

Symplectic geometry in degree 2

Henrique Bursztyn, IMPA

MCA 2013, Guanajuato

Outline:

1. Motivation: Generalized (complex) geometry...
2. N -manifolds
3. Symplectic N -manifolds
4. Hamiltonians
5. Building a dictionary
6. Applications

1. Motivation

“Degenerate” symplectic geometry...

1. Motivation

“Degenerate” symplectic geometry...

- ◇ Poisson structures

1. Motivation

“Degenerate” symplectic geometry...

- ◇ Poisson structures
- ◇ Dirac structures [’1990]

1. Motivation

“Degenerate” symplectic geometry...

- ◇ Poisson structures
- ◇ Dirac structures [’1990]
- ◇ Generalized (complex, Kähler) geometry [’2003]

1. Motivation

“Degenerate” symplectic geometry...

- ◇ Poisson structures
- ◇ Dirac structures [’1990]
- ◇ Generalized (complex, Kähler) geometry [’2003]

Geometry in terms of

$$\mathbb{T}M := TM \oplus T^*M,$$

including “twists” $H \in \Omega^3_{cl}(M)$.

1. Motivation

“Degenerate” symplectic geometry...

- ◇ Poisson structures
- ◇ Dirac structures [’1990]
- ◇ Generalized (complex, Kähler) geometry [’2003]

Geometry in terms of

$$\mathbb{T}M := TM \oplus T^*M,$$

including “twists” $H \in \Omega^3_{cl}(M)$.

More intrinsically: Courant algebroids

The standard Courant algebroid

$$\mathbb{T}M = TM \oplus T^*M$$

The standard Courant algebroid

$$\mathbb{T}M = TM \oplus T^*M$$

Pairing: $\langle (X, \alpha), (Y, \beta) \rangle = \beta(X) + \alpha(Y)$

Anchor map: $p_T : \mathbb{T}M \rightarrow TM$

Courant bracket: $\llbracket (X, \alpha), (Y, \beta) \rrbracket = ([X, Y], \mathcal{L}_X \beta - i_Y d\alpha)$

The standard Courant algebroid

$$\mathbb{T}M = TM \oplus T^*M$$

Pairing: $\langle (X, \alpha), (Y, \beta) \rangle = \beta(X) + \alpha(Y)$

Anchor map: $p_T : \mathbb{T}M \rightarrow TM$

Courant bracket: $\llbracket (X, \alpha), (Y, \beta) \rrbracket = ([X, Y], \mathcal{L}_X \beta - i_Y d\alpha)$

Symmetries: $\text{Diff}(M) \ltimes \Omega_{cl}^2(M), \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ B & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Geometrical structures in terms of $\mathbb{T}M$

Geometrical structures in terms of $\mathbb{T}M$

Dirac structures: (Courant, Weinstein, 1990)

Subbundle $L \subset \mathbb{T}M$,

- ▶ $L = L^\perp$
- ▶ $[[\Gamma(L), \Gamma(L)]] \subset \Gamma(L)$

Geometrical structures in terms of $\mathbb{T}M$

Dirac structures: (Courant, Weinstein, 1990)

Subbundle $L \subset \mathbb{T}M$,

- ▶ $L = L^\perp$
- ▶ $[[\Gamma(L), \Gamma(L)]] \subset \Gamma(L)$

Examples:

- ▶ $L = \text{graph}(\omega), \quad \omega : TM \rightarrow T^*M, \quad d\omega = 0$

Geometrical structures in terms of $\mathbb{T}M$

Dirac structures: (Courant, Weinstein, 1990)

Subbundle $L \subset \mathbb{T}M$,

- ▶ $L = L^\perp$
- ▶ $[[\Gamma(L), \Gamma(L)]] \subset \Gamma(L)$

Examples:

- ▶ $L = \text{graph}(\omega), \quad \omega : TM \rightarrow T^*M, \quad d\omega = 0$
- ▶ $L = \text{graph}(\pi), \quad \pi : T^*M \rightarrow TM, \quad [\pi, \pi] = 0$

Geometrical structures in terms of $\mathbb{T}M$

Dirac structures: (Courant, Weinstein, 1990)

Subbundle $L \subset \mathbb{T}M$,

- ▶ $L = L^\perp$
- ▶ $[[\Gamma(L), \Gamma(L)]] \subset \Gamma(L)$

Examples:

- ▶ $L = \text{graph}(\omega), \quad \omega : TM \rightarrow T^*M, \quad d\omega = 0$
- ▶ $L = \text{graph}(\pi), \quad \pi : T^*M \rightarrow TM, \quad [\pi, \pi] = 0$
- ▶ Cartan-Dirac on Lie groups...

Generalized complex structures: (Hitchin, Gualtieri, 2003/2004)

$$\mathcal{J} : \mathbb{T}M \rightarrow \mathbb{T}M, \quad \mathcal{J}^2 = -Id,$$

- ▶ $\mathcal{J} \in O(\mathbb{T}M)$,
- ▶ $N_{\mathcal{J}} \equiv 0$

Generalized complex structures: (Hitchin, Gualtieri, 2003/2004)

$$\mathcal{J} : \mathbb{T}M \rightarrow \mathbb{T}M, \quad \mathcal{J}^2 = -Id,$$

- ▶ $\mathcal{J} \in O(\mathbb{T}M)$,
- ▶ $N_{\mathcal{J}} \equiv 0$

Examples:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\omega^{-1} \\ \omega & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Generalized complex structures: (Hitchin, Gualtieri, 2003/2004)

$$\mathcal{J} : \mathbb{T}M \rightarrow \mathbb{T}M, \quad \mathcal{J}^2 = -Id,$$

