CIRCLE-ACTIONS, QUANTUM COHOMOLOGY, AND THE FUKAYA CATEGORY OF FANO TORIC VARIETIES

ALEXANDER F. RITTER

ABSTRACT. We define a class of non-compact Fano toric manifolds, called admissible toric manifolds, for which Floer theory and quantum cohomology are defined. The class includes Fano toric negative line bundles, and it allows blow-ups along fixed point sets.

We prove closed-string mirror symmetry for this class of manifolds: the Jacobian ring of the superpotential is the symplectic cohomology (not the quantum cohomology). Moreover, $SH^*(M)$ is obtained from $QH^*(M)$ by localizing at the toric divisors. We give explicit presentations of $SH^*(M)$ and $QH^*(M)$, using ideas of Batyrev, McDuff and Tolman.

Assuming that the superpotential is Morse (or a milder semisimplicity assumption), we prove that the wrapped Fukaya category for this class of manifolds satisfies the toric generation criterion, i.e. is split-generated by the natural Lagrangian torus fibres of the moment map taken with suitable holonomies. In particular, the wrapped category is compactly generated and cohomologically finite.

We prove a generic generation theorem: a generic deformation of the monotone toric symplectic form defines a local system for which the twisted wrapped Fukaya category satisfies the toric generation criterion. This theorem, together with a limiting argument about continuity of eigenspaces, are used to prove the untwisted generation results.

We prove that for any closed Fano toric manifold, and a generic local system, the twisted Fukaya category satisfies the toric generation criterion. If the superpotential is Morse (or assuming semisimplicity), also the untwisted Fukaya category satisfies the criterion.

The key ingredients are non-vanishing results for the open-closed string map, using tools from the paper by Ritter-Smith (we also prove a conjecture from that paper that any monotone toric negative line bundle contains a non-displaceable monotone Lagrangian torus). The above presentation results require foundational work: we extend the class of Hamiltonians for which the maximum principle holds for symplectic manifolds conical at infinity, thus extending the class of Hamiltonian circle actions for which invertible elements can be constructed in $SH^*(M)$. Computing $SH^*(M)$ is notoriously hard and there are very few known examples beyond the case of cotangent bundles and subcritical Stein manifolds. So this computation is significant in itself, as well as being the key ingredient in proving the above results in homological mirror symmetry.

CONTENTS

1. Introduction 2
2. Construction of invertible elements in the symplectic cohomology 14
3. The quantum cohomology of non-compact monotone toric manifolds 18
4. Presentation of $QH^*$ and $SH^*$ for toric negative line bundles 25
5. Twisted theory: non-monotone toric symplectic forms 36
6. The Fukaya category and generation results 40
7. Appendix A: The moment polytope of a toric negative line bundle 51
8. Appendix B: Matrix perturbation theory and Grassmannians 60
9. Appendix C: The extended maximum principle 65
References 70

Date: version: December 29, 2023.
1. Introduction

1.1. Circle actions, generators and relations in Floer cohomology. The goal of this paper is to develop techniques to produce generators and relations in the quantum cohomology $QH^*(M)$ and in the symplectic cohomology $SH^*(M)$ of monotone symplectic manifolds conical at infinity, by exploiting Hamiltonian circle-actions, and to deduce generation results for the Fukaya category $\mathcal{F}(M)$ and the wrapped Fukaya category $\mathcal{W}(M)$. To clarify the big picture, we recall that by foundational work of Ritter-Smith [38], there is a commutative diagram, called the acceleration diagram, relating all these invariants via the open-closed string map $OC$ on Hochschild homology:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{HH}_*(\mathcal{F}(M)) \\
\downarrow \text{OC} \\
\text{QH}^*(M)
\end{array}
\quad \quad \quad
\begin{array}{c}
\text{HH}_*(\mathcal{W}(M)) \\
\downarrow \text{OC} \\
\text{SH}^*(M)
\end{array}
\]

Recall that in the compact Fukaya category $\mathcal{F}(M)$ one only allows closed monotone orientable Lagrangian submanifolds, and one works with pseudo-holomorphic maps, whereas for the wrapped Fukaya category $\mathcal{W}(M)$ one allows also non-compact Lagrangians which are Legendrian at infinity, and the definition of the morphism spaces involve wrapping one Lagrangian around the other by using a Hamiltonian flow (more precisely, a direct limit construction is needed just like for $SH^*(M)$, where one increases the growth of the Hamiltonian at infinity).

The tool for producing generators and relations in $QH^*(M)$ and $SH^*(M)$ comes from our foundational paper [36], which constructs a commutative diagram of ring homomorphisms

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\pi_1(\text{Ham}_{\ell \geq 0}(M,\omega)) \\
\downarrow \pi_* \\
\text{QH}^*(M)
\end{array}
\quad \quad \quad
\begin{array}{c}
SH^*(M) \\
\downarrow \pi_* \\
\text{QH}^*(M)
\end{array}
\]

Namely, from loops of Hamiltonian diffeomorphisms on $M$ we construct elements in $SH^*(M)$ and $QH^*(M)$, by generalizing the ideas of the Seidel representation [39] to the non-compact setting. The non-compact setting brings with it technical difficulties, such as the necessity of a maximum principle which prevents holomorphic curves and Floer solutions from escaping to infinity. These seemingly technical constraints are responsible for interesting algebro-homological consequences: for example, the elements above are invertible in $SH^*(M)$ but not in $QH^*(M)$ (whereas in the compact setting, Seidel elements were always invertible in quantum cohomology). Further down the line, this phenomenon will also imply that for many non-compact monotone toric manifolds,

\[
SH^*(M) \cong \text{Jac}(W_M)
\]

recovers the Jacobian ring of the Landau-Ginzburg superpotential $W_M$ (a purely combinatorial invariant associated to the moment polytope of $M$) whereas one may have first imagined that the isomorphism $QH^*(C) \cong \text{Jac}(W_C)$ for closed monotone toric manifolds $C$ (Batyrev [6], Givental [21, 22]) should persist also in the non-compact setting (see Example 3.5).

The result (1.3) is also noteworthy because it is a proof of closed-string mirror symmetry.

Convention. In this paper, we always restrict $SH^*(M) \equiv SH^0_0(M)$ to the component of contractible loops. For simply connected $M$, e.g. any toric manifold, this is all of $SH^*(M)$. Recall also that $SH^0_0(M)$ contains the unit $e^*(1)$, so if $SH^0_0(M) = 0$ then all of $SH^*(M) = 0$.

As an illustration of diagram (1.2), we recall the following application from [36], which exploited the circle action given by rotation in the fibres of a line bundle.
Theorem 1.1. Let \( \pi : E \rightarrow B \) be a complex line bundle over a closed symplectic manifold \((B, \omega_B)\). Assume \( E \) is negative, meaning \( c_1(E) = -k[\omega_B] \) for some \( k > 0 \). Then
\[
SH^*(E) \cong QH^*(E)_{PD[B]} \tag{1.4}
\]
are isomorphic algebras, where \( QH^*(E) \) has been localized at the zero section.

The negativity assumption is needed to ensure that the total space is a symplectic manifold conical at infinity, so Floer theory is defined. The theorem was not phrased in terms of localization in \([36]\) so we comment on this in Section \(4.2\). More generally, by \([36]\),

Theorem 1.2. \( SH^*(M) \) is a localization of \( QH^*(M) \) whenever there is a Hamiltonian \( S^1 \)-action on \( M \) which corresponds to the Reeb flow at infinity.

As a vector space, \( QH^*(M) \) is just the ordinary cohomology, however it is a non-trivial task to determine its ring structure, especially in the non-compact setting. For example, the non-triviality of \( SH^*(E) \) above is equivalent to \( \pi^*c_1(E) = \text{PD}[B] \) being non-nilpotent in \( QH^*(E) \), and it is not known whether this holds in general (we will prove it for toric \( E \)).

Even in the deceptively simple case of negative line bundles, \( QH^*(E) \cong QH^*(B) \) is false. The moduli spaces of holomorphic spheres are trapped inside \( B \) by the maximum principle, but the dimensions are all wrong as they don’t take into account the new fibre direction of \( E \). Even for \( O(-k) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P^m \), although we succeeded in \([36]\) to compute \( QH^*(E) \) for \( 1 \leq k \leq m/2 \) by difficult virtual localization techniques, these calculations became intractable for \( k > m/2 \).

This reality-check, that determining \( QH^*(M) \) is a difficult problem, and that it is an important first step towards understanding the Fukaya category \( F(M) \), motivates our work. Although the high-profile route would be to express the Gromov-Witten invariants in terms of obstruction bundle invariants, packaged up inside a generating function, such approaches would still leave us with the task of actually calculating the obstruction bundle invariants. So in practice, strictly speaking, one hasn’t computed the invariants and, for example, this route would not help in understanding how \( QH^*(M) \) decomposes into eigenspaces of the \( c_1(TM) \)-action, which is a key step towards determining generators of \( F(M) \).

A key issue in constructing the representations \( r, R \) from diagram \((1.2)\) is to ensure that the Hamiltonian \( S^1 \)-actions are generated by Hamiltonians \( H \) which satisfy a certain maximum principle. In \([36]\), we proved this holds provided \( H = \text{constant} \cdot R \) at infinity, where \( R \) is the radial coordinate on the conical end. This is the same strong constraint on the class of Hamiltonians that arises in the direct limit construction of \( SH^*(M) \). The existence of such an \( S^1 \)-action implies that the Reeb flow at infinity needs to arise from a circle action on \( M \). Unfortunately, already for toric negative line bundles, we prove in Section \(4.3\) that the natural rotations around the toric divisors are generated by Hamiltonians
\[
H(y, R) = f(y)R \tag{1.5}
\]
which depend on the coordinate \( y \) of the contact hypersurface \( \Sigma \) which defines the conical end (e.g. for line bundles, \( \Sigma \) is a sphere subbundle). In Section \(2.3\) via Appendix C we prove:

Lemma 1.3 (Extended Maximum Principle). The maximum principle applies to Hamiltonians of the form \((1.5)\) for which \( f : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \) is invariant under the Reeb flow.

This also enlarges the class of Hamiltonians for which \( SH^*(M) \) can be defined. Although it is a mild generalization, this result makes the crucial difference between whether or not the Floer-machinery can jump-start.

1.2. Floer theory for non-compact toric varieties. We now describe the non-compact Fano toric varieties \( M \) for which we can define and compute \( SH^*(M) \) and \( QH^*(M) \). We omit from this Introduction the discussion of NEF toric varieties (Section \(4.1\)) and the discussion
of how our machinery applies to blow-ups of non-compact Kähler manifolds (Sections 3.3, 3.4). The applicability is limited only by our knowledge of whether a maximum principle applies.

We will describe a family of non-compact monotone toric manifolds \( M \) for which (1.3) holds, and for which the analogue of (1.4) is

\[
SH^*(M) \cong QH^*(M)_{PD[D_1], \ldots, PD[D_r]},
\]

where we localize at the generators corresponding to the toric divisors \( D_i \subset M \). Moreover we obtain a combinatorial description of \( QH^*(M) \) whose localization is the Jacobian ring.

**Conjecture.** More speculatively, our work suggests that in situations where a to horic divisor \( (3.2) \) generated by the linear relations \( r \) view orbits and the linear relations are the classical relations they satisfy in \( A \) non-compact tooric manifold \( X \).

**Theorem 1.5.** Let \( X \) be any admissible tooric manifold, and let \( J \) denote the ideal generated by the linear relations (3.2) and the quantum Stanley-Reisner relations (3.3). Then:

1. There is an algebra isomorphism
   \[
   QH^*(X, \omega_X) \cong \Lambda[x_1, \ldots, x_r]/J, \quad \text{PD}[D_i] \mapsto x_i.
   \]
2. The symplectic cohomology is the localization of the above ring at all \( x_i = \text{PD}[D_i] \),
   \[
   SH^*(X, \omega_X) \cong \Lambda[x_1^{\pm 1}, \ldots, x_r^{\pm 1}]/J, \quad c^*(\text{PD}[D_i]) \mapsto x_i,
   \]
   and \( c^* : QH^*(X, \omega_X) \to SH^*(X, \omega_X) \) equals the canonical localization map sending \( x_i \mapsto x_i \).
3. The moment polytope of \( X \), \( \Delta = \{ y \in \mathbb{R}^n : \langle y, e_i \rangle \geq \lambda_i \} \), determines an isomorphism
   \[
   \psi : QH^*(X, \omega) \to R_X/(\partial_{x_1}W, \ldots, \partial_{x_n}W), \quad x_i \mapsto t^{-\lambda_i}z^{e_i},
   \]
   which sends \( c_1(TX) = \sum x_i \mapsto W = \sum t^{-\lambda_i}z^{e_i} \), where \( W \) is the superpotential (Section 5.3) and the ring \( R_X \) is described in Definition 5.4.
4. and it determines the following algebra isomorphism (see Definition 3.4 for \( \text{Jac}(W) \)),
   \[
   SH^*(X, \omega_X) \cong \text{Jac}(W), \quad x_i \mapsto t^{-\lambda_i}z^{e_i}, \quad c^*(c_1(TX)) \mapsto W.
   \]
5. The canonical map \( c^* : QH^*(X) \to SH^*(X) \) corresponds to the localization map
   \[
   R_X/(\partial_{x_1}W, \ldots, \partial_{x_n}W) \to \text{Jac}(W), \quad z_i \mapsto z_i,
   \]
   which is the quotient homomorphism by the ideal generated by the generalized 0-eigenvectors of multiplication by all \( z^{e_i} \) (equivalently of all \( z_i \), since \( X \) is smooth).

Part of the proof involves adapting to the non-compact setting the McDuff-Tolman proof [31, Sec.5] of the Batyrev presentation of \( QH^*(C) \) for closed monotone toric manifolds \( C \) (reviewed in Sections 3.1-3.2). Recall that the toric divisors \( D_i \) are the codim_{C} = 1 complex torus orbits and the linear relations are the classical relations they satisfy in \( H_{2(dim_{C}-1)}(C, \mathbb{Z}) \).
The key observation of McDuff and Tolman is that the remaining necessary relations for the algebra $QH^*(C)$ come from applying the Seidel representation $\pi_1\text{Ham}(C) \to QH^*(C)^\times$ to the relations satisfied by the natural circle rotation actions $g_i$ about the toric divisors. In our non-compact setting, the Seidel representation is replaced by the representations $r, R$ from diagram (1.2), and some care needs to be taken in picking “lifts” $g_i^\vee$ of the rotations $g_i$ because one now works with an extension $\pi_1\text{Ham}$ of $\pi_1\text{Ham}$ (Sections 2.2, 4.4, 5.4 discuss this technical issue). A key step (Lemma 1.7) is to compute the $r$-element for the rotations $g_i$:

$$r(g_i^\vee) = x_i = \text{PD}[D_i] \in QH^2(\omega, \omega_X) \quad \text{and} \quad R(g_i^\vee) = e^*\text{PD}[D_i] \in SH^2(\omega, \omega_X)^\times.$$

This is a consequence of a more general computation which we prove in Section 2.3 as follows.

**Lemma 1.6** Let $(M, \omega)$ be a monotone Kähler manifold of dimension $\dim \mathbb{C} M = m$. Suppose that $g \in \pi_1\text{Ham}_{\geq 0}(M)$ acts holomorphically on $M$, and that the fixed point set

$$D = \text{Fix}(g) \subset M$$

is a complex submanifold of dimension $d = \dim \text{Fix}(g)$. Hence $dg_i$ acts as a unitary map on a unitary splitting $T_x M = T_x D \oplus \mathbb{C}^{m-d}$, for $x \in D$. Suppose further that the eigenvalues of $dg_i : \mathbb{C}^{m-d} \to \mathbb{C}^{m-d}$ define degree 1 paths $S^1 \to S^1$ (more generally, the clutching construction using $dg_i$ defines a rank $m-d$ holomorphic vector bundle over $\mathbb{P}^1$, which by a theorem of Grothendieck splits as $\oplus \mathcal{O}(n_i)$, and for our Lemma it is enough to assume that all $n_i = -1$).

Let $g^\wedge$ be the lift of $g$ which maps the constant disc $(c_x, x)$ to itself, for $x \in D$. Then the Maslov index $I(g^\wedge) = m - d$, and

$$r(g^\wedge) = \text{PD}[\text{Fix}(g)] + (\text{higher order } t \text{ terms}) \in QH^{2(m-d)}(M). \quad (1.6)$$

If the fixed point set has codimension $m - d = 1$, then

$$r(g^\wedge) = \text{PD}[\text{Fix}(g)] \in QH^2(M). \quad (1.7)$$

**1.3. Toric negative line bundles.** As an illustration of the general theory of Theorem 1.3, we will now determine $QH^*(E)$, $SH^*(E)$ and the wrapped Fukaya category $\mathcal{W}(E)$ for monotone (i.e., Fano) toric negative line bundles $\pi : E \to B$, in terms of the analogous invariants for the base $B$ (in Section 1.1 we also comment on the case where the line bundle is Calabi-Yau). Heuristically this is the symplectic analogue of the quantum Lefschetz hyperplane theorem [29]: the invariants of the hyperplane section $B \subset E$ are recovered from invariants of the ambient $E$ and a quantum multiplication operation by an Euler class.

To clarify, $E$ is any complex line bundle over a monotone toric manifold $(B, \omega_B)$ with

$$c_1(E) = -k\omega_B \quad \text{where} \quad 1 \leq k < \lambda_B.$$ 

Recall $B$ is monotone if $c_1(TB) = \lambda_B[\omega_B]$ for $\lambda_B > 0$, and we may assume $[\omega_B] \in H^2(B, \mathbb{Z})$ is primitive. The case $k = \lambda_B$ would make the total space Calabi-Yau, but in that case

1The Lemma as written assumes that the lift $g^\wedge$ exists (preserving constant discs): this holds for example if $D$ is connected. In general, $\text{Fix}(g)$ will have several connected components (see the footnote to Section 2.2). More generally, one should consider the connected component $D \subset \text{Fix}(g)$ arising as the minimum of the Hamiltonian $H$ generating $g$ (when $H$ is proper, $D := \text{min } H$ is connected by a classical argument due to Atiyah). By convention, we choose $H$ to take value zero on $D$, which ensures (subject to the assumptions on $dg_i$ as written in the Lemma) that

$$r(g^\wedge) = \text{PD}[D] + (\text{higher order } t \text{ terms})$$

with leading coefficient $t^0$. We now explain why any other components $D'$ of $\text{Fix}(g)$ can only contribute with a strictly positive power of $t$. A $\nabla H$-trajectory from $D$ to $D'$ gives rise, via the $S^1$-action, to a pseudo-holomorphic sphere $S$, in particular $\omega[S] > 0$. The lift $g^\wedge$ will then send the constant disc $(c_x, x)$ at $x \in D'$ to a constant disc with $S$ attached. This causes the contributions coming from $D'$ (if they exist, as regularity is not guaranteed) to be counted with weight $t^{|S|}$. We refer to McDuff-Tolman [31, Theorem 1.10] for a detailed discussion of this, keeping in mind they use slightly different conventions (see the footnote to Section 2.2).
Recall $B$ from relations in defined by $x$. For example, the characteristic polynomial of $\omega$ is $\text{Jac}(W_E)$ and it is obtained by localizing $QH^*(E)$ at $\pi^*c_1(E)$. These relations may not be invertible in $\mathbb{Q}H^*$, see Lemma 4.12.

Moreover, $\mathbb{Q}H^*(E) \cong \text{Jac}(W_E)$ and it is obtained by localizing $QH^*(E)$ at $\pi^*c_1(E)$. These are the first steps in the study of non-compact symplectic manifolds which are not exact, so we are trying to move beyond the case of cotangent bundles and Stein manifolds which are well-studied in the symplectic literature.

**Theorem 1.7.** $QH^*(E)$ is generated by the toric divisors $x_i = \text{PD}[\pi^{-1}(D^B)]$, they satisfy the same linear relations and quantum Stanley-Reisner relations that the generators $x_i = \text{PD}[D^B]$ of $QH^*(B)$ satisfy, except for a change in the Novikov variable (defined in Section 2.1): $t \mapsto t(\pi^*c_1(E))^k$ (where $\pi^*c_1(E) = -(k/\lambda_B) \sum x_i$).

Although the above follows from Theorem 1.5, some substantial work is involved:

- We explicitly compute the Hamiltonians generating the rotations about the toric divisors (Theorem 4.13) to verify that the maximum principle in Lemma 1.3 applies.
- We verify that the Hamiltonians involved in the quantum Stanley-Reisner relations have positive slope at infinity (a condition required for $\mathbb{Q}H^*$ to be defined, whereas $R$-elements in $H^*$ do not require this), see Lemma 4.12.
- We compute the moment polytope of $E$ in terms of the moment polytope of $B$ (see Appendix A) to be able to compare the presentations of $QH^*(B)$ and $QH^*(E)$.
- We compare the linear and quantum SR-relations for $B$ and $E$ in Corollary 4.10.
- The fact that the quantum SR-relations of $B$ and $E$ differ by the above change of Novikov variable is proved in Theorem 1.7.

Given that the presentations of $QH^*(B)$ and $QH^*(E)$ are the same up to a change in Novikov parameter, one might hope there is a natural homomorphism $QH^*(B) \rightarrow QH^*(E)$. However this is neither natural nor entirely correct. In the monotone (Fano) regime, using a formal Novikov variable $t$ is not strictly necessary as there are no convergence issues in the definition of the quantum product. However, in the absence of $t$, the Novikov change of variables becomes meaningless. Secondly, over the usual Novikov ring $\Lambda$ from Section 2.1 $t$ is invertible, but under the change of variables the image $t(\pi^*c_1(E))^k \in QH^*(E)$ is never invertible (this is an instance of the general fact that $R$-elements are invertible in $H^*$ but $R$-elements may not be invertible in $\mathbb{Q}H^*$). Provided we restrict the Novikov ring, we show in Theorem 4.13 that there are ring homomorphisms

$$
\varphi : QH^*(B; \mathbb{K}[t]) \rightarrow QH^*(E; \mathbb{K}[t]) \rightarrow SH^*(E; \mathbb{K}[t]) \rightarrow SH^*(E; \mathbb{K}[t, t^{-1}]),
$$

(1.8)

defined by $x_i \mapsto x_i$ and $t \mapsto t(\pi^*c_1(E))^k$. These $\varphi$ are useful in deducing relations in $E$ from relations in $B$. For example, the characteristic polynomial of $[\omega_B]$ maps via $\varphi$ to the characteristic polynomial of $[\omega_E] = \pi^*[\omega_B]$.

In Section 4.7 we compute $QH^*$ and $SH^*$ for $\mathcal{O}(-k) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^m$ and $\mathcal{O}(-1,-1) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$. Recall $QH^*(\mathbb{P}^m) = \Lambda[x]/(x^{1+m} - t)$, where $x^{1+m} - t$ is the characteristic polynomial of $x = [\omega_{\mathbb{P}^m}]$; $\Lambda$ is the Novikov ring (Section 2.1). Applying $\varphi$ to $x^{1+m} - t$ we effortlessly deduce:

$$
QH^*(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^m}(-k)) = \Lambda[x]/(x^{1+m} - t(-kx)^k)
$$
$$
SH^*(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^m}(-k)) = \Lambda[x]/(x^{1+m-k} - t(-k)^k)
$$

(1.9)

in the monotone regime, so $1 \leq k \leq m$. A vast improvement over the difficulty of the virtual localization methods of 36 which were only feasible for $k \leq m/2$.

The $\varphi$ are also crucial in Section 4.10 to determine the splitting of $QH^*(E)$ into eigensummands of $c_1(TE) = \lambda_E[\omega_E]$ in terms of the splitting of $QH^*(B)$ into eigensummands.
of \( c_1(TB) = \lambda_B[\omega_B] \) (assuming now that the underlying field we work over is algebraically closed). This decomposition plays a key role later in decomposing the Fukaya category of \( E \).

**Theorem 1.8** (Assuming \( \text{char}(\mathbb{K}) \) does not divide \( k \)). The eigensummand decomposition for \( QH^*(B) \), as a \( \Lambda[x] \)-module with \( x \) acting by multiplication by \([\omega_B]\), has the form

\[
QH^*(B) \cong \frac{\Lambda[x]}{(x^{\lambda_B} - t d_1)} \oplus \cdots \oplus \frac{\Lambda[x]}{(x^{\lambda_B} - t d_p)} \oplus \frac{\Lambda[x]}{x^{d_{p+1}}} \oplus \cdots \oplus \frac{\Lambda[x]}{x^{d_q}}.
\]

It determines the following \( \Lambda[x] \)-module isomorphisms where \( x \) acts as \([\omega_E] = \pi^*[\omega_B]\),

\[
SH^*(E) \cong \frac{\Lambda[x]}{(x^{\lambda_B} - k\lambda_B t)} \oplus \cdots \oplus \frac{\Lambda[x]}{x^{d_p}}.
\]

In Ritter-Smith [37] (Version 1) we conjectured that \( SH^*(E) \) was non-zero for all monotone toric negative line bundles \( E \), and we proved this for \( \mathcal{O}_E = (-k) \), \( 1 \leq k \leq m/2 \). For more general \( E \), this is not an immediate consequence of the explicit presentation in Theorem 1.7 (presenting a ring does not mean it is easy to determine whether an element vanishes or not).

By Theorem 1.8 \( SH^*(E) \neq 0 \) is equivalent to the condition that \( \pi^*c_1(E) \) is not nilpotent in \( QH^*(E) \). By Theorem 1.8 \( \pi^*c_1(E) = -k\pi^*[\omega_B] \) is non-nilpotent in \( QH^*(E) \) precisely if \( c_1(B) \) is non-nilpotent in \( QH^*(B) \). In [37] (Version 1) we conjectured that for closed Fano toric varieties, \( c_1(TB) \in QH^*(B) \) is always non-nilpotent, but despite the explicit Batyrev presentation of \( QH^*(B) \) this was not known. In Section 5.9 we explain how a recent result of Gaikul [20] implies this Conjecture. Thus:

**Corollary 1.9.** Let \( E \) be any monotone toric negative line bundle. Then \( c_1(TE) \in QH^*(E) \) is non-nilpotent and \( SH^*(E) \neq 0 \).

This result has significant geometric implications: we will see below that it implies \( E \) always contains a non-displaceable monotone Lagrangian torus (Section 5.9).

1.4. **Generation results for the Fukaya category and the wrapped category.** We now come back to the discussion of diagram (1.1). Recall that the direct limit construction which defines the morphism spaces of the wrapped category \( \mathcal{W}(M) \) is typically responsible for making the Hochschild homology \( HH_*(\mathcal{W}(M)) \) infinite dimensional, just like \( SH^*(M) \) is typically expected to be infinite dimensional. This is in contrast to the surprising outcome in Theorem 1.5 that \( SH^*(M) \) is finite-dimensional for admissible toric manifolds. The goal of the following section is to prove the open-string analogue of this (at least under a genericity assumption on the superpotential), namely cohomological-finiteness for the wrapped category \( \mathcal{W}(M) \). We will show that \( \mathcal{W}(M) \) is split-generated by the unique compact monotone Lagrangian toric fibre \( L \) of the moment map (taken together with finitely many choices of holonomy data, determined by the superpotential), and that \( L \) is non-displaceable.

**Remark.** Before proceeding, it may be good to clarify what was legitimately to be expected and what was not. Applications to the existence of non-displaceable Lagrangian toric fibres were to be expected, given the substantial work in the case of closed toric manifolds by Fukaya-Oh-Ohta-Ono [17]. In fact for negative line bundles \( E \to B \), although messy, one can even explicitly compute the critical points of the superpotential of \( E \) in terms of those of \( B \) (carried out in Ritter-Smith [38]), and then general machinery due to Cho-Oh [11] implies the non-displaceability of the Lagrangian fibres corresponding to the critical points. The novelty of this paper is another: we prove that these toric fibres actually split-generate the whole wrapped category (and not just for negative line bundles). This is surprising in the non-compact setting because the wrapped category admits non-compact Lagrangians and in general it is expected
Remark. We emphasize that we will not undertake the onerous task of generalizing these constructions to a curved $A_\infty$-category $\mathcal{F}(M), W(M)$ which mixes different $m_0$-values, although this task will perhaps be within reach after forthcoming work of \cite{2}.

The generation criterion of Abouzaid \cite{1}, adapted to the monotone setup by Ritter-Smith \cite{38}, loosely speaking states that Lagrangians $L_1, \ldots, L_m$ split-generate the category if $\mathcal{O}C : HH_*(W_\lambda(M)) \to SH^*(M)$ hits the unit when restricted to the subcategory generated by those $L_i$ (the analogous statement holds for $\mathcal{O}C : HH_*(\mathcal{F}_\lambda(M)) \to QH^*(M)$).

In Ritter-Smith \cite{38}, we showed that $\mathcal{O}C$ is an $SH^*(M)$-module map (a property independently observed in the exact case by Ganatra \cite{19}). Analogously, $\mathcal{O}C : HH_*(\mathcal{F}_\lambda(M)) \to QH^*(M)$ is a $QH^*(M)$-module map. In \cite{38} we also proved that $\mathcal{O}C$ preserves eigensummands, so the acceleration diagram becomes:

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
HH_*(\mathcal{F}_\lambda(M)) & \longrightarrow & HH_*(W_\lambda(M)) \\
\mathcal{O}C \downarrow & & \mathcal{O}C \downarrow \\
QH^*(M)_\lambda & \longrightarrow & SH^*(M)_\lambda
\end{array}
$$

where $QH^*(M)_\lambda, SH^*(M)_\lambda$ are the generalized $\lambda$-eigensummands for multiplication by, respectively, $c_1(TM)$ and $c^*(c_1(TM))$. We proved \cite{38} that the generation criterion for the $\lambda$-piece of the category holds provided that $\mathcal{O}C$ hits an invertible element in the $\lambda$-eigensummand.

In the toric setup, since toric Lagrangians are compact and since $c^*(1) = 1$ in the acceleration diagram, $W_\lambda(M)$ is split-generated by toric Lagrangians if one can show that

$$
\mathcal{O}C : HH_*(\mathcal{F}_\lambda(M)) \to QH^*(M)_\lambda
$$

hits an invertible, so we reduce to studying holomorphic discs bounding Lagrangians. We will say that the toric generation criterion holds for $\lambda$ if the composite

$$
\mathcal{C}O \circ \mathcal{O}C : HH_*(\mathcal{F}^{\text{toric}}_\lambda(M)) \to QH^*(M) \to HF^*(K, K)
$$

hits the unit $[K] \in HF^*(K, K)$ for any Lagrangian $K \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{F}_\lambda(M))$. Here $\mathcal{F}^{\text{toric}}_\lambda(M) \subset \mathcal{F}_\lambda(M)$ is the subcategory generated by the toric Lagrangians (with holonomy data), and $\mathcal{C}O$ is the closed-open string map. This is in fact enough to prove split-generation \cite{1} \cite{38}.

The practical reasons (see Appendix A) for wanting to work in the Fano toric setup are:

- There is a machinery due to Cho-Oh \cite{11} for producing Lagrangians: there is a non-displaceable toric Lagrangian $L_p$ with holonomy data for each critical point $p \in \text{Crit}(W)$ of the superpotential $W$, and it satisfies $\lambda = m_0(L) = W(p)$.
• $p \in \text{Crit}(W)$ if and only if the point class $[pt] \in HF^*(L_p, L_p)$ is a cycle \[11, 4\]. In fact it then follows by a spectral sequence argument that there is an isomorphism of vector spaces \[11, \text{Theorem 10.1}\]

$$HF^*(L_p, L_p) \cong H^*(L_p; \Lambda).$$ \hspace{1cm} (1.13)

This can also be described explicitly and one can even recover the ring structure \[9\], a Clifford algebra determined by $W$.

• The non-constant holomorphic discs bounding toric Lagrangians have Maslov index at least 2, and those of index 2 are combinatorially determined by the moment polytope \[11\] (in fact, the superpotential $W$ can be interpreted as a count of those discs \[9\]).

• By Ostrover-Tyomkin \[33\], the Jacobian ring $\text{Jac}(W)$ of a closed Fano toric variety has a field summand for each non-degenerate critical point of $W$ (Section 6.4).

Our original goal in \[38\] was to prove that toric Lagrangians split-generate $\mathcal{W}(E)$ but we only succeeded to do this when $E$ is $\mathcal{O}(-k) \to \mathbb{P}^m$ for $1 \leq k \leq m/2$, as this was the only regime where $QH^*(E), SH^*(E)$ were explicitly known \[24\]. The steps in \[38\] were:

• The ring $SH^*(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^m}(-k))$ in \[11\] decomposes into 1-dimensional eigensummands.

• A combinatorial exercise with the superpotential $W$ of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^m}(-k)$ shows that all the eigenvalues $\lambda = W(p)$ required by that decomposition do in fact arise.

• One can check that $L_p$ is the monotone Lagrangian torus in the sphere bundle of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^m}(-k)$ lying over the Clifford torus in $\mathbb{P}^m$.

• Observe that the simplest component of $\mathcal{OC}$, namely

$$\mathcal{OC}^{0|0} : HF^*(L, L) \to QH^*(M)$$ \hspace{1cm} (1.14)

is non-zero on the point class $[pt] \in HF^*(L_p, L_p)$, since there is an obvious Maslov 2 disc bounding $L_p$ and living in the fibre determined by the given generic point in $L_p$, and this disc determines the non-zero leading term of $\mathcal{OC}^{0|0}([pt])$.

• Since $\mathcal{OC}$ respects eigensummands, $\mathcal{OC}$ hits a non-zero, and thus invertible, element in the 1-dimensional eigensummand $SH^*(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^m}(-k))$, thus split-generation holds.

**Remark.** Given the importance of \[1.14\], we mention that this map was first studied by Albers \[3\]; that this map is a $QH^*(M)$-module map for closed monotone manifolds $M$ first appeared in Biran-Cornea \[8\]; more generally string maps first appeared in Seidel \[40\].

In \[38\], we could not run the same argument above for more general monotone toric negative line bundles $E \to B$, due to the following issues:

1. We needed an explicit decomposition for $SH^*(E)$, Theorem \[1.1\] was not enough.
2. It is computationally unfeasible to check that the critical points of the superpotential $W_E$ recover all eigenvalues arising in the decomposition for $SH^*(E)$.
3. Ideally, one wants a condition on the superpotential $W_B$ of base $B$ to ensure generation for $E$, rather than a condition on $E$.
4. Even under the conjectural assumption that $SH^*(E) \cong \text{Jac}(W_E)$, and assuming $W_E$ is Morse (so by Ostrover-Tyomkin \[33\], $SH^*(E)$ is then a direct sum of fields), it may still happen that an eigensummand $SH^*(E)_\lambda$ consists of several field summands. So the above trick “non-zero element implies invertible” would fail. This argument would only work if we also assume that all eigenvalues are distinct i.e. simple (Section 6.4).

By Theorem \[1.14\] we solve issues \[11\] and \[2\], since $SH^*(E) \cong \text{Jac}(W_E), c^*(c_1(TE)) \to W$ ensures that the eigensummand decompositions agree. Issue \[3\] is solved by Theorem \[1.8\] (in particular, if the superpotential $W_B$ is Morse then $W_E$ is Morse). Issue \[4\] requires a general perturbation argument (Appendix B), which we also use in the general argument for
admissible toric manifolds, and we explain this later. We first clarify why, in the absence of the condition that $W$ is Morse, the generation problem is out of reach by current technology.

1.5. The motivation for requiring the superpotential to be Morse. In Sections 6.2 and 6.3 we inspect the generation condition more closely. We show that $\mathcal{CO} : QH^*(M) \to HF^*(K, K)$, with $\lambda = m_0(K)$, will vanish on the eigensummands for eigenvalues different from $\lambda$. Moreover, $\mathcal{CO}$ vanishes on multiples of $c_1(TM) - \lambda$, thus it will vanish on multiples of $x - \lambda$ in a generalized eigensummand $\Lambda[x]/(x - \lambda)^d$ of $QH^*(M)$. This shows that when the eigensummands of $QH^*(M)$ are not 1-dimensional (so $d \geq 2$), then the toric generation criterion will fail if the image of $\mathcal{OC}$ consists of $\lambda$-eigenvectors. Finally, in Theorem 6.19 by a deformation argument which we explain later, we show that the map in (1.13) always consists of $\lambda$-eigenvectors, thus:

**Corollary 1.10.** For closed Fano toric manifolds $M$ and for (non-compact) admissible toric manifolds $M$, the map $\mathcal{OC}^{\lambda}[0] : HF^*(L, L) \to QH^*(M)$ lands in the $m_0(L)$-eigenspace (not just the generalized eigenspace). So if the superpotential is not Morse, then proving the toric generation criterion requires knowing higher-order components of $\mathcal{OC}$ rather than just $\mathcal{OC}^{\lambda}[0]$.

It is for this reason that our paper will assume that the superpotential $W$ is Morse (or, more mildly, $\lambda$-semisimplicity, meaning the non-degeneracy assumption at critical points $p$ of $W$ with eigenvalue $\lambda = W(p)$). Although this is a generic condition, it does imply the strong consequence that $QH^*(M)$ is semisimple, that is a direct sum of fields $[33]$. For some time, it was conjectured that $QH^*(M)$ was always semisimple for closed toric Fano manifolds, but this was shown to be false by Ostrover-Tyomkin $[33]$. In the non-compact setting, one can see from (1.2) that $QH^*(\mathcal{O}_P(-k))$ for $k \geq 2$ is not semisimple due to the generalized 0-eigensummand.

In fact more generally, for monotone toric negative line bundles $E$, the zero-eigensummand $QH^*(E)_0$ is still rather mysterious. The toric generation criterion cannot hold for $\mathcal{F}_0(E)$ since there are no toric Lagrangians for $\lambda = 0$. This is because by (1.3), the superpotential does not have critical value zero ($W$ corresponds to a non-zero multiple of $c^*(\pi^*c_1(E)) \in SH^*(E)$, which is invertible by Theorem 1.11 and $SH^*(E) \neq 0$ by Corollary 1.9.

**Corollary 1.11.** The toric generation criterion fails for $\mathcal{F}_0(E)$, i.e. $\lambda = 0$, for any monotone toric negative line bundle.

The perturbation theory in Appendix B (which we explain below) in fact suggests that to generate a generalized eigensummand of type $\Lambda[x]/(x - \lambda)^d$ of $QH^*(M)$ will require a limit of $d$ eigenvectors of a deformation of $W$ (which makes $W$ deformed Morse, and $d$ Lagrangians with different $m_0$ values are involved in the limit). Thus knowledge of $\mathcal{OC}$ up to degree $d$ would be required. This is out of reach by current technology, because we cannot make sense of a Fukaya category which mixes different $m_0$-values (the $\partial^2 \neq 0$ problem). The semisimplicity assumption on $\lambda$ is not problematic at the linear algebra level: Section 8.6, Theorem 8.3 shows that the deformation theory still predicts (conjecturally!) surjectivity of the full map $\mathcal{OC} : HH_*(\mathcal{F}_{\text{toric}}(M)) \to QH^*(M) \to SH^*(M)$, provided one could make sense of a Fukaya category in which Lagrangians with different $m_0$-values can co-exist.

An explicit example for closed Fano toric manifolds, where $\mathcal{OC}^{\lambda}[0]$ is not enough to prove the toric generation criterion, is the smooth Fano 4-fold called $U_8$, number 116, in Batyrev’s classification $[14]$. This is the example of Ostrover-Tyomkin $[33]$ having a non-semisimple quantum cohomology. The eigensummand for eigenvalue $W(p) = -6$ has the form $\Lambda[x]/(x + 6)^d$ for $d \geq 2$, but the only torus $L_p$ available for split-generation for that summand has $\mathcal{OC}^{\lambda}[0]$ landing in the eigenspace by Corollary 1.11. Finally, as remarked above, $\mathcal{CO}$ vanishes on that eigenspace as these vectors are multiples of $x + 6$. 
1.6. Twisting the Fukaya category, generation via a deformation theory argument. We recall (Section 5.1) that for any Fano toric variety $X$, near the preferred monotone toric symplectic form $\omega_X$, there is a family of non-monotone toric symplectic forms $\omega_F$ depending on the parameters $(\lambda_i = F(e_i))$ which define the moment polytope $\Delta_X = \{y \in \mathbb{R}^n : (y, e_i) \geq \lambda_i\}$ (having fixed the edges $e_i$ of the fan of $X$). We show in Sections 5.3 and 5.1 that using $\omega_F$ in Floer theory is the same as using $\omega_X$ together with a local system of coefficients determined by $\omega_F$ (a key observation is that $\omega_X, \omega_F$ are both Kähler for the integrable complex structure $J$, so we can still use $\omega_X$ to control energies in the Floer theory for $\omega_F$).

It is well-established that for generic $\omega_F$ (i.e. for generic twisting parameters $\lambda_i = F(e_i)$), the twisted superpotential $W_F$ is Morse ([33], [25, Cor.5.12], [17, Prop.8.8]). We need to strengthen this to ensure also simplicity (i.e. distinct eigenvalues), in Section 6.6.

Lemma 1.12. For a generic choice of toric symplectic form $\omega_F$ (meaning, after a generic small perturbation of the values $F(e_i) \in \mathbb{R}$), $W_F$ is Morse and the critical values are all distinct and non-zero.

Example. The twisting can have non-trivial consequences in Floer cohomology. An interesting example is $E = \mathcal{O}(-1, -1)$ over $B = \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ (Section 5.2). The 0-eigenvalues in $QH^*(B)_0$ yield 0-eigenvalues in $QH^*(E)_0$ which get quotiented out in $SH^*(E)$. But, for generic twistings, $B$ will not have a 0-eigensummand, so the twisted $SH^*(E)$ will have larger rank than in the untwisted case (contrary to expectations from classical Novikov homology, where twisting can only make the rank drop). See Remark 6.13.

In Sections 6.5, 6.6 we prove the twisted analogue of Theorem 1.17. Running the generation argument outlined above, implies (see Section 6.6):

Theorem 1.13 (Generic Generation Theorem). Let $E \to B$ be a monotone toric negative line bundle. Perturb $\omega_B$ to a nearby generic toric symplectic form, this induces a (non-monotone) toric symplectic form $\omega_F$ on $E$ having a simple Morse twisted-superpotential. Then the $\omega_F$-twisted wrapped Fukaya category $\mathcal{W}_{\lambda}(E)_{\omega_F}$ is split-generated by the unique monotone Lagrangian torus taken with suitable holonomies. The same holds for $\mathcal{F}_{\lambda}(E)_{\omega_F}$ provided $\lambda \neq 0$.

