

FLOER COHOMOLOGY OF THE CHIANG LAGRANGIAN

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ABSTRACT. We study holomorphic discs with boundary on a Lagrangian submanifold L in a Kähler manifold admitting a Hamiltonian action of a group K which has L as an orbit. We prove various transversality and classification results for such discs which we then apply to the case of a particular Lagrangian in \mathbf{CP}^3 first noticed by Chiang [13]. We prove that this Lagrangian has non-vanishing Floer cohomology if and only if the coefficient ring has characteristic 5, in which case it (strongly) generates the Fukaya category.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Homogeneous Lagrangian submanifold. In recent years there has been much interest in the symplectic geometry of toric manifolds and in the Lagrangian Floer theory of toric fibres [16, 17]. These toric fibres are the simplest *homogeneous Lagrangian submanifolds*:

Definition 1.1.1. We say that (X, L) is K -homogeneous if there is a compact connected Lie group K with Lie algebra \mathfrak{k} which acts via holomorphic automorphisms on X and such that L is a K -orbit.

It is natural to wonder if the Lagrangian Floer theory of K -homogeneous Lagrangians displays the same richness as that of toric fibres when the group K is allowed to be nonabelian. In this paper we make some inroads into the theory.

In the first half of the paper we prove transversality and classification results for holomorphic discs with boundary on a K -homogeneous Lagrangian. In particular we show that all holomorphic discs are regular and that the stabiliser of a Maslov 2 disc is one dimension larger than the stabiliser of a point.

1.2. The Chiang Lagrangian. We then introduce a family of four examples of monotone $SU(2)$ -homogeneous Lagrangians in quasihomogeneous Fano 3-folds of $SL(2, \mathbf{C})$. These 3-folds arise by taking the closure of the $SL(2, \mathbf{C})$ -orbit of a point configuration C in \mathbf{CP}^1 where the configuration is one of: $C = \Delta$, an equilateral triangle on the equator; $C = T$, the vertices of a tetrahedron; $C = O$, the vertices of an octahedron; $C = I$ the vertices of an icosahedron. In each case the Lagrangian is the $SU(2)$ -orbit of the configuration C .

The first of these examples is the *Chiang Lagrangian* $L_\Delta \subset \mathbf{CP}^3$, described in [13]. Topologically, L_Δ is the quotient of $SU(2)$ by the binary dihedral subgroup of order twelve. In particular it is a rational homology sphere with first homology

$H_1(L_\Delta; \mathbf{Z}) = \mathbf{Z}/4$. It is a monotone Lagrangian submanifold with minimal Maslov number 2.

We study the Chiang Lagrangian in detail using methods inspired by Hitchin's paper [19] on Poncelet polygons. We expect that the methods we employ should generalise to the examples associated to higher Platonic solids, just as Hitchin's do [20, 21], but we defer their study for future work.

Our main results on the Chiang Lagrangian can be summarised as follows. Recall that Floer cohomology is a $\mathbf{Z}/2$ -graded vector space which can be equipped with the structures of a $\mathbf{Z}/2$ -graded ring or a $\mathbf{Z}/2$ -graded A_∞ -algebra (by applying homological perturbation to the cochain-level A_∞ -algebra). Recall also that the count of Maslov 2 holomorphic discs with boundary on L_Δ passing through a fixed point $x \in L_\Delta$ is denoted $m_0(L_\Delta)$.

Theorem A. *Let $L_\Delta \subset \mathbf{CP}^3$ denote the Chiang Lagrangian. Equip L_Δ with an orientation and a spin structure.*

- (a) (Lemma 6.1.2) *We have $m_0(L_\Delta) = \pm 3$.*
- (b) (Corollary 7.2.5) *Let \mathbf{F} be a field of characteristic 5. Equip L_Δ with a $(\mathbf{Z}/5)^\times$ -local system ζ . Its Floer cohomology is well-defined and*

$$HF^0((L_\Delta, \zeta), (L_\Delta, \zeta); \mathbf{F}) \cong HF^1((L_\Delta, \zeta), (L_\Delta, \zeta); \mathbf{F}) \cong \mathbf{F}.$$

- (c) (Theorem 8.2.2) *The Floer cohomology ring is a Clifford algebra*

$$HF^*((L_\Delta, \zeta), (L_\Delta, \zeta); \mathbf{F}) \cong \mathbf{F}[x]/(x^2 - \zeta^3)$$

where x has degree 1.

- (d) (Theorem 8.2.2) *As an A_∞ -algebra, $HF^*((L_\Delta, \zeta), (L_\Delta, \zeta); \mathbf{F})$ is formal.*
- (e) (Corollary 10.0.3) *Moreover the four Lagrangian branes obtained by equipping the Chiang Lagrangian with the four possible $(\mathbf{Z}/5)^\times$ -local systems generate the Fukaya category of \mathbf{CP}^3 over \mathbf{F} .*

- (f) (Corollary 7.2.5) *Over a field \mathbf{K} of characteristic $p \neq 5$ we have*

$$HF^*(L_\Delta, L_\Delta; \mathbf{K}) = 0$$

The theorem is proved by an explicit computation. We use the Biran-Cornea pearl complex to compute the Floer cohomology: we write down a Morse function (and use the standard complex structure) and enumerate all the pearly trajectories that contribute to the Floer differential.

Remark 1.2.1. The assumption on the characteristic of \mathbf{F} is a little unusual but seems less surprising if we argue as follows. Floer cohomology can only be non-vanishing if $m_0(L_\Delta)$ is an eigenvalue of the quantum multiplication map

$$c_1(\mathbf{CP}^3)_*: QH^*(\mathbf{CP}^3) \rightarrow QH^*(\mathbf{CP}^3).$$

The characteristic polynomial of this map is $\lambda^4 - 256$ so we must work over a field of characteristic p where

$$3^4 - 256 = -5^2 \times 7 \equiv 0 \pmod{p}.$$

Remark 1.2.2. Since $m_0(L_\Delta)$ is odd, it follows that L_Δ cannot be the fixed point locus of an antiholomorphic involution on \mathbf{CP}^3 .

Remark 1.2.3. The Floer cohomology of the Clifford torus $T_{Cl} \subset \mathbf{CP}^3$ is a Clifford algebra, so the Floer cohomology of the pair (L_Δ, T_{Cl}) (both equipped with suitable $(\mathbf{Z}/5)^\times$ -local systems) is a Clifford module. In Corollary 9.2.2 we identify this with the four-dimensional spin representation which implies (see Corollary 10.0.3) that L_Δ is an idempotent summand of the Clifford torus in the Fukaya category.

Remark 1.2.4. The ring structure on $HF((L_\Delta, \zeta), (L_\Delta, \zeta); \mathbf{F})$ is determined indirectly by a Hochschild cohomology computation, inspired by [33], and by identifying the Clifford module structure as in the previous remark. Note that when $\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{Z}/5$ there are two distinct isomorphism classes of Clifford algebra $\mathbf{F}[x]/(x^2 - \zeta^3)$ (according to whether ζ^3 is a square modulo 5).

Remark 1.2.5. Note that we have an additive isomorphism $HF^*(L_\Delta, L_\Delta; \mathbf{F}) \cong H^*(L_\Delta; \mathbf{F})$ when the grading on cohomology is collapsed to a $\mathbf{Z}/2$ -grading. We use the Biran-Cornea pearl complex to compute HF^* so the Floer cochains are the critical points of a Morse function. It is interesting to notice that, despite this isomorphism, the Floer cochain corresponding to the maximum of our chosen Morse function is not coclosed (see Lemma 7.2.2).

The results above imply immediately that:

Corollary B. *The Chiang Lagrangian is not displaceable from itself or from the Clifford torus via Hamiltonian isotopies.*

Remark 1.2.6. Note that L_Δ and \mathbf{RP}^3 intersect along a pair of circles in their standard positions and it is an interesting open question if they can be displaced from one another. Standard techniques in Floer theory cannot answer this question because $HF(L_\Delta, \mathbf{RP}^3)$ is not well-defined: Floer cohomology can only be defined for Lagrangians with the same m_0 -value and $m_0(\mathbf{RP}^3) = 0$ as \mathbf{RP}^3 has minimal Maslov 4.

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Part 1. Holomorphic discs on homogeneous Lagrangian submanifolds

2. RIEMANN-HILBERT PROBLEMS

Let $D = \{z \in \mathbf{C} : |z| \leq 1\}$ denote the unit disc, ∂D its boundary and $D^\circ = D \setminus \partial D$.

2.1. Riemann-Hilbert problems in Lagrangian Floer theory.

Definition 2.1.1. A *Riemann-Hilbert pair* consists of a smooth rank n complex vector bundle $E \rightarrow D$, holomorphic over D° , and a smooth totally real n -dimensional subbundle $F \subset E|_{\partial D}$.

Given a Riemann-Hilbert pair (E, F) , let $L_1^p(E, F)$ denote the L_1^p -Sobolev completion of the space of smooth sections with totally real boundary conditions and let $L^p(\Lambda^{0,1} \otimes E)$ denote the L^p -completion of the space of smooth $(0, 1)$ -forms with values in E .

Definition 2.1.2. There is a Cauchy-Riemann operator

$$\bar{\partial}: L_1^p(E, F) \rightarrow L^p(\Lambda^{0,1} \otimes E)$$

which takes a smooth section σ to $\bar{\partial}\sigma = \frac{1}{2}(d\sigma + J \circ d\sigma \circ i)$.

Remark 2.1.3. This is a Fredholm operator. The kernel $\ker \bar{\partial}$ consists of holomorphic sections σ , $\bar{\partial}\sigma = 0$, with totally real boundary conditions.

Riemann-Hilbert pairs arise in the following way in Lagrangian Floer theory.

Definition 2.1.4. Let (X, J) be a complex n -manifold, $L \subset X$ a smooth totally real n -dimensional submanifold and $u: (D, \partial D) \rightarrow (X, L)$ a J -holomorphic disc with boundary on L . We get a holomorphic vector bundle u^*TX over D and a smooth totally real subbundle $F = u|_{\partial D}^*TL \subset E|_{\partial D}$.

The importance of this Riemann-Hilbert pair is that the associated Cauchy-Riemann operator is the linearisation at u of the holomorphic curve equation $\bar{\partial}_J u = 0$. If the cokernel of the Cauchy-Riemann operator vanishes then $\ker \bar{\partial}$ is the tangent space to the space of parametrised J -holomorphic discs at u .

2.2. Oh's splitting theorem. A holomorphic vector bundle over the disc is trivial, so there exists a smooth bundle trivialisation $\Psi: E \rightarrow D \times \mathbf{C}^n$ holomorphic over $E|_{D^\circ}$. Under this trivialisation each space F_z , $z \in \partial D$, is identified with a totally real subspace of \mathbf{C}^n .

The group $GL(n, \mathbf{C})$ acts transitively on n -dimensional totally real subspaces with stabiliser $GL(n, \mathbf{R})$, so F defines a loop $\gamma: \partial D \rightarrow GL(n, \mathbf{C})/GL(n, \mathbf{R})$ by $\gamma(z) = \Psi(F_z)$. The fundamental group of this homogeneous space is \mathbf{Z} and the winding number of our loop is called the Maslov number, $\mu(F)$, of the boundary condition F . Note that $GL(n, \mathbf{R})$ has two components and the loop lifts to a loop in $GL(n, \mathbf{C})$ if and only if $\mu(F) \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$; however, we can always lift to a multivalued loop of matrices. Using a special form of Birkhoff factorisation proved by Globevnik [18, Lemma 5.1], building on work of Vekua [34], Oh [26] proved that we can find a holomorphic trivialisation Ψ' for which the totally real boundary condition looks particularly simple.

Theorem 2.2.1 ([26, Theorem 1]). *If $\gamma: \partial D \rightarrow GL(n, \mathbf{C})/GL(n, \mathbf{R})$ is a smooth loop of totally real subspaces then*

$$\gamma(z) = \Theta(z)\Lambda^{1/2}(z) \cdot \mathbf{R}^n, \quad z \in \partial D,$$

where $\Theta: \partial D \rightarrow GL(n, \mathbf{C})$ extends to a smooth map $D \rightarrow GL(n, \mathbf{C})$ holomorphic on D° and

$$\Lambda(z) = \begin{pmatrix} z^{\kappa_1} & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & z^{\kappa_n} \end{pmatrix}$$

for some integers κ_i called the partial indices of γ . If some κ_i is odd then $\Lambda^{1/2}(z)$ becomes double-valued.

The holomorphic trivialisation in question is the composition of Ψ with the fibrewise multiplication by $\Theta(z)^{-1}$. In this trivialisation the totally real boundary condition at $z \in \partial D$ is given by $\Lambda^{1/2}(z) \cdot \mathbf{R}^n$. In particular, we see that a one-dimensional Riemann-Hilbert pair is completely classified up to isomorphism by its Maslov number and that the Riemann-Hilbert pair (E, F) separates as a direct sum of one-dimensional Riemann-Hilbert pairs (E_i, F_i) whose Maslov numbers κ_i are the partial indices of the loop of totally real subspaces given by F .

Definition 2.2.2. If (E, F) is a Riemann-Hilbert pair which splits as a direct sum $\bigoplus_i (E_i, F_i)$ then we call the (E_i, F_i) the *Riemann-Hilbert summands* of (E, F) .

The following proposition is proved by explicitly solving the $\bar{\partial}$ -problem for the Riemann-Hilbert pair using Fourier theory with half-integer exponents.

Theorem 2.2.3 ([26, Propositions 5.1, 5.2, Theorem 5.3]). *Let (E, F) be a one-dimensional Riemann-Hilbert pair and let $\kappa = \mu(F)$ be the Maslov number of F . If $\kappa \leq -1$ then*

$$\dim \ker \bar{\partial} = 0, \quad \dim \operatorname{coker} \bar{\partial} = -\kappa - 1.$$

If $\kappa \geq 0$ then

$$\dim \ker \bar{\partial} = \kappa + 1, \quad \dim \operatorname{coker} \bar{\partial} = 0.$$

In particular the index of $\bar{\partial}$ is $\mu(F) + 1$. If (E, F) has dimension n then the index of the corresponding $\bar{\partial}$ -operator is the sum of the indices for its Riemann-Hilbert summands, namely

$$\mu(F) + n.$$

Remark 2.2.4. Suppose that (E, F) is a one-dimensional Riemann-Hilbert pair with Maslov number $\kappa = \mu(F)$.

- If κ is odd then any global section must vanish at some point in ∂D because the total space of the totally real boundary condition is a Möbius strip in that case.
- If there is a nowhere-vanishing global section then $\kappa = 0$; conversely if $\kappa = 0$ then any global section is either nowhere-vanishing or identically zero.

2.3. Regularity.

Definition 2.3.1. A Riemann-Hilbert pair is called *regular* if $\operatorname{coker} \bar{\partial} = 0$.

It follows from Oh's theorems above that a Riemann-Hilbert pair is regular if and only if all of its partial indices κ_i satisfy $\kappa_i \geq -1$. In general it is not easy to control these partial indices for the Riemann-Hilbert pairs arising in Lagrangian Floer theory. In the cases we are studying we will use the presence of symmetry to prove that the Riemann-Hilbert pair satisfies the following criterion, which in turn implies that the partial indices are all nonnegative.

Definition 2.3.2. A Riemann-Hilbert pair (E, F) is generated by global sections at a point of the boundary if there is a point $z \in \partial D$ such that the evaluation map $\operatorname{ev}_z: \ker \bar{\partial} \rightarrow F_z$, which sends σ to $\sigma(z)$, is surjective.

