

LECTURE DELIVERED BY CHIU-CHU MELISSA
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MINI-COURSE ON GROMOV WITTEN THEORY

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Introduction

This sample book discusses the design of Edward Tufte's books¹ and ¹;;; and the use of the tufte-book and tufte-handout document classes.

Lecture 1

Gromov-Witten Theory: an Overview

There are two approaches developed in 1990's towards Gromov-Witten theory.

Symplectic Approach: Given a compact manifold, (X, ω, J) , with compatible symplectic structure ω and complex structure J , i.e. a Kähler manifold.

Naively, Gromov-Witten (GW) invariants of X count parametrized holomorphic curves in X :

$$f : C \xrightarrow{\text{hol}} X$$

with C a compact Riemann surface.

More generally, given (X, ω, J) with J being only an almost complex structure that compatible with symplectic structure ω . By compatibility, we mean the almost complex structure

$$J : T_X \longrightarrow T_X, J^2 = -\text{id}_{T_X}$$

satisfies

$$\omega(Ju, Jv) = \omega(u, v)$$

and

$$\omega(u, Ju) > 0$$

for $u \neq 0$.

Naively, GW invariants of X count **J -holomorphic** curves in X .

Definition 0.0.1. A *J -holomorphic curve* means a smooth map f

$$f : (C, j) \longrightarrow (X, J)$$

where (C, j) is a compact Riemann surface that satisfies the Cauchy-

Riemann equation

$$J \circ df = df \circ j$$

The classic reference of the symplectic approach includes

- M. Gromov, "Pseudoholomorphic curves in Symplectic manifolds"
- D. McDuff, D. Salamon, "J-holomorphic curves and symplectic topology"

Algebraic Approach

Let X be a smooth projective variety over \mathbb{C} . $X \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$, by Kodaira's embedding theorem, X must be a compact Kähler manifold. Naively, GW invariants of X count **parametrized algebraic curves** in X .

Definition 0.0.2.

Reminders on topological manifolds

- Definition 0.0.3.** 1. A **topological manifold** is a topological space X , which has an open cover $\{U_i\}_{i \in I}$ such that for each $i \in I$, there exists a homeomorphism between U_i and an open subset in \mathbb{R}^{n_i}
2. the category of topological manifold is a subcategory of \mathbf{Top} . It is denoted as \mathbf{VarTop} .

Smooth and étale morphisms

Lecture 4: Schemes and algebraic spaces II

Lecture 4 1/2: Complements on schemes and algebraic spaces

Stacks

Lecture 5: Stacks I

Lecture 6: Stacks II

Lecture 7: Stacks III

Lecture 8: Stacks IV

Lecture 9: Some exercises

On the Use of the tufte-book Document Class

Definition 0.0.4. *adas*

The Tufte- \LaTeX document classes define a style similar to the style Edward Tufte uses in his books and handouts. Tufte’s style is known for its extensive use of sidenotes, tight integration of graphics with text, and well-set typography. This document aims to be at once a demonstration of the features of the Tufte- \LaTeX document classes and a style guide to their use.

Page Layout

Headings

This style provides A- and B-heads (that is, `\section` and `\subsection`), demonstrated above.

If you need more than two levels of section headings, you’ll have to define them yourself at the moment; there are no pre-defined styles for anything below a `\subsection`. As Bringhurst points out in *The Elements of Typographic Style*,² you should “use as many levels of headings as you need: no more, and no fewer.”

The Tufte- \LaTeX classes will emit an error if you try to use `\subsubsection` and smaller headings.

IN HIS LATER BOOKS,³ Tufte starts each section with a bit of vertical space, a non-indented paragraph, and sets the first few words of the sentence in SMALL CAPS. To accomplish this using this style, use the `\newthought` command:

```
\newthought{In his later books}, Tufte starts...
```

Sidenotes

One of the most prominent and distinctive features of this style is the extensive use of sidenotes. There is a wide margin to provide ample room for sidenotes and small figures. Any `\footnotes` will automatically be converted to sidenotes.⁴ If you'd like to place ancillary information in the margin without the sidenote mark (the superscript number), you can use the `\marginnote` command.

