

SYMPLECTIC TORI IN HOMOTOPY $E(1)$ 'S

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ABSTRACT. This short note presents a simple construction of nonisotopic symplectic tori representing the same primitive homology class in the symplectic 4-manifold $E(1)_K$, obtained by knot surgery on the rational elliptic surface $E(1) = \mathbb{P}^2 \# 9\overline{\mathbb{P}^2}$ with the left-handed trefoil knot K . $E(1)_K$ has the simplest homotopy type among simply-connected symplectic 4-manifolds known to exhibit such a property.

1. INTRODUCTION AND STATEMENT OF THE RESULTS

Some interest has been devoted in recent years to the construction of nonisotopic symplectic surfaces representing the same homology class α of a symplectic 4-manifold M . After the ground-breaking paper of Fintushel and Stern that illustrated the existence of this phenomenon for tori (see [FS2]) and gave a general recipe for the construction of examples, several authors have variously completed and improved the results of that paper; see [EP1], [EP2], [FS3], [V2], [V3]. As with many other problems of 4-dimensional topology, one of the open questions on this subject is how simple can we make a pair (M, α) that presents such a phenomenon. For comparison, it is expected (and partially confirmed in [Ti]) that for (\mathbb{P}^2, α) such a situation cannot happen.

The complexity of M can be measured in terms of the geography of symplectic 4-manifolds, while the complexity of α is measured in terms of its divisibility. Improvements in this direction have been the result of minor or major modifications of the original construction of [FS2]. The paper [FS2] presents examples for $E(1)_K$ (with K any fibered knot), for classes with divisibility 4 or higher. The first examples representing a primitive class, but on $E(3)$, appear in [V2]. Successive results have improved upon these results: examples for $E(2)_K$, for a primitive class, appear in [V3] for infinitely many nontrivial fibered knots and for all nontrivial fibered knots in [FS3]; similar results for the complex surface $E(2)$ have later been obtained in [EP2]. Examples of primitive classes for symplectic manifolds homotopic to $E(1)$ appeared more elusive, as an analysis of the techniques of the aforementioned papers shows.

In this note we want to improve, at least in part, this situation, by showing that for infinitely many nontrivial fibered knots K a primitive class of $E(1)_K$ is

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represented by infinitely many nonisotopic symplectic tori. The precise statement is the following:

Theorem 1.1. *Let $E(n)_K$ be the symplectic 4-manifold (homeomorphic to $E(n)$) obtained by knot surgery on the elliptic surface $E(n)$ with the left-handed trefoil knot K ; then there exists a nontrivial primitive homology class $[F]$ that can be represented by infinitely many mutually nonisotopic symplectic tori.*

This theorem extends without modification to any fibered knot containing K as a connected summand, as well as to any knot surgery manifold obtained by using the knot K and several others. Similarly, without much effort, the result can be extended to cover any multiple of the class $[F]$. Unfortunately, nothing is known to the author for the case of $E(1)$.

In order to obtain the result of Theorem 1.1 we will need to develop a new construction of symplectic tori, which is strongly influenced by the ideas contained in [FS3] and [V3]. We will refer to several results and ideas contained in those papers.

Added in proof. T. Etgü and B.D. Park have announced, in [EP3], a generalization of Theorem 1.1 to cover the case of any nontrivial fibered knot and, in [EP4], a construction of nonisotopic symplectic tori for the fiber class of $E(1)$. The latter result is of particular interest, in light of the content of [Ti].

2. INESSENTIAL LAGRANGIAN TORI AND ESSENTIAL SYMPLECTIC TORI

Let K be the left-handed trefoil knot, and Σ_K its minimal genus spanning surface, a fixed fiber of the fibration of $S^3 \setminus \nu K$. In [V3] the author has constructed a family of nullhomologous lagrangian tori in the symplectic knot surgery manifold (see [FS1] for definition and properties)

$$(2.1) \quad E(n)_K = (E(n) \setminus \nu F) \cup_{T^3} S^1 \times (S^3 \setminus \nu K) = E(n) \#_{F=S^1 \times C} S^1 \times N$$

where N is the manifold obtained by 0-surgery of S^3 along K and C is the core of the solid torus of the Dehn filling. The lagrangian tori have the form $S^1 \times \gamma_p$, where γ_p is a family of simple closed curves lying on a fiber $\Sigma_K \subset S^3 \setminus \nu K$, as shown on the left side of Figure 1. □

