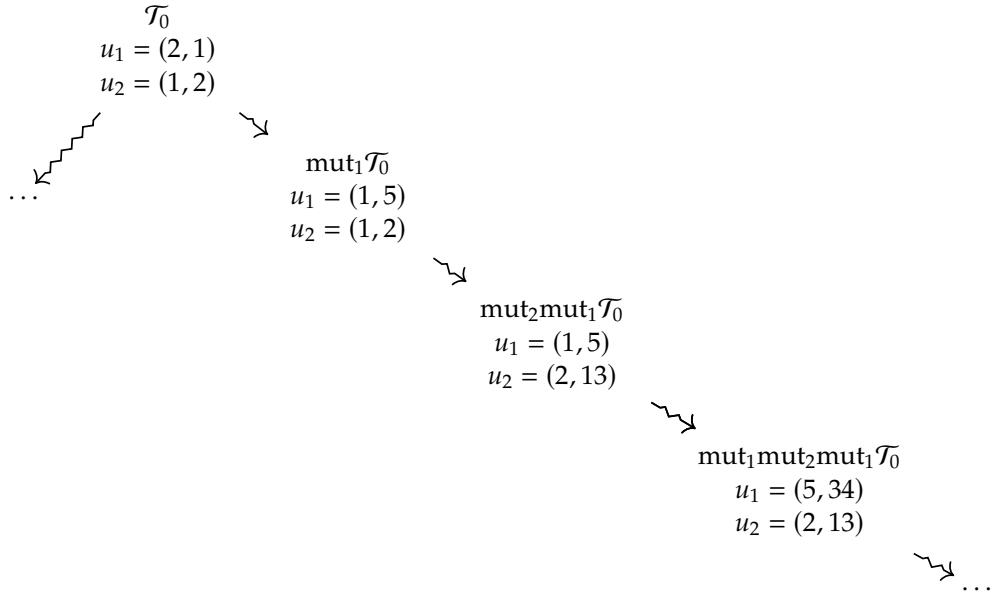
Here  $W$  itself descends to a bijection from  $\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^2 / \sim$  to  $\mathbb{Z}^2$  after identifying  $(p, 0) \sim (0, p)$  for all  $p \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$ .

**Remark 3.26.** The curves in the second bullet of Proposition G could alternatively be thought of as complex affine lines in the interior of  $(\tilde{X}, \tilde{D})$ , i.e. maps  $\mathbb{C} \rightarrow \tilde{X} \setminus \tilde{D}$ , with specified asymptotic behavior.

In the situation of Proposition G, let  $\mathfrak{p}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{p}_{\ell} \in D_{\text{tor}}$  be the edge blowup points, let  $\mathfrak{m}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{m}_{\ell} \in \mathbb{Z}^2$  be the corresponding primitive fan ray generators, and let  $E_1, \dots, E_{\ell} \subset \tilde{X}$  be the corresponding exceptional curves (i.e.  $E_s := \pi_e^{-1}(\mathfrak{p}_s)$  for  $s = 1, \dots, \ell$ ). Then, under the fundamental bijection, these correspond to curves  $F_1, \dots, F_{\ell} \subset X$ , where  $F_s$  is  $W_{\mathcal{T}}^{-1}(\mathfrak{m}_s)$ -well-placed for  $s = 1, \dots, \ell$ . In particular, putting  $u_s := W_{\mathcal{T}}^{-1}(\mathfrak{m}_s)$  as a shorthand, this means that  $F_s$  is a  $u_s$ -unicuspidal rational curve of index zero.

**Upshot 3.27.** By iteratively mutating  $\mathcal{T}$  and looking at the corresponding curves  $F_1, \dots, F_{\ell}$ , we get lots of index zero rational unicuspidal curve in  $X$ .

**Example 3.28.** Revisiting Example 3.20 from the point of view of Upshot 3.27, the data  $u_1, u_2$  for the corresponding curves is as follows:



Comparing these numerics with Theorem 2.1(d), we see that these give all of the outer corner curves in  $\mathbb{CP}^2$ .

**Example 3.29.** For our main uninodal Looijenga pair  $(\mathbb{CP}^2, N_0)$  with its toric model  $\mathcal{T}_0$  from Example 3.12, the piecewise linear map  $W_{\mathcal{T}_0} : \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^2 / \sim \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^2$  appearing in the fundamental bijection is given<sup>4</sup> by:

$$W_{\mathcal{T}_0}(p, q) = \begin{cases} (-q, p - 5q) & p/q \geq 2 \\ (q - p, q - 2p) & 1/2 \leq p/q \leq 2 \\ (p, q - 2p) & p/q \leq 1/2. \end{cases}$$

Recall that we have  $\mathfrak{m}_1 = (-1, -3)$ ,  $\mathfrak{m}_2 = (1, 0)$  and  $u_1 = (2, 1)$ ,  $u_2 = (1, 2)$ . See Figure 17 for an illustration.

