

Lagrangian Cobordisms between Legendrians

trisection jr. skype mtg notes

[Recall]

contact manifold (Y^{2n+1}, ξ)
 legendrian submanifold $\Lambda^n: T\Lambda \subset \xi$
 symplectic manifold (X^{2n+2}, ω)
 Lagrangian submanifold $L^{n+1}: \omega|_L \equiv 0$

closed 2-form w/ non-deg. condition
 symplectic mfd (M^{2n}, ω) $\text{dim} = 0$ $\omega^n \neq 0$ (Darboux thm) locally $\omega = dx_1 dy_1 + \dots + dx_n dy_n$ on $\mathbb{R}^{2n}$
 T^*X , d is symplectic structure
 every function H on (M, ω) generates a flow (this stuff comes out of physics)
 (name of a geometric structure / categorization)
 Contact geometry on Y^{2n+1} , ξ 2n-dim (hyperplane) field, maximally non-integrable
 if $L \subset Y$, $TL \subset \xi \Rightarrow \text{dim } L \leq n$
 submfd
 Legendrian if $TL \subset \xi$
 $\xi = \ker \alpha$ $\alpha = d\alpha + \lambda^2 dt$ (osimlar Darboux thm)
 $\mathbb{R}^{2n+1} \alpha = dx_1 dy_1 + \dots + dx_n dy_n + (y_1^2 + \dots + y_n^2) dt$ (Sik)

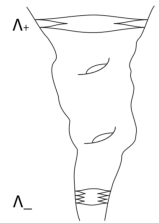
[Setting]

contact manifold

$\mathbb{R}^3$ $\alpha = dz + x dy$ (not canonical ... $\pi/2$ rot)

symplectization
 $\mathbb{R}_+^4$ $\text{Symp}(\mathbb{R}^3, \ker \alpha) = (\mathbb{R}_{>0} \times \mathbb{R}^3, d(e^t \alpha))$

- a Lagrangian cobordism between Legendrian $\Lambda_{\pm}$, denoted $L_{\Lambda_-}^{\Lambda_+}$, consists of a properly embedded Lagrangian submanifold of $(\mathbb{R}_{>0} \times \mathbb{R}^3, d(e^t \alpha))$ st $\exists s_0, t_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ st $L \cap (\mathbb{R}^3 \times \{t\}) = \Lambda_- \times \{t\} \forall t < s_0$ and $L \cap (\mathbb{R}^3 \times \{t\}) = \Lambda_+ \times \{t\} \forall t > t_0$.
- when $\Lambda_- = \emptyset$, $L_{\emptyset}^{\Lambda_+}$ is a Lagrangian filling of Λ_+ 
- when $\Lambda_+ = \emptyset$, $L_{\Lambda_-}^{\emptyset}$ is a Lagrangian cap of Λ_- 



— Classical Obstructions —

- Theorem [Chen-Trautman]:** If $\Lambda_{\pm}$ are Legendrian knots in $\mathbb{R}^3$ (can be generalized to a contact 3-mfd), and $L_{\Lambda_-}^{\Lambda_+}$ is an orientable Lagrangian cobordism of genus g between them, then

$$r(\Lambda_-) = r(\Lambda_+)$$

$$\text{tb}(\Lambda_+) - \text{tb}(\Lambda_-) = -\chi(L) = 2g - 1$$

If $\Lambda_{\pm}$ admits a Lagrangian cap/filling, then $r(\Lambda_{\pm}) = 0$.

For a filling of Λ_+

$$\text{tb}(\Lambda_+) = -\chi(L) = 2g - 1$$

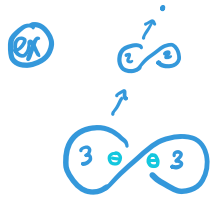
For a cap of Λ_-

$$\text{tb}(\Lambda_-) = \chi(L) = 1 - 2g$$

Lin-Murphy Moves

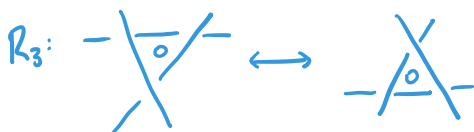
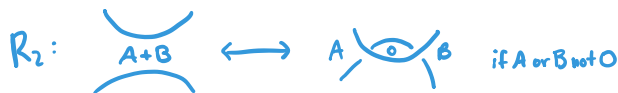


can't pick A
st pos area
changes to neg
or vice versa



can't shrink,
but could
grow

("0" is never really 0)



"very happy surgery"
create pos crossings
destroy neg crossings

prop: K_- has L.D. D_- , K_+ has L.D. commensurate to D_+
 $D_{\pm}$ are related by one of $R_0, R_2, R_3, H_{\pm}$ moves.
 $\therefore K_{\pm}$ can be related as an embedded Lag. cob L in
 $\mathbb{R}_3 \times [0, \epsilon]$ in the sense that
 $\Sigma \cap \mathbb{R}_3 \times \{0\} = K_-$
 $\Sigma \cap \mathbb{R}_3 \times \{\epsilon\} = K_+$

not a big
change

prop: Σ' is a surface built by $R_0, R_2, R_3, H_{\pm}$ together
 with capping, Σ' is exact if

- at each slice, total area is 0
- if you do a handle attachment (H_+ or H_-)
 merging two components into one component,
 the xy-projs of the components are disjoint

