Homological Mirror Symmetry for the Universal Centralizers

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Freemath Seminar

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Outline



- 2 Definition(s) of J_G
- 3 Main results

Background on partially wrapped Fukaya categories on Liouville/Weinstein sectors

5 HMS for J_G

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- A motivating theorem:

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Theorem (Well known)

For a complex torus $T \cong (\mathbb{C}^{\times})^n$. Let T^{\vee} be its dual torus. Then

 $\mathcal{W}(T^*T)\simeq \operatorname{Coh}(T^{\vee})$

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For a complex torus $T \cong (\mathbb{C}^{\times})^n$. Let T^{\vee} be its dual torus. Then

$$\mathcal{W}(T^*T)\simeq \operatorname{Coh}(T^{\vee})$$

• We would like to generalize this theorem in the non-abelian setting. The natural replacement of T^*T for a complex semisimple Lie group G is the *universal centralizer* J_G (a.k.a Toda space).

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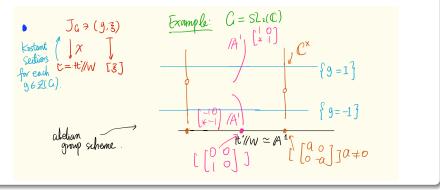
$$J_{G} := \{(g,\xi) \in T^{*,\mathrm{reg}}G : g\xi g^{-1} = \xi\} \ /\!\!/^{\mathrm{Ad}} \ G$$

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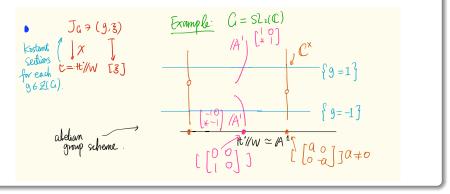
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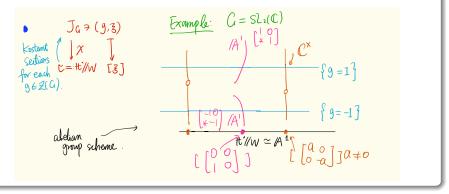
• Recall that ξ is regular if and only if $C_G(\xi) = \operatorname{rank} G$



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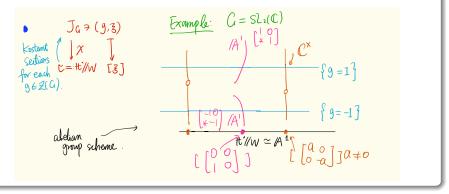


Theorem of Kostant: fixing a principal sl₂-triple (e, f, h₀), let S = f + ker ad_e be the Kostant slice.



Theorem of Kostant: fixing a principal \$\$\mathbf{sl}_2\$-triple (e, f, h_0), let \$\$\mathbb{S}\$ = f + ker ad_e be the Kostant slice. The composition

$$\mathbb{S} \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{g}^{\mathrm{reg}} \cong \mathfrak{g}^{*,\mathrm{reg}} \to \mathfrak{c} := \mathfrak{t}^* /\!\!/ W$$
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 is an isomorphism.

Then $J_G = \{(g,\xi) : \xi \in \mathcal{S}, g \in C_G(\xi)\}.$

This shows J_G as a Hamiltonian reduction of T^*G (bi-Whittaker reduction), so it is holomorphic symplectic (actually hyperKahler).

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This shows J_G as a Hamiltonian reduction of T^*G (bi-Whittaker reduction), so it is holomorphic symplectic (actually hyperKahler). Fix $T \subset B \subset G$, and $\mathfrak{t} \subset \mathfrak{b} \subset \mathfrak{g}$ (which is determined by (e, f, h_0)), and the

unipotent/nilpotent radicals N, \mathfrak{n} .

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We have the Hamiltonian $N \times N$ -action on T^*G , whose moment map is given by

$$\mu: T^*G \longrightarrow \mathfrak{n}^* \oplus \mathfrak{n}^* \cong \mathfrak{n}^- \oplus \mathfrak{n}^-$$

 $(g,\xi) \mapsto (g\xi g^{-1} \mod \mathfrak{b}, \xi \mod \mathfrak{b})$

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Then $J_G \cong \mu^{-1}(f, f)/(N \times N)$.

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$$\begin{split} \mu : T^* G &\longrightarrow \mathfrak{n}^* \oplus \mathfrak{n}^* \cong \mathfrak{n}^- \oplus \mathfrak{n}^- \\ (g, \xi) &\mapsto (g\xi g^{-1} \mod \mathfrak{b}, \xi \mod \mathfrak{b}) \end{split}$$

Then $J_G \cong \mu^{-1}(f, f)/(N \times N)$.