<sup>4</sup>As a small word of caution, our sign convention here for  $W_{\mathcal{T}_0}$  is the opposite of the one appearing in [MS24a] (c.f. [MS24a, Table 4.3.1].)

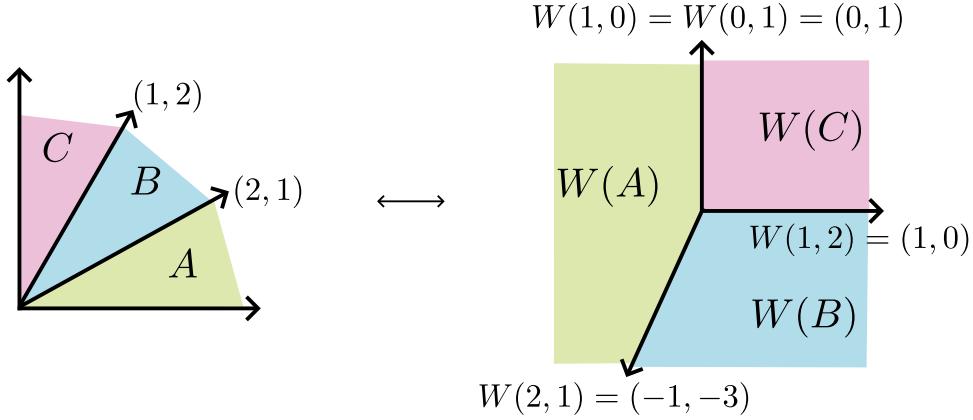


Figure 17: The piecewise linear map  $W_{T_0} : \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^2$  appearing in the fundamental bijection associated to the toric model  $T_0$  for  $(\mathbb{CP}^2, N_0)$ .

### §3.5 The shift and reflection symmetries

We now discuss symmetries for well-placed curves, focusing especially on our main example  $(\mathbb{CP}^2, N_0)$  as in Example 3.3. Our treatment here is based on elementary transformations as in §3.3 and is closely related to the “generalized Orevkov twist” from [MS25b], which is based on the construction in [Ore02] (see also [Kol24] for an alternative perspective using Geiser-type involutions and [MS24a, §3] for a more detailed summary). While our discussion here is somewhat abstract compared with the ones appearing in the preceding references, the one here embeds the symmetries into a more general context related to cluster transformations.

Suppose that a Looijenga pair  $(X, D)$  has two toric models

$$\mathcal{T} : (X_{\text{tor}}, D_{\text{tor}}) \xleftarrow{\pi_e} (\tilde{X}, \tilde{D}) \xrightarrow{\pi_c} (X, D)$$

with data  $m_1, \dots, m_\ell, u_1, \dots, u_\ell$ , and

$$\mathcal{T}' : (X'_{\text{tor}}, D'_{\text{tor}}) \xleftarrow{\pi'_e} (\tilde{X}', \tilde{D}') \xrightarrow{\pi'_c} (X, D)$$

with data  $m'_1, \dots, m'_\ell, u'_1, \dots, u'_\ell$ , such that there is a transformation  $A \in \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$  satisfying  $A \cdot m_s = m'_s$  for  $s = 1, \dots, \ell$ . Then, up to corner blowups, we have isomorphisms

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (X_{\text{tor}}, D_{\text{tor}}) & \xleftarrow{\pi_e} & (\tilde{X}, \tilde{D}) \xrightarrow{\pi_c} (X, D) \\ \cong \downarrow & \cup & \downarrow \cong \\ (X'_{\text{tor}}, D'_{\text{tor}}) & \xleftarrow{\pi'_e} & (\tilde{X}', \tilde{D}') \xrightarrow{\pi'_c} (X, D). \end{array}$$

Recall that restricting to interiors gives isomorphisms:  $\pi_c : \tilde{X} \setminus \tilde{D} \xrightarrow{\cong} X \setminus D$  and  $\pi'_c : \tilde{X}' \setminus \tilde{D}' \xrightarrow{\cong} X \setminus D$ . Using these together with the isomorphism  $(\tilde{X}, \tilde{D}) \cong (\tilde{X}', \tilde{D}')$ , we get an isomorphism  $X \setminus D \xrightarrow{\cong} X \setminus D$  which sends a  $u_s$ -well-placed curve to a  $u'_s$ -well-placed curve for  $s = 1, \dots, \ell$ .

