

HAMILTONIAN KNOTTEDNESS AND LIFTING PATHS FROM THE SHAPE INVARIANT

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ABSTRACT. The Hamiltonian shape invariant of a domain $X \subset \mathbb{R}^4$, as a subset of \mathbb{R}^2 , describes the product Lagrangian tori which may be embedded in X . We provide necessary and sufficient conditions to determine whether or not a path in the shape invariant can lift, that is, be realized as a smooth family of embedded Lagrangian tori, when X is a basic 4-dimensional toric domain such as a ball $B^4(R)$, an ellipsoid $E(a, b)$ with $\frac{b}{a} \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 2}$, or a polydisk $P(c, d)$. As applications, via the path lifting, we can detect knotted embeddings of product Lagrangian tori in many toric X . We also obtain novel obstructions to symplectic embeddings between domains that are more general than toric concave or toric convex.

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1. NOTATION

Here we gather some common notations. We work in $\mathbb{R}^4 \equiv \mathbb{C}^2$ with the standard symplectic form $\omega = \frac{i}{2} \sum_{k=1}^2 dz_k \wedge d\bar{z}_k$. The moment map is

$$\mu : \mathbb{C}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^2 \quad (z_1, z_2) \mapsto (\pi|z_1|^2, \pi|z_2|^2).$$

We use coordinates (r, s) on $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^2$. Given a subset $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^2$ we define the corresponding toric domain $X_\Omega := \mu^{-1}(\Omega) \subset \mathbb{C}^2$. A toric *star-shaped* domain X_Ω has $\partial\Omega$ transversal to the radial vector field $X_{\text{rad}} = r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + s \frac{\partial}{\partial s}$ of $\mathbb{R}_{> 0}^2$. In the case when this subset Ω is of the form

$$\Omega = \{(r, s) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 0 \leq r \leq a, 0 \leq s \leq f(r)\},$$

we say that X_Ω is (toric) *convex* if f is concave, and X_Ω is (toric) *concave* if f is convex. Examples of toric domains which are both convex and concave are symplectic (closed) ellipsoids. We define the (open) ellipsoid $E(a, b) := X_{\Delta(a, b)}$ with $0 < a \leq b$, where $\Delta(a, b) := \{0 \leq r < a, 0 \leq s < b - \frac{br}{a}\}$. The ball of capacity R is denoted by $B^4(R) = E(R, R)$. We say that an ellipsoid $E(a, b)$ is *integral* if $\frac{b}{a} \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 2}$. The polydisk $P(c, d) := X_{\square(c, d)}$ with $0 < c \leq d$, where $\square(a, b) := \{0 \leq r < a, 0 \leq s < b\}$. A product Lagrangian torus is a torus

$$(1) \quad L(r, s) := X_{\{(r, s)\}} = \mu^{-1}(r, s).$$

Given subsets $U, V \subset \mathbb{R}^4$ we write $\Phi : U \hookrightarrow V$ to mean that there exists a Hamiltonian diffeomorphism Φ of \mathbb{R}^4 embedding U into $\text{int}(V)$. If Φ is not emphasized, we simply denote such an embedding by $U \hookrightarrow V$.

We will denote by $\mathcal{L}(X)$ the set of Lagrangian tori in a domain $X \subset \mathbb{C}^2$ which are Hamiltonian isotopic in \mathbb{C}^2 to a product torus. The space $\mathcal{L}(X)$ is equipped with the smooth topology.

2. INTRODUCTION

A fundamental problem in symplectic topology is to understand the space of Lagrangian submanifolds, denoted by $\mathcal{L}(X)$, of a given manifold X , and in particular the action of the Hamiltonian group $\text{Ham}(X)$ on $\mathcal{L}(X)$. We will describe some steps in this direction when the symplectic manifold is a domain in \mathbb{R}^4 , including balls, integral ellipsoids, and polydisks. Our Lagrangian submanifolds are tori, and for simplicity we will restrict attention to those which are Hamiltonian isotopic to a product torus $L(r, s)$ defined in (1). Recall that when $X = \mathbb{R}^4$ the only known Lagrangian tori which do not fall into this category are Hamiltonian isotopic to scalings of the Chekanov torus, see [5].

The Lagrangian tori in a given domain X are described up to Hamiltonian diffeomorphism in \mathbb{R}^4 by the (Hamiltonian) shape invariant

$$(2) \quad \text{Sh}_H(X) := \{(r, s) \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^2 \mid L(r, s) \hookrightarrow X\}.$$

The study of the shape invariant was initiated by Eliashberg in [11]. Note that $\text{Sh}_H(X)$ contains strictly more information than the possible area classes of embedded Lagrangian tori (which we simply called the shape invariant in [18]). Indeed the product tori $L(1, 2)$ and $L(2, 3)$ have integral Maslov 2 bases with the same area classes, but as stated in Theorem 2.1 below, $L(1, 2) \hookrightarrow B(3 + \epsilon)$ for any arbitrarily small $\epsilon > 0$ while there is no such embedding from $L(2, 3)$.

It is often convenient to work with the reduced (Hamiltonian) shape invariant denoted by $\text{Sh}_H^+(X) := \text{Sh}_H(X) \cap \{r \leq s\}$. As examples, the Hamiltonian shape invariants of balls $B^4(R)$ and polydisks $P(c, d)$ were worked out by the first author and Opshtein in [17], and the current authors computed the shape invariant of integral ellipsoids in [18].

Theorem 2.1 ([17, 18]). *We have the following computations of the reduced (Hamiltonian) shape invariants.*

(i) *When $X = B^4(R)$,*

$$\text{Sh}_H^+(B^4(R)) = \left\{ (r, s) \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^2 \mid r + s < R \text{ or } r < \frac{a}{2} \right\} \cap \{r \leq s\}.$$

(ii) *When $X = E(a, b)$ with $\frac{b}{a} \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 2}$,*

$$\text{Sh}_H^+(E(a, b)) = \left\{ (r, s) \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^2 \mid \frac{r}{a} + \frac{s}{b} < 1 \text{ or } r < \frac{a}{3} \right\} \cap \{r \leq s\}.$$

(iii) *When $X = P(c, d)$ with $0 < c \leq d$,*

$$\text{Sh}_H^+(P(c, d)) = \left\{ (r, s) \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^2 \mid \begin{array}{l} r < c \\ s < d \end{array} \text{ or } r < \frac{c}{2} \right\} \cap \{r \leq s\}.$$

Remark 2.2. (i) *Note that the subsets Sh_H^+ of the basic toric domains in Theorem 2.1 are all formed, modulo the intersection with $\{r \leq s\}$, by the moment image $\mu(X)$ plus a vertical long strip.*

(ii) *The proof of statement (ii) in Theorem 2.1 utilized some results from K. Siegel [33] which are yet to appear; however the results in the current paper are independent of Theorem 2.1.*

2.1. Hamiltonian knottedness. There exists a Hamiltonian diffeomorphism of \mathbb{R}^4 mapping $L(r, s)$ onto $L(r', s')$ if and only if $\{r, s\} = \{r', s'\}$, see [4]. Hence there is a well defined projection map

$$(3) \quad \mathcal{P} : \mathcal{L}(X) \rightarrow \text{Sh}_H^+(X), \quad \text{given by } L \simeq L(r, s) \mapsto (r, s).$$

This map is continuous. Indeed, by Weinstein's Neighborhood Theorem, a sequence of Lagrangians $L_n \rightarrow L$ in $\mathcal{L}(X)$ can be thought of sections of T^*L or, up to a Hamiltonian diffeomorphism, as sections of the normal bundle $T^*L(r, s)$ of a product torus, where $\mathcal{P}(L) = (r, s)$. Such sections are Hamiltonian isotopic to constant sections, which correspond to $L(r_n, s_n)$, for (r_n, s_n) converging to (r, s) .

The Hamiltonian diffeomorphism group $\text{Ham}(X)$ acts on $\mathcal{L}(X)$ and preserves the fibers of \mathcal{P} . Paths in a fiber correspond to Lagrangian isotopies with a fixed area class $(r, s) \in \text{Sh}_H^+(X)$, and these are realized by a Hamiltonian isotopy in X , see Theorem 0.4.2 in [3]. Hence, path connected components of the fibers are precisely the orbits of $\text{Ham}(X)$, and if a fiber over a point (r, s) happens to be disconnected then we have embeddings $L(r, s) \hookrightarrow X$ which are not Hamiltonian isotopic in X . This motivates the following definition.

Definition 2.3. *Suppose the product Lagrangian torus $L(r, s)$ embeds into X by inclusion, i.e., $(r, s) \in \mu(X)$. Then we call an embedded Lagrangian torus in X unknotted if it is in the same component as $L(r, s)$, and knotted if it lies in other components.*

More explicitly, if $L(r, s) \subset X$, then an embedded Lagrangian torus $L \in \mathcal{P}^{-1}((r, s))$ is unknotted if there exists a Hamiltonian isotopy in X , denoted by $\{\Phi_t\}_{t \in [0, 1]}$, such that $\Phi_0 = 1_X$ and $\Phi_1(L) = L(r, s)$. Note that, for (r, s) with $r \neq s$, even though all Lagrangian tori in the fiber $\mathcal{P}^{-1}((r, s))$ are conjectured to be Hamiltonian isotopic in \mathbb{R}^4 , they are not necessarily Hamiltonian isotopic in X . In other words, the action of $\text{Ham}(X)$ on a fiber of \mathcal{P} may not be transitive.

Remark 2.4. *The (un)knottedness defined in Definition 2.3 is identical to that for symplectic embeddings discussed in [21, 22, 7, 15].*

Our first result says that for some basic domains many fibers of the projection \mathcal{P} are indeed disconnected, so knotted Lagrangian tori are quite common. The following results will be proved in subsection 5.3.

Theorem 2.5. *Let $X = B^4(R)$. Then for any area classes*

$$(4) \quad (r, s) \in \Delta(R, R) \cap \{(r, s) \in \text{Sh}_H^+(X) \mid 3r \leq R \text{ and } 2r + s > R\},$$

there exist knotted Lagrangian tori in the fiber $\mathcal{P}^{-1}((r, s))$.

Theorem 2.6. *Let $X = E(a, b)$ with $k := \frac{b}{a} \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 2}$. Then for any area classes*

$$(5) \quad (r, s) \in \Delta(a, b) \cap \{(r, s) \in \text{Sh}_H^+(X) \mid 2r \leq a \text{ and } (k + 1)r + s > b\},$$

there exist knotted Lagrangian tori in the fiber $\mathcal{P}^{-1}((r, s))$.

Theorem 2.7. *Let $X = P(c, d)$. Then for any area classes*

$$(6) \quad (r, s) \in \square(c, d) \cap \{(r, s) \in \text{Sh}_H^+(X) \mid 2r \leq c \text{ and } r + s > d\},$$

there exist knotted Lagrangian tori in the fiber $\mathcal{P}^{-1}((r, s))$.

We remark that knotted Lagrangian tori in the ball were originally constructed by Vianna [36]. The exotic Lagrangian torus constructed by Chekanov [4] is not considered here as it is not Hamiltonian isotopic to a product torus in \mathbb{C}^2 .

Also, detecting Hamiltonian knotted Lagrangian tori is closely related to the symplectic embeddings, and sometimes we can detect more knotted Lagrangian tori in both $E(a, b)$ and $B^4(R)$ with the help of symplectic embeddings. We will discuss this in detail in subsection 2.3.

It is also interesting to study Lagrangian knottedness in closed symplectic manifolds. In our case, we show that the knotted Lagrangians in the ball described by Theorem 2.5 are still not Hamiltonian isotopic to the corresponding product in the compactification $\mathbb{C}P^2$. Here we view $\mathbb{C}P^2$ as the union of the ball $B(R)$ and the line at infinity, which is a symplectic sphere of area R . Thus we can strengthen Theorem 2.5 as follows.

Theorem 2.8. *For any point (r, s) in (4), there exists a Lagrangian torus $L \subset B^4(R) \subset \mathbb{C}P^2$ such that*

- (i) $\mathcal{P}(L) = (r, s)$;
- (ii) L is not Hamiltonian isotopic to $L(r, s)$ in $\mathbb{C}P^2$.

We emphasize that Theorem 2.16 (i) below, combining the path lifting technique that will be elaborated in subsection 2.2 and symplectic embeddings, is able to detect more knotted Lagrangian tori in $B^4(R)$ that can not be recovered by either Theorem 2.5 or Theorem 2.8.

2.2. Path lifting. The main results in subsection 2.1 are consequences of a novel analysis of the path lifting problem of the projection \mathcal{P} . To start, let us give the following key definition.

Definition 2.9. *A smooth path $\gamma : [0, T] \rightarrow \text{Sh}_H^+(X)$ where $\gamma(0) = (r_0, s_0)$ lifts to $\mathcal{L}(X)$ if there exists a smooth family of embedded Lagrangian tori in X , denoted by $\{L_t\}_{t \in [0, T]}$, with $\mathcal{P}(L_t) = \gamma(t)$ and $L_0 = L(r_0, s_0)$.*

In other words, unless stated otherwise, we will always assume our lifts start from an inclusion, and so a necessary condition for a lift is that $\gamma(0) \in \mu(X)$. Also, denote by $\mu(X)^+ := \mu(X) \cap \{r \leq s\}$.

Example 2.10. For any smooth path $\gamma : [0, T] \rightarrow \mu(X)^+ \subset \text{Sh}_H^+(X)$, it lifts to $\mathcal{L}(X)$ since one can consider the family of product Lagrangian tori $\{L(r_t, s_t)\}_{t \in [0, T]}$ with area classes smoothly changing along γ .

We call any path in Example 2.10 a Type-I path, and any other path in $\text{Sh}_H^+(X)$ starting in $\mu(X)^+$ a Type-II path. We will elaborate on the subtlety of this path lifting from the following three perspectives, with more details given in Section 7.

- (1) (*Concatenation*) One can build up a path that lifts to $\mathcal{L}(X)$ via a series of concatenations of multiple sub-paths in either Type-I or Type-II, see the left picture in Figure 16.
- (2) (*Monodromy*) The path liftings are not unique. The right picture in Figure 16 shows that when $X = E(a, b)$, there exist paths γ having two lifts $\{L_t\}_{t \in [0, T]}$ and $\{L'_t\}_{t \in [0, T]}$ such that L_T and L'_T lie in different components of the fiber over $\gamma(T)$.
- (3) (*Orientation*) Again, the right picture in Figure 16 shows that there exist paths with $\gamma(0), \gamma(T) \in \mu(X)$ such that γ lifts but its reserve $\bar{\gamma} := \{\gamma(T - t)\}_{t \in [0, T]}$ does not lift.

Next, we give both necessary and sufficient conditions (unfortunately not quite the same) for paths in the reduced (Hamiltonian) shape invariant of balls, integral ellipsoids, and polydisks to lift. For simplicity, we will state the results only for certain Type-II paths. More general paths can be considered via concatenations mentioned above (see Corollary 5.4).

Theorem 2.11 (Path lifting for $B^4(R)$). *Let $\gamma = \{\gamma(t)\}_{t \in [0, T]}$ be a path in $\text{Sh}_H^+(B^4(R))$ with $\gamma(0) \in \mu(B^4(R))^+$ but $\gamma(T) \notin \mu(B^4(R))^+$. Denote $\gamma(t) = (r_t, s_t)$, then we have the following conclusions.*

- (I) *If $\frac{r_t}{s_t}$ is non-decreasing and $2r_t + s_t \geq R$ for all $t \in [0, T]$, then γ does not lift to $\mathcal{L}(B^4(R))$.*
- (II) *The path γ does lift to $\mathcal{L}(B^4(R))$ if there exists a t_* with $0 \leq t_* \leq T$ satisfying*
 - (II-i) $\gamma|_{[0, t_*]} \in \mu(B^4(R))^+$,
 - (II-ii) $2r_{t_*} + s_{t_*} < R$,
 - (II-iii) $0 < r_t < \frac{R}{3}$ for any $t \in [t_*, T]$.

Theorem 2.12 (Path lifting for integral $E(a, b)$). *Let $\gamma = \{\gamma(t)\}_{t \in [0, T]}$ be a path in $\text{Sh}_H^+(E(a, b))$ with $k := \frac{b}{a} \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 2}$, $\gamma(0) \in \mu(E(a, b))^+$ but $\gamma(T) \notin \mu(E(a, b))^+$. Denote $\gamma(t) = (r_t, s_t)$, then we have the following conclusions.*

- (I) *If $\frac{r_t}{s_t}$ is nondecreasing and $(k + 1)r_t + s_t \geq b$ for all $t \in [0, T]$, then γ does not lift to $\mathcal{L}(E(a, b))$.*
- (II) *The path γ does lift to $\mathcal{L}(E(a, b))$ if there exists a t_* with $0 \leq t_* \leq T$ satisfying*
 - (II-i) $\gamma|_{[0, t_*]} \in \mu(E(a, b))^+$,
 - (II-ii) *either one of the following conditions holds,*
 - (II-ii-1) $(k - 1)r_{t_*} \leq s_{t_*}$ and $(k + 1)r_{t_*} + s_{t_*} < b$;
 - (II-ii-2) $(k - 1)r_{t_*} > s_{t_*}$ and $0 < r_{t_*} < \frac{a}{2}$;
 - (II-iii) $0 < r_t < \frac{a}{2}$ for all $t \in [t_*, T]$.

Theorem 2.13 (Path lifting for $P(c, d)$). *Let $\gamma = \{\gamma(t)\}_{t \in [0, T]}$ be a path in $\text{Sh}_H^+(P(c, d))$ with $\gamma(0) \in \mu(P(c, d))^+$ but $\gamma(T) \notin \mu(P(c, d))^+$. Denote $\gamma(t) = (r_t, s_t)$, then we have the following conclusions.*

- (I) *If $\frac{r_t}{s_t}$ is non-decreasing and $r_t + s_t \geq d$ for all $t \in [0, T]$, then γ does not lift to $\mathcal{L}(P(c, d))$.*

- (II) The path γ does lift to $\mathcal{L}(P(c, d))$ if there exists a t_* with $0 \leq t_* \leq T$ satisfying
- (II-i) $\gamma|_{[0, t_*]} \in \mu(P(c, d))^+$,
 - (II-ii) $r_{t_*} + s_{t_*} < d$,
 - (II-iii) $0 < r_t < \frac{c}{2}$ for any $t \in [t_*, T]$.

Example 2.14. (1) The left picture in Figure 1 shows a path γ_1 that does not lift to $\mathcal{L}(B^4(R))$, while the right one shows a path γ_2 that does lift. This is implied by Theorem 2.11.

