

# Topological properties of (tall) monotone complexity one spaces

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Based on:

- “*On topological properties of positive complexity one spaces*”, S. and Sepe, *Transformation Groups* **9** (2020).
- “*Tall and monotone complexity one spaces of dimension six*”, Charton, PhD Thesis, Cologne 2021.
- “*Compact monotone tall complexity one  $T$ -spaces*” Charton, S. and Sepe, arXiv:2307.04198 [math.SG].

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Henceforth consider *positive monotone symplectic manifolds*



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$$(\text{Example: } \dim_{\mathbb{C}}(Y) = 1 \implies Td(Y) = \frac{c_1}{2}[Y],$$

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}}(Y) = 2 \implies Td(Y) = \frac{c_1^2 + c_2}{12}[Y],$$

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}}(Y) = 3 \implies Td(Y) = \frac{c_1 c_2}{24}[Y])$$

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What if one assumes that  $(M, \omega)$  has symmetries?

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Assume  $T \curvearrowright (M, \omega)$  is *Hamiltonian*:

$\exists \psi: (M, \omega) \rightarrow \text{Lie}(T)^*$  (*moment map*) s.t.

- $\psi$  is  $T$ -invariant
- $\forall \xi \in \text{Lie}(T)$

$$d\langle \psi, \xi \rangle = -\iota_{X_\xi} \omega$$

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such that

$$\psi_2 \circ \Psi = a \circ \psi_1$$

# Driving Questions:



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- $\exists$  (equivariant) symplectomorphism?
- Finitely many examples in each dimension?  
(Modulo equivalence)

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*Remark:* GKM action  $\implies$  the torus acting is  $T^2$

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If  $b_2 = 1$  then there are finitely many possibilities for the cohomology rings and Chern classes that can arise, and they all come from Fano varieties.



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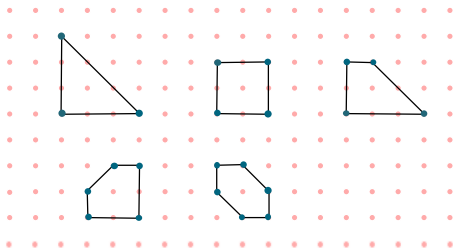
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Let  $(M, \omega, \psi)$  be a compact Hamiltonian  $T$ -space. For any  $\alpha \in \psi(M)$ ,  $\pi_1(M) \simeq \pi_1(M_\alpha)$ , where  $M_\alpha = \psi^{-1}(\alpha)/T$  is the reduced space at  $\alpha$ .

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Suppose that  $\psi^{-1}(v)$  is a surface for all vertices  $v \in \psi(M)$ .

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## (b) Theorem (S., Sepe)

Let  $(M, \omega, \psi)$  be a positive monotone complexity one space. Then the connected components of the fixed point set  $M^T$  are either points or spheres.

Suppose that  $\psi^{-1}(v)$  is a surface for all vertices  $v \in \psi(M)$ .  
To prove (b): prove that  $\psi^{-1}(v)$  is a sphere.

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## Proof of (b)

$DH$  attains its minimum at a vertex  $v_{\min}$  of  $\psi(M)$ ,

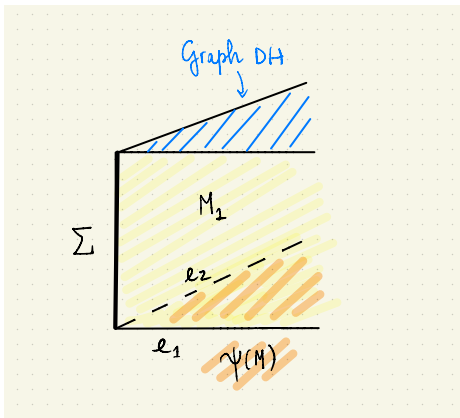
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- $N_{\Sigma} = N_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus N_{n-1}$
- $M_i := \psi^{-1}(e_i)$ : compact symplectic 4-dimensional submanifold with a Hamiltonian  $S^1$  action,  $\Sigma \subset M_i$ , for all  $i = 1, \dots, n-1$
- Normal bundle to  $\Sigma$  in  $M_i$  is  $N_i$



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- $DH$  attains its minimum at  $v_{\min} \implies$

$$c_1(N_i)[\Sigma] \leq 0 \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, n-1$$

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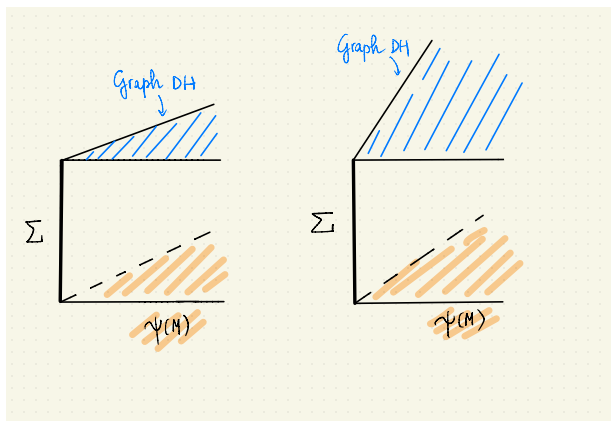
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- $\leadsto$  There are two possibilities for the DH-function around  $v_{\min}$ .

# Duistermaat-Heckman function

Two possibilities for the DH-function around  $v_{\min}$ :



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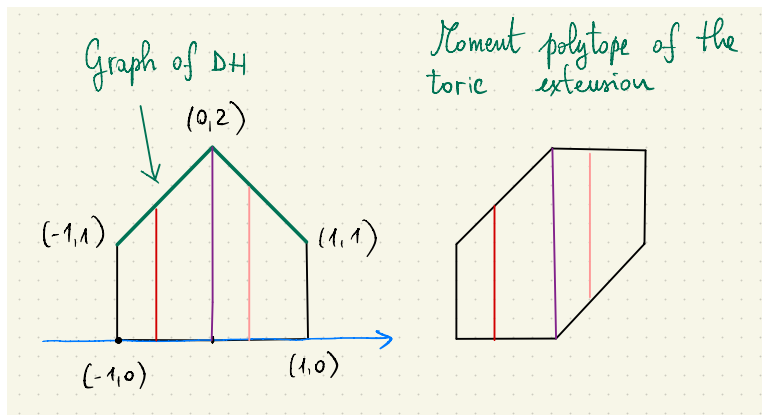
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- Prove that each of those “comes” from a toric one

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Example:



THANK YOU!