The specification of the `\sidenote` command is:

```
\sidenote[⟨number⟩][⟨offset⟩]{Sidenote text.}
```

Both the `⟨number⟩` and `⟨offset⟩` arguments are optional. If you provide a `⟨number⟩` argument, then that number will be used as the sidenote number. It will change of the number of the current sidenote only and will not affect the numbering sequence of subsequent sidenotes.

Sometimes a sidenote may run over the top of other text or graphics in the margin space. If this happens, you can adjust the vertical position of the sidenote by providing a dimension in the `⟨offset⟩` argument. Some examples of valid dimensions are:

```
1.0in    2.54cm    254mm    6\baselineskip
```

If the dimension is positive it will push the sidenote down the page; if the dimension is negative, it will move the sidenote up the page.

While both the `⟨number⟩` and `⟨offset⟩` arguments are optional, they must be provided in order. To adjust the vertical position of the sidenote while leaving the sidenote number alone, use the following syntax:

```
\sidenote[][⟨offset⟩]{Sidenote text.}
```

The empty brackets tell the `\sidenote` command to use the default sidenote number.

If you *only* want to change the sidenote number, however, you may completely omit the `⟨offset⟩` argument:

```
\sidenote[⟨number⟩]{Sidenote text.}
```

The `\marginnote` command has a similar *offset* argument:

```
\marginnote[⟨offset⟩]{Margin note text.}
```

References

References are placed alongside their citations as sidenotes, as well. This can be accomplished using the normal `\cite` command.⁵

⁴ This is a sidenote that was entered using the `\footnote` command.

This is a margin note. Notice that there isn't a number preceding the note, and there is no number in the main text where this note was written.

⁵ The first paragraph of this document includes a citation.

The complete list of references may also be printed automatically by using the `\bibliography` command. (See the end of this document for an example.) If you do not want to print a bibliography at the end of your document, use the `\nobibliography` command in its place. ⁶; and

To enter multiple citations at one location,⁶ you can provide a list of keys separated by commas and the same optional vertical offset argument: `\cite{Tuftte2006,Tuftte1990}`.

```
\cite[offset]{bibkey1,bibkey2,...}
```

Figures and Tables

Images and graphics play an integral role in Tufte's work. In addition to the standard `figure` and `tabular` environments, this style provides special figure and table environments for full-width floats.

Full page-width figures and tables may be placed in `figure*` or `table*` environments. To place figures or tables in the margin, use the `marginfigure` or `marginfigure` environments as follows (see figure ??):

```
\begin{marginfigure}
  \includegraphics{helix}
  \caption{This is a margin figure.}
  \label{fig:marginfig}
\end{marginfigure}
```

The `marginfigure` and `marginfigure` environments accept an optional parameter `<offset>` that adjusts the vertical position of the figure or table. See the "Sidenotes" section above for examples. The specifications are:

```
\begin{marginfigure}[<offset>]
  ...
\end{marginfigure}

\begin{marginfigure}[<offset>]
  ...
\end{marginfigure}
```

Figure ?? is an example of the `figure*` environment and figure ?? is an example of the normal `figure` environment.

As with sidenotes and marginnotes, a caption may sometimes require vertical adjustment. The `\caption` command now takes a second optional argument that enables you to do this by providing

a dimension $\langle offset \rangle$. You may specify the caption in any one of the following forms:

```
\caption{long caption}
\caption[short caption]{long caption}
\caption[][ $\langle offset \rangle$ ]{long caption}
\caption[short caption][ $\langle offset \rangle$ ]{long caption}
```

A positive $\langle offset \rangle$ will push the caption down the page. The short caption, if provided, is what appears in the list of figures/tables, otherwise the “long” caption appears there. Note that although the arguments $\langle short\ caption \rangle$ and $\langle offset \rangle$ are both optional, they must be provided in order. Thus, to specify an $\langle offset \rangle$ without specifying a $\langle short\ caption \rangle$, you must include the first set of empty brackets [], which tell `\caption` to use the default “long” caption. As an example, the caption to figure ?? above was given in the form

```
\caption[Hilbert curves...][6pt]{Hilbert curves...}
```

Table 1 shows table created with the `booktabs` package. Notice the lack of vertical rules—they serve only to clutter the table’s data.