The aim now, is to use this generic generation result to obtain, in the limit as we undo the deformation, a generation result in the undeformed case. We only sketch the argument here (see Section 6.6 for details). For a small deformation of the parameters $F$, the critical points of $W$ move continuously. Each critical point $p$ of the undeformed $W$ gives rise to the uniquely monotone Lagrangian torus fibre $L_p$ of the moment map together with a choice of holonomy determined by $p$. When we deform to $W_F$, the new $L'_p$ is a Lagrangian torus fibre of the moment map close to the original monotone $L_p$ and the holonomy is also deformed. The key observation, is that the holomorphic torus action of the toric variety identifies all the moduli spaces involved in the Floer theory of $L'_p$ with those involved for $L_p$. So analytically, we are counting the same PDE solutions, except we count them with different holonomy weights. Since $p \in \text{Crit}(W)$, the vector subspaces $\Lambda \cdot [pt] \subset HF^*(L'_p, L'_p)_{\omega_F}$ can be identified even as we vary $F$, so in this sense the vector space map $\mathcal{OC}$: $\Lambda \cdot [pt] \subset HF^*(L'_p, L'_p)_{\omega_F} \to QH^*(E) \cong H^*(E) \otimes \Lambda$ can be viewed as a linear map between fixed vector spaces, which depends holomorphically on some parameter data $F$. Appendix B develops the necessary matrix perturbation theory to tackle this problem. The upshot is:

Theorem 1.14. Let $W_F$ be Morse, or more generally assume that $\lambda$ is a semisimple eigenvalue of $W$ (non-degeneracy of critical points of $W_F$ with critical value $\lambda$). Then the sum of the images of the deformed $\mathcal{OC}^{0,0}$-maps, summing over eigenvalues $\lambda' = W_F(p')$ which converge to $\lambda$, will converge to the image of the undeformed $\mathcal{OC}^{0,0}$-map. By Theorem 1.13 the sum of the
Corollary 1.16. Let $(\text{see Lemma 6.8})$. This does not help in the non-compact case as $PD([pt]) = \frac{\text{vol}}{W}$.

Theorem 1.17. The issue in this deformation theory, is that chain-level expressions which are cycles in the undeformed case are typically not cycles in the deformed case, due to the different holonomy weights. In other words, we have no analogue of (1.19) for $HH_*(A_\infty$-algebra for $L_p)$.

Combining Theorem 1.14 with Theorem 1.8 we deduce (see Theorem 6.17):

Corollary 1.18. Let $E \to B$ be a monotone toric negative line bundle. If the superpotential $W_B$ of $B$ is $\text{TF}$ then the toric generation criterion holds for $W(E)$. The split-generator is a non-displaceable monotone Lagrangian torus in the sphere bundle taken with finitely many choices of holonomy data. Thus $W(E)$ is compactly generated and cohomologically finite.

More generally, if $W_B$ is not Morse, but it has a semisimple eigenvalue $\lambda \neq 0$, then the toric generation criterion holds for $W_\lambda(E)$ and $F_\lambda(E)$.

We finally discuss how these generation arguments apply more generally. First for closed Fano toric varieties and then, in the non-compact case, for admissible toric manifolds.

1.7. Generation theorems for closed Fano toric manifolds. For closed Fano toric varieties $C$, in equation (1.14) on the point class $[pt] \in HF^*(L_p, L_p)$ for $p \in \text{Crit}(W)$, the constant disc contributes the leading term in:

$$OC^{0,0}([pt]) = PD([pt]) + (\text{higher order } t \text{ terms}) \neq 0 \in QH^*(C)$$

(see Lemma 6.3). This does not help in the non-compact case as $PD([pt]) = |\text{vol}_M| = 0 \in H^{\dim M}(M) = 0$. The same arguments outlined in Section 1.6 therefore imply the following.

Theorem 1.17. Let $(C, \omega_C)$ be a closed monotone toric manifold. If we twist quantum cohomology $QH^*(C)_\eta$ by a generic $\eta \in H^2(C; \mathbb{R})$ close to $[\omega_C]$, then $QH^*(C)_\eta$ is a direct sum of 1-dimensional eigensummation and the twisted superpotential is Morse. So the toric generation criterion applies to the twisted Fukaya category $F_\lambda(C, \eta)$.

Corollary 1.18. For closed monotone toric manifolds $(C, \omega_C)$, if the superpotential is Morse then the toric generation criterion holds. More generally, the criterion holds for $F(C)_\lambda$ for any semisimple critical value $\lambda$ of the superpotential.

Remark. Forthcoming work of Abouzaid-Fukaya-Oh-Ohta-Ono [2] aims to prove mirror symmetry for closed toric manifolds (without the Fano assumption). In particular, they will show that the toric generation criterion always applies for closed toric Fano manifolds (i.e. even if $W$ is not Morse). We emphasize that our generation results in the closed Fano case are much more modest project by comparison. Since we assume monotonicity, the technical difficulties in defining the Fukaya category are rather mild, and we have tools, such as eigensummand splittings, which would not be available in the general setup of [2].

1.8. Generation results for (non-compact) admissible toric manifolds. The arguments outlined above hold more generally for admissible toric manifolds $M$ (Definition 1.4), since $SH^*(M) \cong \text{Jac}(W_M)$ by Theorem 1.5. The only issue is the calculation of $OC^{0,0}([pt])$ in (1.14). The key result from Section 6.3 is:

Lemma 1.19. For an admissible toric manifold $M$, $c_1(TM)$ admits a compact cycle representative $C = PD(c_1(TM))$. After a choice of basis of cycles (which affects the other terms in the expansion below), $C$ determines an $L$-cycle $C^\vee$ which is intersection-dual to $C$. Then

$$OC^{0,0}([pt]) = m_0(L)PD(C^\vee) + (\text{linearly independent terms}) \in QH^*(M).$$
In particular, for $\lambda = m_0(L) \neq 0$, we deduce $OC^{0,0}(pt) \neq 0$.

At the heart of this, is a fact due to Kontsevich, Seidel and Auroux [4]: for monotone toric manifolds $M$, and a toric Lagrangian $L$ which does not intersect a representative of $c_1(TM)$, the holomorphic Maslov 2 discs bounding $L$ passing through a generic point of $L$ will hit $c_1(TM)$ once at an interior point. This fact is responsible for the equation $C^0(c_1(TM)) = c_1(TM) \ast [L] = m_0(L)[L]$. The count of discs in this equation is in fact the same as the count involved in the coefficient of $PD(C^\circ)$ above. It is crucial that $c_1(TM)$ has a compact cycle representative, and not just a locally finite cycle (in the non-compact setting, one struggles to obtain a duality relationship between $OC$ and $CO$ precisely because cycles and lf-cycles are generally unrelated). We prove in Lemma [6,4] that for orientable Lagrangian submanifolds $L$, one can always find a representative of $c_1(TM)$ disjoint from $L$ (this fails for non-orientable Lagrangians, such as $RP^2 \subset CP^2$, but our Fukaya categories only allow orientable Lagrangians, following [58]).

The deformation argument, which ensures that the twisted superpotential becomes Morse with simple eigenvalues, combined with the above Lemma implies:

**Theorem 1.20.** Let $M$ be any (non-compact) admissible toric manifold (Definition [1.4]), and let $\omega_F$ be a generic toric (non-monotone) symplectic form close to the monotone form $\omega_M$. For any non-zero eigenvalue $\lambda \neq 0$ of $c_1(TM) \in QH^*(M,\omega_M)$, the $\omega_F$-twisted Fukaya categories $W_\lambda(M)_{\omega_F}$ and $F_\lambda(M)_{\omega_F}$ are split-generated by the unique monotone Lagrangian torus taken with suitable holonomies determined by the superpotential $W_F$.

The matrix perturbation argument from Section 6.6 then implies:

**Corollary 1.21.** Let $M$ be any (non-compact) admissible toric manifold. If $W_M$ is Morse and $\lambda \neq 0$, then the toric generation criterion holds for $W_\lambda(M)$ and $F_\lambda(M)$. In particular, $W_\lambda(M)$ is compactly generated and cohomologically finite. This also holds for non-Morse $W_M$ provided $\lambda$ is a semisimple eigenvalue.

1.9. **Mirror symmetry.** Finally, we comment on [4,3] in the light of mirror symmetry. Ganatra [19] showed that for exact symplectic manifolds $X$ conical at infinity, if $OC : HH_*(W(X)) \to SH^*(X)$ hits a unit, then the closed-open string map $OC : SH^*(X) \to HH^*(W(X))$ is an isomorphism of rings. Significant work would be involved in showing that this also holds for monotone $X$, but let us suppose it does for the sake of argument. Then, for admissible toric manifolds $M$ with Morse superpotential $W_M$, it would follow that

$$SH^*(M) \cong HH^*(W(M)) \cong HH^*(F^{toric}(M)),$$

where the latter is the subcategory of the (compact) Fukaya category generated by the toric Lagrangians. The assumption that $W_M$ is Morse, allows one to identify (non-canonically) the semisimple categories $F^{toric}(M)$ and $Mat(W_M)$, the category of matrix factorizations of $W_M$ (in fact, more generally, [2] will construct a canonical $A_{\infty}$-functor $F(C) \to Mat(W_C)$ for closed toric varieties $C$). In particular,

$$HH^*(F^{toric}(M)) \cong HH^*(Mat(W_M)).$$

For Morse $W_M$, it follows by Dyckerhoff [14] that $HH^*(Mat(W_M)) \cong Jac(W_M)$. Thus, glossing over these speculative identifications, mirror symmetry confirms that $SH^*(M) \cong Jac(W_M)$.

**Acknowledgements.** I thank Mohammed Abouzaid for spotting the subtle issue about cycles explained in Remark [13,5] which fixed a mistake in the original version of this paper.
2. Construction of invertible elements in the symplectic cohomology

2.1. The Novikov ring. We will always work over the field
\[ \Lambda = \left\{ \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i t^{n_i} : a_i \in \mathbb{K}, n_i \in \mathbb{R}, \lim_{n \to \infty} n_i = \infty \right\}, \]
called the Novikov ring, where \( \mathbb{K} \) is some chosen ground field, and \( t \) is a formal variable. We will mostly be concerned with monotone symplectic manifolds \((M, \omega)\), meaning
\[ c_1(TM)[u] = \lambda_M \omega[u], \]
for spheres \( u \in \pi_2(M) \). For toric manifolds, \( \pi_1(M) = 1 \), so the condition is equivalent to requiring \( c_1(TM) = \lambda_M [\omega] \). For monotone manifolds, the Novikov ring is graded by placing \( t \) in (real) degree \(|t| = 2\lambda_M \). We often also use a Novikov variable \( T \) in degree \(|T| = 2\lambda_M \), so
\[ T = t^{1/\lambda_M}. \]

In all Floer constructions, solutions are counted with Novikov weights. For example for the Floer differential, the Floer solutions \( u \) are counted with weight
\[ \mu[u] = T^{c_1(TM)[u]} \]
lying in degree \( 2\lambda_M \omega[u] = 2c_1(TM)[u] \).

2.2. Review of the construction of invertibles in the symplectic cohomology. Let \( M \) be a symplectic manifold conical at infinity (see Section 9.1), satisfying weak+ monotonicity; that is at least one of the following conditions holds:
\begin{enumerate}
  \item \( \omega(\pi_2(M)) = 0 \) or \( c_1(TM)(\pi_2(M)) = 0 \);
  \item \( M \) is monotone: \( \exists \lambda > 0 \) with \( \omega(A) = \lambda c_1(TM)(A), \forall A \in \pi_2(M) \);
  \item the minimal Chern number \(|N| \geq \dim \mathbb{C} M - 1 \).
\end{enumerate}
That one of these conditions holds is equivalent to the condition:
\[ \text{If } \omega(A) > 0 \text{ then } 2 - \dim \mathbb{C} M \leq c_1(TM)(A) < 0 \text{ is false.} \]

One can further weaken this assumption by only requiring this for effective classes \( A \), that is those which are represented by a \( J \)-holomorphic sphere (see \cite{36}). Weak+ monotonicity ensures Floer theory is well-behaved by "classical" arguments (Hofer-Salamon \cite{25}).

In what follows, \( SH^*(M) \) will denote the symplectic cohomology of \( M \) (see Section 9.5), restricting to only contractible loops (which is everything when \( \pi_1(M) = 1 \), e.g. for toric \( M \)).

When working in the monotone setting, we work over the Novikov ring from Section 2.1. Otherwise, we work over the Novikov ring \( \mathbb{R} \) from Section 5.2 or over the Novikov ring defined in \cite{36} (see the Technical Remark in Section 5.3).

**Theorem 2.1** (Ritter \cite{36}). We can construct a homomorphism
\[ S : \tilde{\pi}_1 \text{Ham}_t(M, \omega) \to SH^*(M) \times, \tilde{g} \mapsto S_{\tilde{g}}(1) \]
into invertible elements of the symplectic cohomology, where \( \text{Ham}_t \) refers to Hamiltonian diffeomorphisms generated by Hamiltonians \( K = K_t \) which are linear in \( R \) for large \( R \):
\[ K_t = \kappa_t R \quad (\text{negative slopes } \kappa_t < 0 \text{ are also allowed}). \]

The symbol \( \tilde{\pi}_1 \) refers to an extension of the usual \( \pi_1 \)-group by the group \( \Gamma = \pi_2(M)/\pi_2(M)_0 \), where \( \pi_2(M)_0 \) is the subgroup of spheres on which both \( \omega \) and \( c_1(TM) \) vanish. As this will be important in the application in Section 5.3 we now explain this (see \cite{59} for details). A loop \( g : S^1 \to \text{Ham}_t(M, \omega) \) acts on the space \( L_0M \) of contractible free loops by \( (g \cdot x)(t) = g_1 \cdot x(t) \).

**Technical Remark.** (For \( M \) simply connected, e.g. toric \( M \), this issue doesn’t arise.)
The proof that $g \cdot x$ is contractible in Lemma 2.2 of [39] used the Arnol’d conjecture. In our case, if this failed for a (time-dependent!) Hamiltonian $K$ linear at infinity, then $SH^*(M) = 0$ as the unit $c^*(1)$ would vanish ($c^* : QH^*(M) \to HF^*(K) = 0 \to SH^*(M)$ factorizes). One can check this is consistent with the construction of the $r, R$-element for $g$ in diagram (1.7), which turns out to be zero (this is because the construction would factorize through a map $CF^*(g^*H_0) \to CF^*(H_0)$ where one restricts to loops in the class of non-contractible loops $g^{-1} \cdot L_0(M)$, but here $H_0$ is a $C^2$-small Hamiltonian so its 1-orbits are contractible). In most applications this does not arise: the $S^1$-action $g$ will typically have fixed points, therefore $g$ must preserve the connected component $L_0 M \subset LM$ of contractible loops.

Let $\tilde{L}_0 M$ denote the (connected) cover of $L_0 M$ given by pairs $(v,x)$ where $v : \mathbb{D}^2 \to M$ is a smooth disc with boundary $x \in \mathcal{L}_0 M$, where we identify two pairs if both $\omega$ and $c_1(TM)$ vanish on the sphere obtained by gluing together the discs. Then the action of $g$ on $\mathcal{L}_0 M$ lifts to a continuous map

$$\tilde{g} : \tilde{L}_0 M \to \tilde{L}_0 M$$

which is uniquely determined by the image of a constant disc $(c_x, x)$ at a constant loop $x \in M$. Any two such lifts differ by an element in the deck group $\Gamma$. The above $\tilde{\pi}_1 \text{Ham}$ group is $\pi_0 \tilde{G}$ of the group $\tilde{G}$ of these choices of lifts $\tilde{g}$.

The $\Lambda$-module automorphism $S_{g} \in \text{Aut}(SH^*(M))$, which turns out to be pair-of-pants product by $S_g(1) \in SH^*(M)^\times$, arises from the isomorphism at the chain level

$$S_{g} : HF^*(H,J,\omega) \to HF^{*+2I(\tilde{g})}(g^*H, g^*J, \omega), \quad x \mapsto \tilde{g}^{-1} \cdot x$$

given by pulling-back all the Floer data by $\tilde{g}$, where $I(\tilde{g})$ is a Maslov index (see [30]) and

$$g^*H(m,t) = H(g_t \cdot m, t) - K(g_t \cdot m, t) \quad \text{and} \quad g^*J = dg_t^{-1} \circ J_t \circ dg_t.$$ 

The direct limit of the maps $S_{g}$ as the slope of $H$ at infinity is increased yields a $\Lambda$-module automorphism $S_{g} : SH^*(M) \to SH^*(M)$ with inverse $S_{g}^{-1}$.

The analogous construction for closed symplectic manifolds $(C,\omega)$ is a well-known argument due to Seidel [39]. For closed $C$, the Floer cohomologies are all isomorphic to $QH^*(C)$, and so the above chain isomorphism turns into quantum product by a quantum invertible. The above homomorphism would then be the well-known Seidel representation

$$\tilde{\pi}_1 \text{Ham}(C,\omega) \to QH^*(C)^\times.$$ 

In the non-compact setup, however, the situation is quite different. The groups $HF^*(H)$ depend dramatically on the slope of $H$ at infinity. Only when the slope of $H$ at infinity is positive, it is possible by [36] to obtain a typically non-invertible element in $QH^*(M)$ as follows. Write $\text{Ham}_{R \geq 0}$ to mean that we impose additionally that the slope $\kappa_t \geq 0$ above. Any $g : S^1 \to \text{Ham}_{R \geq 0}(M,\omega)$ gives rise to endomorphisms

$$R_{\tilde{g}} = \varphi_H \circ S_{\tilde{g}} : HF^*(H,J) \to HF^{*+2I(\tilde{g})}(H,J), \quad (2.1)$$

where $\varphi_H$ is the continuation map

$$\varphi_H : HF^*(g^*H, g^*J, \omega) \to HF^*(H,J,\omega).$$

In the direct limit, as the slope of $H$ grows to infinity, this yields the $\Lambda$-module automorphism

$$R_{\tilde{g}} = S_{\tilde{g}} : SH^*(M) \to SH^{*+2I(\tilde{g})}(M).$$

The reason for the positive slope condition on $K$ is that $g^*H$ will have smaller slope than $H$, which ensures that the continuation map $\varphi_H$ exists, in particular the continuation map for $H = H_0$ of very small slope at infinity will exist.
Recall that for such small-slope $H_0$, $QH^*(M) \cong HF^*(H_0)$ and there is a canonical $\Lambda$-algebra homomorphism
\[ c^*: QH^*(M) \cong HF^*(H_0) \to \varinjlim HF^*(H) = SH^*(M). \]
Taking $H = H_0$ in (2.1) determines a $\Lambda$-module homomorphism
\[ r_{\bar{g}}: QH^*(M) \to QH^{*+2I(\bar{g})}(M) \]
which turns out to be quantum cup product by $r_{\bar{g}}(1)$.

**Theorem 2.2** (Ritter [36]). The homomorphism $r: \pi_1(\text{Ham}_{\ell \geq 0}(M, \omega)) \to QH^*(M)$, $\tilde{g} \to r_{\tilde{g}}(1)$ fits into the commutative diagram (1.2).

The key observation is that when the slope $\kappa_1 > 0$, the map $r_{\bar{g}}$ in fact determines $SH^*(M)$.

**Theorem 2.3** (Ritter [36]). Given $g: S^1 \to \text{Ham}_{\ell \geq 0}(M, \omega)$, the canonical map $c^*: QH^*(M) \to SH^*(M)$ induces an isomorphism of $\Lambda$-algebras
\[ SH^*(M) \cong QH^*(M)/\langle\text{generalized 0-eigenspace of } r_{\bar{g}}\rangle \]
(recall the generalized 0-eigenspace is $\text{ker} r_{\bar{g}}^d$ for any $d \geq \text{rank} H^*(M)$).

This follows from the previous Theorem as follows. Given a Hamiltonian $H_0$ with very small slope at infinity, one defines
\[ H_k = (g^{-k})^* H_0, \]
which has slope proportional to $k$ at infinity: $\text{slope}(H_0) + k \cdot \text{slope}(K)$ (here we use that we work in $\text{Ham}_{\ell \geq 0}$ so that $\text{slope}(K) > 0$). Notice that $g^* H_k = H_{k-1}$.

The maps $S^k_{\bar{g}}$ identify $HF^*(H_k) \cong HF^{*+2kI(\bar{g})}(H_0)$, more precisely
\[ S^k_{\bar{g}} = S^k_{g^*}: HF^*((g^{-k})^* H_0, (g^{-k})^* J) \cong HF^{*+2kI(\bar{g})}(H_0, J) \]
and recall that $HF^*(H, J)$ only depends on the slope of $H$ and it does not depend on the choice of $\omega$-compatible almost complex structure $J$ of contact type at infinity.

By a naturality argument, this implies that the continuation map $HF^*(H_{k-1}) \to HF^*(H_k)$ can be identified with $S^{-k} \circ \varphi_{H_0} \circ S^k_{\bar{g}}$. So, after identifying $HF^{*-2kI(\bar{g})}(H_k) \cong HF^*(H_0) \cong QH^*(M)$, all continuation maps $HF^*(H_k) \to HF^*(H_{k+1})$ are identified with the map $r_{\bar{g}}: QH^*(M) \to QH^{*+2I(\bar{g})}(M)$. The Theorem then follows by linear algebra.

### 2.3. Invertibles in the symplectic cohomology for a larger class of Hamiltonians.
In Appendix C, Section 3 we will strengthen the maximum principle:

**Theorem 2.4** (Extended Maximum Principle). Let $H: M \to \mathbb{R}$ have the form
\[ H(y, R) = f(y)R \]
for large $R$, where $(y, R) \in \Sigma \times (1, \infty)$ are the collar coordinates, and $f: \Sigma \to \mathbb{R}$ satisfies
- $f$ is invariant under the Reeb flow (that is $df(Y) = 0$ for the Reeb vector field $Y$);
- $f \geq 0$. [this condition can be omitted if $d\beta = 0$]

Let $J$ be an $\omega$-compatible almost complex structure of contact type at infinity. Then the maximum principle holds for the $R$-coordinate of any Floer solution.

The above also holds for the parametrized maximum principle (Theorem 9.11) so it allows us to compute $SH^*(M)$ for a larger class of Hamiltonians (Corollary 9.13).
Theorem 2.5. Let $H_j : M \to \mathbb{R}$ be Hamiltonians of the form $H_j = m_j R$ for large $R$, whose slopes $m_j \to \infty$, and let $J$ be of contact type at infinity. Suppose $g_t$ is the flow for a Hamiltonian of the form $K = f(y)R$ for large $R$, with $f : \Sigma \to \mathbb{R}$ invariant under the Reeb flow. Then the pairs $(g^*H_j, g^*J)$ compute symplectic cohomology: $SH^*(M) = \lim_{j \to \infty} HF^*(g^*H_j, g^*J)$.

Theorem 2.6. Theorems 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 also hold when we enlarge $\text{Ham}(M), \text{Ham}_{\ell \geq 0}(M)$, to allow for generating Hamiltonians $K$ of the form $K_t(y, R) = f_t(y)R$, for large $R$, where $(y, R) \in \Sigma \times [1, \infty)$ are the collar coordinates, and where $f_t : \Sigma \to \mathbb{R}$ is invariant under the Reeb flow. In the cases $\ell \geq 0$, $\ell > 0$ we require $f_t \geq 0$, $f_t > 0$ respectively.

Proof. The construction of $S_\gamma : HF^*(H_k, J, \omega) \to HF^{*+2I(\hat{\gamma})}(g^*H_k, g^*J, \omega)$ is never an issue, since it is an identification at the chain level. However, to obtain a map $S_\gamma : SH^*(M) \to SH^{*+2I(\hat{\gamma})}(M)$ from this, by a direct limit argument, it is necessary that the pairs $(g^*H_k, g^*J)$ can be used to compute $SH^*(M)$ when we let the slopes $k \to \infty$. The previous two Theorems enable us to do this. The proof of Theorem 2.4 then follows by the same arguments as in 3.6.

Similarly, Theorem 2.2 follows: for $f \geq 0$ the slope $m - f(y)$ of $g^*H_m = (m - f(y))R$ is smaller than $m$, so the maps $\varphi_H$ still exist (see Section 3.3). Finally, the argument described under Theorem 2.3 can still be carried out, since the Hamiltonians $H_k = (g^{-k})^*H_0$ have slope proportional to $k$ at infinity: slope$(H_0) + k \cdot$ slope$(K)$, where slope$(K) = f(y) > 0$. □

Proof of Lemma 1.6. We mimic the argument in 3.6 Section 10. By 3.6, $r_{g^\gamma}(1) \in QH^*(M)$ is a count of $(j, \hat{J}, \gamma + S_{g^\gamma})$ of such sections break up according to certain equivalence classes $\gamma + S_{g^\gamma}$ indexed by $\gamma \in \pi_2(M)/\pi_2(M)_0$.

Technical remark. The class $S_{g^\gamma}$ is represented by the constant section at $x \in \text{Fix}(g)$, as it is obtained by gluing the following two sections on the upper/lower hemispheres 3.6: $s_{g^\gamma}^+ = c_x(z) = x$, $s_{g^\gamma}^- = (g^\gamma \cdot c_x)(z) = c_y(z) = x$, using the hypothesis $g^\gamma \cdot c_x = c_x$.

The virtual dimension of the moduli space is

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} S(j, \hat{J}, \gamma + S_{g^\gamma}) = \dim_{\mathbb{C}} M - I(g^\gamma) + c_1(TM)(\gamma).$$ (2.2)

As $M$ is monotone, $c_1(TM)(\gamma) \geq 0$, so the first term in Equation (1.6) arises as the locally-finite cycle swept by the constant sections (so $\gamma = 0$). Indeed, the constant sections must lie in $\text{Fix}(g)$ otherwise the transition map $g$ would make them non-constant. If we can show that the constant sections are regular, then Equation (1.6) follows.

To prove regularity of the constant sections we mimic 3.6 Section 10. For a constant section $u : \mathbb{P}^1 \to E_g$ the vertical tangent space

$$(u^*T^*E_g)_z = TM_{u(z)} \cong T_{u(z)}D \oplus \mathbb{C}^{m-d}.$$ Here we use that $dq_t$ is complex linear and $g_t$ is symplectic to deduce that $dq_t$ is unitary, so it preserves the unitary complement $\mathbb{C}^{m-d}$ of the fixed subspace $TD$. As we vary $z \in \mathbb{P}^1$, the transition $g$ along the equator acts identically on $TD$ and it acts by $dq_t$ on $\mathbb{C}^{m-d}$. By the assumption on the eigenvalues of $dq_t$, the $\mathbb{C}^{m-d}$ summand gives rise to the bundle $O(-1)^{\oplus d} \to \mathbb{P}^1$. Essentially by definition, $I(g^\gamma) = \deg(t \mapsto \det(dq_t : T_zM \to T_zM))$ (using that $g^\gamma$ fixes $(c_x, x)$). This is the sum $m - d$ of the degrees of the eigenvalues. Thus $u^*T^*E_g \cong O^d \oplus O(-1)^{\oplus m-d}$. So the obstruction bundle is, using Dolbeau’s theorem and Serre duality,

$$\text{coker} \mathcal{F} = H^1(\mathbb{P}^1, O^d \oplus O(-1)^{\oplus m-d}) \cong H^0(\mathbb{P}^1, O(-2)^{\oplus d} \oplus O(-1)^{\oplus m-d}) = 0.$$
For \( I(g^\gamma) = m - d = 1 \), \( \dim_{\mathbb{C}} S(j, \hat{J}, \gamma + S_{g^\gamma}) \geq \dim_{\mathbb{C}} M - 1 \), but by the maximum principle the locally finite pseudo-cycle \( S(j, \hat{J}, \gamma + S_{g^\gamma}) \) cannot sweep the unbounded manifold \( M \). This forces \( c_1(TM)(\gamma) = 0 \) and so, by monotonicity, that \( \gamma = 0 \). So Equation (1.17) follows.

We remark that in [39] a larger Novikov ring was used than here, which kept track of the class \( \gamma \) in the count of sections. But in the monotone case, it suffices to keep track of \( \omega(\gamma) \) and we count sections with weight \( \rho(\omega(\gamma)) \). For constant sections, this weight is 1.

3. The quantum cohomology of non-compact monotone toric manifolds

3.1. Review of the Batyrev-Givental presentation of \( \text{QH}^*(M) \) for closed toric monotone manifolds \( M \). In this section, \( M \) will be a closed monotone toric manifold. Let \( \Delta \) be a moment polytope for \( M \), and let \( F \) be the corresponding fan (we recall some of this terminology in Appendix A, Section 7). Then there are correspondences:

\[
\{ \text{edges } e_i \text{ of } F \} = \{ \text{inward normals } e_i \} \leftrightarrow \{ \text{facets } F_i \} \leftrightarrow \{ \text{toric divisors } D_i \} \leftrightarrow \{ \text{homogeneous coordinates } x_i \}
\]

in particular \( D_i = \{ x_i = 0 \} \). Recall facet means \( \text{codim}_{\mathbb{R}} = 1 \) face.

**Example.** For \( \mathbb{CP}^2: \Delta = \{ y \in \mathbb{R}^2 : y_1 \geq 0, y_2 \geq 0, -y_1 - y_2 \geq -1 \} \), \( F \) has edges \( e_1 = (1, 0) \), \( e_2 = (0, 1) \), \( e_3 = (-1, -1) \), and the cones are the \( \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \)-span of proper subsets of the edges.

We work over a field \( \mathbb{K} \) of characteristic zero. Then the classical cohomology \( H^*(M) \) is

\[
H^*(M) = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \ldots, x_r]/(\text{linear relations, classical Stanley-Reisner relations}).
\] (3.1)

The linear relations are

\[
\sum \langle \xi, e_i \rangle x_i = 0,
\] (3.2)

where \( \xi \) runs over the standard basis of \( \mathbb{R}^n \) and \( \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle \) is the standard inner product on \( \mathbb{R}^n \).

**Example:** For \( \mathbb{CP}^2: x_1 - x_3 = 0, x_2 - x_3 = 0 \), so this identifies all \( x_i \) with a variable \( x \).

**Definition 3.1** (Primitive subset). A subset of indices \( I = \{ i_1, \ldots, i_a \} \) for the edges is called primitive if the subset \( \{ e_{i_1}, \ldots, e_{i_a} \} \) does not define a cone of \( F \) but any proper subset does. Equivalently, if \( F_{i_1} \cap \ldots \cap F_{i_a} = \emptyset \) but for any proper subset of \( I \) the intersection is non-empty.

Equivalentlty, if \( D_{i_1} \cap \ldots \cap D_{i_a} = \emptyset \) but for any proper subset of \( I \) the intersection is non-empty.

The classical SR-relations are \( x_{i_1} \cdot x_{i_2} \cdot \ldots \cdot x_{i_a} = 0 \) for primitive \( I \).

**Example:** For \( \mathbb{CP}^2: e_1, e_2, e_3 \) is primitive, so \( x_1 x_2 x_3 = 0 \). So \( \text{QH}^*(\mathbb{CP}^2) = \mathbb{K}[x]/(x^3) \).

The quantum cohomology is

\[
\text{QH}^*(M) = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \ldots, x_r]/(\text{linear relations, quantum Stanley-Reisner relations}).
\] (3.3)

Batyrev [39] showed that to each primitive subset \( I = \{ i_1, \ldots, i_a \} \) there corresponds a unique disjoint subset \( j_1, \ldots, j_b \) of indices, yielding a linear dependence relation

\[
e_{i_1} + \cdots + e_{i_a} = c_1 e_{j_1} + \cdots + c_b e_{j_b}
\]

for (non-zero) positive \( c_1, \ldots, c_b \in \mathbb{Z} \).

**Remark.** This uses the compactness assumption, that the cones cover \( \mathbb{R}^n \), so \( \sum e_{i_k} \) lies in a cone and so is uniquely a non-negative linear combination of the edges \( e_{i_k} \) defining that cone.

The quantum version of the SR-relation is then

\[
x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \cdots x_{i_a} = t^{\omega(\beta_1)} x^{c_1}_{j_1} \cdots x^{c_b}_{j_b}
\] (3.4)

where the \( \beta_1 \in H_2(M) \) arising in the exponent of the Novikov variable \( t \) is the class obtained from \( e_{i_1} + \cdots + e_{i_a} - c_1 e_{j_1} - \cdots - c_b e_{j_b} = 0 \) under the identification

\((\mathbb{Z}-\text{linear relations among the } e_{i_j} \leftrightarrow H_2(M, \mathbb{Z}), \text{ where explicitly: } \sum n_i e_i = 0 \text{ corresponds to the } \beta \in H_2(M, \mathbb{Z}) \text{ whose intersection products with the toric divisors are } \beta \cdot D_i = n_i \). In particular, Batyrev showed that \( \omega(\beta_1) > 0 \).
Example: For $\mathbb{CP}^2$: $e_1 + e_2 + e_3 = 0$, $\beta_{1,2,3} = [\mathbb{CP}^1]$, so $x_1 x_2 x_3 = t$. So $QH^*(\mathbb{CP}^2) = K[x]/(x^3-t)$.

Recall the polytope is defined by the edges $e_i$ of the fan and by real parameters $\lambda_i$,

$$\Delta = \{ y \in \mathbb{R}^n : (y, e_i) \geq \lambda_i \}. \quad (3.5)$$

Since $c_1(TM) = \sum \text{PD}[D_i]$ and $[\omega] = -\sum \lambda_i \text{PD}[D_i]$, via (3.3) we have

$$c_1(TM) = \sum x_i \quad \text{and} \quad [\omega] = -\sum \lambda_i x_i,$$

from which it follows that

$$c_1(TM)(\beta_I) = a - c_1 - \cdots - c_b \quad \text{and} \quad [\omega](\beta_I) = -\lambda_{i_1} - \cdots - \lambda_{i_a} + c_1 \lambda_{j_1} + \cdots + c_b \lambda_{j_b}. \quad (3.6)$$

Example: For $\mathbb{CP}^2$: $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) = (0, 0, -1)$, $c_1(TM) = 3x$, $[\omega] = x$ in $H^*(\mathbb{CP}^2) = K[x]/(x^3)$.

3.2. Review of the McDuff-Tolman proof of the presentation of $QH^*(M)$. For each tuple $(n_1, \ldots, n_r) \in \mathbb{Z}^r$ there is an associated Hamiltonian $S^1$-action given in homogeneous coordinates by $x_i \mapsto e^{2\pi \sqrt{-1} n_i t^i} x_i$. The generators, corresponding to the standard basis of $\mathbb{Z}^r$, are the natural rotations $g_i$ about the toric divisors $D_i$, yielding correspondences:

$$\{ \text{edges } e_i \} \leftrightarrow \{ \text{toric divisors } D_i \} \leftrightarrow \{ \text{homogeneous coordinates } x_i \} \leftrightarrow \{ \text{rotations } g_i \}$$

in particular $D_i = (x_i = 0)$ are the fixed points of $g_i$.

The Hamiltonians $H_i$ for the $g_i$ are determined in terms of the moment map $\mu: M \to \mathbb{R}^n$ (tacitly identifying $\mathbb{R}^n = \mathbb{U}(1)^n$) and the data which defines $\Delta$:

$$H_i(x) = (\mu(x), e_i) - \lambda_i = \frac{1}{2}|x_i|^2 \quad (3.7)$$

where the constant $\lambda_i$ ensures that $H_i \geq 0$ and $D_i = H_i^{-1}(0)$. We emphasize that the final equality in (3.7) holds only for $x \in f^{-1}(0)$, using the notation of Section 7.3.

Example: For $\mathbb{CP}^2$, $[x_1 : x_2 : x_3]$ are the usual coordinates, $g_i$ is the standard rotation in the $i$-th entry, the moment map is $\mu = \frac{1}{|x_1|^2} (|x_1|^2, |x_2|^2), \text{ and } H_i = \frac{|x_1|^2}{|x_2|^2}$. In the notation of Section 7.3, $x \in f^{-1}(0)$ imposes $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sum |x_j|^2 - 1 = 0$, so then $H_i = \frac{1}{2} |x_i|^2$.

For a closed monotone toric manifold $(M, \omega)$, the Seidel representation $[59]$

$$S : \pi_1 \text{Ham}(M, \omega) \to QH^*(M)^\times$$

is a homomorphism into the even degree invertible elements of $QH^*(M)$.

**Theorem 3.2** (McDuff-Tolman [31]). For a closed monotone toric manifold $M$, the rotations $g_i$ yield Seidel elements

$$S(g_i) = \iota^{\lambda_i} x_i.$$ 

Via the correspondences

$$\text{(primitive } I) \leftrightarrow \{ \text{relations among edges } e_{i_1} + \cdots + e_{i_a} = c_1 e_{j_1} + \cdots + c_b e_{j_b} \} \leftrightarrow \{ \text{relations among Hamiltonians } H_{i_1} + \cdots + H_{i_a} = c_1 H_{j_1} + \cdots + c_b H_{j_b} + \text{const.} \}$$

$$\leftrightarrow \{ \text{relations among rotations } g_{i_1} \cdots g_{i_a} = g_{j_1} \cdots g_{j_b} \} \leftrightarrow \{ \text{quantum SR-relations } x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \cdots x_{i_a} = \iota^{\langle \beta_I \rangle} x_{j_1} x_{j_2} \cdots x_{j_b} \}$$

the Seidel homomorphism $S$ therefore recovers the quantum SR-relations (3.4) using (3.6).

---

2This statement is meant before making identifications via the group action. Globally in $M$, the fixed locus of $g_i$ will typically have other components beyond $D_i$. However, for monotone toric manifolds, only $D_i$ will contribute to the Seidel element [31] Theorem 1.10(iii). For example, for $\mathbb{CP}^3$ and $g_1([x_0:x_1]) = [x_0 : e^{2\pi i t} x_1]$, both $[0 : 1]$ and $D_1 = [1 : 0]$ are fixed points, but only $D_1$ will contribute (see [31] Example 2.6). Our conventions differ from [31]: we choose $e_i$ to be inward normals to $\Delta$, so $D_i$ arises as the minimum of $H_i$, whereas in their conventions it is the maximum [31] Footnote (9) p.65.
The final ingredient of the argument of McDuff-Tolman, is the following useful algebraic trick. The Lemma in fact does not involve toric geometry and is stated in greater generality in [31]. It holds for any closed monotone symplectic manifold \((M, \omega)\) taking \(\varphi(x_i)\) to be a choice of algebraic generators for \(H^*(M)\), and it also holds in the non-compact monotone setup if one can construct quantum cohomology. The argument only relies on the \(t\)-adic valuation for the Novikov ring and the fact that quantum corrections occur with strictly positive \(t\)-power.

**Lemma 3.3** (McDuff-Tolman [31]). Consider the algebra homomorphisms

\[
\varphi : \mathbb{K}[x_1, \ldots, x_r] \to H^*(M) \quad \text{and} \quad \psi : \mathbb{K}[x_1, \ldots, x_r] \otimes \Lambda \to QH^*(M)
\]
determined by \(\varphi(x_i) = PD[D_i]\) and \(\psi(x_i) = PD[D_i] \otimes 1\) (using quantum multiplication to define \(\psi\)). By construction \(\varphi\) is surjective.

Then \(\psi\) is surjective. Moreover, suppose \(p_1, \ldots, p_r\) generate \(\ker \varphi\) and suppose there exist

\[
P_j = p_j + q_j \in \ker \psi \subset \mathbb{K}[x_1, \ldots, x_r] \otimes \Lambda
\]

with \(t\)-valuations \(\val_t(q_j) > 0\). Then the \(P_j\) generate \(\ker \psi\), thus

\[
H^*(M) = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \ldots, x_r]/(p_1, \ldots, p_r) \quad \text{and} \quad QH^*(M) = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \ldots, x_r]/(P_1, \ldots, P_r).
\]

**3.3. Batyrev’s argument:** from the presentation of \(QH^* \to \text{Jac}(W)\). Let \(X\) be a monotone toric manifold of dimension \(\dim_{\mathbb{C}} X = n\). We defined the superpotential \(W = \sum t^{-\lambda_i} z^{e_i}\) of \(X\) in Definition 3.2, with \(e_i, \lambda_i\) as in (3.3).

**Definition 3.4.** The Jacobian ring of \(W\) is

\[
\text{Jac}(W) = \Lambda[z_1^\pm, \ldots, z_n^\pm]/(\partial_{z_1} W, \ldots, \partial_{z_n} W).
\]

In the definition above, \(\Lambda[z_1^\pm, \ldots, z_n^\pm]\) should be thought of as the coordinate ring of the complex torus \((\mathbb{C}^*)^n \subset X\) whose compactification is \(X\).

Following Batyrev [6] Theorem 8.4, consider the homomorphism

\[
\psi : \Lambda[x_1, \ldots, x_r] \to \text{Jac}(W), \quad x_i \mapsto t^{-\lambda_i} z^{e_i},
\]

which sends the \(i\)-th homogeneous coordinate to the \(i\)-th summand of the superpotential \(W\). In \(\text{Jac}(W)\) the quotient by the derivitives of \(W\) corresponds to the linear relations (3.2).

Indeed, imposing \(z_j \frac{\partial W}{\partial x_j} = 0\) is equivalent to

\[
\sum_i e_i^j t^{-\lambda_i} z^{e_i} = 0
\]

where \(e_i^j\) is the \(j\)-th entry of \(e_i\), which corresponds to the linear relation \(\sum_i e_i^j x_i = 0\) when \(\xi\) is the \(j\)-th standard basis vector of \(\mathbb{R}^n\).

When \(X\) is compact, the union of the cones of the fan for \(X\) cover all of \(\mathbb{R}^n\) [6 Definition 2.3(iii)], which immediately implies that the above map \(\psi\) is surjective. This fails in the non-compact case, for example:

**Example 3.5.** In Section 7 we show that for a monotone toric negative line bundle \(E\) the fan does not cover \(-e_j\), where \(e_j\) is the edge corresponding to the fibre direction. Multiplication by \(x_j = \pi^*c_1(E) = PD[B] \in QH^*(E)\) is never invertible by [6], even though its image \(\psi(x_j) = z_j\) is tautologically invertible, since \(z_j^{-1}\) is a generator of \(\text{Jac}(W)\). Thus \(QH^*(E) \cong \text{Jac}(W)\) fails, in fact we will prove \(SH^*(E) \cong \text{Jac}(W)\).