A Riemann-Hilbert pair splits into its Riemann-Hilbert summands (E_i, F_i) and the evaluation map becomes block-diagonal $\text{ev}_z: \bigoplus_i \ker \bar{\partial}_{(E_i, F_i)} \rightarrow \bigoplus_i (F_i)_z$. In particular, if (E, F) is generated by global sections at $z \in \partial D$ then the same is true of its Riemann-Hilbert summands.

Lemma 2.3.3. *If (E, F) is generated by global sections at a point of the boundary then its partial indices are all nonnegative. In particular, (E, F) is regular.*

Proof. Since the Riemann-Hilbert summands are generated by global sections at $z \in \partial D$ they admit global sections. By Theorem 2.2.3, the only one-dimensional Riemann-Hilbert pairs with global sections are those with nonnegative Maslov number. \square

When studying transversality of evaluation maps in Lagrangian Floer theory we will need the following result:

Lemma 2.3.4. *Fix a pair of distinct points $z_1, z_2 \in \partial D$. If (E, F) is an n -dimensional Riemann-Hilbert pair with $\mu(F) = n$ whose partial indices are $\kappa_1 = 1, \dots, \kappa_n = 1$ then the evaluation map*

$$\text{ev}_{z_1, z_2}: \ker \bar{\partial} \rightarrow F_{z_1} \oplus F_{z_2}$$

sending σ to $(\sigma(z_1), \sigma(z_2))$ is surjective.

Proof. It suffices to prove surjectivity for a single Riemann-Hilbert summand so we assume $n = 1$. We work with Oh's trivialisation so that the boundary condition is given by

$$F = z^{1/2} \cdot \mathbf{R}^n.$$

Oh [26, Section 5, Case II] proves that the only global sections are of the form $cz + \bar{c}$. If $c \neq 0$, these sections have a single zero at $-\bar{c}/c \in \partial D$. In particular there exist sections σ_1 and σ_2 such that σ_i vanishes precisely at z_i for $i = 1, 2$. The images of these sections under ev_{z_1, z_2} span $F_{z_1} \oplus F_{z_2}$. \square

3. HOLOMORPHIC DISCS WITH SYMMETRY

In this section we will study the Riemann-Hilbert pairs associated to holomorphic discs on homogeneous Lagrangians and find several applications of the theory from Section 2 to Lagrangian Floer theory. In this section (X, J) is a complex n -manifold and $L \subset X$ a smooth n -dimensional totally real submanifold. All holomorphic discs are assumed to be non-constant.

3.1. Moduli spaces of J -holomorphic discs. Let $\bar{\partial}_J u = 0$ denote the nonlinear Cauchy-Riemann equation whose solutions are J -holomorphic maps

$$u: (D, \partial D) \rightarrow (X, L).$$

Fix a relative homology class $\beta \in H_2(X, L; \mathbf{Z})$. We define the moduli spaces

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}_{0,k}(J, \beta) = \{ & (u, z_1, \dots, z_k) : u: (D, \partial D) \rightarrow (X, L), [u] = \beta, \\ & \bar{\partial}_J u = 0, z_i \in \partial D, z_i \neq z_j \} / \sim \end{aligned}$$

where \sim is the relation

$$(u, z_1, \dots, z_k) \sim (u \circ \phi^{-1}, \phi(z_1), \dots, \phi(z_k))$$

for some $\phi \in PSL(2, \mathbf{R})$, the holomorphic automorphism group of the disc.

If the Riemann-Hilbert pair associated to u is regular then the moduli space is a smooth manifold in a neighbourhood of u and its tangent space is

$$T_{[u, z_1, \dots, z_k]} \mathcal{M}_{0,k}(J, \beta) = (\ker \bar{\partial} \oplus T_{z_1} \partial D \oplus \dots \oplus T_{z_k} \partial D) / \mathfrak{psl}(2, \mathbf{R})$$

where $\mathfrak{psl}(2, \mathbf{R})$ denotes the infinitesimal action of automorphisms. This has dimension $\mu + n + k - 3$.

3.2. Symmetry implies regularity.

Lemma 3.2.1. *If (X, L) is K -homogeneous and $u: (D, \partial D) \rightarrow (X, L)$ is a J -holomorphic disc then the associated Riemann-Hilbert pair is regular. As a consequence, if (X, L) is K -homogeneous then all moduli spaces $\mathcal{M}_{0,k}(J, \beta)$ of J -holomorphic discs with boundary on L are smooth manifolds.*

Proof. Each element of the Lie algebra \mathfrak{k} defines a holomorphic vector field on X which is tangent to L along L , in particular there is a map $\mathfrak{k} \rightarrow \ker \bar{\partial}$ where $\bar{\partial}$ is the Cauchy-Riemann operator for the Riemann-Hilbert pair associated to u . For any point $z \in \partial D$ there is a surjective map $\mathfrak{k} \rightarrow T_{u(z)}L$ coming from the evaluation of these holomorphic vector fields at the point $u(z)$. Therefore the Riemann-Hilbert pair is generated by global sections at z , so by Lemma 2.3.3 it is regular. \square

3.3. Axial discs. We are particularly interested in holomorphic discs which have extra symmetries. An axial disc is, roughly speaking, a disc with a one-parameter group of ambient isometries which preserve the disc setwise and rotate it about its centre.

Definition 3.3.1. Suppose (X, L) is K -homogeneous and K_x is the stabiliser of $x \in L$. An x -admissible homomorphism is a homomorphism $R: \mathbf{R} \rightarrow K$ such that $R(2\pi) \in K_x$. We say that R is primitive if $R(\theta) \notin K_x$ for all $\theta \in (0, 2\pi)$.

Definition 3.3.2. Let R be an x -admissible homomorphism. A holomorphic disc $u: (D, \partial D) \rightarrow (X, L)$ with $u(1) = x$ is R -axial if (after a suitable reparametrisation) $u(e^{i\theta}z) = R(\theta)u(z)$ for all $z \in D, \theta \in \mathbf{R}$. We say u is axial without further qualification if there exists some reparametrisation and admissible homomorphism R for which it is R -axial.

Remark 3.3.3. An R -axial disc is simple if and only if R is primitive.

Lemma 3.3.4. *Suppose that (X, L) is K -homogeneous, that K admits a complexification G and that the action of K on X extends to an action of G on X by holomorphic automorphisms. Given a point $x \in L$ and an x -admissible homomorphism $R: \mathbf{R} \rightarrow K$ there is an R -axial disc $u_R: (D, \partial D) \rightarrow (X, L)$ with $u_R(1) = x$.*

Proof. Let $R^{\mathbf{C}}: \mathbf{C} \rightarrow G$ be the complexification of the admissible homomorphism (constructed by complexifying the Lie algebra homomorphism). The map

$$u(e^{a+i\theta}) = R^{\mathbf{C}}(a + i\theta)x, \quad a \leq 0$$

defines a holomorphic map from the punctured disc $(D^*, \partial D^*) \rightarrow (X, L)$. This has finite area and hence has a removable singularity at the origin, thus it extends to give an axial disc u_R as required. \square

3.4. Applications to Maslov 2 discs. We will show that any Maslov 2 disc is axial.

Lemma 3.4.1. *If (X, L) is K -homogeneous and β is a relative homology class with Maslov number 2 then the evaluation map*

$$\text{ev}: \mathcal{M}_{0,1}(J, \beta) \rightarrow L, \quad \text{ev}([u, z]) = u(z)$$

is a local diffeomorphism when the moduli space is nonempty. The group K acts transitively on components of $\mathcal{M}_{0,1}(J, \beta)$.

Proof. Since both spaces have dimension n , it suffices to show that the evaluation map has no critical points. The group K acts on $\mathcal{M}_{0,k}(J, \beta)$; an element $g \in K$ sends $[u, z]$ to $[gu, z]$. The evaluation map is K -equivariant and L is a K -orbit. Therefore if $x \in L$ is critical, so is gx for any $g \in K$. In particular all points in L are critical, which contradicts Sard's theorem.

This shows that the K -orbit of $[u, z]$ is n -dimensional, connected and compact. It follows that this K -orbit is a component of the n -dimensional manifold $\mathcal{M}_{0,1}(J, \beta)$. \square

Lemma 3.4.2. *Suppose (X, L) is K -homogeneous and write K_x for the stabiliser of a point $x \in L$. Let u be a Maslov 2 holomorphic disc in the class β . The K -stabiliser of $[u] \in \mathcal{M}_{0,0}(J, \beta)$ has dimension $1 + \dim K_x$ and K acts transitively on components of $\mathcal{M}_{0,0}(J, \beta)$.*

Proof. Since β has Maslov number 2, the dimension of the moduli space $\mathcal{M}_{0,k}(J, \beta)$ is $n + k - 1$. We have seen that the evaluation map $\mathcal{M}_{0,1}(J, \beta) \rightarrow L$ is a local diffeomorphism. Since it is K -equivariant, the identity component of the K -stabiliser of $[u, z] \in \mathcal{M}_{0,1}(J, \beta)$ is equal to the identity component of the K -stabiliser K_x of $x = u(z) \in L$. The forgetful map $\mathcal{M}_{0,1}(J, \beta) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{0,0}(J, \beta)$ is K -equivariant and the fibre is one-dimensional. The stabiliser of $[u]$ is therefore of dimension $1 + \dim K_x$. \square

We now classify all Maslov 2 discs with boundary on a K -homogeneous Lagrangian.

Corollary 3.4.3. *Suppose that (X, L) is K -homogeneous, that K admits a complexification G and that the action of K on X extends to an action of G on X by holomorphic automorphisms. Suppose moreover that there is a symplectic form on X making L into a monotone Lagrangian (that is a Lagrangian for which the area of a holomorphic disc is positively proportional to its Maslov index). Then all Maslov 2 discs with boundary on L are axial.*

Proof. Let $u: (D, \partial D) \rightarrow (X, L)$ be a Maslov 2 disc and suppose that $v \in \mathfrak{k}$ is a generator for the stabiliser subgroup of $[u] \in \mathcal{M}_{0,0}(J, \beta)$ guaranteed by Lemma 3.4.2. Note that the sign of v is determined by the requirement that it points along the boundary of u oriented anticlockwise. Let $T > 0$ be the smallest positive real number such that $\exp(Tv) \in K_x$ and let R be the $u(1)$ -admissible homomorphism

$R(t) = \exp(tTv/2\pi)$. Then $t \mapsto R(t)u(1)$ is a parametrisation of the boundary of u and is also the boundary of the R -axial disc u_R . This implies that the image of u is contained in the R -axial holomorphic sphere $u_R \cup u_{R^{-1}}$. Moreover the image of u must contain the image of u_R since they share a common boundary and u_R is embedded. Since u has area by monotonicity, u and u_R have the same image. Therefore $u_R = u \circ \phi$ for some reparametrisation ϕ . \square

3.5. Applications to Maslov 4 discs. We show that Maslov 4 discs which cleanly intersect a K -invariant divisor of complex codimension 2 are necessarily axial.

Corollary 3.5.1. *Suppose that (X, L) is K -homogeneous, that L is orientable and that \tilde{X} is a K -equivariant blow-up of X along a K -invariant complex codimension 2 submanifold $Y \subset X$ disjoint from L . Let u be a Maslov 4 holomorphic disc on L such that $u(D)$ and Y intersect cleanly in a single point. Suppose moreover that there is a symplectic form on \tilde{X} such that $L \subset \tilde{X}$ is monotone. Then u is axial.*

Proof. The proper transform of u is a holomorphic disc \tilde{u} in (\tilde{X}, L) which hits the exceptional divisor in a single point transversely. Therefore its Maslov index is $\mu(u) - 2 = 2$. The K -action lifts to a holomorphic K -action on the blow-up. By Lemma 3.4.3 \tilde{u} is axial for some admissible homomorphism R , which implies that u is also R -axial. \square

Finally we will prove transversality for the two-point evaluation map from the moduli space of twice-marked Maslov 4 discs at points where the disc is axial.

Lemma 3.5.2. *Suppose that X is a complex threefold, $L \subset X$ is a smooth three-dimensional totally real submanifold and (X, L) is K -homogeneous for some Lie group K . Let β be a relative homology class with Maslov 4. Suppose that for some admissible homomorphism $R: \mathbf{R} \rightarrow K$ the disc u is an embedded R -axial Maslov 4 holomorphic disc with boundary on L representing the class β . Assume moreover that $T_{u(0)}X$ contains no vector which is fixed by the action of $S^1 \cong R(\mathbf{R}) \subset K$. Then for any $z_1, z_2 \in \partial D$, $z_1 \neq z_2$, the two-point evaluation map*

$$\text{ev}: \mathcal{M}_{0,2}(J, \beta) \rightarrow L \times L$$

is a submersion at $[u, z_1, z_2]$.

Proof. Note that the Riemann-Hilbert pair (u^*TX, u^*TL) contains a Maslov 2 Riemann-Hilbert line subbundle $(TD^2, T\partial D^2)$ because u is an embedding. We will use this fact in the proof.

Decompose the Riemann-Hilbert pair (u^*TX, u^*TL) into its Riemann-Hilbert summands $\bigoplus_{i=1}^3 (E_i, F_i)$. We know from Lemma 3.2.1 that the partial indices $\mu(E_i, F_i)$ are nonnegative. If the summands are ordered by increasing partial index then the possibilities are:

- (a) 0 0 4
- (b) 0 1 3
- (c) 0 2 2
- (d) 1 1 2

In each case the pair is filtered by

$$\mathcal{F}_k = \bigoplus_{\mu(E_i, F_i) \geq k} (E_i, F_i).$$

We claim that the action of $S^1 = R(\mathbf{R}) \subset K$ preserves this filtration. To see this, let $g \in S^1$ be a group element and suppose that $g\mathcal{F}_k \not\subset \mathcal{F}_k$. Then there is a section σ of \mathcal{F}_k such that $g\sigma$ projects nontrivially to a section $p_i(g\sigma)$ of a summand (E_i, F_i) with $\mu(E_i, F_i) < k$. Being a section of \mathcal{F}_k , σ has at least k zeros (counted with multiplicity) and the same is therefore true of $p_i(g\sigma)$. But $p_i(g\sigma)$ is also a section of a one-dimensional Riemann-Hilbert pair with Maslov index strictly less than k , and therefore has strictly fewer than k zeros (counted with multiplicity).

By a similar argument, the Maslov 2 subbundle $(TD^2, T\partial D^2)$ sits inside \mathcal{F}_2 . This precludes cases (a) and (b) since \mathcal{F}_2 is then a Riemann-Hilbert summand of the wrong Maslov index. In case (d) this means that the normal bundle has partial indices $\mu(E_1, F_1) = \mu(E_2, F_2) = 1$ and the result follows from Lemma 2.3.4.

It remains to rule out case (c). The space of holomorphic sections of (u^*TX, u^*TL) is a representation of S^1 and contains the subspace of sections $H^0(\mathcal{F}_2)$ as a subrepresentation. The complement of $H^0(\mathcal{F}_2)$ is (real) one-dimensional and is therefore a trivial subrepresentation. This implies that there exists a vector in $T_{u(0)}X$ (the section evaluated at $z = 0$) which is fixed by the S^1 -action. This contradicts the assumption on $T_{u(0)}X$. \square

Part 2. An example: the Chiang Lagrangian

4. QUASIHOMOGENEOUS THREEFOLDS OF $SL(2, \mathbf{C})$

The Chiang Lagrangian is the first in a family of examples of homogeneous Lagrangians. We describe these in greater generality in this section because it seems most natural. We believe that our methods should generalise to the higher examples. From Section 5 we will specialise to the case of the Chiang Lagrangian.