Margin	Length
Paper width	8 ¹ / ₂ inches
Paper height	11 inches
Textblock width	6 ¹ / ₂ inches
Textblock/sidenote gutter	3/ ₈ inches
Sidenote width	2 inches

Table 1: Here are the dimensions of the various margins used in the Tufte-handout class.

OCCASIONALLY \LaTeX will generate an error message:

```
Error: Too many unprocessed floats
```

\LaTeX tries to place floats in the best position on the page. Until it’s finished composing the page, however, it won’t know where those positions are. If you have a lot of floats on a page (including sidenotes, margin notes, figures, tables, etc.), \LaTeX may run out of “slots” to keep track of them and will generate the above error.

\LaTeX initially allocates 18 slots for storing floats. To work around this limitation, the Tufte- \LaTeX document classes provide a `\morefloats` command that will reserve more slots.

The first time `\morefloats` is called, it allocates an additional 34 slots. The second time `\morefloats` is called, it allocates another 26 slots.

The `\morefloats` command may only be used two times. Calling it a third time will generate an error message. (This is because we can't safely allocate many more floats or \LaTeX will run out of memory.)

If, after using the `\morefloats` command twice, you continue to get the Too many unprocessed floats error, there are a couple things you can do.

The `\FloatBarrier` command will immediately process all the floats before typesetting more material. Since `\FloatBarrier` will start a new paragraph, you should place this command at the beginning or end of a paragraph.

The `\clearpage` command will also process the floats before continuing, but instead of starting a new paragraph, it will start a new page.

You can also try moving your floats around a bit: move a figure or table to the next page or reduce the number of sidenotes. (Each sidenote actually uses *two* slots.)

After the floats have placed, \LaTeX will mark those slots as unused so they are available for the next page to be composed.

Captions

You may notice that the captions are sometimes misaligned. Due to the way \LaTeX 's float mechanism works, we can't know for sure where it decided to put a float. Therefore, the Tufte- \LaTeX document classes provide commands to override the caption position.

Vertical alignment To override the vertical alignment, use the `\setfloatalignment` command inside the float environment. For example:

```
\begin{figure}[btp]
  \includegraphics{sinewave}
  \caption{This is an example of a sine wave.}
  \label{fig:sinewave}
  \setfloatalignment{b}% forces caption to be bottom-aligned
\end{figure}
```

The syntax of the `\setfloatalignment` command is:

```
\setfloatalignment{⟨pos⟩}
```

where $\langle pos \rangle$ can be either `b` for bottom-aligned captions, or `t` for top-aligned captions.

Horizontal alignment To override the horizontal alignment, use either the `\forceversofloat` or the `\forcerectofloat` command inside of the float environment. For example:

```
\begin{figure}[btp]
  \includegraphics{sinewave}
  \caption{This is an example of a sine wave.}
  \label{fig:sinewave}
  \forceversofloat% forces caption to be set to the left of the float
\end{figure}
```

The `\forceversofloat` command causes the algorithm to assume the float has been placed on a verso page—that is, a page on the left side of a two-page spread. Conversely, the `\forcerectofloat` command causes the algorithm to assume the float has been placed on a recto page—that is, a page on the right side of a two-page spread.