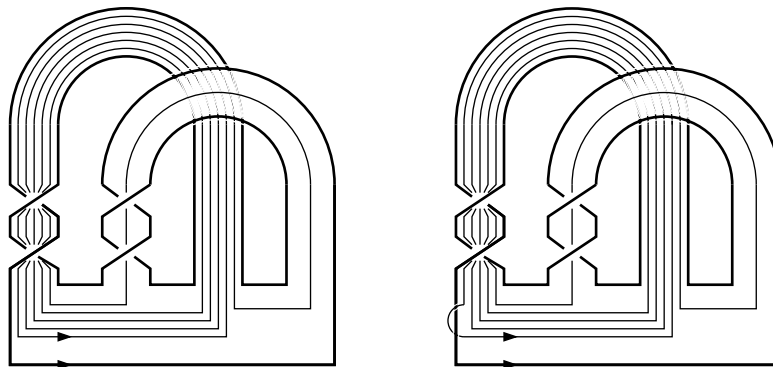


FIGURE 1. The fiber Σ_K with the curves γ_p (left) and Γ_p (right) with $p = 5$.

The tori of this family have been proven to be mutually nonisotopic (see [FS3]). Unfortunately, as these tori are nullhomologous, we cannot make them symplectic by perturbing the symplectic structure of $E(n)_K$. However, we will obtain a family of symplectic tori by pasting them, in a suitable sense, with a symplectic torus. We will illustrate this construction in the following proposition.

Proposition 2.1. *There exist a family of closed curves $\Gamma_p \in S^3 \setminus \nu K$ transverse to the fibration, homologous to the meridian of K and mutually nonisotopic. The images $F_p \subset E(n)_K$ of the tori $S^1 \times \Gamma_p \subset S^1 \times (S^3 \setminus \nu K)$ define a family of symplectic, framed tori with self-intersection 0, representing the class $[F]$.*

Proof. Start by parameterizing smoothly the curve γ_p as $\gamma_p(s)$, $s \in [-1, 1]$, coherently with the orientation. Consider an annulus $\gamma_p \times [-1, 1]$ transverse to the fibration, and hitting the fixed fiber Σ_K in $\gamma_p = (\gamma_p, 0)$. The fibration restricts, on the annulus, to a fibration in circles, whose fibers are copies (γ_p, t) of the knot $\gamma_p \subset S^3$ pushed in the normal direction. The annulus $\gamma_p \times [-1, 1]$ is the image of the diffeomorphism

$$(2.2) \quad \begin{aligned} \gamma_p \times \text{Id} : \frac{[-1,1]}{-1=1} \times [-1, 1] &\rightarrow \gamma_p \times [-1, 1] \subset S^3 \\ (s, t) &\mapsto (\gamma_p(s), t) \end{aligned}$$

mapping the standard annulus to a knotted annulus in S^3 . Now define the curve $\hat{\gamma}_p$ as the image of the “diagonal”, i.e. the curve $(\gamma_p(s), s)$. Note that this curve is not closed and that it is transverse to the fibration of $S^3 \setminus \nu K$. Let M be a copy of the meridian to K . Up to isotopy, we can assume that M is transverse to the fibration and that it intersects the annulus $\gamma_p \times [-1, 1]$ in the interval $\gamma_p(\pm 1) \times [-1, 1]$. We can now define a closed curve Γ_p by gluing $\hat{\gamma}_p$ to the curve $M \setminus (M \cap \gamma_p \times [-1, 1])$ and smoothing suitably the corners, to make it a smooth curve transverse to the fibration. (The reader will notice the similarities of this construction with the circle sum defined in [FS3], although the purpose here is somewhat different.) We endow Γ_p with the canonical framing. Up to isotopy, the resulting curve (in $S^3 \setminus \nu K$) is drawn on the right side of Figure 1. (Due to difficulties with the drawing, we have not attempted to reproduce the transversality.) Note that this construction can be carried out simultaneously for all values of p . As the linking number of Γ_p and K is equal to 1 (the linking number of γ_p and K is zero as $\gamma_p \subset \Sigma_K$) all the curves Γ_p are homologous to $\mu(K)$ in $H_1(S^3 \setminus \nu K, \mathbb{Z})$. However, at least for $p > 1$, they are not isotopic to it; in fact, as knots in S^3 , Γ_p is isotopic to γ_p , and the latter is the torus knot $T_{p,p+1}$, as proven in [V3].