4.1. $SL(2, \mathbf{C})$ -orbits in $\text{Sym}^n \mathbf{CP}^1$. Let V denote the standard two-dimensional complex representation of $SL(2, \mathbf{C})$. The varieties

$$\mathbf{CP}^n = \mathbf{P}(\text{Sym}^n V) \cong \text{Sym}^n \mathbf{P}(V)$$

are isomorphic as $SL(2, \mathbf{C})$ -spaces, so we can think of a configuration of n points on $\mathbf{CP}^1 = \mathbf{P}(V)$ as a point in the projective space \mathbf{CP}^n . Let C be a configuration of $n \geq 3$ distinct points on \mathbf{CP}^1 and consider the closure $\overline{SL(2, \mathbf{C}) \cdot C}$ of its $SL(2, \mathbf{C})$ -orbit in \mathbf{CP}^n . This is a *quasihomogeneous* complex threefold X_C , in other words there is a dense Zariski-open $SL(2, \mathbf{C})$ -orbit.

There are precisely four cases in which X_C is smooth [3]; we will specify these by giving a representative configuration from the orbit:

- $C = \Delta$, the set of zeros of the polynomial $x(x^2 + 3y^2) = 0$ in \mathbf{CP}^1 . In $S^2 \cong \mathbf{CP}^1$ these zeros lie at the vertices

$$(0, 0, 1), \quad (0, \sqrt{3}/2, -1/2), \quad (0, -\sqrt{3}/2, -1/2)$$

of an equilateral triangle. The stabiliser Γ_Δ of Δ is the binary dihedral group \tilde{D}_3 of order twelve.

- $C = T$, the vertex set of a regular tetrahedron on \mathbf{CP}^1 ; equivalently the zeros of the polynomial $x^4 + 2i\sqrt{3}x^2y^2 + y^4$. The stabiliser Γ_T of T is the binary tetrahedral group (order 24).
- $C = O$, the vertex set of a regular octahedron on \mathbf{CP}^1 ; equivalently the zeros of the polynomial $xy(x^4 - y^4)$. The stabiliser Γ_O of O is the binary octahedral group (order 48).
- $C = I$, the vertex set of a regular icosahedron on \mathbf{CP}^1 ; equivalently the zeros of the polynomial $xy(x^{10} + 11x^5y^5 - y^{10})$. The stabiliser Γ_I of I is the binary icosahedral group (order 120).

The corresponding smooth varieties X_C have $b_2 = 1$, $b_3 = 0$ and are Fano. The first Chern class of X_C is $c_1(X_C) = \ell_C H$ where $\ell_C = 4, 3, 2, 1$ for $C = \Delta, T, O, I$. The cohomology ring is

$$H^*(X_C; \mathbf{Z}) = \mathbf{Z}[H, E]/(H^2 = k_C E, E^2 = 0)$$

where $k_\Delta = 1$, $k_T = 2$, $k_O = 5$, $k_I = 22$. In fact $X_\Delta \cong \mathbf{CP}^3$, X_T is a quadric threefold, X_O is the Del Pezzo threefold V_5 of degree five and X_I is the Mukai-Umemura threefold V_{22} . Note that the Coxeter-Dynkin diagrams of the finite stabiliser groups are the E_5, E_6, E_7 and E_8 diagrams.

4.2. Geometry of the compactification. Each of these varieties has a decomposition as

$$X_C = W_C \cup Y_C$$

where W_C is the open orbit $SL(2, \mathbf{C}) \cdot C$ which is isomorphic to $SL(2, \mathbf{C})/\Gamma_C$ and Y_C is a compactification divisor preserved by the $SL(2, \mathbf{C})$ -action.

The divisor Y_C consists of all n -tuples of points where $n - 1$ of the points coincide. Inside Y_C is the locus N_C consisting of all n -tuples of coincident points. In another language, N_C is the rational normal curve coming from the canonical embedding $\mathbf{P}(V) \rightarrow \mathbf{P}(\text{Sym}^n V)$ and Y_C is its tangent variety.

The orbit decomposition of X_C is therefore $W_C \cup (Y_C \setminus N_C) \cup N_C$. The singular divisor Y_C is anticanonical in each case.

Inside each of the open orbits W_C is a copy of $L_C = SU(2)/\Gamma_C$. This is *a priori* a totally real submanifold; we will see that for a suitable choice of Kähler form on X_C it is a Lagrangian submanifold.

4.3. Kähler form and moment map. Let x and y be coordinates on V^* ; consider $\text{Sym}^n V$ as the space of polynomials $p(x, y) = \sum_{k=0}^n v_k x^k y^{n-k}$ in x and y and use the coefficients v_k as homogeneous coordinates on $\mathbf{P}(\text{Sym}^n V)$. Recall that the $(n + 1)$ -dimensional irreducible representation of $SU(2)$ is defined by:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ -\bar{\beta} & \bar{\alpha} \end{pmatrix} \cdot p(x, y) \mapsto p(\alpha x - \bar{\beta} y, \beta x + \bar{\alpha} y)$$

The representation $\text{Sym}^n V$ inherits a Hermitian inner product from the standard Hermitian inner product on V^* , for which $|x|^2 = |y|^2 = 1$ and $x \cdot y = 0$. On $\text{Sym}^n V$ with respect to the coordinates v_k this gives us an invariant Kähler form (cf. [8]):

$$\frac{i}{2} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k}^{-1} dv_k \wedge d\bar{v}_k = \frac{i}{2} \sum_{k=0}^n du_k \wedge d\bar{u}_k$$

where we introduced unitary coordinates $u_k = \binom{n}{k}^{-1/2} v_k$ for convenience. The action of $SU(2)$ on $\text{Sym}^n V$ commutes with the diagonal action of S^1 given by

$$\theta : p(x, y) \mapsto p(e^{i\theta}x, e^{i\theta}y)$$

This also preserves the above Kähler form, hence via symplectic reduction with respect to the diagonal S^1 action, we get a Hamiltonian $SU(2)$ action on the projective space $\mathbf{CP}^n = \mathbf{P}(\text{Sym}^n V)$ equipped with the standard Fubini-Study form.

Now, X_C is a projective variety sitting inside \mathbf{CP}^n which consists of a union of $SU(2)$ -orbits. By restriction, we induce a symplectic structure and a Hamiltonian $SU(2)$ -action on X_C . The equivariant moment map is given in coordinates on $\text{Sym}^n V$ by

$$\mu_n(u_0, \dots, u_n) = \begin{pmatrix} i \sum_{k=0}^n (n-2k)|u_k|^2 & 2i \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \sqrt{(k+1)(n-k)} u_k \bar{u}_{k+1} \\ 2i \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \sqrt{(k+1)(n-k)} \bar{u}_k u_{k+1} & -i \sum_{k=0}^n (n-2k)|u_k|^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

where we identified the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{su}(2)$ with its dual $\mathfrak{su}(2)^*$ via the invariant bilinear form $\langle A, B \rangle = \frac{1}{4} \text{Tr}(AB)$.

We can now check that in each case, $L_C = \mu_n^{-1}(0)$ so that L_C is a Lagrangian submanifold. It suffices to check that the point in \mathbf{CP}^n corresponding to C is in $\mu_n^{-1}(0)$. This is easy to check since the configurations C are given in homogeneous coordinates on \mathbf{CP}^n by

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta &= [1 : 0 : 3 : 0] \\ T &= [1 : 0 : 2i\sqrt{3} : 0 : 1] \\ O &= [0 : 1 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 1 : 0] \\ I &= [0 : 1 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 11 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : -1 : 0]. \end{aligned}$$

Remark 4.3.1. In the case Δ , this is the Chiang Lagrangian [13].

The first homology of L_C is $H_1(L_C; \mathbf{Z}) = \mathbf{Z}/\ell_C$. In each case the long exact sequence in relative homology gives

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbf{Z} \rightarrow H_2(X_C, L_C; \mathbf{Z}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}/\ell_C \rightarrow 0$$

and it is easy to find discs whose boundaries generate $H_1(L_C; \mathbf{Z})$ so $H_2(X_C, L_C; \mathbf{Z}) = \mathbf{Z}$ (see Example 6.1.1 for such discs in the case $C = \Delta$).

Remark 4.3.2. For more general compact Lie groups K there is the following result of Bedulli and Gori [9, Theorem 1]. Let K be a compact Lie group of dimension n and let G denote its complexification. Let X be a (real) $2n$ -dimensional Kähler manifold with $h^{1,1} = 1$ admitting a Hamiltonian action of K by Kähler isometries. The K -action complexifies to an action of G and we will further assume that this complexified action has a dense Zariski-open orbit whose stabiliser is a finite group $\Gamma \subset K$. Then there is an equivariant moment map $\phi: X \rightarrow \mathfrak{k}^*$ and the fibre over zero is a Lagrangian K -orbit diffeomorphic to K/Γ .

Remark 4.3.3. In fact there is a complete classification of $SL(2, \mathbf{C})$ -equivariant compactifications of $SL(2, \mathbf{C})/\Gamma$ for a finite subgroup Γ due to Nakano [25], building on work of Mukai and Umemura [24]. There are two further examples with $b_2 = 1$, namely the standard actions of $SL(2, \mathbf{C})$ on \mathbf{CP}^3 and the quadric threefold, where the corresponding Lagrangians are respectively the standard \mathbf{RP}^3 and real ellipsoid. These have minimal Maslov numbers 4 and 6 respectively, in contrast to the examples X_C which have minimal Maslov 2 (see Lemma 4.4.1 below).

4.4. Chern and Maslov classes. Note that $Y_C \subset X_C$ is an anticanonical divisor: the $SL(2, \mathbf{C})$ -action on X_C defines a bundle map $\alpha: X_C \times \mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbf{C}) \rightarrow TX_C$ which is an isomorphism on the open orbit $X_C \setminus Y_C$; along Y_C the holomorphic n -form $\Lambda^3 \alpha$ vanishes so Y_C is anticanonical, see [19, Section 3]. In particular, the Chern class of a holomorphic curve is equal to its homological intersection number with Y_C .

The Lagrangian L_C is disjoint from Y_C and has constant phase for the volume form $\Lambda^3 \alpha$; hence the Maslov class of a holomorphic disc with boundary on L_C is equal to its (relative) homological intersection number with Y_C , see [5, Lemma 3.1].

Lemma 4.4.1. *The Lagrangians L_C are monotone*

$$\omega(\beta) = K\mu(\beta)$$

for some $K > 0$, and have minimal Maslov number 2.

Proof. Let P be an axis through two of the vertices of C and let $S^1 \subset SU(2)$ be the subgroup of rotations fixing this axis. If $\mathbf{C}^* \subset SL(2, \mathbf{C})$ denotes the complexification of S^1 then the closure of the \mathbf{C}^* -orbit of C is a holomorphic sphere which intersects Y_C transversely at a smooth point. Hence there is a Maslov 2 holomorphic disc with positive area. Since $H_2(X_C, L_C; \mathbf{Z}) \cong \mathbf{Z}$ this is enough to prove the lemma. \square

4.5. Quantum cohomology and eigenvalues of the first Chern class. The quantum cohomology of X_C is computed in [7, Section 2]. We consider it as a $\mathbf{Z}/2$ -graded ring (in particular we set the Novikov variable $q = 1$). It is

$$QH^*(X_C) = \mathbf{Z}[H, E]/(H^2 = k_C E + R_C, E^2 = Q_C)$$

where H and E have grading zero and the quantum contributions R_C and Q_C are given in Figure 2.

C	R_C	Q_C
Δ	0	1
T	0	H
O	3	$E + 1$
I	$2H + 24$	$2E + H + 4$

FIGURE 1. The quantum contributions to the relations in the $QH^*(X_C)$.

The eigenvalues of $c_{1*}: QH^*(X_C) \rightarrow QH^*(X_C)$ (over a field \mathbf{F}) are important for Lagrangian Floer theory. They arise as counts of Maslov 2 discs with boundary on monotone Lagrangian submanifolds whose Floer cohomology over \mathbf{F} is non-vanishing [5]. More precisely:

Definition 4.5.1. If $L \subset X$ is a monotone Lagrangian submanifold then the invariant $m_0(L)$ is defined to be the sum (over relative homology classes $\beta \in H_2(X, L; \mathbf{Z})$ with Maslov number 2) of degrees of evaluation maps $\mathcal{M}_{0,1}(J, \beta) \rightarrow L$ where J is a regular compatible almost complex structure and $\mathcal{M}_{0,1}(J, \beta)$ denotes the moduli space of J -holomorphic discs representing the class β with one marked point on the boundary.

Proposition 4.5.2 (Auroux [5], Kontsevich, Seidel). *Let \mathbf{F} be a field of characteristic not equal to 2. If $L \subset X$ is a monotone Lagrangian submanifold whose self-Floer cohomology over \mathbf{F} is non-vanishing then $m_0(L)$ is an eigenvalue of c_1^\star acting on $QH^*(X; \mathbf{F})$.*

The characteristic polynomial $\chi_C(\lambda)$ of the matrix c_1^\star in each of our examples is given in Figure 2.

C	$\chi_C(\lambda)$
Δ	$\lambda^4 - 256$
T	$\lambda(\lambda^3 - 108)$
O	$\lambda^4 - 88\lambda - 16$
I	$\lambda^4 - 4\lambda^3 - 300\lambda + 272$

FIGURE 2. The characteristic polynomial of quantum multiplication by the first Chern class for the quasihomogeneous varieties X_C .

5. THE TOPOLOGY OF THE CHIANG LAGRANGIAN, L_Δ

We now specialise to the case $C = \Delta$, the equilateral triangle with vertices at

$$(0, 0, 1), \quad (0, \sqrt{3}/2, -1/2), \quad (0, -\sqrt{3}/2, -1/2)$$

on $S^2 \cong \mathbf{CP}^1$. We obtain a Lagrangian $L_\Delta = SU(2)/\Gamma_\Delta \subset \mathbf{CP}^3 = X_\Delta$.

5.1. A fundamental domain. The stabiliser of C is the *binary dihedral group of order twelve*:

$$\Gamma_\Delta = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \omega & 0 \\ 0 & \bar{\omega} \end{pmatrix} : \omega^6 = 1 \right\} \cup \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i\bar{\omega} \\ i\omega & 0 \end{pmatrix} : \omega^6 = 1 \right\} \subset SU(2) \subset SL(2, \mathbf{C})$$

Note that the action of $SU(2)$ on \mathbf{CP}^1 is the usual quaternionic rotation action: if $\mathbf{u} = (u_1, u_2, u_3)$ is a unit vector and

$$\sigma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

are the Pauli matrices then $\exp(\theta \sum u_i \sigma_i)$ acts as a right-handed rotation by 2θ around the axis \mathbf{u} .

We will identify $g \in SU(2)/\Gamma_\Delta$ with the point $g\Delta \in L_\Delta$. The universal cover $SU(2) \cong \tilde{L}_\Delta$ is tiled by twelve fundamental domains related by the action of Γ_Δ : each domain is a hexagonal prism centred at the corresponding element of Γ_Δ . This tiling shown in Figure 3, stereographically projected so that the identity sits at the origin.

A single fundamental domain comes with face and edge identifications such that the quotient space is L_Δ . Opposite quadrilateral faces are identified by a right-handed twist of $\pi/2$ radians and opposite hexagonal faces are identified by a right-handed twist of $\pi/3$ radians; the corresponding edge identifications are indicated in Figure 4. The resulting cell structure on L_Δ has three vertices (denoted x_1, x_2 and x_3 in the figure), six 1-cells (denoted 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 in the figure), four 2-cells and a 3-cell. If X is a subset of the fundamental domain, we will write \bar{X} for the corresponding subset of the quotient L_Δ .