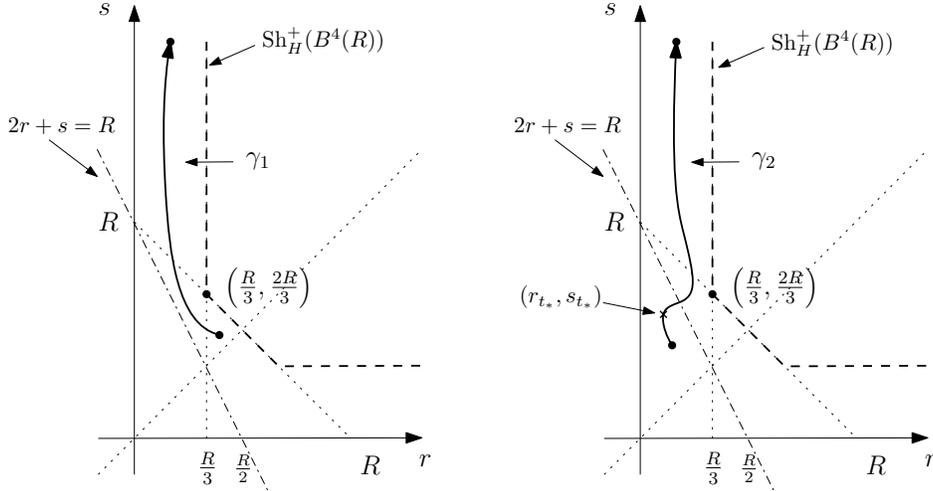


FIGURE 1. Path γ_1 does not lift to $\mathcal{L}(B^4(R))$ but γ_2 does lift.

(2) The left picture in Figure 2 shows a path γ_1 that does not lift to $\mathcal{L}(E(a, b))$, while the right one shows a path γ_2 that does lift. This is implied by Theorem 2.12. In particular, for path γ_2 , the condition (II-ii-2) in Theorem 2.12 applies.

(3) The left picture in Figure 3 shows a path γ_1 that does not lift to $\mathcal{L}(P(c, d))$, while the right one shows a path γ_2 that does lift. This is implied by Theorem 2.13.

Remark 2.15. For γ_2 in Figure 2 in Example 2.14, if the starting point is in the shaded region, then Theorem 2.12 is not strong enough to determine whether this path lifts or not.

The obstructions, (I) in Theorem 2.11 and Theorem 2.12 can be viewed as a single result (where for the case $B^4(R)$, we set $k = 1$) and it will be proved in subsection 4.2; (I) in Theorem 2.13 has a similar proof, given in subsection 4.3. Results (II) in Theorem 2.11, 2.12, and 2.13, which will be proved in subsection 5.2, are consequences of a general path lifting criterion that works for any toric domains in \mathbb{R}^4 , see Corollary 5.4 in subsection 5.1.

2.3. Symplectic embeddings. If there exists a Hamiltonian diffeomorphism $f : X \leftrightarrow Y$ then we have $\text{Sh}_H^+(X) \subset \text{Sh}_H^+(Y)$ (see Proposition 7.1 in [18]). Given its

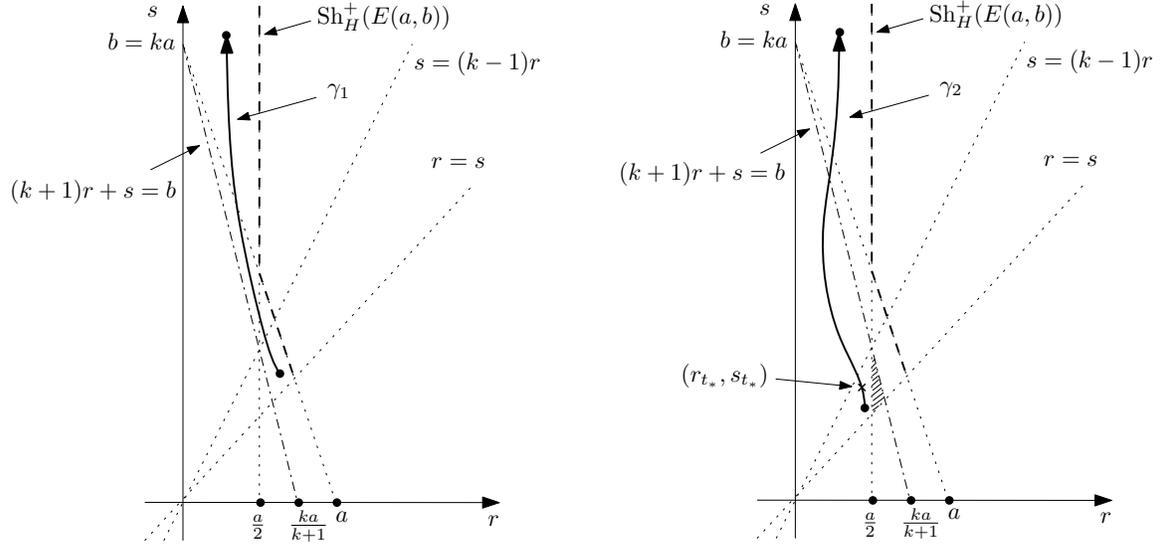


FIGURE 2. Path γ_1 does not lift to $\mathcal{L}(E(a, b))$ but γ_2 does lift.

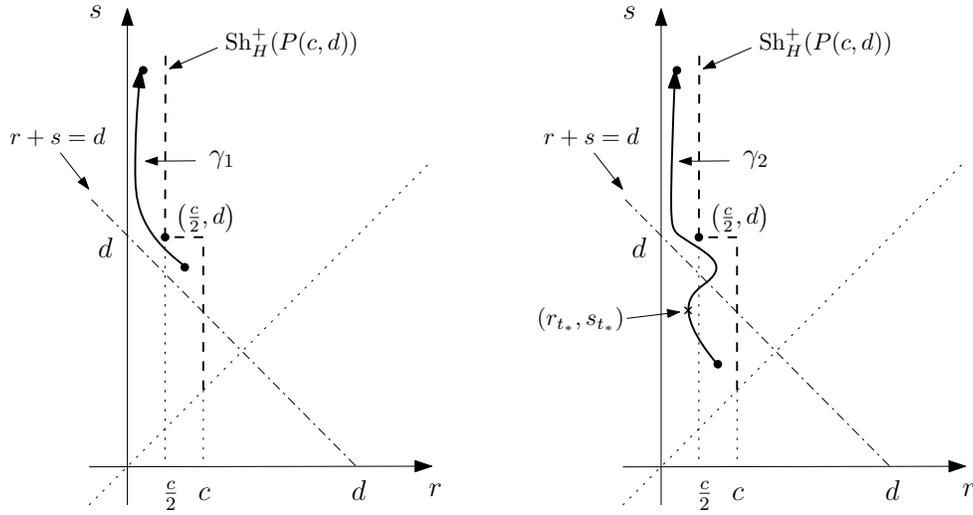


FIGURE 3. Path γ_1 does not lift to $\mathcal{L}(P(c, d))$ but γ_2 does lift.

natural scaling properties we can therefore think of $\text{Sh}_H^+(X)$ as a kind of set-valued symplectic capacity. For a possible relation between this set-valued symplectic capacity with the classical $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ -valued symplectic capacity, see subsection 1.2.1 in [18]. Some resulting obstructions to symplectic embeddings were explored in Theorem 1.6 in [18], however in the case when X and Y are ellipsoids the obstructions turn out to be fairly weak, and are all consequences of Gromov's non-squeezing together with the volume constraint.

Now, analyzing more closely from the path lifting perspective, we observe that if $\gamma : [0, T] \rightarrow \text{Sh}_H^+(X)$ is a path with $\gamma(0) \in \mu(X)^+ \cap \mu(Y)^+$ then, given our symplectic embedding $\phi : X \hookrightarrow Y$, if γ lifts as $\{L_t\}_{t \in [0, T]}$ to $\mathcal{L}(X)$ then $\{\phi(L_t)\}_{t \in [0, T]}$ gives a lift to $\mathcal{L}(Y)$, although this lift to $\mathcal{L}(Y)$ may not satisfy our usual initial condition, that is, $\phi(L_0) = L(\mathcal{P}(\gamma(0)))$, a product torus in Y . However, applying a Hamiltonian diffeomorphism of Y , the initial condition can be satisfied if $\phi(L_0)$ is unknotted in Y . Hence, we produce either examples of knotted Lagrangian tori in Y or potentially stronger embedding obstructions from X to Y . We have several consequences in these two directions.

2.3.1. *Detecting knotted Lagrangian tori.* The following result provides another approach (cf. Theorem 2.5, Theorem 2.6, and Theorem 2.7) to detect knotted Lagrangian tori. It will be proved in subsection 8.1.

Theorem 2.16. *We can detect knotted Lagrangian tori in the following three cases.*

- (1) *Suppose there exists a symplectic embedding $\phi : E(1, x) \hookrightarrow B^4(R)$ for $1 < R < x$. If $(r, s) \in \mu(E(1, x))^+ \cap \mu(B^4(R))^+$ with $2r + s > R$, then the embedded Lagrangian torus $\phi(L(r, s))$ is knotted in the fiber $\mathcal{P}^{-1}((r, s))$ of $B^4(R)$.*
- (2) *Suppose there exists a symplectic embedding $\phi : E(1, x) \hookrightarrow E(a, b)$ for $1 < a < b = ka < x$ with $k \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 2}$. If $(r, s) \in \mu(E(1, x))^+ \cap \mu(E(a, b))^+$ with $(k + 1)r + s > b$, then the embedded Lagrangian torus $\phi(L(r, s))$ is knotted in the fiber $\mathcal{P}^{-1}((r, s))$ of $E(a, b)$.*
- (3) *Suppose there exists a symplectic embedding $\phi : E(1, x) \hookrightarrow P(c, d)$ for $1 < c < d < x$. If $(r, s) \in \mu(E(1, x))^+ \cap \mu(P(c, d))^+$ with $r + s > d$, then the embedded Lagrangian torus $\phi(L(r, s))$ is knotted in the fiber $\mathcal{P}^{-1}((r, s))$ of $P(c, d)$.*

We emphasize that the knotted Lagrangian tori produced by Theorem 2.16 do not overlap with the ones produced by Theorem 2.5 or Theorem 2.6 or Theorem 2.7. Here, we provide examples to support this.

Example 2.17. (1) Let $\phi : E(1, 4) \hookrightarrow B^4(2)$ be a symplectic embedding. We know such an embedding exists, see [25]. Any (r, s) in the shaded region in the left picture of Figure 4 satisfies the assumption in (1) of Theorem 2.16. Therefore, $\phi(L(r, s))$ is knotted in the fiber $\mathcal{P}^{-1}((r, s))$ of $B^4(2)$.

(2) Now let $k \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 2}$ and consider a symplectic embedding $\phi : E(\frac{ka}{k+1}, (k+1)a) \hookrightarrow E(a, b)$. We verify in Section 9 that such embeddings do exist. Then, by Theorem 2.16 (2) we see that $\phi(L(r, s))$ is knotted in the fiber $\mathcal{P}^{-1}((r, s))$ of $E(a, b)$ provided $(r, s) \in \mu(E(\frac{ka}{k+1}, (k+1)a))^+ \cap \mu(E(a, b))^+$ with $(k+1)r + s > b$, or in other words,

$$(7) \quad (r, s) \in \Delta(a, b) \cap \left\{ r \leq s \text{ and } (k+1)r + \frac{ks}{k+1} < b \text{ and } (k+1)r + s > b \right\}.$$

Comparing to Theorem 2.6, this gives additional points in the region $\frac{a}{2} < r < \frac{b}{k+1}$.

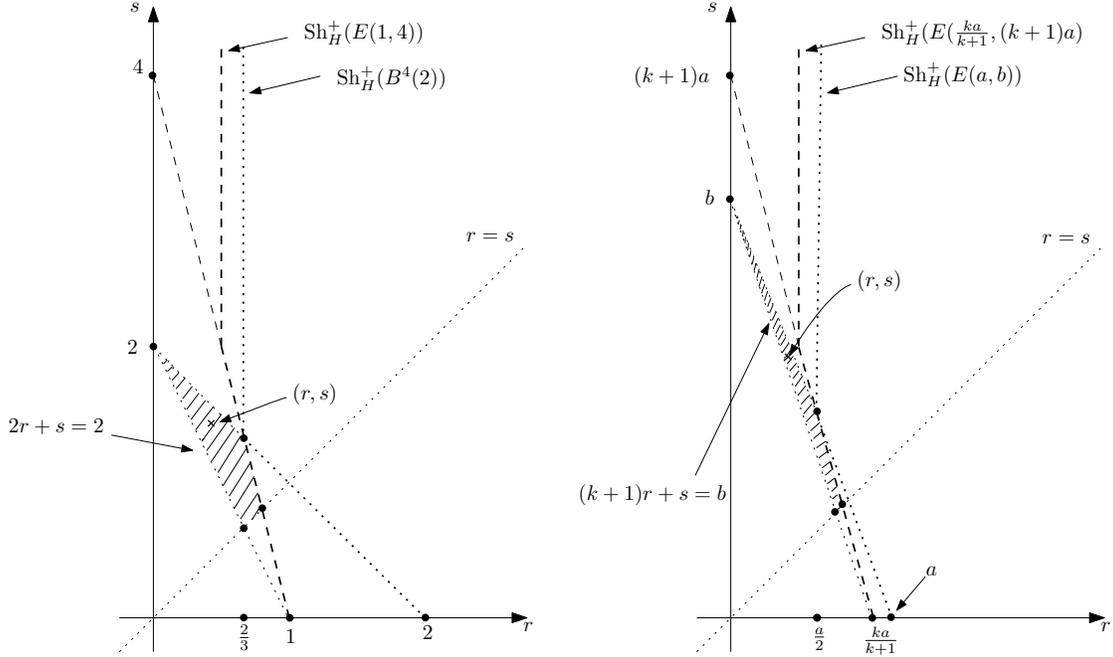


FIGURE 4. Knotted Lagrangian tori in shaded regions

Note that in the case of the ball $B(R)$ we find knotted monotone Lagrangian tori projecting under \mathcal{P} to the interval $\{(t, t) \mid \frac{R}{3} < t < \frac{2R}{5}\}$. Vianna's work [36] produces monotone tori projecting to the larger interval $\{(t, t) \mid \frac{R}{3} < t < \frac{R}{2}\}$.

(3) Let $\phi : E(1, 4) \hookrightarrow P(1, 2)$ be a symplectic embedding. We know such an embedding exists, see [9]. Any (r, s) in the shaded region in the left picture of Figure 5 satisfies the assumption in (3) of Theorem 2.16. Therefore, $\phi(L(r, s))$ is knotted in the fiber $\mathcal{P}^{-1}((r, s))$ of $P(1, 2)$.

Both shaded regions in Figure 4 and the shaded region in Figure 5 contain strictly more points than those given by Theorem 2.5, Theorem 2.6, and Theorem 2.7. However, we need to confirm the existence of a symplectic embedding when applying Theorem 2.16, which is sometimes non-trivial, see Proposition 9.1 in Section 9.

Here are a few immediate corollaries of Theorem 2.16 which can be contrasted with results on stabilized symplectic embeddings, see Theorem 1.1 in [24] or Theorem 1.1 and Theorem 1.3 in [8]. Relations between Lagrangian isotopies and stabilized embeddings will be explored elsewhere.

Corollary 2.18. *Denote by $\overline{E(1, x)}$ the closure of the open ellipsoid $E(a, b)$ in \mathbb{C}^2 . We have the following conclusions.*

- (1) *If $\overline{E(1, x)} \hookrightarrow B^4(R)$ and the image of $L(\frac{x}{x+1}, \frac{x}{x+1}) \subset \partial \overline{E(1, x)}$ is unknotted in $B^4(R)$, then $R \geq \frac{3x}{x+1}$.*

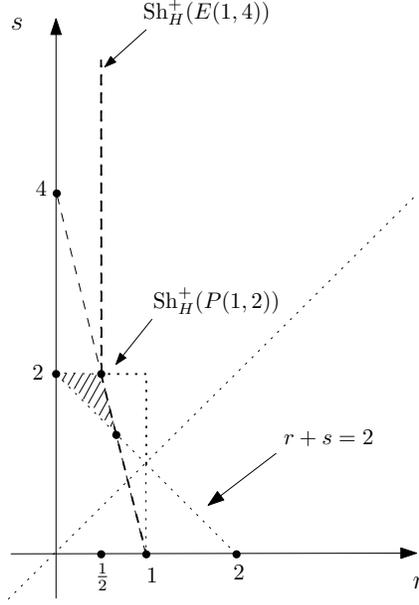


FIGURE 5. Knotted Lagrangian tori in shaded regions

- (2) If $\overline{E(1, x)} \hookrightarrow E(a, b)$ with $k := \frac{b}{a} \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 2}$ and the image of $L(\frac{x}{x+k-1}, \frac{(k-1)x}{x+k-1}) \subset \overline{\partial E(1, x)}$ is unknotted in $E(a, b)$, then $a \geq \frac{2x}{x+k-1}$.
- (3) If $\overline{E(1, x)} \hookrightarrow P(c, d)$ with $k := \frac{d}{c} \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ and the image of $L(\frac{x}{x+2k-1}, \frac{(2k-1)x}{x+2k-1}) \subset \overline{\partial E(1, x)}$ is unknotted in $P(c, d)$, then $c \geq \frac{2x}{x+2k-1}$.

Proof. (1) By a direct comparison of the intersections of $\text{Sh}_H^+(E(1, x))$ and $\text{Sh}_H^+(B^4(R))$ from Theorem 2.1 with $\{r = s\}$, we know $\overline{E(1, x)} \hookrightarrow B^4(R)$ implies that $R \geq \frac{2x}{x+1}$. Then

$$\left(\frac{x}{x+1}, \frac{x}{x+1} \right) \in \mu(\overline{E(1, x)})^+ \cap \mu(B^4(R))^+.$$

Hence, (1) in Theorem 2.16 implies that $R \geq 2 \cdot \frac{x}{x+1} + \frac{x}{x+1} = \frac{3x}{x+1}$.

(2) Without loss of generality, assume $1 \leq a$ and $x \geq b$. We know $\text{Sh}_H^+(E(1, x)) \subset \text{Sh}_H^+(E(a, b))$ due to $\overline{E(1, x)} \hookrightarrow E(a, b)$. Then the condition $L(\frac{x}{x+k-1}, \frac{(k-1)x}{x+k-1}) \subset \overline{\partial E(1, x)}$ implies that $(\frac{x}{x+k-1}, \frac{(k-1)x}{x+k-1}) \in \text{Sh}_H^+(E(a, b))$. Therefore,

$$\left(\frac{x}{x+k-1}, \frac{(k-1)x}{x+k-1} \right) \in \mu^+(\overline{E(1, x)}) \cap \mu^+(E(a, b))$$

since this point lies on the line $s = (k-1)r$ (cf. Figure 2). Hence, (2) in Theorem 2.16 implies that $b \geq (k-1) \cdot \frac{x}{x+k-1} + \frac{(k-1)x}{x+k-1} = \frac{2kx}{x+k-1}$. Dividing k on both sides, we obtain the desired conclusion.