 The reason that Def 1⇔Def 2 is due to the important property of the Kostant slice:

$$f + \mathfrak{b} \cong N \times \mathfrak{S}$$

• There is a natural $\mathbb{C}^\times\text{-}action$ on J_G defined as follows: Using the above $h_0=2\check\rho\in\Lambda^\vee_{\rm coroot}$,

$$m{s}\cdot(m{g},\xi)=(\mathrm{Ad}_{s^{\mathsf{h}_0}}m{g},s^2\mathrm{Ad}^*_{s^{\mathsf{h}_0}}\xi),m{s}\in\mathbb{C}^ imes$$

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Here s^2 shows up in the second component because of $\operatorname{Ad}_{s^{h_0}}(f) = s^{-2}f$.

Image: A match a ma

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The C[×]-action scales the symplectic form ω by weight 2.

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• There is a natural \mathbb{C}^\times -action on J_G defined as follows: Using the above $h_0=2\check\rho\in\Lambda_{\rm coroot}^\vee$,

$$s \cdot (g, \xi) = (\mathrm{Ad}_{s^{\mathsf{h}_0}}g, s^2\mathrm{Ad}^*_{s^{\mathsf{h}_0}}\xi), s \in \mathbb{C}^{ imes}$$

Here s^2 shows up in the second component because of $\operatorname{Ad}_{s^{h_0}}(f) = s^{-2}f$.

The C[×]-action scales the symplectic form ω by weight 2.
 ⇒The square root of the R⁺-action gives a Liouville vector field.

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Outline

Overview

2 Definition(s) of J_G



Background on partially wrapped Fukaya categories on Liouville/Weinstein sectors

5 HMS for J_G

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(1) *J_G* can be partially compactified to be a Liouville (Weinstein) sector (canonical up to isotopy).

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 $\mathcal{W}(J_{\mathcal{G}_{\mathrm{ad}}})\simeq \mathrm{Coh}(T_{sc}^{\vee} /\!\!/ W),$

Image: A math the second se

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In general,

 $\mathcal{W}(J_G) \simeq \operatorname{Coh}(T_{sc}^{\vee} /\!\!/ W)^{\pi_1(G^{\vee})}$

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Remark

The result can be seen as an analytic version of a theorem by Lonergan and Ginzburg (independently)

$$D\operatorname{-mod}(N \stackrel{f}{\setminus} G \stackrel{f}{/} N) \simeq QCoh("\mathfrak{t}^* / W_{aff}"),$$

where "t* // W_{aff} " is some coarse quotient "(t*/ Λ) // W". But there is no direct link between the algebraic version and the analytic version.

Outline

1 Overview

- 2 Definition(s) of J_G
- 3 Main results

Background on partially wrapped Fukaya categories on Liouville/Weinstein sectors

5 HMS for J_G

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Liouville manifolds:

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Liouville manifolds:

Definition

 $(X^{2n}, \omega = d\alpha)$ is a *Liouville manifold* if the Liouville vector field Z defined by $\alpha = \iota_Z \omega$ satisfies

- the flow of Z is complete
- Z is pointing outward everywhere along the ∞-boundary of X (more precisely, a Liouville domain joining a cylinder over its boundary)

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Example

Cotangent bundle of any closed manifold; $(\mathbb{R}^{2n}, \alpha_0 = -\frac{1}{2}(pdq - qdp)).$

Weinstein manifolds (Cieliebeck-Eliashberg):

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• There is a nice class of Liouville manifolds that can be built from handle attachments (from Morse(-Bott) theory), called *Weinstein manifolds*.

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- Index k < n (resp. k = n) handle is called *subcritical* (resp. *critical*). The critical handles are the ones that give rise to interesting symplectic invariants.

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- index=dimension of ascending manifold $\leq n$ if dim X = 2n.
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- The union of the ascending manifolds gives the *core* of the Weinstein manifold.

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Liouville/Weinstein sectors (Sylvan, Ganatra-Pardon-Shende):

• Liouville/Weinstein sectors are generalizations of Liouville/Weinstein manifolds to the manifolds-with-boundary case.

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- Liouville/Weinstein sectors are generalizations of Liouville/Weinstein manifolds to the manifolds-with-boundary case.
- Roughly speaking, a Liouville (resp. Weinstein) sector X has two boundaries:
 - $\partial^{\infty} X$: the contact-type boundary (whose own boundary is convex);
 - ∂X: the "finite boundary" which is 𝔅 × ℝ, where 𝔅 is a Liouville (resp. Weinstein) manifold and ℝ gives the characteristic foliation(s).