- ▶ $\mathcal{J} \in O(\mathbb{T}M)$,
- ▶ $N_{\mathcal{J}} \equiv 0$

Examples:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\omega^{-1} \\ \omega & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} -J & 0 \\ 0 & J^* \end{pmatrix}$$

Generalized complex structures: (Hitchin, Gualtieri, 2003/2004)

$$\mathcal{J} : \mathbb{T}M \rightarrow \mathbb{T}M, \quad \mathcal{J}^2 = -Id,$$

- ▶ $\mathcal{J} \in O(\mathbb{T}M)$,
- ▶ $N_{\mathcal{J}} \equiv 0$

Examples:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\omega^{-1} \\ \omega & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -J & 0 \\ 0 & J^* \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & \pi \\ \sigma & -A^* \end{pmatrix}$$

Generalized complex structures: (Hitchin, Gualtieri, 2003/2004)

$$\mathcal{J} : \mathbb{T}M \rightarrow \mathbb{T}M, \quad \mathcal{J}^2 = -Id,$$

- ▶ $\mathcal{J} \in O(\mathbb{T}M)$,
- ▶ $N_{\mathcal{J}} \equiv 0$

Examples:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\omega^{-1} \\ \omega & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -J & 0 \\ 0 & J^* \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & \pi \\ \sigma & -A^* \end{pmatrix}$$

More: Generalized Kähler structures (= bihermitian geometry)

Courant algebroids [Liu, Weinstein, Xu, 1997]

$E \rightarrow M$ vector bundle,

Courant algebroids [Liu, Weinstein, Xu, 1997]

$E \rightarrow M$ vector bundle,

$\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ “inner product”,

Courant algebroids [Liu, Weinstein, Xu, 1997]

$E \rightarrow M$ vector bundle,

$\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ “inner product”, $\rho : E \rightarrow TM$, $\llbracket \cdot, \cdot \rrbracket$ on $\Gamma(E)$,

Courant algebroids [Liu, Weinstein, Xu, 1997]

$E \rightarrow M$ vector bundle,

$\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ “inner product”, $\rho : E \rightarrow TM$, $[\![\cdot, \cdot]\!]$ on $\Gamma(E)$,

$$\diamond [\![e_1, [\![e_2, e_3]\!]]\!] = [\![[\![e_1, e_2]\!], e_3]\!] + [\![e_2, [\![e_1, e_3]\!]]\!]$$

$$\diamond [\![e_1, fe_2]\!] = f[\![e_1, e_2]\!] + (\mathcal{L}_{\rho(e_1)}f)e_2$$

$$\diamond \mathcal{L}_{\rho(e)}\langle e_1, e_2 \rangle = \langle [\![e, e_1]\!], e_2 \rangle + \langle e_1, [\![e, e_2]\!] \rangle$$

$$\diamond \rho([\![e_1, e_2]\!]) = [\rho(e_1), \rho(e_2)]$$

Courant algebroids [Liu, Weinstein, Xu, 1997]

$E \rightarrow M$ vector bundle,

$\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ “inner product”, $\rho : E \rightarrow TM$, $\llbracket \cdot, \cdot \rrbracket$ on $\Gamma(E)$,

$$\diamond \llbracket e_1, \llbracket e_2, e_3 \rrbracket \rrbracket = \llbracket \llbracket e_1, e_2 \rrbracket, e_3 \rrbracket + \llbracket e_2, \llbracket e_1, e_3 \rrbracket \rrbracket$$

$$\diamond \llbracket e_1, fe_2 \rrbracket = f \llbracket e_1, e_2 \rrbracket + (\mathcal{L}_{\rho(e_1)} f) e_2$$

$$\diamond \mathcal{L}_{\rho(e)} \langle e_1, e_2 \rangle = \langle \llbracket e, e_1 \rrbracket, e_2 \rangle + \langle e_1, \llbracket e, e_2 \rrbracket \rangle$$

$$\diamond \rho(\llbracket e_1, e_2 \rrbracket) = [\rho(e_1), \rho(e_2)]$$

$$\diamond \llbracket e, e \rrbracket = \frac{1}{2} \rho^* d \langle e, e \rangle$$

Courant algebroids [Liu, Weinstein, Xu, 1997]

$E \rightarrow M$ vector bundle,

$\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ “inner product”, $\rho : E \rightarrow TM$, $[[\cdot, \cdot]]$ on $\Gamma(E)$,

$$\diamond [[e_1, [e_2, e_3]]] = [[[e_1, e_2], e_3]] + [[e_2, [e_1, e_3]]]$$

$$\diamond [[e_1, fe_2]] = f[[e_1, e_2]] + (\mathcal{L}_{\rho(e_1)}f)e_2$$

$$\diamond \mathcal{L}_{\rho(e)}\langle e_1, e_2 \rangle = \langle [[e, e_1], e_2 \rangle + \langle e_1, [[e, e_2]] \rangle$$

$$\diamond \rho([[e_1, e_2]]) = [\rho(e_1), \rho(e_2)]$$

$$\diamond [[e, e]] = \frac{1}{2}\rho^*d\langle e, e \rangle$$

Exact: $T^*M \rightarrow E \rightarrow TM$

Symmetries and reduction?

Symmetries and reduction?

B., Cavalcanti, Gualtieri: *Reduction of Courant algebroids and generalized complex structures*, Adv. in Math. (2007).

