

5次元球面上の Lawson 葉層上

葉向 Symplectic 構造 (2011).

三 松 佳 孝 (中大・理工)

Lawson 葉層 & 1/8 ... (H. B. Lawson, Annals of Math. (1971))

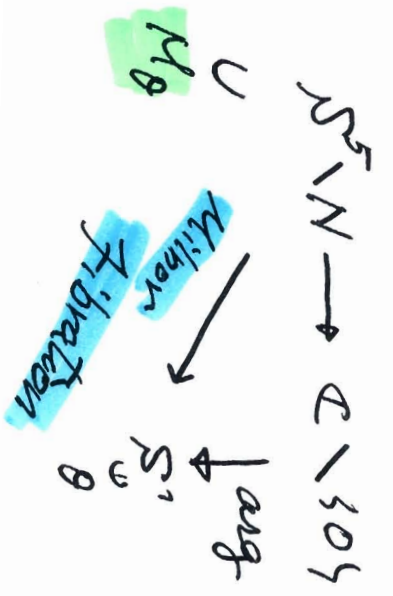
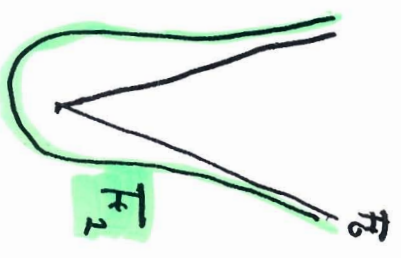
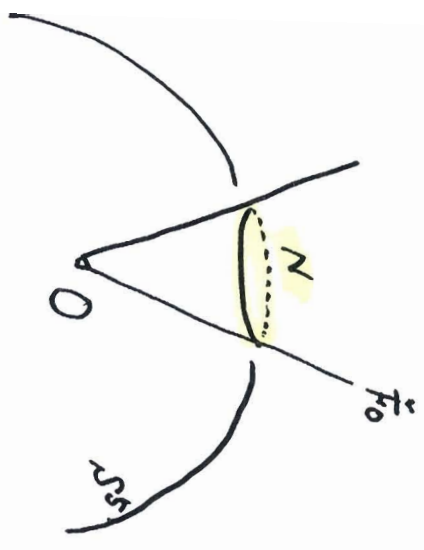
• 1/8 葉層, 田村先生, A. Dunfee ... Thurston の h -原理, $\mathbb{C}P^2$ 葉層

葉層 $f(z_0, z_1, z_2) = z_0^3 + z_1^3 + z_2^3$

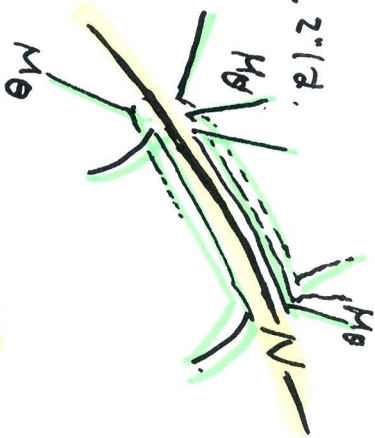
一言で言くと... $S^5 \setminus N$ の Milnor Fibration と Link N の tub. nbd. と各 tubularize. 境界の compact 葉 = K^4 : 小島-Thurston nil-leaf

$\tilde{F}_0 = F_0 \setminus \{0\}$, $F_W = f^{-1}(w)$: 非特異 ($w \neq 0$), $N = \tilde{F}_0 \cap S^5$

注. scalar 倍 c : $F_W \leftrightarrow F_{cW}$: 双正則.



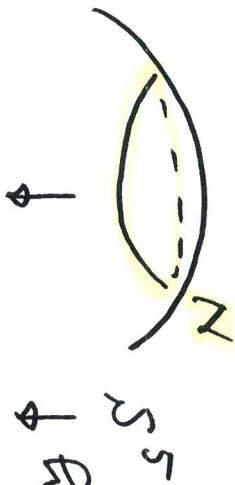
$S^5 \subset E^2 \subset \mathbb{R}^3$



$N^3 \subset S^5$ 这来是 自明.

$N \subset W \subset S^5$

$f: W \rightarrow D^2 \subset \mathbb{C} \quad W \cong N \times D^2$



$R: S^5 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P^2$: Hopf fibration.

