

Persistence modules and barcodes in symplectic geometry

Rémi Leclercq

DataShape annual seminar, may 2023

Laboratoire de Mathématiques d'Orsay

Symplectic geometry

M smooth manifold: $M = \mathbb{S}^2, \mathbb{T}^2, \dots$

Symplectic geometry

M smooth manifold: $M = \mathbb{S}^2, \mathbb{T}^2, \dots$

Vector fields $X \in TM$

family of tangent vectors

$X(p)$ tangent to M at p

Symplectic geometry

M smooth manifold: $M = \mathbb{S}^2, \mathbb{T}^2, \dots$

Vector fields $X \in TM$

family of tangent vectors

$X(p)$ tangent to M at p

1-forms $\ell \in T^*M$

family of linear forms

$\ell_p(X(p)) \in \mathbb{R}$

ex. dH for $H : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Symplectic geometry

M smooth manifold: $M = \mathbb{S}^2, \mathbb{T}^2, \dots$

Vector fields $X \in TM$	\longleftrightarrow	1-forms $\ell \in T^*M$
family of tangent vectors	ω	family of linear forms
$X(p)$ tangent to M at p		$\ell_p(X(p)) \in \mathbb{R}$
		ex. dH for $H : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Symplectic geometry

M smooth manifold: $M = \mathbb{S}^2, \mathbb{T}^2, \dots$

Vector fields $X \in TM$	\longleftrightarrow	1-forms $\ell \in T^*M$
family of tangent vectors	ω	family of linear forms
$X(p)$ tangent to M at p		$\ell_p(X(p)) \in \mathbb{R}$
		ex. dH for $H : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$\omega =$ area form (in $\dim = 2$)

area form *for 2-dimensional objects* (in $\dim \geq 4$)

a non-degenerate 2-form (in general)

Symplectic geometry

M smooth manifold: $M = \mathbb{S}^2, \mathbb{T}^2, \dots$

Vector fields $X \in TM$	\longleftrightarrow	1-forms $\ell \in T^*M$
family of tangent vectors	ω	family of linear forms
$X(p)$ tangent to M at p		$\ell_p(X(p)) \in \mathbb{R}$
		ex. dH for $H : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$\omega =$ area form (in $\dim = 2$)

area form *for 2-dimensional objects* (in $\dim \geq 4$)

a non-degenerate 2-form (in general)

$\ell = \omega(X, \cdot)$ and in particular $dH = \omega(X_H, \cdot)$

Symplectic geometry

M smooth manifold: $M = \mathbb{S}^2, \mathbb{T}^2, \dots$

Vector fields $X \in TM$	\longleftrightarrow	1-forms $\ell \in T^*M$
family of tangent vectors	ω	family of linear forms
$X(p)$ tangent to M at p		$\ell_p(X(p)) \in \mathbb{R}$
		ex. dH for $H : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$\omega =$ area form (in $\dim = 2$)

area form *for 2-dimensional objects* (in $\dim \geq 4$)

a non-degenerate 2-form (in general)

$\ell = \omega(X, \cdot)$ and in particular $dH_t = \omega(X_H^t, \cdot)$ for $H : [0, 1] \times M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Symplectic geometry

M smooth manifold: $M = \mathbb{S}^2, \mathbb{T}^2, \dots$

Vector fields $X \in TM$	\longleftrightarrow	1-forms $\ell \in T^*M$
family of tangent vectors	ω	family of linear forms
$X(p)$ tangent to M at p		$\ell_p(X(p)) \in \mathbb{R}$
		ex. dH for $H : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$\omega =$ area form (in $\dim = 2$)

area form *for 2-dimensional objects* (in $\dim \geq 4$)

a non-degenerate 2-form (in general)

$\ell = \omega(X, \cdot)$ and in particular $dH_t = \omega(X_H^t, \cdot)$ for $H : [0, 1] \times M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Definition

X_H : Hamiltonian vector field generated by H

Symplectic geometry

$$X_H \rightsquigarrow \phi_H^t : \phi_H^0 = \text{id} \text{ et } \partial_t \phi_H^t = X_H^t(\phi_H^t)$$

$$X_H \rightsquigarrow \phi_H^t : \phi_H^0 = \text{id} \text{ et } \partial_t \phi_H^t = X_H^t(\phi_H^t)$$

Definition

ϕ_H^1 **Hamiltonian diffeomorphism** generated by
 $H : [0, 1] \times M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Symplectic geometry

$$X_H \rightsquigarrow \phi_H^t : \phi_H^0 = \text{id} \text{ et } \partial_t \phi_H^t = X_H^t(\phi_H^t)$$

Definition

ϕ_H^1 Hamiltonian diffeomorphism generated by

$$H : [0, 1] \times M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Fix}(\phi_H^1) = \{x \mid \phi_H^1(x) = x\} = \text{Per}(\phi_H) = \Delta \cap \text{Graph}(\phi_H^1)$$