B., Cavalcanti, Gualtieri: *Generalized Kahler and hyper-Kahler quotients*, Contemp. Math. (2008).

B., Cavalcanti, Gualtieri: *Generalized Kahler geometry of instanton moduli spaces*, Arxiv: 1203.2385.

Symmetries and reduction?

B., Cavalcanti, Gualtieri: *Reduction of Courant algebroids and generalized complex structures*, Adv. in Math. (2007).

B., Cavalcanti, Gualtieri: *Generalized Kahler and hyper-Kahler quotients*, Contemp. Math. (2008).

B., Cavalcanti, Gualtieri: *Generalized Kahler geometry of instanton moduli spaces*, Arxiv: 1203.2385.

New features:

Extra symmetries: $\Omega_{cl}^2(M)\dots$

Symmetries and reduction?

B., Cavalcanti, Gualtieri: *Reduction of Courant algebroids and generalized complex structures*, Adv. in Math. (2007).

B., Cavalcanti, Gualtieri: *Generalized Kahler and hyper-Kahler quotients*, Contemp. Math. (2008).

B., Cavalcanti, Gualtieri: *Generalized Kahler geometry of instanton moduli spaces*, Arxiv: 1203.2385.

New features:

Extra symmetries: $\Omega_{cl}^2(M) \dots$

Lifted actions: $\mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \Gamma(TM \oplus T^*M) \dots$ [closed equivariant extension]

Symmetries and reduction?

B., Cavalcanti, Gualtieri: *Reduction of Courant algebroids and generalized complex structures*, Adv. in Math. (2007).

B., Cavalcanti, Gualtieri: *Generalized Kahler and hyper-Kahler quotients*, Contemp. Math. (2008).

B., Cavalcanti, Gualtieri: *Generalized Kahler geometry of instanton moduli spaces*, Arxiv: 1203.2385.

New features:

Extra symmetries: $\Omega_{cl}^2(M) \dots$

Lifted actions: $\mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \Gamma(TM \oplus T^*M) \dots$ [closed equivariant extension]

Moment maps: $\mu : M \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}^*$, \mathfrak{h} a G -module...

There is a trade-off:

There is a trade-off:

“Unfamiliar” geometry on “familiar” spaces

versus

“Familiar” geometry on “unfamiliar” spaces

There is a trade-off:

“Unfamiliar” geometry on “familiar” spaces

versus

“Familiar” geometry on “unfamiliar” spaces

We will see:

Generalized geometry is *symplectic geometry on “deg 2 manifolds”*

2. N -manifolds

Degree 0: Usual manifold M , smooth functions $\mathcal{A} = C^\infty(M)$...
locally $\cong C^\infty(U)$, $U \subset \mathbb{R}^{d_0}$ open.

2. N -manifolds

Degree 0: Usual manifold M , smooth functions $\mathcal{A} = C^\infty(M)$...

locally $\cong C^\infty(U)$, $U \subset \mathbb{R}^{d_0}$ open.

Degree 1: Sheaf of graded algebras \mathcal{A} over M ,

locally $\cong C^\infty(U)[e^1, \dots, e^{d_1}]$, $\deg(e^\mu) = 1$.

2. N -manifolds

Degree 0: Usual manifold M , smooth functions $\mathcal{A} = C^\infty(M)$...

locally $\cong C^\infty(U)$, $U \subset \mathbb{R}^{d_0}$ open.

Degree 1: Sheaf of graded algebras \mathcal{A} over M ,

locally $\cong C^\infty(U)[e^1, \dots, e^{d_1}]$, $\deg(e^\mu) = 1$.

Degree 2: Sheaf of graded algebras \mathcal{A} over M ,

2. N -manifolds

Degree 0: Usual manifold M , smooth functions $\mathcal{A} = C^\infty(M)$...

locally $\cong C^\infty(U)$, $U \subset \mathbb{R}^{d_0}$ open.

Degree 1: Sheaf of graded algebras \mathcal{A} over M ,

locally $\cong C^\infty(U)[e^1, \dots, e^{d_1}]$, $\deg(e^\mu) = 1$.

Degree 2: Sheaf of graded algebras \mathcal{A} over M ,

locally $\cong C^\infty(U)[e^1, \dots, e^{d_1}, p^1, \dots, p^{d_2}]$,

$\deg(e^\mu) = 1$, $\deg(p^I) = 2$.

2. N -manifolds

Degree 0: Usual manifold M , smooth functions $\mathcal{A} = C^\infty(M)$...

locally $\cong C^\infty(U)$, $U \subset \mathbb{R}^{d_0}$ open.

Degree 1: Sheaf of graded algebras \mathcal{A} over M ,

locally $\cong C^\infty(U)[e^1, \dots, e^{d_1}]$, $\deg(e^\mu) = 1$.

Degree 2: Sheaf of graded algebras \mathcal{A} over M ,

locally $\cong C^\infty(U)[e^1, \dots, e^{d_1}, p^1, \dots, p^{d_2}]$,

$\deg(e^\mu) = 1$, $\deg(p^l) = 2$.

$\mathcal{M} = (M, \mathcal{A})$, $\mathcal{A}_j =$ degree j "functions" ... ($\mathcal{A}_0 = C^\infty(M)$)

2. N -manifolds

Degree 0: Usual manifold M , smooth functions $\mathcal{A} = C^\infty(M)$...

locally $\cong C^\infty(U)$, $U \subset \mathbb{R}^{d_0}$ open.