From a Floer-theoretic perspective, the reason why \(x_j^{-1}\) exists in \(SH^*(E)\) but not in \(QH^*(E)\), is that the representation \(\mathcal{S}_{\bar{g}_j^{-1}}(1) = x_j^{-1}\) is defined in \(SH^*(E)\) (see Section 2.4), since negative slope Hamiltonians are not problematic for \(SH^*(E)\). Whereas the representation \(r_{\bar{g}_j^{-1}}(1) = x_j^{-1} \in QH^*(E)\) cannot be defined due to a failure of the maximum principle.
Now consider in general the kernel of $\psi$. By construction, the kernel is generated by the relations $\prod_p a_p e_p = T \sum a_p - \sum c_p \prod_q e_q$ for each relation amongst edges of the form
$$\sum a_p e_p = \sum c_q e_q$$
where $a_p, c_q \geq 0$ are integers (the power of $T$ is explained in Lemma [13]). Batyrev proved [6] Theorem 5.3] that the ideal generated by these relations has a much smaller set of generators, namely those arising from relations $\sum e_p = \sum c_q e_q$ for primitive subsets $I = \{i_1, i_2, \ldots\}$ (Definition [3.1]). These give rise to the quantum SR-relations.

**Remark 3.6.** We remark that the notation $\exp(\varphi(v_i))$ of [6] corresponds to our $t^{-\lambda_i}$, so
$$T c_i(TX)[\beta_i] = T^{[\beta_i]} = T^{[\beta_i]} = t^{-\lambda_i} \sum c_q e_q = t^{[\omega_X]}(\beta_i)$$
(3.8) since $c_1(TX) = \sum PD[D_i] = \lambda_X [\omega_X]$ by monotonicity; $[\omega_X] = \sum -\lambda_i PD[D_i]$ corresponds to the $\varphi$ of [6] Section 5] (see [6] Definition 5.8)]; and $T = t^{1/\lambda_X}$ (see Section [2.4]).

From now on, let $(X^{2n}, \omega)$ be a (possibly non-compact) toric manifold with moment polytope $\Delta = \{y \in \mathbb{R}^n : (y, e_i) \geq \lambda_i, i = 1, \ldots, r\}$ and superpotential $W = \sum t^{-\lambda_i} z e_i$.

**Definition 3.7.** The above data for $X$ determines an algebra over $\Lambda$,
$$R_X = \left\{ \sum \lambda e^{x} : \text{finite sum, } \lambda_x \in \Lambda, e \in \text{span}_{x \geq 0}(e_i) \right\} \subset \Lambda[z_{1}^{\pm 1}, \ldots, z_{n}^{\pm 1}].$$
When $X$ is compact, the fan of $X$ is complete, so $R_X = \Lambda[z_{1}^{\pm 1}, \ldots, z_{n}^{\pm 1}]$.

**Corollary 3.8.** Suppose $QH^*(X, \omega) \cong \Lambda[x_1, \ldots, x_r]/J$, where $J$ is the ideal generated by the linear relations and the quantum SR-relations determined by $\Delta$. Then there is an isomorphism
$$\psi : QH^*(X, \omega) \rightarrow R_X/(\partial_1 W, \ldots, \partial_n W), \quad x_i \mapsto t^{-\lambda_i} z^{e_i},$$
which sends $c_1(TX) = \sum x_i \mapsto W = \sum t^{-\lambda_i} z^{e_i}$. When $X$ is closed, this is the well-known isomorphism $QH^*(X, \omega) \cong \text{Jac}(W) = \Lambda[z_{1}^{\pm 1}, \ldots, z_{n}^{\pm 1}]/(\partial_1 W, \ldots, \partial_n W)$.

**Proof.** Observe that the image of $\psi$ is precisely $R_X$, by construction. Moreover, $\psi$ descends to the following quotient:
$$\overline{\psi} : \Lambda[x_1, \ldots, x_r]/(\text{quantum SR-relations}) \rightarrow R_X.$$
By Batyrev’s argument, $\overline{\psi}$ is injective (the quotient on the left is the same as quotienting by all positive integral relations amongst edges, as mentioned above, and then it is clear that the map is injective). The image under $\overline{\psi}$ of the linear relations is precisely the ideal $(\partial_1 W, \ldots, \partial_n W)$. The claim follows by quotienting both sides by that ideal. \qed

**Corollary 3.9.** Continuing with the assumption of Corollary 3.8 there is a quotient map
$$QH^*(X, \omega) \rightarrow \text{Jac}(W), \quad x_i \mapsto t^{-\lambda_i} z^{c_i},$$
sending $c_1(TX) \mapsto W$, and corresponding to the natural map
$$c_i : R_X/(\partial_1 W, \ldots, \partial_n W) \rightarrow R_X[w_1, \ldots, w_r]/(\partial_i W, w_i z^{c_i} - 1 : i = 1, \ldots, r) \cong \text{Jac}(W),$$
which is the canonical localization at the variables $z_1, \ldots, z_r$.

**Proof.** The only thing left to prove is the very last isomorphism. This follows by Section [12] the $w_i$ formally invert the $z^{c_i}$, which corresponds to quotienting $R_X/(\partial_1 W, \ldots, \partial_n W)$ by the generalized 0-eigenspace of $z^{c_i}$ acting on $R_X/(\partial_1 W, \ldots, \partial_n W)$, and after quotienting there is a multiplicative inverse for $z^{c_i}$. The $w_i$ correspond to $z^{-c_i}$ in $\text{Jac}(W)$, and the smoothness of $X$ ensures that the $\mathbb{Z}$-span of the $e_i$ is $\mathbb{Z}^n$ (see the comment in Section [7.1] about smoothness). This implies the surjectivity of the map into $\text{Jac}(W)$. \qed
Conjecture 3.10. For non-compact monotone toric manifolds $X$ for which $SH^*(X)$ can be defined (e.g. $X$ conical at infinity), we expect that
\[ c^* : QH^*(X) \cong R_x/(\partial_{z_1} W, \ldots, \partial_{z_n} W) \to \text{Jac}(W) \cong SH^*(X) \]
is the canonical map $c^* : QH^*(X) \to SH^*(X)$. In particular, $c^*$ is the canonical localization map, localizing at the variables $x_i = \text{PD}[D_i]$ corresponding to the toric divisors $D_i$.

We now prove the conjecture for admissible toric manifolds (Definition 1.4) and in particular in Section 4.9 we prove that this applies to monotone toric negative line bundles.

3.4. Admissible non-compact toric manifolds.

Proof of Theorem 1.5. Definition 1.4 part (1) and part (2) ensure that $QH^*(M)$ and $SH^*(M)$ are well-defined (see [36]). Part (2) means we can work over the Novikov ring $\Lambda$ (in particular, Lemma 4.8 will hold). Part (3) is the analogue of Corollary 1.6 for negative line bundles: it ensures by Theorem 2.6 that the representation from $\text{Ham}^*(\Omega X, \rho_X)$ is $\tilde{g}$-equivariant and the action will lift to a $\tilde{g}$-equivariant action on $\tilde{X}$.

By Theorem 2.6, the representation from $\text{Ham}^*(\Omega X, \rho_X)$ yields invertible elements $S(g_i^\pm)(1) = x_i \in S^H(\Omega X, \rho_X)$, $\tilde{g} \mapsto S_{g_i}(1)$.

The fact that $SH^*$ is the quotient of $QH^*$, and hence is the localization at all $x_i$, follows by Theorem 9.14 and Section 4.2, using the assumption in Definition 1.4 part (1). The fact that $c^*(r_{g_i^+}(1)) = S_{g_i^+}(1)$ follows by Theorem 2.9. The rest follows by Section 3.3. \qed

3.5. Blow-up at a point. We briefly recall some generalities about blow-ups, following Guillemin [24], Chapter 1. For a complex manifold $X$ of dimension $\dim \mathbb{C} X = n$, the blow-up $\pi : \tilde{X} \to X$ at a point $p \in X$ is a holomorphic map, which is a biholomorphism outside of the exceptional divisor $E = \pi^{-1}(p)$, and $E$ can naturally be identified with $\mathbb{C}P^{n-1}$ viewed as the projectivization of the normal bundle of $p \in X$. Suppose, in addition, that $(X, \rho_X)$ is symplectic. Then $\tilde{X}$ carries a symplectic form $\omega_{\tilde{X}}$ such that $\omega_{\tilde{X}} - \pi^* \rho_X$ is compactly supported near $E$ and restricts to $\omega_{FS}$ on $E \cong \mathbb{C}P^{n-1}$. Here $\omega_{FS}$ is the normalized Fubini-Study form, and $\varepsilon > 0$ is called the blow-up parameter (namely, the symplectic area of degree one spheres in $E$). When there is a Hamiltonian $G$-action on $X$, for a compact group $G$ (such as a torus in the case of toric X), and $p$ is a fixed point of $G$, then $\omega_{\tilde{X}}$ can be chosen to be $G$-equivariant and the action will lift to a $G$-Hamiltonian action on $\tilde{X}$.

By Griffiths-Harris [23] Chp.4 Sec.7 the cohomology of the blow-up is
\[ H^*(\tilde{X}) = \pi^* H^*(X) \oplus \overline{H}^*(E) \tag{3.9} \]
where the pull-back $\pi^*$ is injective, and $\overline{H}^*(E) = \overline{H}^*(\mathbb{C}P^{n-1})$ is the reduced cohomology (i.e. quotiented by $H^*(\text{point})$). The generator $-\omega_{FS} \in H^*(E)$ corresponds to $\text{PD}[E]$ since the normal bundle to $E \subset \tilde{X}$ has Chern class $-\omega_{FS}$. Moreover,
\[ c_1(T \tilde{X}) = \pi^* c_1(TX) - (n-1)\text{PD}[E]. \]
Thus, if \( X \) is monotone, so \( c_1(TX) = \lambda_X[\omega_X] \) with \( \lambda_X > 0 \), and we want \((\tilde{X}, \omega_{\tilde{X}})\) to be monotone, then we require:

\[
\varepsilon = (n-1)/\lambda_X.
\]

This ensures that \( c_1(T\tilde{X}) = \lambda_X[\omega_{\tilde{X}}] \). The same condition is required if by monotonicity we just require \( c_1(TX) = \lambda_X[\omega_X] \) to hold when integrating over spheres, by observing that \( c_1(T\tilde{X}), \omega_{\tilde{X}} \) integrate to \( n-1, \varepsilon \lambda_X \) respectively on degree one spheres in \( E \).

The above condition on \( \varepsilon \) cannot always be achieved, as there may not be a sufficiently large Darboux neighbourhood around \( p \) to apply the local model of a blow-up of \( \mathbb{C}^n \) at 0 with area parameter \( \varepsilon \) (see [24, Thm 1.10]).

More generally, if \( X \) satisfies weak+ monotonicity (Section 2.2) then so does \( \tilde{X} \) since the holomorphic spheres \( A \subset E \) satisfy \( c_1(T\tilde{X})(A) = (n-1)\omega_{FS}(A) \geq 0 \).

Let \((X, \omega_X)\) be a non-compact Kähler manifold (a complex manifold with a compatible symplectic form \( \omega_X \)) with a Hamiltonian \( S^1 \)-action. Suppose also that \( X \) is conical at infinity, satisfies weak+ monotonicity, and the Hamiltonian generating the \( S^1 \)-action on \( X \) has the form prescribed by the extended maximum principle in Theorem 3.11 with \( f > 0 \).

**Theorem 3.11.** Under the above assumptions, the blow-up \((\tilde{X}, \omega_{\tilde{X}})\) of \( X \) at a fixed point of the action is a Kähler manifold conical at infinity, satisfying weak+ monotonicity, whose lifted Hamiltonian \( S^1 \)-action satisfies Theorem 3.12 with \( f > 0 \). In particular, \( SH^*(\tilde{X}) \) is determined as a quotient of \( QH^*(X) \) by Theorem 9.12.

**Proof.** Away from the exceptional divisor, \( X, \tilde{X} \) are biholomorphic so the Hamiltonians generating the \( S^1 \)-actions agree. The claim follows. \( \square \)

In applications, via Lemma 1.6 \( r_{g^p}(1) \in QH^*(\tilde{X}) \) will typically be PD\( [E] \).

For a toric variety \( X \), with a choice of toric symplectic form \( \omega_X \), a fixed point \( p \in X \) of the torus action corresponds to a vertex \( p \in \Delta \) of the moment polytope. The moment polytope \( \tilde{\Delta} \) of the one-point blow-up is then obtained by chopping off a standard simplex from \( \Delta \) at \( p \) corresponding to \( \varepsilon \Delta_{\mathbb{C}P^n} \). Thus \( p \) is replaced by the opposite facet in this simplex, which is a copy of \( \varepsilon \Delta_{\mathbb{C}P^n} \). Explicitly,

\[
\tilde{\Delta} = \Delta \cap \{ y \in \mathbb{R}^n : \langle y, e_0 \rangle \geq \lambda_0 \}
\]

where \( e_0 = e_{i_1} + \cdots + e_{i_n} \) is the sum of those edges of the fan for \( X \) which are the inward normals to the facets of \( \Delta \) which meet at \( p \), and \( \lambda_0 = \varepsilon + \lambda_{i_1} + \cdots + \lambda_{i_n} \).

When \((X, \omega_X)\) is monotone, we can normalize so that \( [\omega_X] = c_1(TX) \) (so the monotonicity constant \( \lambda_X = 1 \)), and by Section 7.4 one can pick all \( \lambda_i = -1 \). So if we require \((\tilde{X}, \omega_{\tilde{X}})\) to be monotone, we need \( \lambda_0 = -1 \) which agrees with the above monotonicity constraint for \( \tilde{X} \):

\[
\varepsilon = n-1.
\]

Since the Euclidean length of the edges in \( \Delta \) through the vertex \( p \) corresponds to the symplectic areas of the spheres corresponding to those edges ([23, Chp. 2]), that condition on \( \varepsilon \) can be satisfied if the edges have length strictly greater than \( n-1 \). For example, for \( X = \mathbb{C}P^2 \) with \( \omega_X = c_1(TX) = 3\omega_{FS} \) the edges have length 3 and the condition is \( \varepsilon = 1 \). So \( \mathbb{C}P^2 \) can be blown-up in a monotone way at a vertex (indeed even at all three vertices) of \( \Delta_{\mathbb{C}P^2} \).

**Theorem 3.12.** Let \((X, \omega_X)\) be an admissible toric manifold (Definition 1.4). Suppose \( X \) admits a monotone blow-up \((\tilde{X}, \omega_{\tilde{X}})\) at a toric fixed point (or several such points). Then \((\tilde{X}, \omega_{\tilde{X}})\) is admissible, in particular Theorem 3.13 holds.
Proof. Part (1) of Definition 3.3 follows since $X$ is conical and since $\omega_{\tilde{X}}$ agrees with $\omega_X$ away from $E$ (where $X$ and $\tilde{X}$ can be identified). Part (2) of Definition 3.3 follows as in the proof of Theorem 3.11 for the edges $e_i$, and for the new edge $e_0 = e_i + \cdots + e_m$ the rotation $g_0 = g_1 g_2 \cdots g_m$ is generated by the sum of the Hamiltonians for the $g_i$, so again it has non-negative slope.

The passage from $QH^\ast(X,\omega_X)$ to $QH^\ast(\tilde{X},\omega_{\tilde{X}})$ at the level of vector spaces is already known by Equation (3.9), although in terms of the linear relations some care is needed: $\sum (\xi, e_i) x_i = 0$ now contains the additional term $(\xi, c_0) x_0 = (\xi, e_i + \cdots + e_m) x_0$. The new edge $e_0$ gives rise to the new generator $r_{g_0}(1) = PD[E]$ of $\overline{H}^\ast(E)$ in (3.9). The only new quantum SR-relation required is

$$x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n = T^{n-1} x_0,$$

which agrees with the computation of $QH^\ast(O_{\mathbb{CP}^n}(-1))$, indeed $x$ represents $-PD[E]$ which is the pull-back of $\omega_{\mathbb{CP}^n}$ via $O(-1) \to \mathbb{CP}^n$.

3.6. Blow-up along a closed complex submanifold. Similarly, one can blow-up a complex manifold $X$ along a closed complex submanifold $S \subset X$. The exceptional divisor of the blow-up $\pi : \tilde{X} \to X$ is $E = \pi^{-1}(S)$, which can be identified with the projectivization of the normal bundle $\nu_{S \subset X}$. A neighbourhood of $E \subset \tilde{X}$ is modeled on the tautological bundle over $\mathbb{CP}^n$. The cohomology is [23, Chp.4 Sec.7]

$$H^\ast(\tilde{X}) = \pi^* H^\ast(X) \oplus \overline{H}^\ast(E)$$

(3.10)

where $\pi^*$ is injective, and now $\overline{H}^\ast(E)$ denotes $H^\ast(E)$ quotiented by the pull-back of $H^\ast(S)$ via $E \equiv \mathbb{P}(\nu_{S \subset X}) \to S$. One can explicitly describe $\overline{H}^\ast(E)$ [23 Chp.4 Sec.7], in particular it is generated as an $H^\ast(X)$-algebra by $PD[E]$. Moreover,

$$c_1(T\tilde{X}) = \pi^* c_1(TX) - (\text{codim}_X - 1) PD[E]$$

If, in addition, $(X,\omega_X)$ is symplectic, then one can construct $\omega_{\tilde{X}}$ with analogous properties as in Section 3.3. In particular $\omega_{\tilde{X}} - \pi^* \omega_X$ is compactly supported near $E$, and restricts to $\omega_E$ on $E$ where $\omega_E$ is a symplectic form such that $[\omega_E] = -PD[E]$. If $X$ is monotone, then monotonicity of $\tilde{X}$ holds if

$$\varepsilon = (\text{codim}_X - 1)/\lambda_X.$$

Just as for one-point blow-ups, it is not always possible to pick such an $\varepsilon$, but if we only require weak+ monotonicity then that will hold for $\tilde{X}$ if it holds for $X$. Theorem 3.11 becomes:
Theorem 3.13. Under the assumptions above Theorem 3.12, the blow-up \((\tilde{X}, \omega_{\tilde{X}})\) of \(X\) along a closed complex submanifold \(S \subset X\) fixed by the action is a Kähler manifold conical at infinity, satisfying \(w+\) monotonicity, whose lifted Hamiltonian \(S^1\)-action satisfies Theorem 9.3 with \(f > 0\). Also, \(SH^*(\tilde{X})\) is determined as a quotient of \(QH^*(\tilde{X})\) by Theorem 9.14.

In applications, via Lemma 1.3, \(r_{g^*}(1) \in QH^*(\tilde{X})\) will typically be \(\text{PD}[E]\).

For \(X\) toric, McDuff-Tolman [32] describe the blow-up of \(X\) along the complex submanifold corresponding to a face \(F_i\) of the moment polytope \(\Delta\) of \(X\), of complex codimension at least 2. The face \(F_i = F_{i_1} \cap \cdots \cap F_{i_n}\) is an intersection of the facets \(F_j = \{y \in \Delta : \langle y, e_j \rangle = \lambda_j\}\) for a collection \(I = \{i_1, \ldots, i_n\}\), and the codimension is \(|I|\). The new polytope is

\[
\Delta = \Delta \cap \{y \in \mathbb{R}^n : \langle y, e_0 \rangle \geq \lambda_0\}
\]

where \(e_0 = \sum_{i \in I} e_i\) and \(\lambda_0 = \varepsilon + \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i\). This holds for all small parameters \(\varepsilon > 0\) as long as the new facet \(F_0 = \{y \in \Delta : \langle y, e_0 \rangle = \lambda_0\}\) stays bounded away from the vertices of \(\Delta \setminus F_i\). For monotone \(X\), taking \(\lambda_i = -1\), \(\tilde{X}\) is monotone provided that \(\lambda_0 = -1\), which agrees with the above condition: \(\varepsilon = |I| - 1\).

Theorem 3.14. Let \((X, \omega_X)\) be an admissible toric manifold (Definition 1.4). Suppose \(X\) admits a monotone blow-up \((\tilde{X}, \omega_{\tilde{X}})\) along a face \(F_i\) of complex codimension \(|I| \geq 2\) (or several such). Then \((\tilde{X}, \omega_{\tilde{X}})\) is admissible, in particular Theorem 1.5 holds.

Proof. The same proof as in Theorem 3.12 applies. In particular, for the new edge \(e_0 = \sum_{i \in I} e_i\) the rotation \(g_0 = \prod_{i \in I} g_i\) is generated by the sum of the Hamiltonians for the \(g_i\), so again it has non-negative slope.

4. Presentation of \(QH^*\) and \(SH^*\) for Toric Negative Line Bundles

4.1. Definition. A complex line bundle \(\pi : E \to B\) over a closed symplectic manifold \((B, \omega_B)\) is called negative if \(e_1(E) = -\pi[\omega_B]\) for \(k > 0\). As shown for example in [36] Section 7, there is a Hermitian metric on \(E\) which determines a norm \(r : E \to \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}\) and which determines a symplectic form

\[
\omega = \pi^* \omega_B + \pi \Omega,
\]

such that \([\omega] = \pi^*[\omega_B] \in H^2(E)\), where we temporarily use the bold symbol \(\pi\) for the mathematical constant to avoid confusion with the pullback map \(\pi^*\). There is a Hermitian connection whose curvature \(\mathcal{F}\) satisfies \(\frac{1}{2\pi} \pi^* \mathcal{F} = k \pi^* \omega_B\). Outside of the zero section of \(E\), there is an angular 1-form \(\theta\) on \(E\) (which vanishes on horizontal vectors and satisfies \(\theta_{\omega}(w) = 0\) and \(\theta_{\omega}(iw) = 1/2\pi\) in the fibre directions), such that

\[
d\theta = k \pi^* \omega_B \quad \text{and} \quad d(r^2 \theta) = \Omega.
\]

So outside of the zero section, \(\omega\) is exact: \(\omega = d\left(\frac{1}{k} \theta + \pi^* r^2 \theta\right)\). Moreover \(\omega\) has the block form

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
(1 + k \pi^2) \pi^* \omega_B & 0 \\
0 & \omega_{\text{standard}}
\end{pmatrix}
\]

in the decomposition \(TE \cong T_{\text{horiz}} E \oplus E\); it is the standard form in the vertical \(\mathbb{C}\)-fibres.
Some remarks about localizations of rings.

In this decomposition, we define an \( \omega \)-compatible almost complex structure \( J = \left( \begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ b & 0 \end{smallmatrix} \right) \) in terms of an \( \omega_B \)-compatible almost complex structure \( J_B \) for \( (B, \omega_B) \), in particular fiberwise it is just multiplication by \( i = \sqrt{-1} \).

It is shown for example in [30], that the radial coordinate is

\[
R = \frac{1+k\pi r^2}{1+k\pi^2}.
\]

The Liouville vector field is \( Z = \frac{1+k\pi^2 w}{2\pi} \), and the Reeb vector field is \( Y = X_R = \frac{2k\pi}{1+k\pi^2}iw \) where \( w \in \mathbb{C} \) is the local coordinate in a unitary frame (the extra \( k \) in \( Y \) compared to \( \mathbb{R} \) is due to the rescaling mentioned in the above Technical Remark). Since \( iw \) is the angular vector field whose flow wraps around the fibre circle in time \( 2\pi \), the \( S^1 \)-action which rotates the fibre circle in time \( 1 \) is generated by the vector field \( \frac{1+k\pi}{\pi}Y = X_{(1+k\pi^2)R/k} \).

The contact type condition has the form \( JZ = c(R)Y \), as in Remark 9.1.

For negative line bundles \( \pi : E \to B \), assuming weak+ monotonicity (see 2.2), Theorem 2.3 applies to the circle action \( g_t = e^t\pi^2 \) acting by rotation on the fibres of \( E \). In this case \( r_\pi \) is quantum multiplication by \( \pi^*c_1(E) = -k\pi^*[\omega_B] \).

**Theorem 4.1** (Ritter [30]). The canonical map \( \mathbb{Q}H^*(E) \to \mathbb{SH}^*(E) \) induces an isomorphism of \( \Lambda \)-algebras \( \mathbb{SH}^*(E) = \mathbb{Q}H^*(E)/\langle \text{generalized 0-eigenspace of } \pi^*c_1(E) \rangle \).

For \( E = \operatorname{Tot}(\mathcal{O}(-k) \to \mathbb{P}^m) \) and \( 1 \leq k \leq m/2 \), this becomes explicitly via \( x = \pi^*[\omega_B] \):

\[
\begin{align*}
\mathbb{Q}H^*(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^m}(-k)) &= \Lambda[x]/(x^{1+m} - (-k)^k T^{1+m-k} x^k) \\
\mathbb{SH}^*(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^m}(-k)) &= \Lambda[x]/(x^{1+m} - (-k)^k T^{1+m-k} x^k).
\end{align*}
\]

**4.2. Some remarks about localizations of rings.** Recall that for a ring \( R \) and an element \( f \in R \), the localization \( R_f \) of \( R \) at \( f \) consists of equivalence classes \( (r, f^n) \) for \( n \in \mathbb{N} \) (informally thought of as fractions \( \frac{r}{f^n} \)) under the equivalence relation \( (r, f^n) \simeq (r', f^m) \) whenever \( f^k(r f^m - r' f^m) = 0 \) for some \( k \in \mathbb{N} \). In particular, if \( f \) is nilpotent then \( R_f = 0 \).

**Lemma 4.2.** Localizing at \( f \) is the same as formally introducing an inverse \( z \) of \( f \):

\[
R_f \cong R[z]/(1 - fz). \quad \square
\]

There is a canonical localization map \( c : R \to R_f, r \mapsto (r, 1) \). Given an ideal \( I \subset R \), the saturation \( I : f^\infty \subset R \) is the preimage under \( c \) of the localized ideal \( R_f I \subset R_f 
\]

\[
c^{-1}(I) = (I : f^\infty) = \{ r \in R : f^k r \in I \text{ for some } k \in \mathbb{N} \}.
\]

**Lemma 4.3.** In general, \( (I : f^\infty) = I' \cap R \) where \( I' \subset R[z] \) is the ideal generated by \( I \) and \( 1 - fz \). Recall \( (I : f^\infty) \mapsto R_f I \) via the surjection \( c : R \to R_f \). Thus the canonical localization map \( c \) determines the natural isomorphism of rings

\[
R/(I : f^\infty) \cong R_f/R_f I. \quad \square
\]

**Corollary 4.4.** For negative line bundles \( E \to B \) (satisfying weak+ monotonicity), \( \mathbb{SH}^*(E) \cong \mathbb{Q}H^*(E)_{\pi^*c_1(E)} \) is the localization of \( \mathbb{Q}H^*(E) \) at \( f = \pi^*c_1(E) \) and the canonical map \( c^* : \mathbb{Q}H^*(E) \to \mathbb{SH}^*(E) \) corresponds to the canonical localization map.

In particular, given a presentation \( \mathbb{Q}H^*(E) \cong \mathbb{K}[x_1, \ldots, x_r]/\mathcal{J} \) for an ideal of relations \( \mathcal{J} \), the corresponding presentation for \( \mathbb{SH}^*(E) \) is:

\[
\mathbb{SH}^*(E) \cong \mathbb{Q}H^*(E)|_{\mathcal{J}} \cong \mathbb{K}[x_1, \ldots, x_r, z]/(\mathcal{J}, 1 - fz).
\]
Proof. In Theorem 4.1, the generalized 0-eigenspace of $f = \pi^* c_1(E)$ is precisely the saturation $(0 : f^\infty)$ of the trivial ideal $0 \subset QH^*(E)$. Thus, by the previous Lemma, $SH^*(E) \cong QH^*(E)/(0 : f^\infty) \cong QH^*(E)$. \hfill \Box

4.3. The Hamiltonians generating the rotations around the toric divisors. Let $\pi : E \to B$ be a monotone toric negative line bundle, with $c_1(E) = -k[\omega_B]$. We describe these in detail in Section 7. Since toric manifolds are simply connected, monotonicity implies:

$$c_1(TE) = \lambda_E[\omega_E] = \lambda_E \pi^*[\omega_B], \quad c_1(TB) = \lambda_B[\omega_B], \quad \lambda_E = \lambda_B - k > 0.$$ (We used that $c_1(TE) = \pi^* c_1(TB) + \pi^* c_1(E)$ by splitting $TE$). The toric divisors are:

$$D_i = \pi^{-1}(D_i^B) \quad \text{for} \quad i = 1, \ldots, r, \quad \text{and} \quad D_{r+1} = [B],$$

where $D_i^B$ are the toric divisors in $B$ and $[B] \subset E$ is the zero section. The Hamiltonians $H_i$ which generate the standard rotations $g_i$ about $D_i$ (see Section 4.2) actually depend on the radial coordinate $R$, despite what (5.7) might suggest. This is inevitable since the Hamiltonians $H_i$ satisfy relations $H_1 + \cdots + H_{r+1} = c_1(D_1) + \cdots + c_k(D_k) + \text{constant}$, and $H_{r+1}$ obviously depends on $R$. In fact, if $H_i$ were $R$-independent, then both $g_i, g_i^{-1}$ are in $\pi_1 \text{Ham}_{\mathbb{R},\mathbb{C}}(M)$, so $g_i(1)$ would be invertible with inverse $g_i^{-1}(1)$. But this is not the case for example for $E = O(1) \to \mathbb{P}^1$ where $g_i(1) = x = \pi^*[\omega_B]$ satisfies $x^2 + Tx = 0$ in $QH^*(E)$.

**Theorem 4.5.** The Hamiltonians $H_i$ for the rotation $g_i$ about $D_i = \pi^{-1}(D_i^B)$ are

$$H_i(x) = (1 + k\pi R \cdot \pi^* H_i^B(x)$$

(where by convention $H_i = 0$ on $D_i$, and $H_i^B = 0$ on $D_i^B$), and the rotation $g_{r+1}$ about the zero section $D_{r+1} = [B]$ has Hamiltonian

$$H_{r+1} = \frac{1 + k\pi}{k} R - \frac{1}{k}$$

Proof. We first clarify what the coordinate $R$ is. By Section 7.3 we know a formula for the moment map $\mu_E(x)$ when $x$ satisfies a certain quadratic equation $f_E(x) = 0$, in particular we know the last entry: $\mu_E(x) = (\cdots, \frac{1}{2}\|x\|_{r+1}^2)$. By Lemma 7.7 the norm in the fibre is then $|w| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} |x_{r+1}|$, so by Section 4.1 the radial coordinate $R$ is

$$R = \frac{1 + k\pi |w|^2}{1 + k\pi} = \frac{1}{1 + k\pi}(1 + k\frac{1}{2}\|x_{r+1}\|^2).$$

Lifting $X_i = X_{H_i}$ from $E = (\mathbb{C}^* - Z_E)/G_E$ to $\mathbb{C}^{r+1}$ yields the vector field $X_i = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_i}$, where $x_i = |x_i|e^{2\pi\sqrt{-1}\theta_i}$ is the $i$-th factor of $\mathbb{C}^{r+1}$, indeed its flow is the rotation $g_i(t) : x_i \mapsto e^{2\pi\sqrt{-1}t x_i}$ (fixing all other variables $x_j$). The projection $\pi : E \to B$ is the forgetful map $(x_1, \ldots, x_{r+1}) \mapsto (x_1, \ldots, x_r)$ on homogeneous coordinates (this can be easily verified in a local trivialization). Therefore $d\pi \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_i} = X_{H_{r+1}}$ in the zero section $B \subset E$.

By Section 4.1 $\omega = (1 + k\pi r^2) \pi^* \omega_B + \pi d(r^2) \wedge \theta$ outside of the zero section, where $r : E \to \mathbb{R}$ is the Hermitian norm in the fibre. Therefore,

$$dH_i = \omega(\cdot, \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_i}) = (1 + k\pi r^2) \pi^* \omega_B(\cdot, \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_i}) + \pi(d(r^2) \wedge \theta)(\cdot, \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_i}) = (1 + k\pi r^2)d(\pi^* H_i^B)(\cdot) + \pi d(r^2)(\cdot)\theta(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_i}),$$

where in the last line we use the fact that $r$ does not vary when we rotate $x_i$ (indeed, rotating $x_i$ does not change $|x_i|^2$, so it preserves the equation $f_E(x) = 0$, so the last entry $\frac{1}{2}|x_{r+1}|^2$ of $\mu_E(x)$ will be preserved, and this determines $r$).

The last term above equals $\frac{1}{2}d(1 + k\pi r^2)(\cdot)\theta(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_i})$, and recall $1 + k\pi r^2 = (1 + k\pi)R$, thus:

$$d(H_i - (1 + k\pi)R \pi^* H_i^B) = (1 + k\pi)[\frac{1}{k}\theta(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_i}) - \pi^* H_i^B]dR.$$
Now observe that, in general, if \( dH = GdR \) for functions \( H, G, R \), such that \( R \) is a local coordinate, then completing \( R = R_1 \) to a system of local coordinates \( R_1, R_2, \ldots, R_d \), implies that \( G = \frac{\partial H}{\partial R_1} \) and \( \frac{\partial H}{\partial R_j} = 0 \) for \( j \neq 1 \). So \( H = H(R) \) and \( G = G(R) \) only depend on \( R \).

In our situation above, this implies that \( H_i = (1 + k\pi)R\pi^*H^B_i = h_i(R) \) for some function \( h_i \) and that \( \frac{\partial H_i}{\partial R} = \frac{1 + k\pi}{k}g_i \frac{\partial h_i}{\partial R} \).

Now evaluate \( H_i = (1 + k\pi)R\pi^*H^B_i + h_i(R) \) at \( D_i = \pi^{-1}(D^B_i) \), using that \( H^B_i = 0 \) on \( D^B_i \) and that \( H_i = 0 \) on \( D_i \), to deduce that \( h_i(R) = 0 \). The first claim follows. The second claim follows from \( H_{i+1} = \frac{1}{2}|x_{i+1}|^2 = \frac{1 + k\pi}{k}R - \frac{1}{k} \) (the first equality holds since \( f_E(x) = 0 \)).

**Corollary 4.6.** The Hamiltonians \( H_i \) which define the \( S^1 \)-rotations \( g_i \) about the toric divisors \( D_i \) satisfy Theorem 2.4 for \( \text{Ham}_{c_2}(E) \). So, picking lifts \( \tilde{g}_i \) (Section 2.3), they give rise to

\[
r_{\tilde{g}_i}(1) \in QH^*(E) \quad \text{and} \quad R_{\tilde{g}_i}(1) \in SH^*(E)^\times \quad (i = 1, \ldots, r + 1).
\]

**Proof.** For \( i = 1, \ldots, r \): \( H_i = f_i(y)R \) for \( f_i(y) = (1 + k\pi)\pi^*H^B_i(1, y) \). Notice \( \pi^*H^B_i \) does not depend on \( R \), it only depends on the point \((1, y)\) in the sphere bundle \( \Sigma = SE = \{ R = 1 \} \) (or rather, on the projection of \((1, y)\) via \( \pi : SE \to B \)). Notice the \( f_i(y) \) are invariant under the Reeb flow (which is rotation in the fibre). Finally \( f_i(y) \geq 0 \) since \( H^B_i \geq 0 \), by (3.7).

**Lemma 4.7.** Let \( g_i^\wedge \) be the lift of \( g_i \) (in the sense of Section 2.3) which maps the constant disc \((c_x, x)\) to itself, for \( x \in D_i \). Then

\[
r_{g_i^\wedge}(1) = PD[D_i] \in QH^2(E) \quad \text{and} \quad R_{g_i^\wedge}(1) = c^*PD[D_i] \in SH^2(E)^\times.
\]

**Proof.** This follows by Lemma 4.6 since \( \text{Fix}(g_i) = D_i \), using the fact that \( I(g_i^\wedge) = 1 \) (one can explicitly compute \( I(g_i^\wedge) \) as in (36), Section 7.8). \( \square \)

**4.4. The problem with relating the lifted rotations.** Although these lifts \( g_i^\wedge \) appear to be canonical, a relation \( \prod g_i^\wedge = 1 \) only implies the lifted relation \( \prod (g_i^\wedge)^a_i = \prod (g_i^\wedge)^b_j \) up to factor \( t^d \) corresponding to a deck transformation in \( \pi_2(M) / \pi_2(M)_0 \) (see Section 2.2).

For closed symplectic manifolds \( C \), this issue did not arise – in fact, for closed \( C \) one can define the Seidel representation directly on \( \pi_1(\text{Ham}(C)) \) (rather than on an extension thereof) by a work-around which involves normalization arguments for the Hamiltonians, as explained for example in (30, page 433). For non-compact \( M \), it is unclear to us whether a work-around exists (of course those normalization arguments involving integration of \( \omega^{\text{top}} \) over \( M \) will fail).

In any case, for monotone \( M \) this is never a problem since one can measure the discrepancy between \( \prod R_{g_i^\wedge}(1)^a_i \) and \( \prod R_{g_j^\wedge}(1)^b_j \) simply by comparing gradings:

**Lemma 4.8.** A relation \( \prod g_i^a_i = \prod g_j^b_j \) corresponds to the following relation in \( SH^*(M) \):

\[
\prod x_i^a_i = T^\Sigma a_i - \sum b_j \prod x_j^b_j \quad (\text{where} \quad x_i = PD[D_i]).
\]

**Proof.** By Lemma 4.7 \( R_{g_i^\wedge}(1) = x_i \) has grading \( 2 = 2\text{codim}_C D_i \). The claim follows since, for \( M \) monotone, \( SH^*(M) \) is \( \mathbb{Z} \)-graded over the \( \text{grad} \) Novikov ring (Section 2.1). \( \square \)

**4.5. The quantum SR-relations for monotone toric negative line bundles.** By Lemma 7.3 \( E \) arises as \( \mathcal{O}(\sum n_iD^B_i) \xrightarrow{\pi} B \), for \( n_i \in \mathbb{Z} \), so \( c_1(E) = \sum n_iPD[D^B_i] \). The edges of the fan for \( E \) are

\[
e_1 = (b_1, -n_1), \ldots, e_r = (b_r, -n_r), e_f = (0, \ldots, 0, 1) \in \mathbb{Z}^{n + 1}.
\]

where \( b_j \) are the edges of the fan for \( B \). We often use the index ‘\( f \)’ instead of \( r + 1 \), so \( e_f = e_{r+1} \), to emphasize that this index corresponds to the fibre coordinate \( x_f = x_{r+1} \).

The cones of the fan for \( E \) are \( \text{span}_{\mathbb{R}^\geq} \{e_j, \ldots, e_k\} \) and \( \text{span}_{\mathbb{R}^\geq} \{e_i, \ldots, e_k, e_f\} \) whenever \( \text{span}_{\mathbb{R}^\geq} \{b_j, \ldots, b_k\} \) is a cone for \( B \).
Corollary 4.9. The primitive collections for $E$ are those of $B$: $I = I^B$.

Proof. If $I^B \cup \{e_f\}$ was primitive, then $I^B$ would determine a cone in $E$ and hence in $B$, but then $I^B \cup \{e_f\}$ would be a cone for $E$ and so would not be primitive. □

Corollary 4.10. Recall the relations for $B$ are:

1. $\sum (\xi, b_i) x_i = 0$ as $\xi$ ranges over the standard basis of $\mathbb{R}^r$; (linear relations)
2. $\prod_{p \in I^B} x_{ip} = T^{[I^B]} \cdot \sum_{q} c_q \cdot x_{jp}^q$ for primitive collections $I^B$. (quantum SR-relations)

Then the relations for $E$ are:

1. the linear relations for $B$;
2. the new linear relation $x_f = \sum n_i x_i$;
3. $\prod_{p \in I^B} x_{ip} = T^{[I^B]} \cdot \sum_{q} c_q \cdot x_{fp}^q$ where $c_f = -\sum_{p \in I^B} n_{ip} + \sum_{q} c_q \cdot n_{jq}$.

The above linear relations and quantum SR-relations hold in $QH^*(E)$.

Proof. The linear relations from $B$ clearly hold also in $H^*(B)$ since $H^*(B) = [B]$. The new linear relation $x_f = \sum n_i x_i$ holds because the toric divisor $D_{r+1} = [B]$ as an lf-cycle is Poincaré dual to $\pi^*c_1(E)$ which in turn is Poincaré dual to $\pi^*(\sum_{i} [D_i^B])$.

The quantum SR-relations hold in $SH^*(E)$ by Lemma 4.8. The fact that they hold in $QH^*(E)$ follows from using the representation $r : \pi_1\text{Ham}_{\geq 0}(E, \omega) \to QH^*(E)$ and Theorem 2.4 and using the following Lemma which ensures that only Hamiltonians of positive slope are involved in the quantum SR-relations. □

Lemma 4.12. The quantum SR-relations for $E$ involve only positive slope Hamiltonians.

Proof. By Corollary 4.9, any monomial involving non-negative powers of the rotations $g_1^\wedge, \ldots, g_r^\wedge, g_i^\vee$ will be generated by a Hamiltonian of positive slope. The quantum SR-relations in $QH^*(E)$ arise from comparing the values of the homomorphism $r : \pi_1\text{Ham}_{\geq 0}(E, \omega) \to QH^*(E)$ (Theorem 2.4) on the rotations $\prod_{p \in I^B} g_{ip}^\wedge$ and $(g_{ip}^\vee)^{c_f} \cdot \prod_p (g_{jp}^\wedge)^{c_q}$. The values are well-defined because all the powers in those monomials are non-negative: $c_q$ are positive integers by definition, and we now prove $c_f \geq 0$.