$R|_N: N \rightarrow E_0 =$ 梅田曲线. ($\omega = \frac{1+i\sqrt{3}}{2}$)

$E_0 \subset \mathbb{C}P^2$

$S^1 \hookrightarrow N \xrightarrow{\downarrow (-3)} E_0 \cong S^1 \times S^1 \ni (\alpha, \gamma)$
 $U(1)$ -束. $c_1 = -3$

$N \subset W \subset S^5$

$\partial W = S^1 \times N = K^4$

$W = D^2 \times N = P_N^1(\mathbb{R})$

$(-3) \downarrow$
 $E_0 \subset U \subset \mathbb{C}P^2$ (9.)

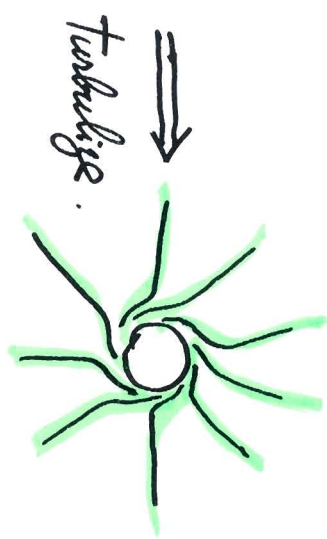
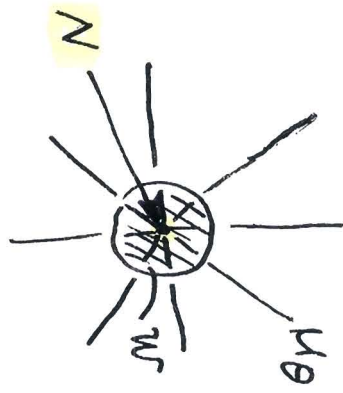
tube component $D^2 \times S^1$



Real comp. F_R

$S^1 \hookrightarrow N \xrightarrow{\downarrow} E_0 \xrightarrow{\downarrow} S^1$

$T^2 \hookrightarrow N \xrightarrow{\downarrow} S^1 \xrightarrow{\downarrow} S^1$
 $(1, -3)$



$C = S^5 \setminus W = \text{Fermat cubic component}$

Lawson's Lemma

$(F, \partial F) \hookrightarrow (M, \partial M)$

$\downarrow \pi$: C^∞ fibration.
 S^1

\Rightarrow $\downarrow \pi^{-1} \circ \gamma$ は ∂M 葉層 (葉層) と $tubulize$ C^2 .
 ∂M と compact 葉 と ∂M C^∞ 余次元 1 葉層 C^2 変換出来了。
 compact 葉以外 ∂M 葉層. Int F は 球分同相.

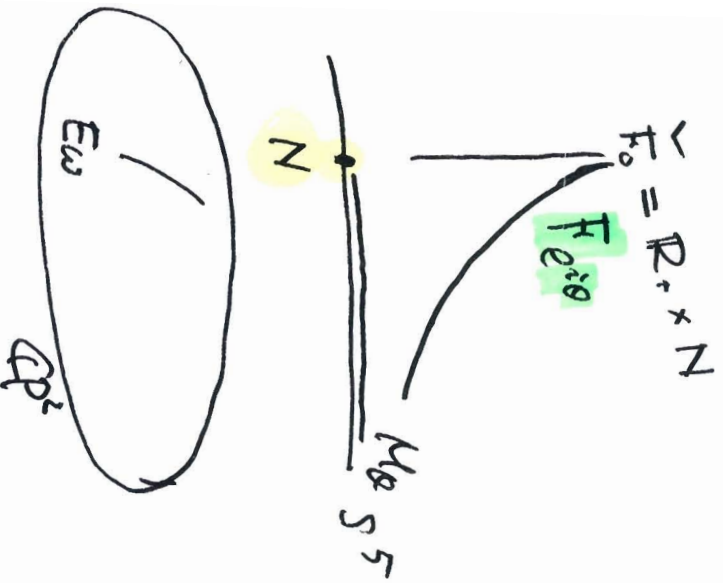
(S^5, \mathcal{L}) : Lawson 葉層.

Verjovsky 问题

Leason 定理, 267. 2005 年 5 月 9 日余晖 1 节课 15.