Degree 1: Sheaf of graded algebras \mathcal{A} over M ,

locally $\cong C^\infty(U)[e^1, \dots, e^{d_1}]$, $\deg(e^\mu) = 1$.

Degree 2: Sheaf of graded algebras \mathcal{A} over M ,

locally $\cong C^\infty(U)[e^1, \dots, e^{d_1}, p^1, \dots, p^{d_2}]$,

$\deg(e^\mu) = 1$, $\deg(p^I) = 2$.

$\mathcal{M} = (M, \mathcal{A})$, $\mathcal{A}_j =$ degree j “functions” ... ($\mathcal{A}_0 = C^\infty(M)$)

Local “coordinates” (x^i, e^μ, p^I) , dimension $(d_0|d_1|d_2)$...

2. N -manifolds

Degree 0: Usual manifold M , smooth functions $\mathcal{A} = C^\infty(M)$...

locally $\cong C^\infty(U)$, $U \subset \mathbb{R}^{d_0}$ open.

Degree 1: Sheaf of graded algebras \mathcal{A} over M ,

locally $\cong C^\infty(U)[e^1, \dots, e^{d_1}]$, $\deg(e^\mu) = 1$.

Degree 2: Sheaf of graded algebras \mathcal{A} over M ,

locally $\cong C^\infty(U)[e^1, \dots, e^{d_1}, p^1, \dots, p^{d_2}]$,

$\deg(e^\mu) = 1$, $\deg(p^l) = 2$.

$\mathcal{M} = (M, \mathcal{A})$, $\mathcal{A}_j =$ degree j “functions” ... ($\mathcal{A}_0 = C^\infty(M)$)

Local “coordinates” (x^i, e^μ, p^l) , dimension $(d_0 | d_1 | d_2)$...

Differential calculus: vector fields (derivations), submanifolds (ideals) ...

Equivalent description of N -manifolds $\mathcal{M} = (M, \mathcal{A})$

Equivalent description of N -manifolds $\mathcal{M} = (M, \mathcal{A})$

\mathcal{M} , degree 1 $\xleftrightarrow{1-1}$ $(E \rightarrow M)$ vector bundle

Equivalent description of N -manifolds $\mathcal{M} = (M, \mathcal{A})$

\mathcal{M} , degree 1 $\xleftrightarrow{1-1}$ $(E \rightarrow M)$ vector bundle

Correspondence: $\mathcal{A}_1 = \Gamma(E^*)$ and $\mathcal{A} = \Gamma(\wedge E^*)$

Equivalent description of N -manifolds $\mathcal{M} = (M, \mathcal{A})$

\mathcal{M} , degree 1 $\xleftrightarrow{1-1}$ $(E \rightarrow M)$ vector bundle

Correspondence: $\mathcal{A}_1 = \Gamma(E^*)$ and $\mathcal{A} = \Gamma(\wedge E^*)$

\mathcal{M} , degree 2 $\xleftrightarrow{1-1}$ $(E \rightarrow M, F \rightarrow M, \phi : F \rightarrow \wedge^2 E)$

Equivalent description of N -manifolds $\mathcal{M} = (M, \mathcal{A})$

\mathcal{M} , degree 1 $\xleftrightarrow{1-1}$ $(E \rightarrow M)$ vector bundle

Correspondence: $\mathcal{A}_1 = \Gamma(E^*)$ and $\mathcal{A} = \Gamma(\wedge E^*)$

\mathcal{M} , degree 2 $\xleftrightarrow{1-1}$ $(E \rightarrow M, F \rightarrow M, \phi : F \rightarrow \wedge^2 E)$

Correspondence: $\mathcal{A}_1 = \Gamma(E^*)$, $\mathcal{A}_2 = \Gamma(F^*)$ and $\mathcal{A} = \Gamma(\wedge E^*) \otimes \Gamma(SF^*)/I$

Equivalent description of N -manifolds $\mathcal{M} = (M, \mathcal{A})$

\mathcal{M} , degree 1 $\xleftrightarrow{1-1}$ $(E \rightarrow M)$ vector bundle

Correspondence: $\mathcal{A}_1 = \Gamma(E^*)$ and $\mathcal{A} = \Gamma(\wedge E^*)$

\mathcal{M} , degree 2 $\xleftrightarrow{1-1}$ $(E \rightarrow M, F \rightarrow M, \phi : F \rightarrow \wedge^2 E)$

Correspondence: $\mathcal{A}_1 = \Gamma(E^*)$, $\mathcal{A}_2 = \Gamma(F^*)$ and $\mathcal{A} = \Gamma(\wedge E^*) \otimes \Gamma(SF^*)/I$

Example: deg. 1 vector field Q , $[Q, Q] = 2Q^2 = 0$

3. Symplectic N -manifolds

$\mathcal{M} = (M, \mathcal{A})$ N -manifold, degree r ($r = 1, 2$).

3. Symplectic N -manifolds

$\mathcal{M} = (M, \mathcal{A})$ N -manifold, degree r ($r = 1, 2$).

Symplectic structure: Poisson bracket

$$\{\cdot, \cdot\} : \mathcal{A}_k \times \mathcal{A}_l \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_{k+l-r},$$

3. Symplectic N -manifolds

$\mathcal{M} = (M, \mathcal{A})$ N -manifold, degree r ($r = 1, 2$).