Applying the formula for $c_1(TM)(\beta_f)$ explained at the end of Section 3.1

$$c_1(TM)(\beta_f) = |I^B| - \sum c_q - c_f = c_1(TM)(\beta_f) - c_f.$$

But $c_1(TM) = \pi^*c_1(TM) + \pi^*c_1(E)$, by splitting $TM$ into horizontal and vertical spaces, so

$$c_f = -c_1(TM)(\beta_f) = k \omega_B(\beta_f) > 0,$$

using Batyrev’s result: $\omega_B(\beta_f) > 0$. (Remark: we identify $\beta_f \in H_2(E) \cong H_2(B)$ calculated in $E$ and $B$ as it is prescribed by the same intersection products: $\beta_f \cdot D_{ip} = 1$, $\beta_f \cdot D_{jq} = -c_q$.) □

4.6. Presentation of $QH^*(E)$ and $SH^*(E)$.

Theorem 4.13. Let $E \to B$ be a monotone toric negative line bundle. Then the presentation of the quantum cohomology of $E$ can be recovered from the presentation for $B$:

$$QH^*(B) \cong \Lambda[x_1, \ldots, x_r]/(\text{linear rel'ns in B, quantum SR-rel'ns } \prod x_{ip} = T^{[I^B]} \cdot \sum c_q \cdot x_{jp}^q)$$

$$QH^*(E) \cong \Lambda[x_1, \ldots, x_r]/(\text{linear rel'ns in B, and } \prod x_{ip} = T^{[I^B]} \cdot \sum c_q \cdot x_{fp}^q)$$

running over primitive relations $\sum b_{ip} = \sum c_q b_{jq}$ in $B$, $i_p \in I^B$, and $c_f = -\sum n_{ip} + \sum c_q \cdot n_{jq}$. 

□
Moreover, the symplectic cohomology is the localization of the above ring at \( x^i = \sum n_i x_i, \quad (\text{linear relations in } B, \text{quantum SR-relations, } z \cdot (\sum n_i x_i - 1)) \)

and the canonical map \( c^* : QH^*(E) \to SH^*(E) \) is the canonical localization map sending \( x_i \mapsto x_i \) (recall this induces the isomorphism in Theorem 4.11).

**Proof.** The computation of \( QH^*(E) \) follows from Theorem 4.11 and Lemma 3.3. The computation of \( SH^*(E) \) then follows, using Corollary 4.13. \( \square \)

### 4.7. Examples: computation of \( QH^* \) and \( SH^* \) for \( \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^m}(-k) \) and \( \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1}(-1,-1) \)

**Corollary 4.14.** Let \( E = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^m}(-k) \) be monotone (meaning: \( 1 \leq k \leq m \)). Then

\[
QH^*(E) \cong \Lambda[x](x^{1+m} - T^{1+m} + (-kx)^k) \quad \text{and} \quad SH^*(E) \cong \Lambda[x](x^{1+m} - T^{1+m} - (-k)^k).
\]

**Remark 4.15.** This recovers, for \( 1 \leq k \leq m/2 \), the computation from Section 3.6 (see Theorem 4.14) which was a rather difficult virtual localization computation – that approach was computationally unwieldy for \( m/2 < k < m \). So for \( m/2 < k < m \) the above result is new.

**Proof.** The standard presentation of \( QH^*(\mathbb{P}^m) \) involves variables \( x_1, \ldots, x_{m+1} \); the linear relations impose that all \( x_i \) are equal, call this variable \( x \) (which represents \( \omega_{\mathbb{P}^m} \)); and the quantum SR-relation is \( x_1 \cdots x_{m+1} = T^{m+1} \). Thus \( QH^*(\mathbb{P}^m) = \Lambda[x](x^{1+m} - T^{1+m}) \).

Representing \( \mathcal{O}(-k) \) as \( E = \mathcal{O}(-k\mathbb{P}^1_{m+1}) \), apply Theorem 4.13. The quantum SR-relation in \( E \) becomes \( x_1 \cdots x_{m+1} = T^{1+m} - (-k)^k \) since \( c_1 = k \). The claim follows. \( \square \)

**Corollary 4.16.** Let \( E = \text{Tot}(\mathcal{O}(-1,1) \to \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1) \), that is: \( B = \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \) with \( \omega_B = \omega_1 + \omega_2 \), and \( c_1(E) = -2(\omega_1 + \omega_2) \) (where \( \omega_j = \pi_j^*\omega_{\mathbb{P}^1} \) via the two projections \( \pi_j : B \to \mathbb{P}^1 \)). Then

\[
QH^*(B) \cong \Lambda[x_1, x_2](x_1^2 - t, x_2^2 - t) \quad \text{and} \quad QH^*(E) \cong \Lambda[x_1, x_2](x_1^2 + t(x_1 + x_2), x_2^2 + t(x_1 + x_2)) \quad \text{and} \quad SH^*(E) \cong \Lambda[x_1, x_2](x_1^2 - 4t^2, x_2^2 - 4t^2, x_1 + x_2 + 4t) \cong \Lambda.
\]

where the \( x_j = \omega_j \), and the last isomorphism sends \( x_j \mapsto -2t \). In particular, using the convention that \( T = t^{1/\lambda_B} \) lies in grading 2 (Section 2.7), \( \omega_B = x_1 + x_2 \) has:

- minimal polynomial \( X^3 - 4tX = X(X - 2t)(X + 2t) \) and characteristic polynomial \( X^4 - 4X^2 = X^2(X - 2t)(X + 2t) \) in \( QH^*(B) \);
- minimal polynomial \( X^3 + 4X^2 = X^2(X + 4t) \) and characteristic polynomial \( X^4 + 4X^3 = X^3(X + 4t) \) in \( QH^*(E) \);
- minimal and characteristic polynomials both equal to \( X + 4t \) in \( SH^*(E) \).

**Proof.** The computation of \( QH^*(B) \) can be obtained from the moment polytope (a square with inward normals \( e_1 = (1,0), -e_1, e_2 = (0,1) \) and \( -e_2 \)) or by explicitly computing the quantum product \( \omega_1 \ast \omega_2 = \omega_1 \wedge \omega_2 \). The minimal polynomial of \( \omega_B \) follows by computation.

The matrix for multiplication by \( \omega_B = x_1 + x_2 \) is

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\]

in the basis, 1, \( x_1, x_2, x_1x_2, \) and since this has rank 2 the characteristic polynomial has an extra \( t \) factor.

Observe that \( k = 1, \lambda_B = 2, \lambda_E = 1 \). So \( t_B = T_B^2, T_E = t_E \). By Theorem 4.13 for \( E = \mathcal{O}(-D_1 - D_2) \), the presentation of \( QH^*(E) \) follows by replacing \( t_B \) by \( t_B(-x_1 - x_2) \). One obtains the characteristic polynomial of \( \pi^*\omega_E \) by inspecting the new matrix

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
1 - t & -t & 2t^2 \\
1 - t & -t & 2t^2 \\
0 & 1 & -2t
\end{pmatrix}
\]

This assumes \( \text{char } \mathbb{K} = 0 \). It follows from \( 0 = (x_1^2 - 4t^2) - (x_2^2 - 4t^2) = (x_1 - x_2)(x_1 + x_2) \) and using \( x_1 + x_2 = -2t \).
To compute $SH^*(E)$ localize at $c_1(E)$: introduce $z$ with $1 - z(-x_1 - x_2) = 0$. For $X = x_1 + x_2, X^3(X + 4T) = 0 \in QH^*(E)$. Multiplying by $z^3$ we get $X = -4T, z = -(4T)^{-1}$. □

Remarks. With some effort, the calculation of $QH^*(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1}(-1, -1))$ can in fact be verified by hand (that is by explicitly computing $\omega_i \ast \omega_j$). One can also check that $QH^*(\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1)$ is semisimple (a direct sum of fields as an algebra) since the $0$-eigenspace splits as an algebra into two fields spanned by $2Ty \pm y^2$ where $y = x_1 - x_2$. Whereas $QH^*(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1}(-1, -1))$ is not semisimple, due to the generalized $0$-eigenspace which creates zero divisors in the ring.

4.8. The change in presentation from $QH^*(B)$ to $QH^*(E)$ is a change in the Novikov variable. In this Section we will restrict the Novikov field of Section 2.1 to a smaller subring $R = \mathbb{K}[t, t^{-1}]$ or $\mathbb{K}[t]$, and we write $QH^*(M; R)$ when we work over $R$ (recall the quantum product only involves positive integer powers of $t$). We put subscripts $B, E$ on $t$ (so $t_B = T_B^{\lambda_B}, t_E = T_E^{\lambda_E} = T_E^{\lambda_B - k}$) when we want to distinguish the variable $t$ used for $B$ and for $E$.

Recall by Theorem 4.13 that

$$\sum n_ix_i = c_1(E) = -k[\omega_B] = -\frac{k}{\lambda_B}c_1(TB) = -\frac{k}{\lambda_B}\sum x_i.$$  

**Theorem 4.17.** The presentations of $QH^*(B), QH^*(E)$ in Theorem 4.13 are identical after the change of Novikov parameter:

$$T^{\lambda_B} \mapsto T^{\lambda_B - k}(\sum n_ix_i)^k$$

**Proof.** By Equation (4.6) in Section 3.1 for primitive $I = I^B$,

$$\prod x_i = c_1(TB)(\beta_I).$$

By the proof of Lemma 4.12 $-c_I = c_1(TE)(\beta_I) - c_1(TB)(\beta_I) = c_1(E)(\beta_I)$, so the quantum SR-relations for $QH^*(E)$ in Theorem 4.13 become

$$\prod x_i = T^{c_1(TE)(\beta_I)}(\sum n_ix_i)^{c_1(E)(\beta_I)}.$$ So the presentations of $QH^*(B), QH^*(E)$ are identical after the change of Novikov parameter:

$$T^{c_1(TB)(\beta_I)} \mapsto T^{c_1(TE)(\beta_I)}(\sum n_ix_i)^{c_1(E)(\beta_I)},$$

and it remains to check that this is consistent as $\beta_I$ varies (varying $I = I^B$). But $c_1(TB)(\beta_I) = \lambda_B[\omega_B](\beta_I), c_1(TE)(\beta_I) = (\lambda_B - k)[\omega_B](\beta_I)$, and $-c_1(E)(\beta_I) = k[\omega_B](\beta_I)$. So the above change of Novikov parameters are all implied by $T^{\lambda_B} \mapsto T^{\lambda_B - k}(\sum n_ix_i)^k$, as claimed. □

**Theorem 4.18.** There is a ring homomorphism (which is not a $\Lambda$-module homomorphism)

$$\varphi: QH^*(B; \mathbb{K}[t, t^{-1}]) \to SH^*(E; \mathbb{K}[t, t^{-1}])$$

$$\varphi(x_i) = x_i, \quad \varphi(t_B) = t_Ec_1(E)^k = t_E(\sum n_ix_i)^k$$

equivalently $\varphi(T_B^{\lambda_B}) = T_B^{\lambda_B - k}(\sum n_ix_i)^k$. Over $\mathbb{K}[t]$, $\varphi$ lifts to $QH^*(E; \mathbb{K}[t])$:

$$\varphi: QH^*(B; \mathbb{K}[t]) \to QH^*(E; \mathbb{K}[t]), \quad \varphi(x_i) = x_i, \quad \varphi(t_B) = t_E(\sum n_ix_i)^k, \quad (4.2)$$

so we obtain a factorization: $\varphi: QH^*(B; \mathbb{K}[t]) \to QH^*(E; \mathbb{K}[t]) \to QH^*(E) \to SH^*(E)$. Remark. The restriction to $\mathbb{K}[t]$ is necessary, as $c_1(E)$ is never invertible in $QH^*(E)$ by (4.6).

Any polynomial relation $P(x, t_B, t_B^{-1}) = 0$ in $QH^*(B)$ yields $P(x, \varphi(t_B), \varphi(t_B)^{-1}) = 0$ in $SH^*(E)$; and any polynomial relation $P(x, t_B) = 0$ in $QH^*(B)$ yields $P(x, \varphi(t_B)) = 0$ in $QH^*(E)$ (this applies to: linear relations, quantum SR-relations, characteristic/minimal polynomials of $y \in H^{2d}(B) \cong H^{2d}(E)$ but we don’t claim the image is characteristic/minimal).
Proof. The ring homomorphism $\varphi$ in (4.1) and (4.2) is well-defined since the linear/quantum relations for $B$ map to those for $E$. In particular in (4.1) we use the fact that $\pi^*c_1(E)$ is an invertible in $SH^*(E)$ so $\varphi(t_B^{-1})$ is well-defined.

The final part of the claim follows immediately from the existence of $\varphi$ if the polynomials $P(x,t,t^{-1}), P(x,t)$ were known to vanish in the smaller rings $QH^*(B; \mathbb{K}[t,t^{-1}]), QH^*(B; \mathbb{K}[t])$ rather than in $QH^*(B)$. It remains to justify why the vanishing in $QH^*(B)$ implies the vanishing in those smaller rings. For monotone toric $X$, by exactness of localization at $t$,

$$QH^*(X; \mathbb{K}[t,t^{-1}]) = QH^*(X; \mathbb{K}[t]) \otimes_{\mathbb{K}[t]} \mathbb{K}[t^{-1}].$$

(4.3)

Since the toric divisors and any of their intersections yield a chain complex computing the cohomology, the quantum cohomologies $QH^*(X; \mathbb{K}[t]), QH^*(X; \mathbb{K}[t,t^{-1}])$ are free modules respectively over $\mathbb{K}[t], \mathbb{K}[t,t^{-1}]$. Similarly, by exactness of completion in $t$, one can replace $\mathbb{K}[t,t^{-1}]$ in (4.3) by the ring $\mathbb{K}[t])$ of Laurent series. Since $QH^*$ is $\mathbb{Z}$-graded, (4.3) also holds if we replace $\mathbb{K}[t,t^{-1}], \mathbb{K}[t]$ by $\Lambda, \mathbb{K}(t))$ respectively. It follows that

$$QH^*(X) = QH^*(X; \Lambda) = QH^*(X; \mathbb{K}[t,t^{-1}]) \otimes_{\mathbb{K}[t,t^{-1}]} \Lambda,$$

and, as before, the two $QH^*$ are free modules over the relevant ring. Thus, if $P(x,t_B,t_B^{-1}) = 0$ in $QH^*(X)$ then this also holds in $QH^*(X; \mathbb{K}[t,t^{-1}])$. So in particular if $P(x,t_B) = 0$ in $QH^*(X)$, then this also holds in $QH^*(X; \mathbb{K}[t,t^{-1}])$ and hence in $QH^*(X; \mathbb{K}[t])$ by (4.2).

We now prove the claim about the characteristic/minimal polynomials of $y \in H^{2d}(B)$. Notice we are assuming that $y \in H^{2d}(B)$ does not involve $t$ and lies entirely in a fixed degree. It follows that these polynomials are homogeneous with respect to the $\mathbb{Z}$-grading on $QH^*(B) = QH^*(B; \Lambda)$. Now consider the algebra $QH^*(B; \mathbb{K})$, in other words setting $t = 1$. This algebra is no longer $\mathbb{Z}$-graded like $QH^*(B)$, but it is still well-defined (in the monotone setting there are no compactness issues in defining the quantum cohomology). Observe that the minimal and characteristic polynomials for $y \in QH^*(B; \mathbb{K})$ and $y \in QH^*(B)$ are related by homogenization (i.e. insert powers of $t$ to ensure the monic polynomials are homogeneous in the $\mathbb{Z}$-grading). It follows that these polynomials only involve positive powers of $t$, so we may apply the map $\varphi$, using that $\varphi(y) = y \in QH^{2d}(E)$ since it does not involve $t$. \qed

4.9. $SH^*(E)$ is the Jacobian ring.

Theorem 4.19. The Jacobian ring for $E$ (Definition 3.4) is isomorphic to $SH^*(E)$ via

$$SH^*(E) \cong QH^*(E)[c]/(c \cdot \pi^*c_1(E) - 1) \rightarrow \text{Jac}(W_E),$$

$$PD[D_1] \rightarrow t^{-\lambda^E_b} z^{c_i},$$

$$\pi^*c_1(E) = PD[B] \rightarrow z^{n+1}. $$

which is the $i$-th summand in the definition of the superpotential $W$ (Definition 7.9).

In particular, $c_1(TE)$ maps to $W_E$. Moreover, $t^{-\lambda^E_b} z^{c_i} = (t z_{n+1})^{-\lambda^E_b} z^{c_i}$ in terms of the data $b_i, \lambda^E_b$ which determines the moment polytope of $B$.

Proof. This follows from Theorem 4.18, Corollary 8.8, Lemma 7.4 and Example 7.10. \qed

In Example 7.10 of Appendix A (Section 7) we check that the superpotential of a negative line bundle $E$, with $c_1(E) = -k[\omega_B]$, is

$$W_E(z_1, \ldots, z_n, z_{n+1}) = z_{n+1} + W_B(z_1, \ldots, z_n)\{t \text{ replaced by } t z_{n+1}^{k}\}$$

$$= z_{n+1} + \varphi(W_B)$$

where $\varphi(z_i) = z_i$ and $\varphi(t_B) = t_B z_{n+1}^{k}$ (as is consistent with Theorem 4.18). Working over $\mathbb{K}[t]$ instead of $\Lambda$, this $\varphi$ defines a ring homomorphism

$$\varphi : \text{Jac}(W_B; \mathbb{K}[t]) \rightarrow \text{Jac}(W_E; \mathbb{K}[t])$$
identifiable precisely with the $\varphi : QH^*(B; \mathbb{K}[t]) \to SH^*(E; \mathbb{K}[t])$ from Theorem 4.1.5.

Remark 4.20. At this stage one could, as was done in [86], recover the eigenvalues of $c_1(TE)$ acting on $QH^*(E)$ in terms of those of $c_1(TB)$ acting on $QH^*(B)$ by working with $\text{Jac}(W_E), \text{Jac}(W_B)$ and comparing the critical values of $W_E, W_B$. But this will not recover the multiplicities of the eigenvalues and it will not recover Theorem 4.32.

4.10. The eigenvalues of $c_1(TE)$ and the superpotential $W_E$.

We now assume $\mathbb{K}$ is algebraically closed

in the definition of $\Lambda$ in Section 2.1 (but we make no assumption on the characteristic). This is necessary so that we can freely speak of the eigenvalues of $c_1(TE)$ (the roots of the characteristic polynomial of quantum multiplication by $c_1(TE)$ on $QH^*(E)$). Indeed, for $X$ monotone, $QH^*(X)$ can be defined over $\mathbb{K}$ at the cost of losing the $\mathbb{Z}$-grading, and a splitting $\prod (x - \mu_i)$ of the characteristic polynomial of $c_1(TX)$, where $\mu_i \in \mathbb{K}$, immediately yields a splitting $\prod (x - \mu_i T)$ when working over $\Lambda$ instead of $\mathbb{K}$. This follows because $QH^*(X)$ is $\mathbb{Z}$-graded and $x, T$ are both in degree 2. Observe that this factorization is not legitimate over $\mathbb{K}[t]$ in general, since $T = t^{1/\lambda_X}$ is a fractional power unless $\lambda_X = 1$. However, the following Lemma (and later results) will show that the factors $x - \mu_i T$ can be collected in $\lambda_X$-families, so the resulting factorization (in higher order factors) will be legitimate over $\mathbb{K}[t]$.

Since $c_1(TB) \in H^2(B, \mathbb{Z})$ is integral and $c_1(TB) = \lambda_B[\omega_B]$, by rescaling $\omega_B$ we may assume $[\omega_B]$ is a primitive integral class and $\lambda_B \in \mathbb{N}$ (called the index of the Fano variety $B$).

Lemma 4.21. For monotone toric negative line bundles $E \to B$, with $c_1(E) = -k[\omega_B],$

1. Non-zero eigenvalues $\lambda = \mu T_B$ of $c_1(TB)$ arise in $\lambda_B$-families $\lambda, \lambda \xi, \ldots, \lambda \xi^{\lambda_B - 1} \lambda$ where $\xi \neq 1$ is a $\lambda_B$-th root of unity.
2. There is a free action of $\lambda E = \lambda_B - k$-th roots of unity on the critical points of $W_E$.
3. The non-zero eigenvalues of $c_1(TE)$ are precisely the critical values of $W_E$ and they arise in families of size $\lambda E = \lambda_B - k$.
4. The dimensions of the generalized sub-eigenspaces $\ker(c_1(TB) - \lambda \text{Id})^d \subset QH^*(B)$ for $d \in \mathbb{N}$ are invariant under the action $\lambda \mapsto \xi \lambda$ by $\lambda_B$-th roots of unity.
5. The dimensions $\dim \ker(c_1(TE) - \lambda \text{Id})^d \subset QH^*(E)$ are invariant under the action $\lambda \mapsto \xi \lambda$ by $\lambda_B$-th roots of unity.

Proof. Recall from Section 3.8 that $QH^*(B) \cong \text{Jac}(W_B)$, $c_1(TB) \to W_B$ by Batyrev. For purely algebraic reasons (Ostrover-Tyomkin [86] Corollary 2.3 and Section 4.1] it follows that the eigenvalues of $c_1(TB)$ acting on $QH^*(B)$ are precisely the critical values of $W_B$ (this result was originally proved by considering special Lagrangians in $B$, and is due to Kontsevich, Seidel, and Auroux [4] Section 6). Then (1) follows by Corollary 7.16.

Now run the same argument for $E$. Claim (2) follows by Corollary 7.16. By Theorem 4.1.9

$\text{Jac}(W_E) \cong SH^*(E) \cong QH^*(E)/(\text{generalized } 0\text{-espace of } \pi^* c_1(E)), W_E \mapsto c_1(TE).$ (4.4)

Again, for algebraic reasons, the first part of (3) follows, and the second part follows by (2).

Now we prove (4). Firstly, $\ker(c_1(TB) - \lambda)^d \cong \ker(W_B - \lambda)^d$ (acting on $\text{Jac}(W_B)$). But

$$\ker(W_B(z) - \xi \lambda)^d = \ker(\xi^d W_B(\xi^{-1} z) - \lambda)^d = \ker(W_B(z) - \lambda)^d,$$

where in the first equality we use $W_B(\xi) = \xi W_B(z)$ (Lemma 7.16), and second equality is the isomorphism $f(z) \mapsto f(\xi z)$. So (4) follows. Similarly (5) follows from (4.4) by making $c_1(TE) - \lambda$ act on $SH^*(E)$ for $\lambda \neq 0$ (for $\lambda = 0$ there is nothing to prove).

For generation results, it will be important to know the dimensions of the generalized eigenspaces of the quantum multiplication action of $c_1(TE) = (\lambda_B - k)[\omega_E] \in QH^*(E)$ in
terms of that for \( c_1(TB) = \lambda_B [\omega_B] \in QH^*(B) \). The next result aims to describe the Jordan normal form (JNF) for \([\omega_E] = \pi^* [\omega_B] \in QH^*(E)\) in terms of the JNF for \([\omega_B] \in QH^*(B)\).

Recall the JNF of \([\omega_B] \) is determined by taking the primary decomposition of \( QH^*(B) \) viewed as a finitely generated torsion module over the principal ideal domain (PID) \( \Lambda[x] \) (using that \( \Lambda \) is a field), where \( x \) acts by multiplication by \([\omega_B] \). Namely, each summand \( \Lambda[x]/(x - \mu T)^d \) corresponds to a \( d \times d \) Jordan block for \( \lambda = \mu T \). By Lemma \ref{lem:primary}, for non-zero \( \mu \) the factors \( \Lambda[x]/(x - \mu T)^d \) arise in \( \Lambda_B \)-families. By the Chinese Remainder Theorem such a family yields a summand \( \Lambda[x]/(x^{\lambda_B} - \mu^B t)^d \), corresponding to a \( \Lambda_B \)-family of \( d \times d \) Jordan blocks for the eigenvalues listed in Lemma \ref{lem:primary}. So the JNF yields the \( \Lambda[x] \)-module isomorphism \( \ref{eq:1.10} \).

In the following result, we use the convention that for \( f \in \mathbb{K}[t_B][x], \varphi(f) \) means we replace \( t_B \) by \( t_E(-kx)^k \), as is consistent with the definition of \( \varphi \) in Theorem \ref{thm:4.11} and the \( x \)-actions. We remark that when \( \mathrm{char}(\mathbb{K}) \) divides \( k \), the SR-relations in \( E \) are the classical SR-relations, by Theorem \ref{thm:4.13} so \( QH^*(E; \Lambda) \cong H^*(E) \otimes \Lambda \) as a ring, which we are not interested in.

**Theorem 4.22** (Assuming \( \mathrm{char}(\mathbb{K}) \) does not divide \( k \)). The isomorphism in \( \ref{eq:1.10} \) determines the \( \Lambda[x] \)-module isomorphisms in \( \ref{eq:1.11} \), with \( x \) acting as \([\omega_E] = \pi^* [\omega_B] \).

The characteristic polynomial of \([\omega_E] \) is the image under \( \varphi \) of the characteristic polynomial of \([\omega_B] \). The minimal polynomial of \([\omega_E] \) is, possibly after dropping some \( x \)-factors, the image of the minimal polynomial of \([\omega_B] \). The \((\lambda_B - k)\)-family of non-zero eigenvalues \( \mu_j^B t_E \) of \([\omega_B] \in QH^*(E) \) of Lemma \ref{lem:4.27} arises from a \( \lambda_B \)-family \( \mu_j T_B \) for \( B \), via

\[
(\mu_j^B)^{\lambda_B - k} = (-k)^k \mu_j^B.
\]

**Proof. Step 1:** Given \( f(x) \in \mathbb{K}[t_E][x] \) and \( v \in QH^*(B; \mathbb{K}[t]) \), suppose \( f(x) \varphi(v) = 0 \) in \( QH^*(E; \mathbb{K}[t]) \), where the polynomial \( f(x) \) acts on \( QH^*(E; \mathbb{K}[t]) \) by making \( x \) act by multiplication by \([\omega_E] = \pi^* [\omega_B] \). Then \( x^{\text{large}} f(x) v = 0 \) in \( QH^*(B; \mathbb{K}[t]) \) after the change of variables

\[
t_E(-kx)^k = t_B.
\]

**Proof of Step 1:** Since \( f(x) \cdot \varphi(v) = 0, f(x) \varphi(v) \) lies in the ideal generated by the linear relations and SR-relations for \( E \). By Theorems \ref{thm:4.13} and \ref{thm:4.14}, the linear relations in \( B, E \) agree and the SR-relations agree up to \( \ref{eq:4.5} \). Thus \((−kx)^{\text{large}} f(x) \varphi(v) \) lies in the ideal generated by the linear/SR-relations for \( B \), where the factor \((−kx)^{\text{large}} \) ensures that all the occurrences of \( t_E \) can be turned into constant \( x^{\text{positive}} \cdot t_B \) via \( \ref{eq:1.5} \). Thus \((−kx)^{\text{large}} f(x) v = 0 \) in \( B \) (making the power of \((−kx) \) larger if necessary to ensure that in the expression of \( f(x) \), all occurrences of \( t_E \) are again replaced via \( \ref{eq:4.5} \)). Step 1 follows since \( k \) is invertible in \( \mathbb{K} \). √

**Step 2:** We claim that \( \ref{eq:1.10} \) holds for \( QH^*(B; \mathbb{K}[t, t^{-1}]) \) after replacing \( \Lambda[x] \) by \( \mathbb{K}[t, t^{-1}][x] \).

**Proof of Step 2:** This is not immediate since \( \mathbb{K}[t, t^{-1}][x] \) is not a PID. First, \( \ref{eq:1.10} \) holds for \( QH^*(B; \mathbb{K}) \), with \( \Lambda[x] \) replaced by \( \mathbb{K}[x] \) and \( t \) replaced by \( 1 \), since \( \mathbb{K} \) is a field. This decomposition yields a decomposition of the unit \( 1 = \sum g_j + \sum h_{p+j} \in QH^*(B; \mathbb{K}) \) in terms of polynomials \( g_j, h_{p+j} \in \mathbb{K}[x] \) (corresponding to the units in the various summands) which are annihilated by \((x^{\lambda_B} - \mu_j^B t)^d \) and \( x^{d_{p+j}} \) respectively (and are not annihilated by any non-zero polynomials of lower degree). Now insert positive powers of \( t \) so as to make everything of homogeneous degree (recall \( QH^* \) is \( \mathbb{Z} \)-graded when working with a graded Novikov variable \( t \), to obtain \( t^{\text{positive}} = \sum g_j + \sum h_{p+j} \in QH^*(B; \mathbb{K}[t]) \) where \( g_j, h_{p+j} \in \mathbb{K}[t][x] \) are annihilated by \((x^{\lambda_B} - \mu_j^B t)^d \) and \( x^{d_{p+j}} \) respectively (but not by lower degree polynomials). Over \( \mathbb{K}[t, t^{-1}][x] \), we can rescale by \( t^{\text{positive}} \) to obtain a decomposition of \( 1 \), and then Step 2 follows. √

**Step 3:** Observe that for \( \xi = 1 \) and \( \mu \in \mathbb{K} \), the image of a \( \lambda_B \)-family of factors

\[
(x - \mu t_B)(x - (\xi \mu t_B)) \cdots (x - \xi^{\lambda_B-1} \mu t_B) = x^{\lambda_B} - \mu^{\lambda_B} t_B
\]
via the map $\varphi$ of Theorem 4.18 is, using $\sum n_i x_i = c_1(E) = -k[\omega_B] = -kx$,
$$x^{\lambda_B} - \mu^{\lambda_B} t_E (-kx)^k = x^k (x^{\lambda_B} - (-k)^k \mu^{\lambda_B} t_E).$$

**Step 4**: We claim that there is an isomorphism of $\mathbb{K}[t, t^{-1}][x]$-modules,
$$QH^*(E; \mathbb{K}[t, t^{-1}]) \cong SH^*(E; \mathbb{K}[t, t^{-1}]) \oplus \ker(x^{\text{large}}),$$
in particular $SH^*(E; \mathbb{K}[t, t^{-1}])$ is a free $\mathbb{K}[t, t^{-1}]$-module, since $QH^*(E; \mathbb{K}[t, t^{-1}])$ is free (see the proof of Theorem 3.15).

Over the PID $\Lambda[x]$, the above would follow by Theorem 3.11 to obtain the splitting over $\mathbb{K}[t, t^{-1}][x]$, it suffices to prove that there are polynomials $a(x, t), b(x, t) \in \mathbb{K}[t][x]$ satisfying the equality $a(x, t)x^{\text{large}} + b(x, t)\mathcal{T} = \rho^\text{positive}$ (since rescaling by $t^{-\text{positive}}$ then decomposes 1), where $f = x^{\text{large}}\mathcal{T}$ is the minimal polynomial of $[\omega_E]$, and where $\mathcal{T}$ means we remove all $x$-factors from $f$. First work over $\mathbb{K}[x]$, then Bézout’s Lemma would yield that equality for some polynomials $a(x, 1), b(x, 1) \in \mathbb{K}[x]$ if we put $t = 1$ in $\mathcal{T}$. Now reinsert positive powers of $t$ to make those polynomials of homogeneous degree, to obtain the required $a(x, t), b(x, t)$. Step 4 follows. $\checkmark$

**Step 5**: Applying $\varphi$ to the decomposition $1 = \sum g_j + \sum h_{p+j}$ (over $\mathbb{K}[t, t^{-1}][x]$) we obtain a decomposition of $1 = \varphi(1) = \sum \varphi(g_j)$ in $SH^*(E; \mathbb{K}[t, t^{-1}])$. Here, since $x$ acts invertibly on $SH^*$, $\varphi(h_{p+j}) = 0$ and, using Step 3, $(x^{\lambda_B} - (-k)^k \mu^{\lambda_B} t_E)^{d_j}$ annihilates $\varphi(g_j)$. Conversely, if a polynomial $f(x) \in \mathbb{K}[t, t^{-1}][x]$ annihilates $\varphi(g_j)$, then $x^{\text{large}} f(x) \in \mathbb{K}[t][x]$ annihilates $\varphi(g_j)$. So by Step 1, $x^{\text{large}} f(x) \in \mathbb{K}[t][x]$ annihilates $g_j$ in $QH^*(B; \mathbb{K}[t][x])$, and hence it must be divisible by $(x^{\lambda_B} - \mu^{\lambda_B} t_B)^{d_j}$. Applying $\varphi$ shows that $f(x)$ must be divisible by $(x^{\lambda_B} - (-k)^k \mu^{\lambda_B} t_E)^{d_j}$, so the latter is the minimal polynomial annihilating $\varphi(g_j)$.

**Step 6**: Each $\varphi(g_j)$ generates a submodule $C_i$ (the span of $\varphi(g_j), x\varphi(g_j), x^2 \varphi(g_j), \ldots$) in $SH^*(E; \mathbb{K}[t, t^{-1}])$. We claim $\sum C_i$ is direct (note that the Theorem then follows).

**Proof of Step 6**: Suppose $\sum p_i(x) = 0$ in $SH^*(E; \mathbb{K}[t, t^{-1}])$, where $p_i(x) \in C_i$. Then $\sum x^{\text{large}} p_i(x) = 0$ in $QH^*(E; \mathbb{K}[t])$. By Step 1, $\sum x^{\text{large}} p_i(x) = 0$ in $QH^*(B; \mathbb{K}[t])$. But in $QH^*(B; \mathbb{K}[t, t^{-1}])$ the summands generated by $g_j, xg_j, x^2 g_j, \ldots$, as $j$ varies, are direct by construction. So $x^{\text{large}} p_i(x) = 0$ in $QH^*(B; \mathbb{K}[t, t^{-1}])$ for each $i$. Thus $x^{\text{large}} p_i(x) = 0$ in $SH^*(E; \mathbb{K}[t, t^{-1}])$ and so $p_i(x) = 0$ since $x$ acts invertibly in $SH^*$. Step 6 thus follows. $\checkmark$

**4.11. The Calabi-Yau case and the NEF case.** We call the condition $c_1(TM)(\pi_2(M)) = 0$ from Section 2.2 the Calabi-Yau case, which ensures that the representation in Section 2.2 is defined. For toric $M$, $\pi_1(M) = 1$, so this condition is equivalent to $c_1(TM) = 0$.

More generally, one can work with NEF toric $M$, meaning $c_1(TM)(A) \geq 0$ for all nontrivial spheres $A \in \pi_2(M)$ which have a $J$-holomorphic representative (the Fano case corresponds to requiring a strict inequality: $c_1(TM)(A) > 0$). For closed toric manifolds, the NEF case is studied in McDuff-Tolman [31] Example 5.4. The key observation is:

**Lemma 4.23.** If we replace the monotonicity assumption by NEF, then Lemma 3.7 becomes:
$$\begin{align*}
r_{g_j^+}(1) &= \text{PD}[D_1] + (\text{higher order } t) \in QH^2(E) \\
R_{g_j^+}(1) &= c^* r_{g_j^+}(1) = c^* \text{PD}[D_1] + (\text{higher order } t) \in SH^2(E)^{\times}.
\end{align*}$$

**Proof.** This follows from Lemma 1.6. $\square$

By Lemmas 4.22, 4.23, and 5.5 it follows that in the Batyrev presentation for (possibly non-compact) NEF toric varieties $M$ we must replace the quantum SR-relations 4.4 with
$$\mathcal{R}_{c_1} \cdots \mathcal{R}_{c_n} = \omega^{(\beta_1)} T_{c_1(TM)(\beta_1)} \mathcal{R}_{c_1}^{\beta_1} \cdots \mathcal{R}_{c_n}^{\beta_n} \quad \text{where } \mathcal{R}_j = \mathcal{R}_{g_j^+}(1),$$
and we work over a modified Novikov ring $\mathfrak{R}$ (see Section 2.2 and 4.2). The lowest order $T$ terms on each side of the equation agree with those in (3.4), but the higher order $T$ terms are hard to compute in practice.

For negative line bundles $E \to B$ satisfying weak+$+$ monotonicity (Section 2.2), $r_{gf}^{ij}(1) = \pi^*c_1(E)$ may not in fact hold, where $gf$ is the natural rotation in the fibre. In [30] we proved that $r_{gf}^{ij}(1) = (1 + \lambda_i)\pi^*c_1(E)$, where $\lambda_i \in \Lambda$ involves only strictly positive powers of $t$ and $s^0$-terms. This rescaling does not affect $SH^*(E) \cong QH^*(E)/\ker \pi^*c_1(E)$ (Theorem 4.1).

The Calabi-Yau case is $k = \lambda_B$. By [30], $SH^*(E)$ is $Z$-graded, finite-dimensional, and has an automorphism $R_{gf}$ of degree 2. It follows that $SH^*(E) = 0$ and $\pi^*c_1(E) \in QH^*(E)$ is nilpotent. So the wrapped Fukaya category $\mathcal{W}(E)$ (assuming it is defined) would not be interesting since it would be homologically trivial (being a module over $SH^*(E)$).

5. Twisted theory: non-monotone toric symplectic forms

5.1. Toric symplectic forms. For this background section, we refer for details to Ostrover-Tyomkin [33], Fulton [15 Sec.3.4], Batyrev [10] or Cox-Katz [13 Sec.3.3]. Some of the terminology is also illustrated in Appendix A (Section 7).

Recall that from a fan $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{Z}^n$ one can construct a toric variety $X = X_\Sigma$, in particular this determines a complex structure $J$ on $X_\Sigma$. We always assume that $X_\Sigma$ is smooth.

Recall that a piecewise linear function $F$ on $\Sigma$ means a real-valued function which is linear on each cone $\sigma$ of $\Sigma$, thus $F(v) = \langle u_\sigma, v \rangle$ for some $u_\sigma \in \mathbb{R}^n$, whenever $v \in \sigma$. So $F$ on $\sigma$ is determined by linearity by the values $F(e_i) = \langle u_\sigma, e_i \rangle$ for those edges $e_i$ of $\Sigma$ which lie in $\sigma$. $F$ is strictly convex if $\langle u_\sigma, v \rangle > F(v)$ for $v \notin \sigma$, equivalently $\langle u_\sigma, e_i \rangle > F(e_i)$ for $e_i \notin \sigma$.

Choosing a piecewise linear strictly convex function $F$ on $\Sigma$ is equivalent to choosing a Kähler form $\omega_F$, satisfying

$$[\omega_F] = \sum -F(e_i) PD[D_i],$$

where $D_i \subset X_\Sigma$ are the toric divisors. In particular, $(X_\Sigma, \omega_F)$ is then a toric manifold (i.e. the torus action is Hamiltonian) and the symplectic form $\omega_F$ on $X_\Sigma$ is $J$-compatible. We call these the toric symplectic forms. The moment polytope of $(X_\Sigma, \omega_F)$ is

$$\Delta_F = \{ y \in \mathbb{R}^n : \langle y, e_i \rangle \geq \lambda_i \}$$

where $e_i$ are the edges of the fan (which are inward normals to the facets of $\Delta_F$) and where

$$\lambda_i = F(e_i).$$

Piecewise linear strictly convex functions $F$, for which all $F(e_i)$ are integers, correspond to ample divisors: the divisor is $D_F = \sum -F(e_i)D_i$. The canonical divisor is $K = -\sum D_i$.

We always assume that $X_\Sigma$ is Fano, that is the anti-canonical bundle $\Lambda_{\Sigma}^{\text{op}} TX_\Sigma$ is ample. Thus the ample anti-canonical divisor $-K = \sum D_i$, corresponding to $c_1(TX) = \sum PD[D_i]$, corresponds to the piecewise linear function $F(e_i) = -1$ for all $e_i$. This corresponds to a symplectic form $\omega_\Delta$, satisfying $[\omega_\Delta] = c_1(TX) \in H^2(X)$. This is the unique symplectic form for which the corresponding moment polytope $\Delta$ is reflexive (see Section 7.3).

We always denote by $\omega_X$ the monotone integral Kähler form obtained from rescaling $\omega_\Delta$, so that $\omega_X \in H^2(X, \mathbb{Z})$ is a primitive class. Thus

$$c_1(TX)[\omega_\Delta] = \lambda_X[\omega_X],$$

where the positive integer $\lambda_X$ is called the index of the Fano variety, and it is also the monotonicity constant for the monotone symplectic manifold $(X_\Sigma, \omega_X)$. 

5.2. The Novikov ring \( \mathcal{R} \) over \( \Lambda_s \). In the non-monotone case, we need to change the Novikov ring (Section 2.1). Since the values of \( c_1(TX) \) and \( \omega_F \) on spheres may no longer be proportional, we use two formal parameters \( s, t \) instead of one. In the definition of the quantum product, defining \( QH^*(X, \omega_F) \), we use weights

\[
\omega_F^s(A) T^{c_1(TX)(A)} = s^{\omega_F^s(A)} \omega_X(A)
\]

during the counting of spheres \( A \) in \( X \) (recall \( t = T^{\lambda_X} \)). The Novikov ring is now defined as

\[
\mathcal{R} = \Lambda_s(T) = \Lambda_s[T^{-1}, T]
\]

that is Laurent series in the formal variable \( T \) with coefficients in the Novikov field \( \Lambda_s \),

\[
\Lambda_s = \left\{ \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i s^{n_i} : a_i \in \mathbb{K}, n_i \in \mathbb{R}, \lim n_i = \infty \right\},
\]

where \( s \) is a new formal parameter lying in grading \( |s| = 0 \), and \( |T| = 2 \) (since \( t = T^{\lambda_X} \) has \( |t| = 2\lambda_X \)). When \( F \) is integer-valued, one could further restrict \( n_i \) to lie in \( \mathbb{Z} \).

As usual, \( t \) ensures that \( QH^* \) is \( \mathbb{Z} \)-graded. It is not necessary to complete in \( t \) (i.e. allowing series in positive powers of \( t \)). At the cost of losing the \( \mathbb{Z} \)-grading, one could omit \( t \) altogether. We complete in \( t \) because we want \( \mathcal{R} \) to be a field (this is important in the generation results of Section 6.4, although Remark 6.7 shows a work-around). If one wanted \( \mathcal{R} \) to be algebraically closed, it suffices to allow arbitrary real powers of \( t \) with the growth condition as in Section 2.1 (alternatively, one can take the field of Puiseaux series in \( t \) over \( \Lambda_s \)). This will not be necessary for us: we only need to factorize the characteristic polynomial of \( c_1(TX) \), and to factorize this into linear factors it is enough to have the root \( T = t^{1/\lambda_X} \).