(3) Without loss of generality, assume $1 \leq c \leq d \leq x$. We know that $\text{Sh}_H^+(E(1, x)) \subset \text{Sh}_H^+(P(c, d))$ due to $\overline{E(1, x)} \hookrightarrow P(c, d)$. Then the condition $L(\frac{x}{x+2k-1}, \frac{(2k-1)x}{x+2k-1}) \subset \overline{\partial E(1, x)}$

$\partial\overline{E(1, x)}$ implies that $(\frac{x}{x+2k-1}, \frac{(2k-1)x}{x+2k-1}) \in \text{Sh}_H^+(E(a, b))$. Therefore,

$$\left(\frac{x}{x+2k-1}, \frac{(2k-1)x}{x+2k-1}\right) \in \mu^+(\overline{E(1, x)}) \cap \mu^+(P(c, d))$$

since this point lies on the line $s = (2k-1)r$. Hence, (3) in Theorem 2.16 implies that $d \geq \frac{x}{x+2k-1} + \frac{(2k-1)x}{x+2k-1} = \frac{2kx}{x+2k-1}$. Dividing k on both sides, we obtain the desired conclusion. \square

2.3.2. Embedding obstructions. The obstructions to the symplectic embedding between toric domains are usually given by certain symplectic capacities, for instance, Ekeland-Hofer capacity [10], ECH capacities [20], Gutt-Hutchings' capacities [14], etc. Almost all of them are constructed via dynamical information, e.g., closed Reeb orbits, on ∂X when it is viewed as a contact manifold with the contact structure induced by the standard primitive of the symplectic structure on \mathbb{R}^4 . Until now, the cases that have been studied the most are toric concave domains and toric convex domains. By using the reduced (Hamiltonian) shape invariants, we are able to obtain embedding obstructions for a large family of toric star-shaped domains that are beyond the cases of toric concave or convex (see, e.g., the toric domain from the subset in $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^2$ bounded by the orange curve in Figure 17). Here is the result, which will be proved in subsection 8.2.

Theorem 2.19. *Given a toric star-shaped domain X in \mathbb{R}^4 and an $E(a, b)$ where $k = \frac{b}{a} \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 1}$. Suppose $X \not\subset E(a, b)$. If there exists an ellipsoid E satisfying the following conditions:*

- (i) $E \subset X \cap E(a, b)$, and $E \not\subset E(\frac{ak}{k+1}, b)$,
- (ii) *there exists an oriented path*

$$(8) \quad \gamma = \{(r_t, s_t) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid r_t \leq s_t\}_{t \in [0, T]} \subset \mu(X) \cap \mu\left(E\left(\frac{ak}{k+1}, b\right)\right)^c$$

with $(r_0, s_0) \in \mu(E)$, $(r_1, s_1) \notin \mu(E(a, b))$, and the ratio $\frac{r_t}{s_t}$ non-increasing, then X can not symplectically embed into $E(a, b)$.

We illustrate the strength of Theorem 2.19 via the following corollaries. They provide obstructions to symplectic embeddings without computing any symplectic capacities.

Corollary 2.20. *Let $E(a, b)$ be a symplectic ellipsoid with $k := \frac{b}{a} \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 2}$. If there exists a symplectic embedding $E(1, x) \hookrightarrow E(a, b)$ with $1 < a < 1 + \frac{1}{k}$, then $b \geq x$.*

Proof. Suppose $x > b$, then see the left picture in Figure 6. Referring to Theorem 2.19 where $X = E(1, x)$, the desired ellipsoid $E = X_{\Delta(1, b)}$ where $\Delta(1, b)$ is the blue triangle with vertices $(0, 0)$, $(1, 0)$ and $(0, b)$, shown in the picture, and the desired path is the red path γ in the picture. Therefore, Theorem 2.19 implies the contradiction. \square

Remark 2.21. *The result in Corollary 2.20 can also be derived from ECH capacities denoted by c_k^{ECH} , assuming the computational fact on the ECH capacities of 4-dimensional ellipsoids, Proposition 1.2 in [20]. Explicitly, suppose $b < x$, then consider the $(k + 1)$ -th ECH capacity. One can verify that $c_{k+1}^{\text{ECH}}(E(1, x)) > ak = b = c_{k+1}^{\text{ECH}}(E(a, b))$.*

Corollary 2.22. *Consider toric domains $B^4(20)$ and X_Ω where the boundary $\partial\Omega \cap \mathbb{R}_{>0}^2$ is piecewise linear with vertices $(0, 24), (2, 17), (0, 19)$, see the right picture in Figure 6. Then X_Ω can not symplectically embed into $B^4(20)$.*

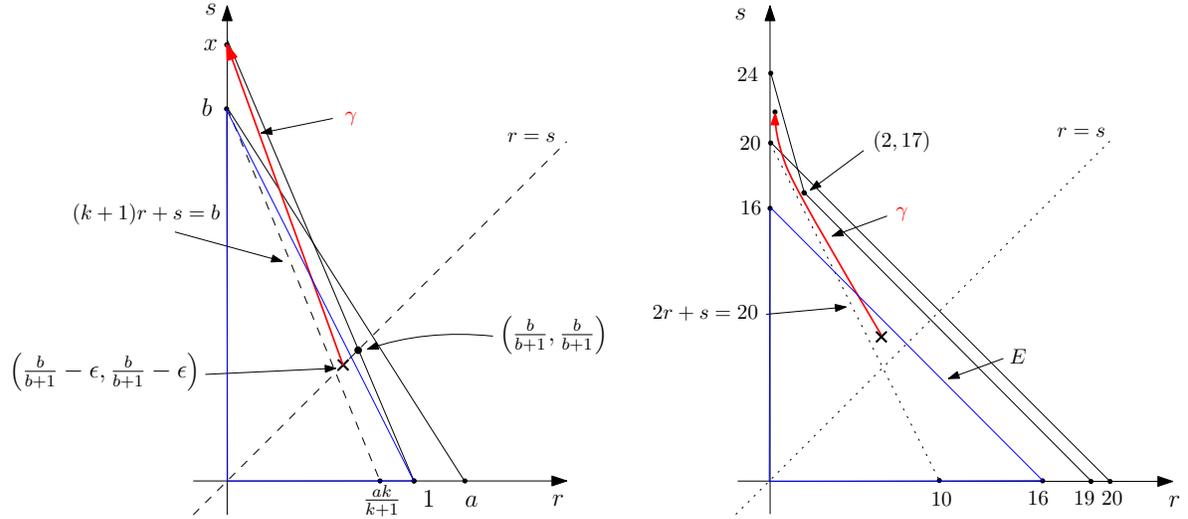


FIGURE 6. Embedding obstructions from path lifting

Proof. By taking $E = B^4(16)$ as shown in the blue triangle in the picture and γ as the red path in the picture, Theorem 2.19 implies the desired conclusion. \square

Remark 2.23. *This embedding obstruction can also be derived from Gutt-Hutchings' capacities denoted by c_k^{GH} and constructed in [14]. Explicitly, consider the second Gutt-Hutchings' capacity. Since X_Ω is a toric concave domain, by Theorem 1.14 in [14], one can verify that $c_2^{\text{GH}}(X_\Omega) = 21 > 20 = c_2^{\text{GH}}(B^4(20))$.*

Discussion. For both Corollary 2.20 and Corollary 2.22, one can deform the domain $E(1, x)$ or X_Ω to any star-shaped domains as long as the blue ellipsoid E and the red path γ exist, then still the embedding obstructions hold by Theorem 2.19. However, the classical symplectic capacities may not apply at all to the deformed domains. Moreover, the following two remarks are particularly interesting.

(1) In order to obtain the conclusion of Corollary 2.20, it is necessary to apply the obstruction from path lifting (instead of merely comparing the Hamiltonian shape

invariants). Indeed, from $\text{Sh}_H^+(E(1, x)) \subset \text{Sh}_H^+(E(a, b))$, we only know that

$$\frac{a}{2} \geq \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad \left(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{b}{2}\right) \text{ lies above the line } rx + s = x.$$

In other words, $a \geq 1$ and $\frac{b}{2} \geq x - \frac{a}{2} \cdot x$ (which is $b \geq (2 - a)x$). Under the hypothesis that $1 < a < 1 + \frac{1}{k}$, we have $2 - a > 1 - \frac{1}{k}$, which implies that $b \geq (1 - \frac{1}{k})x$, and it is weaker than the conclusion of Corollary 2.20.

(2) The point $(2, 17)$ on $\partial\Omega$ in the hypothesis of Corollary 2.22 is crucial in the sense that it lies above the line $2r + s = 20$, so there is a sufficiently large space to produce the desired path $\gamma \subset \mu(E(10, 20))^c$. Curiously, the obstruction $c_2^{\text{GH}}(X_\Omega) > c_2^{\text{GH}}(B^4(20))$ shows exactly this geometric property. It would be interesting to obtain an accurate relation between the path lifting obstruction and the capacities c_k^{GH} .

2.4. Related work. The papers [13] and [31] study the star-shape of both open and closed symplectic manifolds. The star-shape is defined relative to a fixed Lagrangian torus L_0 and in our language describes which *linear paths* have lifts starting at L_0 . Here, rather than Hamiltonian isotopy class, lifts are defined in terms of flux, which makes sense on a general symplectic manifold. One of the main results in [13] that relates to our work is a series of computations and estimations (via Poisson bracket invariant in [2]) of the star-shape with different starting Lagrangians L_0 in \mathbb{C}^n .

With more sophisticated algebraic machinery, e.g., Fukaya algebra, [31] enhances [13] in various ways. A consequence of the main result in [31] is that for toric Fano varieties, the star-shape relative to the monotone Lagrangian fiber coincides with the moment polytope. In the case of $B(R)$ this implies that linear paths starting from $(\frac{R}{3}, \frac{R}{3}) \in \Delta(R, R)$ have lifts only if the path lies completely in the moment image $\Delta(R, R)$. We note that $(\frac{R}{3}, \frac{R}{3})$ lies precisely on the boundary of our “flexible region” $\{2r + s < R\}$, so the result matches Theorem 2.11. In this case our results cover more general paths, and we give constructions showing the constraints are often sharp. However we emphasize that our obstructions rely on the non-triviality of certain moduli spaces of holomorphic curves, which are only established for simple domains.

The paper [31] also gives constructions of path lifts in $\mathbb{C}P^2$ and other toric manifolds. While saying that two Lagrangians are not symplectomorphic in $\mathbb{C}P^2$ is a stronger condition than Hamiltonian knottedness in the ball, if a path lifts in $\mathbb{C}P^2$ the corresponding Lagrangian isotopy may intersect the line at infinity, and so these lifts do not imply lifting in the ball.

For detecting Hamiltonian knotted Lagrangian tori, Theorem 3.2 in Ono’s work [27] detects the existence of knotted Lagrangian tori in $P(c, c)$ with the area classes lying the following region

$$\square(c, c) \cap \{r \leq s \text{ and } r + s > c\}.$$

Note that this covers a larger region than the one defined by (6) from Theorem 2.7 when $c = d$, but our result Theorem 2.7 applies to more general c and d .

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3. BACKGROUND AND PRELIMINARY

3.1. Shape invariant. Given an exact symplectic manifold $(M^{2n}, \omega = d\lambda)$ with a fixed primitive λ , the shape invariant of this $(M, \omega = d\lambda)$, denoted by $\text{Sh}(M, \lambda)$, is defined as the collection of all possible area classes of embedded Lagrangian tori. More explicitly, for any Lagrangian embedding $\phi : \mathbb{T}^n \hookrightarrow M^{2n}$, the pullback $\phi^*\lambda$ represents a cohomology class in $H^1(\mathbb{T}^n; \mathbb{R})$. By choosing an integral basis $e := (e_1, \dots, e_n)$ of $H_1(\mathbb{T}^n; \mathbb{Z})$, the following evaluation

$$(9) \quad [\phi^*\lambda](e) = (\lambda(\phi_*(e_1)), \dots, \lambda(\phi_*(e_n))) \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

induces a map from Lagrangian embeddings to elements in \mathbb{R}^n . Of course, the set of values from (9) depends on λ and e , where a different choice of λ results in a uniform shift in \mathbb{R}^n and a different choice of e results in a transformation by an element in $\text{GL}(n, \mathbb{Z})$. In particular, the action by $\text{GL}(n, \mathbb{Z})$ provides a certain symmetry of $\text{Sh}(M, \lambda)$. It is Sikorav's work [34] and Eliashberg's work [11] that observe first the application of the shape invariant to the study of the rigidity of symplectic or contact embeddings. For further development in this direction, see [26, 29, 18].

In this paper, we consider a restrictive version of the shape invariant, called the *Hamiltonian shape invariant*, and our $(M^{2n}, \omega = d\lambda) = (X, \omega_{\text{std}} = d\lambda_{\text{std}})$ for a star-shaped toric domain X in $(\mathbb{R}^4, \omega_{\text{std}})$. It is defined in (2) above as the collection of all possible area classes $(r, s) \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^2$ that admit $L(r, s) \hookrightarrow X$, and it is denoted by $\text{Sh}_H(X)$. Observe that in this set-up, there is no dependence of the primitive (since X is contractible) and we have a canonical choice of the basis $e = (e_1, e_2)$, where e_1 is the standard circle in $L(r, s)$, lying in the first \mathbb{R}^2 -factor of \mathbb{R}^4 , bounding the disk with area r and e_2 is the standard circle in $L(r, s)$, lying in the second \mathbb{R}^2 -factor of \mathbb{R}^4 , bounding the disk with area s . Then the only symmetry we have is via the reflection $(r, s) \mapsto (s, r)$, which induces a simplified version, the *reduced* Hamiltonian shape invariant denoted by $\text{Sh}_H^+(X) := \text{Sh}_H(X) \cap \{r \leq s\}$.

The explicit computations of $\text{Sh}_H(X)$ as a subset in $\mathbb{R}_{>0}^2$, even for basic toric domains such as balls, ellipsoids and polydisks, were carried out quite recently, see [17, 18]. Theorem 2.1 in the introduction summarizes the corresponding results. These results are consequences of sophisticated analysis on holomorphic curves via symplectic field theory (SFT).

A slightly different version of the shape invariant, which is formulated via the flux of a Lagrangian isotopy (in particular applied on closed manifolds such as $\mathbb{C}P^n$ and $S^2 \times S^2$), has been studied in [13] and [31]. These works point out the intriguing

relations between the shape invariant and Poisson-bracket invariants in [2] and SYZ fibration in [35], respectively.

3.2. Symplectic field theory. Lagrangian embeddings $\phi : L(s, t) \hookrightarrow X$ can be effectively studied via symplectic field theory (SFT). It is a modern machinery, originally formulated in the work [12] and further developed in [1, 19, 6], that can associate a variety of algebraic invariants to a symplectic cobordism. Topologically, our symplectic cobordism is the complement $W := X \setminus U_g^*L$ where $L = \phi(L(r, s))$ and U_g^*L is the unit codisk bundle of L with respect to some metric g on L ; our metrics will always be flat. With a preferred almost complex structure J on W , the central objects in SFT are J -holomorphic curves $C : (S^2 \setminus \{p_1, \dots, p_m\}, j) \rightarrow (W, J)$, where the asymptotic ends from punctures p_i correspond to Reeb orbits on ∂X (positive ends) and on $S_g^*L := \partial U_g^*L$ (negative ends). In fact, the Reeb orbits on S_g^*L can readily be classified (see Proposition 3.1 in [17]). More concretely, we say a Reeb orbit on S_g^*L is of the type $(-m, -n)$, denoted by $\gamma_{(m,n)}$, if its projection to L is in the homology class $(-m, -n) \in H^1(\mathbb{T}^2, \mathbb{Z})$. Note that for a J -holomorphic plane $C : (S^2 \setminus \{p\}, j) \rightarrow (W, J)$ with only one *negative* asymptotic end on $\gamma_{(-m,-n)}$, by Stoke's theorem, its area is

$$\text{area}(C) = 0 - (r(-m) + s(-n)) = rm + sn (> 0).$$

A useful algebraic invariant of C is its Fredholm index. Denote by $\{\gamma_i^+\}_{i=1}^{s_+}$ the collection of positive asymptotic orbits and $\{\gamma_i^-\}_{i=1}^{s_-}$ the collection of negative asymptotic orbits. Without loss of generality, let us assume these Reeb orbits are either non-degenerate or Morse-Bott, that is, they may come in smooth families, and S_i^+ and S_i^- are the leaf spaces of the associated Morse-Bott submanifolds. Fix a symplectic trivialization τ of C^*TW along these Reeb orbits, and $c_1^\tau(C^*TW)$ denotes the first Chern number with respect to this trivialization τ . Then

$$(10) \quad \text{ind}(C) = (s_+ + s_- - 2) + 2c_1^\tau(C^*TW) \\ + \left(\sum_{i=1}^{s_+} \text{CZ}^\tau(\gamma_i^+) + \frac{\dim S_i^+}{2} \right) - \left(\sum_{i=1}^{s_-} \text{CZ}^\tau(\gamma_i^-) - \frac{\dim S_i^+}{2} \right),$$

where CZ^τ is the Robin-Salamon index with respect to τ (see [28]). Note that $\text{ind}(C)$ is independent of the choice of symplectic trivialization τ . When specifying $\gamma_i^- = \gamma_{(-m_i, n_i)}$ for $i \in \{1, \dots, s_-\}$ and taking τ as the complex trivialization of the contact planes induced by complexifying the trivialization of the 2-torus, the index formula (10) can be computed by

$$(11) \quad \text{ind}(C) = (s_+ + s_- - 2) + \left(\sum_{i=1}^{s_+} \text{CZ}^\tau(\gamma_i^+) + \frac{\dim S_i^+}{2} \right) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{s_-} (m_i + n_i).$$

For more detailed elaboration, see Example 4.1 in [18]. Sometimes, the toric domain X can be compactified to be a closed symplectic manifold by adding certain curves at infinity. In this paper, we are particularly interested in the following two cases.

(i) Ball $B^4(R)$, where $B^4(R)$ can be compactified to $\mathbb{C}P^2(R)$ with the area of the line at infinity S_∞ being R . Then we study C without positive ends, but with a topological invariant given by its intersection with S_∞ . We denote by d the degree of the intersection. Then the corresponding formula in (11) is

$$(12) \quad \text{ind}(C) = (s_- - 2) + 6d + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{s_-} (m_i + n_i).$$

(ii) Polydisks $P(c, d)$, where $P(c, d)$ can be compactified to $S^2(c) \times S^2(d)$ with two factors having areas c and d , by adding two curves $\{\infty\} \times S^2(b)$ and $S^2(a) \times \{\infty\}$. Then we study C without positive ends, but with a topological invariant given by its intersection with these two curves at infinity. We denote by (d_1, d_2) the bidegree labelling the degrees of intersections. Then the corresponding formula in (11) is

$$(13) \quad \text{ind}(C) = (s_- - 2) + 4(d_1 + d_2) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{s_-} (m_i + n_i).$$

A useful technique in SFT is the neck-stretching, via a sequence of deformations of almost complex structures on the symplectic cobordism W . The standard SFT compactness theorem in [1] promises the existence of a limit curve C_{lim} , more precisely, a pseudo-holomorphic building consisting of curves in different levels matched in a possibly complicated way. However, the two invariants introduced above, $\text{area}(C)$ and $\text{ind}(C)$, converge in the limit and behave in a rather controllable manner. To be precise, if C_{lim} is obtained by gluing different sub-buildings $\{C_i\}_{i=1}^n$ along matching orbits $\{\gamma_i\}_{i=1}^m$, then

$$(14) \quad \text{area}(C_{\text{lim}}) = \text{area}(C_1) + \cdots + \text{area}(C_n)$$

and

$$(15) \quad \text{ind}(C_{\text{lim}}) = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{ind}(C_i) - \sum_{i=1}^m \dim S_i$$

where S_i is the leaf space of γ_i for $i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$. For more details, see Proposition 3.3 in [17]. In what follows, we will see that the combination of $\text{area}(C)$ and $\text{ind}(C)$ actually yields quite strong constraints on the possible configurations of C_{lim} . This will be essential to the study of embeddings $L(r, s) \hookrightarrow X$. This scheme was used in both [17] and [18] for the computations of the (Hamiltonian) shape invariant.