某向 (leafwise) 複素構造, symplectic 構造 15.
存在 1361?

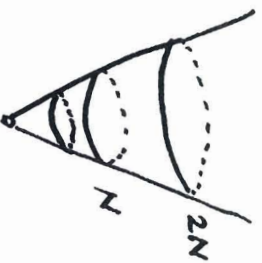
注 境界葉 K (= 小. 子. Thurston) 10 non-Kähler!



$F_{w \neq 0}$
 ↓
 diffeo.

$M_{g=0, w}$
 ↓
 3 種被覆

$CP^2 \setminus E_w$



$K = F_0 / \text{相似扩大}$

複素子母道.

	Tube Comp.	Fermat cubic Comp.
複素:	X	○ non-trivial
Symplectic	○ easy	○ 29 talk

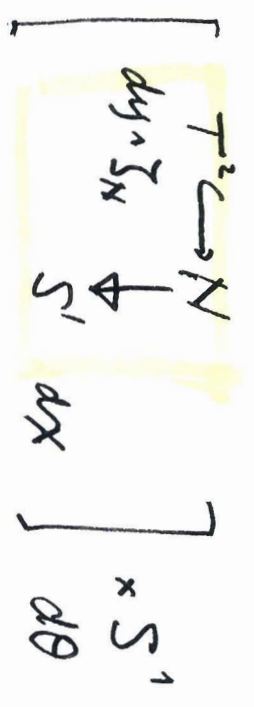
Tube component & 小平-Thurston a Symplectic 構造

$S^1 \hookrightarrow S^5$
 $\downarrow \mathbb{R}$
 CP^2 : Hopf fibration
 $S :=$ 標準的 S^1 -按統形!

\mathbb{C}^3 標準的 symplectic form $\beta^* = 2 \sum_{j=0}^2 dx_j \wedge dy_j$

—— " —— Liouville form $\lambda^* = \sum_{j=0}^2 (x_j dy_j - y_j dx_j) = \rho^2 \zeta$ $d\lambda^* = \beta^*$
 程度標

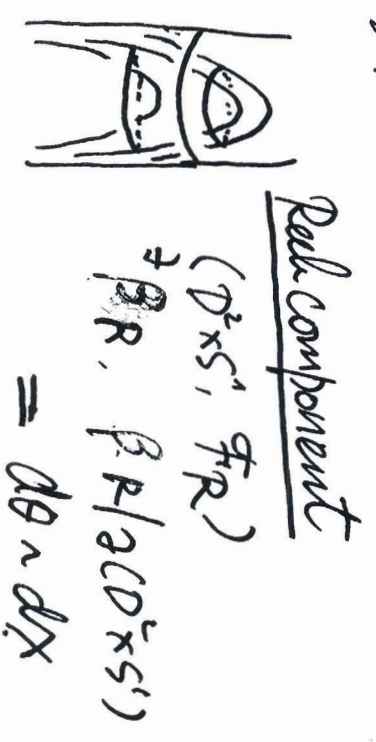
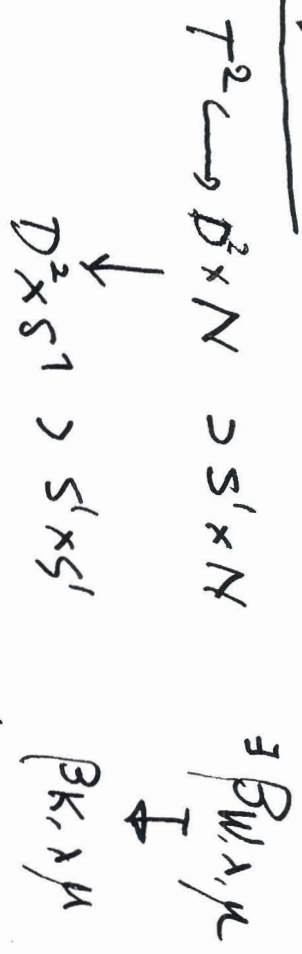
$K = \mathbb{R}D^2 \times N = S^1 \times N$



$\beta_{K, \lambda, \mu} = \lambda \, d\theta \wedge dx + \mu \, dy \wedge \zeta_N$
 (A, $\mu \neq 0$)