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• Cotangent bundle of a compact manifold with boundary, e.g. $T^*[0,1]$,

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• $\mathbb{C}_{\Re z \leq 0}$

Partially wrapped Fukaya categories on Liouville/Weinstein sectors (Sylvan, GPS-generalizing { (fully) wrapped Fukaya categories Fukaya-Seidel categories)

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Partially wrapped Fukaya categories on Liouville/Weinstein sectors (Sylvan, GPS-generalizing { (fully) wrapped Fukaya categories Fukaya-Seidel categories)

• Objects: Closed exact Lagrangians with cylindrical ends (if not compact) + extra data: $\partial^{\infty} L \cap \partial X = \emptyset$;

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Partially wrapped Fukaya categories on Liouville/Weinstein sectors (Sylvan, GPS-generalizing { (fully) wrapped Fukaya categories Fukaya-Seidel categories

- Objects: Closed exact Lagrangians with cylindrical ends (if not compact) + extra data: $\partial^{\infty}L \cap \partial X = \emptyset$;
- Morphisms: Wrapped Floer complex

$$\operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{W}(\mathcal{M})}(\mathcal{L}_0, \mathcal{L}_1) = \varinjlim_{H: \text{"Positive Hamiltonians"}} CF(\varphi_H^1(\mathcal{L}_0), \mathcal{L}_1),$$

where $\varphi_H^1(L_0)$ never touches ∂X .

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• It is an A_{∞} -category.

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Outline

1 Overview

- 2 Definition(s) of J_G
- 3 Main results

Background on partially wrapped Fukaya categories on Liouville/Weinstein sectors

5 HMS for J_G

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Weinstein handle decomposition

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Weinstein handle decomposition

• 1-handle (Morse-Bott)

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Weinstein handle decomposition

• 1-handle (Morse-Bott)

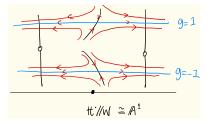
$$J_G - \{g = \pm I\} \cong T^*T$$

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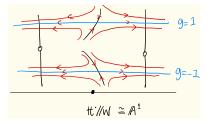


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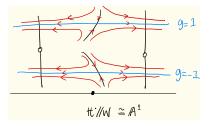
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$$\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -b^{-1} \\ b & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} x & -b^{-2} \\ 1 & -x \end{bmatrix} \right) \leftarrow (b, x)$$

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$$\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -b^{-1} \\ b & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} x & -b^{-2} \\ 1 & -x \end{bmatrix}\right) \leftrightarrow (b, x)$$

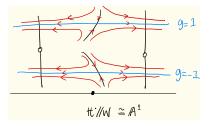
The weight 1 \mathbb{R}^+ -action: $s \cdot (b, x) = (s^{-1} \cdot b, s \cdot x)$ [not the standard Liouville flow]

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$$T^*T \stackrel{ ext{exact}}{\cong} T^*S^1 imes T^{*,>0} \mathbb{R} \stackrel{ ext{exact}}{\hookrightarrow} T^*S^1 imes \mathbb{C}_{\Re z \leq 0}.$$

Here $\mathbb{R} = \mathbb{R}_{\Re x}$.

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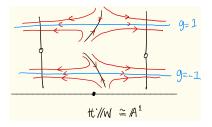
Weinstein handle decomposition

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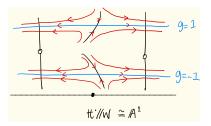
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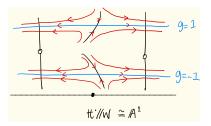


 2-handles (critical handles): for each Kostant section, the normal slice (fiber over [0]) gives the core of the handle

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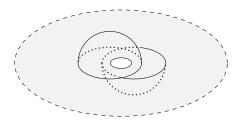


Figure: Picture of an arborealized Lagrangian skeleton for $J_{SL_2(\mathbb{C})}$

Example ($G = SL_2$, continued) Generators of $W(J_{SL_2})$:

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Generators of $W(J_{SL_2})$: Recall

Theorem (Chantraine-Rizell-Ghiggini-Golovko, GPS)

The cocores generate the partially wrapped Fukaya category.

Image: A math a math

Generators of $W(J_{SL_2})$: Recall

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The cocores generate the partially wrapped Fukaya category.