4. OBSTRUCTIONS TO PATH LIFTINGS

In this section, we will prove the obstruction to a path lifting, that is, (I) in Theorem 2.11 and Theorem 2.12. This will be divided into several steps.

4.1. Preparations. The following lemma, Lemma 4.1, guarantees the existence of certain curves that initiate the proof.

Recall that $L(r_0, s_0)$ is the product torus in \mathbb{C}^2 with area classes r_0 and s_0 . We assume $L(r_0, s_0) \subset E(a, b)$, that is $kr_0 + s_0 < b$. Recall that $\gamma_{(m,n)}$ denotes the closed Reeb orbits of type $(-m, -n)$ on the unit co-sphere bundle $S_g^*L(r_0, s_0)$ with respect to a preferred flat metric g on $L(r_0, s_0)$. Since $L(r_0, s_0) \subset E(a, b)$, up to a rescaling of the metric g , there exists a sufficiently small neighborhood as a unit codisk bundle $U_g^*L(r_0, s_0)$ sitting inside $E(a, b)$. As discussed in subsection 3.2, the complement $E(a, b) \setminus U_g^*L(r_0, s_0)$ is a symplectic cobordism and the deformed complex structure, denoted by J_0 , gives a compatible almost complex structure with cylindrical ends. Denote by γ_b the long closed Reeb orbit on $\partial E(a, b)$ with period b .

Lemma 4.1. *There exists a J_0 -holomorphic cylinder in the symplectic cobordism $E(a, b) \setminus U_g^*L(r_0, s_0)$ with a positive end on γ_b , the longer Reeb orbit of $\partial E(a, b)$, and with a negative end on a Reeb orbit $\gamma_{k,1}$ on $S_g^*L(r_0, s_0)$ (where recall $k = \frac{b}{a}$).*

Proof. There exists a thin and long ellipsoid denoted by $E(\epsilon, \epsilon S)$ that can be embedded inside the unit codisk bundle $U_g^*L(r_0, s_0)$. Here, ϵ is sufficiently small and S is sufficiently large. Up to symplectomorphism, we have the following inclusions,

$$E(\epsilon, \epsilon S) \subset U_g^*L(r_0, s_0) \subset E(a, b).$$

Denote by β the short closed Reeb orbit of $\partial E(\epsilon, \epsilon S)$ with period ϵ . By an appropriate deformation of the almost complex structure, we can view $E(a, b) \setminus E(\epsilon, \epsilon S)$ as a symplectic cobordism with respect to an almost complex structure (still) denoted by J_0 . By Theorem 5.8 in [18], there exists a J_0 -holomorphic cylinder with positive end γ_b and negative end β^{k+1} .¹ By a neck-stretching along the boundary $S_g^*L(r_0, s_0)$, the limiting building C_{lim} contains $(k+2)$ -many curves in $E(a, b) \setminus U_g^*L(r_0, s_0)$, denoted by $\{F_1, \dots, F_{k+2}\}$. Then by Lemma 6.1 in [18], for each $i \in \{1, \dots, k+2\}$, we have $\text{ind}(F_i) = 1$. Moreover, since we have only one positive end, the argument in the proof of “only if” part of Theorem 1.4 in [18] implies that all but one of the F_i are planes and the remaining curve is a cylinder with positive end on γ_b . Without loss of generality, assume F_1 is the cylinder. Moreover, suppose the negative end of F_i has type $(-k_i, -l_i)$. Since the negative ends bound a cycle in $T^*L(r_0, s_0)$ we see

$$(16) \quad \sum_{i=1}^{k+2} k_i = \sum_{i=1}^{k+2} l_i = 0.$$

So far, we have implicitly assumed our J_0 is generic in order to guarantee curves of nonnegative index. However we would like to work with a J_0 such that the z_1 and

¹Strictly speaking, the statement of Theorem 5.8 in [18] guarantees the existence of a curve with positive ends more than just γ_b . However, it is easy to see that the gluing method in the proof of Theorem 5.8 in [18], when applying to the cylinder provided by Lemma 5.6 in [18] and a cylinder, labeled as C_{HK} , provided by [16], can result in the desired cylinder here.

z_2 axes are complex (and so finite energy planes P_1 and P_2 asymptotic to γ_a and γ_b respectively). As these axes are disjoint from $L(r_0, s_0)$, it is easy to check that they are not covered by any of our limiting curves, and so we still have the necessary regularity.

As the axes are complex, positivity of intersection implies that for $i \geq 2$ the F_i are asymptotic to a Reeb orbits representing a class with $k_i \geq 0$ and $l_i \geq 0$. As the curves have index 1, the index formula implies that $k_i + l_i = -1$, so the only possibility is that $(k_i, l_i) = (-1, 0)$ or $(k_i, l_i) = (0, -1)$. Further, by positivity of intersection, as our limiting building has intersection number $+1$ with P_1 , at most one F_i is asymptotic to an orbit in the class $(0, -1)$.

Suppose first that exactly one F_i for $i \geq 2$ is asymptotic to an orbit of type $(0, -1)$. Then F_1 is asymptotic to an orbit of type $(k, 1)$ as required.

Alternatively, all F_i for $i \geq 2$ are asymptotic to orbits of type $(-1, 0)$ and F_1 is asymptotic to an orbit of type $(k + 1, 0)$. In this case the limiting building has intersection number $k + 1$ with P_2 . However we can compute Siefring's generalized intersection number (see (4-3) in [32]) to be

$$P_2 * P_2 = k.$$

As our limiting holomorphic building has a single unmatched positive end on γ_b and (if we compactify with a disk inside $E(\epsilon, \epsilon S)$) is homotopic relative to its compactified positive boundary to P_2 , Theorem 2.2 from [32] implies that k is an upper bound for the intersections between the curves in our limiting building and P_2 . This is a contradiction if the building contains $k + 1$ planes asymptotic to $(-1, 0)$. \square

Remark 4.2. *For an alternative proof of Lemma 4.1, at least for a carefully chosen J_0 , we observe it is in fact possible to write down such a holomorphic cylinder directly. To do this we fix a circle $\Gamma = \{\theta_1 - k\theta_2 = 0\}$ in the torus \mathbb{T}^2 , and identify the fibers of the moment map μ with the same \mathbb{T}^2 , suitably collapsed over the axes. In the moment image $\mu(E(a, b))$ let σ be a curve which coincides with the line through (r_0, s_0) of slope $\frac{1}{k}$ at one end, and the vertical line through $(0, b)$ at the other. Then $\sigma \times \Gamma$ is a cylinder in $E(a, b)$, which is symplectic provided σ never has slope $-k$. We can find such paths exactly because $b > ka$. Moreover our cylinder coincides with the trivial cylinder over the Reeb orbits at either end, so we can find an almost complex structure J_0 making the cylinder holomorphic.*

Given an isotopy of Lagrangian submanifolds $\{L_t\}_{t \in [0, 1]}$, corresponding compatible almost complex structures J_t on the complement of L_t , and a sequence of J_{t_n} -holomorphic curves $\{C_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ with (negative) ends on the Lagrangian submanifolds $\{L_{t_n}\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, the standard SFT-compactness implies that if $t_n \rightarrow t_*$ and the C_n have bounded area, for example if they appear in the same moduli space, then the C_n converge to a J_{t_*} -holomorphic building C_{lim} . To be precise, the standard SFT-compactness applies to a sequence of J_n -holomorphic curves C_n with a fixed end, however, Fukaya's trick (see subsection 2.1 in [31]) transfers the moving boundary

conditions on L_{t_n} to a sequence of almost complex structures on a fixed cobordism. Hence, we still obtain a compactness result due to [1]. A careful study of C_{lim} plays an important role in the proof of (I) in Theorem 2.11 and Theorem 2.12. In particular, the following technical lemma, Lemma 4.3, is useful to us.

Let C denote a curve with $\text{ind}(C) = e$, one positive end on γ_b , and e -many negative ends on a Lagrangian torus. For instance, the cylinder provided by Lemma 4.1 satisfies this condition, since by (11)

$$\text{ind}(C) = (2k + 3) - (2k + 2) = 1 = \# \text{ negative ends of } C.$$

Denoted by $\mathcal{M}_C(t)$ the moduli space corresponding to this curve C with moving boundary conditions on L_t for $t \in [0, 1]$. Suppose $\mathcal{M}_C(t)$ is not compact, that is, there exist a degeneration at $t_* \in [0, 1]$ with a limit curve $C_{\text{lim}} \notin \mathcal{M}_C(t_*)$. By Lemma 3.7 in [17], there exists a curve in $E(a, b) \setminus U_g^* L_{t_*}$, denoted by C_0 , with $\text{ind}(C_0) \geq \#$ negative ends of C_0 . Also, we denote by C_1, \dots, C_k the components (as sub-buildings consisting of curves in $E(a, b) \setminus U_g^* L_{t_*}$ and in the symplectization $T^* L_{t_*} \setminus 0_{L_{t_*}}$) of the complement of C_0 in C_{lim} such that each C_i matches with C_0 at only one negative end of C_0 . See Figure 7 for an example of C_{lim} . Moreover, assume each C_i for $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ admits e_i -many negative ends, while the cardinality of the unmatched ends of C_0 is denoted by e_0 (hence, the total number of the negative ends of C_0 is $\sum_{i=0}^k e_i$). Finally,

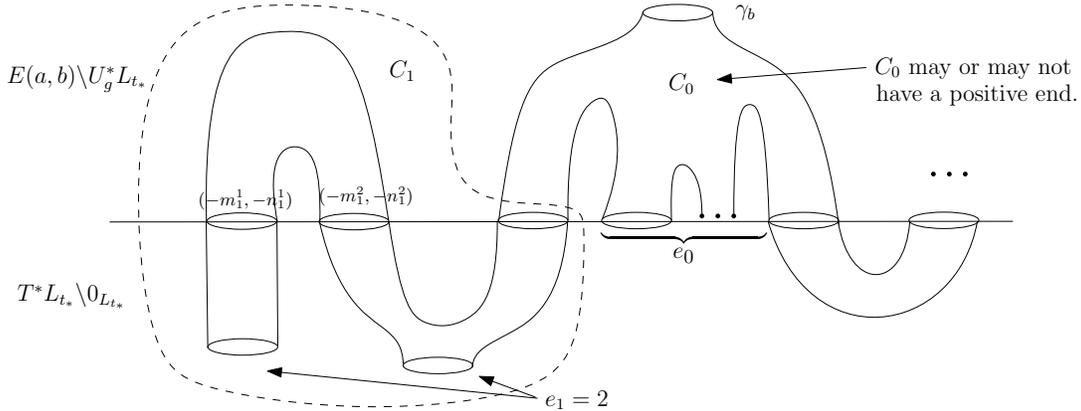


FIGURE 7. A limit curve in $\mathcal{M}_C(t_*)$.

as shown in Figure 7, denote by the negative ends of the curves in $E(a, b) \setminus U_g^* L_{t_*}$ from the component C_i by $\{(-m_i^j, -n_i^j)\}_{j=1, \dots, l_i}$. Then we have the following result.

Lemma 4.3. *Suppose C_0 contains the positive end γ_b . Then, with $(-m_i^j, -n_i^j)$ defined as above, we have $\sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^{l_i} (m_i^j + n_i^j) \leq 0$.*

Proof. First, by the index matching formula (15), we have

$$(17) \quad e = \text{ind}(C_{\text{lim}}) = \left(\sum_{i=0}^k \text{ind}(C_i) \right) - k, \quad \text{which is} \quad \sum_{i=0}^k \text{ind}(C_i) = e + k.$$

Since $e = \#$ negative ends of $C_{\text{lim}} = e_0 + \cdots + e_k$, by regrouping these terms, (17) is equivalent to the relation $(\text{ind}(C_0) - (e_0 + k)) + \sum_{i=1}^k (\text{ind}(C_i) - e_i) = 0$. Moreover, since $e_0 + k$ equals the $\#$ negative ends of C_0 , by assumption, $\text{ind}(C_0) \geq e_0 + k$, so

$$(18) \quad \sum_{i=1}^k (\text{ind}(C_i) - e_i) \leq 0.$$

Second, let us focus on a component C_i for $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$. Since C_0 already occupies the only positive end γ_b , each such C_i only has ends on L_{t_*} . By a further decomposition, suppose C_i consists of Q_i -many curves in the symplectization $T^*L_{t_*} \setminus 0_{L_{t_*}}$, denoted by $\{u_i^j\}_{j=1, \dots, Q_i}$. Each u_i^j has e_i^j -many negative ends and s_i^j -many positive ends. In particular, $\sum_{j=1}^{Q_i} e_i^j = e_i$. Similarly, C_i consists of R_i -many curves in $E(a, b) \setminus U_g^* L_{t_*}$, denoted by $\{v_i^j\}_{j=1, \dots, R_i}$. Each v_i^j has r_i^j -many negative ends on L_{t_*} , denoted by $\{(-m_i^{j,l}, -n_i^{j,l})\}_{l=1, \dots, r_i^j}$. See Figure 8 for an example of this decomposition of C_i . Note that $\sum_{j=1}^{Q_i} s_i^j = (\sum_{j=1}^{R_i} r_i^j) + 1$ since there is one extra end matching with C_0 . By b) in Proposition 3.4 in [17], any u_i^j as a curve in the symplectization has its

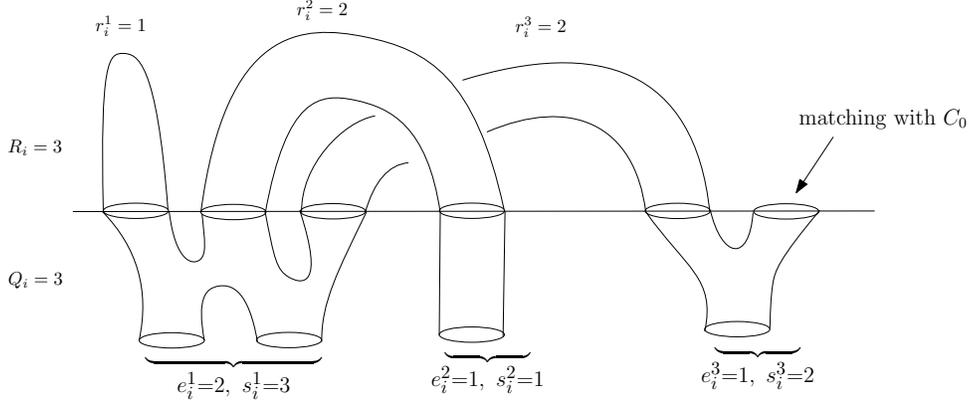


FIGURE 8. A decomposition of C_i .

index $\text{ind}(u_i^j) = 2s_i^j + e_i^j - 2$. Also, any v_i^j as a curve in $E(a, b) \setminus U_g^* L_{t_*}$ has its index

$\text{ind}(v_i^j) = r_i^j - 2 + 2 \sum_{l=1}^{r_i^j} (m_i^{j,l} + n_i^{j,l})$. Then by the index matching formula (15) again,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ind}(C_i) - e_i &= \left(\sum_{j=1}^{R_i} \text{ind}(v_i^j) + \sum_{j=1}^{Q_i} \text{ind}(u_i^j) - \sum_{j=1}^{R_i} r_i^j \right) - e_i \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^{R_i} \left(r_i^j - 2 + 2 \sum_{l=1}^{r_i^j} (m_i^{j,l} + n_i^{j,l}) \right) \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=1}^{Q_i} (2s_i^j + e_i^j - 2) - \sum_{j=1}^{R_i} r_i^j - \sum_{j=1}^{Q_i} e_i^j \\ &= 2 \left(-R_i + \sum_{j=1}^{R_i} \sum_{l=1}^{r_i^j} (m_i^{j,l} + n_i^{j,l}) - Q_i + \sum_{j=1}^{Q_i} s_i^j \right). \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, for such a decomposition of C_i , we can associate a tree to it by adding a vertex for each curve and asymptotic end, and an edge between the vertex for each curve and its asymptotic end. Here, we require that two vertices coincide if the corresponding asymptotic ends are matched. Since the Euler characteristic of a tree is always 1, we have

$$R_i + Q_i - \left(\sum_{j=1}^{Q_i} s_i^j - 1 \right) = 1, \quad \text{which implies} \quad Q_i + R_i - \sum_{j=1}^{Q_i} s_i^j = 0.$$

Therefore, we obtain the following relation,

$$\text{ind}(C_i) - e_i = 2 \left(\sum_{j=1}^{R_i} \sum_{l=1}^{r_i^j} (m_i^{j,l} + n_i^{j,l}) \right).$$

Finally, sum over all $i = \{1, \dots, k\}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^{l_i} (m_i^j + n_i^j) &= 2 \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^{R_i} \sum_{l=1}^{r_i^j} (m_i^{j,l} + n_i^{j,l}) \\ &= 2 \sum_{i=1}^k (\text{ind}(C_i) - e_i) \leq 0, \end{aligned}$$

where $l_i = \sum_{j=1}^{R_i} r_i^j$ and the last step comes from (18). Thus we complete the proof. \square

An immediate corollary of Lemma 4.3 is the following useful result. Denote by $\mathcal{M}_{C_0}(t)$ the moduli space of the curve C_0 in Lemma 4.3 (in particular, it admits the positive end γ_b) with moving boundary conditions on L_t . Recall that L_t is a Lagrangian isotopy covering a path $\gamma(t)$ in the shape of X . Denote by $\text{area}_{C_0}(t)$ the time-dependent area of curve C_0 for $t \in [0, 1]$, similarly to $\text{area}_C(t)$ where C is the

initial curve we start from. We note that these area formulas only depend on the moduli space of C or C_0 , actually only on the homology class of C_0 and C . Thus they are well defined even if the corresponding moduli space is empty, and in particular $\text{area}_C(t)$ is defined even for $t > t_*$. Recall that $t_* \in [0, 1]$ is the moment where C degenerates. Moreover, since $\gamma|_{t=1} \notin \mu(E(a, b))$ but $\gamma|_{t=1} \in \text{Sh}_H^+(E(a, b))$, due to the picture of $\text{Sh}_H^+(E(a, b))$, the path γ has to pass through a point (possibly, several points) on the line segment

$$(19) \quad L := \partial\mu(E(a, b)) \cap \left\{ (r, s) \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^2 \mid 0 < r < \frac{a}{2} \right\}.$$

Proposition 4.4. *Suppose, at the degeneration moment t_* , the area class $(r_{t_*}, s_{t_*}) \in \text{int}(\mu(E(a, b))^+)$ and $r(t)/s(t)$ is non-increasing with respect the parameter $t \in [0, 1]$. Then $\text{area}_{C_0}(t) \leq \text{area}_C(t)$ for all $t \in [t_*, 1]$.*

Proof. We know that $\text{area}_{C_0}(t_*) \leq \text{area}_{C_{\text{lim}}}(t_*) = \text{area}_C(t_*)$ since C_0 is a component of C_{lim} , it suffices to prove the conclusion for $t \in (t_*, 1]$. Suppose not, that is, there exists some $t' \in (t_*, 1]$ such that $\text{area}_{C_0}(t') > \text{area}_C(t')$. Note that for any $t \in [t_*, 1]$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{area}_C(t) &= \sum_{i=1}^k \text{area}_{C_i}(t) \\ &= \text{area}_{C_0}(t) + \left(\sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^{l_i} m_i^j \right) r_t + \left(\sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^{l_i} n_i^j \right) s_t, \end{aligned}$$

where, by the homological reason, the curves in the symplectization contribute zero to the area. For brevity, let $M := \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^{l_i} m_i^j$ and $N := \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^{l_i} n_i^j$.

