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INSTABILITY OF GROMOV NON-SQUEEZING

YASHA SAVELYEV

Abstract. We show that the Gromov non-squeezing phenomenon disappears after an arbitrarily small, general (non-symplectic) C^∞ perturbation of the symplectic form on the range. In particular the lcs non-squeezing theorem in [2] is sharp, (in the sense that the lcs condition cannot be relaxed to just non-degeneracy.)

One of the most fascinating early results in symplectic geometry is the so called Gromov non-squeezing theorem appearing in the seminal paper of Gromov [1]. The original formulation of this is that there does not exist a symplectic embedding

$$B_R \to D^2(r) \times \mathbb{R}^{2n-2},$$

for $R > r$, with B_R the standard closed radius R ball in $\mathbb{R}^{2n}$ centered at 0. Gromov's non-squeezing is C^0 persistent in the following sense. We attribute this persistence to Gromov since it is just a simple generalization of his argument.

We say that a symplectic form ω on $M \times N$ is *split* if $\omega = \omega_1 \oplus \omega_2$ for symplectic forms ω_1, ω_2 on M respectively N.

Theorem 0.1 (Gromov). *Given $R > r$, there is an $\epsilon > 0$ s.t. for any pair of symplectic forms ω, ω' on $M = S^2 \times T^{2n-2}$ with ω split, and satisfying*

$$\langle \omega, A \rangle = \pi r^2, A = [S^2] \otimes [pt],$$

if $d_{C^0}(\omega, \omega') < \epsilon$ then there is no symplectic embedding

$$\phi : B_R \hookrightarrow (S^2 \times T^{2n-2}, \omega').$$

This theorem is generalized in author's [2] to lcs forms ω'. We show here that this persistence disappears if we take a completely general ω'. In particular the theorem of [2] is a truly lcs phenomenon.

Theorem 0.2. *Let $R > r$, $\epsilon > 0$, be given. Then there is a 2-form ω' on $M = S^2 \times T^{2n-2}$, and a split symplectic form ω on M, satisfying*

$$\langle \omega, A \rangle = \pi r^2,$$

for A as above, satisfying $d_{C^\infty}(\omega, \omega') < \epsilon$, s.t. there is an embedding

$$\phi : B_R \hookrightarrow M,$$

with

$$\phi^* \omega' = \omega_{st}.$$

We call such an embedding **symplectic** *in analogy with the classical symplectic case. Moreover, ϕ can be chosen so that*

$$\phi(B_R) \subset (M - \bigcup_i \Sigma_i),$$

where Σ_i are certain hypersurfaces explained in the proof.

Proof. Let R, r, ϵ be given. For simplicity suppose $r = 1, R = 2$, with general case following by the same argument. Let

$$M' = [0, r]^2 \times \mathbb{R}^{2n-2}.$$

We first construct a 2-form ω'' on M', C^∞-nearby to the standard symplectic form ω and a symplectic embedding $\phi : Cube(R) \to M'$, where $Cube(R)$ denotes the closed cube in $\mathbb{R}^{2n}$ with side R.

For simplicity we take in what follows $n = 2$, with construction obviously generalizing to any n. Let p, q be the coordinates on

$$sq = [0, r]^2 \subset \mathbb{R}^2.$$

Let (p, q, s, t) be the natural coordinates on

$$M' = sq \times \mathbb{R}^2,$$

and g the standard Euclidean metric.

Let $\{f_l\}_{l \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a collection of smooth functions satisfying:

(1) $\forall l : f_l(p) = 0$ for p in a neighborhood of $0, r$.
(2) $\forall l : |f_l|_{C^0} < 2^9 R$, (the multiplier 2^9, which of course is not optimally chosen, changes if r, R are chosen differently, which in our case are $r = 1, R = 2$).
(3) $\forall l : length_g(graph(f_l)) \geq 2^{11} R \cdot l$, and g being the standard Euclidean metric again.

For example f_l may be saw shaped as in Figure 1, with the number of teeth l.

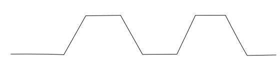

FIGURE 1. The corners are meant to be smoothed, so that this function is smooth. All obtues angles are $\pi - \pi/4$. The saw is meant to be with uniform size teeth and uniforms gaps between side edges of the teeth, these sides have g-length $2^{10} R$. The trailing edges have arbitrary non-zero length.

Define the following surface S^l_0 in M':

$$S^l_0 = \{(p, q, f_l(p), 0) \in \mathbb{R}^4 \,|\, (p, q) \in sq\},$$

Then S^l_0 is a ω-symplectic surface whose ω-orthogonal spaces are spanned by $\frac{\partial}{\partial s}, \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$. Define

$$S^l_{s,t} := S^l_0 + (0, 0, s, t), \quad 0 \leq s \leq R, 0 \leq t \leq R.$$

Then

$$C = C^l := \cup_{s,t} S^l_{s,t}$$

is a domain in M'' that is diffeomorphic to the standard closed cube in $\mathbb{R}^4$, folliated by the surfaces $S^l_{s,t}$. Let $\mathcal{F} \subset TC^l$ denote the 2-dimensional distribution corresponding to this folliation, that is $\mathcal{F}(z)$ is the sub-space of vectors tangent to the leaf through $z = (p, q, s, t)$. And let $V \subset TC$ denote the ω-orthogonal distribution, that is the distribution with

$$V(p, q, s, t) = span(\frac{\partial}{\partial s}, \frac{\partial}{\partial t}),$$

by the observations above.