Symplectic structure: Poisson bracket

$$\{\cdot, \cdot\} : \mathcal{A}_k \times \mathcal{A}_l \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_{k+l-r},$$

- $\{a, b\} = -(-1)^{(|a|+r)(|b|+r)}\{b, a\},$
- $\{a, bc\} = \{a, b\}c + (-1)^{(|a|+r)|b|}b\{a, c\}$
- $\{\{a, b\}, c\} = \{a, \{b, c\}\} - (-1)^{(|a|+r)(|b|+r)}\{b, \{a, c\}\},$

NON-degenerate.

3. Symplectic N -manifolds

$\mathcal{M} = (M, \mathcal{A})$ N -manifold, degree r ($r = 1, 2$).

Symplectic structure: Poisson bracket

$$\{\cdot, \cdot\} : \mathcal{A}_k \times \mathcal{A}_l \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_{k+l-r},$$

- $\{a, b\} = -(-1)^{(|a|+r)(|b|+r)}\{b, a\},$
- $\{a, bc\} = \{a, b\}c + (-1)^{(|a|+r)|b|}b\{a, c\}$
- $\{\{a, b\}, c\} = \{a, \{b, c\}\} - (-1)^{(|a|+r)(|b|+r)}\{b, \{a, c\}\},$

NON-degenerate.

Hamiltonian vector fields...

3. Symplectic N -manifolds

$\mathcal{M} = (M, \mathcal{A})$ N -manifold, degree r ($r = 1, 2$).

Symplectic structure: Poisson bracket

$$\{\cdot, \cdot\} : \mathcal{A}_k \times \mathcal{A}_l \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_{k+l-r},$$

- $\{a, b\} = -(-1)^{(|a|+r)(|b|+r)}\{b, a\},$
- $\{a, bc\} = \{a, b\}c + (-1)^{(|a|+r)|b|}b\{a, c\}$
- $\{\{a, b\}, c\} = \{a, \{b, c\}\} - (-1)^{(|a|+r)(|b|+r)}\{b, \{a, c\}\},$

NON-degenerate.

Hamiltonian vector fields...

Following Severa, Roytenberg, Vaintrob...

Beginning the dictionary...

Beginning the dictionary... $(\mathcal{M}, \omega) = (M, \mathcal{A}, \{\cdot, \cdot\})$

Beginning the dictionary... $(\mathcal{M}, \omega) = (M, \mathcal{A}, \{\cdot, \cdot\})$

◇ Degree 1:

$$\{\mathcal{A}_0, \mathcal{A}_0\} = 0, \quad \{\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_0\} \subset \mathcal{A}_0, \quad \{\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_1\} \subset \mathcal{A}_1.$$

Beginning the dictionary... $(\mathcal{M}, \omega) = (M, \mathcal{A}, \{\cdot, \cdot\})$

◇ Degree 1:

$$\{\mathcal{A}_0, \mathcal{A}_0\} = 0, \quad \{\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_0\} \subset \mathcal{A}_0, \quad \{\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_1\} \subset \mathcal{A}_1.$$

Consequence: $(\mathcal{A}_1, \{\cdot, \cdot\}) = (\mathcal{X}^1(M), [\cdot, \cdot])$, and $(\mathcal{A}, \{\cdot, \cdot\}) = (\mathcal{X}^\bullet(M), [\cdot, \cdot])$

Beginning the dictionary... $(\mathcal{M}, \omega) = (M, \mathcal{A}, \{\cdot, \cdot\})$

◇ Degree 1:

$$\{\mathcal{A}_0, \mathcal{A}_0\} = 0, \quad \{\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_0\} \subset \mathcal{A}_0, \quad \{\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_1\} \subset \mathcal{A}_1.$$

Consequence: $(\mathcal{A}_1, \{\cdot, \cdot\}) = (\mathcal{X}^1(M), [\cdot, \cdot])$, and $(\mathcal{A}, \{\cdot, \cdot\}) = (\mathcal{X}^\bullet(M), [\cdot, \cdot])$

Theorem: (\mathcal{M}, ω) deg. 1 $\iff E = T^*M$

Beginning the dictionary... $(\mathcal{M}, \omega) = (M, \mathcal{A}, \{\cdot, \cdot\})$

◇ Degree 1:

$$\{\mathcal{A}_0, \mathcal{A}_0\} = 0, \quad \{\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_0\} \subset \mathcal{A}_0, \quad \{\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_1\} \subset \mathcal{A}_1.$$

Consequence: $(\mathcal{A}_1, \{\cdot, \cdot\}) = (\mathcal{X}^1(M), [\cdot, \cdot])$, and $(\mathcal{A}, \{\cdot, \cdot\}) = (\mathcal{X}^\bullet(M), [\cdot, \cdot])$

Theorem: (\mathcal{M}, ω) deg. 1 $\iff E = T^*M$

◇ Degree 2:

$$\begin{aligned} \{\mathcal{A}_0, \mathcal{A}_0\} &= 0, \quad \{\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_0\} = 0, \quad \{\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_1\} = \mathcal{A}_0. \\ \{\mathcal{A}_2, \mathcal{A}_0\} &\subset \mathcal{A}_0, \quad \{\mathcal{A}_2, \mathcal{A}_1\} \subset \mathcal{A}_1, \quad \{\mathcal{A}_2, \mathcal{A}_2\} \subset \mathcal{A}_2. \end{aligned}$$

Beginning the dictionary... $(\mathcal{M}, \omega) = (M, \mathcal{A}, \{\cdot, \cdot\})$

◇ Degree 1:

$$\{\mathcal{A}_0, \mathcal{A}_0\} = 0, \quad \{\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_0\} \subset \mathcal{A}_0, \quad \{\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_1\} \subset \mathcal{A}_1.$$