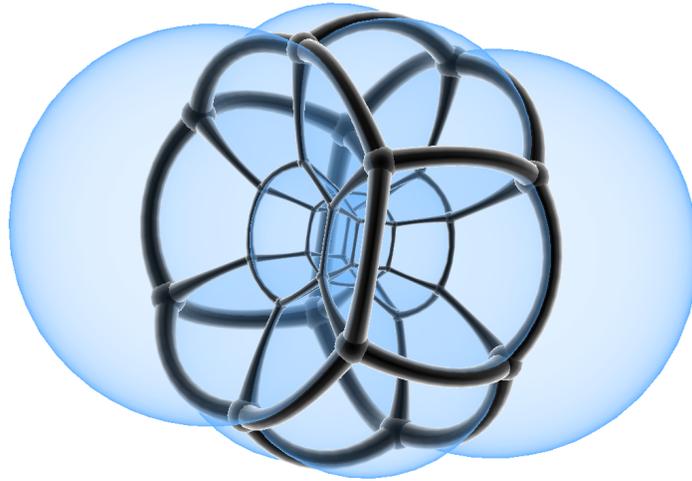


FIGURE 3. The tiling of $SU(2)$ by fundamental domains for Γ_Δ , the binary dihedral group of order twelve. Picture produced using Jenn3d.

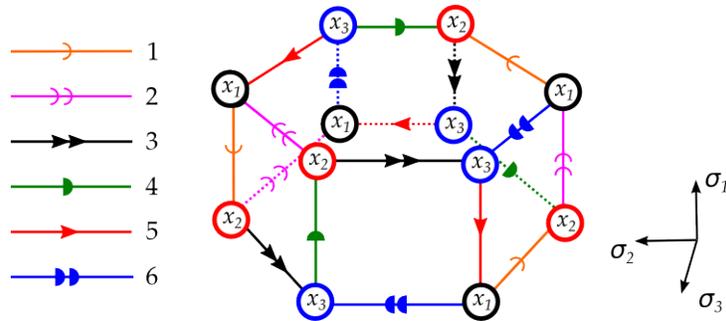


FIGURE 4. Edge identifications for the fundamental domain. For orientation we also include the axes corresponding to the Pauli matrices $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3 \in \mathfrak{su}(2) = T_1SU(2)$.

5.2. A Heegaard splitting. Take the union S of all the 1-cells and the two hexagonal faces; in the quotient L_Δ this descends to a hexagon \bar{S} with opposite vertices identified. Indeed \bar{S} retracts onto \bar{T} where T is the union of a two slightly smaller

hexagons, each with six radial prongs connecting it to the vertices (see Figure 5). An open neighbourhood N of \bar{S} (or \bar{T}) is therefore a genus 3 handlebody. Note that the complement $N' = L_\Delta \setminus N$ is also a genus 3 handlebody which retracts onto the wedge of three circles $\bar{\alpha}'_1 \cup \bar{\alpha}'_2 \cup \bar{\alpha}'_3$ where $\alpha'_1, \alpha'_2, \alpha'_3$ are the three axes of the prism through the centre, m' , passing through the midpoints x'_1, x'_2 and x'_3 of the quadrilateral faces. The decomposition $L_\Delta = N \cup N'$ is therefore a Heegaard splitting (see Figure 6).

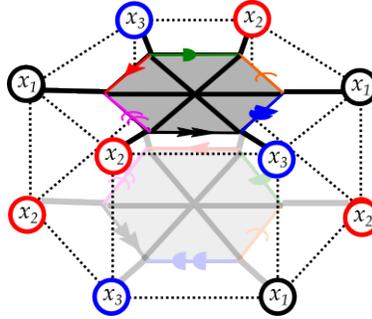


FIGURE 5. The subset T comprising two hexagons (one faint on the bottom face) each with six prongs connecting them to the vertices.

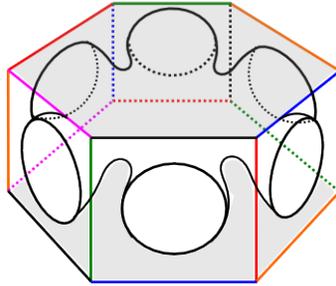


FIGURE 6. The genus 3 Heegaard splitting.

5.3. A Morse function. This Heegaard splitting comes from a Morse function with a minimum at the centre, m' , a maximum at the midpoint, m , of the hexagonal faces, three index one critical points at the midpoints x'_1, x'_2 and x'_3 of the quadrilateral faces and three index two critical points at the vertices x_1, x_2 , and x_3 .

- In N' , the ascending manifolds of x'_1, x'_2 and x'_3 are the discs of intersection between N' and the quadrilateral faces. The descending manifolds of x'_1, x'_2 and x'_3 are α'_1, α'_2 and α'_3 .
- Figure 8 shows the handlebody N as a neighbourhood of \bar{T} . The thick lines are the flowlines α_1, α_2 and α_3 connecting x_1, x_2 , and x_3 to the maximum. The smaller shaded discs are the descending manifolds of x_1, x_2 , and x_3 .

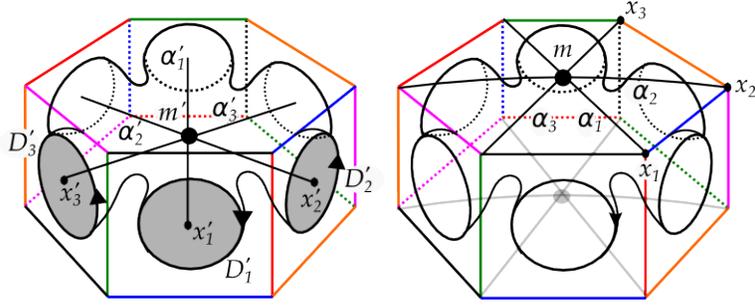


FIGURE 7. The Heegaard splitting is associated with a Morse function. Here we see: (left) the minimum (m'), the index one critical points (x'_1 , x'_2 , and x'_3), their ascending discs (D'_1 , D'_2 and D'_3) in grey and descending manifolds (α'_1 , α'_2 and α'_3); (right) the maximum (m), the index two critical points (x_1 , x_2 and x_3) and their ascending manifolds (α_1 , α_2 and α_3).

Note that this Morse function can be chosen to be invariant under the left action of Γ_Δ on $SU(2)/\Gamma_\Delta$.

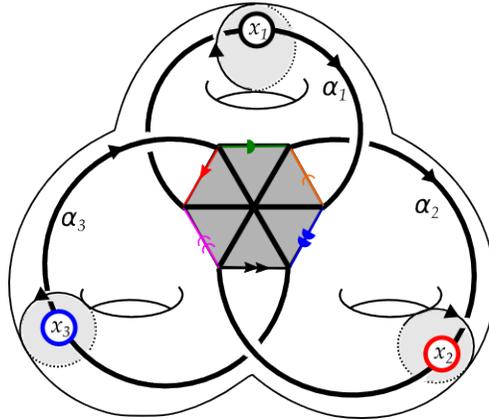


FIGURE 8. The handlebody N as a neighbourhood of \bar{T} . The thick lines are the flowlines connecting x_1 , x_2 , and x_3 to the maximum. The smaller shaded discs are the descending manifolds of x_1 , x_2 , and x_3 .

From the edge identifications we can read off how the boundaries of the ascending manifolds D'_1 , D'_2 and D'_3 of x'_1 , x'_2 and x'_3 intersect the descending manifolds of x_1 , x_2 and x_3 and hence compute the Morse differential. Consider the loop γ'_1 of intersection between D'_1 and the Heegaard surface. Pushing this loop into the handlebody N it represents the element

$$\gamma'_1 = \alpha_3 \alpha_1 \alpha_3 \alpha_2 \in \pi_1(N).$$

as can be seen in Figure 9.

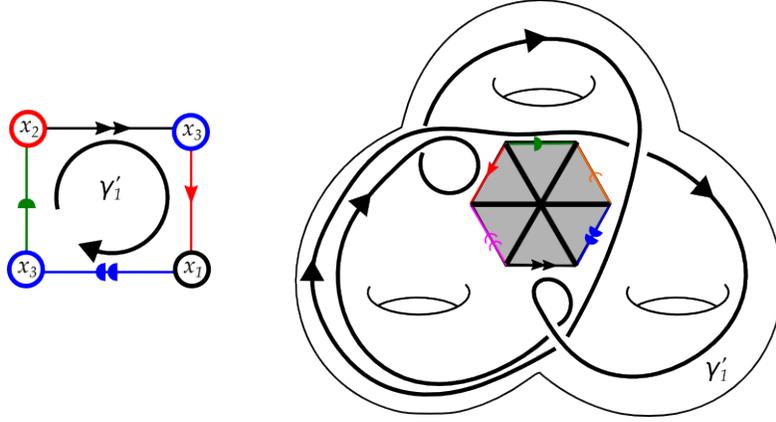


FIGURE 9. The loop $\gamma'_1 = \partial D'_1$ as an element of $\pi_1(N)$.

Similarly

$$\gamma'_2 = \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_1 \alpha_3, \quad \gamma'_3 = \alpha_2 \alpha_3 \alpha_2 \alpha_1.$$

If we assign orientations to the ascending and descending manifolds as indicated by the arrows in Figures 7 and 8 then the intersection number of the loop α_i and the descending manifold D_j of the index two critical point x_j is δ_{ij} . Therefore the only non-vanishing Morse differentials are

$$(1) \quad \begin{aligned} dx'_1 &= x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 \\ dx'_2 &= 2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \\ dx'_3 &= x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3. \end{aligned}$$

Recall that the Morse function is invariant under the left action of Γ_Δ on $SU(2)/\Gamma_\Delta$. The choice of orientations is symmetric under the action of the cyclic 3-Sylow subgroup in Γ_Δ which rotates the hexagonal prism through multiples of $2\pi/3$. This subgroup cyclically permutes x_1, x_2, x_3 which accounts for the cyclic symmetry of the Morse complex.

6. HOLOMORPHIC DISCS ON L_Δ

We now proceed to find all the J -holomorphic discs with boundary on L_Δ we need for the calculation of Floer cohomology, where J is the $SU(2)$ -invariant Kähler complex structure.

6.1. Axial discs. The possible primitive Δ -admissible homomorphisms $R: \mathbf{R} \rightarrow SU(2)$ fall into three classes according to whether the order of $R(2\pi)$ is 2, 4 or 6. Order 4 will yield axial Maslov 2 discs; order 6 will yield axial Maslov 4 discs.

Example 6.1.1 (Axial Maslov 2 discs). Consider the homomorphism $R_1(e^{i\theta}) = \exp(\theta\sigma_3/4)$. This acts on the triangle $\Delta \in L_\Delta$ by rotating it through an angle $\theta/2$ around the z -axis. After an angle $\theta = 2\pi$ the triangle Δ has moved around a loop in L_Δ representing a generator of $H_1(L_\Delta; \mathbf{Z})$, swapping the two vertices $(0, \pm\sqrt{3}/2, -1/2)$. This loop bounds the axial holomorphic disc u_{R_1} represented

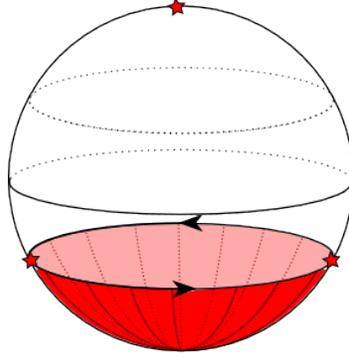


FIGURE 10. A Maslov 2 disc $u: (D, \partial D) \rightarrow (\mathbf{CP}^3, L_\Delta)$ passing through Δ . The two vertices $(0, \pm\sqrt{3}/2, -1/2)$ move toward the south pole as $z \in D$ moves toward the origin and they rotate along the arrows as $z \in \partial D$ moves around the boundary.

by the shaded area in Figure 10. There are three discs like this passing through Δ , corresponding to the Δ -admissible homomorphisms

$R_1(\theta) = \exp(\theta\sigma_3/4)$, $R_2(\theta) = \exp(\theta(\sigma_2\sqrt{3}-\sigma_3)/8)$, $R_3(\theta) = \exp(\theta(\pm\sigma_2\sqrt{3}-\sigma_3)/8)$ around the axes through the three vertices of Δ . It follows from Corollary 3.4.3 that these are all of the Maslov 2 discs through Δ .

Similarly we see that

Lemma 6.1.2. *There are precisely three Maslov 2 discs through any point $g\Delta$, corresponding to the $g\Delta$ -admissible homomorphisms $gR_i g^{-1}$, $i = 1, 2, 3$.*

Example 6.1.3 (Axial Maslov 4 discs). Consider the homomorphism $R(\theta) = \exp(\theta\sigma_1/6)$. This acts on the triangle $\Delta \in L_\Delta$ by rotating it through an angle $\theta/3$ around the x -axis. After an angle $\theta = 2\pi$ the triangle Δ has moved around a loop in L_Δ representing the element of order two in $H_1(L_\Delta; \mathbf{Z})$, cyclically permuting the three vertices of Δ . This loop bounds the axial holomorphic disc u_R represented by the shaded area in Figure 11 (drawn after rotating to make the x -axis vertical for clarity). There are two discs like this passing through Δ , the other corresponding to $R(\theta) = \exp(-\theta\sigma_1/6)$.

6.2. Maslov 4 discs through m' and m . Recall that $m' = \Delta$ and $m = \exp(\pi\sigma_1/6)\Delta$ are the minimum and maximum respectively of our Morse function. The count of Maslov 4 discs passing through these two points will be crucial in determining the Floer differential. The aim of this section is to prove:

Proposition 6.2.1. *There are two Maslov 4 discs with boundary on L_Δ passing through both m' and m . They are precisely the axial discs constructed in Example 6.1.3.*

It is enough to prove that the Maslov 4 discs through both m' and m are axial.

The intersection pattern of a Maslov 4 disc with the divisor Y_Δ is one of the three following possibilities: it intersects N_Δ cleanly in a single point; it intersects $Y_\Delta \setminus$

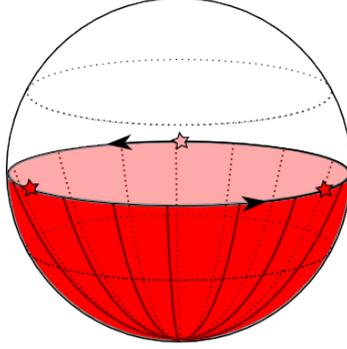


FIGURE 11. A Maslov 4 disc $u: (D, \partial D) \rightarrow (\mathbf{CP}^3, L_\Delta)$ passing through Δ . Note that for clarity this is drawn after a rotation to make the x -axis vertical. The three vertices of Δ move toward the south pole as $z \in D$ moves toward the origin and they rotate along the arrows as $z \in \partial D$ moves around the boundary.

N_Δ transversely in two points; it intersects $Y_\Delta \setminus N_\Delta$ tangentially at one point (with multiplicity 2). This follows from positivity of intersections and the fact that the Maslov number is determined by the relative homological intersection of the disc with the anticanonical divisor Y_Δ which has a cuspidal singularity along N_Δ . If the disc intersects N_Δ cleanly in a single point then it is axial (Corollary 3.5.1). Our task is to rule out the other possibilities. We will do this by projecting to a lower-dimensional problem. This argument was inspired by Hitchin's paper [19].