**Technical Remark.** As in Section 5.10, when discussing eigenvalues of \( c_1(TX) \) we want \( \Lambda_s \) to be algebraically closed. As in 4.10, the presence or absence of \( T \) is not an issue: the \( \mathbb{Z} \)-grading imposes how to insert powers of \( t \) to control indices of solutions. Observe that we are only changing the \( s \)-weights with which we count the solutions: for \( \omega_F \) we use weight \( s^{\omega_F^s(A)} T^{c_1(TX)(A)} \) whereas for the monotone form \( \omega_X \) we would just use \( T^{c_1(TX)(A)} \). By convention we will omit the irrelevant factor \( s^{\omega_X(A)} = \lambda_X^{c_1(TX)(A)} \) in the monotone case, since this can be recovered by formally replacing \( T \) with \( s^{\lambda_X} T \). This convention ensures, as we will now explain, that the theory for \( \omega_F \) is just the \( \omega_F \)-twisted theory for \( \omega_X \).

We briefly recall from 3.14 3.15 the definition of the twisted quantum cohomology and the twisted Floer cohomology for the form \( \omega_X \) twisted by the 2-form \( \omega_F \). One introduces a system of local coefficients \( \mathcal{R}_{\omega_F} \), meaning that one counts Morse/Floer/GW-solutions \( u \) with an extra weight factor \( s^{\omega_F(u)} \). Here \( \omega_F(u) \) can be defined either by evaluating the cocycle \( [\omega_F] \) on the chain \( u \), or by integrating \( u^* \omega_F \) over the domain of \( u \). Since \( \omega_F \) is a 2-cocycle, this weight is trivial \( (s^0) \) when \( u \) is a Morse trajectory, thus the twisting does not affect the vector space \( QH^*(X_\Sigma, \omega_X; \mathcal{R}_{\omega_F}) = H^*(X_\Sigma) \otimes \mathcal{R} \) but it does affect the quantum product by inserting the weights \( s^{\omega_F(A)} \) when \( u \) is a sphere in the class \( A \in H_2(X_\Sigma) \).
Corollary 5.1. The quantum cohomology for \( \omega_F \) can be identified with the \( \omega_F \)-twisted quantum cohomology for \( \omega_X \): \( QH^*(X_\Sigma, \omega_F) \cong QH^*(X_\Sigma, \omega_X; \mathcal{R}_{\omega_F}) \).

The construction of the twisted Floer cohomology and twisted symplectic cohomology, and the proof that these have a product structure when twisting by closed two-forms \( \eta \) is carried out in \[56\]. The discussion in Section \[22\] and \[23\] on the construction of invertibles can be carried out in the twisted case, simply by working over \( \mathcal{R} \) and inserting weights \( q^{[\alpha]} \).

**Technical Remark:** In \[30\], for weak+ monotone manifolds \( M \), we worked over a very large Novikov ring generated by \( \pi_2(M) \) (modulo those classes on which \( \omega_M \) and \( c_1(TM) \) both vanished). One can just as well only keep track of the \( \omega_M \) and \( c_1(TM) \) values on spheres by using weights \( s, T \) as described above (using only \( T \) in the monotone case, by convention).

In particular, in the GW-section counting in \[30\] for the bundles \( E_g \to S^2 \) with fibre \( M \), we use weights \( s^{(A)} \) where \( A \) is the relevant \( \pi_2(M) \) class associated with the section (explicitly, in the notation of the proof of Lemma \[1.6\] this would be the weight \( s^{(\gamma)} \)).

**Corollary 5.2.** The symplectic cohomology for \( \omega_F \) can be identified with the \( \omega_F \)-twisted symplectic cohomology for \( \omega_X \): \( SH^*(X_\Sigma, \omega_F) \cong SH^*(X_\Sigma, \omega_X; \mathcal{R}_{\omega_F}) \).

### 5.4. Rotations and the lifting problem.

It follows that the Seidel representation for closed Fano toric varieties, and the representation defined in Section \[23\] for non-compact Fano toric varieties, are defined for \( \omega_F \) and coincide with the \( \omega_F \)-twisted representations obtained for \( \omega_X \). In particular, Lemma \[5.7\] still holds:

\[ \mathcal{R}(g_1^\gamma) = x_i, \]

since the constant sections lie in the class \( \gamma = 0 \), so no \( s \)-weight appears.

The lifting problem that already occurred in the monotone case (Section \[1.4\]) is tricky in the non-monotone case, as Lemma \[1.7\] is no longer available. The following resolves this issue.

**Lemma 5.3.** Let \( (X_\Sigma, \omega_F) \) be a Fano toric manifold. Any relation \( \prod g_i^{a_i} = 1 \) for \( a_i \in \mathbb{Z} \) (corresponding to a relation \( \sum a_i e_i = 0 \) amongst the edges of \( \Sigma \)) yields the relation:

\[ \prod (g_i^\alpha)^{a_i} = s^{-\sum F(e_i) a_i} T^{\sum a_i} \text{id}. \]

**Proof.** By construction, \( \psi = \prod (g_i^\alpha)^{a_i} \) is a lift of the identity map, and so differs from the identity by an element of the deck group \( \Gamma = \pi_2(M)/\pi_2(M_0) \) (see Section \[22\]). This deck group can be identified with the monomials \( s^T T^m \). Just as in the monotone case, \( m = c_1(TX)/\beta_a = \sum a_i \), where \( \beta_a \in H_2(X) \) is the homology class corresponding to the relation \( \sum a_i e_i = 0 \) (see the proof of Theorem \[1.17\]). Recall from Section \[3.1\] that \( \beta_a \) satisfies the intersection products \( \beta_a \cdot D_i = a_i \). We claim that the power of \( s^T \) above is

\[ n = \omega_F(\beta_a) = \sum -F(e_i) PD(D_i)(\beta_a) = -\sum F(e_i) a_i. \]

To prove this, it suffices to show that the image of the constant disc \( (c_x, x) \) at a point \( x \in X_\Sigma \backslash \cup D_i \) under the action of \( \psi \) is a sphere representing the class \( \beta_a \). Since \( \psi \) is a lift of the identity map \( \prod g_i^{a_i} \), we know that \( \psi \) maps the constant loop \( x \) to itself, therefore it maps the constant disc \( c_x \) to a new disc bounding the constant \( x \), so this new disc is in fact a sphere.

To determine that it represents \( \beta_a \) it now remains to check that the sphere intersects \( a_i \) times the divisor \( D_i \).

We may assume \( x \) has homogeneous coordinates \( x_i = 1 \). The image under \( g_1 \) of the path \( (r, 1, \ldots, 1)_{r \geq 2} \) from \( x = (1, \ldots, 1) \) to the point \( p_1 = (0, 1, \ldots, 1) \) is \( \gamma_r(t) = (re^{2\pi it}, 1, \ldots, 1) \). The loop \( \gamma_r(t) \) can be filled by the obvious disc \( \Gamma_\gamma(s, t) = (\gamma_r(t))_{r \geq 2} \).

As \( r \) varies, this gives a family of discs, ending at the constant disc \( (c_{p_1}, p_1) \) at \( p_1 \in D_1 \). Since \( g_1^\gamma(c_{p_1}) = c_{p_1} \) by definition of the lift \( g_1^\gamma \), it follows that \( g_1^\gamma(c_x) = \Gamma_\gamma(s, t) \).

Similarly, \( (g_1^\gamma)^{a_i}(c_x) \) is represented by the obvious disc \( (se^{2\pi i a_it}, 1, \ldots, 1) \) where \( 0 \leq s, t \leq 1 \).
Inductively, we claim that \((g_k^\lambda)^{a_k} \cdots (g_1^\lambda)^{a_1} (c_x, x)\) is represented by the disc
\[
c(s, t) = (se^{2\pi i a_1 t}, \ldots, se^{2\pi i a_1 t}, 1, \ldots, 1) \quad \text{(where } 0 \leq s, t \leq 1\).
\] (5.1)

For the inductive step, we use the following general trick. Since \(\pi_1(X) = 1\), any loop \(y = y(t)\) gives rise to a disc \(\gamma = \gamma(s, t)\) with \(\gamma(1, t) = y(t)\) and \(\gamma(0, t) = y(t)\) equal to a chosen basepoint. Given a filling disc \((c, y)\) for \(y\), we obtain a sphere \(c^\# - \gamma\) representing some class \(\lambda = s^*T^m \in \Gamma\). Thus \((c, y) = \lambda \cdot (\gamma, y)\) so \(g_1^\lambda(c, y) = \lambda g_1^\lambda(\gamma, y)\). If the basepoint is chosen to lie in \(D_i\), then \(g_1^\lambda(\gamma)\) is the disc \(g_1^\lambda(\gamma(s, t))\) – this follows by the same argument as in the previous paragraph, by considering the path \(\gamma(r, t)\) of loops and the path of discs \((\gamma(s, t))_{r \geq s \geq 0}\).

Now, the inductive step. Apply the observation to \((c, y)\) for \((s, t)\) as in (5.1). The homotopy \(\gamma\) from \(y(t) = (se^{2\pi i a_1 t}, \ldots, se^{2\pi i a_1 t}, 1)\) to \((1, \ldots, 1, 0, 1, \ldots, 1)\) first homotopes the first coordinate to 1, then homotopes the second coordinate to 1, and so forth, and finally it follows the path from \(x_{k+1} = 1 = 0\) in that coordinate. By construction, the class of the sphere \(c^\# - \gamma\) is trivial in \(\Gamma\) since we produced a path of discs from \(c\) to \(\gamma\).

Applying \((g_{k+1})^{a_{k+1}}\) to the path of loops \(\gamma(s, \cdot)\) corresponds to acting by \(e^{2\pi i a_{k+1} t}\) on the \(x_{k+1}\) coordinate, and it now easily follows that the class of this image disc is the same as the class of \((se^{2\pi i a_1 t}, \ldots, se^{2\pi i a_1 t}, 1, \ldots, 1)\), as required for the inductive step.

By induction, it follows that \(\prod (g_i^\lambda)^{a_i} (c_x, x)\) is represented by the disc \((se^{2\pi i a_1 t}, \ldots, se^{2\pi i a_1 t})\) which intersects \(D_i = (x_i = 0)\) precisely \(a_i\) times, as required.

\[\square\]

5.5. Presentation of \(QH^*(B, \omega_B^E)\), \(QH^*(E, \omega_E^F)\), \(SH^*(E, \omega_E^F)\) in the Fano case. By Lemma 5.3, the presentation of \(QH^*(B)\) for closed monotone \(X_S = B\) (Section 3.2) and that of \(QH^*(E)\), \(SH^*(E)\) for monotone toric negative line bundles \(X_S = E\) (Theorem 4.13) holds for the non-monotone form \(\omega_F\) by twisting coefficients. In the closed case, this was proposed by Batyrev [6, Sec.5], and proved by Givental [21, 22], Cieliebak-Salamon [12], and McDuff-Tolman [31, Sec.5].

**Corollary 5.4.** In the notation of Theorem 4.13 but now using a (non-monotone) toric form \(\omega_F^E\) on \(B\) and working over \(\mathcal{R}\), abbreviating \(\lambda_i = F(e_i)\),

\[
\begin{align*}
QH^*(B, \omega_B^E) &\cong \mathcal{R}[x_1, \ldots, x_r]/\left(\text{linear rel's in } B, \text{ twisted SR-rel's: } \prod_{x_i = 0} \lambda_i^{\gamma_{x_i}} \right) \\
QH^*(E, \omega_E^F) &\cong \mathcal{R}[x_1, \ldots, x_r]/\left(\text{linear rel's in } B, \text{ twisted SR-rel's after Novikov parameter change: } \prod_{x_i = 0} \lambda_i^{\gamma_{x_i}} \right) \\
SH^*(E, \omega_E^F) &\cong \mathcal{R}[x_1, \ldots, x_r, z]/\left(z^\infty \sum_{i} x_i - 1, \text{ and the same rel's as for } QH^*(E, \omega_E^F)\right)
\end{align*}
\]

where, by Lemma 7.4, \(F^E(e_i) = \lambda_i^E = \lambda_i\) and \(F^E(e_f) = \lambda_f^E = 0\) (so \(s^i\lambda_i^F\) does not appear).

In particular, the form \(\omega_F^E = \pi_* \omega_F^B + \pi\Omega\) on \(E\) arises as \(\omega\) in Section 4.1 from \(\omega_F^B \in H^2(B)\) in place of \(\omega_B\), and corresponds to the piecewise linear function \(F^E\) on the fan for \(E\).

Analogues of Theorems 4.18, 4.22 and Lemma 4.21 hold. So there is a ring homomorphism

\[
\varphi : QH^*(B, \omega_B^E; \Lambda_s[t, t^{-1}]) \to SH^*(E, \omega_E^F; \Lambda_s[t, t^{-1}])
\]

with \(\varphi(x_i) = x_i, \varphi(t_B) = t_E(\sum s_i x_i)^k\) and \(\varphi(s_B) = s_E\). Over \(\Lambda_s[t]\), this factorizes as

\[
\varphi : QH^*(B, \omega_B^E; \Lambda_s[t]) \to QH^*(E, \omega_E^F; \Lambda_s[t]) \to SH^*(E, \omega_E^F; \Lambda_s[t]).
\]

These can be identified with the ring homomorphisms obtained for the monotone form \(\omega_B\) but twisting coefficients using \(\omega_B^E\), respectively \(\omega_E^F\).
5.6. The $F$-twisted superpotential $W_F$ and $\text{Jac}(W_F)$. The $F$-twisted superpotential $W_F$ of $X_\Sigma$ is the superpotential associated to $(X_\Sigma, \omega_F)$,

$$W_F : (\mathcal{R} \setminus \{0\})^n \to \mathcal{R}, \quad W_F(z) = \sum s^{-F(c_i)} T z^{c_i}.$$

In the case $F(c_i) = -1$, that is using the monotone $\omega_\Delta$, this becomes $\sum s T z^{c_i}$, so we can ignore $s$ and we obtain the untwisted superpotential for $\omega_\Delta$.

For closed toric $(X_\Sigma, \omega_F)$, it follows from the presentation of $QH^*$ and Section 5.3 that

$$QH^*(X_\Sigma, \omega_F) \cong \text{Jac}(W_F), \quad \text{PD}[D_i] \mapsto s^{-F(c_i)} T z^{c_i}, \quad c_1(TX) \mapsto W_F,$$

where $\text{Jac}(W_F) \cong \mathcal{R}[z_1^{\pm1}, \ldots, z_n^{\pm1}]/(\partial_z W_F, \ldots, \partial_{z_n} W_F)$ (where $n = \dim_{\mathbb{C}} X$).

**Theorem 5.5** (Analogue of Theorem 4.19).

$$SH^*(E, \omega_E^F) \cong QH^*(E, \omega_E^F)[c]/(c \cdot \pi^* c_1(E) - 1) \to \text{Jac}(W_E^F)$$

$$\text{PD}[D_i] \mapsto s^{-\lambda^E_i} T z^{c_i}, \quad \pi^* c_1(E) = \text{PD}[B] \mapsto T z^{s_{n+1}}.$$

In particular, $c_1(TE)$ maps to $W_E^F$. Moreover, $s^{-\lambda^E_i} T z^{c_i} = (sz_{n+1}^k)^{-\lambda^E_i} T z^{b_0,0}$.

As in Section 1.9, $\varphi : QH^*(B, \omega_B^E; \Lambda_s[t, t^{-1}]) \to SH^*(E, \omega_E^F; \Lambda_s[t, t^{-1}])$ corresponds to

$$\varphi : \text{Jac}(W_B^E; \Lambda_s[t, t^{-1}]) \to \text{Jac}(W_E^F; \Lambda_s[t, t^{-1}]), \quad \varphi(z_i) = z_i, \quad \varphi(t_B) = t_E z_{n+1}^k, \quad \varphi(s_B) = s_E.$$

6. The Fukaya category and generation results

6.1. The Fukaya category for non-monotone toric forms versus the twisted Fukaya category. Recall by [25] that one can twist the Lagrangian Floer complexes $CF^*(L, L')$ by a closed two-form $\eta \in H^2(M)$ which vanishes on $L, L'$. Namely, one introduces a system of local coefficients $\mathcal{R}_\lambda$, and disc counts are weighted by $s^{|\lambda|}$. By Stokes’ theorem, these weights are invariant under a homotopy of the disc $u$ as long as the boundary of $u$ moves within $L \cup L'$ (the integral of $\eta$ over the path within $L \cup L'$ will vanish since $\eta$ vanishes on $L \cup L'$). Similarly, one can twist $A_\lambda$-operations using $\eta$, and thus define an $\eta$-twisted Fukaya category $F(M; \mathcal{R}_\eta)$, provided that one restricts to considering only Lagrangians $L$ on which $\eta$ vanishes. In order to drop that restriction on Lagrangians, more work is required: assuming $K$ has characteristic zero, one can define the bulk deformation $F(M; D)$ for a divisor $D \subset M$ by work of Fukaya-Oh-Ohta-Ono [10] (see [17] in the toric setting), which corresponds to twisting by $\eta$ when $\eta$ is Poincaré dual to $D$. One can also allow $\mathcal{R}$-linear combinations of divisors $\sum -\lambda_i D_i$, in which case each positive intersection of a disc $u$ with $D_i$ gets counted with weight $s^{-\lambda_i}$. These are the particularly simple bulk deformations in real codimension 2 which do not involve counting new, higher-dimensional, moduli spaces – they only involve introducing weights in the original counts.

We are concerned with twisting the monotone toric manifold $(X_\Sigma, \omega_X)$ by $\omega_F$, and comparing the $\omega_F$-twisted Fukaya category $F(X_\Sigma, \omega_X; \mathcal{R}_{\omega_F})$ with the (untwisted) Fukaya category for $(X_\Sigma, \omega_F)$. If we restrict the Fukaya category to $F^\text{toric}$, meaning we only allow toric Lagrangians $L$ (the codim$_{\mathbb{C}} = 1$ complex torus orbits, together with holonomy data), then the objects $L$ are Lagrangian submanifolds both for $\omega_X$ and $\omega_F$, provided all $F(c_i)$ are close to $-1$. Indeed, following [24] Sec.2.1-2.2, when $F(c_i)$ is close to $-1$, the moment polytopes $\Delta_F$ and $\Delta_X$ (the polytopes for $\omega_F, \omega_X$ respectively) will undergo a small variation that does not change the diffeomorphism type of the toric manifolds $X_{\Delta_F}$ and $X_{\Delta_X}$ built as symplectic reductions (via the Delzant construction). One can then show [24] Thm 2.7] that $X_{\Delta_F}$ is $T^n$-equivariantly symplectomorphic to $(X_{\Delta_X}, \omega_F)$. In particular, $\omega_F$ will then vanish on the toric Lagrangians $L$ in $(X_\Sigma, \omega_X)$, so the twisted category $F^\text{toric}(X_\Sigma, \omega_X; \mathcal{R}_{\omega_F})$ is well-defined.
Corollary 6.1. When all \( F(e_i) \) are close to \(-1\), the twisted category \( F^{\text{toric}}(X_\Sigma, \omega_X; \mathbb{R}_\omega) \) is naturally identifiable with \( F^{\text{toric}}(X_\Sigma, \omega_F) \).

Remark 6.2. Since \( H_2(X) \) is generated by toric divisors, \( \omega_F \) is Poincaré dual to an \( \mathbb{R} \)-linear combination \( D_F \) of toric divisors, so the bulk-deformed category \( F(X_\Sigma, \omega_X; D_F) \) is defined and naturally contains the full subcategory \( F^{\text{toric}}(X_\Sigma, \omega_X; \mathbb{R}_\omega) \). However, it is less clear how to compare the bulk-deformed category with \( F(X_\Sigma, \omega_F) \), since the (non-toric) Lagrangians have changed when passing from \( \omega_X \) to \( \omega_F \). However, for the purposes of proving that the generation criterion holds for toric Lagrangians, we anyway restrict to the subcategory of toric Lagrangians and check that the open-closed string map hits an invertible element. So for the purposes of generation, we only deal with the categories in Corollary 6.1. In particular, we by-pass the technical issue of defining the Fukaya category \( F(X_\Sigma, \omega_F) \) in the non-monotone setting and proving that the structural results of [38] (the \( \mathcal{OC} \)-map, the \( QH^* \)-module structures, the generation criterion) generalize from the case of monotone \( \mathbb{C} \) Kähler forms \( \omega_X \) to the case of a (non-monotone) \( \mathbb{C} \) Kähler form \( \omega_F \) close to \( \omega_X \) (so both are compatible with the complex structure \( J \)). This is a technical issue in the sense that the Kuranishi machinery of [10] is very likely to succeed in this generalization, but we will not undertake this onerous task. We emphasize that, when restricting to toric Lagrangians, this is not an issue since the Lagrangians for \( \omega_X, \omega_F \) are then in common and thus \( \omega_X \) can be used to control \( J \)-holomorphic discs in the construction of \( F^{\text{toric}}(X_\Sigma, \omega_F) \).

Finally, the constructions of Ritter-Smith [38] obtained for monotone symplectic manifolds apply immediately to the \( \omega_F \)-twisted setting and to the bulk-deformed setting when deforming by divisors. Again, this is because we never change the moduli spaces being counted, but only the weights in these counts. In particular, the open-closed string map into twisted \( QH^* \) is defined, it is a module map over twisted \( QH^* \), and the generation criterion holds.

6.2. What it means for the toric generation criterion to hold. Recall that the generation criterion of Abouzaid [1], generalized to the monotone setting by Ritter-Smith [38], states that a full subcategory \( \mathcal{S} \) will split-generate the wrapped Fukaya category \( \mathcal{W}(X) \) (where \( X \) is a non-compact symplectic manifold conical at infinity, assuming exactness or monotonicity) if \( 1 \in \mathcal{OC}(\mathcal{HH}_*(\mathcal{S})) \), where \( \mathcal{OC} \) is the open-closed string map

\[
\mathcal{OC} : \mathcal{HH}_*(\mathcal{W}(X)) \rightarrow \mathcal{SH}^*(X).
\]

By Ritter-Smith [38], this is an \( \mathcal{SH}^* \)-module map so it is in fact enough to hit an invertible element. The discussion, here and below, holds analogously for the compact Fukaya category \( \mathcal{F}(X) \), and it also holds for closed monotone symplectic manifolds \( X \), in which cases one considers the \( \mathcal{QH}^* \)-module homomorphism

\[
\mathcal{OC} : \mathcal{HH}_*(\mathcal{F}(X)) \rightarrow \mathcal{QH}^*(X).
\]

A closer inspection of the argument, shows that in fact a weaker condition is required, namely that for any object \( K \) of \( \mathcal{W}(X) \) which one hopes to split-generate, one wants

\[
\mathcal{HH}_*(S) \subset \mathcal{HH}_*(\mathcal{W}(X)) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{OC}} \mathcal{SH}^*(X) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{CO}} \mathcal{HW}^*(K, K)
\]

to hit the unit in the wrapped Lagrangian Floer cohomology \( \mathcal{HW}^*(K, K) \). Since the closed-open string map \( \mathcal{CO} \) is a ring homomorphism, this is automatic if \( \mathcal{OC} \) hits 1 since \( \mathcal{CO}(1) = 1 \).

In the monotone case we must split the category into summands \( \mathcal{W}_\lambda(X) \) (respectively \( \mathcal{F}_\lambda(X) \)) indexed by the \( m_0 \)-value of the objects, so \( m_0(L) = m_0(L) \lfloor L \rfloor = \lambda \lfloor L \rfloor \). Once we restrict \( \mathcal{OC} \) to this summand, it becomes very unlikely that it will hit the unit. We now discuss the implications and the remedy to this issue.
Lemma 6.3. If $K$ does not intersect a representative of $\text{PD}(c_1(TX))$, then $\mathcal{CO} : SH^*(X) \to HW^*(K,K)$ (and respectively $\mathcal{CO} : QH^*(X) \to HF^*(K,K)$) vanishes on the following:

1. the generalized eigensummand $SH^*(X)_\lambda$ (respectively $QH^*(X)_\lambda$) for $\lambda \neq m_0(K)$;
2. the ideal $(c_1(TX) - m_0(K))$ (respectively $(c_1(TX) - m_0(K)) \ast QH^*(X)$).

So $\mathcal{CO}$ vanishes on eigenvectors of $c_1(TX)$ arising in Jordan blocks of size at least 2.

Proof. Multiplication by $c_1(TX) - m_0(K)$ is invertible on a generalized eigensummand $G$ for eigenvalues $\lambda \neq m_0(K)$. So, $(c_1(TX) - m_0(K))G = G$. But $\mathcal{CO}$ is a ring map, so on any multiple of $c_1(TX) - m_0$ it will vanish:

$$\mathcal{CO}((c_1(TX) - m_0(K))y) = (\mathcal{CO}(c_1(TX)) - m_0(K)) \ast \mathcal{CO}(y) = (m_0(K) - m_0(K))\mathcal{CO}(y) = 0.$$  

Here we used the equation $\mathcal{CO}(c_1(TX)) = m_0(K) [K]$, due to Kontsevich, Seidel and Auroux [4] (see also the explanation in [3]). We point out that this equation is the count of holomorphic discs bounding $L$, through a generic point of $L$, which hit $\text{PD}(c_1(TX))$. For index reasons (using monotonicity and the fact that $K$ is orientable), only index 0 and 2 discs contribute. The index 0 discs are constant by monotonicity, and they would contribute $[K \cap \text{PD}(c_1(TX))]$, but the assumption that $K$ does not intersect a representative of $\text{PD}(c_1(TX))$ ensures that this term does not arise. Finally $m_0(K)$ is by definition the count of the index 2 discs.

The remark about Jordan blocks of size at least 2 also follows, since such a block arises as a summand $\mathcal{R}[x]/(x - m_0(K))^d$ for $d \geq 2$ when we decompose $SH^*$ (resp. $QH^*$) as an $\mathcal{R}[x]$-module, with $x$ acting by multiplication by $c_1(TX)$. The eigenvectors in this summand are multiples of $(x - m_0(K))^{d-1}$, so they vanish under $\mathcal{CO}$. 

That $K$ does not intersect a representative of the anticanonical class $\text{PD}(c_1(TX))$ holds for toric Lagrangians since they do not intersect the toric divisors. However, it holds in fact in general, after homotopying the representative, as follows. We emphasize that we only work with orientable Lagrangian submanifolds [3] (so we may use Poincaré duality arguments). The following would fail in the non-orientable setting of $\mathbb{R}P^2 \subset CP^2$.

Lemma 6.4. For any (orientable) Lagrangian submanifold $K \subset X$ in a monotone symplectic manifold $(X,\omega_X)$, $K$ does not intersect some representative of $\text{PD}(c_1(TX))$.

Proof. $D = PD[c_1(TX)]$ can be represented by the vanishing of a generic smooth section $s : X \to E$ of a complex line bundle $E \to X$ with Chern class $c_1(TX)$. Now for any Lagrangian $j : K \hookrightarrow X$, the pull-back bundle $j^*E$ has first Chern class $j^*c_1(TX)$. But $c_1(TX) = \lambda X[\omega_X]$ by monotoncity, so $j^*c_1(TX) = \lambda X[j^*\omega_X] = 0 \in H^2(X;\mathbb{R})$ since $K$ is Lagrangian. So $j^*E$ is a trivial smooth line bundle. Moreover, the intersection $K \cap D$ (for generic $s$, $D = s^{-1}(0)$ will be transverse to $K$) can be represented by the vanishing of the pulled-back section $j^*s$. Since $j^*E$ is trivial, we can homotope the smooth section $j^*s$ so that it does not vanish. More precisely, in a tubular neighbourhood of $K$ (which has the same homotopy type of $K$, and so the restriction of $E$ over that neighbourhood is still trivial), we can deform $s$ using a bump function supported near $K$ so that $s$ no longer vanishes near $K$. This is equivalent to a homotopy of $D$ which ensures that $K \cap D$ is empty, as required. 

Theorem 6.5 (Ritter-Smith [3]). $\mathcal{CO} : HH_*(\mathcal{W}_X(X)) \to SH^*(X)$ lands in the generalized $\lambda$-eigensummand $SH^*(X)_\lambda$ of $SH^*(X)$ (for the $QH^*(X)$-module action of $c_1(TX)$), and respectively $\mathcal{CO} : HH_*(\mathcal{L}_x(X)) \to QH^*(X)$ lands in the generalized $\lambda$-eigensummand $QH^*(X)_\lambda$. Moreover, if $\mathcal{CO}$ hits an invertible element in that eigensummand, and $m_0(K) = \lambda$, then $\mathcal{CO} \circ \mathcal{CO}$ hits 1 in $HW^*(K,K)$ (respectively 1 = $[K] \in HF^*(K,K)$).

Definition 6.6 (Generation Criterion). Let $B$ be a closed Fano toric manifold, with a choice of toric symplectic form $\omega_F$. For an eigenvalue $\lambda$ of the action of $c_1(TB)$ on $QH^*(B)$, we
will say that “the toric generation criterion holds for λ” if the composite
\[ \text{OC} \circ \text{OC} : \HH_1(F_\lambda^{\text{toric}}(B)) \to \QH^*(B) \to \HF^*(K,K) \]
hits the unit \([K] \in \HF^*(K,K)\) for any Lagrangian \(K \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{F}_\lambda(B))\). Note that we restricted \(\text{OC}\) to the subcategory \(\mathcal{F}_\lambda^{\text{toric}}(B) \subset \mathcal{F}_\lambda(B)\) generated by the toric Lagrangians (with holonomy data). As remarked above, this condition holds if \(\text{OC}\) hits an invertible element in the generalized eigensummand \(\QH^*(B)_\lambda\).

We will say that “the toric generation criterion holds” if it holds for all eigenvalues \(\lambda\).

The same terminology applies for the compact category \(\mathcal{F}(M)\) for admissible toric manifolds (Definition 1.4). For the wrapped category \(\mathcal{W}(M)\), we instead work with
\[ \text{OC} \circ \text{OC} : \HH_1(\mathcal{W}_\lambda^{\text{toric}}(M)) \to \SH^*(M) \to \HW^*(K,K). \]

By the acceleration diagram (1.1), the wrapped \(\text{OC}\) map can be identified with
\[ \text{OC} : \HH_1(\mathcal{F}_\lambda^{\text{toric}}(M)) \to \QH^*(M) \overset{\zeta}{\to} \SH^*(M) \]
because the toric Lagrangians are compact objects, and so the subcategories generated by them in \(\mathcal{F}(M)_\lambda\) and \(\mathcal{W}(M)_\lambda\) are quasi-isomorphic via the acceleration functor. Thus, for the purposes of toric generation for the wrapped category, we reduce to working with \(\text{OC} \circ \text{OC} : \HH_1(\mathcal{F}_\lambda^{\text{toric}}(M)) \to \QH^*(M) \to \HF^*(K,K)\), since the acceleration map \(\HF^*(K,K) \to \HW^*(K,K)\) sends unit to unit.

By the above discussion of the generation criterion, and the comments about the twisted generalization in Section 6.1 observe that when “the toric generation criterion holds for \(\lambda\)” it implies that the relevant category \(\mathcal{F}_\lambda(B), \mathcal{F}_\lambda(M), \mathcal{W}_\lambda(M)\) is split-generated by the toric Lagrangians. By Cho-Oh \(\llbracket 11 \rrbracket\) (see also \(\llbracket 4 \rrbracket\) Sec.6)), the toric Lagrangians \(L\) (with holonomy) with \(\HF^*(L,L) \neq 0\) are known: they are in bijection with the critical points of the superpotential, as explained in the Appendix Section \(\llbracket 7.7 \rrbracket\). Note that for monotone toric negative line bundles \(E\), the toric generation for \(\lambda = 0\) for \(\mathcal{F}(E)\) can never hold since \(\mathcal{F}(E)_0\) does not contain toric Lagrangians with \(\HF^*(L,L) \neq 0\), since the critical values of \(W_E\) are all non-zero by Theorem \(\llbracket 4.19 \rrbracket\).

Remark 6.7. We emphasize that our Novikov ring \(\mathcal{R} = \Lambda_s(\langle T \rangle)\) defined in Section 5.3 is a field. This is practical when considering the generation criterion, since a non-zero element in a field is always invertible. We mention however that one could avoid completing in \(T\): one can work with \(\Lambda_s[t,t^{-1}]\). Indeed, one can work with the field \(\Lambda_s\), temporarily losing the \(\mathbb{Z}\)-grading, prove invertibility, and then reinsert powers of \(t\) a posteriori to ensure the \(\mathbb{Z}\)-grading is respected (this may yield an inverse up to \(t^{\text{positive}}\), but that we can invert). So invertibility of, say, \(\text{OC}(\langle pt \rangle)\), for \(\langle pt \rangle \in C_s(L) = CF^*(L,L)\) will hold over \(\Lambda_s\) if and only if it holds over \(\Lambda_s[t,t^{-1}]\). Over \(\Lambda_s[t,t^{-1}]\) the later statements about the existence of a “field summand” (a copy of \(\mathcal{R} = \Lambda_s(\langle T \rangle)\)) should then be rephrased as “a free summand over \(\Lambda_s[t,t^{-1}]\”).

6.3. Calculation of \(\text{OC} = \text{OC}^{0|0} : \HF(L,L) \to \QH^*(X)\) on the point class.

Lemma 6.8. Let \(X\) be one of the following:
1. a closed Fano toric manifold \((B,\omega_F)\);
2. a Fano negative line bundle \(E \to B\);
3. a (non-compact) admissible toric manifold \(M\) (Definition \(\llbracket 1.4 \rrbracket\)).

Let \(L\) be the Lagrangian with holonomy corresponding to a critical point \(x\) of the (possibly \(F\)-twisted) superpotential \(W\). Consider the map \(\text{OC} : \HF^*(L,L) \to \QH^*(X)\) on the point class \(\langle pt \rangle \in \HF^*(L,L)\) (which is a cycle since \(x\) is critical \(\llbracket 11 \rrbracket\) \(\llbracket 4 \rrbracket\)). Then respectively:
(1) \( OC([pt]) = PD([pt]) + (\text{higher order } t) \neq 0 \in QH^*(B) \), where the leading term arises as the constant disc at the input point;

(2) \( OC([pt]) = (\text{fibre holonomy}) \cdot T \cdot PD([B]) + (\text{higher order } t) \neq 0 \in QH^*(E) \), where the leading term arises as the standard fibre disc through the input point;

(3) \( OC([pt]) = m_0(L) \cdot PD(C^\vee) + (\text{linearly independent terms}) \in QH^*(M) \), which is non-zero if \( \lambda = m_0(L) \neq 0 \), where \( C = PD(c_1(TM)) \) is a compact cycle representative and the \( J \)-cycle \( C^\vee \) is its intersection dual (with respect to a choice of basis which affects the other terms).

Proof. Case (1) and (2) follow directly upon inspection (in case (2) the constant disc does not contribute because \( PD([pt]) = 0 \in H^*(E) \) since \( H^dime_{E}(E) = 0 \), and the next order term is determined by Maslov 2 discs, but for dimension reasons \([B] \) is the only test-cycle we can use up to rescaling, and only the fibre Maslov 2 disc hits \( B \)). One can also prove (2) via (3): the base \([B] \) as an \( \{ \text{J} \} \)-cycle represents \( \pi^*c_1(E) = -k[\pi^*\omega_B] \), and \( c_1(TE) = \pi^*c_1(TB) + \pi^*c_1(E) = (\lambda_B - k)\pi^*\omega_B \). So we can take \( C = \frac{\lambda_B - k}{\lambda_B} [B] \). Then \( C^\vee = -(k/\lambda_B)\text{fibre} \in H^{ij}_c(E) \) (so \( PD(C^\vee) = -(k/\lambda_B)\omega_B \)) (recall \( \lambda_B = \lambda_B - k \)). Finally \( PD(C^\vee) = \frac{k}{\lambda_B - k} \pi^*\omega_B^{\text{top}} \) (pull-back is Poincaré dual to taking preimages, and \([pt] \) is PD to \( \omega_B^{\text{top}} \) in \( H^*(B) \)).

For case (3), recall (e.g. see [38]) that \( \lambda = m_0(L) \) is the count of Maslov 2 discs which bound \( L \) and whose boundary passes through the input point in \( L \) and that the \( c_1(TM) \) action on \( H^F(L,L) \) gives \( c_1(TM)^*L = m_0(L)[L] = \lambda[L] \) (because those Maslov 2 discs automatically hit the anti-canonical divisor \( C = PD(c_1(TM)) \) once in the interior of the disc). Now \( c_1(TM) \) is a multiple of \( [\omega_M] \), and \( \omega_M \) is exact at infinity (\( M \) is conical at infinity). Therefore \( c_1(TM) \) can be represented by a closed de Rham form which is compactly supported, which in turn is Poincaré dual to a cycle \( C \in H_2(M) \). It follows there exists a \( \text{compact} \) \( J \)-cycle \( C \) representing \( c_1(TM) \) (and since on cohomology the disc count above does not depend on the choice of representative, we may use \( C \)). Extend \( C \) to a basis \( C, C_2, C_3, \ldots \) of \( \{ \text{J} \} \)-cycles for \( H^F_s(M) \), and take the dual basis \( C^\vee, C_2^\vee, C_3^\vee, \ldots \) in \( H_*(M) \) with respect to the intersection product (in particular, in this sense the cycle \( C^\vee \) is then dual to the \( J \)-cycle \( C \)). By definition, the disc count which yields \( c_1(TM)^*[L] = m_0(L)[L] \) is the same as the disc count which determines the coefficient of \( PD(C^\vee) \) in \( OC([pt]) \). The other terms in the expansion of \( OC([pt]) \) involve \( PD(C_j^\vee) \) for \( j \geq 2 \). These other terms cannot cancel the \( PD(C^\vee) \) term in the vector space \( H^*(M;\Lambda) \) since \( C^\vee, C_2^\vee, C_3^\vee, \ldots \) are linearly independent in \( H_* \). Thus computation (3) follows (where \( m_0(L) \) already contains the relevant power of \( t \), namely \( t^{1/\lambda_M} \)). □

6.4. Generation for 1-dimensional eigensummands.

Theorem 6.9 (Ostrov-Tyomkin [33] Lemma 3.5]). The Jacobian ring of a closed Fano toric variety has a field summand for each non-degenerate critical point of the superpotential.

Theorem 6.10. Let \( X \) be a closed Fano toric manifold \((B, \omega_F)\), or a Fano negative line bundle \( E \to B \), or an admissible toric manifold \( M \) (Definition 1.1). Let \( W \) be the associated (possibly \( F \)-twisted) superpotential. If \( p \) is a non-degenerate critical point of \( W \), and it is the only critical point with critical value \( \lambda = W(p) \), then the toric generation criterion holds for \( \lambda \neq 0 \) (for \( B \) also \( \lambda = 0 \) works).

Proof. Essentially this now follows by Lemma 6.8. Since \( p \) is non-degenerate, by Theorem 6.9 the Jacobian ring has a field summand (their argument also holds in the non-compact toric setting). Since it is the only critical point with that eigenvalue, for \( B \) we deduce that \( QH^*(X)_\lambda \cong \text{Jac}(W_X)_\lambda \) is a field summand, and for \( X = E \) and \( X = M \) we deduce \( SH^*(X)_\lambda \cong \text{Jac}(W_X)_\lambda \) is a field summand. By Theorem 6.8, \( OC(pt) \in QH^*(X)_\lambda \), so \( OC(pt) \) is a non-zero element in a field, and therefore it is invertible. The claim follows. □
Even when the superpotential $W$ is a Morse function (critical points are non-degenerate) the above argument may not apply. Indeed if there are several critical points with the same critical value $\lambda = W(x)$, then $\mathcal{O}(pt)$ is non-zero in $QH^*(X)_{\lambda}$, which is a sum of fields, but it could be non-invertible. We will study this problem by first considering the twisted theory, where critical values generically separate, and then reconsider the untwisted case in the limit.

6.5. Generation for generic toric forms. The following is due to Ostrover-Tyomkin [33 Theorem 4.1], based on arguments in Iritani [29 Cor.5.12] and Fukaya-Oh-Ohta-Ono [17 Prop.8.8]. Recall that an algebra is semisimple if it is isomorphic to a direct sum of fields.

**Theorem 6.11** ([29] [17] [33]). For a closed Fano toric variety $B$, the superpotential $W_B$ is Morse for a generic choice of toric symplectic form $\omega_B$ (meaning, after a generic small perturbation of the values $F(e_i) \in \mathbb{R}$). In particular, $QH^*(B)$ is then semisimple.

**Remark 6.12.** The Jordan normal form for the endomorphism of $\text{Jac}(W_B)$ given by multiplication by $W_B$ arises from the primary decomposition of the $\mathcal{R}[x]$-module $\text{Jac}(W_B)$ (where $x$ acts by $W_B$). The summands have the form

$$\mathcal{R}[x]/(x-\lambda)^d$$

where $\lambda$ is an eigenvalue of multiplication by $W_B$, and there can be several summands with the same $\lambda$. Theorem 6.11 and Corollary 2.3 consists in showing that each critical point $p$ of $W_B$ with critical value $W_B(p) = \lambda$ gives rise to such a summand, and that if $p$ is non-degenerate then $d = 1$ (so the summand is a field: a copy of $\mathcal{R}$). One also needs to show that this decomposition respects the algebra structure, not just the module structure.

Each critical point $p$ of $W_B$ determines an idempotent $1_p \in \text{Jac}(W_B)$ (representing $1 \in \mathcal{R}[x]/(x-\lambda)^d$ in the relevant summand) such that multiplication by $1_p$ corresponds to projection to the summand. These elements $1_p$, as $p \in \text{Crit}(W_B)$ vary, determine a decomposition of 1 = $\sum 1_p \in \text{Jac}(W_B)$ satisfying the “orthonormality relations” $1_p \cdot 1_q = \delta_{p,q} 1_p$, and the primary decomposition of $\text{Jac}(W_B)$ corresponds to mapping $f \in \text{Jac}(W_B)$ to $\sum 1_p \cdot f$.

This theorem is still not sufficient to deduce that toric generation holds generically, due to the issue of repeated critical values mentioned above. So we need to prove Lemma 1.12.

