

Symplectic mapping class groups of rational 4-manifolds

Quantitative aspects in symplectic geometry, QG&T@OSU

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Questions on Torelli symplectomorphism groups

Definition (Symplectic rational 4 manifolds, reduced forms)

X is a **Rational 4 Manifold** if it is diffeomorphic to $\mathbb{C}P^2 \# k \overline{\mathbb{C}P^2}$, $k \geq 0$ or $S^2 \times S^2$ with the standard smooth structure.

Choose basis $\{H, E_1, \dots, E_n\}$ of $H_2(X, \mathbb{Z})$. Any symplectic form ω on X is diffeomorphic to a **reduced form** with area $(1|c_1, \dots, c_n)$ on the basis such that $1 > c_1 \geq c_2 \geq \dots \geq c_n > 0$ and $1 \geq c_i + c_j + c_k$.

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Q2[Donaldson]: $\pi_0(Symp_h(X, \omega)) = ?$ Is $\pi_0(Symp_h(X, \omega))$ always trivial?

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Answers and idea

Theorem (With Tian-Jun Li and Weiwei Wu)

A1: Yes. $\text{Symp}_h(X, \omega) \subset \text{Diff}_0(X)$, $\forall \mathbb{C}P^2 \# k \overline{\mathbb{C}P^2}$, $k \geq 0$, $\forall \omega$.

A2: Not always. For almost all ω , $\pi_0(\text{Symp}_h(X, \omega)) = \{1\}$; But, if $\omega = (1|a, \frac{1-a}{2}, \frac{1-a}{2}, \frac{1-a}{2}, \frac{1-a}{2}, \dots)$, $\frac{1}{3} < a < 1$, $\pi_0(\text{Symp}_h) = \text{PB}_m(S^2)$.

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Quantitative idea, 5-point blowup as an example

Without changing $\pi_0(\text{Symp}_h)$, ω can be deformed to be a **semi-toric $\mathbb{R}P^2$ -packing form**, i.e. $c_k < \frac{1}{2}$, $\sum_k c_k < 2$.

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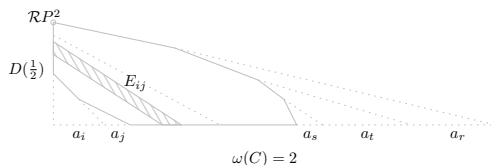
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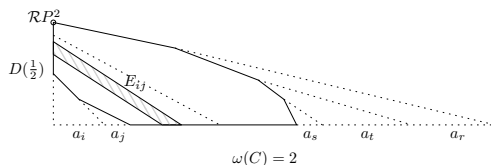
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