6.2.1. *Constructing a projection.* The one-parameter subgroups of $SU(2)$ act as rotations around a fixed axis, which is the same as a pair of antipodal points in \mathbf{CP}^1 . Given an axis P , its stabiliser in $SL(2, \mathbf{C})$ is $Pin_-(2, \mathbf{C})_P$, isomorphic to the group $Pin_-(2, \mathbf{C})$ whose definition we briefly recall. The group $O(2)$ has two double covers (central extensions)

$$1 \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}/2 \rightarrow Pin_\pm(2) \rightarrow O(2) \rightarrow 1$$

corresponding to whether the preimage of a reflection squares to the identity or the nontrivial central element. If we fix a pair P of antipodal points on \mathbf{CP}^1 then their stabiliser in $SO(3)$ is a copy of $O(2)$ which we denote by $O(2)_P$. For instance, if $P = \{0, \infty\}$ then the reflections preserving P are given by the matrices

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta & 0 \\ \sin \theta & -\cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \in SO(3)$$

The preimage of such a matrix in $Spin(3)$ squares to the nontrivial central element in $Spin(3)$, so the preimage of $O(2)_P$ is isomorphic to $Pin_-(2)$ and written $Pin_-(2)_P$. We will write $Pin_-(2, \mathbf{C})_P \subset SL(2, \mathbf{C})$ for the complexification of $Pin_-(2)_P \subset SU(2) = Spin(3)$. Note that if $P = \{0, \infty\}$, then

$$Pin_-(2, \mathbf{C})_P = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} u & 0 \\ 0 & u^{-1} \end{pmatrix} : u \in \mathbf{C}^* \right\} \cup \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & v \\ -v^{-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} : v \in \mathbf{C}^* \right\}$$

For convenience we will rotate so that Δ consist of the third roots of unity, which sit in S^2 in a plane orthogonal to the axis through $P_\Delta = \{0, \infty\}$. The group Γ_Δ is then contained in $Pin_-(2, \mathbf{C})_{P_\Delta}$ so there is a map

$$SL(2, \mathbf{C})/\Gamma_\Delta \rightarrow SL(2, \mathbf{C})/Pin_-(2, \mathbf{C})_{P_\Delta}.$$

This yields a rational map $\mathbf{CP}^3 \rightarrow \mathbf{CP}^2$ and it extends to a dominant regular map $p: \widetilde{\mathbf{CP}^3} \rightarrow \mathbf{CP}^2$ from the blow-up of \mathbf{CP}^3 along the twisted cubic curve N_Δ . This map can be understood as follows.

It is well-known that through every point of $\mathbf{CP}^3 \setminus N_\Delta$ there is a unique secant or tangent line of N_Δ . This line intersects N_Δ in two points (counted with multiplicity) so we get a map $\mathbf{CP}^3 \setminus N_\Delta \rightarrow \text{Sym}^2(N_\Delta)$. Although, we will not need it, an explicit form of this rational map is given by:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{CP}^3 &\rightarrow \mathbf{CP}^2 \\ [u_0 : u_1 : u_2 : u_3] &\rightarrow [u_0 u_2 - u_1^2 : u_0 u_3 - u_1 u_2 : u_1 u_3 - u_2^2] \end{aligned}$$

Through each point of N_Δ there is a \mathbf{CP}^1 of secant or tangent lines which are separated by the blow-up. Indeed, blowing-up N_Δ we obtain the map p which is a \mathbf{CP}^1 -bundle over \mathbf{CP}^2 .

Under this map the Lagrangian L_Δ is sent to $SU(2)/Pin_-(2) = \mathbf{RP}^2$. Indeed, the restriction of the projection $p: L_\Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{RP}^2$ is a circle bundle, where the fibre through Δ is given by rotations $\exp(\theta\sigma_3)\Delta$ and $\exp(2\pi\sigma_3/3)\Delta = \Delta$. In particular the points $m' = 1$ and $m = \exp(\pi\sigma_3/6)$ are in the same fibre. In fact, we have the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} SU(2)/C_6 & \longrightarrow & SU(2)/\Gamma_\Delta \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow p \\ SU(2)/S^1 = S^2 & \longrightarrow & SU(2)/Pin_-(2) = \mathbf{RP}^2 \end{array}$$

from which one concludes that L_Δ is a circle bundle over \mathbf{RP}^2 with Euler number ± 3 .

The divisor Y_Δ is the variety of tangent lines to N_Δ so its proper transform $\tilde{Y}_\Delta \simeq \mathbf{CP}^1 \times \mathbf{CP}^1$ projects to the locus of double points in $\text{Sym}^2(N_\Delta)$, that is the discriminant conic $\delta \subset \mathbf{CP}^2$. The exceptional divisor $E_\Delta \subset \widetilde{\mathbf{CP}^3}$ is such that the restriction

$$p|_{E_\Delta}: E_\Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{CP}^2$$

is a double cover branched over $\delta \subset \mathbf{CP}^2$, hence $E_\Delta = \mathbf{CP}^1 \times \mathbf{CP}^1$. One can easily check that (see [19]) $\tilde{Y}_\Delta + E_\Delta$ is an anticanonical divisor of $\widetilde{\mathbf{CP}^3}$. Hence, an application of Kleiman's ampleness criterion gives that $\widetilde{\mathbf{CP}^3}$ is still Fano and it follows as before from the long exact sequence of the pair $(\widetilde{\mathbf{CP}^3}, L_\Delta)$,

$$0 \rightarrow H_2(\widetilde{\mathbf{CP}^3}; \mathbf{Z}) = \mathbf{Z}^2 \rightarrow H_2(\widetilde{\mathbf{CP}^3}, L_\Delta; \mathbf{Z}) \rightarrow H_1(L_\Delta; \mathbf{Z}) = \mathbf{Z}_4 \rightarrow 0$$

that $L_\Delta \subset \widetilde{\mathbf{CP}^3}$ is a monotone Lagrangian.

6.2.2. *Lifting and projecting discs.* Now, given a holomorphic disc $u : (D^2, \partial D^2) \rightarrow (\mathbf{CP}^3, L_\Delta)$, we write

$$\tilde{u} : (D^2, \partial D^2) \rightarrow (\widetilde{\mathbf{CP}^3}, L_\Delta)$$

for the holomorphic disc that is obtained by taking the proper transform of u to $\widetilde{\mathbf{CP}^3}$. We write

$$p(\tilde{u}) : (D^2, \partial D^2) \rightarrow (\mathbf{CP}^2, \mathbf{RP}^2)$$

for the projection of \tilde{u} via the map p . Of course, if u misses the twisted cubic N_Δ , one can directly project via the map $\mathbf{CP}^3 \setminus N_\Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{CP}^2$.

The Maslov index of u , \tilde{u} and $p(\tilde{u})$ can be understood via the following formulae :

$$\mu(u) = 2[u] \cdot Y_\Delta, \quad \mu(\tilde{u}) = 2[\tilde{u}] \cdot (\tilde{Y}_\Delta + E_\Delta), \quad \mu(p(\tilde{u})) = 3[p(\tilde{u})] \cdot \delta$$

These hold because $-K_{\mathbf{CP}^3} = Y_\Delta$, $-K_{\widetilde{\mathbf{CP}^3}} = \tilde{Y}_\Delta + E_\Delta$ and $-K_{\mathbf{CP}^2} = (3/2)\delta$.

Furthermore, if $\pi : \widetilde{\mathbf{CP}^3} \rightarrow \mathbf{CP}^3$ is the blow-down map, we have

$$-K_{\widetilde{\mathbf{CP}^3}} = -\pi^*(K_{\mathbf{CP}^3}) - E_\Delta$$

Hence, it follows that $\pi^*(Y_\Delta) = \tilde{Y}_\Delta + 2E_\Delta$ which implies:

$$(2) \quad \mu(u) = 2[u] \cdot Y_\Delta = 2[\tilde{u}] \cdot (\tilde{Y}_\Delta + 2E_\Delta) = \mu(\tilde{u}) + 2[\tilde{u}] \cdot E_\Delta$$

Finally, note that $p : \widetilde{\mathbf{CP}^3} \rightarrow \mathbf{CP}^2$ is flat, therefore $p^*(\delta) = \tilde{Y}_\Delta$, hence we have the formula:

$$[\tilde{u}] \cdot \tilde{Y}_\Delta = [p(\tilde{u})] \cdot \delta$$

This implies:

$$(3) \quad \mu(\tilde{u}) = 2[\tilde{u}] \cdot E_\Delta + \frac{2}{3}\mu(p(\tilde{u}))$$

Example 6.2.2. Maslov 2 discs u in $(\mathbf{CP}^3, L_\Delta)$ intersect $Y_\Delta \setminus N_\Delta$ at a unique point transversely, hence their projections $p(\tilde{u})$ intersect the conic δ transversely at a unique point. As \mathbf{RP}^2 is the fixed point locus of an anti-holomorphic involution in \mathbf{CP}^2 , such discs can be doubled to rational curves, $D(p(\tilde{u}))$, which intersect the conic δ at 2 points, hence are necessarily (real) lines in \mathbf{CP}^2 . Conversely, it is easy to see from our classification of Maslov 2 discs $u : (D^2, \partial D^2) \rightarrow (\mathbf{CP}^3, L_\Delta)$ from Lemma 6.1.2 that either half of any real line in \mathbf{CP}^2 is the projection of a unique Maslov 2 disc.

6.2.3. *Projection of a non-axial Maslov 4 disc.* To show that there is no non-axial Maslov 4 disc passing through m' and m we will assume there is such a disc and derive a contradiction.

We have argued above that any non-axial Maslov 4 disc u in \mathbf{CP}^3 with boundary on L_Δ intersects Y_Δ in a subset of $Y_\Delta \setminus N_\Delta$; it intersects in either two points transversely or one point tangentially. We can project such a disc to \mathbf{CP}^2 and the projected disc $p(\tilde{u})$ therefore intersects δ in either two points transversely or one point tangentially.

By assumption, the boundary of our Maslov 4 disc passes through m' and m . Under the projection p , these are mapped to the same point in \mathbf{CP}^2 since they are contained in the fibre of the circle fibration $p : L_\Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{RP}^2$. Thus the doubled curve

$D(p(\tilde{u}))$ either has a real double point or is a double cover. However, $D(p(\tilde{u}))$ is irreducible, and an irreducible conic cannot have a double point. Therefore, the only remaining possibility is that $D(p(\tilde{u}))$ is a double cover. Note that $D(p(\tilde{u}))$ intersects the conic δ at 4 points (counted with multiplicity). Hence, it has to be a double cover of a real line $l \simeq \mathbf{CP}^1$. Now,

$$\widetilde{D(p(\tilde{u}))} : (\mathbf{CP}^1, \mathbf{RP}^1) \rightarrow (l, l \cap \mathbf{RP}^2) \subset (\mathbf{CP}^2, \mathbf{RP}^2)$$

is a double covering map which is equivariant with respect to the antiholomorphic involutions. From the Riemann-Hurwitz formula, it is easy to compute $(2 = 4 - (2 - 1) + (2 - 1))$, that there must be exactly 2 branch points and these will have multiplicity 2. There are two distinct ways this can happen:

- (a) The branch points are antipodal and lie in $\mathbf{CP}^1 \setminus \mathbf{RP}^1$
- (b) The branch points can be any two distinct points in \mathbf{RP}^1

In case (a), we will show that u is a double cover of an (axial) Maslov 2 disc in $(\widetilde{\mathbf{CP}^3}, L_\Delta)$, hence it cannot have boundary passing through m' and m - a fact that follows from our classification of Maslov 2 discs as we know that the boundaries of Maslov 2 discs are given by sections of the circle bundle $p : L_\Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{RP}^2$ over real lines in \mathbf{RP}^2 . Finally, we will argue that case (b) cannot occur for any Maslov 4 disc u which misses N_Δ .

Case (a): In this case, there is a real line l , one half of which is a disc double-covered by $p(\tilde{u})$. As in Example 6.2.2 there is a unique axial Maslov 2 disc v on $(\mathbf{CP}^3, L_\Delta)$ whose proper transform \tilde{v} projects to this disc in l . Therefore we write $p(\tilde{v}) \subset l$ for the disc on $(\mathbf{CP}^2, \mathbf{RP}^2)$ which is double-covered by $p(\tilde{u})$. The disc $p(\tilde{v})$ intersects the discriminant conic $\delta \subset \mathbf{CP}^2$ at a unique point and the double $D(p(\tilde{v}))$ is the real line l .

Consider the total space of the \mathbf{CP}^1 fibration restricted to the preimage of the disc $p(\tilde{v})$. Call this $F = p^{-1}(p(\tilde{v}))$. The intersection $L_\Delta \cap F$ is a Lagrangian in F that is a circle bundle in $p^{-1}(p(\partial\tilde{v}))$. It is easy to see that this is a Lagrangian Klein bottle K in F as the monodromy is a reflection on the circle fibre. Thus, F is a \mathbf{CP}^1 fibration over D^2 (hence holomorphically it is $D^2 \times \mathbf{CP}^1$) and K is a Lagrangian Klein bottle in E which fibres over ∂D^2 .

Now observe that since \tilde{v} is embedded, we have a short exact sequence of Riemann-Hilbert pairs (suppressing the totally real subbundle from the notation):

$$(4) \quad 0 \rightarrow T\tilde{v}(D^2) \rightarrow T\widetilde{\mathbf{CP}^3}|_{\tilde{v}(D^2)} \rightarrow \nu_{\widetilde{\mathbf{CP}^3}}(\tilde{v}(D^2)) \rightarrow 0$$

where $\nu_{\widetilde{\mathbf{CP}^3}}$ is the Riemann-Hilbert pair obtained by taking the normal bundle to $\tilde{v}(D^2)$ in $\widetilde{\mathbf{CP}^3}$ and $\tilde{v}(\partial D^2)$ in L_Δ . This exact sequence implies

$$2 = \mu(T\widetilde{\mathbf{CP}^3}|_{\tilde{v}(D^2)}) = \mu(T\tilde{v}(D^2)) + \mu(\nu_{\widetilde{\mathbf{CP}^3}}(\tilde{v}(D^2))) = 2 + \mu(\nu_{\widetilde{\mathbf{CP}^3}}(\tilde{v}(D^2)))$$

so $\mu(\nu_{\widetilde{\mathbf{CP}^3}}(\tilde{v}(D^2))) = 0$.

