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Symplectic topology: Example Sheet 4 of 4

- 1. Fix $\varepsilon > 0$ and $\delta = e^{-2\pi/\varepsilon}$. Define a function $\beta : \mathbb{R}^2 \to [0, 1]$ so that: (a) $\beta(z) = 1$ if $|z| \leq \delta$; (b) $\beta(z) = 0$ if |z| > 1(c) $\beta(z) = \log(|z|) / \log(\delta)$ if $\delta \le |z| \le 1$. Show $\beta \in L^{1,2}(\mathbb{R}^2)$, with norm $\leq \varepsilon$, and deduce that there is no embedding $L^{1,2}(\mathbb{R}^2) \hookrightarrow C^0(\mathbb{R}^2)$. Note: this is a "borderline case" for the Sobolev embedding theorem: such a phenomenon is impossible for $L^{1,p}$ with p > 2.
- 2. Let $\Gamma \leq \mathbb{C}^3$ be the group of upper triangular matrices

$$\Gamma = \left\{ \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & x & z \\ 0 & 1 & y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \, : \, x, y, z \, \in \, \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}[i] \right\}$$

Let X be the complex manifold \mathbb{C}^3/Γ . Show

(a) The map $y \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ defines a holomorphic torus $T^2 \subset X$. (b) Fix a metric on X. Let ϕ_x denote multiplication by the element $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & x & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. Show that the area of $\phi_1(T^2)$ is called a binomial to the set of $\phi_2(T^2)$ is called a binomial to the set of $\phi_1(T^2)$ is called a binomial to the set of $\phi_2(T^2)$ is called a binomial to the set of $\phi_2(T^2)$ is called a binomial to the set of $\phi_2(T^2)$ is called a binomial to the set of $\phi_2(T^2)$ is called a binomial to the set of $\phi_2(T^2)$ is called a binomial to the set of $\phi_2(T^2)$.

the area of $\phi_x(T^2)$ is o(|x|) and in particular unbounded as $|x| \to \infty$.

(c) Deduce that the complex structure on X is not compatible with any symplectic form.

- 3. Find an example of a symplectic manifold X and $A \in H_2(X;\mathbb{Z})$ so that the moduli space of all J-spheres in the class A necessarily has "excess" dimension, i.e. larger than that predicted by the index.
- 4. Let \wp denote the Weierstrass function, a meromorphic degree 2 map $T^2 \to \mathbb{P}^1$; if $T^2 = \mathbb{C}/\Lambda$ then $\wp(z) = \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} (z \lambda)^{-2}$. Consider the maps $u_n : z \mapsto \frac{\wp(z) \wp(w)}{\wp(z) \alpha_n \wp(w)}$, where $w \in T^2$ is a fixed non-critical point of \wp and $\alpha_n \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{1\}$. Show that as $\alpha_n \to 1$ two degree 1 bubbles develop, at $\pm w$, and elsewhere the u_n converge on compact subsets of $T^2 \setminus \{\pm w\}$ to a constant map.
- 5. Suppose $r \leq s$ and $r' \leq s'$ are positive reals. With the obvious product symplectic forms, show there is a symplectomorphism $B^2(r) \times B^2(s) \cong B^2(r') \times B^2(s')$ if and only if r = r' and s = s'.
- 6. Give an informal argument to say there should be a finite positive non-zero number of degree d holomorphic curves in \mathbb{CP}^2 through a generic set of 3d-1 points. Compute the number for $d \leq 3$. Show that if the set of points is not generic, the number of actual curves may be different.