**Proof of Lemma 1.12.** Consider the superpotential $W(a) = \sum s^{a_i} T z^{e_i}$ where $F(e_i) = -a_i$. By Theorem 6.11 for generic $a$, $W(a)$ is Morse. Now let the values $a_i$ vary locally near a point $A$ for which $W(A)$ is Morse, so $W(a)$ is also Morse. Consider the map

$$F : \{(a,z) \in \mathbb{R}^r \times \mathbb{R}^n : dW(a)|_z = 0\} \to \mathcal{R}, \quad F(a,z) = W(a)(z)$$

which assigns the critical value to the critical points. Near a given critical point $(A,Z)$ of $W(A)$, the critical points of $W(a)$ are smoothly parametrized by $a$: $z = z(a)$ (this follows by an implicit function theorem argument, using that the superpotential is an analytic function and that the critical points are all simple since $W(A)$ is Morse). So the domain of $F$ is parametrized as $(a, z(a))$ near $(A,Z)$ for some smooth function $a \mapsto z(a)$. To see how $F$ varies locally as we vary $a$, consider the partial derivatives

$$\partial_a(F(a,z(a))) = (\partial_a F) + \sum_j (\partial_{z_j} F) \cdot \partial_a(z_j(a)).$$

But $\partial_z F = \partial_z W(a) = 0$ at the critical point $z(a)$, therefore $\partial_a(F(a,z(a))) = s^{a_i} T z^{e_i}$ recovers the $i$-th term in $W(a)$ (here we stipulated that $\partial_a s^{a_i} = s^{a_i}$ – one could run the argument first by fixing a real value $s = \exp(1)$, since if critical values are distinct when putting $s = \exp(1)$ then they certainly are also for a formal variable $s$).

As explained in the proof of Lemma 1.11 by making an $SL(n,\mathbb{Z})$ transformation of the fan one can assume that a subset of the edges $e_1, \ldots, e_n$ become the standard basis of $\mathbb{R}^n$, so
Theorem 6.14. For a closed Fano toric manifold $B$ with a generic choice of toric symplectic form $\omega_B^F$ close to $\omega_B$, the toric generation criterion holds for $\mathcal{F}(B,\omega_B^F)$ and for the twisted category $\mathcal{F}(B,\omega_B^F,\mathbb{R}_{tw})$. For a Fano negative line bundle $E$, constructing $\omega_E^F$ from a generic $\omega_B^F$ as in Corollary 6.14, the toric generation criterion holds for $\mathcal{W}(E,\omega_E^F)$ and for the twisted category $\mathcal{W}(E,\omega_E^F,\mathbb{R}_{tw})$ (and it holds for $\mathcal{F}(E,\omega_E^F)$ and for $\mathcal{F}(E,\omega_E^F,\mathbb{R}_{tw})$ for all $\lambda \neq 0$). For an admissible toric manifold $M$ (Definition 1.4), with a generic choice of toric symplectic form $\omega_F$ close to the monotone $\omega_M$, for all $\lambda \neq 0$ the toric generation criterion holds for $\mathcal{W}(M,\omega_F)$, $\mathcal{F}(M,\omega_F)$, $\mathcal{W}(M,\omega_M;\mathbb{R}_{tw})$, and $\mathcal{F}(M,\omega_M;\mathbb{R}_{tw})$. In these generic settings, $QH^*(B,\omega_B^F) \cong QH^*(B,\omega_B^F,\mathbb{R}_{tw})$, $SH^*(E,\omega_E^F) \cong SH^*(E,\omega_E^F,\mathbb{R}_{tw})$, $SH^*(M,\omega_F) \cong SH^*(M,\omega_M;\mathbb{R}_{tw})$ are semisimple, with each field summand corresponding to a different eigensummand.

Proof. This follows by Lemma 6.12 and Theorem 6.10. For $E$, we use Theorem 4.22 to obtain the result for the toric form $\omega_E^F$ induced on $E$ by the generic $\omega_B^F$. The twisted analogues are equivalent rephrasings since the twisted monotone setup and the (untwisted) non-monotone setup are identifiable (Corollary 5.1, Corollary 5.2, and Corollary 6.1).

6.6. Generation for semisimple critical values.

Definition 6.15 (Semisimple critical value). A critical value $\lambda$ of the superpotential $W$ of a Fano toric manifold is called semisimple if all $p \in \text{Crit}(W)$ with $W(p) = \lambda$ are non-degenerate critical points. We sometimes also call $\lambda$ a semisimple eigenvalue.

Lemma 6.16. For a semisimple critical value $\lambda$, the generalized eigenspace $QH^*(X)_\lambda$ is just the eigenspace of $c_1(TX)$ for $\lambda$.

Proof. This is a rephrasing of Remark 6.12. A generalized eigensummand $\mathfrak{R}[x]/(x-\lambda)^d$ with $d \geq 2$ would give rise to a non-zero nilpotent element $x - \lambda$, which is not allowed in a semisimple summand of $QH^*(X)$. So generalized eigenvectors for $\lambda$ are eigenvectors.

Theorem 6.17. (Working with $\mathfrak{R}$ defined over $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{C}$)

For a closed monotone toric manifold $(B,\omega_B)$, the toric generation criteria hold for any semisimple eigenvalue $\lambda$. For an admissible toric manifold $M$ (Definition 1.4, for example a monotone toric negative line bundle) the toric generation criteria hold for $\mathcal{W}(M)$ and $\mathcal{F}(M)$ for any semisimple eigenvalue $\lambda \neq 0$.

Proof. By Theorem 6.14 for the $\omega_B$-twisted category the toric generation criteria hold when $F(e_i)$ are generic and close to $-1$. Recall that when $F(e_i) = -1$ then we can identify the twisted with the untwisted theory.

Abbreviate by $QH_\omega^*(B) = QH^*(B,\omega_B,\mathbb{R}_{tw})$ the twisted theory, and similarly $SH_\omega^*(M), QH_\omega^*(M)$. Recall by Remark 6.12 that there is a decomposition $1 = \sum p$ in $QH^*(B)$ (respectively $SH^*(M)$, since $\text{Jac}(W_M) \cong SH^*(M)$) where $p$ runs over the critical points of the
relevant superpotential $W$, and similarly in the twisted case $1 = \sum p_{F,0} e^{1_p F}$ in $QH_F^*(B)$ (resp. $SH_F^*(M)$) where $p$ runs over the critical points of the twisted superpotential.

The summands $\mathcal{R}[x]/(x^d - \lambda)$ in the primary decomposition mentioned in Remark 6.12 arise as the local rings $\mathcal{O}_{Z_W, p}$ of $\mathcal{O}(Z_W) = \text{Jac}(W)$ for a certain scheme $Z_W$ associated to the superpotential $W$ [33, Corollary 2.3 and Lemma 3.4], and $1_p$ is the relevant unit in that local ring. As in the proof of Lemma 1.12 the non-degenerate critical points $p$ and their critical values $\lambda_p$ vary smoothly as we vary the values $F(e_i)$ since the superpotential is an analytic function. A priori, it is not clear whether (or in what sense) the decomposition of $\mathcal{O}(Z_W)$ into summands $\mathcal{O}_{Z_W, p}$ varies continuously, smoothly or analytically with the parameters $F(e_i)$ near parameter values where different eigenvalues $\lambda_p$ collide. For this problem, we developed the necessary matrix perturbation theory in Appendix B (Section 5).

In the terminology of Appendix B, multiplication by $1_p$ is the eigenprojection $P_{\lambda_p}$ onto the generalized eigenspace for the eigenvalue $\lambda_p$ for the family of endomorphisms of the vector space $H^*(B; \mathfrak{g}) \cong QH_F^*(B) \cong \text{Jac}(W_F)$ given by quantum multiplication by the superpotential $W_F$ (respectively for $M$: working with $H^*(M; \mathfrak{g}) \cong QH_F^*(M)$ and quantum multiplication by $c_1(TM)$, or working with a localization thereof: $SH_F^*(M) \cong \text{Jac}(W_F^M)$ using multiplication by $W_F^M$). We will phrase the rest of the argument for $B$, as it is analogous for $M$.

Before applying Appendix B, we need to rephrase the problem in terms of a family $A(x) = \text{End}(\mathbb{C}^n)$ with $A(x)$ depending holomorphically on a complex parameter $x$ near $0 \in \mathbb{C}$. So instead of working over $\mathfrak{g}$, we therefore briefly work over $\mathbb{C}$ by replacing $T = 1$, $s = e^\varepsilon$ (this is legitimate since $B, M$ are Fano: the quantum relations and quantum product only involve finitely many powers of $s, T$). So $W = \sum s^{-F(e_i)/T} e^{\varepsilon_i}$ becomes

$$A(x) = W(a, x) = \sum \exp(a_i x) z^{\varepsilon_i}$$

acting by quantum multiplication as explained above, where $a_i = -F(e_i)$, and working over $\mathbb{C}$ instead of $\mathfrak{g}$. In other words, we have specialized the quantum cohomology by fixing a value $s = e^\varepsilon$ for $x \in \mathbb{C}$ close to $0$. Observe that taking $x = 0$, so $s = 1$, recovers by definition the quantum cohomology for the monotone symplectic form (so $F(e_i) = -1$) except for having dropped $T$ due to the substitution $T = 1$ — but powers of $T$ can be reinserted a posteriori as dictated by the $\mathbb{Z}$-grading.

By assumption, $\lambda$ is a semisimple eigenvalue, so Corollary 8.2 applies to the family of matrices $A(x)$. In particular, there is a continuous family of eigenvalues $\lambda_j(x) = \lambda_{p_j}(x)$ converging to $\lambda$, which is analytic on a punctured disc around $x = 0$ and which is real-differentiable at $x = 0$. By the proof of Lemma 1.12 in Section 6.5 for a generic choice of $a_i = -F(e_i)$ the $\lambda_j(x)$ are pairwise distinct for all small $x \neq 0$, and the $\lambda_j(x)$ are in fact holomorphic even at $x = 0$ since $\lambda_j(x) = W(a, x)(z)|_{z=p_j(a, x)}$ where $p_j(a, x)$ are non-degenerate critical points of $W(a, x)$ for small $x$ (since they are non-degenerate at $x = 0$). Keeping track also of $a$, the derivatives of the $\lambda_j(a, x)$ at $x = 0$ are:

$$\partial_x |_{x=0} \lambda_j(a, x) = \sum \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \bigg|_{z=p_j(a, x), x=0} W(a, x)(z) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \bigg|_{x=0} [p_j(a, x)]_i + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \bigg|_{z=p_j(a, x), x=0} W(a, x)(z) = \sum a_i [p_j(a, 0)]^{e_i}$$

since the first derivative vanishes, as $p_j$ is critical. For $a$ close to $1 = (1, \ldots, 1)$, the leading term is $\sum a_i [p_j(1, 0)]^{e_i}$. We want to show that for generic $a$, these leading terms are different for different $j$, since then the $\partial_x |_{x=0} \lambda_j(a, x)$ are different, and so the second half of Corollary 8.2 applies. Consider the auxiliary function $G(z) = \sum a_i z^{e_i}$. Then

$$\partial_a |_{p_j(1, 0)} G = p_j(1, 0)^{e_i}.$$
Now as in the proof of Lemma 8.2 in Section 6.3 for two different choices of $j$ the $p_j(1,0)^{e_i}$ must differ for some $i$ otherwise two of the critical points $p_j(1,0)$ would coincide, contradicting non-degeneracy. Therefore, varying $a_i$ generically ensures that the values $G(p_j(1,0)) = \sum a_i |p_j(1,0)|^{e_i}$ differ for different $j$, as required.

By Corollary 8.2 it follows that (for generic $a$ close to 1) the eigenspaces

$$E_j(x) = QH^*_p(B; \mathbb{C})_{\lambda_j(x)}$$

for $\lambda_j(x)$ vary holomorphically in $x$ even at $x = 0$ (continuously would have sufficed). The final step of the argument is to consider the linear map:

$$\mathcal{O}_j : HF^*(L_{p_j(x)}, L_{p_j(x)}) \to H^*(B; \mathbb{C}) \equiv QH^*_p(B; \mathbb{C}),$$

where $L_{p_j(x)}$ is the toric Lagrangian (together with holonomy data) corresponding to the critical point $p_j(x)$ of $W(a, x)$ (we recall this correspondence is the Appendix Section 7.7).

By Theorem 8.3 $\mathcal{O}_j$ lands in $E_j(x)$. We care about the image of $[pt]$:

$$\mathcal{O}_j([pt]) = \mathcal{O}_j([pt]) \in E_j(x).$$

We will show below that $\mathcal{O}_j([pt])$ lands in $E_j(0)$ which is one of the field summands in the $\lambda$-eigenspace $E_\lambda(A(0)) = \oplus E_i(0)$ of $A(0) = W(a, 0)$ (the superpotential in the monotone case, working over $\mathbb{C}$). This continues to hold even if we insert the appropriate powers of $T$ to achieve $\mathbb{Z}$-grading, so it holds for the $\mathcal{O}_j$ map constructed in the monotone case over the usual Novikov ring of Section 2.1.

Therefore, in the monotone case, $\mathcal{O}_j([pt])$, for $[pt] \in HF^*(L_{p_j(0)}, L_{p_j(0)})$, can only be non-zero in a specific field summand of the $\lambda$-eigenspace of $QH^*(B; \omega_B)$ determined by the convergence of the eigenspaces of $A(x)$ described in Corollary 8.2.

The final ingredient is that, as in the proof of Lemma 6.8, $\mathcal{O}_j(0)$ is non-zero and so is invertible in that field summand $E_j(0)$. Therefore $\oplus \mathcal{O}_j(0)$, summing over all $j$ for which $\lambda_j(0) = \lambda$, is invertible in $\oplus E_j(0) = E_\lambda(A(0))$, so the generation criterion holds and the Theorem follows.

Finally, we explain why $\mathcal{O}(x)$ depends continuously on $x$. The difficulty is that not only the holonomy data but also the toric Lagrangian submanifolds $L_j = L_{p_j(x,a,x)}$ may vary with $x$. For the monotone form $\omega_B$ (so all $F(e_i) = -1$) the point $y_j \in \Delta$ in the moment polytope corresponding to $L_j$ is always the barycentre (Section 7.9). But for some small deformations of $F$, it may happen that $y_j$ moves away from the barycentre (e.g. this is shown for the one point blow-up of $\mathbb{C}P^2$ in 17). Nevertheless, we claim that the moduli spaces of rigid discs bounding $L_p$ counted by $\mathcal{O}([pt])$ for $[pt] \in C_\lambda(L_p) = CF^*(L_p, L_p)$ (so, with suitable intersection conditions at marked points) vary in a smooth 1-family with $F$, when all $F(e_i)$ are close to $-1$.

For low Maslov index discs, that claim can be checked explicitly. Indeed such discs intersect a low number of toric divisors (half of the Maslov index 11 4), and so the complement of the toric divisors that it does not intersect can be parametrized by a holomorphic chart $\mathbb{C}^n$ in which discs bounding a torus $S^1(r_1) \times \cdots \times S^1(r_n) \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ are known explicitly and they vary smoothly when varying the radii $r_j$. For high Maslov indices, there may not be such a chart, so instead we use the global holomorphic action of the complex torus $T$ on the toric variety as follows (recall that a toric variety is defined in terms of a dense complex torus $T$, see Section 7.10). Toric Lagrangians arise as orbits of the real torus $T_\mathbb{R} \subset T$, and we can use elements of $T$ to map one toric Lagrangian $L$ to another $L'$. Since the action of $T$ is holomorphic, this mapping will yield a natural bijection between moduli spaces of holomorphic discs bounding $L$ with those bounding $L'$. If we impose generic intersection conditions at marked points for the discs bounding $L$ then, provided $L'$ is sufficiently close to $L$, the corresponding discs will
be close, so the corresponding discs bounding \( L' \) will satisfy the same intersection conditions (at some other nearby marked points). For sake of clarity, we emphasize that, of course, the weights with which these moduli spaces are counted at the chain level are the culprit of dramatic changes in the homology, rather than an essential change in the moduli spaces (if we generically vary \( y \), keeping the holonomy fixed, then \( p \) will no longer be a critical point, so \( HF^*(L_p, L_p) \) will vanish, but this happens because with the incorrect weights the cancellations of disc counts in the boundary operator will fail).

The upshot, is that \( \mathcal{OC}_{F, \lambda_p} : HF_p^*(L_p, L_p) \to QH_p^*(X)_{\lambda_p} \) on the point class in \( C_*(L_p) = CF^*(L_p, L_p) \), at the chain level, is the same Laurent polynomial in the generators \( x_i = \text{PD}[D_i] \in C^*(X; \mathbb{R}) \) except for the coefficients in \( \Lambda_s \) (the power of \( t \) in the summands is determined by the grading). These coefficient functions vary smoothly as we vary the values \( F(e_i) \) since they come from \( s^{w_F(n)} \), integrating \( \sum -F(e_i)\text{PD}[D_i] \) over the discs \( u \). \( \square \)

**Remark 6.18.** Theorem 6.17 also holds for the (non-monotone) Fano toric manifold \((B, \omega_F)\) and for Fano negative line bundles over it. In this case, a perturbation of \( \omega_F \) to \( \omega_F' \) corresponds to keeping \( \omega_F \) but twisting by \( \omega_F - \omega_F' \) (such as \( QH^*(B, \omega_F') \cong QH^*(B, \omega_F; \mathbb{R}_{\omega_F - \omega_F'}) \)).

6.7. \( \mathcal{OC}^{0,0} : HF^*(L_p, L_p) \to QH^*(B)_{\lambda_p} \) lands in the \( \lambda_p \)-eigenspace.

**Theorem 6.19.** (Working with \( \mathbb{R} \) defined over \( \mathbb{K} = \mathbb{C} \))

Let \( X \) be a closed monotone toric manifold \( B \) or a (non-compact) admissible toric manifold \( M \) (Definition 1.1). For \( p \in \text{Crit}(W) \), the image of \( \mathcal{OC}^{0,0} : HF^*(L_p, L_p) \to QH^*(X)_{\lambda_p} \subset QH^*(X; \omega_X) \) lands in the eigenspace (not just the generalized eigenspace).

**Proof.** By Theorem 6.15 working over \( C \), the map

\[
\mathcal{OC}(x) = \mathcal{OC}^{0,0} : HF^*(L_{p_j(a,x)}, L_{p_j(a,x)}) \to QH_p^*(B; \mathbb{C})
\]

must land in the eigensummand \( QH_p^*(B; \mathbb{C})_{\lambda_j(x)} \) corresponding to the eigenvalue \( \lambda_j(x) \) associated with \( L_j(x) = L_{p_j(a,x)} \), where \( p_j(a,x) \in \text{Crit}(W_F) \), using the notation from the proof of Theorem 6.17. By Theorem 6.17 for generic \( a_i = -F(e_i) \) near \( F(e_i) = -1 \), the eigenvalues are distinct so this eigensummand is 1-dimensional. So the image of \( \mathcal{OC}(x) \) consists of eigenvectors (or zero).

The theorem follows if we show that in the limit \( x = 0 \), also the image of \( \mathcal{OC}(0) \) consists of eigenvectors (observe that the critical points \( p_j(a, x) \) of an analytic function will vary continuously, so they are continuous also at \( x = 0 \)). By Lemma 8.4 the 1-dimensional eigenspaces \( E_j(x) \) of the \( \lambda_j(x) \) vary continuously in \( \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^n) \) even at \( x = 0 \) where they converge to a 1-dimensional subspace \( E_j(0) \) of the \( \lambda \)-eigenspace of \( W \) (where \( \lambda = \lambda_j(0) \)). We claim that \( \mathcal{OC}(x) \) is continuous in \( x \), therefore \( \mathcal{OC}(0) \) is trapped inside the limit \( E_j(0) \) as required.

That \( \mathcal{OC}(x) \) is continuous in \( x \), is proved just like in the proof of Theorem 6.17 replacing the point cycle \([pt]\) by any cycle in \( C_*(L) \), and using the vector space isomorphism from 1.13: \( H^*(L_p; \Lambda) \cong HF^*(L_p, L_p) \). More precisely, the latter isomorphism is used in the following sense: a Floer cycle corresponds to an ordinary cycle together with (finitely many) higher order \( t \) correction terms which are constructed inductively to kill off the Floer coboundary \( \partial \). The coefficients in these correction terms depend smoothly on \( x \) since the area/holonomy-weights are smooth in \( x \) (the relevant finite moduli spaces of discs vary smoothly for small \( x \) as in the proof of Theorem 6.17 so the areas/holonomies of those discs vary smoothly in \( x \). Therefore composing with the isomorphism \( H^*(L_p; \Lambda) \cong HF^*(L_p, L_p) \) we can pretend that \( \mathcal{OC}^{0,0} \) is defined as a map of vector spaces \( H^*(L; \Lambda) \to H^*(X; \Lambda) \) so the machinery of Appendix B applies, just like it did for the point class in Theorem 6.17. \( \square \)
Remark 6.20. For the full OC map defined on $\text{HH}_*(\Lambda_\infty$-algebra of $L_p$), the above argument does not apply because there is no analogue of (1.13): in fact the rank of this map is expected to jump (see the discussion in Section 1.5 and Remark 1.15).

6.8. Failure of $\text{OC}^{(0)}$ to detect generation for some degenerate critical values. By Ostrover–Tyomkin [33] there are closed smooth toric Fano varieties $B$ for which $QH^*(B,\omega_B)$ is not semisimple, due to the presence of a generalized eigenspace (which is not an eigenspace) for multiplication by $W$ on $\text{Jac}(W) \cong QH^*(B)$. The example in [33 Section 5] is the smooth Fano 4-fold called $U_8$, number 116, in Batyrev’s classification [7]. It has a superpotential $W$ with a critical point $p$ such that $W(p) = -6$ and $	ext{Hess}_p W$ is degenerate. A further simple calculation shows that this is the only critical point with value $W(p) = -6$, therefore the eigensummand of $QH^*(U_8)$ for the eigenvalue $-6$ is a generalized eigenspace isomorphic to $\Lambda[x]/(x+6)^d$ for some $d \geq 2$.

Corollary 6.21. (Working with $\Re$ defined over $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{C}$) The map $\text{OC}^{(0)} : HF^*(L_p, L_p) \to QH^*(B)_{\lambda_p}$ does not hit an invertible element for the closed smooth toric 4-fold $B = U_8$ taken with the monotone toric symplectic form.

Proof. This follows from the above observations and Theorem 6.19 since the eigenspace of $x$ in $\Lambda[x]/(x+6)^d$ is spanned by $(x+6)^{d-1}$ and $\mathcal{OC} : QH^*(B) \to HF^*(K, K)$ vanishes on multiples of $c_1(TB) + 6$ whenever $m_0(K) = -6$ by Lemma 6.3. □

6.9. A remark about generation, in view of Galkin’s result.

Theorem 6.22 (Galkin [20]). For closed monotone toric manifolds $(B, \omega_B)$, the complex-valued superpotential $W : (\mathbb{C}^*)^n \to \mathbb{C}$ always has a non-degenerate critical point $p \in (\mathbb{C}^*)^n$ with strictly positive real coordinates.

The idea of the proof is to show that a function of type $\sum a_i z^{e_i}$, with positive real $a_i > 0$, restricted to $z = \exp(u) \in (\mathbb{R}^n)^n$, has positive-definite Hessian in $u_j$, and that $W \to \infty$ in any direction $u \in \mathbb{R}^n$ going to infinity. The first property is a computation; the second property follows because the cones of the fan of a closed toric manifold cover $\mathbb{R}^n$ so at least one of the terms of $W$ will grow to infinity (the other terms are positive). Thus there is a global minimum $p$. One then checks it satisfies Theorem 6.22.

In the non-compact setting, for admissible toric manifolds $M$ (Definition 1.4), the first property still holds, but the second property can fail. For example, for $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(-1), W = z_1 + t z_1^{-1} z_2 + z_2$, putting $t = 1$, will not grow to infinity in the direction $u = (-1, -1)$ and the only critical point of $W$ is $z = t \cdot (-1, 1)$ which does not have the positive coordinates predicted by Theorem 6.22.

The condition that $W$ grows to infinity at infinity is equivalent to requiring that the fan of $M$ does not lie entirely in a half-plane (this fails for negative line bundles), since then some inner product $\langle u, e_i \rangle > 0$ and thus the term $z^{e_i} = \exp(u, e_i)$ will grow to infinity as we positively rescale $u$. Subject to checking that $W$ has this growth-property for a particular $M$ (implying Theorem 6.22 for $M$) the arguments below would generalize to $M$.

The passage between the complex-valued and the Novikov-valued superpotentials is done as follows. The monotone toric form $\omega_\Delta = \sum \text{PD}[D_i] = c_1(TB)$ yields $\lambda_i = -1$ so $W = \sum t^{-\lambda_i} z^{e_i} = t \sum z^{e_i}$. Thus it suffices to study the critical points of the complex-valued Laurent polynomial $W = \sum z^{e_i}$ and then reinsert powers of $T$ as dictated by the $\mathbb{Z}$-grading of $QH^*(B)$ (compare with the sanity check in the proof of Theorem 7.18).

Corollary 6.23. For any closed monotone toric manifold $B$, $c_1(TB) \in QH^*(B)$ is not nilpotent.
Proof. Observe that $W = \sum z^{e_i}$ will take a strictly positive real value on the $p$ in Theorem 6.22 so $c_1(TB) \in QH^*(B; \mathbb{C})$ has a strictly positive real eigenvalue $\lambda_p$. The same is true for the superpotential defined over the Novikov ring $\Lambda$ by reinserting powers of $T$ as dictated by the $\mathbb{Z}$-grading of $QH^*(B)$ (the eigenvalue will be $\lambda_p T$, with $T$ in grading 2). \[\square\]

**Lemma 6.24 (38).** For any monotone negative line bundle $E \to B$, if $c_1(TB) \in QH^*(B)$ is non-nilpotent then $c_1(TE) \in QH^*(E)$ is non-nilpotent.

Proof. This follows by Theorem 4.22: a non-zero eigenvalue of $c_1(TB)$ gives rise to a non-zero eigenvalue of $c_1(TE)$. Since only the latter claim is needed, rather than the full Theorem 4.22, one can also prove the claim by carefully comparing the critical points of the superpotential $W_E$ in terms of those of $W_B$ and applying Theorem 7.11 as was done in 38. \[\square\]

**Corollary 6.25 (38).** For any monotone negative line bundle $E \to B$, the symplectic cohomology $SH^*(E) \neq 0$ is non-zero and there is a non-displaceable monotone Lagrangian torus $L \subset E$ with $HF^*(L, L) \cong HW^*(L, L) \neq 0$ using suitable holonomy data. By Corollary 7.19 $L$ is the unique monotone Lagrangian torus orbit in $E$. It lies in the sphere bundle $SE \subset E$ of radius $1/\sqrt{\pi \lambda_E}$, and it projects to the unique monotone Lagrangian torus orbit in $B$.

Proof. Using Lemma 6.24 this follows from $SH^*(E) \cong \text{Jac}(W_E)$ (Theorem 4.19): each non-zero eigenvalue of $c_1(TE)$ must arise as a critical value of $W_E$, and the corresponding critical point gives rise to such an $L$. In 38, this was proved by computing the critical point of $W_E$ in terms of that for $W_B$ and then applying Theorem 7.11. \[\square\]

Galkin’s result implies that there is a monotone toric Lagrangian $L_p \subset B$ (with holonomy data) with $HF^*(L_p, L_p) \neq 0$, corresponding to the non-degenerate critical point $p$ of $W_B$ of Theorem 6.22 (in fact, $L_p \subset B$ is the toric fibre over the barycentre of the moment polytope, see Section 7.9). If the real positive number $W_B(p)$ is a semisimple critical value, then by Theorem 6.17 the toric generation criterion holds for $\lambda = W_B(p)$ (and if $p$ is the only critical point with critical value $\lambda = W_B(p)$, then $L_p$ split-generates $\mathcal{F}(B)_\lambda$ by Theorem 6.10). However, $L_p$ is unlikely to split-generate all of $\mathcal{F}(B)_\lambda$ if $\dim QH^*(B)_\lambda \geq 2$: one can only expect $L_p$ to split-generate the subcategory of those $K \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{F}(B)_\lambda)$ for which

$$1_p * [K] = [K],$$

where $1_p$ is the unit in the field summand of $QH^*(B)_\lambda$ corresponding to $p$. This is true for the following reason: let $1_q$ denote the units in the summands of the primary decomposition of $QH^*(B)_\lambda$ as a $\Lambda[x]$-module, where $x$ acts by $c_1(TB)$ (that is, $q \in \text{Crit}(W_B)$ with $W_B(q) = \lambda$). Then $1 = \sum 1_q$ and the “orthonormality relations” $1_q * 1_p = \delta_{q,p} 1_p$ hold by Remark 6.12. Since $\mathcal{O}^* : QH^*(B) \to HF^*(K, K)$ is a ring map, $\mathcal{O}^*(\sum 1_q) = [K]$. Therefore the condition $1_p * [K] = [K]$ implies that $\mathcal{O}^*(1_p) = [K]$. Finally Lemma 6.23 implies that $\mathcal{O}^* : HF^*(L_p, L_p) \to QH^*(B)$ hits $1_p$ so the generation criterion applies to Lagrangians $K \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{F}(B)_\lambda)$ with $1_p * [K] = [K]$.

However, in general $\mathcal{O}^*(1_p) = 1_p * [K]$ need not equal $[K]$, so more Lagrangians than just $L_p$ are needed to split-generate $\mathcal{F}(B)_\lambda$.

7. **Appendix A: The moment polytope of a toric negative line bundle**

7.1. **The fan of a line bundle over a toric variety.** For basics on toric geometry, we refer the reader to Fulton [18], Guillemin [24], Cox-Katz [13, Chp.3]. There are also useful summaries contained in Batyrev [6] and Ostrover-Tyomkin [33].

A toric variety $X$ of complex dimension $n$ is a normal variety which contains a complex torus $T = (\mathbb{C}^*)^n$ as a dense open subset, together with an action of $T$ on $X$ extending the natural action of $T$ on itself by multiplication. We always assume that $X$ is non-singular.
A toric variety is described by a fan, which is a certain collection of cones inside \( \mathbb{Z}^n \). The \( n \)-dimensional cones correspond to affine open sets in \( X \) and their arrangement prescribes the way in which these glue together to yield \( X \). More globally, from the fan one can explicitly write down a homogeneous coordinate ring for \( X \), with coordinates \( x_1, \ldots, x_r \) indexed by the edges \( e_1, \ldots, e_r \in \mathbb{Z}^n \) of the fan. Namely,

\[
X = (\mathbb{C}^n \setminus Z)/G \quad \text{with torus } \ T = (\mathbb{C}^*)^r/G.
\]

Here \( Z \) is the union of the vanishing sets of those \( x_i \)'s corresponding to subsets of edges which do not span a cone (so \( Z \) is the union of the vanishing sets \( \cap_{i \in I}(x_i = 0) \) for primitive subsets of indices \( I = \{i_1, \ldots, i_k\} \), see Definition \( \ref{def:fan} \); and \( G \) is the kernel of the homomorphism

\[
\text{Exp}(\beta) : (\mathbb{C}^*)^r \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^*)^n, \ (t_1, \ldots, t_r) \mapsto (t_1^{e_1}, t_2^{e_2}, \ldots, t_r^{e_r}, t_1^{e_1+2}, t_2^{e_2+2}, \ldots, t_r^{e_r+2}, \ldots),
\]
determined by the coordinates of the edges \( e_i = (e_{i,1}, \ldots, e_{i,n}) \). More directly, \( G \) will contain \((t^{a_1}, \ldots, t^{a_r})\) precisely if \( \sum a_i e_i = 0 \) is a \( \mathbb{Z} \)-linear dependence relation amongst the edges.

**Example 7.1.** For \( X = \text{Tot}(\mathcal{O}(-k) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^m) \), the edges in \( \mathbb{Z}^{m+1} \) are \( e_1 = (1, 0, 0, \ldots, 0) \), \( e_m = (0, 1, 0, \ldots, 0) \), \( e_{m+1} = (-1, 0, 1, 0, \ldots, 0) \), \( e_{m+2} = (0, 0, 0, 1, 0, \ldots, 0) \). The cones are the \( \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \)-span of any subset of the edges, except for the two subsets \( \{e_1, \ldots, e_{m+1}\} \) and \( \{e_1, \ldots, e_{m+2}\} \). Those exceptional subsets determine \( Z = (x_1 = \cdots = x_m = 0) \). Since \( \text{Exp}(\beta) : (\mathbb{C}^*)^m \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^*)^n \) \( t \mapsto (t_1^{e_1}, t_2^{e_2}, \ldots, t_m^{e_m}, t_{m+1}^{e_{m+1}}, t_{m+2}^{e_{m+2}}) \) it follows that \( G = \{(t, \ldots, t^{-k}) : t \in \mathbb{C}^* \} \) (which corresponds to the linear relation \( e_1 + \cdots + e_{m+1} - ke_{m+2} = 0 \)). Thus \( X = (\mathbb{C}^{m+2} \setminus Z)/G \), with torus \( T = (\mathbb{C}^*)^{m+2}/G \cong (\mathbb{C}^*)^{m+1} \), has homogeneous coordinates \( x_1, \ldots, x_{m+2} \). Then \( [x_1 : \cdots : x_{m+2}] \) defines the projection \( X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^m \) to the base, and the zero section is \( (x_{m+2} = 0) \). Over the coordinate patches \( U_1 = \{x_1 \neq 0\} \), \( U_2 = \{x_2 \neq 0\} \), we can assume \( x_1 = 1, x_2 = 1 \) respectively, and on the overlap \( U_1 \cap U_2 \) we can identify \((1, x_3, \ldots, x_{m+2})\) with \((x_1^{-1}, x_2^{-1}, \ldots, x_3^{-1}, \ldots, x_{m+2}^{-1}, x_k x_{m+2})\) using the \( G \)-action. So the transition \( U_1 \rightarrow U_2 \) multiplies by \( \varphi = 1/x_2 \) in the base coordinates and by \( \varphi^{-k} \) in the fiber coordinate. In general, \( g_{ij} = (x_i/x_j)^k \) is the transition in the fibre going from \( U_j \) to \( U_i \), as expected for \( \mathcal{O}_m(-k) \).

We now describe the general construction of \( \text{Tot}(\pi : E \rightarrow B) \) for a line bundle over a toric variety \( B \). We will always assume \( B \) is a smooth closed manifold, which imposes constraints on what fans can arise:

1. Compactness is equivalent to the condition that the cones of the fan of \( B \) cover \( \mathbb{R}^n \) (in particular, the \( \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \)-span of the edges \( b_1, \ldots, b_r \in \mathbb{Z}^n \) is \( \mathbb{R}^n \)).
2. Smoothness is equivalent to the condition that each subset of edges which generates a cone extends to a \( \mathbb{Z} \)-basis of \( \mathbb{Z}^n \) (in particular \( b_i \) is primitive: it is the first \( \mathbb{Z}^n \)-point on the ray \( \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} b_i \subset \mathbb{R}^n \)).

The edges of \( B \) correspond to homogeneous coordinates \( x_i \) for \( B \). They give rise to divisors \( D_i = (x_i = 0) \subset B \), called toric divisors. These are precisely the irreducible \( T \)-invariant effective divisors of \( B \).

**Lemma 7.2** (see [18] Sec.3.4]). Any holomorphic line bundle \( E \rightarrow B \) is isomorphic to \( \mathcal{O}(\sum n_i D_i) \) for some \( n_i \in \mathbb{Z} \).

**Example.** The description of \( \mathcal{O}(-k) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^m \) in Example \( \ref{ex:fan} \) is \( \mathcal{O}(-kD_{m+1}) \).

**Lemma 7.3.** Let \( E = \mathcal{O}(\sum n_i D_i) \) \( \rightarrow B \), for \( n_i \in \mathbb{Z} \). A fan for \( E \) is given by the edges

\[
e_1 = (b_1, -n_1), \ldots, e_r = (b_r, -n_r), \quad e_{r+1} = (0, \ldots, 0, 1) \in \mathbb{Z}^{n+1}
\]

with the following cones. Whenever the \( \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \)-span of a subset \( b_{j_1}, \ldots, b_{j_k} \) of the \( b_i \)'s is a cone for \( B \), then the \( \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \)-span of \( e_{j_1}, \ldots, e_{j_k} \) is a cone for \( E \) and the \( \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \)-span of \( e_{j_1}, \ldots, e_{j_k}, e_{r+1} \)
is a cone for $E$. That subset corresponds to the subvariety $V_J = (x_{j_1} = \cdots = x_{j_k} = 0) \subset B$, and it gives rise respectively to two subvarieties in $E$: $\pi^{-1}(V_J) \subset E$ and $V_J \subset B \to E$.

**Proof.** In general, an effective divisor $D$ can be described by $f_\alpha = 0$ on $U_\alpha$, where: $U_\alpha$ are open affines covering $B$; $f_\alpha$ are non-zero rational functions; $f_\alpha / f_\beta$ are nowhere zero regular functions on $U_\alpha \cap U_\beta$. Then $O(D)$ is the $O_B$-subsheaf of the sheaf of rational functions $M_B$ on $B$ generated by $1/f_\alpha$ on $U_\alpha$. Viewed as a line bundle, this has transition function $g_{\beta \alpha} = (f_\beta \circ \varphi_{\beta \alpha}) / f_\alpha : U_\alpha \times \mathbb{C} \to U_\beta \times \mathbb{C}$, where $x' = \varphi_{\beta \alpha}(x)$ is the change of coordinates $U_\alpha \to U_\beta$. Indeed comparing inside $M_B$ we have: $z \cdot f_\alpha(x) = g_{\beta \alpha} \cdot f_{\beta \alpha}(x')$.

First consider the simple case $O(D_1)$. Take $f_1 = 1$ and the other $f_i = x_1$, where $U_i = (x_i \neq 0) \subset B$. So $O(D_1) = O_B \subset M_B$ on $U_1$, and $O(D_1) = \frac{1}{x_1}O_B \subset M_B$ on the other $U_i$. Let us check $g_{21}$, the other cases are similar. Denote by $G$ the group determined by the fan for $E$ described in the claim, and let $G_B$ denote the analogous group for the fan of $B$. There is an element $(t_1, \ldots, t_r) \in G_B$ which via multiplication identifies
\[
\varphi_{21} : U_1 \to U_2, \quad (1, x_2, \ldots, x_r) \mapsto (x'_2, 1, x'_2, \ldots, x'_r) = (t_1 \cdot 1, t_2 \cdot x_2, \ldots, t_r \cdot x_r)
\]
In particular $t_1 = x'_1$. Now $G$ is the kernel of a homomorphism $(\mathbb{C}^*)^{r+1} \to (\mathbb{C}^*)^{n+1}$ with last entry $t_1^{-1}t_r+1$ (the powers are the last entries of $e_1, e_{r+1}$). So $t_{r+1} = t_1 = x'_1$. So for the fibre coordinate $x_{r+1} \mapsto t_{r+1}x_{r+1} = x'_1x_{r+1}$. So $g_{21} = x'_1 = \frac{f_1(x')}{f_1(x)}$.

Now consider the general case $O(\sum n_i D_i)$. Take $f_i(x) = \prod_{j \neq i} x^{n_j}_j$. Now we need
\[
g_{21} = \frac{f_2(x')}{f_1(x)} = \prod_{j \neq 1} x^{n_j}_j \cdot \left(\prod_{j = 1} x^{n_1}_j \cdot \prod_{j \geq 3} x^{n_j}_j \right)^{t_2}
\]
This time $t_1^{n_1} \cdots t_r^{-n_r} t_{r+1} = 1$, where: $t_1 = x'_1, t_2 = \frac{1}{x'_2}, t_i = \frac{x'_i}{x_i}$. Thus $x_{r+1} \mapsto t_{r+1}x_{r+1} = g_{21}x_{r+1}$ as required. \qed

**7.2. Toric symplectic manifolds and moment polytopes.** Let $(X, \omega_X)$ be a closed real $2n$-dimensional symplectic manifold together with an effective Hamiltonian action of the n-torus $U(1)^n$. This action determines a moment map $\mu_X : X \to \mathbb{R}^n$, which is determined up to an additive constant (we tacitly identify $\mathbb{R}^n$ with the dual of the Lie algebra of $U(1)^n$). The image $\Delta = \mu_X(X) \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is a convex polytope, called the moment polytope. By Delzant’s theorem $\Delta$ determines, up to isomorphism, $(X, \omega_X)$ together with the action. More precisely, two toric manifolds with moment polytopes $\Delta_1, \Delta_2$ are equivariantly symplectomorphic if and only if $\Delta_2 = A\Delta_1 + \text{constant}$ where $A \in SL(n, \mathbb{Z})$.

The moment polytope has the form
\[
\Delta = \{ y \in \mathbb{R}^n : (y, e_i) \geq \lambda_i \text{ for } i = 1, \ldots, r \},
\]
where $\lambda_i \in \mathbb{R}$ are parameters and $e_i \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ are the primitive inwards-pointing normal vectors to the facets of $\Delta$ (the codimension 1 faces). For Delzant’s theorem to hold, we always assume that at each vertex $p$ of $\Delta$ there are exactly $n$ edges of $\Delta$ meeting at $p$; that the edges are rational, that is they are of the form $p + \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} v_i$, for $v_i \in \mathbb{Z}^n$; and these $v_1, \ldots, v_n$ are a $\mathbb{Z}$-basis for $\mathbb{Z}^n$.

From the polytope, one can construct a fan as follows: a face $F$ is determined by a subset $I_F$ of indices $i$ for which the inequality $(y, e_i) \geq \lambda_i$ is an equality. The data $(e_1, \ldots, e_r)$ and $(I_F : F$ is a face of $\Delta$) defines the fan, taking cones $\sigma_I$ to be the $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$-span of the $(e_i : i \in I_F)$.