The torus $S^1 \times \Gamma_p$ that inherits a natural framing coming from the framing of Γ_p in S^3 is contained in the symplectic manifold $S^1 \times N$ endowed with the symplectic form $dt \wedge \alpha + \epsilon\beta$ (where α is a 1-form on N defining the fibration and β is a 2-form on N that restricts to the volume form on the fibers). As Γ_p is transverse to the fibers, $S^1 \times \Gamma_p$ is symplectic, and so is its image in $E(n)_K$. The statement about the homology class follows from the fact that $[\Gamma_p] = [\mu(K)]$ and the identification of $S^1 \times \mu(K)$ with F . □

Observe that $[F]$ is a primitive class in $E(n)_K$, as F has one intersection point with the (symplectic) surface obtained by capping off Σ_K with a disk section of $E(n) \setminus \nu F$.

At this point we are ready to prove that infinitely many tori of the family F_p are nonisotopic. Our result is contained in the following theorem, which implies Theorem 1.1.

Theorem 2.2. *Infinitely many elements of the family of homologous symplectic tori $\{F_p : p \geq 1\}$ are not smoothly isotopic.*

Proof. In order to prove this, we observe that an isotopy between two tori F_a and F_b implies the existence of a diffeomorphism of the pairs $(E(n)_K, F_a)$ and $(E(n)_K, F_b)$. If such a diffeomorphism exists, the manifolds obtained by summing a copy of $E(1)$ to $E(n)_K$ along the two tori must be diffeomorphic (note that the choice of the gluing map is irrelevant, because of the use of $E(1)$; see [GS]). The statement follows if we are able to prove that infinitely many manifolds of the family

$$(2.3) \quad X_p = E(n)_K \#_{F_p = F_{E(1)}} E(1)$$

are not diffeomorphic. To prove this, we will use a (by now) standard argument on the number of basic classes (see [V2]). First, note that the manifold X_p is diffeomorphic to a generalized link surgery manifold (see [FS1] and [V1]), obtained from the 2-component link $L_p = K \cup \Gamma_p$:

$$(2.4) \quad X_p = E(n, 1; L_p) := (E(n) \setminus F_{E(n)}) \cup_{T^3} S^1 \times (S^3 \setminus \nu L_p) \cup_{T^3} (E(1) \setminus F_{E(1)})$$

where the first gluing map identifies $F_{E(n)}$ with $S^1 \times \mu(K)$ and a meridian to $F_{E(n)}$ with $-\lambda(K)$, and the second gluing map identifies $F_{E(1)}$ with $S^1 \times \lambda(\Gamma_p)$ and a meridian to $F_{E(1)}$ with $\mu(\Gamma_p)$. The Seiberg-Witten invariant of this manifold is computed, in terms of the symmetrized Alexander polynomial $\Delta_{L_p}(x, y)$ of L_p , in [FS1] and [Ta]:

$$(2.5) \quad SW(X_p) = (t_K - t_K^{-1})^{n-1} \Delta_{L_p}(t_K^2, t_{\Gamma_p}^2)$$

where t_K and t_{Γ_p} are the elements of $H^2(X_p, \mathbb{Z})$ Poincaré dual to the images of $S^1 \times \mu(K)$ and $S^1 \times \mu(\Gamma_p)$ respectively (note that the latter class is nontrivial in X_p). As observed in [V2] (and obviously when $n = 1$), we can find a lower bound to the number of basic classes of X_p in terms of the number of nonzero terms in any specialization of the Alexander polynomial $\Delta_{L_p}(x, y)$. In particular, using the Torres formula, we can explicitly compute the specialization for $x = 1$:

$$(2.6) \quad \Delta_{L_p}(1, y) = \frac{y^{lk(K, \Gamma_p)} - 1}{y - 1} \Delta_{\Gamma_p}(y) = \Delta_{\Gamma_p}(y).$$

The polynomial $\Delta_{\Gamma_p}(y)$ can be written down explicitly because, as pointed out above, Γ_p is the torus knot $T_{p, p+1}$. In Lemma 6.3 of [V3] the author has shown that the number of nonzero terms of that polynomial is bounded from below by p . Because of that, the number of basic classes of the manifolds X_p grows with no bound with p , and therefore infinitely many of those manifolds are not diffeomorphic. \square

It is interesting to note in the previous examples the role played by the nullhomologous lagrangian tori. Comparing this with the constructions of [FS3] and [V3] we see that in some sense the nonisotopic symplectic (and lagrangian) essential tori exhibited in these papers differ by nullhomologous lagrangian tori.

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