

# Extending cyclic actions to circle actions

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Joint work with River Chiang.

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An effective action of a torus  $T = (S^1)^r$  on  $(M, \omega)$  is **Hamiltonian** if it admits a **momentum map**: a smooth map  $\Phi: M \rightarrow \mathfrak{t}^* \cong \mathbb{R}^r$  that satisfies

$$d\Phi_j = -\iota(\xi_j)\omega$$

where  $\xi_1, \dots, \xi_r$  are the vector fields that generate the torus action.

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By the **convexity Theorem**, the image of the momentum map is a convex polytope (Atiyah, Guillemin-Sternberg, 82).

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The examples we will see today are simply connected, so every symplectic circle action is Hamiltonian.

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$\text{Ham}(M, \omega)$  is the group of Hamiltonian symplectomorphisms.

A symplectomorphism  $\varphi$  is **Hamiltonian** if it is isotopic to the identity through a **Hamiltonian** isotopy  $\varphi_t$  generated  $\frac{d}{dt}\varphi_t = X_t \circ (\varphi_t)$  by a family of Hamiltonian vector fields ( $\iota_{X_t}\omega = dH_t$ ).

The answer is No.

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Start from  $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$  with the Fubini-Study symplectic form and the standard toric action:

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The action is Hamiltonian with a momentum map

$$\Phi([z_0 : z_1 : z_2]) = \left( \frac{|z_1|^2}{|z_0|^2 + |z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2}, \frac{|z_2|^2}{|z_0|^2 + |z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2} \right).$$



$$\bullet \phi = 1$$

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$$\phi: \mathbb{C}P^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$



$$\bullet (\phi = \frac{1}{2}, A = \frac{1}{2}, g = 0)$$

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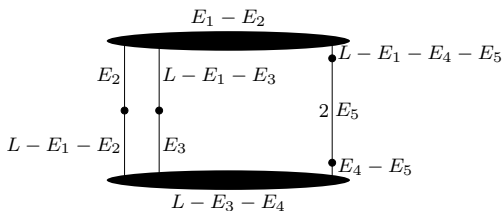
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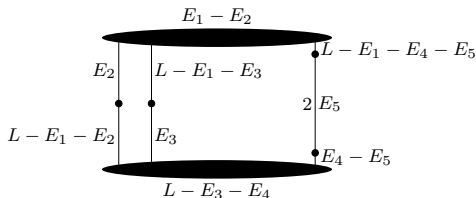
We get a circle action on  $(N, \omega_N) = (\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2 \# 5\overline{\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2}, \omega_{1; \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{16}})$ .



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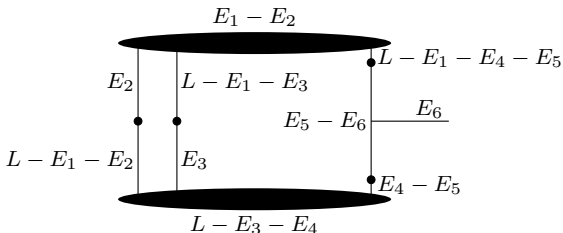


An edge indicates an invariant holomorphic sphere; the label 2 tells that the sphere in  $E_5$  is fixed by  $\mathbb{Z}^2 < S^1$ ; the preimage of a fat vertex is a fixed holomorphic sphere.

Perform a  $\mathbb{Z}_2$ -equivariant complex blowup  $\pi: \tilde{N} \rightarrow N$  at a point  $p$  in the  $\mathbb{Z}_2$ -sphere in  $E_5$  that is not  $S^1$ -fixed.

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The configuration of  $\mathbb{Z}_2$ -invariant holomorphic spheres:





Let

$$\tilde{\Omega} = \pi^*[\omega_N] - \frac{1}{8}\text{PD}(E_6).$$

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- By Nakai's criterion, on a closed complex surface, it is enough that  $\tilde{\Omega}^2 > 0$  and  $\langle \tilde{\Omega}, [C] \rangle > 0$  for every complex curve in  $\tilde{N}$ .

- The complex manifold  $\tilde{N}$  is a weak del Pezzo surface of degree 3 (obtained from  $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$  by 6 blowups, each at a point not lying on a  $(-2)$ -curve). Hence the classes of its  $(-2)$  and  $(-1)$ -curves generate the cone of classes of complex curves, with non-negative coefficients.

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- The classes of the  $(-2)$  and  $(-1)$ -curves are the ones indicated in the configuration figure; the coupling of each with  $\tilde{\Omega}$  is positive.