Arguing by contradiction, the relation $\text{area}_{C_0}(t') > \text{area}_C(t')$ above implies that $Mr_{t'} + Ns_{t'} < 0$. Meanwhile, since at $t = t_*$ each C_i for $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ is a holomorphic curve, we have $\sum_{i=1}^k \text{area}_{C_i}(t_*) > 0$, which is equivalent to $Mr_{t_*} + Ns_{t_*} > 0$. Hence, since the function $Mr_t + Ns_t$ is continuous with respect to time t , the mean value theorem implies that there exists $t_{\dagger} \in (t_*, t')$ such that

$$(20) \quad Mr_{t_{\dagger}} + Ns_{t_{\dagger}} = 0.$$

There are two cases as follows, see Figure 9, depending on the relative position between (r_{t_*}, s_{t_*}) and the line $Mr + Ns = 0$. In the left picture, the condition $Mr_{t_*} + Ns_{t_*} > 0$ implies that the *lower* half plane given by the division of the line $Mr + Ns = 0$ is the positive region. In particular, for any $r = s(> 0)$, we have

$$Mr + Nr > 0 \quad \text{which implies that } M + N > 0.$$

This contradicts Lemma 4.3. In the right picture, the condition $Mr_{t_*} + Ns_{t_*} > 0$ implies that the *upper* half plane given by the division of the line $Mr + Ns = 0$ is the positive region. By our hypothesis that $\frac{r(t)}{s(t)}$ is non-increasing, $\gamma|_{t>t_*}$ remains above the line $Mr + Ns = 0$, contradicting the existence of a t_{\dagger} . \square

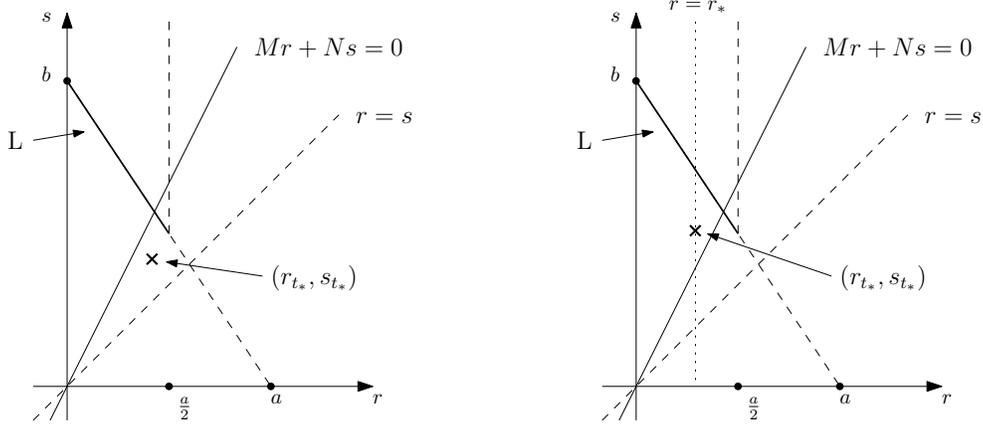


FIGURE 9. Relative position between (r_{t_*}, s_{t_*}) and $Mr + Ns = 0$.

4.2. Proof of (I) in Theorem 2.11 and 2.12. Suppose by contradiction that path $\gamma = \{(r_t, s_t)\}_{t \in [0,1]}$ admits a lift $\{L_t\}_{t \in [0,1]}$.

Denote by $\mathcal{M}_1(t)$ the moduli space consisting of cylinders with positive end γ_b and negative end $\gamma_{k,1}$ on the moving boundary L_t . By Lemma 4.1, we know that $\mathcal{M}_1(0) \neq \emptyset$. Meanwhile, by (11) each $C_0^{(1)} \in \mathcal{M}_1(0)$ has its index equal to

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ind}(C_0^{(1)}) &= (1 + 1 - 2) + 0 + (2 + 2k + 1) - \left(2(k + 1) + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right) \\ &= (2k + 3) - (2k + 2) = 1. \end{aligned}$$

Meanwhile, since $\text{ind}(C_0^{(1)}) = 1 > -1 = 2 \cdot \text{genus}(C_0^{(1)}) - 2 + \#\Gamma_{\text{even}}$, where $\#\Gamma_{\text{even}}$ is the number of asymptotic ends with even CZ-indices, it verifies the automatic regularity of any $C_0^{(1)} \in \mathcal{M}_1(0)$ (see Theorem 1 in [37]). Then $\mathcal{M}_1(t)$ is nonempty for an open subset of $t \in [0, 1]$.

Now, suppose that the moduli space is compact. Then $\mathcal{M}_1(0) \neq \emptyset$ implies that $\mathcal{M}_1(1) \neq \emptyset$. However, any curve $C_1^{(1)} \in \mathcal{M}_1(1)$ has

$$(21) \quad \text{area}(C_1^{(1)}) = b - kr_1 - s_1 > 0, \quad \text{which means } \frac{r_1}{a} + \frac{s_1}{b} < 1.$$

This is in contradiction to our assumption that $(r_1, s_1) \notin \mu(E(a, b))^+$. Hence, the moduli space is not compact and we have a degeneration at some time $t_* \in [0, 1]$, that is, we have a holomorphic building $C_{\text{lim}}^{(1)}$ which is a limit of curves $C_n \in \mathcal{M}_1(t_n)$ with $t_n \rightarrow t_*$. The argument (21) implies that the degeneration point (r_{t_*}, s_{t_*}) in fact occurs inside $\text{int}(\mu(E(a, b))^+)$.

By Section 3.3 in [17], $C_{\text{lim}}^{(1)}$ contains a top level curve, denoted by $C_0^{(2)}$, of index at least e and with e negative ends. We claim that $C_0^{(2)}$ must have a positive end; we can then check that for index reasons it must be asymptotic to γ_b . In fact, suppose not, then by Lemma 3.7 in [17] we may assume the curve $C_0^{(2)}$ has area at least r_{t_*} . As any curve in $\mathcal{M}_1(t_*)$ has area $b - kr_{t_*} - s_{t_*}$, we must then have

$r_{t_*} \leq \text{area}_{C_0^{(2)}}(t_*) < b - kr_{t_*} - s_{t_*}$, which is equivalent to $(k+1)r_{t_*} + s_{t_*} < b$, contradicting our assumption.

Denote by $\mathcal{M}_2(t)$ the moduli space corresponding to the curve $C_0^{(2)}$ above with the moving boundary condition on L_t for $t \in [t_*, 1]$. If needed, consider $\mathcal{M}_2(t)$ with extra marked points, so the resulting index is exactly equal to e (instead of at least e). Then Proposition 4.4 implies that $C_0^{(2)}$ will not survive until $t = 1$. In fact, it must degenerate before time t_1 , where $\gamma|_{t=t_1}$ intersects L for the first time. Indeed, otherwise there will exist some curve denoted by $C_1^{(2)} \in \mathcal{M}_2(t_1)$ that results in the following contradiction,

$$\text{area}_{C_1^{(2)}}(t_1) > 0 \quad \text{but} \quad \text{area}_{C_1^{(2)}}(t_1) \leq \text{area}_{C_{\text{lim}}^{(1)}}(t_1) = 0.$$

Therefore, the moduli space $\mathcal{M}_2(t)$ is not compact over $[t_*, 1]$ and it will degenerate again at some $t_{**} \in (t_*, t_1)$. Repeat the argument above by considering the limit building $C_{\text{lim}}^{(2)}$ from a degeneration of $C_0^{(2)}$ and pick the preferred top curve as above denoted by $C_0^{(3)}$, we will get a further degeneration, now within the time interval (t_{**}, t_1) , by Proposition 4.4.

We note that this process must terminate, and hence the desired contradiction is given by an inductive argument. To see this, suppose we have a sequence of $C_0^{(k)}$ asymptotic to $L_k \rightarrow L_\infty$. Using Fukaya's trick again there exists a family of global diffeomorphisms mapping our L_k to an \tilde{L}_∞ , where \tilde{L}_∞ lies very close to L_∞ but has rational area class, that is, \tilde{L}_∞ is Hamiltonian isotopic to an $L(\delta m, \delta n)$ with $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$. We may assume that the almost complex structures on the complement of the L_k push forward to tame almost complex structures on the complement of \tilde{L}_∞ . By construction, our $C_0^{(k+1)}$ have a positive end, and in a degeneration of $C_0^{(k)}$ the curve $C_0^{(k+1)}$ is the only curve in the limiting building with an end on $\partial E(a, b)$. Therefore, the other top level curves in the limit, when pushed forward to the complement of \tilde{L}_∞ , have area at least δ . Hence, in the complement of \tilde{L}_∞ , the areas of the $C_0^{(k)}$ decrease by at least δ at each step, and so indeed our recursion is finite. \square

4.3. Proof of (I) in Theorem 2.13. The proof of the obstruction to the path lifting in the polydisks $P(c, d)$ is quite similar to the proof in balls and integral ellipsoids. The only variation is that we start from a curve that is different from the one produced by Lemma 4.1 or Remark 4.2. Here we give the sketch of the proof.

Suppose by contradiction that path $\gamma = \{(r_t, s_t)\}_{t \in [0, 1]}$ admits a lift $\{L_t\}_{t \in [0, 1]}$. Compactify $P(c, d)$ to $S^2(c) \times S^2(d)$ with two factors having areas c and d . Denote by $\mathcal{M}_1(t)$ the moduli space consisting of finite energy planes that intersects the $\{\infty\} \times S^2(d)$ only once (i.e., it is of bidegree $(0, 1)$) and has its negative asymptotic end $\gamma_{(0, 1)}$ on the moving boundary L_t for $t \in [0, 1]$. The moduli space $\mathcal{M}_1(0)$ is non-empty since we can simply write out (the image of) a curve C explicitly as follows,

$$C_0^{(1)} = \{(z, w) \in \mathbb{C}^2 \mid z = \text{constant}, \pi|w|^2 > d\},$$

and by (13) $\text{ind}(C_0^{(1)}) = -1 + 2 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot (-1) = 1$, plus the automatic regularity can be verified.

Now, suppose that the moduli space is compact, then $\mathcal{M}_1(1) \neq \emptyset$. Then any curve $C_1^{(1)} \in \mathcal{M}_1(1)$ satisfies $\text{area}(C_1^{(1)}) = d - s_1 > 0$, which contradicts our assumption that $(r_1, s_1) \notin \mu(P(c, d))^+$. Hence, we have a degeneration at some time $t_* \in [0, 1]$ with a limit curve as a holomorphic building $C_{\text{lim}}^{(1)}$. By Section 3.3 in [17], $C_{\text{lim}}^{(1)}$ contains a top level curve $C_0^{(2)}$ of index at least e with e negative ends. This curve $C_0^{(2)}$ intersects $\{\infty\} \times S^2(d)$ since otherwise

$$r_{t_*} \leq \text{area}_{C_0^{(2)}}(t_*) < d - s_{t_*}$$

which contradicts our assumption.

Denote by $\mathcal{M}_2(t)$ the moduli space corresponding to the curve $C_0^{(2)}$ above with moving boundary on L_t for $t \in [t_*, 1]$. It is readily checked that the same conclusion in Lemma 4.3 holds if we replace the assumption ‘‘contains the positive end γ_b ’’ with ‘‘intersects $\{\infty\} \times S^2(d)$ ’’. Then Proposition 4.4, whose argument only involves areas, implies that $\mathcal{M}_2(t)$ is not compact, so it will degenerate again at $t_{**} \in (t_*, t_1)$ where t_1 is the first time that γ intersects the bar $\{(r, d) \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^2 \mid 0 < r < \frac{\epsilon}{2}\}$. The rest of the proof goes exactly the same as the one in subsection 4.2, and thus we get the desired conclusion. \square

5. CONSTRUCTION OF PATH LIFTING

5.1. Path lifting criterion. In this section we construct our path lifts. The main result is the following theorem giving a Hamiltonian isotopy with controlled support between an inclusion and a *rolled up* Lagrangian. The domains of interest are the $Q(a, b)$ defined here.

Definition 5.1. *The domain $Q(a, b) \subset \mathbb{C}^2$ is defined by $Q(a, b) = \Omega_{q(a,b)} := \{(z, w) \in \mathbb{C}^2 \mid (\pi|z|^2, \pi|w|^2) \in q(a, b)\}$ where*

$$(22) \quad q(a, b) = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 0 \leq x \leq 2a - \frac{ay}{a+b}, 0 \leq y \leq a+b \right\},$$

a quadrilateral region in \mathbb{R}^2 .

Theorem 5.2. *Let $0 < a < b$ and $\epsilon > 0$. Then there exists a Hamiltonian isotopy of the Lagrangian tori denoted by $\{L_t\}_{t \in [0,1]}$ with $L_0 = L(a, b)$ such that the following conclusions hold.*

- (1) *For every $t \in [0, 1]$, the Lagrangian $L_t \subset Q(a + \epsilon, b + \epsilon)$.*
- (2) *$L_1 \subset Q(a, a)$.*

Proof. We use coordinates (z, w) on \mathbb{C}^2 . Denote by $D(2a + 2\epsilon)$ the disk in z -plane centered at origin and with area equal to $2a + 2\epsilon$ where $0 < \epsilon < \frac{b-a}{4}$.

Consider a time-independent Hamiltonian function on z -plane denoted by $G(z)$ with its support in $D(2a + \epsilon)$ such that $0 \leq G(z) \leq a + \frac{\epsilon}{2}$ and its Hamiltonian

diffeomorphism ϕ_G^1 displaces $D(a)$. Note that this $G(z)$ exists since the displacement energy of $D(a)$ is a and such a displacement can be obtained inside $D(2a + 2\epsilon)$.

Next we define a product Lagrangian torus $\tilde{L}(a, b)$ in \mathbb{C}^2 by

$$\tilde{L}(a, b) := \partial D(a) \times \partial([0, 1] \times [0, b]),$$

where $[0, 1] \times [0, b]$ is a rectangle in w -plane. Let $w = x + \sqrt{-1}y$. Of course, $\tilde{L}(a, b)$ is symplectomorphic to our standard product by a symplectomorphism on \mathbb{C} that interchanges the disk $D(b)$ with the rectangle $[0, 1] \times [0, b]$ in the w -plane.

Consider a product Hamiltonian function

$$H(z, w) = \chi(y) \cdot G(z),$$

where $\chi : [0, a + \epsilon] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is a smooth function, extended by zero outside $[0, a + \epsilon]$, such that for a sufficiently small $\delta > 0$ such that $8\delta < \epsilon$,

- (i) $\chi|_{[0, \delta]} = 1$, $\chi|_{[a + \epsilon - \delta, a + \epsilon]} = 0$, and $\chi|_{[2\delta, a + \epsilon - 2\delta]}$ is linear.
- (ii) $\chi|_{[\delta, 2\delta]}$ is concavely decreasing and $\chi|_{[a + \epsilon - 2\delta, a + \epsilon - \delta]}$ is convexly decreasing.

See Figure 10 for the pictures of $\chi(y)$ and $-\chi'(y)$. In particular, we have the differen-

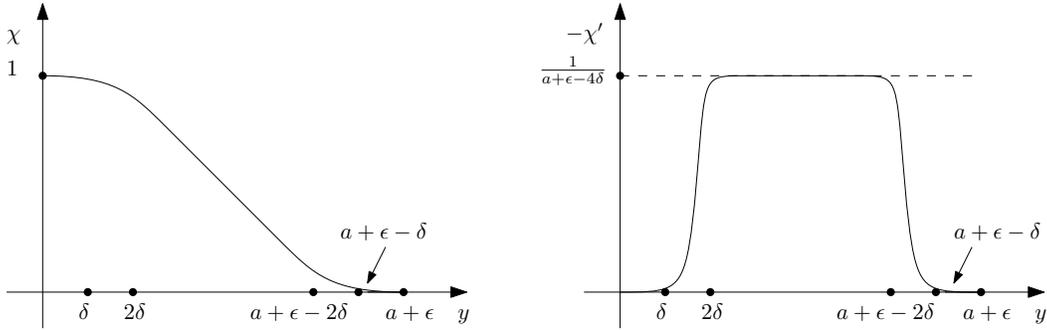


FIGURE 10. $\chi(y)$ and $-\chi'(y)$.

tial $dH(z, w) = \chi'(y)G(z)dy + \chi(y)dG(z)$. Under the standard symplectic structure on \mathbb{C}^2 , that is, $\omega_{\text{std}} = \omega_{\text{std}, \mathbb{C}} + dx \wedge dy$, one can solve the Hamiltonian vector field X_H (via the Hamiltonian equation $-dH = \iota_{X_H}\omega_{\text{std}}$), which gives

$$X_H(z, w) = -\chi'(y)G(z)\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \chi(y)X_{G(z)}(z),$$

where $X_{G(z)}$ is the Hamiltonian vector field generated by the function $G(z)$ above with respect to $\omega_{\text{std}, \mathbb{C}}$. Therefore, the resulting Hamiltonian diffeomorphism of H is

$$(23) \quad \phi_H^t(z, w) = (\phi_{\chi \cdot G}^t(z), (x - t\chi'(y)G(z), y)),$$

where recall that ϕ_G^1 is the Hamiltonian diffeomorphism of G on the z -plane.