In the case of  $(\mathbb{CP}^2, N_0)$  with its toric model  $T_0$ , recall from Exercise 3.21 that we have isomorphisms as above between  $T_0$  and  $\text{mut}_2\text{mut}_1 T_0$ , and also between  $T_0$  and  $\text{mut}_1\text{mut}_2 T_0$ . According to the preceding discussion, these induces isomorphisms

$$\Phi, \Psi : \mathbb{CP}^2 \setminus N_0 \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathbb{CP}^2 \setminus N_0.$$

**Lemma 3.30.** *If  $C \subset \mathbb{CP}^2$  is  $(p, q)$ -well-placed with respect to  $N_0$ , then  $\Phi_*(C) \subset \mathbb{CP}^2$  is  $(p', q')$ -well-placed with respect to  $N_0$ , where*

$$(p', q') = \begin{cases} (p, 7p - q) & p/q \geq 1/7 \\ (q - 7p, p + 7(q - 7p)) & p/q < 1/7. \end{cases}$$

Similarly,  $\Psi_*(C)$  is  $(p'', q'')$ -well-placed with respect to  $N_0$ , where

$$(p'', q'') = \begin{cases} (q + 7(p - 7q), p - 7q) & p/q \geq 7 \\ (7q - p, q) & p/q < 7. \end{cases}$$

### Notation 3.31.

- Let  $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{CP}^2}$  denote the set of rational numbers  $p/q \geq 1$  for which there exists an index zero rational algebraic  $(p, q)$ -sesquicuspidal curve in  $\mathbb{CP}^2$ .
- Let  $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{CP}^2}^{N_0}$  denote the set of rational numbers  $p/q \geq 1$  for which there exists a rational algebraic curve in  $\mathbb{CP}^2$  which is  $(p, q)$ -well-placed with respect to  $(N; \mathcal{B}_-, \mathcal{B}_+)$  or  $(N; \mathcal{B}_+, \mathcal{B}_-)$ .

Note that we have the inclusion  $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{CP}^2}^{N_0} \subset \mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{CP}^2}$ .

### Corollary 3.32.

- The set  $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{CP}^2}^{N_0}$  is invariant under the “shift” symmetry  $S(x) := 7 - \frac{1}{x}$
- The set  $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{CP}^2}^{N_0} \cap (7, \infty)$  is invariant under the “reflection” symmetry  $R(x) := 7 + \frac{1}{x-7}$ .

The terminology in Corollary 3.5 comes from the following.

**Exercise 3.33.** The shift symmetry gives the disjoint union decomposition  $(7^4, \infty) = \bigsqcup_{i=0}^{\infty} S^i([7, \infty))$ , and  $R$  is an involution swapping  $(7, 8)$  and  $(8, \infty)$ .

**Remark 3.34.** In light of Example 3.28, it follows that the outer corner curves in  $\mathbb{CP}^2$  can be constructed by repeatedly applying  $\Phi$  to just two initial “seed curves”, namely a  $(2, 1)$ -well-placed line and a  $(1, 2)$ -well-placed line.

**Remark 3.35.** If  $C$  is a degree  $d$  curve in  $\mathbb{CP}^2$  which is  $(3d, 0)$ -well-placed with respect to  $N_0$  (e.g.  $C$  is a flex line in the case  $d = 1$ ), then  $\Phi_*(C)$  is  $(21d, 3d)$ -well-placed but has a  $(21d + 1, 3d)$  cusp. Note that the index of  $\Phi_*(C)$  is  $-2$ . For  $d = 1, 2$ , this gives precisely the curves (e), (f) in Theorem 2.1, while for  $d \geq 3$  we get curves which are sesquicuspidal but not unicuspidal.

## Lecture 4: Scattering diagrams and the tropical vertex

### §4.1 Scattering diagram basics

Put  $A := \mathbb{C}[x, x^{-1}, y, y^{-1}][[t]]$ , and let  $\text{Aut}(A)$  denote the group of automorphisms of  $A$  as a  $\mathbb{C}[[t]]$ -algebra. Given a lattice point  $\mathfrak{m} = (a, b) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ , we use the shorthand  $z^{\mathfrak{m}}$  for the corresponding monomial  $x^a y^b$ .

