

Nadler- overview

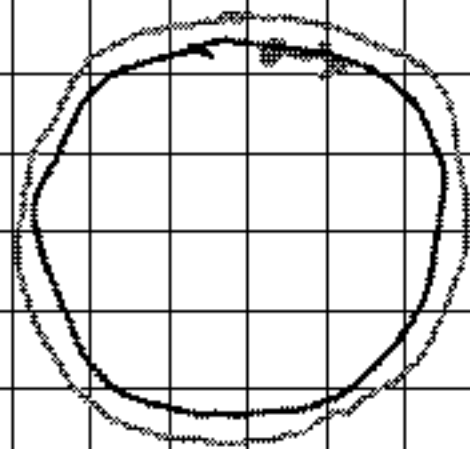
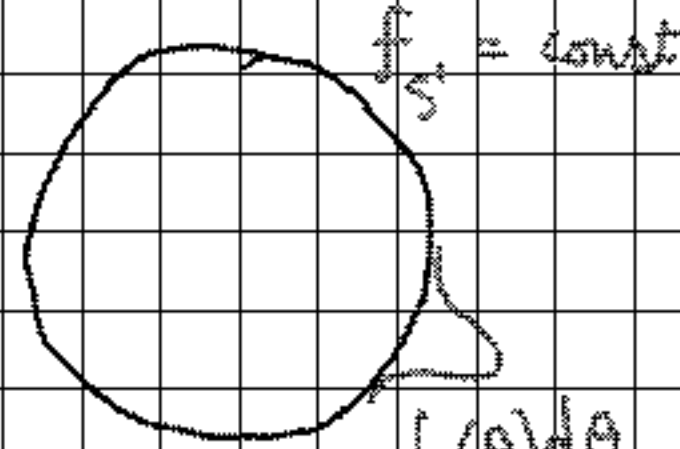
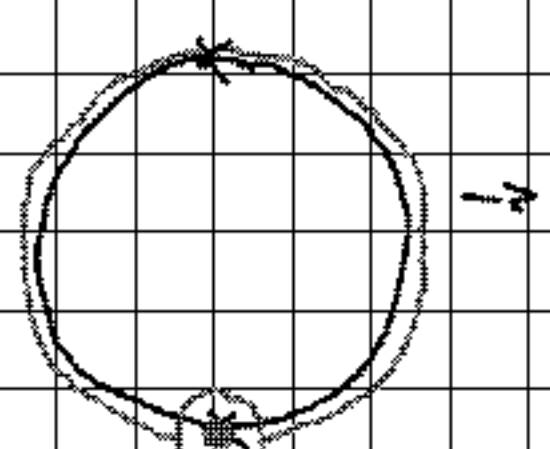
Note Title

6/13/2011

Unity of quantum geometry of symplectic manifolds

Warmup: cohomology of mfd X (E.g. $X = S^1$, $H^*(X) = \begin{matrix} 0 & k \\ 1 & k \end{matrix}$ ^{coeff. field})

Three viewpoints:

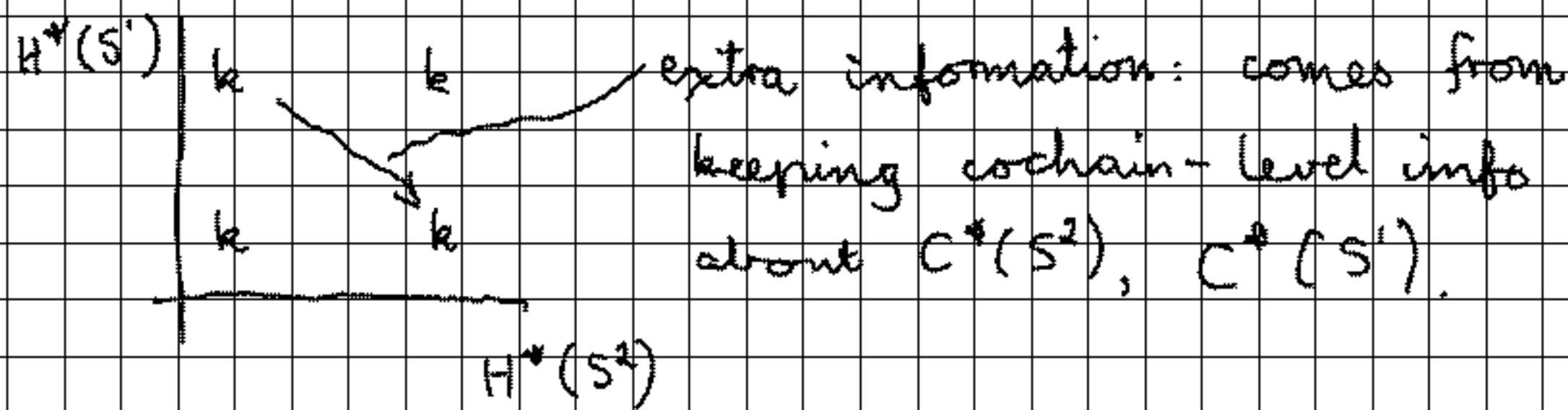
Topological	Algebraic	Analytic
$C^*(X) =$ sing. cochains	$\Omega^*(X) =$ diff. forms	$M(X) =$ Morse complex
		

Remarks: 1) "quantum" is already here: linearity, we can 'add' two points, like superposition.

2) "cohomology" should mean the chain complex.

E.g. $S^3 \xrightarrow{Hopf} S^2$

Spectral sequence



Symplectic manifolds

M, ω
 ω closed nondeg. 2-form

Darboux: locally \mathbb{R}^{2n} , $\omega = \sum_{i=1}^n dx_i \wedge dy_i$

"Quantum": noncommutative deformation

$$\text{functions } x_i, y_j, \quad x_i \cdot y_j - y_j \cdot x_i = \delta_{ij}$$

What to study: submanifolds and other geom. objects. Quantum means they "make sense" after such a non-com. deformation.