Symplectic geometry

$$X_H \rightsquigarrow \phi_H^t : \phi_H^0 = \text{id} \text{ et } \partial_t \phi_H^t = X_H^t(\phi_H^t)$$

Definition

ϕ_H^1 Hamiltonian diffeomorphism generated by
 $H : [0, 1] \times M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\text{Fix}(\phi_H^1) = \{x \mid \phi_H^1(x) = x\} = \text{Per}(\phi_H) = \Delta \cap \text{Graph}(\phi_H^1)$$

Conjecture (Arnold)

$\#\text{Fix}(\phi_H^1) \geq \text{rank}(H_*(M))$ for generic H

Symplectic geometry

$$X_H \rightsquigarrow \phi_H^t : \phi_H^0 = \text{id} \text{ et } \partial_t \phi_H^t = X_H^t(\phi_H^t)$$

Definition

ϕ_H^1 Hamiltonian diffeomorphism generated by
 $H : [0, 1] \times M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\text{Fix}(\phi_H^1) = \{x \mid \phi_H^1(x) = x\} = \text{Per}(\phi_H) = \Delta \cap \text{Graph}(\phi_H^1)$$

Conjecture (Arnold)

$\#\text{Fix}(\phi_H^1) \geq \text{rank}(H_*(M))$ for generic H

\rightsquigarrow Floer homology

Morse / Floer homology

f Morse function + g metric on $M \rightsquigarrow \text{MH}(f)$

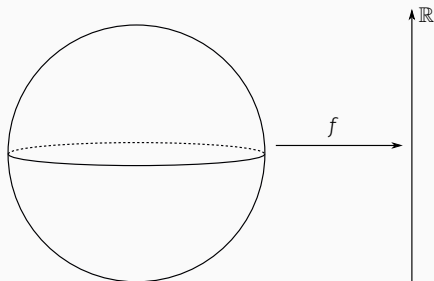
- generators: critical points of f
- differential: counts gradient flow lines $\dot{\gamma}(t) = -\nabla^g f(\gamma(t))$
- $\text{MH}(f, g) \simeq H(M)$

Morse / Floer homology

f Morse function + g metric on $M \rightsquigarrow \text{MH}(f)$

- generators: critical points of f
- differential: counts gradient flow lines $\dot{\gamma}(t) = -\nabla^g f(\gamma(t))$
- $\text{MH}(f, g) \simeq H(M)$

Example (the sphere)

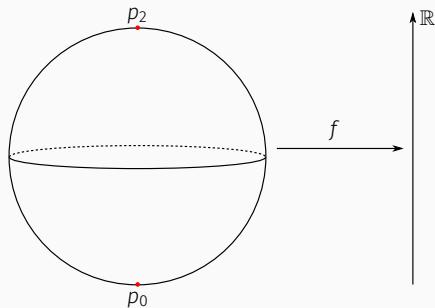


Morse / Floer homology

f Morse function + g metric on $M \rightsquigarrow \text{MH}(f)$

- generators: critical points of f
- differential: counts gradient flow lines $\dot{\gamma}(t) = -\nabla^g f(\gamma(t))$
- $\text{MH}(f, g) \simeq H(M)$

Example (the sphere)

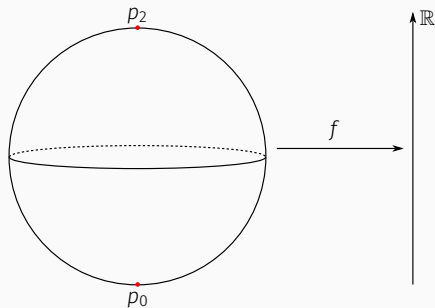


Morse / Floer homology

f Morse function + g metric on $M \rightsquigarrow \text{MH}(f)$

- generators: critical points of f
- differential: counts gradient flow lines $\dot{\gamma}(t) = -\nabla^g f(\gamma(t))$
- $\text{MH}(f, g) \simeq H(M)$

Example (the sphere)



$$\text{MC}_0(S; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}\langle p_0 \rangle$$

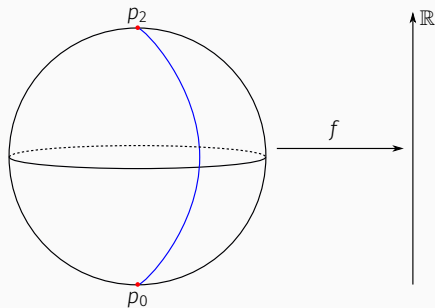
$$\text{MC}_2(S; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}\langle p_2 \rangle$$

Morse / Floer homology

f Morse function + g metric on $M \rightsquigarrow \text{MH}(f)$

- generators: critical points of f
- differential: counts gradient flow lines $\dot{\gamma}(t) = -\nabla^g f(\gamma(t))$
- $\text{MH}(f, g) \simeq H(M)$