$S^1 \times N$
 $\downarrow E_\omega$
 (x, y)
 $\zeta|_N = \zeta_N$
 $d\zeta_N = \frac{3}{2\pi} dx \wedge dy$

$W = D^2 \times N$



小平-Thurston 中零多樣体

- ① $K = \partial(D^2 \times N) = \partial W$. ② $K = \mathring{F}_0 / \sim = \mathbb{R}^+ \times N / \sim \cong \mathbb{R} \times N / \sim$
- (0, x, y, z)
- (t, x, y, z)

\mathring{F}_0 上 $\lambda^* / \mathring{F}_0 = \rho^2 \cdot \zeta_N$ $\tau = \log \rho^2$ $\tau = \log \rho^2$ 与標準变换对应.

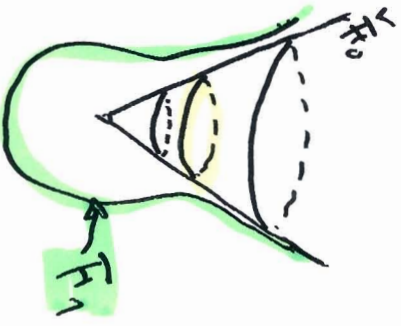
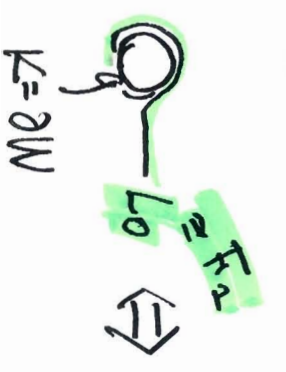
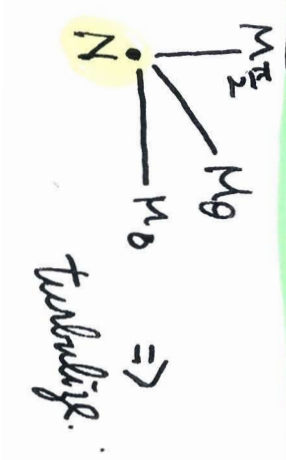
$\lambda^* / \mathring{F}_0 = e^\tau \cdot \zeta_N$, $\mathring{F} \cong \mathbb{R} \times N$, $\beta^* / \mathring{F} = d(e^\tau \cdot \zeta_N) : (N, \zeta_N)$ の symplectization.

$$\beta^* / \mathring{F}_0 = d(e^\tau \cdot \zeta_N) = e^\tau d\tau \wedge \zeta_N + e^\tau \frac{3}{2\pi} dx \wedge dy.$$

$$\beta_{K, \lambda, \mu} = \lambda \cdot d\tau \wedge dx + \mu \, dy \wedge \zeta_N$$

「対偶」!

Fermat cubic surface F_1



$F_1 \cap \text{end} \cong F_0 \cap \text{end} \cong \mathbb{R}^+ \times N$
 2212 $\beta_{K, \lambda, \mu}$ の様子
 Symplectic form $d\tau \wedge dx + \mu \, dy \wedge \zeta_N$

定理

$0 < \mu \ll 1 \ll \lambda$, $\exists \beta_{\lambda, \mu}$: symplectic form on F_1 .

st. $\beta_{\lambda, \mu}|_{F_0 \text{ end}} = \lambda d\epsilon \wedge dx + \mu dy \wedge \sum_N$

系

Lawson 葉層 Σ は 1-葉向 symplectic 構造を許容する。

系

5次元球面 S^5 は正則 Poisson 構造を定める。Lawson 葉層 Σ は一致の子が Σ を許容する。

準備

(凸 symplectic 構造の安定性)

補題

Format 3次元曲面 F_1 は end Σ $d(\epsilon \cdot \sum_N)$ を許容する。

symplectic form Σ を許容する。
即ち、 F_0 end Σ と同型な symplectic 構造 Σ は存在する。

補題

(3次元形) $\beta^*|_{F_0} \subset \beta^*|_{F_0}$ は end Σ を許容する。Symplectomorphic.

F_1 is end-periodic symplectic form β_{F_1} is ~~not~~ F_1 .