Furthermore, since $p(\tilde{v})$ is embedded, we have a short exact sequence of Riemann-Hilbert pairs:

$$(5) \quad 0 \rightarrow \nu_F(\tilde{v}(D^2)) \rightarrow \nu_{\widetilde{\mathbf{CP}^3}}(\tilde{v}(D^2)) \rightarrow \nu_{\mathbf{CP}^2}(p(\tilde{v})(D^2)) \rightarrow 0$$

where ν_F and $\nu_{\mathbf{CP}^2}$ denote the normal (Riemann-Hilbert) bundles in F and \mathbf{CP}^2 respectively. (The real subbundle of the complex normal bundle is given as the normal bundle to ∂D^2 in $L_\Delta \cap F$ and \mathbf{RP}^2 respectively.) Now, $p(\tilde{v})$ is a real line, hence as a disc in \mathbf{CP}^2 it has Maslov index 3 and since it is embedded, we have a short exact sequence of Riemann-Hilbert pairs

$$(6) \quad 0 \rightarrow T(p(\tilde{v})(D^2)) \rightarrow T\mathbf{CP}^2|_{p(\tilde{v})(D^2)} \rightarrow \nu_{\mathbf{CP}^2}(p(\tilde{v})(D^2)) \rightarrow 0$$

which implies

$$3 = \mu(T\mathbf{CP}^2|_{p(\tilde{v})(D^2)}) = \mu(T(p(\tilde{v})(D^2))) + \mu(\nu_{\mathbf{CP}^2}(p(\tilde{v})(D^2))) = 2 + \mu(\nu_{\mathbf{CP}^2}(p(\tilde{v})(D^2)))$$

so $\mu(\nu_{\mathbf{CP}^2}(p(\tilde{v})(D^2))) = 1$. Finally, Equation (5) gives

$$0 = \mu(\widetilde{\nu_{\mathbf{CP}^3}}(\tilde{v}(D^2))) = \mu(\nu_F(\tilde{v}(D^2))) + \mu(\nu_{\mathbf{CP}^2}(p(\tilde{v})(D^2)))$$

Therefore, $\mu(\nu_F(\tilde{v}(D^2))) = -1$. Considered as a disc inside (F, K) the Riemann-Hilbert pair of $\tilde{v}(D^2)$ fits into an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow T(\tilde{v}(D^2)) \rightarrow TF|_{\tilde{v}(D^2)} \rightarrow \nu_F(\tilde{v}(D^2)) \rightarrow 0$$

hence the Maslov index of the holomorphic disc \tilde{v} viewed in (F, K) is

$$\mu(TF|_{\tilde{v}(D^2)}) = \mu(T(\tilde{v}(D^2))) + \mu(\nu_F(\tilde{v}(D^2))) = 2 - 1 = 1.$$

On the other hand, we can double the projective bundle $(F, K) \rightarrow (D^2, \partial D^2)$ to a \mathbf{CP}^1 -bundle, $D(F) \rightarrow \mathbf{CP}^1$, with an antiholomorphic involution $\iota : D(F) \rightarrow D(F)$ such that $Fix(\iota) = K$.¹ The construction of $(D(F), \iota)$ can be described as follows: Recall that F is a holomorphically trivial \mathbf{CP}^1 -bundle over D^2 and K fibres over ∂D^2 with fibres given by equatorial circles in a fibre of F . Therefore, K defines a fibrewise antiholomorphic involution ι_K on the restriction of F over ∂D^2 . To construct $D(F)$ one takes another copy of (F, K) with the complex conjugate holomorphic structure, which we write as (\overline{F}, K) , and glues them above ∂D^2 using this involution defined by K which then gives us a holomorphic \mathbf{CP}^1 -bundle over \mathbf{CP}^1 :

$$D(F) = (F, K) \cup_{\iota_K} (\overline{F}, K)$$

It is now clear that the involution ι_K extends to $D(F)$ to give ι with $Fix(\iota) = K$ which acts on the base \mathbf{CP}^1 by just the usual complex conjugation.

The holomorphic disc $\tilde{v}(D^2)$ doubles to give a section $D(\tilde{v})$ of the $D(F)$ whose self-intersection number is equal to $\mu(\nu_F(\tilde{v}(D^2))) = -1$. Thus $D(F)$ is the Hirzebruch surface $\mathbf{P}(\mathcal{O} \oplus \mathcal{O}(1))$. The homology is therefore spanned by two classes s, f with $s^2 = -1, f^2 = 0, f \cdot s = 0$ and $[D(\tilde{v})] = s$.

Crucially, $E_\Delta \cap F$ also doubles since E_Δ intersects the fibres over ∂D^2 at antipodal points which are exchanged by ι_K . We thus obtain a divisor $D(E_\Delta \cap F)$ in $D(F)$ which intersects a generic fibre in two points. It is also disjoint from $D(\tilde{v})$ because Maslov 2 discs in $(\mathbf{CP}^3, L_\Delta)$ are disjoint from the twisted cubic N_Δ and E_Δ is the exceptional divisor for blow-up along N_Δ . These intersection numbers imply that $[D(E_\Delta \cap F)] = 2f + 2s$.

¹Dangerous bend: $D(F)$ no longer embeds in $\widetilde{\mathbf{CP}^3}$.

Finally, the holomorphic disc \tilde{u} doubles to give a holomorphic curve $D(\tilde{u})$. This curve is disjoint from $D(E_\Delta \cap F)$ because the curve u is disjoint from the twisted cubic. Therefore if $[D(\tilde{u})] = as + bf$ we have

$$(as + bf) \cdot (2f + 2s) = 0 = 2b$$

so $[D(\tilde{u})] = as$. Note that $a > 0$ as $D(\tilde{u})$ intersects the fibre f positively. The curves $D(\tilde{u})$ and $D(\tilde{v})$ have negative intersection

$$D(\tilde{u}) \cdot D(\tilde{v}) = -a$$

so their images must coincide by positivity of intersections. In particular, the image of \tilde{u} coincides with the image of \tilde{v} and so \tilde{u} is a double cover of \tilde{v} , as required.

Case (b): In this case, let Q be the preimage $p^{-1}(l)$ and $K = L_\Delta \cap Q$. Formally, the argument is similar to case (a) except that instead of viewing the disc \tilde{u} as a map to the $(D(F), K)$, we will see it as a map to (Q, K) . We recall that the \mathbf{CP}^1 -bundle, $p : \widetilde{\mathbf{CP}^3} \rightarrow \mathbf{CP}^2$ arises from a construction of Schwarzenberger [28] of rank 2 vector bundles on \mathbf{CP}^2 . Namely, let

$$q : \mathbf{CP}^1 \times \mathbf{CP}^1 \rightarrow \mathbf{CP}^2$$

be the double branched covering over the conic $\delta \in \mathbf{CP}^2$. Schwarzenberger considers the rank 2 bundle

$$\mathcal{E} = q_*(\mathcal{O}(3, 0))$$

where $\mathcal{O}(3, 0)$ denotes the unique holomorphic line bundle of bidegree $(3, 0)$ on $\mathbf{CP}^1 \times \mathbf{CP}^1$. As is explained in [19] (see also [25]), the projectivisation $\mathbf{P}(\mathcal{E})$ of this bundle is the \mathbf{CP}^1 -bundle $\widetilde{\mathbf{CP}^3} \rightarrow \mathbf{CP}^2$. It is also proved in [28, Proposition 8] that if one restricts \mathcal{E} to a line $l \subset \mathbf{CP}^2$, then we have:

$$\mathcal{E}|_l \simeq \begin{cases} \mathcal{O}(2) \oplus \mathcal{O} & \text{if } l \text{ is tangent to } \delta \\ \mathcal{O}(1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(1) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Since we have defined Q as the preimage of a real line l (which cannot be tangent to δ), it follows that Q is isomorphic to the projectivisation $\mathbf{P}(\mathcal{O}(1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(1)) \simeq \mathbf{CP}^1 \times \mathbf{CP}^1$. Therefore, we can view \tilde{u} as a holomorphic map

$$\tilde{u} : (D^2, \partial D^2) \rightarrow (\mathbf{CP}^1 \times \mathbf{CP}^1, K) \subset (\widetilde{\mathbf{CP}^3}, L_\Delta)$$

K is again a Lagrangian Klein bottle, as the monodromy of $L_\Delta \cap Q \rightarrow S^1$ is a reflection on the circle fibre.

First note that since $p(\tilde{u})$ is not immersed (at the two boundary points), we cannot immediately apply the Maslov index computation from case (a) as we do not have the exact sequences (5), (6). On the other hand, $p(\tilde{u})$ is a smooth limit of embedded real conics c_t in \mathbf{CP}^2 . (Explicitly, in suitable coordinates, it can be exhibited as a limit of a family of the form $c_t = \{(x : y : z) \in \mathbf{CP}^2 : x^2/a^2 + y^2/t^2 = z^2\}$ as $t \rightarrow 0$). Therefore,

$$\mu(\nu_{\widetilde{\mathbf{CP}^3}/Q}(\tilde{u})) = \mu(\nu_{\mathbf{CP}^2}(c_t)) = \mu(T\mathbf{CP}^2|_{c_t}) - \mu(Tc_t) = 6 - 2 = 4$$

Now as in case (a), we can compute $\mu(\nu_Q(\tilde{u}(D^2))) = -2$. Hence, the Maslov index of the (embedded) holomorphic disc \tilde{u} viewed in (Q, K) is 0. We write this as:

$$\mu_Q(\tilde{u}) = 0$$

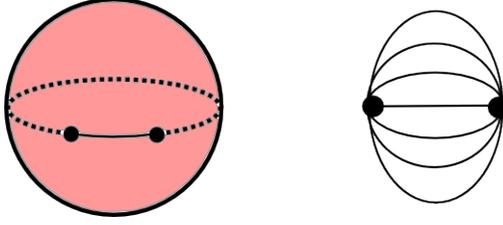


FIGURE 12. Case (b). Left: The sphere is \mathbf{CP}^1 and the dashed equator is $\mathbf{RP}^1 \subset \mathbf{CP}^1$. The shaded area is the image of $p(\tilde{u})$, a holomorphic disc covering the whole of \mathbf{CP}^1 ; its boundary circle maps two-to-one onto an interval in \mathbf{RP}^1 (the non-dashed interval in the figure) with two critical points. Right: This is a picture of the boundaries of discs inside \mathbf{RP}^2 ; $p(\tilde{u})$ arises as a limit of real ellipses c_t whose boundaries are embedded.

We have the long exact sequence of the pair (Q, K) , we have

$$0 \rightarrow H_2(Q; \mathbf{Z}) = \mathbf{Z}^2 \rightarrow H_2(Q, K; \mathbf{Z}) \rightarrow H_1(K; \mathbf{Z}) = \mathbf{Z} \oplus \mathbf{Z}_2 \rightarrow 0$$

Now, let \tilde{v} be an (axial) Maslov 2 holomorphic disc such that $p(\tilde{v})$ is one half of the base real line l . (As we have mentioned several times, the existence of this follows from our classification of Maslov 2 discs.) Let \tilde{w} be a Maslov 2 disc that lies on a fibre of the projection $p|_Q : Q \rightarrow \mathbf{CP}^1$. Such discs \tilde{w} are obtained as the proper transform of axial Maslov 4 discs w in \mathbf{CP}^3 . We now observe that $\partial\tilde{v}$ and $\partial\tilde{w}$ project to generators of $H_1(K)$ - they give generators for the summands \mathbf{Z} and \mathbf{Z}_2 respectively. We can compute as in case (a), that the Maslov index $\mu_Q(\tilde{v}) = 1$ when \tilde{v} is viewed as a holomorphic disc mapping to (Q, K) . Let $f \simeq \mathbf{CP}^1$ be a fibre of the projection $p|_Q : Q \rightarrow \mathbf{CP}^1$ and $s \simeq \mathbf{CP}^1$ be a section such that the anticanonical divisor of Q is given by

$$-K_Q = 2f + 2s$$

We infer from the above exact sequence that the elements \tilde{v}, \tilde{w}, f and s generate $H_2(Q, K; \mathbf{Z})$. From the description of $-K_Q$, we can compute that we have $\mu_Q([f]) = \mu_Q([s]) = 4$ and $\mu_Q(\tilde{w}) = 2$. The latter follows because \tilde{w} is a disc that lies in the fibre of the projection $p|_Q : Q \rightarrow \mathbf{CP}^1$ and since K intersects this fibre at the equator, the disc \tilde{w} can be reflected in the fibre. Thus, we have $2\mu_Q(\tilde{w}) = \mu_Q([f]) = 4$.

Now, we can write

$$[\tilde{u}] = a[f] + b[s] + c[\tilde{v}] + d[\tilde{w}]$$

for some integers $a, b, c, d \in \mathbf{Z}$. We will now use the fact that $\mu_Q(\tilde{u}) = 0$ and that \tilde{u} does not intersect the divisor $E_\Delta \cap Q$ to arrive at a contradiction. Indeed we have

$$0 = \mu_Q(\tilde{u}) = 4a + 4b + c + 2d$$

To compute $[\tilde{u}] \cdot (E_\Delta \cap Q)$, observe first that from the geometric situation, we deduce immediately that:

$$[f] \cdot (E_\Delta \cap Q) = 2, \quad [\tilde{v}] \cdot (E_\Delta \cap Q) = 0, \quad [\tilde{w}] \cdot (E_\Delta \cap Q) = 1$$

It remains to compute $[s] \cdot (E_\Delta \cap Q)$. To this end, we know that $\mu_Q([s]) = 4$ and s and $p(s) \simeq \mathbf{CP}^1$ are embedded hence we can use the short exact sequence of Riemann-Hilbert bundles

$$0 \rightarrow TQ|_s \rightarrow T\widetilde{\mathbf{CP}^3}|_s \rightarrow \nu_{\mathbf{CP}^2}(p(s)) \rightarrow 0$$

to compute that $\mu([s]) = 6$ when s is viewed as a holomorphic map to $\widetilde{\mathbf{CP}^3}$. Next, we use the Formula (3) to compute:

$$6 = \mu([s]) = 2[s] \cdot (E_\Delta \cap F) + 4$$

so $[s] \cdot (E_\Delta \cap F) = 1$. Therefore, we have:

$$0 = [\tilde{u}] \cdot [(E_\Delta \cap Q)] = 2a + b + d$$

Hence, putting $\mu_Q(\tilde{u}) = 0$ and $[\tilde{u}] \cdot [(E_\Delta \cap Q)] = 0$ give us the equality

$$2b + c = 0$$

On the other hand, since $p(\tilde{u})$ is injective along its interior, in particular, it intersects the fibres above any point in $l \setminus (l \cap \mathbf{RP}^2)$ at a unique point. Let f_0 and f_∞ represent two such fibres corresponding to the two components of $l \setminus (l \cap \mathbf{RP}^2)$. Calculating $[\tilde{u}] \cdot [f_0] = [\tilde{u}] \cdot [f_\infty] = 1$ gives the constraints:

$$b + c = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad b = 1$$

which contradicts with $2b + c = 0$. Hence, we conclude that \tilde{u} and thus u could not have existed.

7. FLOER COHOMOLOGY

7.1. Eigenvalues of the first Chern class.

Lemma 7.1.1. *Let \mathbf{F} be a field with characteristic $p \neq 2$. If $HF(L_\Delta, L_\Delta; \mathbf{F}) \neq 0$ then $p = 5$ or $p = 7$.*

Proof. By Proposition 4.5.2 the Floer cohomology over a field is nonzero if and only if $\mathfrak{m}_0(L_\Delta)$ is an eigenvalue of $c_1(\mathbf{CP}^3)$ acting by quantum product on $QH^*(\mathbf{CP}^3)$. Since the characteristic polynomial for the quantum action of $c_1(\mathbf{CP}^3)$ given in Figure 2 is $\lambda^4 - 256$ and since $\mathfrak{m}_0(L_\Delta) = 3$ we need to work in \mathbf{Z}/p such that $3^4 - 256 = -5^2 \times 7 \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$. Thus $p = 5$ or $p = 7$. \square

7.2. Computing the Floer differential. Let us choose an orientation and a spin structure on L_Δ . We use this choice to orient the moduli spaces of holomorphic discs.

We use the Biran-Cornea pearl complex [10] to compute the Floer cohomology $HF(L_\Delta, L_\Delta; \mathbf{Z})$. The cochain groups are generated by the critical points of our Morse function over \mathbf{Z} . They are $\mathbf{Z}/2$ -graded by the parity of the Morse indices. The Floer differential of a Morse cochain c is

$$d_F c = d_M c + \sum_b \pm P(c, b) b$$

where d_M is the Morse differential, the sum is over critical points b and the coefficient $P(c, b)$ counts pearly trajectories connecting c to b . A pearly trajectory is a

combination of upward Morse flow lines and holomorphic discs. The sign conventions (and orientations on the pearly moduli spaces) are worked out in [11, Appendix A].