Example (the sphere)



$$\text{MC}_0(S; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}\langle p_0 \rangle$$

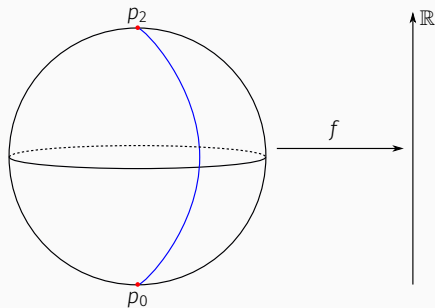
$$\text{MC}_2(S; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}\langle p_2 \rangle$$

Morse / Floer homology

f Morse function + g metric on $M \rightsquigarrow \text{MH}(f)$

- generators: critical points of f
- differential: counts gradient flow lines $\dot{\gamma}(t) = -\nabla^g f(\gamma(t))$
- $\text{MH}(f, g) \simeq H(M)$

Example (the sphere)



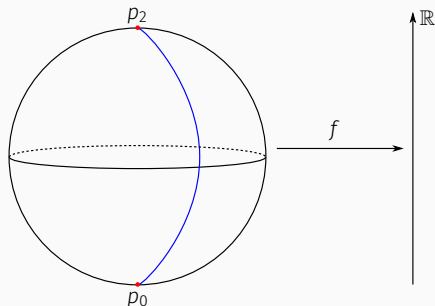
$$\begin{aligned} \text{MC}_0(\mathbb{S}; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) &= \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}\langle p_0 \rangle \\ \text{MC}_2(\mathbb{S}; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) &= \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}\langle p_2 \rangle \\ \partial &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Morse / Floer homology

f Morse function + g metric on $M \rightsquigarrow \text{MH}(f)$

- generators: critical points of f
- differential: counts gradient flow lines $\dot{\gamma}(t) = -\nabla^g f(\gamma(t))$
- $\text{MH}(f, g) \simeq H(M)$

Example (the sphere)



$$\text{MC}_0(S; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}\langle p_0 \rangle$$

$$\text{MC}_2(S; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}\langle p_2 \rangle$$

$$\partial = 0$$

$$\text{MH}_0(S; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}\langle p_0 \rangle$$

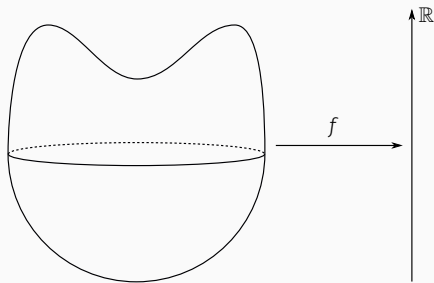
$$\text{MH}_2(S; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}\langle p_2 \rangle$$

Morse / Floer homology

f Morse function + g metric on $M \rightsquigarrow \text{MH}(f)$

- generators: critical points of f
- differential: counts gradient flow lines $\dot{\gamma}(t) = -\nabla^g f(\gamma(t))$
- $\text{MH}(f, g) \simeq H(M)$

Example (the sphere the heart)

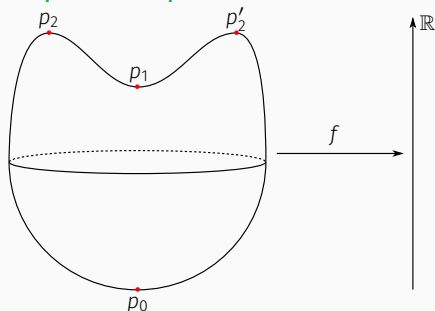


Morse / Floer homology

f Morse function + g metric on $M \rightsquigarrow \text{MH}(f)$

- generators: critical points of f
- differential: counts gradient flow lines $\dot{\gamma}(t) = -\nabla^g f(\gamma(t))$
- $\text{MH}(f, g) \simeq H(M)$

Example (the sphere the heart)



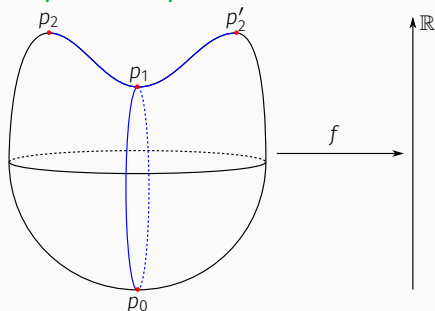
$$\begin{aligned} \text{MC}_0(\mathbb{S}; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) &= \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}\langle p_0 \rangle \\ \text{MC}_1(\mathbb{S}; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) &= \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}\langle p_1 \rangle \\ \text{MC}_2(\mathbb{S}; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) &= \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}\langle p_2, p'_2 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Morse / Floer homology

f Morse function + g metric on $M \rightsquigarrow \text{MH}(f)$

- generators: critical points of f
- differential: counts gradient flow lines $\dot{\gamma}(t) = -\nabla^g f(\gamma(t))$
- $\text{MH}(f, g) \simeq H(M)$