Full-width text blocks

In addition to the new float types, there is a `fullwidth` environment that stretches across the main text block and the sidenotes area.

```
\begin{fullwidth}
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet...
\end{fullwidth}
```

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetur id, vulputate a, magna. Donec vehicula augue eu neque. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Mauris ut leo. Cras viverra metus rhoncus sem. Nulla et lectus vestibulum urna fringilla ultrices. Phasellus eu tellus sit amet tortor gravida placerat. Integer sapien est, iaculis in, pretium quis, viverra ac, nunc. Praesent eget sem vel leo ultrices bibendum. Aenean faucibus. Morbi dolor nulla, malesuada eu, pulvinar at, mollis ac, nulla. Curabitur auctor semper nulla. Donec varius orci eget risus. Duis nibh mi, congue eu, accumsan eleifend, sagittis quis, diam. Duis eget orci sit amet orci dignissim rutrum.

Typography

Typefaces

If the Palatino, Helvetica, and Bera Mono typefaces are installed, this style will use them automatically. Otherwise, we'll fall back on the Computer Modern typefaces.

Letterspacing

This document class includes two new commands and some improvements on existing commands for letterspacing.

When setting strings of ALL CAPS or SMALL CAPS, the letterspacing—that is, the spacing between the letters—should be increased slightly.⁷ The `\allcaps` command has proper letterspacing for strings of FULL CAPITAL LETTERS, and the `\smallcaps` command has letterspacing for SMALL CAPITAL LETTERS. These commands will also automatically convert the case of the text to upper- or lowercase, respectively.

The `\textsc` command has also been redefined to include letterspacing. The case of the `\textsc` argument is left as is, however. This allows one to use both uppercase and lowercase letters: THE INITIAL LETTERS OF THE WORDS IN THIS SENTENCE ARE CAPITALIZED.

Document Class Options

The `tufte-book` class is based on the \LaTeX `book` document class. Therefore, you can pass any of the typical book options. There are a few options that are specific to the `tufte-book` document class, however.

The `a4paper` option will set the paper size to A4 instead of the default `us letter` size.

The `sfsidenotes` option will set the sidenotes and title block in a sans serif typeface instead of the default roman.

The `twoside` option will modify the running heads so that the page number is printed on the outside edge (as opposed to always printing the page number on the right-side edge in `oneside` mode).

The `symmetric` option typesets the sidenotes on the outside edge of the page. This is how books are traditionally printed, but is contrary to Tufte’s book design which sets the sidenotes on the right side of the page. This option implicitly sets the `twoside` option.

The `justified` option sets all the text fully justified (flush left and right). The default is to set the text ragged right. The body text of Tufte’s books are set ragged right. This prevents needless hyphenation and makes it easier to read the text in the slightly narrower column.

The `bidir` option loads the `bidir` package which is used with

X_YL^AT_EX to typeset bi-directional text. Since the `bid` package needs to be loaded before the `sidenotes` and `cite` commands are defined, it can't be loaded in the document preamble.

The `debug` option causes the Tufte- \LaTeX classes to output debug information to the log file which is useful in troubleshooting bugs. It will also cause the graphics to be replaced by outlines.

The `nofonts` option prevents the Tufte- \LaTeX classes from automatically loading the Palatino and Helvetica typefaces. You should use this option if you wish to load your own fonts. If you're using X_YL^AT_EX, this option is implied (*i.e.*, the Palatino and Helvetica fonts aren't loaded if you use X_YL^AT_EX).

The `nols` option inhibits the letterspacing code. The Tufte- \LaTeX classes try to load the appropriate letterspacing package (either pdf \TeX 's `letterspace` package or the `soul` package). If you're using X_YL^AT_EX with `fontenc`, however, you should configure your own letterspacing.

The `notitlepage` option causes `\maketitle` to generate a title block instead of a title page. The book class defaults to a title page and the handout class defaults to the title block. There is an analogous `titlepage` option that forces `\maketitle` to generate a full title page instead of the title block.

The `notoc` option suppresses Tufte- \LaTeX 's custom table of contents (TOC) design. The current TOC design only shows unnumbered chapter titles; it doesn't show sections or subsections. The `notoc` option will revert to \LaTeX 's TOC design.

The `nohyper` option prevents the `hyperref` package from being loaded. The default is to load the `hyperref` package and use the `\title` and `\author` contents as metadata for the generated PDF.

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