**Definition 4.1.** A **wall** in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  is a pair  $(\mathfrak{d}, f)$ , where

- $\mathfrak{d}$  is an oriented ray in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  with endpoint at the origin

- $f \in \mathbb{C}[z^m][t] \subset A$  satisfies  $f \equiv 1 \pmod{z^m t}$ , where  $m \in \mathbb{Z}^2$  is the primitive oriented generator of  $T_d$ .

Here  $T_d$  denotes the tangent space to  $d$ , i.e. the line containing  $d$ . Note that in particular the ray  $d$  must point in a rational direction. We will sometimes refer to  $f$  as the **label** of the wall.

**Example 4.2.** Figure 18 illustrates two examples of walls. In both cases the underlying ray points in the direction  $(2, 3)$ . We will say that the wall is **outgoing** (resp. **incoming**) if the ray is oriented away from (resp. towards) the origin.

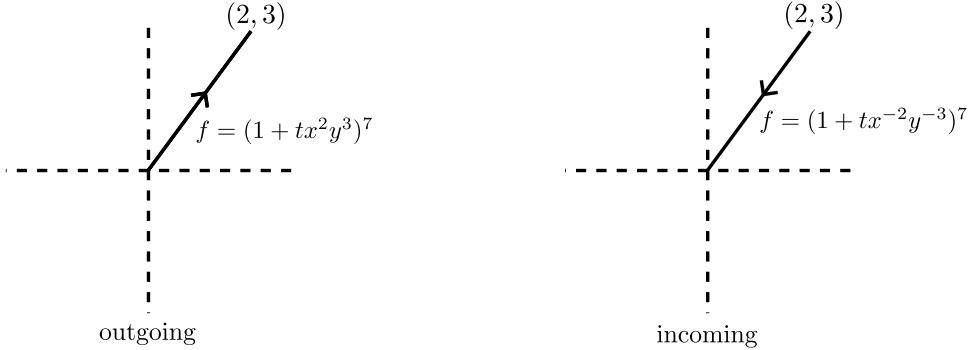


Figure 18: Two examples of walls  $(d, f)$  in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .

**Definition 4.3.** A **scattering diagram**  $\mathcal{D}$  is a multiset of walls in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  such that, for each  $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$ , all but finitely many labels appearing in  $\mathcal{D}$  are congruent to 1 modulo  $t^k$ .

In other words, we allow infinitely many walls, but most of the nontrivial terms will involve arbitrarily large powers of  $t$ .

**Remark 4.4.** The definition of scattering diagrams given in Definition 4.3 is greatly simplified for our purposes. In the literature one can find more general definitions which allow rays not ending at the origin, labels coming from other algebras, walls in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  for  $n \geq 3$ , and so on.

**Definition 4.5.** Given a wall  $(d, f)$ , its **wall-crossing monodromy**  $\Theta_{(d,f)} \in \text{Aut}(A)$  is defined on monomials by  $z^m$ ,  $m \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ , by

$$\Theta_{(d,f)}(z^m) := f^{\langle m, n \rangle} z^m,$$

where  $n \in \mathbb{Z}^2$  is the oriented primitive normal to  $m$ .

**Example 4.6.** For the first example in Figure 18, we have  $n = (-3, 2)$  and  $\Theta_{(d,f)}(x^a y^b) = (1 + tx^2y^3)^{7(-3a+2b)} x^a y^b$  for all  $(a, b) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ .

**Definition 4.7.** Given a scattering diagram  $\mathcal{D}$ , its **total monodromy**  $\text{Mon}_{\mathcal{D}} \in \text{Aut}(A)$  is given by

$$\text{Mon}_{\mathcal{D}} := \prod_{(d,f) \in \mathcal{D}} \Theta_{(d,f)},$$

where the product is over all walls in  $\mathcal{D}$  in the counterclockwise direction, starting at the positive  $x$ -axis.

Note that infinite product in Definition 4.7 converges  $t$ -adically thanks to the finiteness condition in Definition 4.3.

The following proposition is central to the theory of scattering diagrams.

