## Floer invariants of Anosov flows on 3-manifolds

Oleg Lazarev

#### Joint with Kai Cieliebak, Agustin Moreno, Thomas Massoni

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#### Liouville manifolds

- A symplectic manifold (X, w) is Liouville if it has a complete symplectically expanding vector field v, i.e. L<sub>v</sub>ω = ω, that is convex at infinity
- v is called the Liouville vector field and λ = i<sub>v</sub>ω is the Liouville 1-form, which satisfies dλ = ω

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- X deformation retracts to its skeleton  $c_X$
- ► X has a contact structure at infinity  $\partial_{\infty} X$  given by ker $(\lambda|_{\partial_{\infty} X})$

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#### Weinstein manifolds

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- Core of H<sup>k</sup> is isotropic disks D<sup>k</sup>; co-cores is co-isotropic disk D<sup>2n-k</sup>; skeleton is union of cores = singular Lagrangian

Lagrangian skeleton

cocore disk C<sup>2n-k</sup>

#### Weinstein manifolds, continued

Example: T\*M is Weinstein if M is a smooth manifold equipped with a Morse function f; then M ⊂ T\*M is skeleton and Liouville vector field is ∇f

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- Dimension of cores = index k of critical point; since cores are isotropic, index k ≤ n := ½ dim X and X<sup>2n</sup> is homotopy equivalent to half-dimensional CW complex
- For maximal index n handles, cocores are Lagrangian disks with Legendrian boundary
- Cocores transversely intersect skeleton at critical points of f = fixed points of Liouville vector field ∇f on skeleton

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#### Wrapped Fukaya category of Weinstein manifolds

• Wrapped Fukaya category W(X)

**objects** are (twisted complexes of) embedded exact Lagrangians  $L \subset X$ , closed or with Legendrian boundary  $\partial L \subset \partial X$ . **morphisms** are wrapped Floer cochains  $CW^*(L, K)$ 

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Theorem (Chantraine-Dimitroglou Rizell-Golovko-Ghiggini, Ganatra-Pardon-Shende)

If  $X^{2n}$  is Weinstein, the index n co-cores  $C_1, \dots, C_k$  generate  $\mathcal{W}(X)$ .

▶ Generate: any Lagrangian is isomorphic to a iterated cone of co-cores of index *n* handles, i.e. W(X) = Tw (C<sub>1</sub>, · · · , C<sub>k</sub>)

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#### Liouville and Weinstein manifolds

Anosov Liouville manifolds Fukaya category of Anosov Liouville manifolds

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#### Anosov flows

▶  $\phi_t : M^3 \to M^3$  is Anosov flow of a vector field X if there is a splitting

$$TM \cong < X > \oplus E^s \oplus E^u$$

that is invariant under  $d\phi_t$  and  $d\phi_t$  is exponentially contracting on  $E^s$  and expanding on  $E^u$ .

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$$\|d\phi_t(v)\| \leq Ce^{-\mu t}\|v\|$$
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- ► **Example 2:** suspension  $[0,1] \times \Sigma/(x,1) \sim (\phi(x),0)$  of Anosov diffeomorphism  $\phi : \Sigma^2 \to \Sigma^2$ ,

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- Example 2: suspension [0,1] × Σ/(x,1) ~ (φ(x),0) of Anosov diffeomorphism φ : Σ<sup>2</sup> → Σ<sup>2</sup>, for example Arnold cat map φ : T<sup>2</sup> → T<sup>2</sup> given by a 2 × 2 matrix with integer coefficients and irrational eigenvalues λ<sub>1</sub> < 1 and λ<sub>2</sub> = λ<sub>1</sub><sup>-1</sup> > 1.

#### Anosov flows, continued

Weak stable subbundle E<sup>ws</sup> :=< X > ⊕E<sup>s</sup> and weak unstable subbundle E<sup>wu</sup> :=< X > ⊕E<sup>u</sup>

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$$L_X \alpha_s = r_s \alpha_s$$
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for functions  $r_s: M \to \mathbb{R}_{<0}$  and  $r_u: M \to \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ 

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- These subbundles are integrable, and integrate to weak stable/weak unstable foliations F<sup>ws</sup>, F<sup>wu</sup>.
- ► *F<sup>ws</sup>*, *F<sup>wu</sup>* are *taut* foliations, so by Novikov's theorem, any tranverse loop is *non-contractible*

#### Bicontact structures from Anosov flows

•  $\alpha_+ := \alpha_u + \alpha_s$  and  $\alpha_- := \alpha_u - \alpha_s$  define two contact structures  $\xi_+ := \ker \alpha_+$  and  $\xi_- := \ker \alpha_-$  on M

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▶  $\xi_+$  and  $\xi_-$  intersect transversely along *X*, i.e. form a bicontact structure on *M*.



ξ<sub>+</sub>, ξ<sub>−</sub> are hypertight contact structure: Reeb vector fields R<sub>+</sub>, R<sub>−</sub> of ξ<sub>+</sub>, ξ<sub>−</sub> respectively are positively transverse to F<sup>wu</sup>, so any Reeb orbit is non-contractible by tautness of F<sup>wu</sup>

#### Liouville manifolds from Anosov flows

**Theorem (Mitsumatsu 1995)**  $M \times \mathbb{R}_s$  with 1-form

$$\lambda := e^{s} \alpha_{+} + e^{-s} \alpha_{-}$$

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- M × ℝ<sub>s</sub> is Liouville but not Weinstein: H<sup>3</sup>(M × ℝ) ≠ 0, while 4-dimensional Weinstein manifolds have singular cohomology in degrees at most 2, the half-dimension

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#### Lagrangians in Anosov Liouville manifolds

Example 1: Leaves of weak unstable foliation
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$$L_{\gamma} := \gamma \times \mathbb{R} \subset M \times \mathbb{R}$$

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 Analogous to Weinstein case, where fixed points of Liouville flow on skeleton gave rise to Lagrangian co-cores, which generate:
 Question: Do Lagrangian cylinders L<sub>γ</sub> generate W(M × R)?