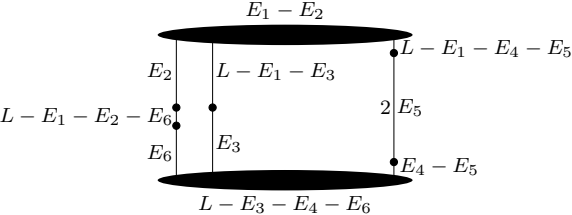


By averaging with respect to the holomorphic  $\mathbb{Z}_2$ -action, and since the action is the identity on homology, we obtain an invariant Kähler form in  $\tilde{\Omega}$ .

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We get a homologically trivial  $\mathbb{Z}_2$ -action on  $(\mathbb{C}P^2 \# 6\overline{\mathbb{C}P^2}, \omega_{1; \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{16}, \frac{1}{8}})$ .

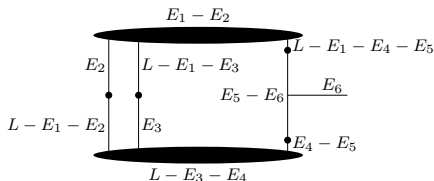
We note that the manifold does admit a Hamiltonian circle action.



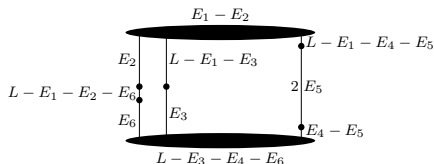
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We show that the configuration of invariant holomorphic spheres in the constructed  $\mathbb{Z}_2$ -action is different from that of any Hamiltonian circle action on the symplectic manifold.



For example, in the action



there is a fixed surface in  $L - E_3 - E_4 - E_6$ . The intersection of this class with  $L - E_3 - E_4$  is  $-1$ . An embedded sphere  $S$  fixed by a non-trivial subgroup  $H$  is holomorphic w.r.t. any invariant complex structure  $J$ . (For  $w \in TS$  and  $h \in H$ ,  $d\sigma_h(Jw) = J(d\sigma_h w) = Jw$ .) So, if the  $S^1$ -action extends the constructed  $\mathbb{Z}_2$ -action, we get a contradiction to the positivity of intersections of holomorphic spheres.

To go over all the circle actions on  $(\mathbb{C}P^2 \# 6\overline{\mathbb{C}P^2}, \omega_{1; \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{16}, \frac{1}{8}})$ , we use Karshon- K. - Pinsonnault characterization of circle actions on symplectic blowups of  $\mathbb{C}P^2$ : each action is obtained by  $S^1$ -equivariant symplectic blowups of sizes  $(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{16}, \frac{1}{8})$  from a circle action on  $(\mathbb{C}P^2 \# \overline{\mathbb{C}P^2}, \omega_{1; \frac{1}{2}})$ .

(Li-Li-Wu, 22 preprint): for the form  $\omega_{1; \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{16}}$  on  $\mathbb{C}P^2 \# \overline{6\mathbb{C}P^2}$ , the homologically trivial part of the symplectomorphism group is path connected. Therefore, the constructed  $\mathbb{Z}_2$ -action is Hamiltonian isotopic to the identity.



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So the answer to the second question is NO as well.

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The symplectic manifolds to consider are either  $(\mathbb{C}P^2, \lambda\omega_{FS})$  or a symplectic  $k$ -blowup of a ruled symplectic  $S^2$ -bundle over a closed Riemann surface (the symplectic form on the total space is nondegenerate on each fiber) (Karshon, 99).

## Theorem

*The answer is YES if  $(M, \omega)$  is either  $(\mathbb{C}P^2, \lambda\omega_{FS})$  (Chen, 10) or a symplectic  $k$ -blowup of a ruled symplectic  $S^2$ -bundle over  $S^2$  in case*

- $k = 0$  (Chiang-K., 19),
- $k = 1$  (Chiang-K., 23 preprint),
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In all these cases, any  $S^1$ -action on  $(M, \omega)$  extends to a toric action.

The cyclic-to-circle extension algorithm in case all circle actions extend to toric actions.

- We find a chain of  $d = \dim H_2(M)$   $\mathbb{Z}_n$ -invariant embedded symplectic spheres  $D_1, \dots, D_d$ .