This definition presupposes a choice of Morse function, metric and almost complex structure. We will use the standard complex structure on \mathbf{CP}^3 and the round metric on L_Δ . We will need to perturb the Morse function slightly from the one we constructed earlier to ensure transversality between the holomorphic discs and the Morse flow lines: currently the boundaries of the Maslov 2 holomorphic discs through the maximum m run along the gradient flow lines α_i and those through the minimum m' run along the flow lines α'_i . Conveniently, all the Maslov 2 holomorphic discs through m' stay in the lower handlebody N' of the Heegaard decomposition and all the Maslov 2 holomorphic discs through m stay in N . Perturbing the Morse function by a diffeomorphism we can ensure that:

- the descending discs D_i of the index two critical points x_i are unchanged,
- the ascending discs D'_i of the index one critical points x'_i are unchanged,
- the ascending lines from x_i are disjoint from the Maslov 2 discs through m ,
- the ascending lines from x'_i are disjoint from the Maslov 2 discs through m' .

Moreover we can ensure that the perturbed Morse function is still invariant under the left Γ_Δ -action on $SU(2)\Gamma_\Delta$. We can also ensure that the following choices are invariant under the 3-Sylow subgroup of Γ_Δ which rotates the hexagonal prism through multiples of $2\pi/3$:

- the orientations of the ascending and descending manifolds of x_i and x'_i ;
- the orientations of the boundaries α_i and α'_i of the Maslov 2 discs through m and m' .

This is important because it means whatever choices of orientations we make, the Floer complex will be cyclically symmetric under permuting x_i and the x'_i .

The following lemma will be useful in establishing transversality. Let V be the standard representation of $SU(2)$, identify \mathbf{CP}^3 with $\mathbf{P}(\text{Sym}^3 V)$ and pick coordinates $(x, y) \in V^*$ so that we can consider cubic polynomials in x, y as defining points in \mathbf{CP}^3 .

Lemma 7.2.1. *Consider the points x^3 and y^3 in the twisted cubic N_Δ and the subgroup $S^1 \subset SU(2)$ consisting of rotations of \mathbf{CP}^1 which fix $0, \infty \in \mathbf{CP}^1$ and hence fix $x^3, y^3 \in N_\Delta$. The tangent space $T_{x^3}\mathbf{CP}^3$ splits into weight spaces for the S^1 -action with weights 2, 4, 6. In particular the action of S^1 has no fixed vector in $T_{x^3}\mathbf{CP}^3$.*

Proof. The complex lines connecting x^3 to x^2y, x^2y, y^3 span $T_{x^3}\mathbf{CP}^3$. They are invariant under the S^1 -action and come with weights 2, 4, 6 respectively. Note that under the corresponding subgroup of rotations in $SO(3)$ the weights are 1, 2, 3 but weights are doubled for the spin-preimage of S^1 . \square

Now we can compute the Floer complex.

Lemma 7.2.2. *The Floer differential is given by*

$$\begin{aligned} d_F m &= Y(x_1 + x_2 + x_3) + 2Zm' \\ d_F m' &= 0 \\ d_F x'_1 &= x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 + Xm' \\ d_F x'_2 &= 2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + Xm' \\ d_F x'_3 &= x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 + Xm'. \end{aligned}$$

for some $X, Y, Z \in \{-1, 1\}$.

Proof. The coefficient of x_i in $d_F m$ is the (signed) count of pearly trajectories consisting of a Maslov 2 disc through m which intersects the descending manifold of x_i . The only such disc has boundary α_i which intersects the descending manifold once transversely so the coefficient of x_i in $d_F m$ is $Y_i \in \{-1, 1\}$. By cyclic symmetry $Y_1 = Y_2 = Y_3 = Y$.

The coefficient of m' in $d_F m$ is the (signed) count of pearly trajectories consisting of a Maslov 4 disc whose boundary contains both m' and m . There are two such discs and they contribute with the same sign (see Remark 7.2.6 below) so the coefficient is $2Z$. Note that by Lemma 3.5.2 this pearly moduli space is regular: it suffices to check that the S^1 -action which rotates the Maslov 4 disc around its centre $u(0)$ has no fixed vector in its action on $T_{u(0)}\mathbf{CP}^3$. This follows from Lemma 7.2.1.

The coefficient of m' in $d_F x'_i$ is the (signed) count of pearly trajectories consisting of an upward flowline from x'_i which intersects a Maslov 2 disc through m' . There is precisely one of these, given by the intersection of the boundary α'_i with the ascending disc D'_i , so the coefficient is $X_i \in \{-1, 1\}$. By cyclic symmetry $X_1 = X_2 = X_3 = X$. \square

Corollary 7.2.3. *We also have $d_F x_i = 0$, $i = 1, 2, 3$.*

Proof. Certainly the Morse differentials of x_i vanish; suppose that $d_F x_i = px'_1 + qx'_2 + rx'_3$ then we get

$$d_F^2 x_1 = p(x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3) - q(2x_1 + x_2 + x_3) - r(x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3) + Xm'(p + q + r) = 0$$

so $p - 2q - r = p - q - 2r = 2p - q - r = p + q + r = 0$. These equations imply $p = q = r = 0$. By cyclic symmetry $d_F x_1 = d_F x_2 = d_F x_3 = 0$. \square

Corollary 7.2.4. *The Floer differential $d_F: CF^0(L_\Delta, L_\Delta; \mathbf{Z}) \rightarrow CF^1(L_\Delta, L_\Delta; \mathbf{Z})$ vanishes. The matrix of the Floer differential $d_F: CF^1(L_\Delta, L_\Delta; \mathbf{Z}) \rightarrow CF^0(L_\Delta, L_\Delta; \mathbf{Z})$ with respect to the bases m, x'_1, x'_2, x'_3 and m', x_1, x_2, x_3 is*

$$\begin{pmatrix} Y & Y & Y & 2Z \\ X & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ X & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ X & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Corollary 7.2.5. *We have:*

- (1) $HF^*(L_\Delta, L_\Delta; \mathbf{Z}) \neq 0$; in fact $HF^0(L_\Delta, L_\Delta; \mathbf{Z}) \cong \mathbf{Z}/5$, $HF^1(L_\Delta, L_\Delta; \mathbf{Z}) = 0$.

(2) Moreover if \mathbf{F} is a field of characteristic 5 then

$$HF^0(L_\Delta, L_\Delta; \mathbf{F}) \cong HF^1(L_\Delta, L_\Delta; \mathbf{F}) \cong \mathbf{F}.$$

Proof. The determinant of $d_F: CF^1(L_\Delta, L_\Delta; \mathbf{Z}) \rightarrow CF^0(L_\Delta, L_\Delta; \mathbf{Z})$ is $8Z - 3XY$. Since $X, Y, Z \in \{-1, 1\}$ this is not a unit in \mathbf{Z} and hence the matrix has trivial kernel (so $HF^1(L_\Delta, L_\Delta; \mathbf{Z}) = 0$) but nontrivial cokernel of size $|8Z - 3XY|$.

Indeed if we work over a field \mathbf{F} of characteristic p where p divides $|8Z - 3XY|$ then the Floer cohomology is \mathbf{F} in degrees zero and one. By Lemma 7.1.1 $|8Z - 3XY|$ must be zero modulo 5 or 7. The only possibility is $p = 5$ (and $XY/Z = 1$). \square

Remark 7.2.6. Note that we could also argue this way to show that the two Maslov 4 discs contribute with the same sign to the Floer differential: otherwise the determinant of d_F would be ± 3 and the Floer cohomology would be nonzero over $\mathbf{Z}/3$.

8. SPLIT-GENERATING THE FUKAYA CATEGORY

In this section we show that the Chiang Lagrangian L_Δ when equipped with various $(\mathbf{Z}/5)^\times$ -local systems split-generate the Fukaya category of \mathbf{CP}^3 over $\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{Z}/5$ (this holds more generally over any field of characteristic 5). We will use this information to determine the ring structure on $HF^*(L_\Delta, L_\Delta; \mathbf{F})$ indirectly. Furthermore, we will prove that the A_∞ structure on $HF^*(L_\Delta, L_\Delta; \mathbf{F})$ is formal.

8.1. The Clifford torus. Recall from above that we have a decomposition of \mathbf{CP}^3 as:

$$\mathbf{CP}^3 = T^*L_\Delta \cup Y_\Delta.$$

Let us recall a, perhaps more familiar, decomposition of \mathbf{CP}^3 coming from its toric structure. Namely we have the action of the algebraic torus $G = (\mathbf{C}^*)^3$ on \mathbf{CP}^3 given by:

$$(t_1, t_2, t_3) \cdot [u_0 : u_1 : u_2 : u_3] = [u_0 : u_1 t_1 : u_2 t_2 : u_3 t_3]$$

The action of the compact group $K = (S^1)^3$ is Hamiltonian with moment map:

$$\mu(u_0 : u_1 : u_2 : u_3) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{|u_1|^2}{\sum_{i=0}^3 |u_i|^2}, \frac{|u_2|^2}{\sum_{i=0}^3 |u_i|^2}, \frac{|u_3|^2}{\sum_{i=0}^3 |u_i|^2} \right)$$

Since K is abelian, each fibre of $\mu: \mathbf{CP}^3 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^3$ is a Lagrangian torus. There is a fibre given by

$$T_{Cl} = \{[u_0 : u_1 : u_2 : u_3] : |u_0| = |u_1| = |u_2| = |u_3|\}$$

which is special as it is a monotone Lagrangian (with minimal Maslov number 2). It is called the Clifford torus. We have a decomposition:

$$\mathbf{CP}^3 = T^*T_{Cl} \cup D$$

where D is the toric divisor (union of lower dimensional orbits), and it is anti-canonical.

Floer cohomology of the Clifford torus was computed additively by Cho in [14]. When T_{Cl} is equipped with the standard spin structure, one has $m_0(T_{Cl}) = 4$ (there are four families of Maslov 2 discs corresponding 4 faces of the moment polytope)

and there is an (additive) isomorphism $HF^*(T_{Cl}, T_{Cl}; \mathbf{F}) \simeq H^*(T_{Cl})$. On the other hand, it is shown in [15] that the multiplication on $HF^*(T_{Cl}, T_{Cl}; \mathbf{F})$ is deformed. More precisely, one has:

$$HF^*(T_{Cl}, T_{Cl}; \mathbf{F}) \simeq Cl(V, q)$$

where V is a 3-dimensional vector space and $Cl(V, q)$ is the Clifford algebra associated with the quadratic form given by the symmetric matrix:

$$q = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Recall that $Cl(V, q)$ is the graded \mathbf{F} -algebra given by the quotient of the tensor algebra $T(V)$ (where V sits in grading 1) by the two-sided ideal generated by the elements of the form

$$v \otimes w + w \otimes v - q(v, w)1$$

Note that $Cl(V, 0) \simeq H^*(T_{Cl})$ is just the exterior algebra. It is easy to verify from the arguments given in [14], [15] that this computation remains valid over a field \mathbf{F} of characteristic 5. We also note that the above quadratic form is non-degenerate also over \mathbf{F} of characteristic 5.

Let X be a monotone symplectic manifold, we have a natural splitting of $QH^*(X)$ as a ring:

$$QH^*(X) = \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \text{Spec}(c_1 \star)} QH^*(X, \lambda)$$

into generalized eigenspaces for the linear transformation $c_1(X) \star : QH^*(X) \rightarrow QH^*(X)$. The Fukaya category $\mathcal{F}(X)$ also splits into mutually orthogonal categories

$$\mathcal{F}(X) = \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \text{Spec}(c_1 \star)} \mathcal{F}(X; \lambda)$$

where objects of $\mathcal{F}(X; \lambda)$ are monotone Lagrangian submanifolds $L \subset X$ such that $HF^*(L, L; \mathbf{F}) \neq 0$ and $\mathfrak{m}_0(L) = \lambda$. (Note that any Lagrangian with non-vanishing Floer cohomology has $\mathfrak{m}_0(L) \in \text{Spec}(c_1 \star)$ by Proposition 4.5.2).

We will make use of the following version of Abouzaid's split-generation criterion [1] (proved in the monotone setting by Ritter and Smith [27], Sheridan [32] and in general by [2]).

Theorem 8.1.1. ([32] Corollary 3.8) *Let $L \subset X$ be a monotone Lagrangian submanifold in a monotone symplectic manifold M with $\mathfrak{m}_0(L) = \lambda$. Suppose the closed-open string map*

$$CO : QH^\bullet(X, \lambda) \rightarrow HH^\bullet(CF^*(L, L; \mathbf{F}))$$

is injective, then L split-generates $\mathcal{F}(X; \lambda)$.

In the above $HH^\bullet(CF^*(L, L; \mathbf{F}))$ refers to the Hochschild cohomology of the A_∞ algebra $CF^*(L, L; \mathbf{F})$. Note that in the monotone setting $\mathcal{F}(X)$ is a $\mathbf{Z}/2$ graded A_∞ category. Therefore, $HH^\bullet(CF^*(L, L; \mathbf{F}))$ should be computed in the $\mathbf{Z}/2$ graded sense.

By projection to the 0th order term of the Hochschild complex, we have a ring map:

$$HH^\bullet(CF^*(L, L; \mathbf{F})) \rightarrow HF^\bullet(L, L; \mathbf{F})$$

The composition

$$QH^\bullet(X, \lambda) \rightarrow HH^\bullet(CF^*(L, L; \mathbf{F})) \rightarrow HF^\bullet(L, L; \mathbf{F})$$

sends the projection of $2c_1(X)$ in $QH^\bullet(X, \lambda)$ to $2m_0(L)1$ [32, Lemma 3.2]. Therefore, in the case $QH^\bullet(X, \lambda)$ has rank 1, it follows immediately from Theorem 8.1.1 that a Lagrangian L with non-trivial Floer cohomology and $m_0(L) \neq 0$, split-generates the corresponding summand of the Fukaya category.

Let us now restrict our attention to $X = \mathbf{CP}^3$ and work over the field \mathbf{F} of characteristic 5. Then, we have $Spec(c_1\star) = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ and we have the decomposition:

$$QH^*(\mathbf{CP}^3) = \bigoplus_{i \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}} QH^*(\mathbf{CP}^3, i)$$

where for all $i \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$, we have $QH^*(\mathbf{CP}^3, i) \simeq \mathbf{F}$.

Thus, Theorem 8.1.1 immediately gives that T_{Cl} (equipped with its standard spin structure so that $m_0(T_{Cl}) = 4$) split-generates $\mathcal{F}(\mathbf{CP}^3, 4)$. In order to access the other components, we may equip T_{Cl} with a $(\mathbf{Z}/5)^\times$ local system. To this end, we recall from [14] the classification of Maslov 2 discs for T_{Cl} . There are four families of Maslov 2 discs with boundary on T_{Cl} . If we fix the point $p = [1 : 1 : 1 : 1] \in T_{Cl}$, the 4 Maslov 2 discs through this point are given by:

$$\{[z : 1 : 1 : 1], [1 : z : 1 : 1], [1 : 1 : z : 1], [1 : 1 : 1 : z] : |z| \leq 1\}$$

One obtains all other Maslov 2 discs by translating these using the torus action. In particular, note that the homology classes l_1, l_2, l_3, l_4 of the boundaries of these discs satisfy:

$$(7) \quad l_1 + l_2 + l_3 + l_4 = 0 \in H_1(T_{Cl})$$

and we have $H_1(T_{Cl}) = \mathbf{Z}l_1 \oplus \mathbf{Z}l_2 \oplus \mathbf{Z}l_3$. It follows from Cho's computation that if we equip T_{Cl} with a local system $\alpha_\zeta : H_1(T_{Cl}) \rightarrow (\mathbf{Z}/5)^\times$ such that $\alpha_\zeta(l_i) = \zeta$ for some fixed $\zeta \in (\mathbf{Z}/5)^\times$ and $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ (note that this is allowed in view of Equation (7) since $\zeta^4 = 1$), then we get

$$HF^*((T_{Cl}, \zeta), (T_{Cl}, \zeta); \mathbf{F}) = Cl(V, q_\zeta) \text{ for } q_\zeta = \zeta q$$

and $m_0(T_{Cl}, \zeta) = 4\zeta$.