Now, apply the Hamiltonian diffeomorphism ϕ_H^1 to $\tilde{L}(a, b)$, and Figure 11 shows a schematic picture of how the projection to the w -plane changes (indicated by the

shaded part). For later use, we label the rectangle $S := [0, 1] \times [a + \epsilon, b]$. By our choice of ϵ and δ as above,

$$\max_{L(a,b)} \{-\chi'(y)G(z)\} \leq \frac{a + \frac{\epsilon}{2}}{a + \epsilon - 4\delta} < 1.$$

Therefore the bottom part of the rectangle which is moved by ϕ_H^1 is contained in the rectangle $[0, 2] \times [0, a + \epsilon]$ and touches neither the line $x = 1$ nor $x = 2$.

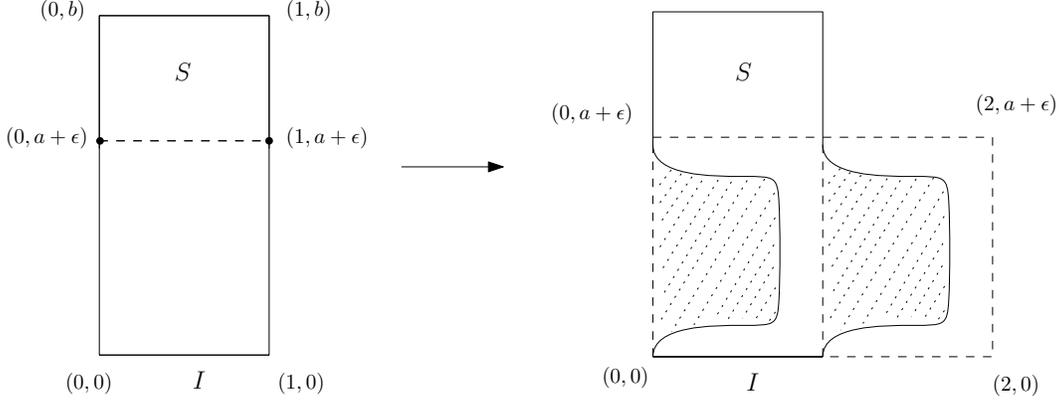


FIGURE 11. Behavior of $\phi_H^1(L(a, b))$ on the w -plane.

On the other hand, for the behavior on the z -plane, there are two extreme cases.

- (a) For $w \in I$, i.e., $w = (x, 0)$ for $x \in [0, 1]$, since $\chi(0) = 1$, the first factor in (23) is simply $\phi_G^1(z)$ which by definition displaces $\partial D(a)$ (since it displaces $D(a)$).
- (b) For w near $S \cap \partial([0, 1] \times [a + \epsilon, b])$ where S is the shaded region, since $\chi(y) = 0$, the second factor in (23) is identity, so $\partial D(a)$ stays the same.

Next, consider a Hamiltonian isotopy $\{\psi_t\}_{t \in [0,1]}$ on the w -plane that wraps the region S around the deformed w -projection to overlap the rectangle $[0, 1] \times [0, a + \epsilon]$, see Figure 12. Although on the w -plane, there are intersection points of $\psi_t|_S(S)$ with the line segment I , by our construction, viewed in the 4-dimension there will be no extra intersections. Indeed, for any point (z, w) with w near $S \cap \partial([0, 1] \times [a + \epsilon, b])$, the corresponding $z \in D(a)$, but by (a) above for any point (z, w) with $w \in I$, the corresponding z lies in $\phi_G^1(D(a))$ which is disjoint from $D(a)$. Inductively applying this wrapping construction as shown in Figure 13, then, up to an arbitrarily small neighborhood of the sides $\{0\} \times [0, 1]$, $[0, a + \epsilon] \times \{1\}$ and $[0, 1] \times \{a + \epsilon\}$, we can wrap the entire $S \cap \partial([0, 1] \times [a + \epsilon, b])$ into the shaded region inside $[0, 1] \times [0, a + \epsilon]$ as shown in Figure 13. Here, we emphasize that the extra room from $a + \epsilon$ to, say, $a + 2\epsilon$, that is used to construct this wrapping is guaranteed by the hypothesis that $b > a$ (and our choice $\epsilon < \frac{b-a}{4}$, so $a + 2\epsilon < b$).

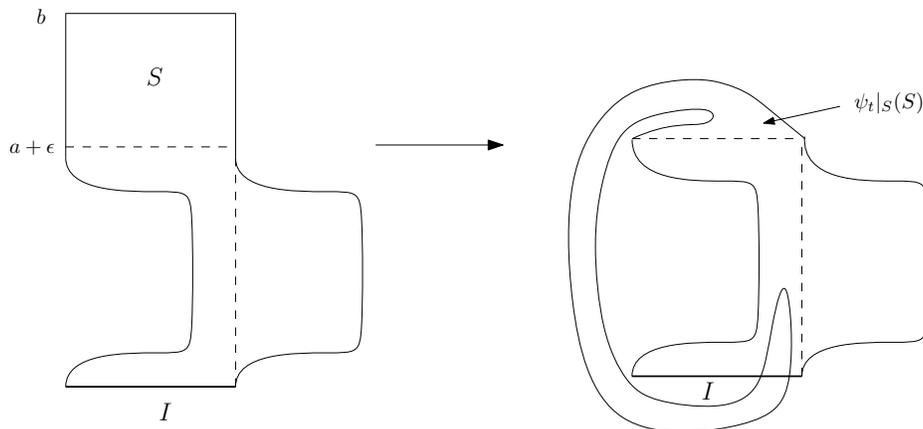
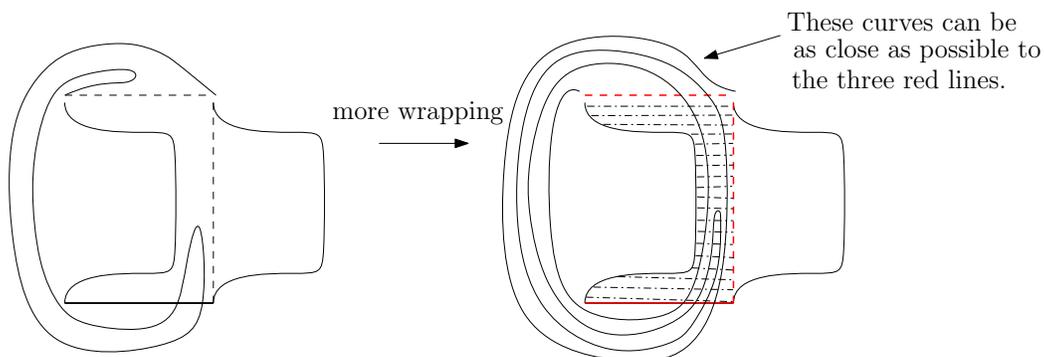

 FIGURE 12. Wrap the region S .


FIGURE 13. More wrappings.

The Hamiltonian isotopy of interest is the image, under a symplectomorphism $\mathbb{1} \times \Phi$, of the concatenation of the two constructions above,

$$(24) \quad \{\phi_H^t(\tilde{L}(a, b))\}_{t \in [0, 1]} \# \{\psi_t(\phi_H^1(\tilde{L}(a, b)))\}_{t \in [0, 1]}.$$

Here Φ is a symplectomorphism of the w -plane that maps

(i) $[0, 2] \times [0, a + \epsilon] \cup [0, 1] \times [a, y]$ into $D(a + y + \epsilon)$ for $y \geq a + \epsilon$, and

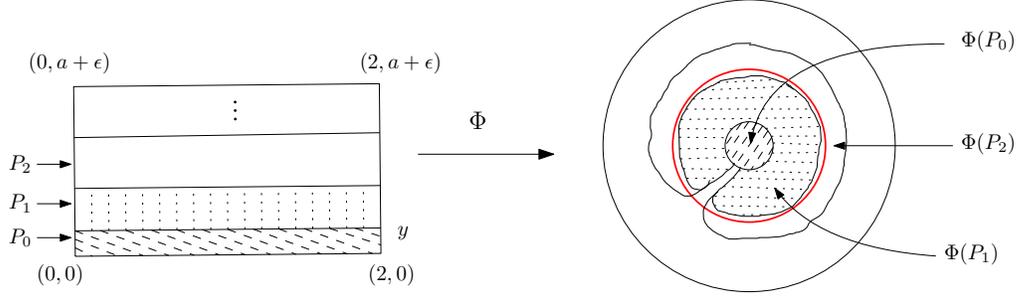
(ii) each the horizontal rectangle $[0, 2] \times [0, y]$ into $D(2y + 2\epsilon)$ for $y \in [0, a + \epsilon]$. See

Figure 14 for a layer-by-layer picture of such a map Φ for (ii). The existence of such symplectomorphisms follows Lemma 3.1.5 in the book [30].

Note that both $\Phi([0, 1] \times [0, b])$ and $D(b)$ lie inside $D(a + b + \epsilon)$. Therefore without loss of generality, we may assume $\Phi([0, 1] \times [0, b]) = D(b)$, that is, our isotopy starts at the standard product $L(a, b)$.

We need to keep track of the moment image $(\pi|z|^2, \pi|w|^2)$ along the Hamiltonian isotopy and have the following observations.

Case α . Let $(z, w) = (z, (x, y)) \in \tilde{L}(a, b)$ with $y \in [0, a + \epsilon]$. We denote the image of (z, w) under ϕ_H^t by (z', w') , and this point is described by (23). In particular



The red circle encloses a disk with area $2x + 2\epsilon$.

FIGURE 14. The map Φ on $[0, 2] \times [0, a + \epsilon]$.

the y coordinate is invariant under the flow. Hence, under the symplectomorphism $\mathbb{1} \times \Phi$, from (23) we get the relation,

$$(25) \quad \pi|\Phi(w')|^2 \leq 2y + \epsilon \quad \text{and} \quad z' \in D(2a - y + C(y, a)\epsilon)$$

for some constant $C(y, a)$ only depending on y and a . This constant $C(y, a)$ can be calculated based on the values of function $\chi(y)$. In particular, when $y = a + \epsilon$, we have $C(y, a) = 1$ (which means that $\pi|z|^2 \in D(a)$ as expected). The relation (25) yields

$$\begin{aligned} 2a - y + C(y, a)\epsilon &\leq 2a - \frac{\pi|\Phi(w')|^2 - \epsilon}{2} + C(y, a)\epsilon \\ &= 2a - \frac{\pi|\Phi(w')|^2}{2} + \left(C(y, a) + \frac{1}{2}\right)\epsilon, \end{aligned}$$

and then, importantly,

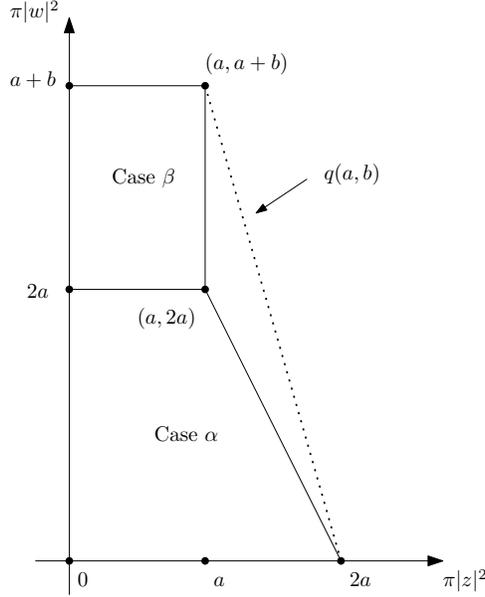
$$\begin{aligned} \pi|z'|^2 &\leq 2a - y + C(y, a)\epsilon \\ &\leq 2a - \frac{\pi|\Phi(w')|^2}{2} + \left(C(y, a) + \frac{1}{2}\right)\epsilon. \end{aligned}$$

Such points (z', w') are fixed by the flow ψ_t .

Case β . Let $(z, w) = (z, (x, y)) \in \phi_H^1(\tilde{L}(a, b))$ with $y \in [a + 2\epsilon, b]$. Such points are fixed by ϕ_y^H , and the flow of ψ_t fixes the z coordinate and leaves the w coordinate inside an ϵ neighborhood of $[0, 1] \times [0, b]$.

Therefore, we obtain a Lagrangian isotopy with its moment image lying in regions corresponding to either Case α or Case β as above. The following graph illustrates

these regions, for brevity, when $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$.



The union of these regions is contained in the quadrilateral region defined by $q(a, b) \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ in our hypothesis. We note in Case β the points $\psi_1(z, w)$ lie in an ϵ neighborhood of $D(a) \times [0, 1]$. Therefore the image under $1 \times \Phi$ lies in $D(a) \times D(2a)$ and the moment image is described only by the lower trapezium in the graph above. In other words, at $t = 1$ the moment image of the Lagrangian isotopy (24) lies in an arbitrarily small neighborhood of $q(a, a)$. Hence, we complete the proof. \square

In constructing lifts, our strategy will be to divide γ into segments, and on each segment lift either by inclusions or by the rolled up Lagrangian embeddings described in Theorem 5.2. The following lemma says that a Hamiltonian isotopy, which is also provided by Theorem 5.2 is enough to piece these lifts together. In other words we are free to concatenate paths with endpoints lying in the same path component of a fiber.

Lemma 5.3. *Let $\gamma : [0, 2] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ and L_t , $0 \leq t \leq 1$ and M_t , $1 \leq t \leq 2$ be smooth families of Lagrangian tori in $\mathcal{L}(X)$ such that $\mathcal{P}(L_t) = \gamma(t)$ and $\mathcal{P}(M_t) = \gamma(t)$ and L_1 is Hamiltonian isotopic to M_1 in X , that is, L_1 and M_1 lie in the same component of the fiber over $\gamma(1)$. Then $\gamma(t)$ has a smooth lift N_t with $N_t = L_t$ for $t < 1 - \epsilon$ and $N_t = M_t$ for $t > 1 + \epsilon$.*

Proof. Let $\Phi_t \in \text{Ham}(X)$ be a Hamiltonian flow with $\Phi_0 = \text{I}$ and $\Phi_1(L_1) = M_1$. First we replace L_t by $\tilde{L}_t = \Phi_{f(t)}(L_t)$ where $f(t) = 0$ for $t < 1 - \epsilon$ and $f(1) = 1$. Then \tilde{L}_t and M_t together give a continuous lift of $\gamma(t)$.

To smooth a possible corner at $\tilde{L}_1 = M_1$ we first identify a neighborhood of M_1 in X with a neighborhood of the zero section in $T^*\mathbb{T}^2$. Then Lagrangian tori near M_1 can be identified with the graphs of 1 closed forms $\alpha = rd\theta_1 + sd\theta_2 + dg$ where θ_1, θ_2

are coordinates on \mathbb{T}^2 and $g(\theta_1, \theta_2)$ is a smooth function. Here r and s are uniquely defined, and g is also uniquely defined if we insist that $\int g = 0$. Moreover, we may assume that up to a translation the map \mathcal{P} is given by $\mathcal{P}(\text{gr}(\alpha)) = (r, s)$. Now finding a smooth lift just requires replacing the family of g corresponding to \tilde{L}_t and M_t by a smooth family of functions. \square

Let X_Ω be a toric domain in \mathbb{R}^4 with moment image Ω . Recall that a Type-I path is a path that entirely lies in $\Omega^+ := \Omega \cap \{r \leq s\}$ and any other path with the starting point in Ω^+ is a Type-II path. The following corollary of Theorem 5.2 provides a useful sufficient condition to lift a general path.

Corollary 5.4 (Path lifting criterion). *Let $X_\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^4$ be a toric domain and let $\gamma = \{(r_t, s_t) \mid r_t < s_t\}_{t \in [0,1]}$ be an oriented path in $\text{Sh}_H^+(X_\Omega)$. Then γ lifts to $\mathcal{L}(X_\Omega)$ if it satisfies the following property: there exists a concatenation of sub-paths to form γ such that any sub-path is either Type-I or is Type-II on an interval $[t_0, t_1]$ and satisfies the following conditions for some $t_* \in (t_0, t_1]$:*

- (II-i) $\gamma|_{[t_0, t_*]} \in \Omega^+$ but $\gamma|_{[t_*, t_1]} \not\subset \Omega^+$,
- (II-ii) $q(r_{t_*}, s_{t_*}) \subset \text{int}(\Omega)$,
- (II-iii) $q(r_t, r_t) \subset \text{int}(\Omega)$ for any $t \in [t_*, t_1]$;

moreover, if a Type-II sub-path concatenates further with a Type-I sub-path, then the condition (II-ii) above strengthens to hold also for $t = t_1$.