Consequence: $(\mathcal{A}_1, \{\cdot, \cdot\}) = (\mathcal{X}^1(M), [\cdot, \cdot])$, and $(\mathcal{A}, \{\cdot, \cdot\}) = (\mathcal{X}^\bullet(M), [\cdot, \cdot])$

Theorem: (\mathcal{M}, ω) deg. 1 $\iff E = T^*M$

◇ Degree 2:

$$\begin{aligned} \{\mathcal{A}_0, \mathcal{A}_0\} &= 0, \quad \{\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_0\} = 0, \quad \{\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_1\} = \mathcal{A}_0. \\ \{\mathcal{A}_2, \mathcal{A}_0\} &\subset \mathcal{A}_0, \quad \{\mathcal{A}_2, \mathcal{A}_1\} \subset \mathcal{A}_1, \quad \{\mathcal{A}_2, \mathcal{A}_2\} \subset \mathcal{A}_2. \end{aligned}$$

Consequence: $\mathcal{A}_1 = \Gamma(E)$, and $(\mathcal{A}_2, \{\cdot, \cdot\})$ is Atiyah algebroid of $(E, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$

Beginning the dictionary... $(\mathcal{M}, \omega) = (M, \mathcal{A}, \{\cdot, \cdot\})$

◇ Degree 1:

$$\{\mathcal{A}_0, \mathcal{A}_0\} = 0, \quad \{\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_0\} \subset \mathcal{A}_0, \quad \{\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_1\} \subset \mathcal{A}_1.$$

Consequence: $(\mathcal{A}_1, \{\cdot, \cdot\}) = (\mathcal{X}^1(M), [\cdot, \cdot])$, and $(\mathcal{A}, \{\cdot, \cdot\}) = (\mathcal{X}^\bullet(M), [\cdot, \cdot])$

Theorem: $(\mathcal{M}, \omega) \text{ deg. 1} \iff E = T^*M$

◇ Degree 2:

$$\begin{aligned} \{\mathcal{A}_0, \mathcal{A}_0\} &= 0, \quad \{\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_0\} = 0, \quad \{\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_1\} = \mathcal{A}_0. \\ \{\mathcal{A}_2, \mathcal{A}_0\} &\subset \mathcal{A}_0, \quad \{\mathcal{A}_2, \mathcal{A}_1\} \subset \mathcal{A}_1, \quad \{\mathcal{A}_2, \mathcal{A}_2\} \subset \mathcal{A}_2. \end{aligned}$$

Consequence: $\mathcal{A}_1 = \Gamma(E)$, and $(\mathcal{A}_2, \{\cdot, \cdot\})$ is Atiyah algebroid of $(E, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$

Theorem: $(\mathcal{M}, \omega) \text{ deg. 2} \iff (E, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$

4. Hamiltonians

$\mathcal{M} = (M, \mathcal{A})$ N -manifold, degree r ($r = 1, 2$).

$\Theta \in \mathcal{A}_{r+1}, \quad \{\Theta, \Theta\} = 0.$

4. Hamiltonians

$\mathcal{M} = (M, \mathcal{A})$ N -manifold, degree r ($r = 1, 2$).

$\Theta \in \mathcal{A}_{r+1}, \quad \{\Theta, \Theta\} = 0.$

◇ Degree 1: $(\mathcal{A}, \{\cdot, \cdot\}) = (\mathcal{X}^\bullet(M), [\cdot, \cdot])$

4. Hamiltonians

$\mathcal{M} = (M, \mathcal{A})$ N -manifold, degree r ($r = 1, 2$).

$\Theta \in \mathcal{A}_{r+1}$, $\{\Theta, \Theta\} = 0$.

◇ Degree 1: $(\mathcal{A}, \{\cdot, \cdot\}) = (\mathcal{X}^\bullet(M), [\cdot, \cdot])$

Theorem: $\Theta \in \mathcal{A}_2$, $\{\Theta, \Theta\} = 0 \iff$ Poisson structure on M .

$$\{f, g\}_M = \{\{f, \Theta\}, g\}$$

4. Hamiltonians

$\mathcal{M} = (M, \mathcal{A})$ N -manifold, degree r ($r = 1, 2$).

$\Theta \in \mathcal{A}_{r+1}$, $\{\Theta, \Theta\} = 0$.

◇ Degree 1: $(\mathcal{A}, \{\cdot, \cdot\}) = (\mathcal{X}^\bullet(M), [\cdot, \cdot])$

Theorem: $\Theta \in \mathcal{A}_2$, $\{\Theta, \Theta\} = 0 \iff$ Poisson structure on M .

$$\{f, g\}_M = \{\{f, \Theta\}, g\}$$

◇ Degree 2: $(E, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$

4. Hamiltonians

$\mathcal{M} = (M, \mathcal{A})$ N -manifold, degree r ($r = 1, 2$).

$$\Theta \in \mathcal{A}_{r+1}, \quad \{\Theta, \Theta\} = 0.$$

◇ Degree 1: $(\mathcal{A}, \{\cdot, \cdot\}) = (\mathcal{X}^\bullet(M), [\cdot, \cdot])$

Theorem: $\Theta \in \mathcal{A}_2, \{\Theta, \Theta\} = 0 \iff$ Poisson structure on M .

$$\{f, g\}_M = \{\{f, \Theta\}, g\}$$

◇ Degree 2: $(E, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$

Theorem: $\Theta \in \mathcal{A}_3, \{\Theta, \Theta\} = 0 \iff$ Courant structure $\rho, \llbracket \cdot, \cdot \rrbracket$

$$\rho(e) \cdot f = \{\{e, \Theta\}, f\}$$

$$\llbracket e_1, e_2 \rrbracket = \{\{e_1, \Theta\}, e_2\}$$

Dictionary provides a hierarchy...