**Proposition 4.8** (Kontsevich–Soibelman, generalized by Gross–Siebert). *Given any scattering diagram  $\mathcal{D}$  containing only incoming walls, one can add outgoing walls (typically infinitely many) to obtain a new scattering diagram  $\mathbf{S}(\mathcal{D})$  such that  $\text{Mon}_{\mathbf{S}(\mathcal{D})} = \mathbb{1}$ .*

It turns out that the scattering diagram  $\mathbf{S}(\mathcal{D})$  in Proposition 4.8 is essentially unique. More precisely, it is unique up to the following moves and their inverses: (i) adding a trivial wall with label  $f = 1$ , or (ii) replacing two walls  $(\mathfrak{d}, f_1), (\mathfrak{d}, f_2)$  with a single wall  $(\mathfrak{d}, f_1 f_2)$  (note that neither of these moves affects the total monodromy).

## §4.2 Some examples of scattering diagrams

The proof of Proposition 4.8 is not difficult: one kills the total monodromy modulo  $t^k$  by adding finitely many walls, and does this inductively over all  $k$ ; see e.g. [GPS10, Thm. 1.4] for more details. Nevertheless, it can be quite challenging and subtle to fully compute  $\mathbf{S}(\mathcal{D})$ , even for very simple scattering diagrams  $\mathcal{D}$ .

**Example 4.9.** Let  $\mathcal{D}_{e_1, e_2}^{1,1}$  denote the scattering diagram with two initial incoming walls in directions  $(-1, 0)$  and  $(0, -1)$ , with labels  $1 + tx$  and  $1 + ty$  respectively. The Kontsevich–Soibelman algorithm adds 3 outgoing walls. The first two added walls complete the two initial incoming rays into lines and have the same labels  $1 + tx$  and  $1 + ty$ , while the third walls points in the  $(1, 1)$  direction and has label  $1 + t^2 xy$ . See Figure 19.

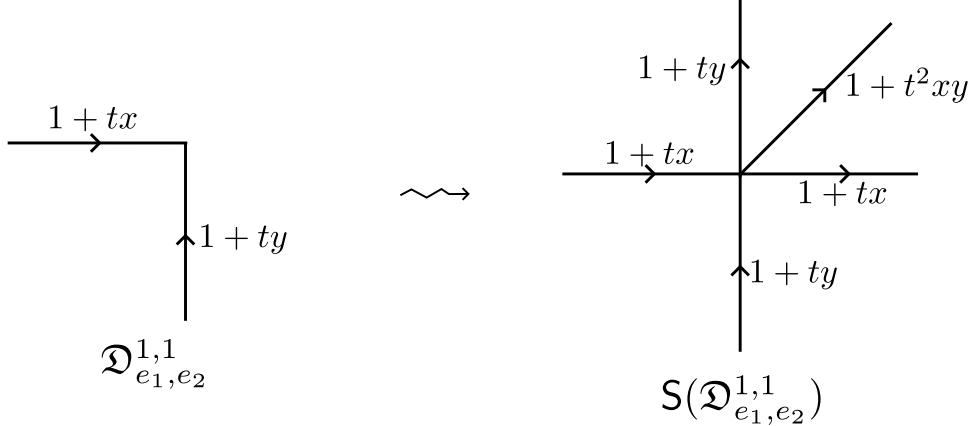


Figure 19: The scattering diagram  $\mathcal{D}_{e_1, e_2}^{1,1}$  and the result  $\mathbf{S}(\mathcal{D}_{e_1, e_2}^{1,1})$  after the Kontsevich–Soibelman algorithm.

**Exercise 4.10.** Check by hand that the total monodromy of the scattering diagram with five rays depicted on the right side of Figure 19 is indeed trivial.

**Example 4.11.** Let  $\mathcal{D}_{e_1, e_2}^{2,2}$  denote the scattering diagram with two initial incoming walls in directions  $(-1, 0)$  and  $(0, -1)$ , now with labels  $(1 + tx)^2$  and  $(1 + ty)^2$ . In this case, the Kontsevich–Soibelman algorithm adds infinitely many outgoing walls, with directions  $(k, k + 1)$  and  $(k + 1, k)$  for all  $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ , as well as an outgoing wall in direction  $(1, 1)$ . In other words, there are two infinite sequences of slopes which converge to 1 from both sides. The wall labels are as follows:

$$f_{k,k+1} = (1 + t^{2k+1} x^k y^{k+1})^2, \quad f_{k+1,k} = (1 + t^{2k+1} x^{k+1} y^k)^2, \quad f_{1,1} = (1 - t^2 xy)^{-4}.$$

See Figure 20.

