

## Symplectic topology, Lent 2020: question sheet 1

Part (a): Differential topology/forms revision.

- (1) Explain how to write the de Rham complex for an open subset  $U \subset \mathbb{R}^3$  as
$$0 \rightarrow C^\infty(U; \mathbb{R}) \xrightarrow{\text{grad}} C^\infty(U; \mathbb{R}^3) \xrightarrow{\text{curl}} C^\infty(U; \mathbb{R}^3) \xrightarrow{\text{div}} C^\infty(U; \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow 0$$
- (2) Give a proof of Stokes' theorem (for manifolds with boundary).
- (3) Show that  $\omega(x, y) = \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2}$  defines a 2-form on  $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0\}$  and hence on  $S^1$  such that (i) on  $\{x > 0\}$ ,  $\omega = df$  for a suitable function  $f$  but (ii)  $\omega$  is not globally exact. Deduce that  $H_{dR}^1(S^1) \cong \mathbb{R}$  is generated by  $\omega$ .
- (4) If  $\theta_1, \dots, \theta_4$  are co-ordinates on the torus  $T^4$ , show  $d\theta_1 \wedge d\theta_2 + d\theta_3 \wedge d\theta_4$  is not "decomposable" (not a wedge product of one-forms).
- (5) Let  $M$  be a closed oriented  $n$ -manifold.
  - (i) If  $\theta \in \Omega^{n-1}(M)$  show  $d\theta$  vanishes somewhere.
  - (ii) If  $M$  is connected and  $\omega \in \Omega^1(X)$  has  $\int_\gamma \omega = 0$  for every closed curve  $\gamma \subset X$ , show that  $\omega = df$  is globally exact.
  - (iii) If  $M = \partial N$  with  $N$  compact of dimension  $n + 1$  and  $f : M \rightarrow Y$  is a smooth map which extends to  $N$ , show  $\int_M f^* \omega = 0$  for every closed  $\omega \in \Omega^n(Y)$ .
- (6) To revise orientation:
  - (i) Exhibit non-orientable closed manifolds of every dimension strictly greater than one.
  - (ii) Show there is no orientation-preserving diffeomorphism from  $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$  to  $\overline{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2}$ .
- (7) Show  $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$  is not the boundary of a compact smooth 5-manifold.

## Part (b): Symplectic topology questions

- (1) Let  $V$  be a symplectic vector space. A Lagrangian subspace is a half-dimensional subspace on which the symplectic form vanishes. Prove the following:
- (i) If  $S \subset V$  is *isotropic*, meaning  $S \subset S^\perp$ , there is a Lagrangian subspace  $L$  with  $S \subset L$ .
  - (ii) If  $W \subset V$  is *coisotropic*, meaning  $W \supset W^\perp$ , there is a canonical symplectic structure on  $W/W^\perp$ .
  - (iii) If  $L, L'$  are Lagrangian subspaces, every linear isomorphism  $L \rightarrow L'$  can be extended to a linear symplectomorphism  $A \in Sp(V)$  of  $V$ .
  - (iv)  $Sp(V)$  acts transitively on pairs of transverse Lagrangian subspaces, but in general not on pairs of transverse symplectic subspaces (even of fixed dimensions).
- (2) Prove  $Sp_{2n}(\mathbb{R}) \cap O_{2n} = Sp_{2n}(\mathbb{R}) \cap GL_n(\mathbb{C}) = O_{2n} \cap GL_n(\mathbb{C}) = U_n$ . In fact,  $Sp_{2n}(\mathbb{R})/U_n$  is contractible: why is this significant?
- (3) Let  $(M, \omega)$  be a symplectic manifold. The *Poisson bracket* of two smooth functions  $f, g \in C^\infty(M, \mathbb{R})$  is defined by  $\{f, g\} = \omega(X_f, X_g)$ , where  $X_f$  and  $X_g$  are the Hamiltonian vector fields defined by  $f$  and  $g$ .

(i) Show that  $L_{X_g}f = \{f, g\}$ , and that  $[X_g, X_f] = X_{\{f, g\}}$ . [If you have problems with signs, ignore them.]

**Hint:** to prove the second identity, you may use without proof the identity  $i_{[X, Y]}\alpha = di_X i_Y \alpha + i_X di_Y \alpha - i_Y di_X \alpha - i_Y i_X d\alpha$ .

(ii) Deduce that  $(C^\infty(M, \mathbb{R}), \{\cdot, \cdot\})$  is a Lie algebra, i.e.  $\{f, g\} = -\{g, f\}$  (skew-symmetry) and  $\{f, \{g, h\}\} + \{g, \{h, f\}\} + \{h, \{f, g\}\} = 0$  (Jacobi identity).

(Note: by the first identity proved in (a) and skew-symmetry of the bracket,  $\{f, g\} = 0 \Leftrightarrow$  the flow of  $X_f$  preserves the level sets of  $g \Leftrightarrow$  the flow of  $X_g$  preserves the level sets of  $f$ )

(iii)\* Assume that  $f_1, \dots, f_k$  satisfy  $\{f_i, f_j\} = 0 \forall i, j$ , and let  $F = (f_1, \dots, f_k) : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$ . Show that any regular level set of  $F$  is a coisotropic submanifold of  $M$ , and that the vector fields  $X_{f_i}$  are all tangent to this submanifold and span the tangent space to its isotropic foliation.

(For example, if  $k = \frac{1}{2} \dim M$  then the regular levels of  $F$  are Lagrangian; this situation is called an *integrable system*).

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