Symplectic N-manifold (\mathcal{M}, ω) , degree r ,

Hamiltonian $\Theta \in \mathcal{A}_{r+1}$, $\{\Theta, \Theta\} = 0$.

Dictionary provides a hierarchy...

Symplectic N-manifold (\mathcal{M}, ω) , degree r ,

Hamiltonian $\Theta \in \mathcal{A}_{r+1}$, $\{\Theta, \Theta\} = 0$.

◇ Degree 0: Symplectic manifolds

Dictionary provides a hierarchy...

Symplectic N-manifold (\mathcal{M}, ω) , degree r ,

Hamiltonian $\Theta \in \mathcal{A}_{r+1}$, $\{\Theta, \Theta\} = 0$.

- ◇ Degree 0: Symplectic manifolds
- ◇ Degree 1: Poisson manifolds

Dictionary provides a hierarchy...

Symplectic N-manifold (\mathcal{M}, ω) , degree r ,

Hamiltonian $\Theta \in \mathcal{A}_{r+1}$, $\{\Theta, \Theta\} = 0$.

- ◇ Degree 0: Symplectic manifolds
- ◇ Degree 1: Poisson manifolds
- ◇ Degree 2: Courant algebroids

Dictionary provides a hierarchy...

Symplectic N-manifold (\mathcal{M}, ω) , degree r ,

Hamiltonian $\Theta \in \mathcal{A}_{r+1}$, $\{\Theta, \Theta\} = 0$.

◇ Degree 0: Symplectic manifolds

◇ Degree 1: Poisson manifolds

◇ Degree 2: Courant algebroids

and higher...

Dictionary provides a hierarchy...

Symplectic N-manifold (\mathcal{M}, ω) , degree r ,

Hamiltonian $\Theta \in \mathcal{A}_{r+1}$, $\{\Theta, \Theta\} = 0$.

- ◇ Degree 0: Symplectic manifolds
- ◇ Degree 1: Poisson manifolds
- ◇ Degree 2: Courant algebroids

and higher...

What is lagrangian/coisotropic submanifold? Hamiltonian action? GCS? etc...

Continuing the dictionary: Coisotropic submanifolds

$$(\mathcal{M}, \omega) \text{ (deg 2) symplectic } N\text{-manifold} \quad \Rightarrow \quad (E, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$$

Continuing the dictionary: Coisotropic submanifolds

(\mathcal{M}, ω) (deg 2) symplectic N -manifold $\Rightarrow (E, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$

A submanifold $\mathcal{C} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M}$ is coisotropic if $\{\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{C}}, \mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{C}}\} \subseteq \mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{C}}$

Continuing the dictionary: Coisotropic submanifolds

(\mathcal{M}, ω) (deg 2) symplectic N -manifold $\rightleftharpoons (E, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$

A submanifold $\mathcal{C} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M}$ is coisotropic if $\{\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{C}}, \mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{C}}\} \subseteq \mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{C}}$

Theorem:

$$\text{Coisotropic } \mathcal{C} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M} \xrightleftharpoons{1-1} (\mathcal{C}, K, F, \nabla),$$

where

- ▶ $\mathcal{C} \hookrightarrow M$ submanifold
- ▶ $K \subset E|_{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ vector bundle, $K \subset K^{\perp}$
- ▶ $F \subset T\mathcal{C}$ integrable distribution
- ▶ ∇ flat, metric F -connection on $\frac{K^{\perp}}{K} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$

Continuing the dictionary: Coisotropic submanifolds

(\mathcal{M}, ω) (deg 2) symplectic N -manifold $\rightleftharpoons (E, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$

A submanifold $\mathcal{C} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M}$ is coisotropic if $\{\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{C}}, \mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{C}}\} \subseteq \mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{C}}$

Theorem:

$$\text{Coisotropic } \mathcal{C} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M} \xrightleftharpoons{1-1} (\mathcal{C}, K, F, \nabla),$$

where

- ▶ $\mathcal{C} \hookrightarrow M$ submanifold
- ▶ $K \subset E|_{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ vector bundle, $K \subset K^{\perp}$
- ▶ $F \subset T\mathcal{C}$ integrable distribution
- ▶ ∇ flat, metric F -connection on $\frac{K^{\perp}}{K} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$

Coisotropic reduction " \mathcal{C}/\sim " works when F is simple and ∇ has vanishing holonomy...

Coisotropic reduction of Courant structures...

Coisotropic reduction of Courant structures...

Let $\Theta \in \mathcal{A}_3$, $\{\Theta, \Theta\} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad$ Courant structure $\rho, \llbracket \cdot, \cdot \rrbracket$.

Coisotropic reduction of Courant structures...

Let $\Theta \in \mathcal{A}_3$, $\{\Theta, \Theta\} = 0 \iff$ Courant structure $\rho, \llbracket \cdot, \cdot \rrbracket$.

Let $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{M}$ be coisotropic.

Θ is **reducible** if $\{\Theta, \mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{C}}\} \subseteq \mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{C}}$.

Coisotropic reduction of Courant structures...

Let $\Theta \in \mathcal{A}_3$, $\{\Theta, \Theta\} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad$ Courant structure $\rho, \llbracket \cdot, \cdot \rrbracket$.

Let $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{M}$ be coisotropic.