By construction, the polytope $\Delta$ is combinatorially dual to the fan, in particular the facets are orthogonal to the edges $e_1, \ldots, e_r$ of the fan for $X$. The fan determines the complex structure on $X$, but of course does not encode the $\lambda_i$. In particular, the location of $\Delta$ in $\mathbb{R}^n$ depends on the choice of additive constant in $\mu_X$, which in turn depends on the choice of symplectic form on $X$, and this is not encoded in the fan.
The $\lambda_i$ are related to the symplectic form $\omega_X$ on $X$, by the cohomological condition

$$\omega_X = -\sum \lambda_i \text{PD}[D_i] \in H^2(X; \mathbb{Z})$$

where $\text{PD}[D_i]$ are the Poincaré duals of the divisors $D_i = (x_i = 0) \subset X$ corresponding to the vanishing of one of the homogeneous coordinates $x_i$ (which correspond to the edges $e_i$ of the fan). This does not usually determine the $\lambda_i$, since the $[D_i]$ can be linearly dependent, but a refinement [24 Appendix A.2.1] of the above formula determines the Kähler form $\omega_X$ in terms of the $\lambda_i$ as follows:

$$\omega_X|_{\mu_X^{-1}(\text{int}(\Delta))} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \partial \overline{\partial} \left( \sum \lambda_i \log|\langle \mu_X(\cdot), e_i \rangle - \lambda_i| + \langle \mu_X(\cdot), \sum e_i \rangle \right).$$

**Remark 7.4.** The $2\pi$ ensures for $\mathbb{P}^n$ one obtains the normalized Fubini-Study form: $\int_{[\mathbb{P}^n]} \omega_{FS} = 1$. The $2\pi$ is missing in [24 Appendix 2.1(1.3)] and [24 Appendix 2.3(4.5)], but should be there for [24 Appendix 2.1(1.6)] to hold, as can be checked for $\mathbb{P}^1$. Therefore we differ from Cho-Oh [11 Theorem 3.2] by the rescaling $\omega_F = 2\pi\omega_X$.

### 7.3. The moment map

The moment map $\mu_X$ is determined by the following diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathbb{C}^n - Z & \xrightarrow{\text{inclusion}} & \mathbb{C}^r \\
\downarrow \text{quotient} & & \downarrow \beta^t \\
X = (\mathbb{C}^n - Z)/G & \xrightarrow{f_\mathcal{G}} & f^{-1}(0)/G_R & \xrightarrow{\mu_X} & \mathbb{R}^n
\end{array}
$$

where, summarizing [24 Appendix 1],

1. $r = \text{number of edges } e_i \text{ in the fan for } X$, and $n = \dim X$.
2. $\mu_{\mathcal{C}^r}(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi}([x_1]^2, \ldots, [x_r]^2) + (\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_r)$, the moment map for $U(1)^r$ acting by multiplication on $\mathbb{C}^r$ (convention: $z \mapsto e^{i\theta}z$ for $\theta \in \mathbb{R}/2\pi\mathbb{Z}$, $z \in \mathbb{C}$).
3. $Z \subset \mathbb{C}^r$ is the union of the vanishing sets $(x_i = 0 : i \in I)$ for those multi-indices $I$ for which $(e_i : i \in I)$ do not span a cone of the fan.
4. $\beta : \mathbb{R}^r \to \mathbb{R}^n$ is the matrix whose columns are the edges $e_i \in \mathbb{R}^n$ of the fan. The matrix $\beta$ has full rank, so the transpose matrix $\beta^t$ is injective.
5. $g_{\mathcal{C}} = \ker(\beta : \mathbb{C}^r \to \mathbb{C}^n) = \text{Lie } G$ and $g_R = \ker(\beta : \mathbb{R}^r \to \mathbb{R}^n) = \text{Lie } G_R$.
6. $G \subset (\mathbb{C}^*)^r$, $G_R \subset U(1)^r$ are the images of $g_{\mathcal{C}}$, $g_R$ via $\alpha \mapsto (e^{i\alpha_1}, \ldots, e^{i\alpha_r})$.
7. $G, G_R$ act on $\mathbb{C}^r$ by multiplication, and $G = \ker(\text{Exp}(\beta) : (\mathbb{C}^*)^r \to (\mathbb{C}^*)^n)$ where $\text{Exp}(\beta)$ is $\beta$ conjugated by the maps $\mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{C}/2\pi\mathbb{Z} \to \mathbb{C}^*$, $w \mapsto e^{iw}$.
8. $f : \mathbb{C}^r \to \mathbb{R}^{r-n}$ is the moment map for the $G_R$-action on $\mathbb{C}^r$. Pick an identification $\ker \beta \cong \mathbb{R}^{r-n}; f(x) = \kappa \mu_{\mathcal{C}^r}(x)$ where $\kappa : \mathbb{R}^{r-n} \to \mathbb{R}^r$ is the inclusion of the kernel of $\beta$.
9. $f_\mathcal{G} : G \cdot x \mapsto ((G \cdot x) \cap f^{-1}(0))/G_R$ and $f_\mathcal{G}^{-1} : G_R \cdot x \mapsto G \cdot x$.
10. $\mu_X(x) = (\beta^t)^{-1}_{\text{left}} \mu_{\mathcal{C}^r}(x)$ on $f^{-1}(0)/G_R$ using the left-inverse, $(\beta^t)^{-1}_{\text{left}} \beta^t = \text{id}$.

The moment polytope $\Delta$ can be recovered from $\mu_X$ by $\mu_X(X) = \Delta$; the $T$-fixed points of $X$ biject with the vertices of $\Delta$ via $\mu_X$; the $T$-orbits biject with the faces of $\Delta$ via $\mu_X$.

Since $(\beta^t)^{-1}_{\text{left}} e_i$ is the $i$-th standard vector, the formula for $\omega_X$ simplifies when $x \in f^{-1}(0)$:

$$\begin{align*}
\langle \mu_X(x), e_i \rangle &- \lambda_i = \langle (\beta^t)^{-1}_{\text{left}} \mu_{\mathcal{C}^r}(x), e_i \rangle - \lambda_i = \langle \mu_{\mathcal{C}^r}(x), (\beta^t)^{-1}_{\text{left}} e_i \rangle - \lambda_i = \frac{1}{2}|x_i|^2 \\
\langle \mu_X(x), \sum e_i \rangle &- \lambda_i = \langle \mu_{\mathcal{C}^r}(x), \sum (\beta^t)^{-1}_{\text{left}} e_i \rangle = \sum \frac{1}{2}|x_i|^2 + \sum \lambda_i \\
\omega_X|_{f^{-1}(0) \cap (x, \neq 0)} &- \lambda_i = \frac{1}{2\pi} \partial \overline{\partial} \left( \sum \lambda_i \log \left( \frac{1}{2}|x_i|^2 + \sum \frac{1}{2}|x_i|^2 \right) \right).
\end{align*}$$

### 7.4. The polytope of a Fano variety

A polytope $\Delta \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is called reflexive if: its vertices lie in $\mathbb{Z}^n$, the only $\mathbb{Z}^n$-point lying in the interior of $\Delta$ is $0$, and the $\lambda_i = -1$. These were studied by Batyrev (see a discussion in [13 Sec.3.5]), in particular: a closed toric variety $X$ is Fano if and only if $X$ admits a polytope $\Delta$ which is reflexive. Recall *Fano* means the anticanonical bundle $\Lambda_X^\text{top} \cdot TB$ is ample. For a reflexive $\Delta$, the associated Kähler form $\omega_\Delta$ lies...
in the class \([\omega_\Delta] = \sum -\lambda_i \text{PD}[D_i] = c_1(TX)\) since \(\lambda_i = -1\) (as \(c_1(TX) = \sum \text{PD}[D_i]\) holds in general). So monotone negative line bundles \(E \to B\) over toric \(B\) always arise as follows:

1. \(B\) is a Fano variety with an integral Kähler form \(\omega_\Delta\) coming from a reflexive \(\Delta\);
2. by rescaling \(\omega_\Delta\) we obtain a primitive integral Kähler form \(\omega_B\);
3. \(c_1(TB) = [\omega_\Delta] = \lambda_B[\omega_B]\) where \(\lambda_B \in \mathbb{Z}\) is called the index of the Fano variety;
4. up to isomorphism there is only one n.l.b. \(E = E_k\) with \(c_1(E) = -k[\omega_B]\), \(k \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}\); (so we need \(\lambda_B = \text{index of Fano} \geq 2\)).

**Example.** A smooth complete intersection \(B \subset \mathbb{P}^{n+s}\) defined by equations of degrees \(d_1 \geq \cdots \geq d_s > 1\) is Fano iff \(1+n+s-(d_1+\cdots+d_s) \geq 1\), and this difference is the index of the Fano. One can replace \(\mathbb{P}^{n+s}\) by weighted projective space \(\mathbb{P}(a_0,\ldots,a_m)\), then for \(\dim\mathbb{C} B \geq 3\) the index is \(\sum 1 = \dim B \geq 1\), see Kollár [25] p.245. There are only finitely many Fano toric varieties of dimension \(n\) up to isomorphism since there are only finitely many reflexive polytopes up to unimodular transformation. The example shows there are many of index \(> 1\).

### 7.5. Using non-reflexive polytopes.

For \(\mathbb{P}^2\) the reflexive polytope has vertices \((-1,-1), (2,-1), (-1,2))\), barycentre \((0,0)\), symplectic form \(\omega = (1+2)\omega_{\mathbb{P}^2}\). But often one prefers to use the non-reflexive polytope \(\frac{1}{1+2}(\Delta - (-1,-1))\): vertices \((0,0), (1,0), (0,1)\), barycentre \((\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})\), symplectic form \(\omega_{\mathbb{P}^2}\). Here \(1+2\) plays the role of \(\lambda_{\mathbb{P}^2} = 1 + m\).

The next Lemma explains how, from a reflexive polytope \(\Delta\) for \(B\) one obtains a polytope \(\Delta_B\) inducing \([\omega_B] = (1/\lambda_B)[\omega_\Delta]\), having \(0\) as vertex. Using \(\Delta_B\) we can construct the polytope \(\Delta_E\) of negative line bundles in Section 7.4 (whereas for \(\Delta\), \([\omega_\Delta] = c_1(TB)\), so it would be unclear how to get \(E = \mathcal{O}(\sum n_iD_i)\) with \(c_1(E) = -(k/\lambda_B)[\omega_\Delta]\), since \(k/\lambda_B\) is fractional).

**Lemma 7.5.** Let \(v\) be a vertex of \(\Delta\). Then \(\Delta_B = \frac{1}{\lambda_B}(\Delta - v)\) is a polytope with: vertices in \(\mathbb{Z}^n\), \(\lambda_i^B \leq 0 \in \mathbb{Z}\), associated symplectic form cohomologous to \(\omega_B\), so \([\omega_B] = \sum -\lambda_i^\text{PD}[D_i]\). Moreover, the barycentre \(\bar{y}_\text{bar}^u\) of \(\Delta_B\) satisfies \(\bar{y}_\text{bar}^u, b_i\) and \(\Delta_B = \frac{1}{\lambda_B}\).

**Proof.** Let \(b_i\) be the edges of the fan for \(B\) (so the inward primitive normals of \(\Delta\)). Adding \(-v\) to \(\Delta\) changes \(\lambda_i = -1\) to \(\lambda_i + \langle -v, b_i \rangle \in \mathbb{Z}\), so changes \([\omega]\) by \(\sum (v, b_i)\text{PD}[D_i]\). But in general \(\sum b_i[D_i] = 0\) are \(n\) relations satisfied by the divisor classes \([D_i]\) (combining the Lemma p.61 and the Corollary p.64 in Fulton [15]). So \([\omega]\) does not change.

The translated polytope \(\Delta - v\) and \(\Delta_B\) has normals \(b_i\) and has \(v - v \in \partial \Delta\), so from the equations \((0, b_i) \geq 0\) we obtain \(\lambda_i^B \leq 0\).

Applying \(A \in GL(n, \mathbb{Z})\) to a polytope changes \(b_i\) to \(A'b_i\) where \(A' = (A^{-1})^T \in GL(n, \mathbb{Z})\). So the \(\lambda_i\) don’t change. The fan changes by applying \(A'\), but that keeps the toric variety unchanged. The moment map \(\mu_B\) becomes \(A\mu_B\), so the symplectic form associated to the toric does not change.

Consider an edge from \(v\) to \(v'\) in \(\Delta\). For some \(A\) as above, \(A(v' - v) = (a,0,\ldots,0)\), some \(a \in \mathbb{Z}\). By Guillemin [24] Thm.2.10, the Euclidean volume of a polytope is the symplectic volume of the toric manifold. Thus the Euclidean length of an edge in \(A(\Delta - v)\) is the symplectic area of the 2-sphere in \(B\) corresponding to that edge. Let \(u\) denote the sphere for the edge joining \(0\) to \(A(v' - v)\). Then \(u = \int u^*\omega = \lambda_B \int u^*\omega_B\). But \(\int u^*\omega_B \in \mathbb{Z}\) since \(\omega_B\) is an integral form. So \(a\) is divisible by \(\lambda_B\). So also \(v' - v \in \mathbb{Z}^n\) has entries divisible by \(\lambda_B\). Applying this argument to any \(v\) shows that differences of vertices lying on edges of \(\Delta\) are divisible by \(\lambda_B\). Thus the vertices of \(\Delta - v\) are divisible by \(\lambda_B\) so \(\frac{1}{\lambda_B}(\Delta - v)\) is an integral polytope. Since each face of this polytope lies on a hyperplane given by equations \((y, b_i) = \lambda_B^B\) for a certain subset of the indices \(i\), we also conclude that \(\lambda_i^B = \frac{1}{\lambda_B}(\lambda_i + \langle -v, b_i \rangle)\) are integers. In particular, since also \(\mu_B\) gets rescaled by \(\frac{1}{\lambda_B}\), the associated symplectic form gets rescaled by \(\frac{1}{\lambda_B}\) so it now lies in the cohomology class \([\omega_B]\).
The barycentre: by construction \((y, b_i) - \lambda_i\) is invariant under translating \(\Delta\) (and \(y\)), and for \(\Delta\) the barycentre 0 gives value 1. Rescaling the polytope by \(\frac{1}{\lambda_n}\) rescales this 1 by \(\frac{1}{\lambda_n}\).

7.6. The moment polytope of toric negative line bundles.

**Lemma 7.6.** The moment polytope \(\Delta_E\) for \(E = \mathcal{O}(\sum n_i D_i) \to B\) inducing the symplectic form \([\omega_E] = [\pi^* \omega_B]\) is

\[
\Delta_E = \left\{ y \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} : \langle y, e_i \rangle \geq \lambda^E_i \right\} = \left\{ (Y, y_{n+1}) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R} : y_{n+1} \geq 0 \text{ and } \langle Y, b_i \rangle \geq \lambda^B_i + y_{n+1} n_i \text{ for } i = 1, \ldots, r \right\}.
\]

Namely: \(\lambda^E_{r+1} = 0\) and \(\lambda^E_i, e_{r+1} = (0, \ldots, 0, 1)\) and \(e_i = (b_i, -n_i)\) (see Lemma 7.3). In particular, \(\omega_E|_B = \omega_B\). Geometrically, \(\Delta_E \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}\) lies in the upper half-space \(y_{n+1} \geq 0\); its facet along \(y_{n+1} = 0\) is \(\Delta_B = \mathbb{R}^n\); it has the same vertices as \(\Delta_B\); and the other facets lie in the hyperplanes in \(\mathbb{R}^{n+1}\) \((y_{n+1} \geq 0)\) normal to \(e_i = (b_i, -n_i)\) passing through the facets of \(\Delta_B\) (except \(e_{r+1}\) which is normal to the facet \(\Delta_B\)).

**Proof.** The facets are normal to the edges \(e_i\) of the fan for \(E\) because moment polytopes are combinatorially dual to fans. The \(T\)-invariant divisors in \(E\) are \(\pi^{-1} D_i = (x_i = 0)\) for \(i \leq r\), and \(B = (x_{r+1} = 0)\). As locally finite cycles, these are Poincaré dual to \(\pi^* PD_B[D_i]\) and \(\pi^* c_1(E)\) respectively. Recall \([\omega_E] = - \sum \lambda^E_i \pi^* PD_B[D_i]\), therefore

\[
[\omega_E] = - \sum (\lambda^E_i \pi^* PD_E[\pi^{-1} D_i] + \lambda^E_{r+1}[B]) = - \sum \lambda^E_i \pi^* PD_B[D_i] = \pi^*[\omega_B].
\]

That \([\omega_E]|_B = [\omega_B]\) can be seen from the explicit formula for \(\omega\) at the end of Section 4.2 using \(\lambda^E_{r+1} = 0\) (which ensures the \(\frac{1}{2}|x_{r+1}|^2\) term does not appear), restricting to the subspace \((dx_{r+1} = 0) \subset TE\) and letting \(x_{r+1} \to 0\).

**Lemma 7.7.** For any negative line bundle \(E\) over toric \(B\), \([\omega_E]\) agrees with the form \(\omega\) of (4.7) with Hermitian norm \(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}|w|\) for the fibre at a point \(x\) satisfying \(\mu_E(x) = (\ldots, 1|w|^2)\).

**Sketch Proof.** The proof requires investigating the construction in \([23]\) Appendix A.2.1 of the Kähler form \(\omega_X\) on a toric \(X\). The \(\omega_X\) is determined from its restriction to the fixed point set \(X_F\) of the involution on \(X\) induced by complex conjugation on \(\mathbb{C}^r\). On \(X_F\), the Kähler metric becomes \(\frac{1}{2\pi} \sum (dx_i)^2\) (see \([23]\) Appendix A.2.2(2.5)) using Remark 2.3. So for \(X = E\) the fibre component is \(\frac{1}{2\pi} (dw)^2\). Since this recovers the standard metric \(\omega_B = \frac{1}{2\pi} (dp)^2\) on the real ray \(\mathbb{R}_{>0} \subset \mathbb{C}\) in the fibre, we deduce that the Hermitian norm for the fibre is \(\rho = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}|w|\).

7.7. The Landau-Ginzburg superpotential.

**Definition** (Preliminary Version). The superpotential \(W : (\mathbb{C}^r)^n \to \mathbb{C}\) for a toric variety \(X\), with \(\dim \text{c} X = n\), is the Laurent polynomial \(W(z_1, \ldots, z_n) = \sum_{i=1}^r e^{\lambda^i z^i} \) defined on the domain \((\mathbb{C}^r)^n \cap \{|e^{\lambda^i z^i}| < 1 \forall i\}\) \(= \log^{-1}(\text{int}(\Delta))\) described by

\[
\begin{align*}
\xymatrix{ X \cup D_i & (\mathbb{C}^r)^n / G \ar[r]^\text{Exp}(\mu) & (\mathbb{C}^r)^n \ar[r]^{\log^{-1}(\text{int}(\Delta))} & W \ar[r] & \mathbb{C} \\
X = (\mathbb{C}^r - Z)/G & \ar@{^{(}->}[u] \ar[dr]^\log_{\mu_X} \ar[r]_{\mu_X} & \Delta \subset \mathbb{R}^n \ar[u]_{\text{inclusion}} & \\
& & & \text{where } \log(z) = (- \log |z_1|, \ldots, - \log |z_n|), \text{Exp}(\mu)(x) = (e^{-\mu X,1(x)}, \ldots, e^{-\mu X,n(x)}) \text{ involving the components } \mu_{X,j}(x) \in \mathbb{R} \text{ of } \mu_X(x) \in \mathbb{R}^n.}
\end{align*}
\]

**Explanation** (Auroux \([4]\) Prop.4.2)). The domain of \(W\) is actually the moduli space \(M\) of gauge equivalence classes of special Lagrangian submanifolds \(L\) inside the torus \(T = X \cup D_i \cong (\mathbb{C}^r)^n\) equipped with a flat unitary connection on the trivial complex line bundle over \(L\). Then
W is a weighted count of $\mu = 2$ holomorphic discs bounding L with a boundary marked point constraint through a generic point of L, and the weight in the count is $e^{-\omega[u]} \cdot \text{holonomy}(u|_{\partial D})$.

A Lagrangian $L \subset X \setminus \cup D_i$ is called special if some imaginary part $\text{Im}(e^{-i} \text{constant}\Omega|_{L}) = 0$, where $\Omega = d\log x_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge d\log x_n$ is a non-vanishing holomorphic n-form on $X \setminus \cup D_i$ (indeed it is a section of the canonical bundle $K_X$ with poles along $D_i$). Such L have the form $S^1(r_1) \times \cdots \times S^1(r_n) \subset (\mathbb{C}^*)^n$ where $r_i$ denote the radii.

The biholomorphism $M \cong \text{Log}^{-1}(\text{int}(\Delta))$ is: $z_j = e^{-\mu_{X,j}(L)} \cdot \text{holonomy}([S^1(r_j)])$, where $\mu_{X,j}$ is constant on L since L is a T-orbit, and where $[S^1(r_j)] \in H_3(L)$ determines the holonomy for the connection. Therefore the equations $|e^{\lambda_i} z^e_i| \leq 1$ correspond via $y = \text{Log}(x) = \text{Log}(z)$ to the equations $\lambda_i - \sum_{j=1}^{n} y_j e_{i,j} \leq 0$ defining $\Delta$.

After this biholomorphic identification, by Cho-Oh [11] and Auroux [4] Prop.4.3, $W = \sum e^{\lambda_i} z^e_i$, where $e_i$ is the primitive inward-pointing normal to the facet of $\Delta$ defined by the equation $\{y \in \mathbb{R}^n : \langle y, e_i \rangle = \lambda_i\} \cap \Delta$.

Remark: there are no $2\pi$'s arising in our $z_j$, Log , Exp, W due to Remark [3].

Example. For $\mathbb{P}^m$, $W = z_1 + \ldots + z_m + e^{-1} z_1^{-1} \cdots z_m^{-1}$.

Example 7.8. If the special Lagrangian L with connection $\nabla$ in the Explanation is monotone, and $\lambda_L, \lambda_X$ are the monotonicity constants for $L, X$ (recall $2\lambda_L \lambda_X = 1$),

$$W(L, \nabla) = \#(\text{discs}) e^{-2\lambda_L} = \#(\text{discs}) e^{-1/\lambda_X}$$

where $\#(\text{discs})$ is the weighted count of Maslov 2 discs bounding $L$ as in the Explanation, the weights being the holonomies around the boundary of the discs.

One now actually wants to deform the Floer theory for the special Lagrangians. This is explained in Auroux [4 Sec.4.1]: it can be done either by allowing non-unitary connections on L, or by deforming L by a non-Hamiltonian Lagrangian isotopy (and using a unitary connection), or by formally deforming the Fukaya category by a cocycle $b_L \in CF^1(L, L)$ by the machinery of Fukaya-Oh-Ohta-Ono [16] (this corresponds to the connection $\nabla = d + b_L$).

We will allow non-unitary connections, which is an idea that goes back to Cho [10], and is explained also in Fukaya-Oh-Ohta-Ono [17] Sec.4, Sec.12 and in Auroux [4] Rank 3.5. So we work over the Novikov ring $\Lambda$ with $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{C}$; the $e^{-1}$ above is replaced by $t$; and we work with $W(E)$: the wrapped category with local systems (see Ritter-Smith [38]).

Definition 7.9 (Corrected Version). The superpotential $W : (\Lambda \setminus \{0\})^n \to \Lambda$ (with $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{C}$) for a toric variety $X$, with $\text{dim}_\mathbb{C} X = n$, is

$$W(z_1, \ldots, z_n) = \sum_{i=1}^{r} t^{-\lambda_i} z^{e_i}.$$ 

Example. For $\mathbb{P}^m$, $W = z_1 + \ldots + z_m + t z_1^{-1} \cdots z_m^{-1}$.

The condition that a point $z = (z_1, \ldots, z_r)$ lands inside the polytope is now the condition: $\text{val}_i(t^{-\lambda_i} z^e) > 0$ for $i = 1, \ldots, r$, where $\text{val}_i$ is the valuation for the $t$-filtration, whose value on a Laurent series is the lowest exponent of $t$ arising in the series. Indeed if $z_i \in t^{u_i} \mathbb{C}^*$ (higher order), then that condition becomes $(y, e_i) > \lambda_i$, the equations defining $\text{int}(\Delta)$.

We recover the point of the polytope over which the toric fibre L lies and the holonomy around each generating circle of $\pi_1(L)$ by

$$\Lambda^n \ni z \mapsto (\text{val}_i(z), t^{-\text{val}_i(z)} z) \in \text{int}(\Delta) \times (\Lambda_0^X)^n \subset \mathbb{R}^n \times H^1(L, \Lambda_0^X)$$

where $\Lambda_0^X$ is the multiplicative group of units in the subring $\Lambda_0 \subset \Lambda$ of series with $\text{val}_i \geq 0$.

We say $z$ lands at $y \in \mathbb{R}^n$ if $y = \text{val}_i(z) = (\text{val}_i(z_1), \ldots, \text{val}_i(z_n))$. [35]
Example 7.10. For $E = O(\sum n_i D_i) \to B$, $W(z_1, \ldots, z_{n+1}) = \sum_{i=1}^r t^{-\lambda E_i} z_i^{b_i(n_i)} + z_{n+1}$, by Lemma 4.19. Since $[\omega_B] = \sum -\lambda E_i PD[D_i]$, $E = O(k \sum \lambda E_i D_i)$ has $c_1(E) = -k[\omega_B]$ and

$$W_E(z_1, \ldots, z_n, z_{n+1}) = \sum_{i=1}^r z_i^k (t^{z_{n+1}^k})^{-\lambda E_i} + z_{n+1} = z_{n+1} + W_B(z)(t \text{ replaced by } t z_{n+1}^k).$$

Theorem 7.11. For monotone negative line bundles $E \to B$ over toric $B$, the critical values $W(p)$ of the superpotential are a subset of the eigenvalues of $c_1(T E) : QH^*(E) \to QH^{*+2}(E)$ acting by quantum cup-product. The critical points $p$ of $W$ correspond to Lagrangian toric fibres $L_p$ of the moment map, together with a choice of holonomy data, such that $HF^*(L_p, L_p) \cong HW^*(L_p, L_p) \neq 0$.

Thus $L_p$ are non-displaceable Lagrangians, and the existence of an $L_p$ forces $SH^*(E) \neq 0$.

Proof. This is proved by mimicking Auroux [11, Prop.6.9, Lemma 6.10]). That $HF^*(L_p, L_p) \cong HW^*(L_p, L_p)$ follows because the torus $L_p$ is compact. The final claim follows because if $SH^*(E) = 0$, then $HW^*(L, L) = 0$ since it is a module over $SH^*(E)$ (see [36]).

Example 7.12. For $E = O_p m (-k), W = z_1 + \cdots + z_m + t^k z_1^{-1} \cdots z_m^{-1} z_{m+1}$. The critical points of $W$ are $z = (w, \ldots, w, -kw)$ with critical value $W(z) = (1 + m - k)w$, for any solution $w$ of $w^{1+m-k} = (-k)^k k^k$. The $w, W(z)$ are eigenvalues respectively of $\pi^*[\omega_p^m]$, $c_1(T E) = (1 + m - k)\pi^*[\omega_p^m]$. Here $1 \leq k \leq m$ is required for $E$ to be monotone.

Corollary 7.13. The critical values of $W$ are homogeneous in $t$ of order $t^{1/\lambda E} = T$.

Proof. Since $E$ is monotone, $QH^*(E)$ is $\mathbb{Z}$-graded using grading $|t| = 2\lambda E$ (see [21]). This grading of $t$ ensures that quantum cup product is grading preserving on $QH^*(E)$. Since $c_1(T E)$ lies in grading 2, the eigenvalues must lie in grading 2. Finally $|t^{1/\lambda E}| = 2$.

Remark 7.14. $\text{Crit}(W)$ only detects the eigenvalues of the action of $c_1(T E)$ on $SH^*(E)$ by Theorem 7.10, so it forgets the zero eigenvalues of the action on $QH^*(E)$.

7.8. Critical points of $W_X$ arise in $\lambda_X$-families.

Lemma 7.15. For $(X, \omega_X)$ a monotone toric manifold with integral $\omega_X \in H^2(X, \mathbb{Z})$,

$$W_X(\xi z) = \xi W_X(z) \text{ whenever } \xi^{\lambda_X} = 1.$$  

It also holds for Fano toric manifolds $(X, \omega_F)$ for the $F$-twisted superpotential (Section 5.6).

Proof. After relabelling the indices, we can assume $W_X = \sum t^{-\lambda_i} z^{e_i}$ has the form

$$W_X = z_1 + \cdots + z_n + d_{n+1}(z) + \cdots + d_r(z)$$

where $d_j(z)$ are monomials in the free variables $z_i^{\pm 1}$. This is proved as follows. Consider a top-dimensional cone for $X$, say span$_{\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}}\{e_1, \ldots, e_n\}$ (relabell indices if necessary). This corresponds to a chart for $X$. Making an $SL(n, \mathbb{Z})$ transformation so that $e_1, \ldots, e_n$ become the standard basis of $\mathbb{R}^n$, and translating the moment polytope so that $\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_n$ become zero, will not affect $X$ (up to an equivariant symplectomorphism). It follows that $W_X$ has the above form, and the functions $d_j$ express the linear dependence relations amongst edges. Explicitly: $d_j(z) = t^{-\lambda_j} z^{e_1} \cdots z^{e_n}$ means $e_j = a_1 e_1 + \cdots + a_n e_n$. 
Example: For $\mathbb{P}^2$, $W_X(z) = z_1 + z_2 + t z_1^{-1} z_2^{-1}$ so $d_3(z) = t z_1^{-1} z_2^{-1}$, which expresses the fact that $c_3 = (-1, -1) = -(0, 1) = -e_1 - e_2$.

Now observe how $W_X$ changes under the action:

$$W_X(\xi z) = \xi z_1 + \cdots + \xi z_n + d_{n+1}(\xi z) + \cdots + d_r(\xi z) = \xi z_1 + \cdots + \xi z_n + (\xi^{(e_{n+1}+1)}\cdots) d_{n+1}(z) + \cdots + (\xi^{(e_r+1)}\cdots) d_r(z).$$

since, in the above notation, $d_i(\xi z) = \xi^{a_1+\cdots+a_n} z^e_i$. Thus $W_X(\xi z) = \xi W_X(z)$ follows if we can show that $a_1 + \cdots + a_n$ is congruent to 1 modulo $\lambda_X$.

The $\mathbb{Z}$-linear relation amongst edges $e_j - a_1 e_1 - \cdots - a_n e_n = 0$ corresponds to a class $\gamma \in H_2(X)$ determined by the intersection products $\gamma \cdot D_i = -a_i$ for $i \leq n$ and $\gamma \cdot e_j = 1$ (see Section 6.1). Since $c_1(TX) = \sum \mathbb{P}(D_i)$, $c_1(TX)(\gamma) = 1 - a_1 - \cdots - a_n$. By monotonicity, $c_1(TX) = \lambda_X \omega_X$, so $1 - a_1 - \cdots - a_n$ is an integer multiple of $\lambda_X$, since $\omega_X$ is integral.

Since $z^{e_i}$ gets rescaled by $\xi$ via $z \mapsto \xi z$, the proof also holds for the $F$-twisted superpotential (note we use $c_1(TX) = \lambda_X \omega_X$ at the end of the proof, not the non-monotone $\omega_F$).

\[\square\]

Corollary 7.16. For $(X, \omega_X)$ as above, the critical points of $W_X$ arise in $\lambda_X$-families: if $p \in \text{Crit}(W_X)$ then $\xi p \in \text{Crit}(W_X)$ with $W_X(\xi p) = \xi W_X(p)$, whenever $\xi^{\lambda_X} = 1$.

Proof. This follows, since $d(W_X(\xi z)) = d(\xi W_X(z)) = \xi d(W_X(z))$.

\[\square\]

7.9. The barycentre of the moment polytope for monotone toric manifolds. Fukaya-Oh-Ohta-Ono showed in [17, Theorem 7.11] that for closed monotone toric manifolds $B$, the $p \in \text{Crit}(W)$ always land at the barycentre of $\Delta$ and the corresponding $L_p$ is the unique Lagrangian torus fibre of the moment map. This can be proved as follows.

Lemma 7.17. When $B$ is a closed monotone toric manifold, $p \in \text{Crit}(W)$ always lands at the barycentre of $\Delta$ and $L_p$ is the unique monotone Lagrangian torus fibre of $H_B$.

Proof. Take the reflexive polytope $\Delta$ for $B$ (Section 7.4), so $W = t(\sum z^{e_i})$. Now simply calculate the critical points $z \in (\mathbb{C}^*)^n$ of $\sum z^{e_i} : (\mathbb{C}^*)^n \to \mathbb{C}$. So $y = \text{val}_i(z) = 0$, which is the barycentre. By Delzant’s theorem, any other choice of polytope for $B$ is $A \Delta + \text{constant}$ for $A \in SL(n, \mathbb{Z})$, but such transformations preserve the barycentre.

To prove monotonicity of $L$, we need $\omega[u] = (1/2\lambda_B)\mu[u]$ for discs $u : (\mathbb{D}, \partial\mathbb{D}) \to (B, L)$ (recall $2\lambda_1 \lambda_2 = 1$). By the long exact sequence $\pi_2(L) = 0 \to \pi_2(B) \to \pi_2(B, L) \to \pi_1(L) \to 0 = \pi_1(B)$ (using that toric $B$ is simply connected, and that a torus $L$ has $\pi_2(L) = 0$), a basis for such discs are the standard $u_i$ in the homogeneous coordinate $x_i$ (keeping the other $x_j$ fixed). A calculation [11, Theorem 8.1] shows that $\omega[u_i] = \langle y, e_i \rangle - \lambda_i$ (without $2\pi$ due to Remark 7.4). For the barycentre $y$ the latter equals $1/\lambda_B$, so $\omega[u_i] = (1/2\lambda_B)\mu[u_i]$ as required.

\[\square\]

Theorem 7.18. For any admissible toric manifold $M$ (Definition 2.1, e.g. a monotone toric negative line bundle $E \to B$), using the toric monotone form $\omega_\Delta = \sum \mathbb{P}(D_i) = c_1(TM)$ so that $\lambda_1 = -1$ define the polytope $\Delta$ for $M$, the critical points of the superpotential all lie over $y = 0 \in \Delta$. More generally, for any polytope $\Delta_M$ for $M$ inducing a monotone toric symplectic form $\omega_M$ (so $c_1(TM) = \lambda_M [\omega_M]$), the critical points of the superpotential lie over the “barycentre” $y$ of $M$ defined as the unique point $y \in \Delta_M$ satisfying

$$\langle y, e_i \rangle - \lambda_i = \frac{1}{\lambda_M}.$$  \hfill (7.2)

Moreover, the corresponding Lagrangians $L_p$ are monotone.

Proof. Follows by the same proof as in Lemma 7.17 using that $\Delta_M = \frac{1}{\lambda_M} (A \Delta + \text{constant})$.

Sanity check. Let’s run the calculation of the critical points of $W$, as described above
eigenprojections $P \lambda \lambda$ although the outcome is significantly more complicated. In this case, the eigenvalues in our situation are only holomorphic when $x$ punctured disc around $x$ are only holomorphic when $x$ near $x$ exceptional points $v_i x$, near $x$, $x$, $(x, \lambda x)$, the critical point of $x$ critical value $W$ Example $8.1$. By Theorem $7.18$, the last entry of $\mu E(L)$ is $\text{val}(z r+1) = \langle y, e r+1 \rangle = \frac{1}{x e}$ (using that $\lambda_{r+1}^E = 0$ and $e_{r+1} = (0, \ldots, 0, 1)$). By Lemma $7.7$, the Hermitian norm of points in $L$ is $1/\sqrt{\pi_E}$. We now verify that the projection to $B$ is as claimed. Since for critical $p$ of $W_E$, the Lagrangian $L_p$ lies over the barycentre of $\Delta_E$, we have $\omega_E[u_i^E] = 1/\lambda_E$ for the standard discs $u_i^c$ bounding $L_p$ (see the proof of Lemma $7.17$). The projection $\pi : E \to B$ forgets the last homogeneous coordinate $x_{r+1}$, so $\pi(u_i^E) = u_i^B$ are the standard discs in $B$ bounding $\pi(L_p)$ for $i = 1, \ldots, r$. Since $x_{r+1}$ is constant on $u_i^E$ for those $i$, $\omega_E|u_i^E = (1 + k\pi r^2)\pi^*\omega_B$ where $r$ is the radius of the sphere bundle $SE$ where $L_p$ lies. Thus

$$(1 + k\pi r^2)\omega_B[u_i^B] = \omega_E[u_i^E] = \frac{1}{x e}.$$  

By the proof of Lemma $7.17$, $\pi(L_p)$ lies over the barycentre of $\Delta_B$ precisely if $\omega_B[u_i^B] = 1/\lambda_B$ for $i = 1, \ldots, r$. This holds precisely if $\lambda_B = (1 + k\pi r^2)\lambda_E$ which, using $\lambda_E = \lambda_B - k$, is equivalent to $r = 1/\sqrt{\pi \lambda E}$ as claimed. \hfill \Box

8. Appendix B: Matrix perturbation theory and Grassmannians

8.1. Set up of the eigenvalue problem. (Needed in Section 6.6) A family of matrices $A(x) \in \text{End}(\mathbb{C}^n)$

is given, depending holomorphically on a complex parameter $x$ near $x = 0$, and the generalized eigenspace decomposition of $\mathbb{C}^n$ for $A(x)$ needs to be compared with that of $A(0)$.

When $A(x)$ are normal matrices, this problem is rather well-behaved [27 Ch.2 Thm.1.10]; the eigenvalues and the projections onto the eigenspaces are all holomorphic in $x$. However, in our situation the $A(x)$ are not normal ($A(0)$ will typically not be diagonalizable), and the outcome is significantly more complicated. In this case, the eigenvalues $\lambda_j(x)$ and the eigenprojections $P_j(x)$ (the projection onto the generalized eigenspace $\ker(A(x) - \lambda_j(x))^n$) are only holomorphic when $x$ is constrained to lie in a simply connected domain $D$ which does not contain exceptional points, that is points $x = x_0$ where the characteristic polynomial $\lambda A(x_0)$ has repeated roots. The examples in Kato [27 Ch.2 Example 1.1 and 1.12] show that near $x_0$, the $\lambda_j(x), P_j(x)$ can have branch points, and the $P_j(x)$ typically have poles at $x_0$ (the $\lambda_j(x)$ are always continuous at $x_0$). Even when $x_0$ is not a branch point of $\lambda_j(x)$, then although $\lambda_j(x)$ is holomorphic on a whole disc around $x_0$ and $P_j(x)$ is single-valued on a punctured disc around $x_0$, nevertheless $P_j(x)$ can have a pole at $x_0$! For example,

Example 8.1. $(\begin{array}{cc} z & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array})$ has eigenvalues $\lambda_1(x) = x$, $\lambda_2(x) = 0$, eigenvectors $v_1(x) = (1, 0)$, $v_2(x) = (1, -x)$, but eigenprojections $P_1(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x^{-1} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ and $P_2(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & x^{-1} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ which blow up at the exceptional point $x = 0$.

Although one can [27 Ch.2 Sec.4.2] construct a basis of holomorphic generalized eigenvectors $v_j(x)$ for $P_j(x) \cdot \mathbb{C}^n$ in a domain $D$, as above, they cannot in general be constructed near exceptional $x_0$. We believe that the correct setting, to fix these convergence issues,
is to instead consider how the eigenspaces and generalized eigenspaces vary in the relevant Grassmannian – but it seems this is missing in the literature, so we develop it here.

In our notation, $x = 0$ will be a possibly exceptional point of $A(x)$ and we write

$$D = \{ x \in \mathbb{C} : |x| \leq \varepsilon \} \quad D^\times = \{ x \in \mathbb{C} : 0 < |x| \leq \varepsilon \}$$

to mean a small disc around $x = 0$ (resp. punctured disc) containing no other exceptional points. The purpose of this appendix is two-fold:

1. Suppose $\lambda$ is a semisimple eigenvalue of $A(0)$, meaning the generalized eigenspace for $\lambda$ coincides with the eigenspace for $\lambda$ (for example, this holds for diagonalizable $A(0)$). Then the eigenvalues $\lambda_j(x)$ with $\lambda_j(0) = \lambda$ are all holomorphic on $D$. If moreover their derivatives $\lambda_j'(0)$ are all distinct, then the eigenprojections $P_j(x)$ are also holomorphic on $D$ and there is a linearly independent collection of holomorphic eigenvectors $v_j(x)$ on $D$ converging to a basis of the $\lambda$-eigenspace of $A(0)$. In particular, $E_j(x) = \mathbb{C} v_j(x) = P_j(x) \cdot \mathbb{C}^n$ vary holomorphically in projective space $\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^n)$ and their sum converges to a decomposition of the $\lambda$-eigenspace of $A(0)$ into 1-dimensional summands.

2. More generally, suppose $A(0)$ has a generalized sub-eigenspace $GE_j(0) \subset \ker(A(0) - \lambda)^n$, corresponding to a $k \times k$ Jordan block of $A(0)$ for $\lambda$. Then we want to show that the eigenvalues $\lambda_j(x)$ arise in families indexed by $j \in J_i = \{ j_1, \ldots, j_k \}$ such that $E_{i_1}(x) \oplus \cdots \oplus E_{i_k}(x)$ converges continuously to $GE_i(0)$ in the Grassmannian $Gr_k(\mathbb{C}^n)$ of $k$-dimensional vector subspaces of $\mathbb{C}^n$ as $x \to 0$, where $E_j(x) = P_j(x) \cdot \mathbb{C}^n$. Moreover, each $E_j(x)$, for $j \in J_i$, converges in $\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^n)$ to the 1-dimensional sub-eigenspace $E_i(0) \subset GE_i(0)$.

In particular, this implies that if a map

$$OC_j(x) \in \text{End}(\mathbb{C}^n)$$

depends continuously on $x$ and is non-zero only in the summand $E_j(x) = P_j(x) \cdot \mathbb{C}^n$ of $\mathbb{C}^n = \oplus E_i(x)$ for $x \neq 0$, then this also holds at $x = 0$: $\text{Image}(OC_j(0)) \subset E_j(0)$.

Moreover, if $(A(x) - \lambda_j(x)) \cdot OC_j(x) = 0$ for $x \neq 0$, then the same holds for $x = 0$. That is, if the image of $OC_j(x)$ consists only of eigenvectors (rather than generalized eigenvectors) for $x \neq 0$ then the same holds for $x = 0$.

### 8.2. The case when $\lambda$ is a semisimple eigenvalue of $A(0)$.
We recall from Kato [27, Ch.2] some basic properties of matrices $A(x)$ depending holomorphically on $x \in \mathbb{C}$. We will assume that $x = 0$ is an exceptional point (that is, $\chi_{A(0)}$ has a repeated root $\lambda$), since otherwise $\lambda_j(x), P_j(x)$ extend holomorphically over $x = 0$ and there is nothing to prove. The eigenvalues $\lambda_1(x), \ldots, \lambda_n(x)$ of $A(x)$ are branches of analytic functions on a punctured disc around $x = 0$, but they are continuous even at $x = 0$.