Let $\{h^l_0\}$, l as above, be a collection of smooth non-negative functions:

$$h^l_0 : (S^l_0 \subset \mathbb{R}^4) \to \mathbb{R},$$

satisfying:

(1) $|h^l_0|_{C^\infty} < \epsilon$.
(2) $\int_{S^l_0} h^l_0 \, dA_g \geq r \cdot 2^{10} R \cdot l \cdot \epsilon$, dA_g the area form on S^l_0 induced by the restriction of g to S^l_0.

For example in terms of our saw shaped functions, we may construct such an h^l_0 by taking its support as in figure 2. Thus if l is taken to be:

$$l_0 = ceiling(\frac{R}{2^{10} \cdot r \cdot \epsilon}),$$

then

$$\int_{S^l_0} h^{l_0}_0 \, dA_g > R^2, \tag{0.3}$$

while the gap gap between teeth (minimal g-distance between the sides of the teeth in the graph of f^l) is then

$$gap \geq \frac{r}{2l_0}.$$

So that assuming $\epsilon < 2^9$ and remembering that $r = 1, R = 2$ we get:

$$gap \geq 2^7\epsilon. \tag{0.4}$$

We then assume that $l = l_0$ is taken as above and it will no longer appear in notation.

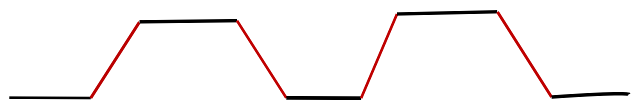

FIGURE 2. A point $z \in S_0^l$ is in the support of h_0^l, only if its image by the projection $\mathbb{R}^4 \to \mathbb{R}^2, (p,q,s,t) \mapsto (p,s)$ is in the red regions of the figure, i.e. the sides of the teeth.

Define

$$h : C \to \mathbb{R}, \quad h(p,q,s,t) = h_0(p',q',s',t'),$$

where (p',q',s',t') is the unique point on S_0 defined by the condition: if

$$(p,q,s,t) \in S^l_{s'',t''} \subset C$$

then

$$(p',q',s',t') = (p,q,s,t) - (0,0,s'',t'').$$

Then h is a smooth function on C.

Let ω_ϵ be the 2-form on C, so that splitting

$$TC \simeq \mathcal{F} \oplus V,$$

stays ω_ϵ-orthogonal, and such that:

$$\forall z \in C, \forall v, w \in V(z) \subset T_zC : \omega_\epsilon(v,w) = \omega(v,w),$$

and

$$\forall z \in C, \forall v, w \in \mathcal{F}(z) : \omega_\epsilon(v,w) = \omega(v,w) + h(z) \cdot \omega_g(v,w),$$

where ω_g is the g-area 2-form (previously also dA_g) on the corresponding leaf, with same orientation as ω.

By (0.3) the ω_ϵ-area of each leaf $S_{s,t}$ is at least R^2. By the gap condition (0.4) we clearly have

$$d_{C^\infty}(\omega,\omega_\epsilon) < \epsilon$$

on C. Now, by construction (specifically properties of each h) ω_ϵ extends to a 2-form ω'' on M' coinciding with ω outside $N_\epsilon(C)$, the open ϵ-neghborhood in M' of C, and satisfying:

$$d_{C^\infty}(\omega'',\omega) < \epsilon.$$

Also by construction of f_l and property 2 in particular, if $\epsilon < 1$, $N_\epsilon(C) \subset K$ where $K \subset M'$ is a fixed compact (in particular independent of ϵ). We can in fact take

$$K = sq \times [0, 1 + R + 2^{10}R]^2.$$

Now fix a symplectic embedding

$$\phi_0 : [0,R]^2 \to (S_0, \omega''|_{S_0}),$$

(recall that the ω area of S_0 is by construction at least R^2) and define

$$\phi : Cube(R) \to C$$

by

$$\phi(p,q,s,t) = \phi_0(p,q) + (0,0,s,t).$$

Then by construction

$$\phi^* \omega'' = \omega_{st}.$$

Now since $\omega'' = \omega$ outside K, we obviously get an induced 2-form ω', on M, C^∞ ϵ-nearby to a split (in fact standard) symplectic form, s.t. there is a symplectic embedding:

$$\phi : (Cube(R), \omega_{st}) \to (M, \omega').$$

Moreover, by construction we may insure that

$$\text{image}(\phi) \subset M - \bigcup_i \Sigma_i,$$

where

$$\Sigma_i = S^2 \times (S^1 \times \ldots \times S^1 \times \{pt\} \times S^1 \times \ldots \times S^1) \subset M,$$

where the singleton $\{pt\} \subset S^1$ replaces the i'th factor of $T^{2n-2} = S^1 \times \ldots \times S^1$. And so we are done. $\square$

References

[1] M. Gromov, *Pseudo holomorphic curves in symplectic manifolds.*, Invent. Math., 82 (1985), pp. 307–347.

[2] Y. Savelyev, *Conformal symplectic Weinstein conjecture and non-squeezing*, arXiv, (2016).

Email address: `yasha.savelyev@gmail.com`

University of Colima, CUICBAS