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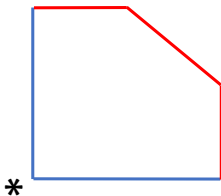
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- We find an  $S^1$ -action on  $(M, \omega)$  that extends the  $\mathbb{Z}_n$ -action on the chain  $\cup_{i=1}^d D_i$ .
- By the equivariant Weinstein's symplectic neighbourhood theorem, the  $\mathbb{Z}_n$  action extends to the  $S^1$ -action on a  $\mathbb{Z}_n$ -equivariant neighbourhood of the chain of spheres.

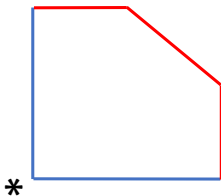


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Lifting the radial vector field of  $\mathbb{R}^2$  emitting from the vertex  $*$  retracts the complement of the chain onto a standard  $T^2$ -invariant ball (of some size) whose momentum map image is the lower left corner.

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Therefore the  $\mathbb{Z}_n$ -action on  $(M, \omega)$  is conjugated by a symplectomorphism to the restriction of a circle action.

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The almost complex structure  $J$  we consider is  $\mathbb{Z}_n$ -invariant. We use positivity of intersections to deduce that a  $J$ -holomorphic sphere in a class of negative self intersection is invariant.

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Given positive integers  $a, b, n$  such that  $\gcd(a, b, n) = 1$ , we need to find positive integers  $a', b'$  such that  $a' \equiv a \pmod{n}$ ,  $b' \equiv b \pmod{n}$  and  $\gcd(a', b') = 1$ . (We use Dirichlet prime number theorem.)

## Beyond the all-extend-to-toric case.

For  $k \geq 2$ , we cannot apply this extending algorithm for every non-monotone  $k$ -blowup of a ruled symplectic  $S^2$ -bundle over  $S^2$ .

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Assume that a  $\mathbb{Z}_n$ -action extends to a Hamiltonian  $S^1$ -action on  $(M, \omega)$ .

### Question

*When does a  $\mathbb{Z}_n$ -action obtained by a  $\mathbb{Z}_n$ -equivariant symplectic blowup at a  $\mathbb{Z}_n$ -fixed point  $p$  in  $M$  extend to a Hamiltonian  $S^1$ -action?*



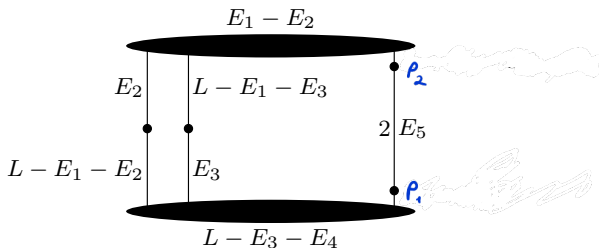
For a fixed point  $p$ , denote by  $\text{Emb}^G(\epsilon, \{p\})$  the space of equivariant symplectic embeddings  $i: (B^4(r), \omega_0) \hookrightarrow (M, \omega)$  such that  $i(0) = p$  and  $\epsilon = \frac{r^2}{2}$ .

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## Conjecture

*A  $\mathbb{Z}_n$ -action obtained by a  $\mathbb{Z}_n$ -equivariant symplectic blowup at an  $S^1$ -fixed point  $p$  of size  $\epsilon$  extends to a Hamiltonian  $S^1$ -action if the inclusion  $\text{Emb}^{S^1}(\epsilon, M, \{p\}) \hookrightarrow \text{Emb}^{\mathbb{Z}_n}(\epsilon, M, \{p\})$  induces an isomorphism on  $\pi_0$ .*

This conjecture is consistent with our example of a  $\mathbb{Z}_2$ -action that does not extend to a Hamiltonian  $S^1$ -action:



At the  $S^1$ -fixed point  $p_i$ , the space  $\text{Emb}^{S^1}(\frac{1}{8}, \{p_i\})$  is empty but the space  $\text{Emb}^{\mathbb{Z}_2}(\frac{1}{8}, \{p_i\})$  is not.

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Assume that  $G = S^1$  and the action is Hamiltonian or that  $G = \mathbb{Z}_n$  and the action is homologically trivial. Let  $\Sigma$  denote a connected component of the fixed point set  $M^G$ .

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### Question

*Is the space of equivariant symplectic embeddings  $i: (B^4(r), \omega_0) \hookrightarrow (M, \omega)$  such that  $i(0) \in \Sigma$  path-connected?*

We answer this question in a current project, joint with River Chiang and Pranav Chakravarthy.