Example (the sphere the heart)



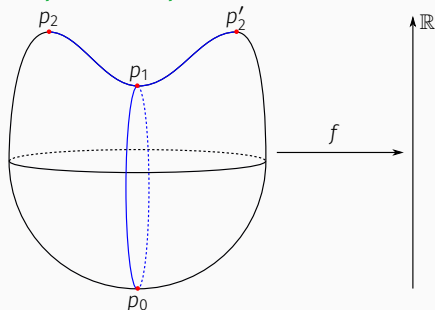
$$\begin{aligned} \text{MC}_0(\mathbb{S}; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) &= \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}\langle p_0 \rangle \\ \text{MC}_1(\mathbb{S}; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) &= \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}\langle p_1 \rangle \\ \text{MC}_2(\mathbb{S}; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) &= \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}\langle p_2, p'_2 \rangle \\ \partial p_0 &= 0 \\ \partial p_1 &= 2p_0 = 0 \\ \partial p_2 &= p_1 = \partial p'_2 \end{aligned}$$

Morse / Floer homology

f Morse function + g metric on $M \rightsquigarrow \text{MH}(f)$

- generators: critical points of f
- differential: counts gradient flow lines $\dot{\gamma}(t) = -\nabla^g f(\gamma(t))$
- $\text{MH}(f, g) \simeq H(M)$

Example (the sphere the heart)



$$\text{MC}_0(\mathbb{S}; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}\langle p_0 \rangle$$

$$\text{MC}_1(\mathbb{S}; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}\langle p_1 \rangle$$

$$\text{MC}_2(\mathbb{S}; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}\langle p_2, p'_2 \rangle$$

$$\partial p_0 = 0$$

$$\partial p_1 = 2p_0 = 0$$

$$\partial p_2 = p_1 = \partial p'_2$$

$$\text{MH}_0(\mathbb{S}; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}\langle p_0 \rangle$$

$$\text{MH}_1(\mathbb{S}; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) = 0$$

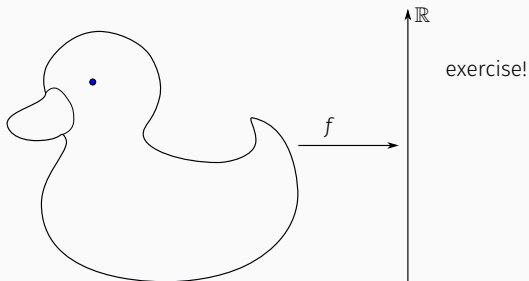
$$\text{MH}_2(\mathbb{S}; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}\langle p_2 + p'_2 \rangle$$

Morse / Floer homology

f Morse function + g metric on $M \rightsquigarrow \text{MH}(f)$

- generators: critical points of f
- differential: counts gradient flow lines $\dot{\gamma}(t) = -\nabla^g f(\gamma(t))$
- $\text{MH}(f, g) \simeq H(M)$

Example (~~the sphere~~ the duck)

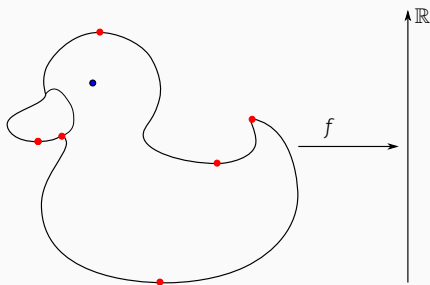


Morse / Floer homology

f Morse function + g metric on $M \rightsquigarrow \text{MH}(f)$

- generators: critical points of f
- differential: counts gradient flow lines $\dot{\gamma}(t) = -\nabla^g f(\gamma(t))$
- $\text{MH}(f, g) \simeq H(M)$

Example (the sphere the duck)



exercise!

Answer:

$$\text{MH}_0(\mathcal{S}; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) \simeq \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{MH}_1(\mathcal{S}; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) = 0$$

$$\text{MH}_2(\mathcal{S}; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) \simeq \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$$

Morse / Floer homology

f Morse function + g metric on $M \rightsquigarrow \text{MH}(f)$

- generators: critical points of f
- differential: counts gradient flow lines $\dot{\gamma}(t) = -\nabla^g f(\gamma(t))$
- $\text{MH}(f, g) \simeq H(M)$

H Hamiltonian fct + J almost complex structure $\rightsquigarrow \text{FH}(H, J)$

Morse / Floer homology

f Morse function + g metric on $M \rightsquigarrow \text{MH}(f)$

- generators: critical points of f
- differential: counts gradient flow lines $\dot{\gamma}(t) = -\nabla^g f(\gamma(t))$
- $\text{MH}(f, g) \simeq H(M)$

H Hamiltonian fct + J almost complex structure $\rightsquigarrow \text{FH}(H, J)$