$\mathbb{C}^3, S^5, \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$, $\mathbb{C}P^2 \setminus \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$. $\mathbb{C}P^2 \setminus E_\omega = F_1 / \mathbb{Z}/3$, end = $\mathbb{R}^+ \times Nil^2(-9)$

種

$\mathbb{C}P^2 \setminus E_\omega$ is End $\mathbb{Z}/3$ dyn $\wedge S^1$ $\mathbb{Z}/3$ 閉 2-形式 存在.



Meyer-Vietoris for $\mathbb{C}P^2 = \bar{U} \cup (\mathbb{C}P^2 \setminus Int U)$

注 $U \sim F_0$ a blowing up resolution $\mathbb{C}P^2 \setminus Int U \sim$ mirror fibre

神題 $H_{\mathbb{R}}^2(\mathbb{C}P^2 \setminus Int U) \rightarrow H^2(\partial U)$ is 全射

注 U : E_ω 的管状邻域, \bar{U} 的 E_ω , $\partial U \cong N = Nil^2(-9)$, $H^2(\partial U; \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/9$

$H_{\mathbb{R}}^2(\bar{U}) \oplus H_{\mathbb{R}}^2(\mathbb{C}P^2 \setminus Int U) \rightarrow H_{\mathbb{R}}^2(\partial U) \xrightarrow{\delta} H_{\mathbb{R}}^3(\mathbb{C}P^2) = 0$

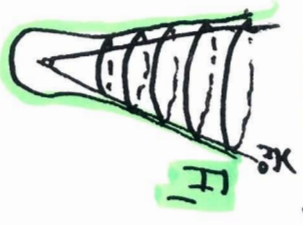
$H_{\mathbb{R}}^2(\bar{U}) \xrightarrow{\cong} H_{\mathbb{R}}^2(\partial U) : 0\text{-map}$

$H_{\mathbb{R}}^2(E_\omega) \xrightarrow{\cong} H_{\mathbb{R}}^1(E_\omega) \otimes H^1(S^1)$

End-periodic symplectic form a 構成

(再見: $F_1 \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ じゃあ). 9.

End a symplectic str. a 安定性. $\Rightarrow \exists \beta_1 (\approx \beta^*|_{F_1}) : F_1 \in \text{a sympl. str.}$



種: $\mu|_{\text{end}} = dy \wedge \zeta_N$

s.t. $\beta_1|_{\text{end}} = d(e^{\zeta} \zeta_N)$
 $= e^{\zeta} d\zeta \wedge \zeta_N + \frac{3e^{\zeta}}{2\pi} dx \wedge dy$

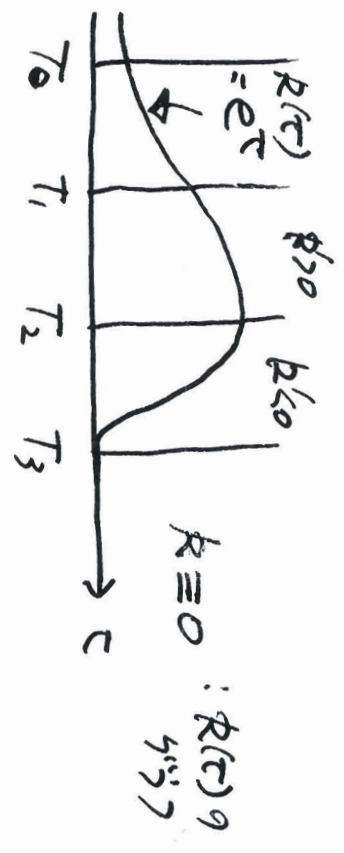
補題 $\exists \mu : 0 < \mu \ll 1, \beta_1 + \mu\mu : F_1 \in \text{a symplectic str.}$

☺ $F_1 = \underset{\text{cpt.}}{\text{Core}} \cup (\underset{\text{end.}}{[T_0, \infty) \times N})$ end \perp $\beta_1 \wedge \mu = 0.$
 $\beta_1 \wedge d\zeta \wedge dx = 0.$

