



# Symplectic embeddings into cylinders for certain symplectic manifolds

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## Abstract

We present a proof of a result on displaceability of subsets of symplectic manifolds satisfying certain conditions one of which is that the subset is precompact in a connected neighborhood that symplectically embeds into  $\mathbb{R}^{2n}$ . The proof utilizes an inequality between the displacement energy and the cylindrical capacity for subsets of  $\mathbb{R}^{2n}$  to obtain an inequality for subsets of the symplectic manifold. We also state a corollary which utilizes other results on nondisplaceable Lagrangians.

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## 1. Introduction

A foundational theorem in symplectic topology is Gromov's nonsqueezing theorem which states that a ball cannot be squeezed by a symplectomorphism into a cylinder with smaller radius [11, 12]. This is stated as the following:

Define the symplectic cylinder  $(Z^{2n}(r), \omega_0)$  as

$$Z^{2n}(r) := B^2(r) \times \mathbb{R}^{2n-2}$$

where

$$B^{2n}(r) = \{z \in \mathbb{R}^{2n} : |z| \leq r\}.$$

Here  $\omega_0$  denotes the standard symplectic form on  $\mathbb{R}^{2n}$  and in the following we will always assume that  $\mathbb{R}^{2n}$  is equipped with the standard symplectic form.

**Theorem 1.1** (Gromov, [3, 12]). *If there exists a symplectic embedding of  $(B^{2n}(r), \omega_0) \hookrightarrow (Z^{2n}(R), \omega_0)$ , then  $r \leq R$ .*

This result was generalized to symplectic embeddings into  $M \times B^2$  for an arbitrary manifold  $M$  by Lalonde and McDuff [8, 9]. Many results have been obtained on symplectic embedding problems for various manifolds some of which are stated in [6, 10, 12, 16] and in [4, 5, 7, 13, 14, 17].

In this work, we consider the case when a connected symplectic manifold has a subset  $L$  with a symplectic embedding of a connected neighborhood of  $L$  in which  $L$  is precompact into  $(\mathbb{R}^{2n}, \omega_0)$  such that a displacement energy condition is satisfied. We obtain an inequality between the displacement energy of  $L$  in  $M$  and the cylindrical capacity of the image of  $L$  under the symplectic embedding. We also obtain that  $L$  is displaceable in  $M$  under these assumptions. This is stated as Theorem 1.4. We also state Lemmas 1.2 and 1.3 about Hofer's norm. The proof of Theorem 1.4 uses Lemma 1.3:

**Lemma 1.2.** *Let  $\psi$  be a symplectic embedding of a neighborhood  $U$  into  $\mathbb{R}^{2n}$ . Then any compactly supported Hamiltonian  $H$  on  $\mathbb{R}^{2n}$  with support in  $\psi(U)$  has Hofer's norm satisfying  $\rho(1, \phi_H) \leq \rho(1, \phi_{H \circ \psi})$ .*

**Proof.** For the definition of Hofer distance, see p. 466 of [12]. The Hofer distance between identity and  $\phi_H$  is called Hofer's norm in [15].

We have

$$\rho(1, \phi_H) = \inf_{\phi_G = \phi_H} \int_0^1 \|G_t\| dt = \inf_{\phi_G = \phi_H} \left( \max_{\mathbb{R}^{2n}} G_t - \min_{\mathbb{R}^{2n}} G_t \right) dt$$

where  $G : [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}^{2n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is a compactly supported smooth Hamiltonian that generates the Hamiltonian symplectomorphism  $\phi_G$  as the time-1 map and the infimum is taken over all compactly supported Hamiltonians  $G$  such that  $\phi_G = \phi_H$ .

For an embedding  $\psi$  of a neighborhood  $U \subset M$  into  $\mathbb{R}^{2n}$  and for  $H$  a compactly supported Hamiltonian on  $\mathbb{R}^{2n}$  with support in  $\psi(U)$ , we have

$$\rho(1, \phi_{H \circ \psi}) = \inf_{\substack{\phi_{G \circ \psi} = \phi_{H \circ \psi} \\ \text{supp}(G) \subset \psi(U)}} \int_0^1 \|(G \circ \psi)_t\| dt = \inf_{\substack{\phi_{G \circ \psi} = \phi_{H \circ \psi} \\ \text{supp}(G) \subset \psi(U)}} \int_0^1 \left( \max_U (G \circ \psi)_t - \min_U (G \circ \psi)_t \right) dt$$

where

$$\max_U (G \circ \psi)_t = \max_{\psi(U)} G_t$$

and

$$\min_U (G \circ \psi)_t = \min_{\psi(U)} G_t.$$

Hence we have  $\rho(1, \phi_H) \leq \rho(1, \phi_{H \circ \psi})$ . □

**Lemma 1.3.** *Hofer's norm is invariant under symplectomorphism.*

**Theorem 1.4.** *Assume that  $(M, \omega)$  is a connected symplectic manifold with a subset  $L$  and that there is a symplectic embedding  $\psi$  of a connected neighborhood  $U$  of  $L$  in which  $L$  is precompact into  $(\mathbb{R}^{2n}, \omega_0)$  such that the displacement energies satisfies  $e_{\psi(U)}(\psi(L)) = e_{\mathbb{R}^{2n}}(\psi(L))$ . Then the displacement energy of  $L$  in  $M$  is less than or equal to the cylindrical capacity of  $\psi(L)$  and  $L$  is displaceable in  $M$ .*