$J \in \text{End}(TM)$ s.t. $J^2 = -\text{id}$

$\mathbb{R}^2 \simeq \mathbb{C}$: take $J = i$ and in general for \mathbb{R}^{2n} : take $\left(\begin{array}{c|c} 0 & -\text{id} \\ \hline \text{id} & 0 \end{array} \right)$

Morse / Floer homology

f Morse function + g metric on $M \rightsquigarrow \text{MH}(f)$

- generators: critical points of f
- differential: counts gradient flow lines $\dot{\gamma}(t) = -\nabla^g f(\gamma(t))$
- $\text{MH}(f, g) \simeq H(M)$

H Hamiltonian fct + J almost complex structure $\rightsquigarrow \text{FH}(H, J)$

- $\mathcal{A}_H : \mathcal{P}_0(M) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ def by $\mathcal{A}_H(\gamma) = \int_{\hat{\gamma}} \omega - \int_0^1 H_t(\gamma(t)) dt$

Morse / Floer homology

f Morse function + g metric on $M \rightsquigarrow \text{MH}(f)$

- generators: critical points of f
- differential: counts gradient flow lines $\dot{\gamma}(t) = -\nabla^g f(\gamma(t))$
- $\text{MH}(f, g) \simeq \text{H}(M)$

H Hamiltonian fct + J almost complex structure $\rightsquigarrow \text{FH}(H, J)$

- $\mathcal{A}_H : \mathcal{P}_0(M) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ def by $\mathcal{A}_H(\gamma) = \int_{\hat{\gamma}} \omega - \int_0^1 H_t(\gamma(t)) dt$
- $\text{Crit}(\mathcal{A}_H) = \text{Per}(\phi_H)$
i.e. $\gamma : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow M$ s.t. $\gamma(t) = \phi_H^t(\gamma(0))$ and $\gamma(0) = \gamma(1)$

Morse / Floer homology

f Morse function + g metric on $M \rightsquigarrow \text{MH}(f)$

- generators: critical points of f
- differential: counts gradient flow lines $\dot{\gamma}(t) = -\nabla^g f(\gamma(t))$
- $\text{MH}(f, g) \simeq \text{H}(M)$

H Hamiltonian fct + J almost complex structure $\rightsquigarrow \text{FH}(H, J)$

- $\mathcal{A}_H : \mathcal{P}_0(M) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ def by $\mathcal{A}_H(\gamma) = \int_{\hat{\gamma}} \omega - \int_0^1 H_t(\gamma(t)) dt$
- $\text{Crit}(\mathcal{A}_H) = \text{Per}(\phi_H)$
i.e. $\gamma : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow M$ s.t. $\gamma(t) = \phi_H^t(\gamma(0))$ and $\gamma(0) = \gamma(1)$
- differential: counts gradient flow lines
i.e. cylinders $u : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow M$ s.t. $\partial_s u + J\partial_t(u) - JX_H(u) = 0$

Morse / Floer homology

f Morse function + g metric on $M \rightsquigarrow \text{MH}(f)$

- generators: critical points of f
- differential: counts gradient flow lines $\dot{\gamma}(t) = -\nabla^g f(\gamma(t))$
- $\text{MH}(f, g) \simeq \text{H}(M)$

H Hamiltonian fct + J almost complex structure $\rightsquigarrow \text{FH}(H, J)$

- $\mathcal{A}_H : \mathcal{P}_0(M) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ def by $\mathcal{A}_H(\gamma) = \int_{\hat{\gamma}} \omega - \int_0^1 H_t(\gamma(t)) dt$
- $\text{Crit}(\mathcal{A}_H) = \text{Per}(\phi_H)$
i.e. $\gamma : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow M$ s.t. $\gamma(t) = \phi_H^t(\gamma(0))$ and $\gamma(0) = \gamma(1)$
- differential: counts gradient flow lines
i.e. cylinders $u : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow M$ s.t. $\partial_s u + J\partial_t(u) - JX_H(u) = 0$
- $\text{FH}(H, J) \simeq \text{MH}(f, g) \simeq \text{H}(M)$

Morse / Floer homology

f Morse function + g metric on $M \rightsquigarrow \text{MH}(f)$

- generators: critical points of f
- differential: counts gradient flow lines $\dot{\gamma}(t) = -\nabla^g f(\gamma(t))$
- $\text{MH}(f, g) \simeq \text{H}(M)$

H Hamiltonian fct + J almost complex structure $\rightsquigarrow \text{FH}(H, J)$

- $\mathcal{A}_H : \mathcal{P}_0(M) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ def by $\mathcal{A}_H(\gamma) = \int_{\hat{\gamma}} \omega - \int_0^1 H_t(\gamma(t)) dt$
- $\text{Crit}(\mathcal{A}_H) = \text{Per}(\phi_H)$
i.e. $\gamma : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow M$ s.t. $\gamma(t) = \phi_H^t(\gamma(0))$ and $\gamma(0) = \gamma(1)$
- differential: counts gradient flow lines
i.e. cylinders $u : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow M$ s.t. $\partial_s u + J\partial_t(u) - JX_H(u) = 0$
- $\text{FH}(H, J) \simeq \text{MH}(f, g) \simeq \text{H}(M)$

\rightsquigarrow Arnold!

