

~~COXETER~~

There are as many strong fillings of unit cotangent bundles

Is there a unique exact filling of unit cotangent bundle?

there is at least one, the unit disk (~~the unit~~)

but are there others? unique for $g=0,1$ but not known for $g \geq 2$.

THEOREM 2: If (Y_g, ξ_g) is the unit cotangent bundle of Σ_g , then the homology of any exact filling is that of the unit disk.

THEOREM 1: If (Y, ξ) admits some Calabi Yau ~~map~~ \mathbb{Z} the order of the set of triples $b_1(N), b_2(N) \& b_3(N)$ is finite where N is an exact filling.

THM 3: There is a unique Stein filling of (Y_g, ξ_g) up to s-cobordism boundary.
(simple cobordism)

simple homotopy equivalence = "can't crush things too crazy."

Jacob Laury | 1-2 Calabi-Yau caps, involuted caps & symplectic fillings by Lee, Mak, Yasui (LMY)

3 proven by (SV)

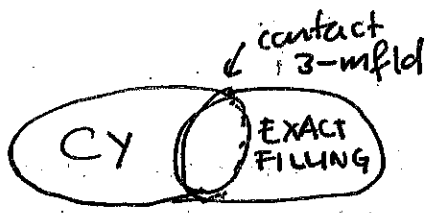
DEFN: A Calabi-Yau cap of a contact manifold is a compact (P, ω) which is a strong concave filling with $c_1(P)$ torsion
cap = concave filling.

PROPOSITION/EXERCISE: The pairing is well defined

$$H_{\bullet}^2(X; \mathbb{R}) \times H_{\bullet}^2(X, \partial X; \mathbb{R})$$

$$[A] \cdot [B, b] \longrightarrow \int_X A \wedge B - \int_{\partial X} A \wedge B$$

Proof of theorem 1: Pick a Calabi Yau cap with Liouville contact form, and let (N, ω_N) be an exact filling near boundary

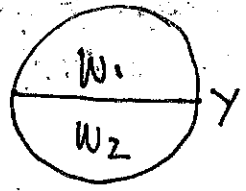


Scaling, or Liouville contact form and symplectic forms we can take

$$c_1(X) \cdot [W] = 0$$

LEMMA: If (W, ω) of (Y, ξ) with Liouville 1-form ω \neq (Y, ξ) has a symplectic cap W_1 \neq filling W_2 .
 \Rightarrow for sufficiently large $t \gg 0$ \exists a symplectic form, ω on the glued manifold, with $c_1(X) \cdot W = c_1(W_1) \cdot [W_1] + t c_1(W_2) \cdot [W_2]$

$$c_1(X) \cdot W = c_1(W_1) \cdot [W_1] + t c_1(W_2) \cdot [W_2]$$



$c_1(X) \cdot W = 0$ tells us about Kodari dimensional \rightarrow either ∞ or its minimal symp Calabi Yau.

THM
 If (X, ω) is minimal symplectic Calabi-Yau, its rational homology is that of a K3 surface, the Enriques surface or a torus bundle over a torus.

~~Kodari dimensional~~

~~either ∞ or its minimal symp Calabi Yau~~

Let U be the unit cotangent disk bundle

~~Thm 3~~

You can use Kähler geometry given an exact filling - get a lagrangian surface of tori and a lag sphere

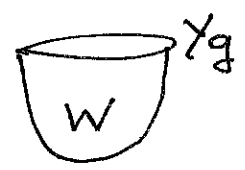
LEMMA 1: ^{for each g} There is a ~~surface~~ symplectic K3 surface X which contains g distinct ^{lagrangian} tori which represent the same homology class A and a lagrangian sphere which intersects each torus transversely at one point ~~where X has the same homology of an exact filling~~. Call ~~the tori + sphere~~ L lag surgery.

Identify U with a tubular nhd of L $X \setminus \{ \text{int}(U) \} = P$
 $P = X - \text{int}(U)$ is a CY cap.

~~look at~~ look at intersection form of P & study its homology. can only embed into some surfaces. USE MVS + PD to get ~~the~~ homology of ~~the~~ X to get proof of thm 2.

THM 3: Reference: Fillings of unit cotangent Bundles (Sivek, Van Horn-Morris) (SV)

THM 1f (W, J) is a Stein filling of (Y_g, ξ_g)
 $\pi_1(W) \cong \pi_1(\Sigma^2_g)$.



$$\pi_1(Y_g) \cong \langle a_i, b_i, t \mid \pi[a_i, b_i] = t, [a_i, t] = [b_i, t] = 1 \rangle$$

A Stein filling only consists of handles w/ index $k \leq 2$. 4

$$\Rightarrow i_* : \pi_1(Y_g) \rightarrow \pi_1(W) \quad (\text{turn it upside down}).$$

Let $H \trianglelefteq \pi_1(Y_g)$ where $H = \langle a_i, b_i \rangle$ $a_i, b_i \in \pi_1(Y_g)$

CLAIM: $i_* : H \rightarrow \pi_1(W)$

~~Proof~~ show w/ covering spaces.

$$\pi_1(Y_g) / H =: K \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$= 2g - 2 \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$[\pi_1(W); i_*(H)] =: K \in \mathbb{N}.$$

computation w/ Euler characteristic $\Rightarrow (K-1)(2-2g) \geq -1$
 $\Rightarrow K=1$ works but $K > 1$ doesn't $\Rightarrow K=1$.

~~Proposition~~ We are going to argue that

PROPOSITION \exists SES from $1 \rightarrow \langle \tau \rangle \hookrightarrow \pi_1(W) \twoheadrightarrow \pi_1(\Sigma_g^1) \rightarrow 1$

~~There exists~~ surface groups are ~~RFRS~~ RFRS

$$\exists G_0 := \pi_1(\Sigma_g^1) \twoheadrightarrow G_1 \twoheadrightarrow G_2 \twoheadrightarrow \dots \twoheadrightarrow 1$$

$\uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow$
 all are normal

$$\neq \bigcap G_i = \{1\} \text{ and } G_i/G_{i-1} \text{ is cyclic.}$$

NOW, cyclic groups correspond to cyclic covers

\Rightarrow group theory stuff \Rightarrow

lemma $H_2(K(\pi_1(W); \tau)) \cong \mathbb{Z} \twoheadrightarrow (\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})^{2g}$

$n=1$