#### Examples

#### Example 1

- If *M* is unit cotangent bundle ST\*Σ with Anosov flow = geodesic flow, then ξ<sub>+</sub>, ξ<sub>-</sub> are prequantization contact structure and standard contact structure with filling T\*Σ; studied by McDuff 1991, first example of Liouville but not Weinstein manifold
- $L_{\gamma}$  are cylinders over positive conormals of oriented geodesics in  $\Sigma$

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 Also, McDuff examples have closed exact tori for each closed embedded geodesic in Σ (at most 3g - 3 such geodesics). Torus bundles have no orientable closed exact Lagrangians.

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## Fukaya category of Anosov Liouville manifolds

• Question: do Lagrangian cylinders  $L_{\gamma}$  generate  $\mathcal{W}(M \times \mathbb{R})$ ?

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- Lagrangians that are strictly exact near the skeleton  $M \times 0 \subset M \times \mathbb{R}$  are generated by  $L_{\gamma}$ , i.e.  $\mathcal{W}_{cyl}(M \times \mathbb{R}) \cong \mathcal{W}_{strict}(M \times \mathbb{R})$ , by Viterbo restriction functor.

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#### Proof of OC Map Theorem

Hochschild homology HH<sub>\*</sub>(W<sub>cyl</sub>(M × ℝ)) is generated by words of Reeb chords between L<sub>γ</sub> and L'<sub>γ</sub> or intersection points of L<sub>γ</sub>

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- Key: There is splitting HH<sub>\*</sub>(W<sub>cyl</sub>) ≅ HH<sup>c</sup><sub>\*</sub>(W<sub>cyl</sub>) ⊕ HH<sup>nc</sup><sub>\*</sub>(W<sub>cyl</sub>) where HH<sup>c</sup><sub>\*</sub>(W<sub>cyl</sub>) are words of intersections points and HH<sup>nc</sup><sub>\*</sub>(W<sub>cyl</sub>) are words with at least one chord,

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#### Proof of OC Map Theorem

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- ▶ Key: There is splitting  $HH_*(\mathcal{W}_{cyl}) \cong HH^c_*(\mathcal{W}_{cyl}) \oplus HH^{nc}_*(\mathcal{W}_{cyl})$ where  $HH^c_*(\mathcal{W}_{cyl})$  are words of intersections points and  $HH^{nc}_*(\mathcal{W}_{cyl})$  are words with at least one chord, and OC splitting

$$HH^{nc}_{*}(\mathcal{W}_{cyl}) \to SH^{*+2}_{nc}(M \times \mathbb{R})$$
 (1)

$$HH^{c}_{*}(\mathcal{W}_{cyl}) \to SH^{*+2}_{c}(M \times \mathbb{R})$$
 (2)

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- The unit of  $SH^*$  is contained in  $SH_c^0$
- On other hand, HH<sup>c</sup><sub>\*</sub>(W<sub>cyl</sub>) ≅ ⊕<sub>γ</sub>HH<sub>\*</sub>(C<sup>\*</sup>(S<sup>1</sup> × ℝ)) is supported in degree 0, 1 by explicit computation; so the image of HH<sup>c</sup><sub>\*</sub> is in degrees 2, 3 and cannot contain the unit.

#### Topological disk lemma

To prove splittings, need to show that any J-holomorphic disk with inputs at least one chord, has output given by a chord

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## Topological disk lemma

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- Topological disk lemma: such a disk cannot exist.
- Reeb chords positively transverse to F<sup>ws</sup>; also X is tangent to F<sup>ws</sup> but can be perturbed to be positively transverse to F<sup>ws</sup>, which contradicts the tautness of F<sup>ws</sup>.

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## Proof of non-finite split-generation

Suppose that A ⊂ W<sub>cyl</sub> is finite collection of Lagrangian cylinders that split-generates W<sub>cyl</sub>.

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- ▶ There are splittings  $HH_*(A) \cong HH^c_*(A) \oplus HH^{nc}_*(A)$  and

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(3)  
$$HH^{nc}_{*}(A) \to HH^{nc}_{*}(\mathcal{W}_{cyl})$$
(4)

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On the other hand,

 $HH^{c}_{*}(\mathcal{W}_{cyl}) \cong HH^{c}_{*}(A) \oplus \left( \oplus_{\gamma \notin A} HH_{*}(C^{*}(S^{1})) \right)$ 

#### Proof of non-finite split-generation

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$$\begin{aligned} HH^{c}_{*}(A) &\to HH^{c}_{*}(\mathcal{W}_{cyl}) \\ HH^{nc}_{*}(A) &\to HH^{nc}_{*}(\mathcal{W}_{cyl}) \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

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$$HH^{c}_{*}(\mathcal{W}_{cyl}) \cong HH^{c}_{*}(A) \oplus \left( \oplus_{\gamma \notin A} HH_{*}(C^{*}(S^{1})) \right)$$

▶ Since  $HH_*(C^*(S^1))$  is non-zero, the map  $HH_*(A) \rightarrow HH_*(\mathcal{W}_{cyl})$  cannot be isomorphism, and hence A cannot split-generated  $\mathcal{W}_{cyl}$ 

#### Thanks you!

# Thank you!

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