Spectral invariants

Motivation: Non-displaceable Lagrangians

Displaceability = fundamental question in symplectic geometry
(related to Arnold conjecture)

Motivation: Non-displaceable Lagrangians

Displaceability = fundamental question in symplectic geometry
(related to Arnold conjecture)

Theorem (Floer)

If L is aspherical, $\mathrm{FH}_(L) = \mathrm{H}_*(L)$.*

Corollary

For all $\varphi \in \mathrm{Ham}(M, \omega)$, $\varphi(L) \cap L \neq \emptyset$.

Motivation: Non-displaceable Lagrangians

Displaceability = fundamental question in symplectic geometry
(related to Arnold conjecture)

Theorem (Floer)

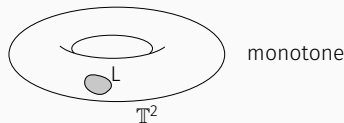
If L is aspherical, $\mathrm{FH}_*(L) = \mathrm{H}_*(L)$.

Corollary

For all $\varphi \in \mathrm{Ham}(M, \omega)$, $\varphi(L) \cap L \neq \emptyset$.

Example

Embedded loop on a surface endowed with an area form



Motivation: Non-displaceable Lagrangians

Displaceability = fundamental question in symplectic geometry
(related to Arnold conjecture)

Theorem (Floer)

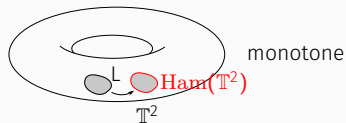
If L is aspherical, $\text{FH}_*(L) = \text{H}_*(L)$.

Corollary

For all $\varphi \in \text{Ham}(M, \omega)$, $\varphi(L) \cap L \neq \emptyset$.

Example

Embedded loop on a surface endowed with an area form



Motivation: Non-displaceable Lagrangians

Displaceability = fundamental question in symplectic geometry
(related to Arnold conjecture)

Theorem (Floer)

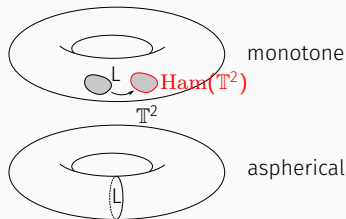
If L is aspherical, $\text{FH}_*(L) = H_*(L)$.

Corollary

For all $\varphi \in \text{Ham}(M, \omega)$, $\varphi(L) \cap L \neq \emptyset$.

Example

Embedded loop on a surface endowed with an area form



Motivation: Non-displaceable Lagrangians

Displaceability = fundamental question in symplectic geometry
(related to Arnold conjecture)

Theorem (Floer)

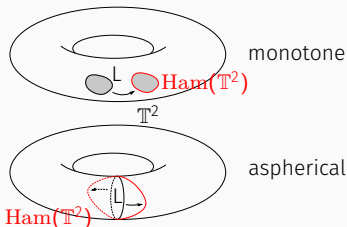
If L is aspherical, $\text{FH}_*(L) = H_*(L)$.

Corollary

For all $\varphi \in \text{Ham}(M, \omega)$, $\varphi(L) \cap L \neq \emptyset$.

Example

Embedded loop on a surface endowed with an area form



Motivation: Non-displaceable Lagrangians

Displaceability = fundamental question in symplectic geometry
(related to Arnold conjecture)

Theorem (Floer)

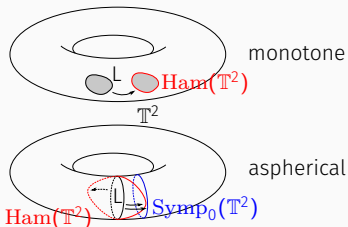
If L is aspherical, $\text{FH}_*(L) = H_*(L)$.

Corollary

For all $\varphi \in \text{Ham}(M, \omega)$, $\varphi(L) \cap L \neq \emptyset$.

Example

Embedded loop on a surface endowed with an area form



Motivation: Non-displaceable Lagrangians

Displaceability = fundamental question in symplectic geometry
(related to Arnold conjecture)

Theorem (Floer)

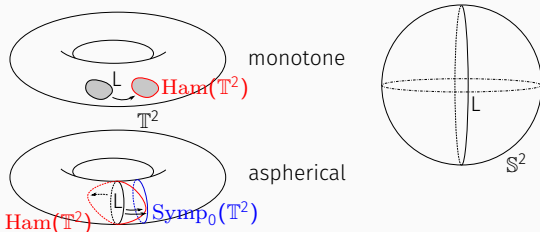
If L is aspherical, $\text{FH}_*(L) = H_*(L)$.

Corollary

For all $\varphi \in \text{Ham}(M, \omega)$, $\varphi(L) \cap L \neq \emptyset$.