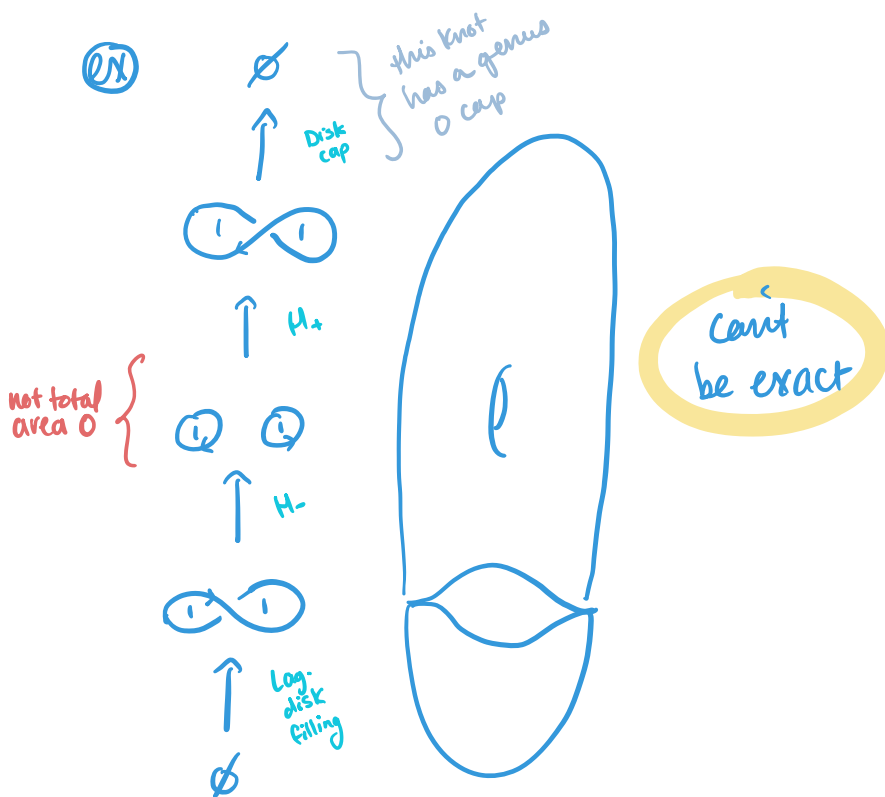
for every
component
of the link
has area 0



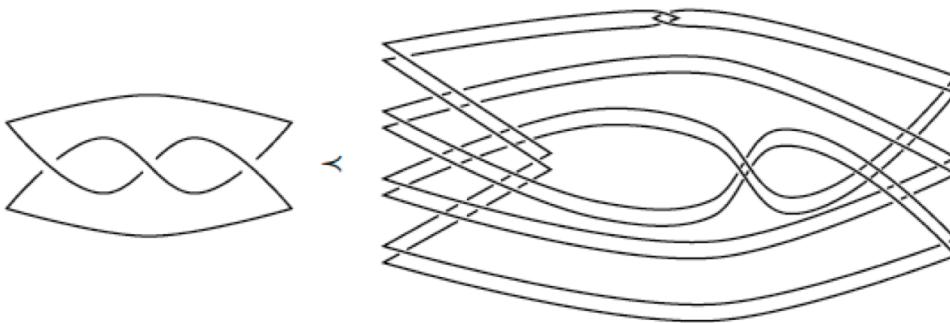
not (definitely)
exact

sometimes
care about
exact Lag. cob.

$(e^S \alpha)_L = df$ where
 $f = \text{constant} \pm \text{outside}$
 $[s_-, s_+]$



Fact:



conj: decomposable cob.

$$\Lambda_- = \Lambda_0 < \Lambda_1 < \Lambda_2 < \dots < \Lambda_n = \Lambda_+$$

higher up in symplectization (t)

where Λ_{i+1} obtained from Λ_i by one of:

(1) Legendrian isotopy

(2)



(3)



Λ_i

Λ_i

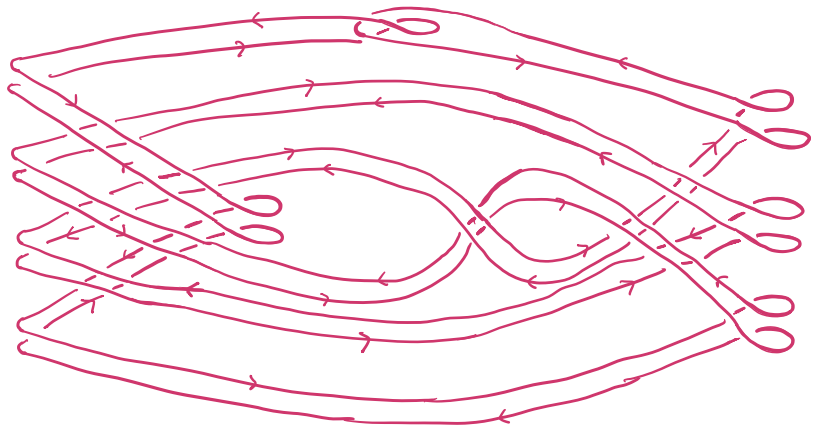
handle attachment

add local min.

goal: use Lin-Murphy moves to construct cob.



~



idea

