

Kleinian singularities

A_m singularities

dim = 2

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^{m+1} = 0 \quad m \geq 2 \quad \mathbb{C}^3$$

singularity \Rightarrow replace z^{m+1} by $p_w(z) = z^{m+1} + w_m z^m + \dots + w_0$

$$g_w = x^2 + y^2 + p_w(z) \quad w = (w_0, \dots, w_m)$$

Consider symplectic manifold $g_w = 0$, with $\omega \in \mathbb{C}^3, \theta \in \mathbb{C}^3$. This has

$$C_1 = 0: \quad \eta \wedge dg = dz_1 \wedge dz_2 \wedge dz_3$$

\Rightarrow can choose grading.

$\bar{w} \in W \subseteq B^{2m+2}(\delta)$ (so it's close to $x^2 + y^2 + z^{m+1}$) W is the set

$X = g_{\bar{w}}^{-1}(0) = E_{\bar{w}}$ such that $E_{\bar{w}}$ smooth.

$\bar{w} =$ fixed ref. pt.

$$E = \{ (E_w, w) \}$$


\downarrow

$$W \hookrightarrow \text{Conf}^{m+1}(D^2, \partial D^2)$$

\uparrow
 $m+1$ ~~points~~ distinct points
in disc

$w \longmapsto$ zeroes of p_w
weak hty equivalence

$$\pi_1(\text{Conf}^{m+1}) = \pi_1(W, \bar{w}) \hookrightarrow \pi_0(\text{Symp}(X))$$

\parallel
 B_{m+1} via 

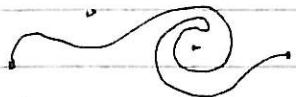
Thm: $B_{m+1} \xrightarrow{f} \pi_0(\text{Symp}(X))$

injective.

Fuk(X). What are Lagrangians?

$$X = \{x^2 + y^2 + p(z) = 0\}$$



$\Delta = p^{-1}(0) = \text{pts}$  matching cycle

look at paths \Rightarrow give Lag-spheres

$$z_0 \quad \pi^{-1}(z_0) = Q_{z_0} \quad z \notin \Delta \quad Q_z \cong T^*S^1$$

$$p(z_0) = -1$$

$$Q_z: x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

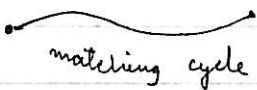
$$(x, y) \mapsto \left(\frac{x}{\|x\|}, y\|x\| \right) \in T^*S^1 = \{(u, v) : \|u\|=1, \langle u, v \rangle = 0\}$$

Symp. iso.

$$z \notin \Delta \quad Q_z \cong T^*S^1 \quad \Sigma_z = S^1 \quad (\Sigma_z \leftrightarrow \text{zero section})$$

$$z \in \Delta \quad Q_z = T^*S^1/S^1 \quad \Sigma_z = \text{pt.}$$

$$L_Y = \bigcup_{z \in \delta} \Sigma_z$$



Prop: (1) L_δ Lag. spheres

$$(2) \delta \underset{\text{iso.}}{\sim} \delta' \Rightarrow L_\delta \underset{\text{ham iso.}}{\sim} L_{\delta'}$$

$$\text{rk HF}(L_\delta, L_{\delta'}, \mathbb{Z}_2) = 2 I(\delta, \delta')$$

\downarrow

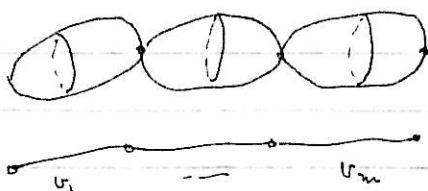
$$\sum_{z \in \delta \cap \delta'} |\delta \cap \delta' \setminus D| + \frac{1}{2} |\delta \cap \delta' \cap D|$$

end points

Get S^1 of intersection

\Rightarrow 2 pts by Morse Bott

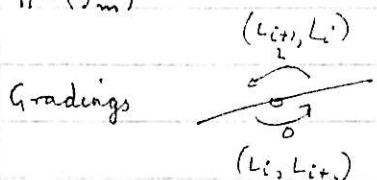
Now choose paths



A_m chain of spheres.

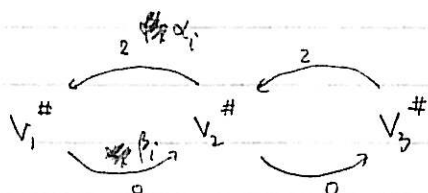
$$\mathcal{F}_m = \langle (v_1, \dots, v_m) \rangle \subseteq \mathcal{F}_{\text{ulk}}(X).$$

$H^*(\mathcal{F}_m)$



$$HF^+(V_i^\#, V_i^\#) \stackrel{\text{PSS}}{=} H^*(S^2)$$

$$HF^+(V_i^\#, V_j^\#) = \begin{cases} 0 & |i-j| \geq 2 \\ \mathbb{Z} & j = i \pm 1 \end{cases}$$

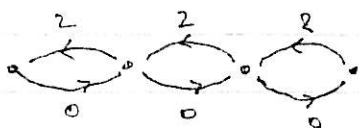


Poincaré duality: $HF^d(L, L') \otimes HF^{n-d}(L', L) \xrightarrow{\text{nondegenerate}} HF^n(L, L) \cong H^n(L) = \mathbb{Z}$.

$$\alpha_i \beta_i = \beta_{i-1} \alpha_{i-1} \quad (\neq 0 \text{ by nondegeneracy})$$

\downarrow
 \mathbb{C}^*

A_m quiver



path algebra

$$(i | i+1 | i+2) = 0$$

$$(i | i-1 | i-2) = 0$$

$$(i | i-1 | i) = (i | i+1 | i)$$

Path of length 0 = id in S'

Path \circlearrowleft = top cohomology of S'

Path \curvearrowright = int. point.

\mathbb{C}^m acts on algebra by id \mathbb{C} acts on id spot.

① $V_i^\#$ split generate

② This A_m algebra is intrinsically formal

$$\pi \text{ Tw } F(X) \cong \text{mod}(A_m)$$

Suppose $\pi: X \rightarrow X$

$$\pi^2 = \pi$$

$$X \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{k} \\ \xleftarrow{i} \end{array} Z \quad Z = \text{im } \pi$$

$$k \circ i = \text{id}_X$$

$$i \circ k = \pi$$

We call a category split closed if Z exists for any π .

A_∞ category split closed $\Leftrightarrow H^0(A)$ split closed
(∞) (usual)

Given A , define

$$A \hookrightarrow \pi A$$

\downarrow
minimal split closed category containing A .

(Karoubi completion of A).

$V_i^\#$ split generate $\Leftrightarrow \pi \text{ Tw}(V_i^\#) = \pi \text{ Tw } F_{\text{uh}}(X)$.

$$T_{V_i^\#}(L) = T_{V_i^\#}(L)$$

If $T_{Y_1} T_{Y_2} \dots T_{Y_m}(X) = X[\sigma] \quad \sigma \neq 0$

then Y_1, \dots, Y_m split generate.

$$\phi = \tau_{V_1} \dots \tau_{V_m}$$

$$\phi^{2m+2}(L) = L[\sigma] \quad (L = \text{cst Lag.})$$

↑ depends on m , $\neq 0$. for m large enough

Intrinsic formality:

Theor: $HH^q(A_m, A_m[2-q]) = 0 \quad q \geq 3$ (from Sheel's talk)

$$\Rightarrow A_{\infty} \underset{g\text{-iso}}{\simeq} A_m$$

$$H^p A_{\infty} (= A_m)$$