

Agustin - Strongly fillable contact manifolds and \mathbb{J} -holomorphic foliations

A contact manifold (M, ξ) is planar if it admits an OBD supporting ξ with genus 0 pages. A LF is allowable if all vanishing cycles are homologically non trivial. If $\pi: M \setminus B \rightarrow S'$ is an OBD, denote $\hat{\pi}: M \setminus N(B) \rightarrow S'$, where $N(B) = \text{nbhd of } B$.

Definition: for $\pi: M \setminus B \rightarrow S'$ OBD, a contact form α is Giroux if $d\alpha|_{\text{page}} > 0$ and α is positive on B . We say that $\xi = \ker \alpha$ is supported by the OBD.

Rem: it is the case if ξ is almost tangent to the pages.

Reference: Wendell's paper "Title of talk"

Theorem 1: Suppose (W, ω) is a strong symplectic filling of a planar contact manifold (M, ξ) , and $\pi: M \setminus B \rightarrow S'$ is a planar OBD supporting ξ . Then, \exists some enlarged version of W , called (W', ω) , obtained by a trivial symplectic cobordism to W , such that W' admits a symplectic LF $\tilde{\pi}: W' \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ such that $\tilde{\pi}|_{\partial W' \setminus N(B)} = \hat{\pi}$. Moreover, $\tilde{\pi}: W' \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ is allowable if W is minimal.

Corollary 1: every strongly fillable planar contact manifold is also Stein fillable.

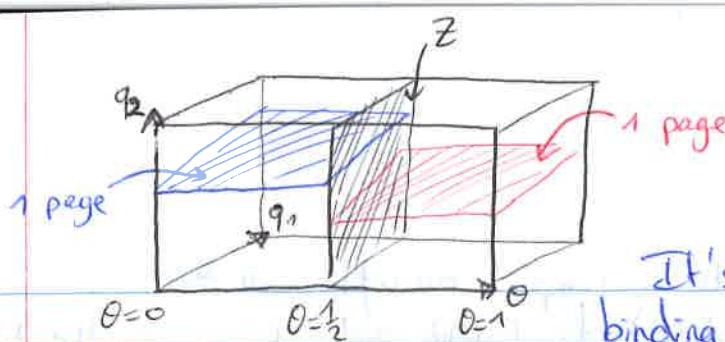
So: strongly but not Stein fillable \Rightarrow not planar.

Theorem 2: Suppose (W, ω) strong symplectic filling of (T^3, ξ_0) , where $\xi_0 = \ker(\cos(2\pi q_1) dq_1 + \sin(2\pi q_1) dq_2)$. Then, one can attach to W a trivial symplectic cobordism such that the enlarged filling W' admits a symplectic LF $\tilde{\pi}: W' \rightarrow [0, 1] \times S^1$ for which $\tilde{\pi}|_{\partial W' \setminus N(\tilde{\pi})} = \hat{\pi}_0$. Moreover, every singular fiber is the union of an annulus with an exceptional sphere; in particular, if (W, ω) is minimal, there are no singular fibers.

$$T^3 = S^1 \times S^1 \times S^1 = T^2 \times S^1 \ni (q_1, q_2, \theta)$$

$Z = \{\theta \in \{0, 1/2\}\} \subset T^3$, and π_0 is

$$\pi_0: T^3 \setminus Z \rightarrow \{0, 1\} \times S^1: (q_1, q_2, \theta) \mapsto \begin{cases} (0, q_2) & \text{if } \theta \in (0, 1/2) \\ (1, q_2) & \text{if } \theta \in (1/2, 1) \end{cases}$$



It's kind of like an OB, but the binding is a T^2 , that we should see as a "blow up" of S^1 .

Wendl's paper numbering

Theorem 4: all minimal strong fillings of T^3 are symplectically deformation equivalent, and every exact filling of T^3 is symplectomorphic to a star-shaped domain in (T^*T^2, ω_0) , ie something of the form $\{(q, t f(q, p)p) \in T^*T^2 \mid t \in \log\}, (q, p) \in S^*T^2, f: S^*T^2 \rightarrow (0, \infty)\}$.

Corollary: every minimal strong filling of T^3 (in particular, Stein fillings) is diffeomorphic to $T^2 \times D^2$.

Theorem 5: the group $\text{Symp}_c(T^*T^2, \omega_0)$ of compactly supported symplectomorphisms of (T^*T^2, ω_0) is contractible.

Now, an important compactness theorem, for all these results:

- Definitions:
- * a finite energy foliation F on (M_0, λ) (at first, J -a- C -str) is a foliation of $R \times M_0$, such that
 - 1) $\forall u \in F$ leaf, any R -translation of u is also a leaf.
 - 2) every $u \in F$ is the image ~~is the image~~ of a finite energy J -hol. curve satisfying some uniform energy bound.
 - * A leaf $u \in F$ is interior if it is not a trivial cylinder and all its ends belong to Morse-Bott submanifolds in M_0 .
 - * F is positive if every leaf \neq trivial cylinder has only positive ends.
 - * $u \in F$ is stable if it has genus 0, all punctures are odd, and its index is 2. (1-param for R translation, 1 for family on the base)
 - * $u \in F$ is asymptotically simple if all of its asymptotics are simply covered, and belong to pairwise disjoint Morse-Bott submanifolds.

Holomorphic curves & compactness.

(M^3, \mathbb{E}) with Morse-Bott λ , J_+ \Rightarrow λ -compatible

$M_0^\mathbb{E} \subset M$ compact submanifold with Morse-Bott boundary

F positive finite energy foliation on (M_0, λ, J_+) containing an interior stable leaf that is asymptotically simple.

Also, let (W°, ω) be a compact manifold such that

$$W^\circ = W \cup_{\partial W} ([R, \infty) \times M) \text{ for } R \in \mathbb{R} \text{ and } \omega|_{[R, \infty) \times M} = d(e^a \lambda).$$

$$\bar{W}^\circ = W \cup_{\partial W} ([R, \infty) \times M), \quad \partial \bar{W}^\circ = M.$$

Choose J on W° ω -compatible s.t. $J|_{[a_0, \infty) \times M} = J_+$ for $a_0 \in [R, \infty)$.

Let $F_0 = U$ leaves in F_+ lying in $[a_0, \infty) \times M$.

Let M = moduli space of finite energy J -curves in W° , and let \bar{M} be a compactification of M . Let $u_0 \in F_0$ an asymptotically simple curve, and let $M_0 \subseteq \bar{M}$ connected compact containing u_0 .