Example

Embedded loop on a surface endowed with an area form



Motivation: Non-displaceable Lagrangians

Displaceability = fundamental question in symplectic geometry
(related to Arnold conjecture)

Theorem (Floer)

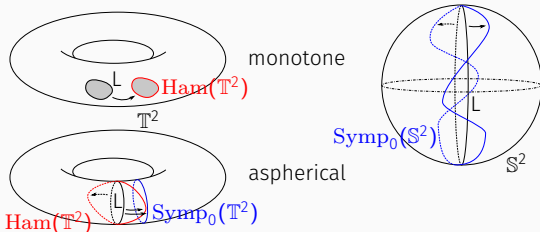
If L is aspherical, $\text{FH}_*(L) = H_*(L)$.

Corollary

For all $\varphi \in \text{Ham}(M, \omega)$, $\varphi(L) \cap L \neq \emptyset$.

Example

Embedded loop on a surface endowed with an area form



Spectral invariants: definition

Definition (Morse / finite dimension case)

Let $f: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be Morse and $\alpha \in H_*(M)$, $\ell(\alpha, f)$ is defined by:

$\{x \in M \mid f(x) \leq \ell(\alpha, f)\}$ = smallest sublevel set containing a representative of α

Spectral invariants: definition

Definition (Morse / finite dimension case)

Let $f: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be Morse and $\alpha \in H_*(M)$, $\ell(\alpha, f)$ is defined by:
 $\{x \in M \mid f(x) \leq \ell(\alpha, f)\}$ = smallest sublevel set containing a representative of α

Example



Spectral invariants: definition

Definition (Morse / finite dimension case)

Let $f: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be Morse and $\alpha \in H_*(M)$, $\ell(\alpha, f)$ is defined by:
 $\{x \in M \mid f(x) \leq \ell(\alpha, f)\}$ = smallest sublevel set containing a representative of α

Example

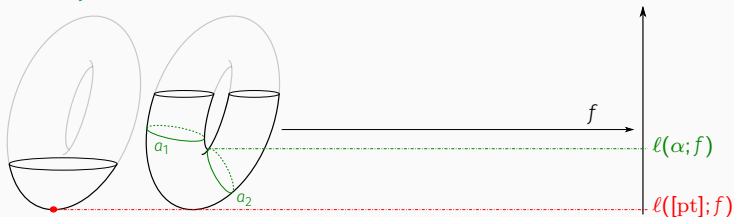


Spectral invariants: definition

Definition (Morse / finite dimension case)

Let $f: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be Morse and $\alpha \in H_*(M)$, $\ell(\alpha, f)$ is defined by:
 $\{x \in M \mid f(x) \leq \ell(\alpha, f)\}$ = smallest sublevel set containing a representative of α

Example

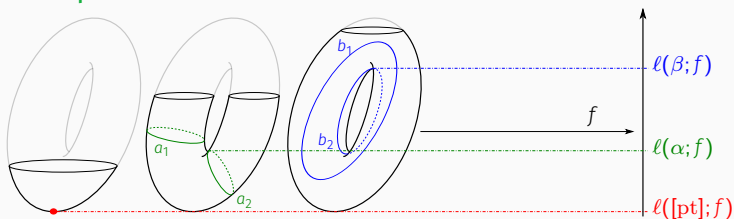


Spectral invariants: definition

Definition (Morse / finite dimension case)

Let $f: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be Morse and $\alpha \in H_*(M)$, $\ell(\alpha, f)$ is defined by:
 $\{x \in M \mid f(x) \leq \ell(\alpha, f)\} =$ smallest sublevel set containing a representative of α

Example

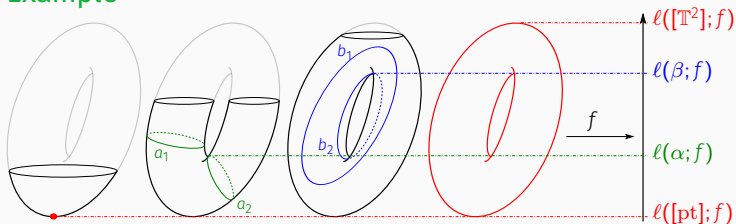


Spectral invariants: definition

Definition (Morse / finite dimension case)

Let $f: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be Morse and $\alpha \in H_*(M)$, $\ell(\alpha, f)$ is defined by:
 $\{x \in M \mid f(x) \leq \ell(\alpha, f)\} =$ smallest sublevel set containing a representative of α

Example

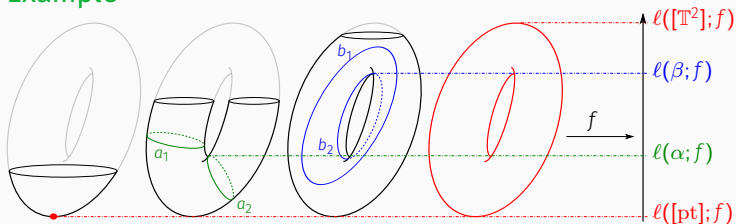


Spectral invariants: definition

Definition (Morse / finite dimension case)

