

# Massey Products in Symplectic Geometry

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# Massey Products

## Ingredients

- $v_{12}, v_{23}, v_{34}$  closed forms;
- $[v_{12}v_{23}] = [v_{23}v_{34}] = 0$ ;
- $\bar{v} = (-1)^{|v|}v$ ;
- $dv_{13} = \overline{v_{12}}v_{23}$ ;  $dv_{24} = \overline{v_{23}}v_{34}$ ;
- $\overline{v_{12}}v_{24} + \overline{v_{13}}v_{34}$  is a closed form;

## Definition

$$\langle [v_{12}], [v_{23}], [v_{34}] \rangle := [\overline{v_{12}}v_{24} + \overline{v_{13}}v_{34}]$$

$$\langle [v_{12}], [v_{23}], [v_{34}] \rangle \in H^\bullet / \mathcal{I}([v_{12}], [v_{34}])$$

## The $dd^c$ -lemma (property)

A complex manifold  $M$  satisfies the  $dd^c$ -lemma if the following are equivalent

- a form  $\alpha$  is  $d$ -exact and  $d^c$ -closed;
- a form  $\alpha$  is  $d^c$ -exact and  $d$ -closed;
- $\alpha = dd^c\beta$

Kähler manifolds have this property.

$d^c$  is  $d$  twisted by the complex structure.

- Deligne *et al* – 1975

Complex manifold  
+  
 $dd^c$ -lemma  $\Rightarrow$  Massey products vanish  
(uniformly)

- relies on the fact that

$$\Omega^{p,q} \wedge \Omega^{p',q'} \subset \Omega^{p+p',q+q'}.$$

## Massey Products in Symplectic Geometry

- Thurston (1976): Symplectic non-Kähler manifold (symplectic fibrations);
- McDuff (1984): 1-connected symplectic non-Kähler manifold (symplectic blow-up);

Both examples have nonvanishing Massey products!

Lefschetz property in  $(M^{2n}, \omega)$

$$\omega^i : H^{n-i}(M) \xrightarrow{\cong} H^{n+i}, \forall i$$

- (Brylinski – 1988) A new differential operator

$$\delta = \Lambda d - d\Lambda;$$

$$\Lambda = - \sum \partial_{x_i} \wedge \partial_{y_i}.$$

- $\delta$  is  $d$  twisted by the symplectic structure
- (Yan & Mathieu – 1996)) Lefschetz property gives a decomposition of cohomology into primitives
- Primitives are symplectic analogous of complex  $p, q$  decomposition.

(Merkulov – 1998) Lefschetz property is equivalent to

Symplectic  $d\delta$ -lemma: the following are equivalent

- a form  $\alpha$  is  $d$ -exact and  $\delta$ -closed;
- a form  $\alpha$  is  $\delta$ -exact and  $d$ -closed;
- $\alpha = d\delta\beta$ .

(Gualtieri – 2003) Gen Cplx Geometry:  
 $d^c$  and  $\delta$  are particular cases of a general rule.

*Remark:* Neither Thurston's nor McDuff's examples satisfy the Lefschetz property.

- Merkulov's result does not imply Massey products vanish!
- Product of primitives is not primitive
- (Babenko-Taimanov – 2000) Conjecture:  
*Lefschetz property*  $\Rightarrow$  *vanishing of Massey products*

The cohomology of the blow-up:

$$M^{2d} \hookrightarrow X^{2n}$$

- $H^\bullet(\tilde{X}) \cong H^\bullet(X) + aH^{\bullet-2}(M) + \dots + a^{k-1}H^{\bullet-2k+2}(M);$
- $a^k = -PD(M) - ac_{k-1} - \dots - a^{k-2}c_2 - a^{k-1}c_1.$
- Symplectic form:  $\tilde{\omega} = \omega + \varepsilon a.$

## Blowing up Massey Products

- If  $\langle \alpha, \beta, \gamma \rangle \neq 0$  is a MP in  $X \Rightarrow$  Nonzero MP in  $\tilde{X}$ :

$$\langle \alpha, \beta, \gamma \rangle \neq 0 \text{ in } \tilde{X}.$$

- If  $\langle \alpha, \beta, \gamma \rangle \neq 0$  is a MP in  $M$  and co-dimension  $> 6 \Rightarrow$  Nonzero MP in  $\tilde{X}$ :

$$\langle a\alpha, a\beta, a\gamma \rangle \neq 0 \text{ in } \tilde{X}.$$

## Blowing up the Lefschetz property

- The map  $\tilde{\omega}^i$  depends on how  $M$  sits inside  $X$ ;
- $\varepsilon$  provides a 1-parameter family of such maps;
- The kernel of  $\tilde{\omega}$  is defined by a closed condition.

## Blowing up the Kernel – $M^2$

- for  $H^i$ ,  $i > 2$ ,

$$\dim(\ker(\tilde{\omega}^{n-i})) = \dim(\ker(\omega^{n-i})),$$

Lefschetz holds at level  $i$  in  $\tilde{X}$  iff, it does so in  $X$ ;

- for  $H^2$

if  $\exists v \in \ker(\omega^{n-2})$  st  $i^*(v) \neq 0$  then

$$\dim(\ker(\tilde{\omega}^{n-2})) = \dim(\ker(\omega^{n-2})) - 1,$$

otherwise these kernels have the same dimension;

- for  $H^1$

if  $\exists v_1, v_2 \in \ker(\omega^{n-1})$  st  $i^*(v_1 \wedge v_2) \neq 0$ , then

$$\dim(\ker(\tilde{\omega}^{n-2})) \leq \dim(\ker(\omega^{n-2})) - 2,$$

otherwise

$$\dim(\ker(\tilde{\omega}^{n-2})) \leq \dim(\ker(\omega^{n-2})).$$

## Blowing up the Kernel – $M^{2d}$

Assume  $M$  is Lefschetz

- for  $H^i$ ,  $i > 2d$ ,

$$\dim(\ker(\tilde{\omega}^{n-i})) = \dim(\ker(\omega^{n-i})),$$

Lefschetz holds at level  $i$  in  $\tilde{X}$  iff, it does so in  $X$ ;

- for  $H^{2d}$

if  $\exists v \in \ker(\omega^{n-2d})$  st  $i^*(v) \neq 0$  then

$$\dim(\ker(\tilde{\omega}^{n-2})) = \dim(\ker(\omega^{n-2})) - 1,$$

otherwise these kernels have the same dimension;

- for  $H^i$ ,  $i < 2d$

$$\dim(\ker(\tilde{\omega}^{n-i})) \leq \dim(\ker(\omega^{n-i})),$$

*Overall*

*$X, M$  Lefschetz  $\Rightarrow \tilde{X}$  Lefschetz.*

## Examples

- Let  $\mathbb{H}$  be the 3-d Heisenberg group.
- Let  $M^3 = \mathbb{H} / \sim$ .  $(0,0,12)$
- $M^3$  has a nonvanishing Massey product.
- $S^1 \hookrightarrow M^3$
- $M^3 \times M^3$  has a nonvanishing Massey product and a symplectic form

$$\omega = e_{15} + e_{36} + e_{24};$$

- the blow-up,  $N^6$ , of  $M^3 \times M^3$  along  $S^1 \times S^1$  has the Lefschetz property and nonvanishing Massey products.

## A simply connected example

- The blow-up of  $\mathbb{C}P^7$  along  $N^6$  has the Lefschetz property and nonvanishing Massey products.

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