By abuse of notation, we use ζ to denote the local system α_ζ . In fact, it is easy to see that these are the only local systems that give non-vanishing Floer cohomology. To summarize, Cho's calculations from [14], [15] put together with the split-generation Theorem 8.1.1 leads to:

Corollary 8.1.2. *T_{Cl} when equipped with the local system $\zeta = 1, 2, 3, 4$ split-generates the summand $\mathcal{F}(\mathbf{CP}^3, 4\zeta)$ over a field \mathbf{F} of characteristic 5.*

8.2. The Chiang Lagrangian. It follows from our computations from the previous sections that Chiang Lagrangian L_Δ gives yet another split-generator for the Fukaya category $\mathcal{F}(\mathbf{CP}^3)$. Namely, a $(\mathbf{Z}/5)^\times$ -local system $\beta_\zeta : H_1(L_\Delta) \rightarrow (\mathbf{Z}/5)^\times$ is determined by a choice of monodromy $\zeta \in (\mathbf{Z}/5)^\times$ for the generator in $H_1(L_\Delta; \mathbf{Z}) = \mathbf{Z}/4$. Again by abuse of notation we will use ζ to denote the local system β_ζ . The resulting Floer differential d_F gets weighted by ζ to the contribution from Maslov 2 discs and ζ^2 for the contribution from Maslov 4 discs so the determinant of d_F becomes

$$5\zeta^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{5}$$

hence the Floer cohomology is still nonzero over a field of characteristic 5.

The $m_0(L_\Delta)$ term also picks up a factor of ζ from the local system and hence we get $m_0(L_\Delta, \zeta) = 3\zeta \in \mathbf{Z}/5$. As ζ varies over $(\mathbf{Z}/5)^\times$, $m_0(L_\Delta, \zeta)$ takes on all the values $1, 2, 3, 4 \in (\mathbf{Z}/5)^\times$. These are the fourth roots of unity modulo 5 and hence they are all the possible eigenvalues of $c_1(\mathbf{CP}^3)_*$.

Corollary 8.2.1. L_Δ when equipped with the local system $\zeta = 1, 2, 3, 4$ split-generates the summand $\mathcal{F}(\mathbf{CP}^3, 3\zeta)$ over a field \mathbf{F} of characteristic 5.

Corollary 8.1.2 and 8.2.1 tell us that there is an A_∞ quasi-equivalence between the categories of A_∞ -modules

$$(8) \quad CF^*((T_{Cl}, 2\zeta), (T_{Cl}, 2\zeta); \mathbf{F})^{mod} \cong CF^*((L_\Delta, \zeta), (L_\Delta, \zeta); \mathbf{F})^{mod}$$

Now, since $HF^*((T_{Cl}, 2\zeta), (T_{Cl}, 2\zeta); \mathbf{F}) = Cl(V, q_{2\zeta})$ is a Clifford algebra with non-degenerate quadratic form $q_{2\zeta}$ it follows from the computation given in [23] that:

$$HH^\bullet(HF^*((T_{Cl}, 2\zeta), (T_{Cl}, 2\zeta); \mathbf{F})) = HH^0(HF^*((T_{Cl}, 2\zeta), (T_{Cl}, 2\zeta); \mathbf{F})) = \mathbf{F}$$

supported in degree $\bullet = 0$. The Hochschild cochain complex for the A_∞ algebra $CF^*(L, L)$ has a filtration by length of the cochains [30, Section 1f] which leads to a spectral sequence

$$HH^\bullet(HF^*(L, L; \mathbf{F})) \Rightarrow HH^\bullet(CF^*(L, L; \mathbf{F}))$$

In the case, $L = (T_{Cl}, 2\zeta)$, this spectral sequence is necessarily trivial for degree reasons. Therefore, the quasi-equivalence (8) gives us (see [31, Equation 1.20]) that:

$$HH^\bullet(CF^*((L_\Delta, \zeta), (L_\Delta, \zeta); \mathbf{F})) = HH^0(CF^*((L_\Delta, \zeta), (L_\Delta, \zeta); \mathbf{F})) = \mathbf{F}$$

In view of this, the theory of deformations of A_∞ algebras gives that the A_∞ algebra on the cochain complex $CF^*((L_\Delta, \zeta), (L_\Delta, \zeta); \mathbf{F})$ is formal (the obstruction classes [29, Section 3] for trivializing the higher products vanish for grading reasons).

We conclude this discussion by deducing that the ring $HF^*((L_\Delta, \zeta), (L_\Delta, \zeta); \mathbf{F})$ is semisimple:

Theorem 8.2.2. *The A_∞ algebra $CF^*((L_\Delta, \zeta), (L_\Delta, \zeta); \mathbf{F})$ is quasi-isomorphic to the semisimple Clifford algebra $HF^*((L_\Delta, \zeta), (L_\Delta, \zeta); \mathbf{F}) = \mathbf{F}[x]/(x^2 + c(\zeta))$ where $c(\zeta) \neq 0$ and x has degree 1.*

Proof. From the additive calculation of Floer cohomology

$$HF^*((L_\Delta, \zeta), (L_\Delta, \zeta); \mathbf{F}) = \mathbf{F} \oplus \mathbf{F}[1]$$

we know that as a ring we have:

$$HF^*((L_\Delta, \zeta), (L_\Delta, \zeta); \mathbf{F}) = \mathbf{F}[x]/(x^2 + c(\zeta))$$

for some $c(\zeta) \in \mathbf{F}$. The claimed result is to prove that $c(\zeta) \neq 0$. Suppose that $c(\zeta) = 0$, then the Floer cohomology would be isomorphic to an exterior algebra $\mathbf{F}[x]/(x^2)$. The A_∞ algebra $CF^*((L_\Delta, \zeta), (L_\Delta, \zeta); \mathbf{F})$ would then be equivalent (by homological perturbation [22]) to an A_∞ structure on $\mathbf{F}[x]/(x^2)$. The classification of such A_∞ structures follows easily from deformation theory. It is explained in Example 3.20 [33] that they are given by a formal function

$$W_k(x) = x^k + O(x^{k+1}) \text{ for } k \geq 3$$

and for the A_∞ algebra $\mathcal{A}_k = (\mathbf{F}[x]/(x^2), W_k)$, one has that $HH^*(\mathcal{A}_k, \mathcal{A}_k)$ has rank $k - 1$, which is strictly greater than 1. On the other hand, we have seen above that $HH^*(CF^*((L_\Delta, \zeta), (L_\Delta, \zeta); \mathbf{F}))$ has rank 1. It follows then that $c(\zeta) \neq 0$ as required. \square

It turns out that $c(\zeta) = -\zeta^3$. This will be determined in the next section.

9. CLIFFORD MODULE STRUCTURE

In this section we will compute the Lagrangian intersection Floer cohomology of the Clifford torus T_{Cl} with the Chiang Lagrangian L_Δ . Note that for this to be defined the two Lagrangians must be equipped with local systems to give them the same m_0 -value. In our earlier notation, we will fix a unit $\zeta \in (\mathbf{Z}/5)^\times$ and compute

$$HF^*((T_{Cl}, 2\zeta), (L_\Delta, \zeta); \mathbf{F})$$

This is a $\mathbf{Z}/2$ -graded module over the Clifford algebra

$$HF^*((T_{Cl}, 2\zeta), (T_{Cl}, 2\zeta); \mathbf{F}) = Cl^*(V, q_{2\zeta})$$

We will begin by recalling some basic facts on representations of Clifford algebras and we will finally deduce that the above module associated with (L_Δ, ζ) is quasi-isomorphic to the spin representation of the Clifford algebra $Cl^*(V, q_{2\zeta})$.

9.1. Preliminaries on representations of Clifford algebras. Consider the Clifford algebra $Cl^*(V, q_{2\zeta})$ as a $\mathbf{Z}/2$ -graded algebra. By [4, Proposition 5.1], irreducible $\mathbf{Z}/2$ -graded $Cl^*(V, q_{2\zeta})$ -modules are in one-to-one correspondence with irreducible ungraded $Cl^0(V, q_{2\zeta})$ -modules. This correspondence sends a graded module $M^* = M^0 \oplus M^1$ to its even part M^0 ; the graded module is recovered as $Cl^*(V, q_{2\zeta}) \otimes_{Cl^0} M^0$.

We can identify $Cl^0(V, q_{2\zeta})$ with a Clifford algebra on a two-dimensional vector space by [12, II.2.6] and deduce by [12, II.2.1] that $Cl^0(V, q_{2\zeta})$ is a central simple algebra. It is easy to see that this is independent of the quadratic form. Indeed, it is a two-by-two matrix algebra $M_2(\mathbf{F})$ (cf. the Artin-Wedderburn theorem). In particular, any module splits as a direct sum of simple modules and there is a unique simple module, of rank two, which we call the spin representation S . We write

$S_{2\zeta}^* = Cl^*(V, q_{2\zeta}) \otimes_{Cl^0} S$ for the unique simple $\mathbf{Z}/2$ -graded $Cl^*(V, q_{2\zeta})$ -module, which has rank 4.

By [12, II.2.6] the centre of $Cl^*(V, q_{2\zeta})$ is two-dimensional and contains an odd element z whose square is $-2D_{2\zeta}$ where $D_{2\zeta} = 2\zeta^3$ is the discriminant of the quadratic form $q_{2\zeta}$. This central element spans the degree one module homomorphisms $S_{2\zeta}^* \rightarrow S_{2\zeta}^*[1]$. Indeed, we have:

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{mod}\text{-}Cl^*(V, q_{2\zeta})}(S_{2\zeta}^*, S_{2\zeta}^*) = \mathbf{F} \oplus \mathbf{F}z$$

In this ring, one has $z^2 = \zeta^3$. We will momentarily show that $S_{2\zeta}^*$ and (L_Δ, ζ) are quasi-isomorphic in the Fukaya category, from which we will be able to deduce that $c(\zeta) = -\zeta^3$.

9.2. Computing the Floer cohomology.

Lemma 9.2.1. *The Lagrangians T_{Cl} and L_Δ intersect along a pair of circles.*

Proof. We work in coordinates $[u_0 : \dots : u_3]$ on $\mathbf{P}(\mathrm{Sym}^3 V)$ where V is the standard representation of $SU(2)$. Recall from Section 4.3 that L_Δ is defined by the following equations:

$$\begin{aligned} 3|u_0|^2 + |u_1|^2 - |u_2|^2 - 3|u_3|^2 &= 0 \\ \sqrt{3}u_0\bar{u}_1 + 2u_1\bar{u}_2 + \sqrt{3}u_2\bar{u}_3 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Recall that the Clifford torus is given by

$$|u_0| = |u_1| = |u_2| = |u_3|.$$

In the chart $u_0 = 1$, the Clifford torus consists of points

$$(u_0, \dots, u_3) = (1, e^{-i\theta_1}, e^{-i(\theta_1+\theta_2)}, e^{-i(\theta_2+\theta_3)})$$

The intersection with L_Δ is the set of points for which

$$\sqrt{3}e^{i\theta_1} + 2e^{i\theta_2} + \sqrt{3}e^{i\theta_3} = 0.$$

We can rotate so that $\theta_2 = 0$; then $\theta_1 = -\theta_3 = \pm \cos^{-1}(1/\sqrt{3})$. Therefore the intersection consists of the two circles

$$(\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3) = (\pm \cos^{-1}(1/\sqrt{3}) + \phi, \phi, \mp \cos^{-1}(1/\sqrt{3}) + \phi).$$

□

Corollary 9.2.2. *We have*

$$HF^*((T_{Cl}, 2\zeta), (L_\Delta, \zeta); \mathbf{F}) \cong S_{2\zeta}^*$$

as $Cl(V, q_{2\zeta})$ -modules.

Proof. Since $(T_{Cl}, 2\zeta)$ generates the summand of the Fukaya category containing (L_Δ, ζ) over the field \mathbf{F} , this Floer cohomology group must be non-zero. The corollary will follow from the classification of $\mathbf{Z}/2$ -graded $Cl^*(V, q_{2\zeta})$ -modules if we can show that the rank of the Floer cohomology is at most four-dimensional.

By Lemma 9.2.1, the Clifford torus and the Chiang Lagrangian intersect along a pair of circles. After a small perturbation, using a perfect Morse function on each

circle, they can be made to intersect at four points. This implies that the Floer cohomology is at most four-dimensional. \square

10. GENERATING THE FUKAYA CATEGORY

We have seen above that $(T_{Cl}, 2\zeta)$ is a split-generator for the summand $\mathcal{F}(\mathbf{CP}^3, 3\zeta)$ of the Fukaya category of \mathbf{CP}^3 and the A_∞ -structure on $HF^*((T_{Cl}, 2\zeta), (T_{Cl}, 2\zeta))$ is formal. This means that, there is a quasi-equivalence between the derived categories:

$$(9) \quad D^b(\text{mod-}Cl^*(V, q_{2\zeta})) \simeq D^\pi(\mathcal{F}(\mathbf{CP}^3, 3\zeta))$$

where the left hand side denotes bounded derived category of finitely generated modules over $Cl^*(V, q_{2\zeta})$ and the right hand side denotes the split-closure of a triangulated envelope of the summand of the Fukaya category $\mathcal{F}(\mathbf{CP}^3, 3\zeta)$. This quasi-equivalence is a consequence of [30, Corollary 4.9] and the fact that the triangulated category $D^b(\text{mod-}Cl^*(V, q_{2\zeta}))$ is split-closed ([6, Corollary 2.10]).

On the other hand, as we have seen in the previous section $Cl^*(V, q_{2\zeta})$ is a semisimple ring. In fact, $Cl^*(V, q_{2\zeta}) = S_{2\zeta}^* \oplus S_{2\zeta}'^*$, where $S_{2\zeta}^*$ is the unique simple module and any other finitely generated module is isomorphic to a direct sum of finitely many copies of $S_{2\zeta}^*$. In particular, $S_{2\zeta}^*$ is a (strong) generator of the triangulated category $D^b(\text{mod-}Cl^*(V, q_{2\zeta}))$.

Now, by definition, there is a cohomologically full and faithful embedding of $\mathcal{F}(\mathbf{CP}^3, 3\zeta)$ to $D^\pi(\mathcal{F}(\mathbf{CP}^3, 3\zeta))$. Therefore, (L_Δ, ζ) can be seen as an object of $D^\pi(\mathcal{F}(\mathbf{CP}^3, 3\zeta))$. On the other hand, we have seen in Corollary 9.2.2 that the Floer cohomology $HF^*((T_{Cl}, 2\zeta), (L_\Delta, \zeta))$ has rank 4, therefore, under the above equivalence (L_Δ, ζ) should go to an object of $D^b(\text{mod-}Cl^*(V, q_{2\zeta}))$ which has rank 4 as a $Cl^*(V, q_{2\zeta})$ -module but there is a unique such module, namely $S_{2\zeta}^*$. Therefore, we have obtained:

Corollary 10.0.3. *Under the quasi-equivalence (9), (L_Δ, ζ) is sent to an object quasi-isomorphic to $S_{2\zeta}^*$. In particular,*

$$HF^*((L_\Delta, \zeta), (L_\Delta, \zeta)) \simeq Ext^*(S_{2\zeta}^*, S_{2\zeta}^*) \simeq \mathbf{F}[x]/(x^2 - \zeta^3)$$

and (L_Δ, ζ) generates $D^\pi(\mathcal{F}(\mathbf{CP}^3, 3\zeta))$ as a triangulated category.

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