We also obtain the following statement which is a corollary of results by Gromov (for parts a) and c) ), Frauenfelder and Schlenk (for part b)), and Buhovsky (for part d)) and of Theorem 1.4:

**Corollary 1.5.** *Assume that  $(M, \omega)$  is a connected symplectic manifold and that any of the following set of conditions hold:*

- a)  $(M, \omega)$  is without boundary, is convex at infinity and has a compact Lagrangian submanifold  $L$  such that  $\omega|_{\pi_2(M, L)} = 0$  is satisfied.
- b)  $(M, \omega)$  is a weakly exact and convex, and  $L \subset M \setminus \partial M$  is a closed Lagrangian submanifold such that the inclusion of  $L$  into  $M$  induces an injection  $\pi_1(L) \rightarrow \pi_1(M)$  and  $L$  admits a metric none of whose closed geodesics is contractible.
- c)  $(M, \omega)$  is geometrically bounded and has a closed Lagrangian submanifold  $L$  and  $\omega|_{\pi_2(M, L)} = 0$  is satisfied.
- d)  $L = \mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^n \hookrightarrow M$  is a monotone Lagrangian embedding into tame  $(M, \omega)$  and  $N_L \geq 3$  where  $N_L$  is the minimal Maslov number of  $L$ .

Then no connected neighborhood of  $L$  symplectically embeds into  $\mathbb{R}^{2n}$  in such a way that  $e_{\psi(U)}(\psi(L)) = e_{\mathbb{R}^{2n}}(\psi(L))$ .

## 2. Proofs

### 2.1. Proof of Theorem 1.4

Let  $L$  be a subset of a connected symplectic manifold  $(M, \omega)$ . By assumption, there is a connected neighborhood  $U$  of  $L$  in which  $L$  is precompact and a symplectic embedding  $\psi$  of  $(U, \omega|_U)$  to  $(\mathbb{R}^{2n}, \omega_0)$  such that the condition on the displacement energy specified in the theorem is satisfied.

Let  $e_M(A)$  denote the displacement energy of a subset  $A$  of  $M$  defined in Section 12.3 of [12] as the following:

If  $A$  is compact,

$$e_M(A) = \inf\{\rho(1, \phi) | \phi \in \text{Ham}(M, \omega), \phi(A) \cap A = \emptyset\}$$

where  $\rho(1, \phi)$  is Hofer's distance between identity and  $\phi$  and  $\text{Ham}(M, \omega)$  is the set of compactly supported Hamiltonian symplectomorphisms of  $(M, \omega)$ .

If  $A$  is not compact,

$$e_M(A) = \sup\{e_M(K) | K \subset A, K \text{ is compact}\}.$$

By definition,  $e_M(L) \leq e_U(L)$ .

Note that for any  $\phi_H \in \text{Ham}(\psi(U), \omega_0|_{\psi(U)})$ , we have  $\phi_{H \circ \psi} \in \text{Ham}(U, \omega|_U)$ . Also  $\phi_H(\psi(L)) \cap \psi(L) = \emptyset$  implies  $\phi_{H \circ \psi}(L) \cap L = \emptyset$ . By Lemma 1.3,  $\rho(1, \phi_H) = \rho(1, \phi_{H \circ \psi})$ . Hence we have

$$e_M(L) \leq e_U(L) = e_{\psi(U)}(\psi(L)).$$

By assumption,  $e_{\psi(U)}(\psi(L)) = e_{\mathbb{R}^{2n}}(\psi(L))$ .

Since  $\psi(L) \subset \mathbb{R}^{2n}$ , by Theorem 12.3.4 of [12], we have

$$e_{\mathbb{R}^{2n}}(\psi(L)) \leq \bar{w}_G(\psi(L)),$$

where  $\bar{w}_G(A)$  is the cylindrical capacity of  $A$  and is defined for any subset  $A \subset \mathbb{R}^{2n}$  as

$$\bar{w}_G(A) = \inf \left\{ \pi r^2 \mid A \text{ embeds symplectically in } Z^{2n}(r) \text{ by a symplectomorphism of } \mathbb{R}^{2n} \right\}.$$

Then, by the above inequalities,

$$e_M(L) \leq \bar{w}_G(\psi(L)).$$

By assumption,  $U$  symplectically embeds into  $\mathbb{R}^{2n}$ . Since  $L$  is precompact, there exists  $r$  such that  $\psi(L)$  symplectically embeds in  $Z^{2n}(r)$  by a symplectomorphism of  $\mathbb{R}^{2n}$ . Hence

the cylindrical capacity of  $\psi(L)$ ,  $\bar{w}_G(\psi(L))$  is finite. This implies that  $e_M(L)$  is finite. Hence  $L$  is displaceable in  $M$ .

## 2.2. Proof of Corollary 1.5

By the following results, we conclude that  $L$  is nondisplaceable:

For a) : By Gromov's theorem stated in p.297 of [11].

For b) : By Theorem 5 stated in [2].

For c) : The explanation in the paragraph following Theorem 5 in [2] states that the conclusion follows by Gromov's theorem.

For d) : By Theorem 3 stated in [1].

Then the statement follows from Theorem 1.4.

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