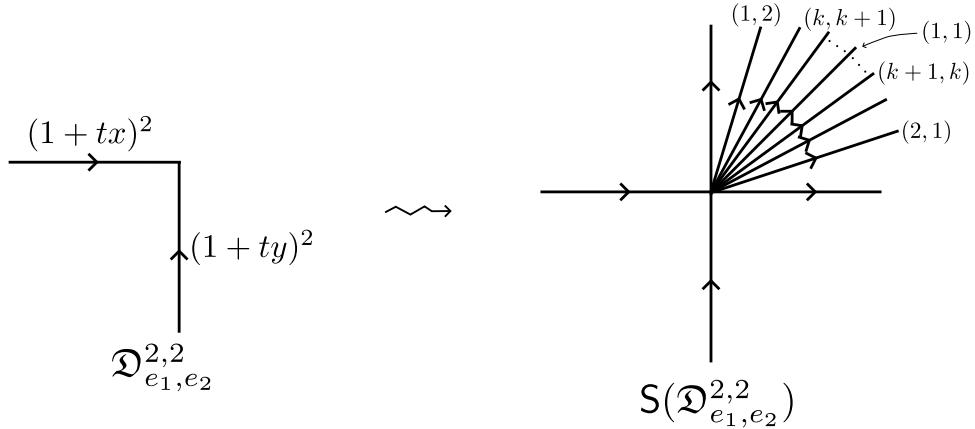


Figure 20: The scattering diagram  $\mathcal{D}_{e_1, e_2}^{2,2}$  and the result  $S(\mathcal{D}_{e_1, e_2}^{2,2})$  after the Kontsevich–Soibelman algorithm.

**Example 4.12.** Our final example is in fact a theorem, first proved by Gross–Pandharipande [GP10], and later extended by Gräfnitz–Luo [GL23] following the techniques of Gross–Hacking–Keel–Kontsevich [GHKK18]. Starting with  $\mathcal{D}_{e_1, e_2}^{3,3}$ , the resulting scattering diagram  $S(\mathcal{D}_{e_1, e_2}^{3,3})$  contains an infinite sequence of walls in directions  $(1, 3), (3, 8), (8, 21), \dots$  whose slopes converge to  $\frac{1}{2}(3 + \sqrt{5})$  from above, and another infinite sequence of walls in directions  $(3, 1), (8, 3), (21, 8), \dots$  whose slopes converge to  $\frac{1}{2}(3 - \sqrt{5})$  from below. Within the cone spanned by these two limiting rays, there is a wall of every rational slope. See Figure 21.

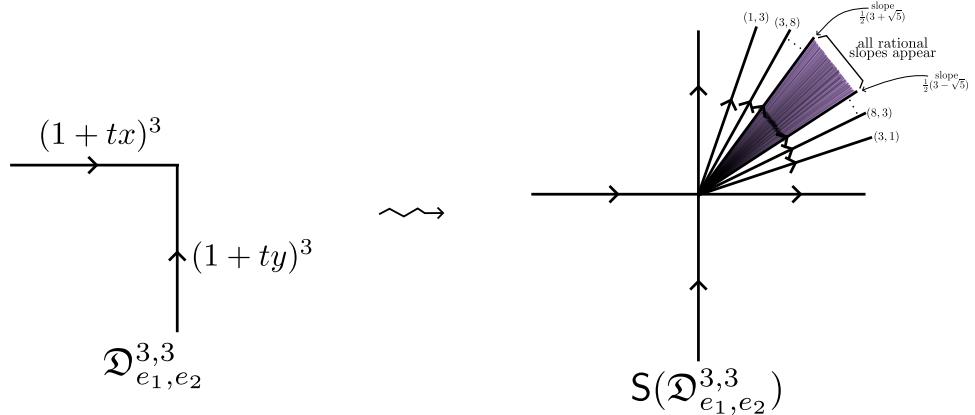


Figure 21: The scattering diagram  $\mathcal{D}_{e_1, e_2}^{3,3}$  and the result  $S(\mathcal{D}_{e_1, e_2}^{3,3})$  after the Kontsevich–Soibelman algorithm.

The above examples naturally fit into a more general family as follows.

**Notation 4.13.** Given  $\mathfrak{m}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{m}_\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^2$  and  $k_1, \dots, k_\ell \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$ , let  $\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{m}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{m}_\ell}^{k_1, \dots, k_\ell}$  denote the scattering diagram with incoming walls  $(\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \cdot \mathfrak{m}_s, (1 + t z^{\mathfrak{m}_s})^{k_s})$  for  $s = 1, \dots, \ell$ .

### §4.3 The tropical vertex theorem

## Lecture 5: Putting it all together

### §5.1 The change of lattice trick

### §5.2 Proof of Theorem C

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