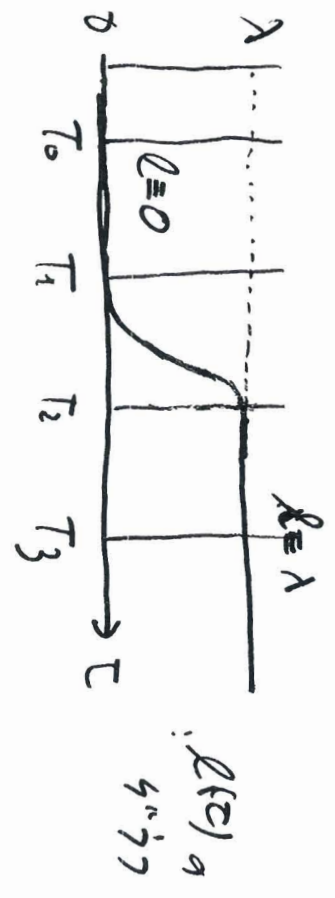
with end $[T_0, \infty) \times N \perp \zeta, \beta_1$ 2 変数です.

End-periodic symplectic form of \mathbb{R}^2 (1.3.1)

(β_1 改变)



$$\beta_{\#} = \begin{cases} \beta_1 \\ d(k(t)z) + \ell(t)dt \wedge dx \end{cases} \text{ on compact core of } F_t$$



$$\beta_{\lambda, \mu} = \beta_{\#} + \mu \kappa$$

$$\beta_{\lambda, \mu} \Big|_{[T_0, \infty) \times N} = k(t)dt \wedge z + \frac{3k(t)}{2\pi} dx \wedge dy + \ell(t)dt \wedge dx + \mu dy \wedge z_N$$

$$\langle \beta_{\lambda, \mu} \rangle^2 = \left(\frac{3k(t)k(t)}{2 \cdot T} + 2 \ell(t) \cdot \mu \right) dt \wedge dx \wedge dy \wedge z_N$$

$$\lambda > \max - \frac{3k(t) \cdot k(t)}{4\pi \mu} \quad \ell \ll \mu \text{ 时 } \beta_{\#}$$

End-periodic symplectic str. 2 纤维子 (Case 1) Stein 纤维体, 大域的凸 sympl. 纤维体.

- End-periodicity & monodromy
- Torsal monodromy case

Thm (Friedl - Vidussi, Taubes 予想)

$$M^3 \times S^1 \text{ 的 symplectic 构造 } \Leftrightarrow \text{纤维子} \Leftrightarrow \text{Symplectic form on } M^3/S^1$$

Format 4 纤维曲面 : 特異点 a link = Σ_3 上 $C_1 = -4$ の $U(1)$ -束.

\tilde{E}_7, \tilde{E}_8 : Link = T^2 上 0, Euler 数 < 0 的 Seifert 束.

知名 4 纤维 : Ear H. (Stein 2-凸 T^2 纤维... Hilbert 2-纤维...)

symplectic 纤维体 link $S^1 \times S^2 = \mathbb{C}P^2$

高维 2 纤维? $\mathbb{C}^2, \mathbb{C}^3, \dots$ $S^{2n-1} \times S^1$: Symplectic?

大域的凸 symplectic 各样体.

(Wein) Stein 各样体, W : $\exists \phi$: 映到哈密顿调和和正则. (spsh)

即, T 是有界子 proper Morse 函数.

$\omega = -dJ^*\phi$: symplectic, $\omega(\cdot, J\cdot)$: Riemann 度量.

$\lambda^* = -J^*\phi$: Liouville 形式, $\Sigma := \text{grad } \phi$,

$\omega = d\lambda^*$, $T\mathbb{Z} \omega = \lambda^*$, \mathbb{Z} 的 forward orbit 是 proper.

大域的凸 symplectic 各样体: $\omega, \lambda^*, \Sigma$.

引理 M^3 的 Anosov flow 是“强双曲的”. $M = \mathbb{R} \times M^3$ 是大域的凸

(注) $\mathbb{R} \times M^3$ 的 end 是双曲的, $W = \mathbb{R} \times M^3$ 的 homotopy 型是 \mathbb{Z} 的, 流是 Stein 各样体. (Lefschetz 定理)

这意味着自明子, end-periodic symplectic st. 是强双曲的 大域的凸 symplectic 各样体.

$W = \mathbb{R} \times M^3$, $T\mathbb{Z} M^3 = \text{soln}$.
 $\downarrow \Sigma^1$ symplectic $T = \text{auto}$, $T\mathbb{Z} M^3$ pseudo-Anosov, Anosov flow 是强双曲的
 eg $(\mathbb{R}^2, 1)$ 的 Σ^1 是强双曲的.