

Generating Functions and Singular Support

I was asked to explain p. 35 from R. Casals "A microlocal introduction to Legendrian submanifolds".

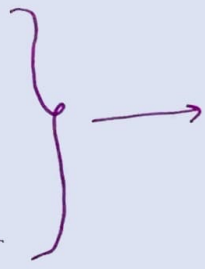
Context:

Pseudo-holomorphic Curve Theory
(Gromov, Floer, Eliashberg, Hofer, ...)

- * Non-squeezing phenomena
- * Symplectic rigidity
- * Symplectic & contact dynamics
- * Topology of Lagrangians
- * Floer homology & homotopy
- * Fukaya categories & mirror symmetry

Generating Functions (+ Sheaves)
(Arnold, Eliashberg, Landonbach, Sikorav, Chekanov, Viterbo, ...)

All these can be accessed through generating functions and/or sheaves?



Defn: Let M be a (compact) smooth manifold. A generating function on M is $F: M_x \times \mathbb{R}_\xi^k \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ a smooth function so that 0 is a regular value of $\partial_\xi F$.

Let $F_x = F(x, \cdot)$. Usually assume F_x is linear or quadratic at infinity.

Associated to F is an (immersed) Lagrangian in T^*M :

$$L_F = \{ (x, dF(\cdot, \xi)) \mid \xi \text{ is a crit. pt. of } F_x \}$$

E.g. If $k=0$, L_F is just the graph of the exact 1-form dF .

Although not every Lagrangian admits a generating function, many do.

Thm: (Sikorav) Given $p \in \text{Ham}(T^*M, \omega_{can})$, $p(L_F)$ admits a generating function.

We can now do a "Legendrian lift" of this theory.

Recall the 1-jet bundle $\mathcal{J}^1 M = T^*M_{(v,p)} \times \mathbb{R}_z$ is contact w/ contact 1-form $\lambda = \vec{p} \cdot d\vec{q} + dz$.

E.g. $f: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defines a Legendrian $\{ (x, df_x, f(x)) \in \mathcal{J}^1 M \}$.

More generally, a generating function F gives an (immersed) Legendrian

$$\Lambda_F = \{ (x, dF|_x(\cdot, \xi), F(x, \xi)) \mid \xi \text{ is a crit pt of } F_x \}$$

There is a front projection $\Pi: \mathcal{J}^1 M \rightarrow M \times \mathbb{R}$.

$$\Pi(\Lambda_F) = \{ (x, z) \in M \times \mathbb{R} \mid z \text{ is a crit. value of } F_x \}$$

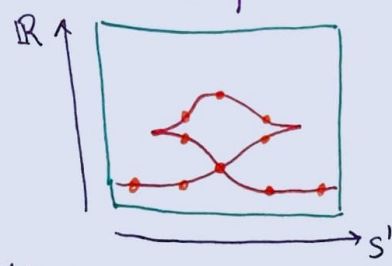
E.g. If $M = \{pt\}$, $\Pi(\Lambda_f)$ is just the set of crit. vals. of a Morse function $f: \mathbb{R}^k \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

We can think of what we're doing as parametrized Morse theory, aka "Cerf theory".

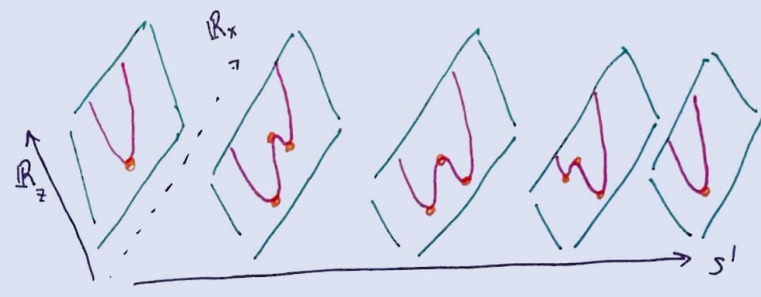
$\Pi(\Lambda_f)$ is a Cerf diagram showing caustic/wavefront where topology changes.

Introducing sheaves will allow us to do some kind of parametrized Morse homology.

E.g. $M = S^1$. Have Legendrian in T^*S^1
 in front projection:

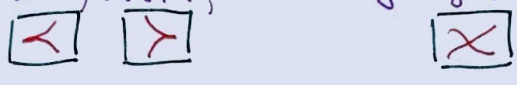


This is $\Pi(\Lambda_f)$
 for generating f^n
 $f: S^1 \times \mathbb{R}_x \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_z$
 given as



$\Pi(\Lambda_f)$ is "cwf diagram" records crit. vals of S^1 family of functions $F(\theta, \cdot)$.

Because $\dim S^1 = 1$, only three local singularities: birth, death, and crossing change/handle slide.

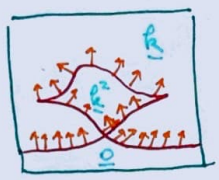


Consider overgraph $S_f = \{(x, \xi, z) \in M \times \mathbb{R}^k \times \mathbb{R} \mid F(x, \xi) \leq z\} \xrightarrow{i} M \times \mathbb{R}^k \times \mathbb{R}$.

Let $k_{S_f} = i_* \underline{k}$ constant sheaf. Have $p: M \times \mathbb{R}^k \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow M \times \mathbb{R} = \Pi(J^*M)$ projection.

Now define $\mathcal{F}_f = p_* k_{S_f}$, a sheaf on $M \times \mathbb{R}$.

E.g. Return to above example and consider \mathcal{F}_f



Stalks are shown. Constant in the complementary components to $\Pi(\Lambda_f)$.
 Singular support shown in orange, lives along $\Pi(\Lambda_f)$, in upwards perpendicular direction.

Key general fact: $\text{Sing Supp}(\mathcal{F}_f) = \Lambda_f$

What does this mean? Clearly (from Morse theory), the singular support lives along the front $\Pi(\Lambda_f)$.

Just need to determine correct codirections. Intuitively, codirection should be orthogonal to the front itself, oriented positively wrt z -axis.

Locally, away from cusps, can represent front as graph of $z(q_1, \dots, q_n)$ w/ $\{q_i\}$ loc. coords on M .

Recall contact form is $\lambda = \vec{p} \cdot d\vec{q} + dz$, so can recover full Legendrian as $\vec{p} = -\frac{\partial z}{\partial \vec{q}}$.

Since Legendrian is tangent to contact plane $\ker \lambda$, the codirection is exactly λ (projected to front).

So at a point $(q_1, \dots, q_n, z(q_1, \dots, q_n))$, the singular support is the ray spanned by $\lambda_{(q_1, \dots, q_n, z)} = (\vec{p}, 1)$ in coordinates $\{d\vec{q}, dz\}$.

i.e. singular support is exactly encoded by the Legendrian lift of $\Pi(\Lambda_f)$!