E.g. If we want to talk about submanifolds,

we want to be able to locally define our submanifold by a zero locus of functions, and the functions must commute (if x_i and y_i vanish on $N \subset M$, then so does $x_i y_i - y_i x_i = 0$).

must be

→ Uncertainty Principle: $N \subset M$, coisotropic in particular smallest submfd's are $L \subset M$ Lagrangians (no longer points).

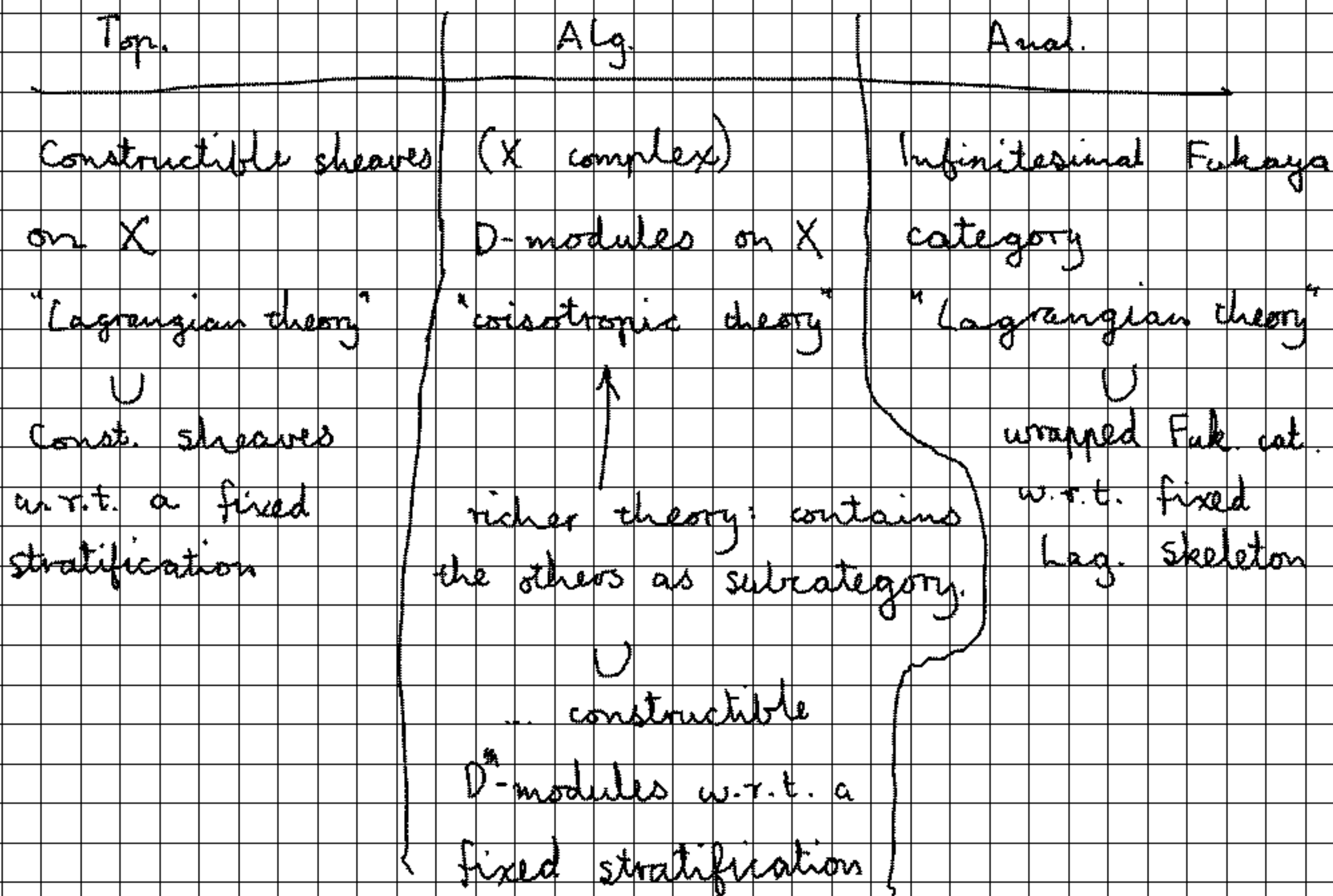
So Lagrangians are the smallest building blocks.

We want to associate, to (M, ω) , a category whose objects are Lagrangians (or more generally coisotropic submanifolds), and whose morphisms are quantum interactions.

Basic case: $M = T^*X$.

E.g. $X = S^1$





Why do we have a nice picture here?

- 1) We have a contracting dilation (exact str.)
- 2) Polarization: Lagrangian foliation by fibres of $T^*X \rightarrow X$

E.g. 1) M Kähler $\subset \mathbb{C}P^n$
 \cup
 $M \setminus (M \cap H)$ \cup $H = \mathbb{C}P^{n-1}$
 \uparrow
 exact

- 2) $S =$ Kleinian surface singularity
 \uparrow
 \tilde{S} symplectic resolution

Looks like "a cotangent bundle of P^1 but with a zero section which is a tree of P^1 's." (cf. Day 4)

General principle: Quantum geometry of (M, ω) with polarization F should be equivalent to classical geometry of M/F .

Day 4 polarised examples:

$$1) \quad M = T^*(S^1)^n \longrightarrow (S^1)^n$$
$$\quad \quad \quad \downarrow$$
$$\quad \quad \quad (\mathbb{R}^n)^\vee$$

two interesting foliations \rightarrow relate