Θ is **reducible** if $\{\Theta, \mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{C}}\} \subseteq \mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{C}}$.

Theorem: Θ is reducible if and only if

- ▶ $\rho(K^\perp) \subseteq TC,$
- ▶ $\rho(K) \subseteq F,$
- ▶ $\llbracket S_K, S_{K^\perp}^\nabla \rrbracket \subseteq S_K,$
- ▶ $[\rho(S_{K^\perp}^\nabla), S_F] \subseteq S_F,$
- ▶ $\llbracket S_{K^\perp}^\nabla, S_{K^\perp}^\nabla \rrbracket \subseteq S_{K^\perp}^\nabla.$

Coisotropic reduction of Courant structures...

Let $\Theta \in \mathcal{A}_3$, $\{\Theta, \Theta\} = 0 \iff$ Courant structure $\rho, \llbracket \cdot, \cdot \rrbracket$.

Let $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{M}$ be coisotropic.

Θ is **reducible** if $\{\Theta, \mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{C}}\} \subseteq \mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{C}}$.

Theorem: Θ is reducible if and only if

- ▶ $\rho(K^\perp) \subseteq TC$,
- ▶ $\rho(K) \subseteq F$,
- ▶ $\llbracket S_K, S_{K^\perp}^\nabla \rrbracket \subseteq S_K$,
- ▶ $[\rho(S_{K^\perp}^\nabla), S_F] \subseteq S_F$,
- ▶ $\llbracket S_{K^\perp}^\nabla, S_{K^\perp}^\nabla \rrbracket \subseteq S_{K^\perp}^\nabla$.

Corollary: coisotropic reduction of Courant algebroids.

5. Dictionary (in degree 2)

$(E, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$	$(\mathcal{M}, \{ \cdot, \cdot \})$ deg. 2, symplectic N-manifold
Courant structure $\llbracket \cdot, \cdot \rrbracket, \rho$	$\Theta \in \mathcal{A}_3(\mathcal{M}), \{ \Theta, \Theta \} = 0$
$L \subset E _C, \quad L = L^\perp$	$\mathcal{L} \subset \mathcal{M}$ Lagrangian submanifold
Dirac structure L (supp. on C)	\mathcal{L} Lagrangian submanifold, $\Theta _{\mathcal{L}} \equiv \text{const.}$
(C, K, F, ∇) such that ...	\mathcal{C} coisotropic submanifold, Θ reducible
gen. complex struc. \mathcal{J}	$\mathcal{J} \in \mathcal{A}_2(\mathcal{M}), \{ \{ \Theta, \mathcal{J} \}, \mathcal{J} \} = -\Theta$

Actions (DGLAs), moment maps, MW reduction ...

6. Further developments and applications

- ▶ “Coisotropic” reduction of Dirac, generalized complex...

6. Further developments and applications

- ▶ “Coisotropic” reduction of Dirac, generalized complex...
- ▶ Hamiltonian actions and moment map reduction (of Courant algebroids, Dirac/generalized complex structures...)

6. Further developments and applications

- ▶ “Coisotropic” reduction of Dirac, generalized complex...
- ▶ Hamiltonian actions and moment map reduction (of Courant algebroids, Dirac/generalized complex structures...)
- ▶ Homological methods (singular reduction)

Thank you

Lagrangian submanifolds...

Lagrangian submanifolds...

$$\mathcal{C} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M} \text{ coisotropic} \quad \Rightarrow \quad (C, K, F, \nabla).$$

Lagrangian submanifolds...

$\mathcal{C} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M}$ coisotropic $\Rightarrow (C, K, F, \nabla)$.

Proposition: \mathcal{C} is Lagrangian $\Leftrightarrow K = K^\perp, F = TC$.

Lagrangian submanifolds...

$\mathcal{C} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M}$ coisotropic $\Rightarrow (C, K, F, \nabla)$.

Proposition: \mathcal{C} is Lagrangian $\Leftrightarrow K = K^\perp, F = TC$.

It follows:

- ◇ Lagrangian submanifolds in $\mathcal{M} \xrightarrow{1-1} (C, L)$,
where $C \hookrightarrow M$ submanifold, $L \subset E|_C$ subbundle, $L = L^\perp$

Lagrangian submanifolds...

$\mathcal{C} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M}$ coisotropic $\Rightarrow (C, K, F, \nabla)$.

Proposition: \mathcal{C} is Lagrangian $\Leftrightarrow K = K^\perp, F = TC$.

It follows:

- ◇ Lagrangian submanifolds in $\mathcal{M} \xRightarrow{1-1} (C, L)$,
where $C \hookrightarrow M$ submanifold, $L \subset E|_C$ subbundle, $L = L^\perp$
- ◇ Θ is reducible $\Leftrightarrow \rho(L) \subseteq TC$ and $\llbracket S_L, S_L \rrbracket \subseteq S_L$.

Lagrangian submanifolds...

$\mathcal{C} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M}$ coisotropic $\Rightarrow (C, K, F, \nabla)$.

Proposition: \mathcal{C} is Lagrangian $\Leftrightarrow K = K^\perp, F = TC$.

It follows:

- ◇ Lagrangian submanifolds in $\mathcal{M} \xRightarrow{1-1} (C, L)$,
where $C \hookrightarrow M$ submanifold, $L \subset E|_C$ subbundle, $L = L^\perp$
- ◇ Θ is reducible $\Leftrightarrow \rho(L) \subseteq TC$ and $\llbracket S_L, S_L \rrbracket \subseteq S_L$.

Dirac structures (with support), Courant morphisms...