Proof of Corollary 5.4. By Example 2.10, any Type-I sub-path and the part $\gamma|_{[0, t_*]}$ of a Type-II sub-path always lifts via product tori, so we need to consider the part $\gamma|_{[t_*, t_1]}$ of a Type-II sub-path, which is not entirely contained in Ω^+ . But these segments lift using the family of rolled up embeddings described by Theorem 5.2 by condition (II-iii). To do this, starting from the Lagrangian $\psi_1(\phi_H^1(L(a, b)))$ as in Figure 13, we can continuously change the areas of the disk $D(a)$ in the z -plane to be the given r_t and the height b of the rectangle in Figure 11 to be the given s_t , for $t \in [t_*, t_1]$. The construction still applies since $r_t < s_t$ for all $t \in [0, 1]$, and the resulting Lagrangian L_t is Hamiltonian isotopic to the product Lagrangian torus $L(r_t, s_t)$ since we can run the constructions ψ_t and ϕ_H^t above in reverse (cf. the requirement of the condition $a < b$ for the constructions above). Moreover, the moment image of L_t lies in an arbitrarily small neighborhood of $Q(r_t, r_t)$

It remains to adjust things so that our Lagrangian embeddings match at the endpoints, say t_1 , of the segments, and by Lemma 5.3 it is enough to show these embeddings are Hamiltonian isotopic in X_Ω . But Theorem 5.2 gives such an isotopy with support in $Q(r_{t_1}, s_{t_1})$, and by condition (II-ii) and its strengthening we have that $Q(r_{t_1}, s_{t_1}) \subset X_\Omega$. In this way, we get the desired conclusion. \square

5.2. Proof of (II) in Theorem 2.11, 2.12, and 2.13.

5.2.1. *Proof of (II) in Theorem 2.11.* Recall that the moment image $\mu(B^4(R))$ is the right triangle $\Delta(R, R)$, intersecting $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^2$ (in coordinate (r, s)) with points $(0, R)$ and $(R, 0)$. Condition (II-ii) in Corollary 5.4, $q(r_{t_*}, s_{t_*}) \subset \text{int}(\Delta(R, R))$, is equivalent to the condition that vertex $(r_{t_*}, r_{t_*} + s_{t_*})$ lies strictly below the hypotenuse of $\Delta(R, R)$. Since the equation of the hypotenuse is $r + s = R$, the condition is

$$r_{t_*} + (r_{t_*} + s_{t_*}) < R.$$

Similarly, Condition (II-iii) in Corollary 5.4 implies $r_t < \frac{R}{3}$ for $t \in [0, T]$. Thus we complete the proof. \square

5.2.2. *Proof of (II) in Theorem 2.12.* Recall that $\mu(E(a, b))$ is the right triangle $\Delta(a, b)$, intersecting $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^2$ (in coordinate (r, s)) with points $(0, b)$ and $(a, 0)$. We have two cases in terms of the condition (II-ii) of Corollary 5.4, due to the comparison between the slope of the hypotenuse of this triangle and the slope of the hypotenuse of the quadrilateral region $q(r_{t_*}, s_{t_*})$ (see Figure 15). The slope H_1 is $-\frac{r_{t_*} + s_{t_*}}{r_*}$ while

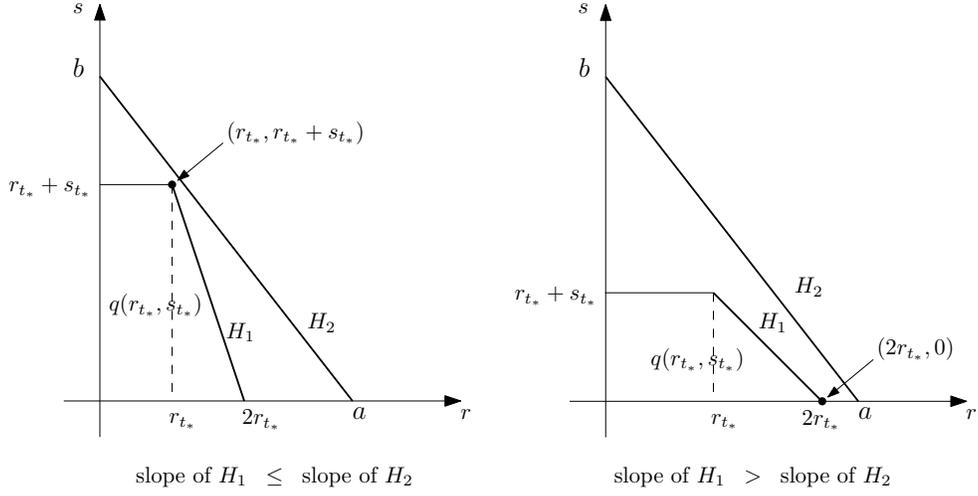


FIGURE 15. Comparisons of slopes.

the slope of H_2 is $-k = \frac{b}{a}$. Then for the first case where $-\frac{r_{t_*} + s_{t_*}}{r_*} \leq -k$ (which is equivalent to $(k - 1)r_{t_*} \leq s_{t_*}$), we have $q(r_{t_*}, s_{t_*}) \subset \text{int}(\Delta(a, b))$ if and only if the vertex $(r_{t_*}, r_{t_*} + s_{t_*})$ lies strictly below the hypotenuse H_2 . Since the line represented by H_2 is $\frac{r}{a} + \frac{s}{b} = 1$, we get

$$r_{t_*} + s_{t_*} < s|_{r=r_*} = \left(1 - \frac{r_*}{a}\right) \cdot b = b - kr_*$$

which is equivalent to $(k + 1)r_{t_*} + s_{t_*} < b$ as in (II-ii-1). Similarly, for the second case where $-\frac{r_{t_*} + s_{t_*}}{r_*} > -k$ (which is equivalent to $(k - 1)r_{t_*} > s_{t_*}$), we have $q(r_{t_*}, s_{t_*}) \subset \text{int}(\Delta(a, b))$ if and only if the vertex $(2r_*, 0)$ lies strictly on the left of $(a, 0)$, that is, $2r_{t_*} < a$ as in (II-ii-2).

In terms of the condition (II-iii) in Corollary 5.4, since the slope of the hypotenuse H_1 of the quadrilateral region $q(r_t, r_t)$ is always -2 which is no greater than the slope of the hypotenuse H_2 (since we assume $k \geq 2$). Therefore the second case above is enough to show that (ii-iii) is implied by $2r_t < a$. Thus we complete the proof. \square

5.2.3. *Proof of (II) in Theorem 2.13.* Recall that the moment image $\mu(P(c, d))$ is the rectangle $\square(c, d)$ with intercepts $(c, 0)$ and $(0, d)$. Condition (II-ii) in Corollary 5.4, $q(r_{t_*}, s_{t_*}) \subset \text{int}(\square(a, b))$, is equivalent to the vertex $(2r_*, 0)$ lying on the left of $(c, 0)$ (cf. the condition (II-ii-2) in the proof of Theorem 2.12) and the height $r_* + s_*$ lower than d . In other words, we have

$$r_* < \frac{c}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad r_* + s_* < d.$$

Similarly, Condition (II-iii), $q(r_t, r_t) \subset \text{int}(\square(c, d))$, is determined by the vertex $(2r_t, 0)$, which implies $r_t < \frac{c}{2}$ for $t \in [0, T]$. Thus we complete the proof. \square

5.3. **Proof of Theorem 2.5, 2.6, and 2.7.** Now, we are ready to see how these path lifting criteria easily imply the existence of knotted Lagrangian tori in $B^4(R)$, $E(a, b)$, and $P(c, d)$. We will give the proof of these three theorems simultaneously.

For any area classes (r, s) in the given region (4) or (5) or (6), consider the path $\gamma = \{\gamma(t)\}_{t \in [0, 1]}$ with

$$\gamma(t) = (r, (1-t)s + ts_*)$$

where $(r, s_*) \notin \Delta(R, R)$ or $(r, s_*) \notin \Delta(a, b)$ or $(r, s_*) \notin \square(c, d)$, respectively. By Theorem 2.1, we know $\gamma \subset \text{Sh}_H^+(B^4(R))$, $\gamma \subset \text{Sh}_H^+(E(a, b))$, and $\gamma \subset \text{Sh}_H^+(P(c, d))$, respectively. Choose any other path $\tilde{\gamma}$ that sits entirely inside $\Delta(R, R)^+$ or $\Delta(a, b)^+$ or $\square(c, d)^+$ such that the whole path satisfies (II-iii), starts at a point satisfying (II-ii) and ends at (r, s_*) . Now, consider the concatenation

$$\tilde{\gamma} \# \gamma \in \text{Sh}_H^+(B^4(R)) \text{ or } \text{Sh}_H^+(E(a, b)) \text{ or } \text{Sh}_H^+(P(c, d)).$$

By (II) in Theorem 2.11, Theorem 2.12, and Theorem 2.13, respectively, we know $\tilde{\gamma} \# \gamma$ lifts to a Lagrangian isotopy of tori. In particular, there exists a Lagrangian sub-isotopy which projects via \mathcal{P} to γ , starting from (r, s) . If there do not exist any knotted Lagrangian tori in the fiber $\mathcal{P}^{-1}((r, s))$, then up to Hamiltonian isotopy in $B^4(R)$ or $E(a, b)$ or $P(c, d)$, we can assume this sub-isotopy starts from the product Lagrangian torus $L(r, s)$. Then by Definition 2.9, γ lifts and it contradicts (I) in Theorem 2.11, Theorem 2.12, and Theorem 2.13, respectively. Thus we complete the proof. \square

6. HAMILTONIAN KNOTTEDNESS IN $\mathbb{C}P^2$

In this section, we give the proof of Theorem 2.8.

Proof of Theorem 2.8. By the wrapping construction from Theorem 5.2, we find a Lagrangian torus, denoted by $L_{r,s}$, with area classes (r, s) and lying inside $B^4(R)$, so also lying inside $\mathbb{C}P^2$. To distinguish $L_{r,s}$ from the fiber $L(r, s)$ inside $\mathbb{C}P^2$, we will use the

Ψ -invariant considered in [31]. This computes the minimal area of Maslov 2 holomorphic disks with boundary on the corresponding Lagrangian torus. By Theorem 4.4 in [31], $\Psi(L)$ is well-defined for any embedded Lagrangian tori in $\mathbb{C}P^2$, in particular, it is independent of the almost complex structure and invariant under the Hamiltonian isotopy. We will obtain the desired conclusion by showing that $\Psi(L(r, s)) \neq \Psi(L_{r,s})$.

For the fiber $L(r, s)$, with respect to the standard almost complex structure J_0 on $\mathbb{C}P^2$, there are three (standard) Maslov 2 J_0 -holomorphic disks with boundaries on $L(r, s)$, denoted by D_1, D_2, D_3 , intersecting the three edges of moment image $\mu(\mathbb{C}P^2(R))$ once for each and with areas

$$\text{area}(D_1) = r, \quad \text{area}(D_2) = s, \quad \text{area}(D_3) = R - r - s.$$

Since (r, s) satisfies $2r + s > R$, we have $R - r - s < r$, that is, $\text{area}(D_3) < \text{area}(D_1) < \text{area}(D_2)$. In particular, by definition, $\Psi(L(r, s)) \leq R - r - s$.

On the other hand, for the wrapped Lagrangian torus $L_{r,s}$, we claim that $\Psi(L_{r,s}) \geq r$. This leads to the desired conclusion that $\Psi(L_{r,s}) > \Psi(L(r, s))$, in particular, not equal. To obtain this claim, we will divide the Maslov 2 disks D with boundary on $L_{r,s}$ into the following two classes,

$$\text{I} = \{D \mid D \cap S_\infty = \emptyset\} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{II} = \{D \mid D \cap S_\infty \neq \emptyset\}.$$

For the family I, since $L_{r,s}$ is Hamiltonian isotopic to $L(r, s)$ in \mathbb{C}^2 , a computation of the Ψ invariant in \mathbb{C}^2 implies that any holomorphic disk D will have $\text{area}(D) \geq r$. For the family II, we will prove it by contrapositive as follows.

Suppose there exists $D \in \text{II}$ with intersection number $d \geq 1$ but with $\text{area}(D) < r$. Let $(-m, -n)$ be the homology class of the boundary. Then the Maslov 2 condition gives

$$m + n + 3d = 1$$

and the area is

$$\begin{aligned} \text{area}(D) &= dR + rm + sn = dR + r(-3d + 1 - n) + sn \\ &= d(R - 3r) + r + n(s - r). \end{aligned}$$

By our hypothesis $r < \frac{R}{3}$ and $d \geq 1$, we see that if $\text{area}(D) < r$ then $n \leq -1$.

Now, similarly to the proof of Theorem 2.5, consider the following straight line path $\gamma(t) = (r, (1-t)s + ts_*)$ in $\text{Sh}_H^+(B^4(R))$, for $t \in [0, 1]$ but with sufficiently large s_* . Note that this path lifts to a Lagrangian isotopy $\{L_t\}_{t \in [0, 1]}$, starting from $L_{r,s}$. Viewing $\{L_t\}_{t \in [0, 1]}$ inside $\mathbb{C}P^2$, if the corresponding family of holomorphic disks D_t persists, then, as the degree is fixed (since the L_t lie in the ball disjoint from the line at infinity) and $n \leq -1$, we will have $\text{area}(D_1) = d(R - 3r) + r + n(s_* - r)$ which is negative for s_* sufficiently large and a contradiction.

Alternatively the family of disks is not compact, and we have bubbling into the union of a Maslov 0 and a Maslov 2 disk. As $\text{area}(D_t)$ is a decreasing function of t the Maslov 2 component will also have area less than r , and the calculation above shows that it will be asymptotic to a class $(-m_1, -n_1)$ with $n_1 < 0$. Thus the new

family of Maslov 2 disks again will have decreasing area and cannot persist until time $t = 1$ (the degree can only decrease after a degeneration by positivity of intersection). Arguing by induction we have a contradiction as in subsection 4.2.

In this way, we have showed that any Maslov 2 disk $D \in \text{II}$ must have its area at least r . Together with the argument for the disks in the family I, we obtain the desired claim, and thus complete the proof. \square

Remark 6.1. *Theorem 2.8 also follows directly from Corollary 6.7 in [31] on the straight line path of the shape invariant. More precisely, if $L_{r,s}$ is Hamiltonian isotopic to the fiber $L(r,s)$ inside $\mathbb{C}P^2$, then Corollary 6.7 in [31] proves that the longest straight line starting from $L_{r,s}$ stops at the boundary of $\mu(\mathbb{C}P^2)$, while our straight line path chosen in the proof of Theorem 2.8 above can go (vertically) far beyond $\mu(\mathbb{C}P^2)$. This provides the requested contradiction. We include the argument above for completeness as the Corollary 6.7 ultimately relies on similar considerations.*

The holomorphic disks in the above proof could be substituted for finite energy curves as in subsection 4.1. However degenerations of holomorphic disks are slightly simpler to analyze.

7. AN EXOTIC EXAMPLE

As explained in the introduction, the path lifting can be subtle due to various reasons. In this section, we illustrate this complexity via an exotic example. Consider γ_1 and γ_2 in $\text{Sh}_H^+(E(a,b))$ with $k := \frac{b}{a} = 3$ shown in Figure 16. In the left picture, γ_1

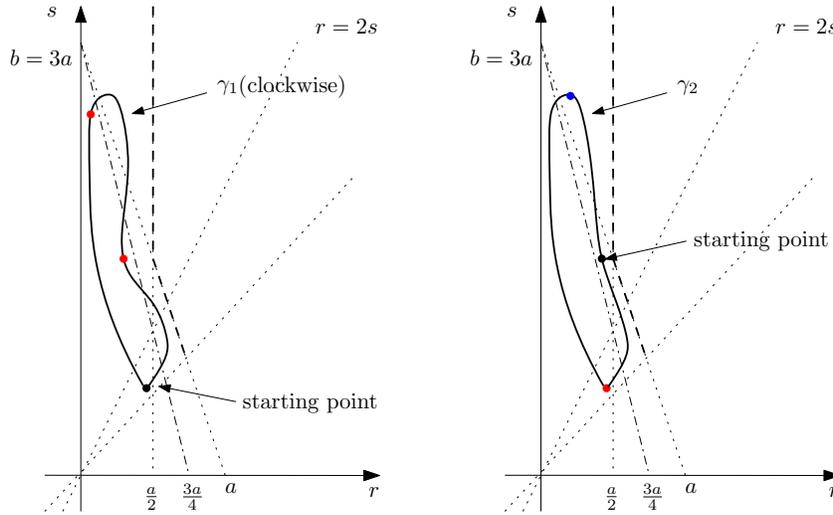


FIGURE 16. γ_1 lifts, and γ_2 lifts only viewed clockwise.

when viewed clockwise lifts to $\text{Sh}_H^+(E(a,b))$. The picture indicates the concatenation points (red), and the sub-paths change types from Type-I to Type-II, then back to Type-I (see section 2.2).

On the other hand, in the right picture, the path γ_2 is a small perturbation of γ_1 as a geometric path. If we view it clockwise, then this is an example showing a certain *monodromy* phenomenon. Note that γ_2 lifts by (II) in Theorem 2.12 and the picture indicates the concatenation point. Explicitly, it starts from a Type-I sub-path, followed by a Type-II sub-path. This Type-II sub-path ends at the same point as the starting point. Meanwhile, since this Type-II sub-path never comes back to the “flexible” region below the line $4r + s = b$, as in the left picture, the Lagrangian torus at the endpoint is not a product torus. Therefore, this closed loop γ_2 lifts but not to a *loop* of Lagrangian tori.

Finally, if we view γ_2 counterclockwise, i.e., considering its reverse path $\bar{\gamma}_2$, then it does *not* lift. Otherwise, the sub-path from the starting point to the blue dot will lift, and it violates the obstruction, i.e., (I) in Theorem 2.12. This shows that the orientation in the path lifting also matters.

8. OBSTRUCTIONS TO SYMPLECTIC EMBEDDINGS

In this section, we will demonstrate how to use path lifting to obstruct symplectic embeddings between domains in \mathbb{R}^4 . Let us start from the following result.

Proposition 8.1. *Let X, Y be two toric domains in \mathbb{R}^4 , and γ be a path in $\text{Sh}_H^+(X)$ that lifts to a Lagrangian isotopy of tori in $\mathcal{L}(X)$, denoted by $\{L_t\}_{t \in [0, T]}$. If there exists a symplectic embedding $X \hookrightarrow Y$ such that the image of L_0 is unknotted in Y , then γ lies in $\text{Sh}_H^+(Y)$ and lifts to $\mathcal{L}(Y)$.*

Proof. The first conclusion directly comes from Proposition 7.1 in [18]. It suffices to prove the second conclusion. Suppose $\gamma = \{(r_t, s_t) \in \text{Sh}_H^+(X) \mid t \in [0, T]\}$. Since γ lifts to $\mathcal{L}(X)$, the corresponding Lagrangian isotopy of tori $L = \{L_t\}_{t \in [0, T]}$ satisfies $\mathcal{P}(L_t) = (r_t, s_t)$. Suppose the symplectic embedding $X \hookrightarrow Y$ is ϕ , and consider the Lagrangian isotopy

$$\phi(L) = \{\phi(L_t)\}_{t \in [0, T]} \subset \mathcal{L}(Y).$$

Similarly to Proposition 7.1 in [18], we know $\mathcal{P}(\phi(L_t)) = (r_t, s_t)$ for any $t \in [0, T]$. Meanwhile, by assumption, $\phi(L_0)$ is unknotted in Y , so by definition there exists a Hamiltonian isotopy $\Psi = \{\Psi_t\}_{t \in [0, T]}$ of Y such that $\Psi_1(\phi(L_0)) = L(r_0, s_0)$. Then the following Lagrangian isotopy of tori in Y ,

$$\tilde{L} = \{\Psi_{1-t}(\phi(L_t))\}_{t \in [0, T]} \subset \mathcal{L}(Y)$$

is the desired lift of γ in $\text{Sh}_H^+(Y)$ since $\text{Ham}(Y)$ preserves the fiber of \mathcal{P} . In other words, $\gamma \subset \text{Sh}_H^+(Y)$ lifts to $\mathcal{L}(Y)$ by \tilde{L} , and we complete the proof. \square

8.1. Proof of Theorem 2.16. We will only give the proof of (1), and (2), (3) can be proved in a similar manner.

For the given (r, s) , consider the *straight line* path γ starting at (r, s) and ending at $(0, x)$. Since it is a straight line with $2r + s > R$ and $x > R$, this path γ lie entire outside the “flexible” region below the line $2r + s = R$. Meanwhile, again $x > R$

implies that γ will escape the moment image $\Delta(R, R)$ eventually. Then on the one hand, since γ lies entirely in the moment image $\Delta(1, x)$, Example 2.10 implies that it lifts to $\mathcal{L}(E(1, x))$. On the other hand, if $\phi(L(r, s))$ is unknotted under the embedding $\phi : E(1, x) \hookrightarrow B^4(R)$, then Proposition 8.1 implies that $\gamma \subset \text{Sh}_H^+(B^4(R))$ and it lifts as well. However, this contradicts to (I) in Theorem 2.11. Therefore, we obtain the desired conclusion. \square

8.2. Proof of Theorem 2.19. The assumption (ii) implies that γ lifts to $\mathcal{L}(X)$ since γ lies entirely in $\mu(X)^+$. In particular, the starting point (r_0, s_0) can be realized as the inclusion of the product Lagrangian torus $L(r_0, s_0) \hookrightarrow X$. Now, suppose that there exists a symplectic embedding $\phi : X \hookrightarrow E(a, b)$. By the first condition in the assumption (i), we have

$$L(r_0, s_0) \subset E \xrightarrow{i} X \xrightarrow{\phi} E(a, b),$$

where i is the inclusion. Since Corollary 1.6 in [22] proves that the space of symplectic embeddings from E to $E(a, b)$ denoted by $\text{Emb}(E, E(a, b))$ is connected, the condition $E \subset E(a, b)$ implies that every symplectic embedding from E to $E(a, b)$ is isotopic to the inclusion. In particular, the product Lagrangian torus $L(r_0, s_0) \subset E$ is unknotted under the symplectic embedding $\phi \circ i$. Then Proposition 8.1 implies that $\gamma \subset \text{Sh}_H^+(E(a, b))$ and it lifts to $\mathcal{L}(E(a, b))$. This contradicts (I) in Theorem 2.12. Therefore, we obtain the desired contradiction. Figure 17 shows a schematic picture

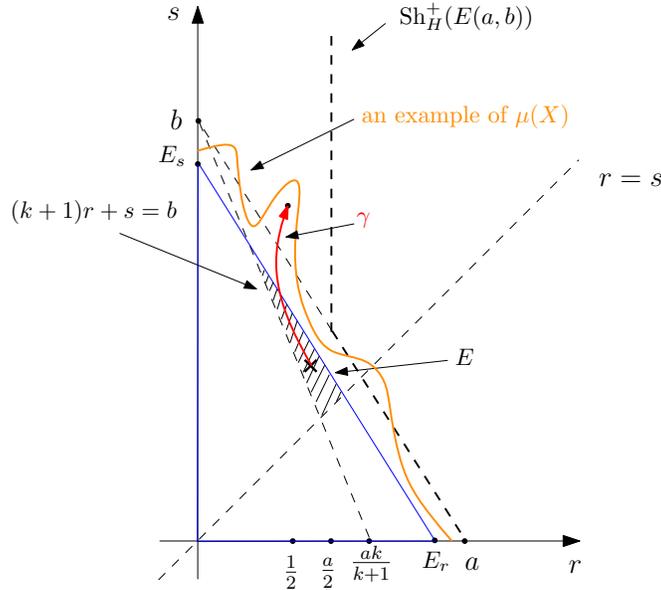


FIGURE 17. The obstruction is given by the red line segment.

of this proof, where $E = E_{\Delta(E_r, E_s)}$ and the moment image $\Delta(E_r, E_s)$ is shown as the blue triangle, $\mu(X)$ is described via the orange curve, and the obstruction is given by γ , shown as the red oriented path. \square

9. APPENDIX

This section verifies the following result, up to a rescaling by $\frac{a}{k+1}$, that was used in (2) in Example 2.17.