Let $f: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be Morse and $\alpha \in H_*(M)$, $\ell(\alpha, f)$ is defined by:
 $\{x \in M \mid f(x) \leq \ell(\alpha, f)\} =$ smallest sublevel set containing a representative of α

Example



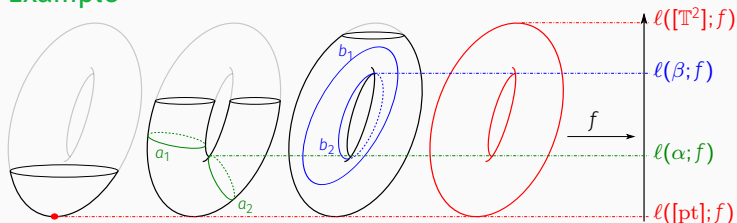
Question. Why am I here?

Spectral invariants: definition

Definition (Morse / finite dimension case)

Let $f: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be Morse and $\alpha \in H_*(M)$, $\ell(\alpha, f)$ is defined by:
 $\{x \in M \mid f(x) \leq \ell(\alpha, f)\} =$ smallest sublevel set containing a representative of α

Example



Remark

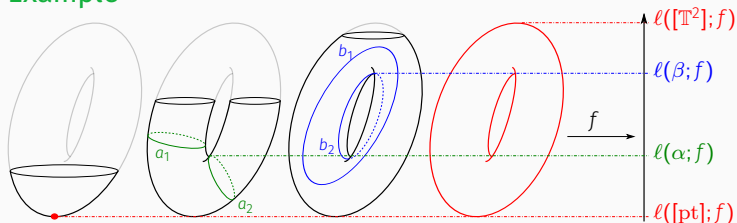
$$\ell: H_*(M) \times C_{\text{Morse}}^\infty(M) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty\}$$

Spectral invariants: definition

Definition (Morse / finite dimension case)

Let $f: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be Morse and $\alpha \in H_*(M)$, $\ell(\alpha, f)$ is defined by:
 $\{x \in M \mid f(x) \leq \ell(\alpha, f)\} =$ smallest sublevel set containing a representative of α

Example



Remark

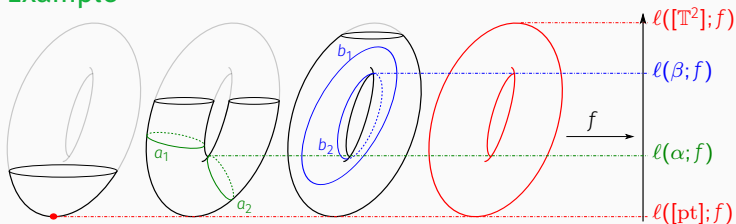
$\ell: H_*(M) \times C_{\text{Morse}}^\infty(M) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty\} + C^0 \text{ continuity}$

Spectral invariants: definition

Definition (Morse / finite dimension case)

Let $f: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be Morse and $\alpha \in H_*(M)$, $\ell(\alpha, f)$ is defined by:
 $\{x \in M \mid f(x) \leq \ell(\alpha, f)\} =$ smallest sublevel set containing a representative of α

Example



Remark

$$\begin{aligned} \ell: H_*(M) \times C_{\text{Morse}}^\infty(M) &\longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty\} + C^0 \text{ continuity} \\ &= \ell: H_*(M) \times C^0(M) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty\} \end{aligned}$$

Boundary depth (Usher 2009)

Definition

The **boundary depth** $\beta(f)$ of a Morse function f is infimum of $\beta \geq 0$ s.t. for any λ :

$$\text{MC}_*^\lambda(f) \cap \partial(\text{MC}_*(f)) \subset \partial(\text{MC}_*^{\lambda+\beta}(f))$$

Boundary depth (Usher 2009)

Definition

The boundary depth $\beta(f)$ of a Morse function f is infimum of $\beta \geq 0$ s.t. for any λ :

$$\text{MC}_*^\lambda(f) \cap \partial(\text{MC}_*(f)) \subset \partial(\text{MC}_*^{\lambda+\beta}(f))$$

It is the “length” of the longest flow line *contributing* to ∂ (which is nothing but the length of the longest finite bar ...)

Boundary depth (Usher 2009)

Definition

The boundary depth $\beta(f)$ of a Morse function f is infimum of $\beta \geq 0$ s.t. for any λ :

$$\text{MC}_*^\lambda(f) \cap \partial(\text{MC}_*(f)) \subset \partial(\text{MC}_*^{\lambda+\beta}(f))$$

It is the “length” of the longest flow line *contributing* to ∂ (which is nothing but the length of the longest finite bar ...)

And that's all we had to play with until Dec 2014!