Here we have three cocores: two are given by the Kostant sections (normal to the critical handles), the other is given by a cotangent fiber in T^*T .

Generators of $W(J_{SL_2})$: Recall

Theorem (Chantraine-Rizell-Ghiggini-Golovko, GPS)

The cocores generate the partially wrapped Fukaya category.

Here we have three cocores: two are given by the Kostant sections (normal to the critical handles), the other is given by a cotangent fiber in T^*T . The cotangent fiber can be (compactly) Hamiltonian isotoped to only intersect the critical handles, so only the Kostant sections are needed to generate $\mathcal{W}(J_{SL_2})$.

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• J_G admits a Bruhat decomposition that induces a Weinstein handle decomposition (this comes from the Whittaker Hamiltonian reduction that gives $J_G \rightarrow N \setminus G/N = \bigsqcup_{w \in W} wT$, where the target is a coset)

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- - Liouville/Weinstein hypersurface \mathfrak{F} , so can be partially compactified to be $\mathfrak{F} \times \mathbb{C}_{\Re z < 0}$;

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• J_G admits a Bruhat decomposition that induces a Weinstein handle decomposition (this comes from the Whittaker Hamiltonian reduction that gives $J_G \rightarrow N \setminus G/N = \bigsqcup_{w \in W} wT$, where the target is a coset)

 J_G can be partially compactified to be a Liouville/Weinstein sector: removing the Kostant section(s), it is isomorphic to $\mathfrak{F} \times T^{*,>0}\mathbb{R}$ for a Liouville/Weinstein hypersurface \mathfrak{F} , so can be partially compactified to be $\mathfrak{F} \times \mathbb{C}_{\Re z \leq 0}$; then \overline{J}_G is obtained from attaching $|\mathfrak{Z}(G)|$ many critical handles to it.

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The Bruhat "cells" \mathcal{B}_w are indexed by $w = w_0 w_S, S \subset \Pi$, so are the handles (up to isotopies and modulo the components of centers of standard Levi's).

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• $\mathcal{W}(J_G)$ is generated by the Kostant sections:

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• $\mathcal{W}(J_G)$ is generated by the Kostant sections:

{Kostant sections} $\leftrightarrow \mathcal{Z}(G) \leftrightarrow \text{characters of } \pi_1(G^{\vee})$ $\leftrightarrow \{\text{generators of } \operatorname{Coh}(\mathcal{T}^{\vee} / / W)^{\pi_1(G^{\vee})}\}$

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• $\mathcal{W}(J_{\mathcal{G}_{\mathrm{ad}}})$ is generated by the only Kostant section Σ_I .

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• $\mathcal{W}(J_{G_{\mathrm{ad}}})$ is generated by the only Kostant section Σ_I . One can choose appropriate positive Hamiltonians so that $\operatorname{Hom}(\Sigma_I, \Sigma_I)$ has intersection points all in degree 0 and are indexed by the *dominant* coweight lattice of T_{ad} .

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- $\mathcal{W}(J_{G_{\mathrm{ad}}})$ is generated by the only Kostant section Σ_I . One can choose appropriate positive Hamiltonians so that $\operatorname{Hom}(\Sigma_I, \Sigma_I)$ has intersection points all in degree 0 and are indexed by the *dominant* coweight lattice of T_{ad} .
- One can define $T^*\overline{T} \cong \mathcal{B}_{w_0}^{\dagger} \subset \mathcal{B}_{w_0}$ as a Liouville subsector in \overline{J}_G ,

- $\mathcal{W}(J_{G_{\mathrm{ad}}})$ is generated by the only Kostant section Σ_I . One can choose appropriate positive Hamiltonians so that $\operatorname{Hom}(\Sigma_I, \Sigma_I)$ has intersection points all in degree 0 and are indexed by the *dominant* coweight lattice of T_{ad} .
- One can define $T^*\overline{T} \cong \mathcal{B}_{w_0}^{\dagger} \subset \mathcal{B}_{w_0}$ as a Liouville subsector in \overline{J}_G , then there is an adjoint pair ([GPS])

$$\operatorname{Ind} \mathcal{W}(J_G) \xleftarrow{\operatorname{res}} \operatorname{Ind} \mathcal{W}(T^*\overline{T}), \tag{1}$$

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We prove that the adjoint pair is (f_{*}, f[!] ≅ f^{*}) between Coh(T[∨] ∥ W) and Coh(T[∨]): the point objects in Coh(T[∨]) play an essential role in the proof.

Thank you!

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