Proposition 9.1. *For any $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $E(k, (k + 1)^2) \leftrightarrow E(k + 1, k(k + 1))$.*

From Hutchings' work [20] and McDuff's work [23], there exists a complete characterization of four-dimensional ellipsoid embeddings, that is,

$$(26) \quad E(c, d) \leftrightarrow E(a, b) \quad \text{if and only if} \quad \mathcal{N}(c, d)_k \leq \mathcal{N}(a, b)_k.$$

Here, $\mathcal{N}(a, b)$ denotes an infinite sequence of numbers consisting of all the non-negative linear combination $ma + nb$ (for $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$) in a non-decreasing order (with repetitions), and $\mathcal{N}(a, b)_k$ is the k -th entry in $\mathcal{N}(a, b)$, similarly to $\mathcal{N}(c, d)_k$ and $\mathcal{N}(c, d)$. In fact, there exists a nice geometric description of $\mathcal{N}(a, b)$ in general (see Section 3.3 in [20]). Denote by $\Delta_{a,b}(t)$ the closed right triangle in \mathbb{R}^2 with vertices $(0, 0)$, $(\frac{t}{a}, 0)$ and $(0, \frac{t}{b})$ for $t \geq 0$, and denote

$$(27) \quad \mathcal{R}_{a,b}(t) := \#\{\Delta_{a,b}(t) \cap \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^2\}.$$

Then the characterization (26) is equivalent to the statement that $E(c, d) \leftrightarrow E(a, b)$ if and only if $t_2 \leq t_1$ whenever $\mathcal{R}_{c,d}(t_2) = \mathcal{R}_{a,b}(t_1)$. Since $\mathcal{R}_{a,b}(t)$ and $\mathcal{R}_{c,d}(t)$ are non-decreasing functions of t , in return, (26) is further equivalent to the following statement,

$$(28) \quad E(c, d) \leftrightarrow E(a, b) \quad \text{if and only if} \quad \mathcal{R}_{c,d}(t) \geq \mathcal{R}_{a,b}(t) \quad \text{for all } t \geq 0.$$

We emphasize that the statement (26) (as well as (28)), in general, is not always easy to verify. However, the equivalent statement (28) has the advantage that some elementary geometry propositions can be applied. For instance, in terms of counting lattice points, the well-known Pick's theorem is very useful. Explicitly, for any polygon with integer vertices and without holes,

$$(29) \quad \#\{\text{interior lattice points}\} + \frac{\#\{\text{boundary lattice points}\}}{2} = \text{area} + 1.$$

The proof of Proposition 9.1 turns out to be a nice combination of the criterion (28) and Pick's theorem (29).

Proof of Proposition 9.1. By (28), it suffices to show $\mathcal{R}_{k,(k+1)^2}(t) \geq \mathcal{R}_{k+1,k(k+1)}(t)$ for any $t \geq 0$. We will prove this in two steps. First, we have the following result.

Lemma 9.2. *For any $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $A \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, we have*

$$\mathcal{R}_{k,(k+1)^2}(Ak(k+1)) = \mathcal{R}_{k+1,k(k+1)}(Ak(k+1)) = \frac{1}{2}kA(A+1) + (A+1).$$

Proof of Lemma 9.2. For the right triangle $\Delta_{k+1,k(k+1)}(Ak(k+1))$, its x -intercept is $\frac{t}{a} = \frac{Ak(k+1)}{k+1} = Ak$ and its y -intercept is $\frac{t}{b} = \frac{Ak(k+1)}{k(k+1)} = A$, where both $Ak, k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$. Then Pick's Theorem applies, and (29) implies that

$$\mathcal{R}_{k+1,k(k+1)}(Ak(k+1)) = \frac{A^2k}{2} + 1 + \frac{\#\{\text{boundary lattice points}\}}{2}.$$

Meanwhile, by elementary counting, $\#\{\text{boundary lattice points}\} = 2A + Ak$. Therefore, we get the desired conclusion for $\mathcal{R}_{k+1,k(k+1)}(Ak(k+1))$.

For the right triangle $\Delta_{k,(k+1)^2}(Ak(k+1))$, let us introduce the following notations,

$$c = \left\lfloor \frac{Ak}{k+1} \right\rfloor = \frac{Ak}{k+1} - \frac{C}{k+1}$$

where $C \in \mathbb{N}$ and $0 \leq C \leq k$, and

$$b = \left\lfloor \frac{A}{k+1} \right\rfloor = \frac{A}{k+1} - \frac{B}{k+1}$$

where $B \in \mathbb{N}$ and $0 \leq B \leq k$. Here is a useful observation.

Claim 9.3. *Either $B = C = 0$ or $B + C = k + 1$. In particular, $\lfloor \frac{Bk}{k+1} \rfloor = B - 1$.*

Proof of Claim 9.3. We have

$$\frac{Ak}{k+1} = kb + \frac{kB}{k+1}.$$

Therefore we can write $kB = m(k+1) + C$ where $m \geq 0$ is an integer. More explicitly, $m = \lfloor \frac{kB}{k+1} \rfloor$. As $C \geq 0$ we have $m < B$, but if $m \leq B - 2$ then

$$C = kB - m(k+1) \geq kB - (k+1)(B-2) = 2k - B + 2 \geq k + 2$$

a contradiction. Hence $m = B - 1$ and we get $C = kB - (k+1)(B-1) = k + 1 - B$. Therefore, we get the desired claim. \square

Next, we will count lattice points in $\Delta_{k,(k+1)^2}(Ak(k+1))$ in the following way. Divide $\Delta_{k,(k+1)^2}(Ak(k+1))$ into two parts as in Figure 18, one small triangle Δ_{small} and one trapezoid $P_{\text{trapezoid}}$. The way we cut in Figure 18 guarantees that there are no lattice points on the hypotenuse of Δ except possibly at the endpoints. Indeed, since the slope of $\Delta_{k,(k+1)^2}(Ak(k+1))$ is $-\frac{k}{(k+1)^2}$, moving from the vertex $(A(k+1), 0)$ to the vertex $(0, 0)$, only the multiples of $(k+1)^2$ can generate a lattice point on the hypotenuse of $\Delta_{k,(k+1)^2}(Ak(k+1))$. There are at most $\lfloor \frac{A}{k+1} \rfloor$ -many non-zero multiples of $(k+1)^2$ in the interval $[0, A(k+1)]$ and the smallest one is

$$A(k+1) - \left\lfloor \frac{A}{k+1} \right\rfloor (k+1)^2 = \left(\frac{A}{k+1} - \left\lfloor \frac{A}{k+1} \right\rfloor \right) (k+1)^2 = B(k+1).$$

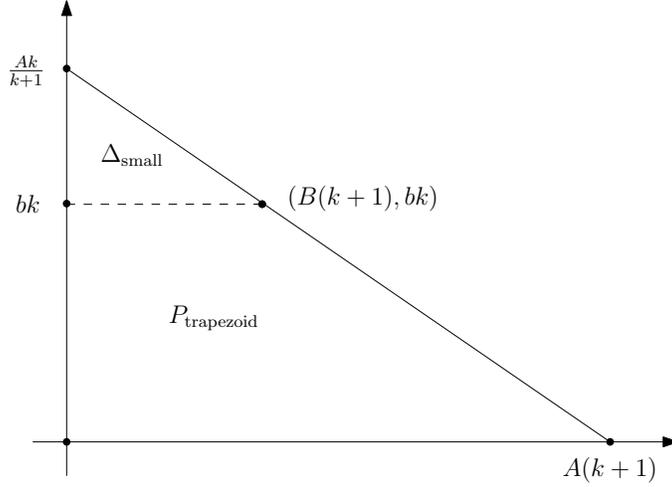


FIGURE 18. A division of $\Delta_{k,(k+1)^2}(Ak(k+1))$.

Meanwhile, it is easy to verify that the corresponding y -coordinate is bk . In particular, $P_{\text{trapezoid}}$ is a polygon with integer vertices and without holes. Then Pick's theorem applies, and (29) implies that

$$\# \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{lattice points} \\ \text{in } P_{\text{trapezoid}} \end{array} \right\} = \frac{bk(k+1)(A+B)}{2} + 1 + \frac{\#\{\text{boundary lattice points}\}}{2}.$$

Moreover, by an elementary counting, $\#\{\text{boundary lattice points}\} = (A+B+b)(k+1)$. Therefore,

$$(30) \quad \# \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{lattice points} \\ \text{in } P_{\text{trapezoid}} \end{array} \right\} = \frac{bk(k+1)(A+B)}{2} + 1 + \frac{(A+B+b)(k+1)}{2}.$$

For the small triangle Δ_{small} , up to an integer shift (explicitly shifted down by bk), it suffices to consider the following triangle in Figure 19. In particular, the top line

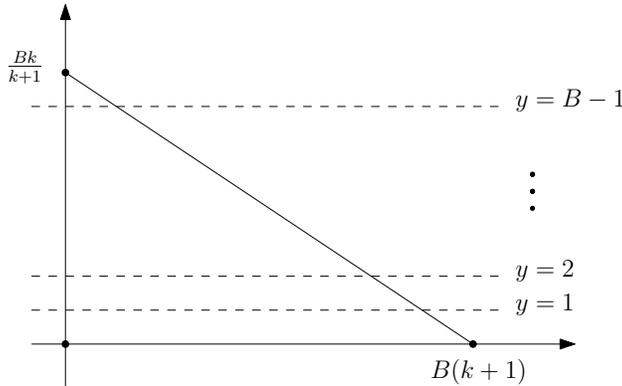


FIGURE 19. Line-by-line counting in Δ_{small} .

is $y = \lfloor \frac{Bk}{k+1} \rfloor$ and Claim 9.3 above says that $\lfloor \frac{Bk}{k+1} \rfloor = B - 1$. Since there are no lattice points in the interior of the hypotenuse of the triangle in Figure 19, for each $\ell \in \{1, \dots, B - 1\}$, the intersection of the line $y = \ell$ with this triangle admits $(B(k + 1) - \ell(k + 2) - 1)$ -many lattice points in the interior. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
 \# \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{lattice points} \\ \text{in } \Delta_{\text{small}} \end{array} \right\} &= \sum_{\ell=1}^{B-1} (B(k + 1) - \ell(k + 2) - 1) + (B - 1) + B(k + 1) \\
 &= B(B - 1)(k + 1) - \frac{B(B - 1)(k + 2)}{2} + B(k + 1) \\
 (31) \quad &= \frac{B(B - 1)k}{2} + \underbrace{B(k + 1)}_{\text{will be redundant}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, by summing up the lattices points in $P_{\text{trapezoid}}$ (as in (30)) and in Δ_{small} (as in (31)), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{R}_{k,(k+1)^2}(Ak(k + 1)) &= \# \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{lattice points} \\ \text{in } P_{\text{trapezoid}} \end{array} \right\} + \# \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{lattice points} \\ \text{in } \Delta_{\text{small}} \end{array} \right\} - \# \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{repeated} \\ \text{counting} \end{array} \right\} \\
 &= \frac{bk(k + 1)(A + B)}{2} + 1 + \frac{(A + B + b)(k + 1)}{2} + \frac{B(B - 1)k}{2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}kA(A + 1) + (A + 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

where the final step comes from a series of simplifications by using the relation $B = A - b(k + 1)$. Thus we complete the proof of Lemma 9.2. \square

Suppose now that $t = Ak(k + 1) + s$ where $0 < s < k(k + 1)$. Observe that the graph of $\mathcal{R}_{k+1,k(k+1)}(t)$ is horizontal with jumps when $s = a(k + 1)$ for integers a . Thus we may assume $s = a(k + 1)$ with $1 \leq a \leq k - 1$. Then we have

$$(32) \quad \mathcal{R}_{k+1,k(k+1)}((Ak + a)(k + 1)) - \mathcal{R}_{k+1,k(k+1)}(Ak(k + 1)) = (A + 1)a.$$

It remains to estimate $\mathcal{R}_{k,(k+1)^2}((Ak + a)(k + 1)) - \mathcal{R}_{k,(k+1)^2}(Ak(k + 1))$, and we aim to obtain *at least* $(A + 1)a$ as in (32) (see Figure 20). To this end, we use the same notations as above, but also introduce

$$d = \left\lfloor \frac{Ak + a}{k + 1} \right\rfloor = \frac{Ak + a}{k + 1} - \frac{D}{k + 1},$$

where $D \in \mathbb{N}$ and $0 \leq D \leq k$. Note that $d - c \leq 1$. Moreover,

- (i) if $d = c$, then $a \leq k + 1 - C$ and $D = C + a$;
- (ii) if $d = c + 1$, then $D = C + a - (k + 1)$.

When (ii) is satisfied, the new triangle intersects $y = d$ and the row contains

$$(33) \quad 1 + \left\lfloor \frac{D}{k + 1} \frac{(k + 1)^2}{k} \right\rfloor = 1 + \left\lfloor \frac{(k + 1)D}{k} \right\rfloor$$

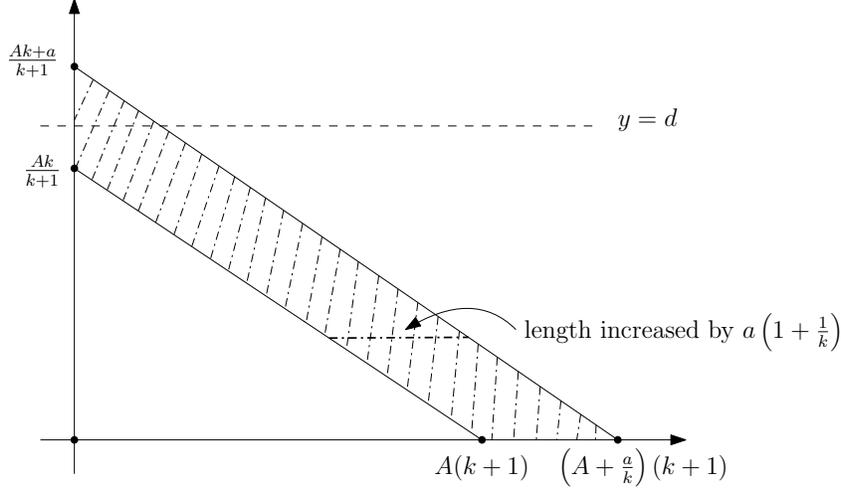


FIGURE 20. Count additional lattice points in the shaded region.

lattice points. Meanwhile, the lengths of the other rows increase by $a(1 + \frac{1}{k})$, so we count the number of additional lattice points as

$$a + (a + 1) + \cdots + (a + 1) + a + \cdots + a + \cdots ,$$

where the $(a + 1)$ terms come in blocks of length a and the a terms in blocks of length $k - a$. Therefore, depending whether the sum ends with $(a + 1)$ (if $c - kb \leq a$) or a terms (if $c - kb \geq a + 1$), we have

$$\# \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{additional} \\ \text{points} \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} a + (k + 1)ab + (c - kb)(a + 1) & \text{if } c - kb \leq a \\ a + (k + 1)ab + a(c - kb + 1) & \text{if } c - kb \geq a + 1 \end{array} \right. .$$

It is easy to obtain the desired $(A + 1)a$ -many additional lattice points when $B = C = 0$. If not, then Claim 9.3 implies that $b + c = A - 1$ and $c - kb = B - 1$, and a further simplification gives

$$\# \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{additional} \\ \text{points} \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} aA + B - 1 & \text{if } c - kb \leq a \\ (A + 1)a & \text{if } c - kb \geq a + 1 \end{array} \right. .$$

Therefore, it suffices to focus on the case where $c - kb \leq a$.

If $d = c$, then by the item (i) above, $D = C + a = k + 1 - B + a$, which implies that $B - 1 = a + k - D \geq a$. Thus we get at least $(A + 1)a$ -many additional lattice points as required. If $d = c + 1$, then we have an extra row so the cardinality of the additional points in total is $aA + B + \lfloor \frac{(k+1)D}{k} \rfloor$ by (33). The item (ii) above implies that $D = a - B$ and then we have

$$aA + B + \left\lfloor \frac{(k+1)D}{k} \right\rfloor = aA + a - D + \left\lfloor \frac{(k+1)D}{k} \right\rfloor \geq (A + 1)a.$$

Therefore, we complete the proof of Proposition 9.1. \square

Remark 9.4. *Since $\text{Vol}(E(k, k+1)^2) = \text{Vol}(E(k+1, k(k+1))) = \frac{k(k+1)^2}{2}$, the symplectic embedding guaranteed by Proposition 9.1 is volume-filling.*

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