The $\lambda_j(x)$ are holomorphic on simply connected domains avoiding exceptional points, therefore they define multi-valued analytic functions near $x = 0$. Analytic continuation, as $x$ travels around 0, will permute the functions $\lambda_j(x)$ and so we can reindex them so that the permutation is described by the following disjoint cycle decomposition

$$(\lambda_1(x), \ldots, \lambda_p(x)) \cdot (\lambda_{p+1}(x), \ldots, \lambda_{p+p'}(x)) \cdots$$

where the periods of the cycles are $p, p', \ldots$. The $\lambda_j(x)$ can then be expanded in Puiseaux series around $x = 0$ (which is a branch point of the same period as the relevant cycle), namely for $j = 1, \ldots, p$:

$$\lambda_j(x) = \lambda + c_1 \xi^{j}_p x^{1/p} + c_2 \xi^{2j}_p x^{2/p} + \cdots$$

where $\xi_p = e^{2\pi i/p}$ and $c_1, c_2, \ldots \in \mathbb{C}$ are constants. We recall that the $\lambda_j(x)$ are continuous everywhere in $x$, and their value at 0 is some eigenvalue $\lambda$ of $A(0)$. 
The eigenprojections $P_j(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma_j} R(z, x) dz$ are defined by integrating the resultant $R(z, x) = (A(x) - z)^{-1}$ around a circle $\Gamma_j$ surrounding $\lambda_j(x)$ but no other $\lambda_i(x)$. The $P_j(x)$ have branch point $x = 0$ of period $p$ just like the $\lambda_j(x)$, so $P_1(x) + \cdots + P_p(x)$ will be single-valued on a punctured disc around 0. However, $P_1(x) + \cdots + P_p(x)$ may have a pole at $x = 0$, as was the case in Example 8.1.

However, suppose $\lambda_1(x), \ldots, \lambda_r(x)$ are all the eigenvalues which converge to $\lambda$ at $x = 0$, then the total projection

$$P_\lambda^{\text{tot}}(x) = P_1(x) + \cdots + P_r(x)$$

is single-valued and holomorphic even at $x = 0$. In particular, $P_\lambda^{\text{tot}}(0)$ is the eigenprojection onto the generalized eigenspace of $A(0)$ for $\lambda$. In example 8.3 $P_\lambda^{\text{tot}}(x) = P_1(x) + P_2(x) = \text{id}.

Suppose now that $\lambda$ is a semisimple eigenvalue of $A(0)$, that is the Jordan blocks of $A(0)$ for $\lambda$ all have size $1 \times 1$. We work with indices $j$ such that $\lambda_j(0) = \lambda$. Semi-simplicity of $\lambda$ ensures that the holomorphic function $(A(x) - \lambda)P_\lambda^{\text{tot}}(x)$ vanishes at $x = 0$, so

$$\tilde{A}(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi i}(A(x) - \lambda)P_\lambda^{\text{tot}}(x)$$

is well-defined at $x = 0$ and is holomorphic in $x$. Let $\tilde{\lambda}_j(x)$ denote the eigenvalues of $\tilde{A}(x)$ restricted to $\text{Image}(P_\lambda^{\text{tot}}(x))$. The reduction process [27 Ch.2 Sec.2.3] shows that the $\tilde{\lambda}_j(x)$ are related to the $\lambda_j(x)$ for $A(x)$ by:

$$\lambda_j(x) = \lambda + \tilde{\lambda}_j(0) \cdot x + c_j x^{1+ \frac{1}{p_j}} + \cdots$$

where $p_j$ is the period of the cycle for $\tilde{\lambda}_j(x)$. In particular, it follows that $\lambda_j(x)$ is not just continuous at $x = 0$, but also differentiable at $x = 0$ with derivative $\lambda'_j(0) = \tilde{\lambda}_j(0)$.

This breaks up the collection $\lambda_1(x), \ldots, \lambda_r(x)$ into smaller collections depending on the value of the derivative $\lambda'_j(0) = \tilde{\lambda}$, which is an eigenvalue of $\tilde{A}(0)$. The projection $\tilde{P}_j(x)$ for $\tilde{A}(x)$ in fact coincides with the projection $P_j(x)$, therefore if $\lambda_1(x), \ldots, \lambda_s(x)$ are the eigenvalues of $A(x)$ with derivative $\lambda$ at $x = 0$, then

$$P_1(x) + \cdots + P_s(x) = \tilde{P}_1(x) + \cdots + \tilde{P}_s(x) = \tilde{P}_\lambda^{\text{tot}}(x)$$

is single-valued and holomorphic even at $x = 0$ since it is the total projection for $\tilde{A}(x)$ for $\tilde{\lambda}$. If all $\lambda'_j(0)$ are distinct (for those $j$ with $\lambda_j(0) = \lambda$), then $s = 1$ above, and so all $P_j(x)$ are holomorphic even at $x = 0$. So by [27 Ch.2 Sec.4.2], one can then construct holomorphic eigenvectors $v_j(x)$ for each $P_j(x)$ on a disc around $x = 0$. Thus we obtained:

**Corollary 8.2.** If $A(x) \in \text{End}(\mathbb{C}^n)$ depends holomorphically on $x \in \mathbb{C}$ for small $x$, and $\lambda$ is a semisimple eigenvalue of $A(0)$, then the eigenvalues $\lambda_j(x)$ with $\lambda_j(0) = \lambda$ are differentiable at $x = 0$. If $\lambda'_j(0)$ are all distinct, then the eigenprojections $P_j(x)$ are single-valued near $x = 0$ and holomorphic even at $x = 0$, and there is a linearly independent collection of holomorphic eigenvectors $v_j(x)$ on a disc around 0 converging to a basis of the $\lambda$-eigenspace of $A(0)$. In particular, $E_j(x) = \mathbb{C}v_j(x) = P_j(x) \cdot \mathbb{C}^n$ vary holomorphically in projective space $\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^n)$ and their sum converges to a decomposition of the $\lambda$-eigenspace of $A(0)$ into 1-dimensional summands.

**8.3. When $\lambda$ is a non-semisimple eigenvalue of $A(0)$.** (Used in Sections 1.5 and 6.7)

When $\lambda$ is not semisimple, the classical literature on matrix perturbation theory does not appear to address the issue of convergence of eigenspaces and generalized eigenspaces at exceptional points.

**Example 8.3.** Let $A(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$. The eigenvalues are $\lambda_1(x) = 0$, $\lambda_2(x) = x$, $\lambda_3(x) = 0$, and $x = 0$ is an exceptional value (the lower-right $2 \times 2$ block is the matrix from Example 8.1).
The eigenvectors \( v_1(x) = e_1, v_2(x) = e_2, v_3(x) = e_2 - xe_3 \) converge to \( v_1 = e_1, v_2 = e_2, v_3 = e_2 \). But in fact the spans of the bases for each Jordan block converge in the relevant Grassmannian:

\[
\mathbb{C}v_1(x) = \mathbb{C}e_1 \to \mathbb{C}e_1 \text{ in } \mathbb{P}^n, \quad \text{and } \mathbb{C}v_1(x) + \mathbb{C}v_2(x) = \mathbb{C}e_2 + \mathbb{C}e_3 \to \mathbb{C}e_2 + \mathbb{C}e_3 \text{ in } \text{Gr}_2(\mathbb{C}^n).
\]

It is a "singular" linear combination \( \frac{1}{2}(v_2(x) - v_3(x)) = e_3 \) of \( v_2(x), v_3(x) \) that will converge to the generalized eigenvector \( e_3 \) of \( A(0) \).

Recall that for a linear map \( A \in \text{End}(\mathbb{C}^n) \),

\[
\mathbb{C}^n = \oplus GE_\lambda(A)
\]

is a direct sum of the generalized eigenspaces \( GE_\lambda(A) = \ker(A - \lambda)^n \) as \( \lambda \) varies over the eigenvalues of \( A \). The \( GE_\lambda(A) \) can be further decomposed into vector subspaces

\[
GE_\lambda(A) = J_{\lambda,1}(A) \oplus \ldots \oplus J_{\lambda,r}(A)
\]

corresponding to the Jordan blocks of the Jordan canonical form of \( A \), namely each \( J_{\lambda,j}(A) \) intersects the eigenspace \( E_\lambda(A) = \ker(A - \lambda) \) in a one-dimensional subspace \( E_j(A) = \mathbb{C} \cdot v_j \), and there is a basis \( v_j, v_{j,2}, \ldots, v_{j,k} \) for the \( k \)-dimensional subspace \( J_{\lambda,j}(A) \) such that

\[
(A - \lambda)^m v_{j,m} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad (A - \lambda)^{m-1} v_{j,m} \neq 0 \in E_j(A) = \mathbb{C} \cdot v_j.
\]

We call such a generalized eigenvector \( v_{j,m} \) an \( m \)-gevec over \( v_j \).

Let \( A(x) \in \text{End}(\mathbb{C}^n) \) depend holomorphically on \( x \in \mathbb{C} \) for small \( x \). Recall the eigenvalues \( \lambda_j(x) \) are continuous everywhere, and are branches of multivalued analytic functions on \( \mathbb{D}^\times \). The eigenprojections \( P_j(x) \) are branches of analytic matrix-valued functions on \( \mathbb{D}^\times \).

We will henceforth assume that \( A(x) \) is not permanently degenerate on \( \mathbb{D}^\times \), meaning the characteristic polynomial \( \chi_{A(x)} \) has distinct roots for at least some \( x \in \mathbb{D}^\times \). This implies that the eigenvalues \( \lambda_j(x) \) are not pairwise identical analytic functions on any simply connected subset of \( \mathbb{D}^\times \). Although this assumption is presumably not essential for our argument, it will always hold in our applications, and it does simplify the discussion.

Since the analytic functions \( \lambda_j(x) \) are pairwise distinct, they are pointwise distinct except at finitely many points \( x \) (the exceptional points). So, making \( \epsilon \) smaller if necessary, we can assume that the values \( \lambda_j(x) \) are all distinct at each \( x \in \mathbb{D}^\times \). Hence \( A(x) \) is diagonalizable for \( x \in \mathbb{D}^\times \). In particular, each \( P_j(x) \) is then the projection onto a 1-dimensional eigenspace \( E_j(x) = P_j(x) \cdot \mathbb{C}^n \) of \( A(x) \), for \( x \in \mathbb{D}^\times \). By [27, Ch.2 Sec.4.2], the \( P_j(x) \) therefore give rise to eigenvectors \( v_j(x) \) which are branches of analytic vector-valued functions on \( \mathbb{D}^\times \). Therefore

\[
\mathbb{D}^\times \setminus \mathbb{R}_{<0} \to \mathbb{P}^n, \quad x \mapsto C v_j(x)
\]

is a holomorphic map into projective space, where we made a cut along the negative real axis to deal with the branching issue (as \( x \) travels around 0, the \( P_j(x) \) will cycle according to how the \( \lambda_j(x) \) cycle, and so \( C v_j(x) = E_j(x) = P_j(x) \cdot \mathbb{C}^n \) will cycle through different eigenspaces).

We claim the above map extends continuously over \( x = 0 \):

**Lemma 8.4.** Let \( v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_r \) be a basis of eigenvectors of \( A(0) \). Then each \( v_j(x) \) converges continuously in \( \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^n) \), \( P_j(x) \cdot \mathbb{C}^n = C v_j(x) \to C v_i \) as \( x \to 0 \) in \( \mathbb{D}^\times \setminus \mathbb{R}_{<0} \), for some unique \( i \in \{1, \ldots, r\} \). Conversely, each \( v_i \) arises as such a limit: \( C v_j(x) \to C v_i \) for some \( j \).

Thus, for each \( v_i \) there is a non-empty collection of \( j \in J_i \) for which

\[
E_j(x) = P_j(x) \cdot \mathbb{C}^n = C v_j(x) \to C v_i = E_i(0),
\]

in \( \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^n) \) as \( x \to 0 \). If \( j \in J_i \) then also \( k \in J_i \) for any \( \lambda_k(x) \) arising in the cycle for \( \lambda_j(x) \). That is, the various branches of \( v_j(x) \) all converge in \( \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^n) \) to the same \( v_i \).

**Proof.** Suppose \( \lambda_j(x) \to \lambda \) as \( x \to 0 \). Observe that the operator \( A(0) - \lambda \) is bounded away from zero on \( S \setminus \bigcup C_i \), where \( S \) is the unit sphere and \( C_i \) are disjoint neighbourhoods of \( S^1 \prod_{v_i} (\text{here } S^1 \text{ is multiplication by phases } e^{i\theta}) \). Indeed, \( \bigcup C_i \) is a neighbourhood of the zero
set $\cup S^1 \cdot \frac{v}{\|v\|}$ of $A(0) - \lambda$ (the eigenvectors). By continuity, also $A(x) - \lambda_j(x)$ on $S \setminus \cup C_i$ is bounded away from zero for small $x$. Hence $v_j(x)$ is trapped inside some $CC_i$ for all small enough $x$, since $A(x) - \lambda_j(x)$ vanishes on $v_j(x)$. It follows that $Cv_j(x)$ converges to $Cv_i$ in $P(C^n)$ as $x \to 0$.

To show that all $v_i$ arise as limits, we first make a small perturbation of $A(x)$. Call $A_\varepsilon(x) = A(x) + \varepsilon i d_1 + \cdots + \varepsilon r i d_r$, where $id_i$ is the projection operator for the summand $J_{\lambda_i}(A(0))$ in the above generalized eigenspace decomposition of $A(0)$. Thus $A_\varepsilon(0)$ differs from $A(0)$ by having added $\varepsilon_i$ to each diagonal entry of the $i$-th Jordan block of $A(0)$. For small $\varepsilon_i > 0$ this has the effect of separating the repeated eigenvalue $\lambda$ according to Jordan blocks. Repeating the argument above, for $A_\varepsilon(x)$ in place of $A(x)$, shows that each eigenvector $v_{j,x}(x)$ of $A(x)$ is trapped inside some $CC_i$ for all small $x, \varepsilon$. Running the argument above, but with $A(x), A_\varepsilon(x)$ in place of $A(x), A(0)$, and keeping $x$ fixed but letting $\varepsilon \to 0$, shows that $v_{j,x}(x)$ is trapped in some $CC_{k,x}$ for small $\varepsilon$, where the $C_{k,x}$ are neighbourhoods of $S^1 \cdot \frac{v}{\|v\|}$.

Combining these two facts, shows that for those indices $i, k$, we have $Cv_k(x) \to Cv_i$ in $P(C^n)$ as $x \to 0$.

**Theorem 8.5.** Let $v_1$ be an eigenvector of $A(0)$, and let $v_{1,m}$ be $m$-geevs over $v_1$, so $v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_{1,k}$ is a basis of a Jordan summand $J_1(A(0))$ as described above. By Gram-Schmidt, we may assume $v_1, v_{1,2}, \ldots, v_{1,k}$ are orthonormal. Suppose $v_1(x), v_2(x), \ldots$ are the eigenvectors of $A(x)$ which converge to $v_1$ in $P(C^n)$ (see Lemma 5.4). Then the Gram-Schmidt process applied to $v_1(x), v_2(x), \ldots$ will produce orthonormal vectors $w_1(x), w_2(x), \ldots$ such that $Cw_j(x) \to Cv_{j,1}$ in $P(C^n)$, and $Cw_1(x) + \cdots + Cw_k(x) \to J_1(A(0))$ in $Gr_k(C^n)$.

**Proof.** Let $w_1(x) = \frac{v_1(x)}{\|v_1(x)\|} = v_1(x)$, and recall $w_2(x) = \frac{W_2(x)}{\|W_2(x)\|}$ where

$$W_2(x) = v_2(x) - (v_2(x), v_1(x))w_1(x).$$

Then $(A(x) - \lambda_2(x))w_2(x) = \frac{1}{\|W_2(x)\|}(-v_2(x), v_1(x))((\lambda_1(x) - \lambda_2(x)))w_1(x).$ Observe that $(v_2(x), v_1(x))$ is non-zero for small $x$ since $Cv_2(x) \to Cv_1, Cv_1(x) = Cv_1(x) \to Cv_1$ and $(v_1, v_1) \neq 0$. Since the unit sphere $S \subset C^n$ is compact, a subsequence $w_2(\delta_n)$ will converge as $\delta_n \to 0$. The limit $w_2$ will be a unit vector orthogonal to $v_1$ (since $w_2(\delta_n)$ is orthogonal to $w_1(\delta_n)$ and $Cw_1(\delta_n) \to Cv_1$), satisfying $(A(0) - \lambda)w_2 \in Cv_1$ (since $(A(x) - \lambda_2(x))w_2(x) \in Cv_1(x) \to Cv_1$). So $w_2$ is either an eigenvector of $A(0)$ orthogonal to $v_1$ or a 2-geev over $v_1$ for $A(0)$ orthogonal to $v_1$. The first case can be ruled out if the eigenvectors of $A(0)$ are never orthogonal to each other (which is a generic condition). Even if this is not the case for the standard inner product on $C^n$, we can always perturb the inner product so that this condition holds. It follows a posteriori that also for the standard inner product the limit $w_2$ was not an eigenvector.

Therefore $w_3$ is a 2-geev over $v_1$ orthogonal to $v_1$. But there is only a 1-dimensional space of 2-geev over $v_1$ orthogonal to $v_1$, namely $Cv_{1,2}$, so $Cw_2 = Cv_{1,2}$ (using that the $v_{1,j}$ are orthonormal). By uniqueness, it follows that $Cw_2(x) \to Cv_{1,2}$ in $P(C^n)$ (indeed, if by contradiction $Cw_2(\varepsilon_n) \to Cv_{1,2}$ fails for a sequence $\varepsilon_n \to 0$, then no subsequence of $w_2(\varepsilon_n)$ would be allowed to converge, contradicting compactness of $S$).

The argument now continues by induction. We show one more step of the induction, since the general inductive step is then obvious. The next step of Gram-Schmidt is: $W_3(x) = v_3(x) - (v_3(x), w_2(x))w_2(x) - (v_3(x), w_1(x))w_1(x)$ and $w_3(x)$ is the normalization of $W_3(x)$. Then $(A(x) - \lambda_3(x))(A(x) - \lambda_2(x))w_3(x)$ will again be a non-zero multiple of $w_3(x)$, for small $x$. A subsequence $w_3(\delta_n)$ will converge to some $w_3$ which is orthogonal to both $Cv_1, Cv_{1,2}$, and which satisfies $(A(0) - \lambda)^2w_3 \in Cv_1$. Now $w_3$ cannot be an eigenvector since it is orthogonal to $v_1$ (arguing as before). So $w_3$ is either a 2-geev or a 3-geev over $v_1$. We need to exclude the first case. But in the first case, $Cw_3 = Cv_{1,2}$ (since $w_3$ is orthogonal to $v_1$) contradicts
that $w_3$ is orthogonal to $v_{1,2}$. Therefore $w_3$ is a 3-gevec over $v_1$ orthogonal to $Cv_1 + Cv_{1,2}$. But the space of such 3-gevecs is 1-dimensional and equal to $Cv_1,3$. Thus $Cw_3 = Cv_1,3$, and so $Cw_3(x) \to Cv_1,3$ in $\mathbb{P}(C^n)$ (again, arguing by contradiction: if a subsequence $w_3(\varepsilon_n)$ makes $Cw_3(\varepsilon_n) \to Cv_1,3$ fail, then $w_3(\varepsilon_n)$ would have no convergent subsequence in $S$).

It follows that in $Gr_k(C^n)$,

$$Cv_1(x) + \cdots + Cv_k(x) = Cv_1(x) + \cdots + Cv_k(x) \to Cv_1 + Cv_{1,2} + \cdots + Cv_{1,k} = J_1(A(0)).$$

In particular, a posteriori, it follows that $v_1(x), v_2(x), \ldots$ involved exactly $k$ vectors.

9. Appendix C: The Extended Maximum Principle

9.1. Symplectic manifolds conical at infinity. Let $(M,\omega)$ be a symplectic manifold conical at infinity. As in [36], this means $\omega$ is allowed to be non-exact, but outside of a bounded domain $M_0 \subset M$ there is a symplectomorphism

$$(M \setminus M_0, \omega|_{M \setminus M_0}) \cong (\Sigma \times [1, \infty), d(R\alpha)),$$

where $(\Sigma, \alpha)$ is a contact manifold, and $R$ is the coordinate on $[1, \infty)$.

We call $\Sigma \times [1, \infty)$ the collar of $M$. On the collar, $\omega = d\theta$ is exact with $\theta = R\alpha$. We denote by $Y$ the Reeb vector field on $\Sigma$ (so $\alpha(Y) = 1$ and $d\alpha(Y, \cdot) = 0$), and by $Z = R\partial_R$ the Liouville vector field on the collar (so $\omega(Z, \cdot) = \theta$).

Recall that an $\omega$-compatible almost complex structure $J$ is called of contact type if, for large $R$, it satisfies $JZ = Y$. This is equivalent to the condition

$$\theta \circ J = dR.$$

Remark 9.1. The contact type condition $JZ = Y$ can be slightly generalized to $JZ = c(R)Y$, equivalently $\theta \circ J = c(R)dR$, where $c : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ satisfies $c > 0$ and $c' \geq 0$.

9.2. The class of Hamiltonians. Usually to make Floer theory work in this context one would require the Hamiltonians $H : M \to \mathbb{R}$ to depend only on $R$ for large $R$: $H = h(R)$. Then the coordinate $\rho = R \circ u : S \to \mathbb{R}$ will satisfy a maximum principle for Floer solutions $u : S \to M$. The maximum principle is originally due to Viterbo [22] for Floer trajectories (so when $S$ is a cylinder), and it holds also when $S$ is a punctured Riemann surface (due to Seidel [11], see the final appendix of [35] for a detailed description). By Floer solution $u(s,t)$ we mean a solution of

$$(du - X_H \otimes \beta)^{0,1} = 0$$

where $X_H$ is the Hamiltonian vector field (so $\omega(\cdot, X_H) = dH$); $\beta = \beta_s ds + \beta_t dt$ is a 1-form on $S$ satisfying $d\beta \leq 0$; and the $(0,1)$ part is taken with respect to $J$ (see [35] Section D.1) for details). The Hamiltonian orbits that $u$ converges to at the punctures of $S$ (near which $\beta$ is a constant positive multiple of $dt$) are called the asymptotic conditions.

The condition that the Hamiltonian depends only on $R$ on the collar is quite restrictive: it implies that $X_H$ is a multiple of the Reeb vector field, $X_H = h'(R)Y$. This is too restrictive in the case of non-compact toric varieties, as one would like to allow the Hamiltonians arising from the natural $S^1$-actions around the various toric divisors, mentioned in the Introduction.

The aim of the Appendix is to prove the following maximum principle.

Theorem 9.2 (Extended Maximum Principle). Let $H : M \to \mathbb{R}$ have the form

$$H(y, R) = f(y)R$$

for large $R$, where $(y, R) \in \Sigma \times (1, \infty)$ are the collar coordinates, and $f : \Sigma \to \mathbb{R}$ satisfies

- $f$ is invariant under the Reeb flow (that is $df(Y) = 0$ for the Reeb vector field $Y$);
- $f \geq 0$. [This condition can be omitted if $df = 0$]
Let $J$ be an $\omega$-compatible almost complex structure of contact type at infinity. Then the $R$-coordinate of any Floer solution $u$ is bounded a priori in terms of the $R$-coordinates of the asymptotic conditions of $u$.

9.3. **Observations about functions invariant under the Reeb flow.** The condition that $f : \Sigma \to \mathbb{R}$ is invariant under the Reeb flow is equivalent to

$$df(Y) = 0$$

where $Y$ is the Reeb vector field. This is equivalent to the condition

$$dR(X_f) = 0$$

(9.1) since $Y = X_R$ and $dR(X_f) = \omega(X_f, X_R) = -df(Y) = 0$.

For $h = h(R)$ depending only on the radial coordinate, $X_h = h'(R)Y$, therefore

$$df(X_h) = 0$$

(9.2) The condition that $f$ only depends on $y \in \Sigma$ and not on $R$ on the collar $\Sigma \times (1, \infty)$ implies

$$\theta(X_f) = 0$$

(9.3) since $\theta(X_f) = \omega(Z, X_f) = df(Z) = R\partial_R f = 0$ where $Z = R\partial_R$ is the Liouville vector field.

**Lemma 9.3.** For $H = f(y)R$ on $(\Sigma \times (1, \infty), d(R\alpha))$, with $f : \Sigma \to \mathbb{R}$ invariant under the Reeb flow, the flow $g_t$ of $H$ satisfies:

1. $g_t$ preserves $\alpha$ (the contact form on $\Sigma$);
2. $g_t$ preserves the $R$-coordinate;
3. $g_t$ preserves $f$.

This also holds if $f$ is allowed to be time-dependent.

**Proof.** By (9.3), $\alpha(X_f) = 0$. Since $\alpha(Y) = 1$ and $X = X_H = fY + RX_f$, we deduce $\alpha(X) = f$. By comparing $f \, dR + R \, df = dH = d(R\alpha)(\cdot, X)$ with $(dR \wedge \alpha + R \, d\alpha)(\cdot, X) = f \, dR + R \, d\alpha(\cdot, X)$ (using $dR(X_f) = 0$ from (9.1)), we obtain:

$$d\alpha(\cdot, X) = df.$$

The Lie derivative of $\alpha$ along $X$ can be computed by Cartan’s formula:

$$\mathcal{L}_X \alpha = di_X \alpha + i_X d\alpha = df - df = 0.$$

Since $g_t^* \mathcal{L}_X \alpha = \partial_s|_{s=t} g_t^* \alpha$, it follows that $g_t^* \alpha$ is constantly $\alpha$ (using $g_0 = \text{id}$). This proves (1). Claim (2) follows from $dR(X) = 0$. Claim (3) follows from $df(X) = 0$ (using $df(Y) = 0$ and $df(X_f) = \omega(X_f, X_f) = 0$).

For time-dependent $f$, $\mathcal{L}_X^t \alpha$ depends on the time-parameter $t$: it is defined by $\mathcal{L}_X^t \alpha = \partial_s|_{s=t} g_t^* \alpha$ where $\partial_s g_{s,t} = X_{f,R}$ with initial point $g_{1,t} = \text{id}$. Then Cartan’s formula, and hence the above argument, still holds.

**Lemma 9.4.** If a diffeomorphism $g_t$ preserves $\alpha$ and $R$ for large $R$, then it also preserves $\theta, d\theta, Y, Z = R\partial_R$, and it preserves the splitting $TM = \ker \alpha \oplus \mathbb{R}Y \oplus \mathbb{R}Z$ (for large $R$).

**Proof.** It preserves $\theta = R\alpha$, since $g_t$ preserves $R, \alpha$. So $g_t^* d\theta = dg_t^* \theta = d\theta$.

Since $\ker \alpha = \ker g_t^* \alpha$, we get $dg_t(\ker \alpha) \subset \ker \alpha$ and this has to be an equality by dimensions ($dg_t$ is invertible). Since $Y \in T\Sigma$ is the unique vector field determined by $\alpha(Y) = 1$,
Hamiltonians whose Hamiltonian vector field $X$.

Proof. Recall Lemma 9.7 (No escape lemma).

The Hamiltonians of $u$ either constant or maps entirely into $\partial V$.

Thus using that $dg_i(T\Sigma) = T\Sigma$ since $g_i$ preserves $R$.

Since $d\theta(Z, \cdot) = \theta$, we obtain

\[d\theta(Z, \cdot) = \theta = g_i^* \theta = \theta(dg_i \cdot) = d\theta(Z, dg_i \cdot) = g_i^* d\theta(dg_i^{-1} Z, \cdot) = d\theta(dg_i^{-1} Z, \cdot).\]

Therefore $dg_i Z = Z$. The claim follows. \qed

Corollary 9.5. The Hamiltonian flow $g_i$ for $H$ as in Theorem 9.2 satisfies $dg_i = id$ on span$(Z, Y) \subset T(\Sigma \times (1, \infty))$ for large $R$.

In particular, if $J$ is of contact type at infinity, then so is $g_i^* J = dg_i^{-1} \circ J \circ dg_i$.

Proof. The first part follows by the previous two Lemmas. For the second part, recall that the contact condition is $JZ = Y$ for large $R$. So $g_i^* J$ is of contact type by the first part. \qed

9.4. The no escape Lemma.

Lemma 9.6. The Hamiltonians $H : M \to \mathbb{R}$ of the form $H(y, R) = f(y)R$ for large $R$, where $(y, R) \in \Sigma \times (1, \infty)$, with $f : \Sigma \to \mathbb{R}$ invariant under the Reeb flow, are precisely the class of Hamiltonians whose Hamiltonian vector field $X$ satisfies:

\begin{enumerate}
  \item $dR(X) = 0$;
  \item $H = \theta(X)$.
\end{enumerate}

Proof. Recall $\theta(X) = \omega(Z, X) = dH(Z) = R\partial_R H$, where $Z = R\partial_R$ is the Liouville vector field. Thus $\theta(X) = H$ corresponds to $\partial_R \log H = \partial_R \log R$. Integrating yields $H = f(y)R$, for some $f : \Sigma \to \mathbb{R}$. Since

\[X = f(y)X_R + RX_f = f(y)Y + RX_f,\]

the condition $dR(X) = 0$ is equivalent to $dR(X_f) = 0$, equivalently $df(Y) = 0$ by (9.1). \qed

Theorem 9.2 now follows by the following “no escape lemma” applied to $u$ restricted to $u^{-1}(V)$, taking $R_0$ greater than or equal to the maximal value that $R$ attains on the asymptotics of $u$ (and we pick $R_0$ generically so that $\partial V$ intersects $u$ transversely).

Lemma 9.7 (No escape lemma). Let $H : M \to \mathbb{R}$ be any Hamiltonian. Let $(V, d\theta)$ be the region $R \geq R_0$ in $\Sigma \times (1, \infty)$, so $\partial V = \{R = R_0\}$. Assume:

\begin{enumerate}
  \item $J$ is of contact type along $\partial V$;
  \item $dR(X) = 0$ on $\partial V$;
  \item $H = \theta(X)$ on $\partial V$;
  \item $H \geq 0$ on $V$ [this condition can be omitted if $d\beta = 0$].
\end{enumerate}

where $X = X_H$. Let $S$ be a compact Riemann surface with boundary and let $\beta$ be a 1-form on $S$ with $d\beta \leq 0$. Then any solution $u : S \to V$ of $(du - X \otimes \beta)^{0,1} = 0$ with $u(\partial S) \subset \partial V$, is either constant or maps entirely into $\partial V$. 

Proof. We run the same argument as in [35, Section D.5]. The energy of $u$ is

$$E(u) = \frac{1}{2} \int_S \|du - X \otimes \beta\|^2 \text{vol}_S = \int_S (du)^* d\theta - u^*(dH) \wedge \beta$$

$$= \int_S d(u^* \theta - u^* H \beta) + u^* H d\beta$$

$$\leq \int_S d(u^* \theta - u^* H \beta) + u^* H d\beta$$

when $d\beta \neq 0$, we use $H \geq 0$, $d\beta \leq 0$

$$= \int_{\partial S} u^* \theta - u^* H \beta$$

by Stokes's theorem

$$= \int_{\partial S} u^* \theta - u^*(\theta(X) \beta)$$

using $H = \theta(X)$ on $\partial V$

$$= \int_{\partial S} \theta(du - X \otimes \beta)$$

$$= \int_{\partial S} \theta J(du - X \otimes \beta)j$$

since $(du - X \otimes \beta)^{0,1} = 0$

$$= \int_{\partial S} -dR(du - X \otimes \beta)j$$

since $J$ is of contact type on $\partial V$

$$\leq 0$$

since $\partial V$ minimizes $R$ on $V$.

For the last line: if $\hat{n}$ is the outward normal along $\partial S \subset S$, then $\hat{n}$ is the oriented tangent direction along $\partial S$, so $-dR(du)_j(j, \hat{n}) = d(R \circ u) \cdot \hat{n} \leq 0$. Indeed, if we assumed that $J$ was of contact type on all of $V$, then the above argument is just Green's formula [15, Appendix C.2] for $S$: $\int_{\partial S} u^* \theta - u^*(\theta(X) \beta) = \int_S \Delta(R \circ u) ds \wedge dt = \int_{\partial S} \frac{\partial (R \circ u)}{\partial S} dS \leq 0$.

Since $E(u) \geq 0$ by definition, the above inequality $E(u) \leq 0$ forces $E(u) = 0$, and so $du = X \otimes \beta$. But $X \in \ker dR = T\partial V$, so the image of $du$ lies in $T\partial V$, and so $u$ lies in $\partial V$.

Remark 9.8 (When $d\beta = 0$). Condition [1] can be dropped when $d\beta = 0$. This applies to cylinders $(\mathbb{R} \times S^1, \beta = dt)$; continuation cylinders (see Theorem [7,1]), and to TQFT operations [35] where the sum of the weights at the inputs equals the sum at the outputs, e.g. for products: $HF^*(H) \otimes HF^*(H) \to HF^*(2H)$.

Lemma 9.9 (Generalizing contact type). In Lemma [7,7] we can replace the contact type condition by $\theta \circ J = c(R) dR$ for any positive function $c : \mathbb{R} \to (0, \infty)$. Indeed, since we only need the condition along $\partial V$, $\theta \circ J = c \cdot dR$ for a positive constant $c = c(R_0)$ suffices.

Proof. This only affects the integrand in $E(u)$ at the end: instead of $-dR(du - X \otimes \beta)j$ we get $-c(R_0) \cdot dR(du - X \otimes \beta)j$, but $c(R_0) > 0$ so it does not affect the sign.

We remark that $J = J_z$ can also be domain-dependent, this does not affect the above proofs as long as $J_z$ is of contact type for each $z$.

Remark 9.10 (Time-dependent Hamiltonians). To achieve non-degeneracy of the 1-periodic Hamiltonian orbits (a requirement in the proof of transversality for Floer moduli spaces), one must in fact always make a time-dependent perturbation of the Hamiltonian $H = H_t$ near the ends of the surface $S$ [35, Appendix A.5 and A.6]. Therefore $H = H_z$ will also depend on $z$ near the ends, where $z = s + it$. When we expand $d(u^* H \beta)$ in the proof of Lemma [7,7] we obtain new terms: $u^*(\partial_t H) dt \wedge \beta$ and $u^*(\partial_s H) ds \wedge \beta$.

In the case of Floer trajectories, one wants $H = H_t$ and $\beta = dt$ on the whole cylinder $\mathbb{R} \times S^1$, so both those new terms vanish.

For more general Floer trajectories on a Riemann surface $S$, we only need the $z$-dependence near the ends [35, Appendix A.5] where we can ensure that $\beta = C dt$ for a constant $C > 0$.

Thus, to ensure that we can drop the new term $u^*(\partial_s H) ds \wedge \beta$, we require

$$\partial_s H \leq 0.$$  

(5) $\partial_s H \leq 0$.

This condition can always be achieved. Indeed, on a negative end, $\mathbb{R} \times (-\infty, 0)$, take $H_t$ to be a very small time-dependent perturbation of $H + \varepsilon R$ for small $\varepsilon > 0$, then we can find a homotopy $H_{s,t}$ from $H_t$ to $H$ with $\partial_t H_{s,t} \leq 0$. On a positive end, one considers $H - \varepsilon R$. 


Theorem 9.11 (Continuation maps). Suppose the data \((H, J) = (H_z, J_z)\) now depends on the domain coordinates \(z = s + it\) of the cylinder \((\mathbb{R} \times S^1, \beta = dt)\), such that \((H_z, J_z)\) becomes independent of \(s\) for large \(|s|\). We assume that for large \(R\):

1. \(J\) is of contact type;
2. \(dR(X) = 0\);
3. \(H = \theta(X)\);
4. \(\partial_s H_z \leq 0\).

Then Theorem 9.2 still applies (via Lemma 9.17).

Proof. Since \(\beta = dt\), (1) is not necessary but we need (2) by Remark 9.10.

9.5. Symplectic cohomology using Hamiltonians \(H = f(y)R\). Recall that \(SH^*(M) = \lim_{t \to \infty} HF^*(H, J)\), taking the direct limit over continuation maps \(HF^*(H, J) \to HF^*(\tilde{H}, \tilde{J})\) for Hamiltonians linear in \(R\) at infinity, as the slope of \(H\) is increased, where \(\tilde{J}, \tilde{J}\) are of contact type at infinity. These continuation maps are defined since for large \(R\) there is a homotopy \(H_s\) from \(\tilde{H}\) to \(H\) with \(\partial_s H_s \leq 0\) (condition (3) in Theorem 9.11). We now show we can enlarge the class to \(H\) as in Theorem 9.2.

Theorem 9.12. \(SH^*(M) = \lim_{t \to \infty} HF^*(H_k, J_k)\) for any sequence of almost complex structures \(J_k\) of contact type at infinity, and any sequence of Hamiltonians \(H_k\) on \(M\) with

1. \(H_k = f_k(y)R + \text{constant for large } R\);
2. the \(f_k : \Sigma \to \mathbb{R}\) are invariant under the Reeb flow;
3. \(\max f_k \leq \min f_{k+1}\) and \(\min f_k \to \infty\).

Proof. Adding a constant to \(H\) plays no role in Floer theory, so we can ignore the constant in (1). Condition (3) in Theorem 9.11 ensures that continuation maps can be defined for the larger class of Hamiltonians of the form described in Theorem 9.2. The slope of \(f(y)R\) is bounded by \(\max_{y \in \Sigma} f(y)\), and a homotopy \(H_s\) from \(\tilde{H} = \tilde{f}(y)R\) to \(H = f(y)R\) with \(\partial_s H_s \leq 0\) exists provided that

\[
\min_{y \in \Sigma} \tilde{f}(y) \geq \max_{y \in \Sigma} f(y).
\]

Any sequence \(H_k = f_k(y)R\) with \(\max f_k \leq \min f_{k+1}\) and \(\min f_k \to \infty\) will be cofinal, and so enlarging the class of Hamiltonians as above does not affect the resulting group \(SH^*(M)\).

Corollary 9.13. Let \(H_j : M \to \mathbb{R}\) be Hamiltonians of the form \(H_j = m_j R\) for large \(R\), whose slopes \(m_j \to \infty\), and let \(J\) be of contact type at infinity. Suppose \(g_t\) is the flow for a Hamiltonian of the form \(K = f(y)R\) for large \(R\), with \(f : \Sigma \to \mathbb{R}\) invariant under the Reeb flow. Then the pairs \((g^*H_j, g^*J)\) compute symplectic cohomology: \(SH^*(M) = \lim_{j \to \infty} HF^*(g^*H_j, g^*J)\).

Proof. For large \(R\),

\[
g^*H = H \circ g_t - K \circ g_t = m_j R - f(g_t y)R = (m_j - f(y))R,
\]

using that \(g_t\) preserves \(R\) and \(f\) (Lemma 9.13). Moreover, \(g^*J\) is of contact type by Corollary 9.5. The claim follows by Theorem 9.12.

As explained in Theorem 2.7 when there is a loop of Hamiltonian diffeomorphisms whose Hamiltonian has strictly positive slope at infinity, then \(SH^*(M)\) is a quotient of \(QH^*(M)\).

Theorem 9.14 (By Ritter and Theorem 2.16). Given \(g : S^1 \to \text{Ham}(M, \omega)\) generated by a Hamiltonian of the form \(K(y, R) = f(y)R\) for large \(R\), with \(f : \Sigma \to \mathbb{R}\) invariant under
the Reeb flow, and satisfying $\min f > 0$, then the canonical map $c^*: \text{QH}^*(M) \to \text{SH}^*(M)$ induces an isomorphism of $\Lambda$-algebras

$$\text{SH}^*(M) \cong \text{QH}^*(M)/(\text{generalized 0-eigenspace of } r_{\mathfrak{g}}) \cong \text{QH}^*(M)_{r_{\mathfrak{g}}(1)},$$

where the last expression is localization at $r_{\mathfrak{g}}(1)$ (Section 4.2), and $c^*$ is the localization map. (Here $\text{SH}^*(M)$ is restricted to contractible loops, see Section 2.2. When $M$ is simply connected, such as toric manifolds $M$, this is all of $\text{SH}^*(M)$)

References

[1] M. Abouzaid, A geometric criterion for generating the Fukaya category, Publ. Math. Inst. Hautes Études Sci. No. 112, 191–240, 2010.

[2] M. Abouzaid, K. Fukaya, Y.-G. Oh, H. Ohta, K. Ono, work in progress, 2015.

[3] P. Albers, A Lagrangian Punctikhin-Salamon-Schwarz morphism and two comparison homomorphisms in Floer homology, Int. Math. Res. Not., 2008.

[4] D. Auroux, Mirror symmetry and $T$-duality in the complement of an anticanonical divisor, J. Gökova Geom. Topol. GGT 1, 51–91, 2007.

[5] D. Auroux, Special Lagrangian fibrations, wall-crossing, and mirror symmetry, Surveys in differential geometry Vol. XIII, Geometry, analysis, and algebraic geometry: forty years of the Journal of Differential Geometry, 1–47, Surv. Differ. Geom., 13, Int. Press, Somerville, MA, 2009.

[6] V.V. Batyrev, Quantum cohomology rings of toric manifolds, Journés de Géométrie Algébrique d’Orsay (Orsay, 1992). Astérisque No. 218, 9–34, 1993.

[7] V.V. Batyrev, On the classification of toric Fano 4-folds, Algebraic geometry, 9, J. Math. Sci. (New York) 94, no. 1, 1021–1050, 1999.

[8] P. Biran and O. Cornea, Rigidity and uniruling for Lagrangian submanifolds, Geom. Topol. 13, no. 5, 2881–2989, 2009.

[9] C.-H. Cho, Products of Floer Cohomology of Torus Fibers in Toric Fano Manifolds, Commun. Math. Phys. 260, 613–640, 2005.

[10] C.-H. Cho, Non-displaceable Lagrangian submanifolds and Floer cohomology with non-unitary line bundle, J. Geom. Phys. 58, 1465–1476, 2008.

[11] C.-H. Cho, Y.-G. Oh, Floer cohomology and disc instantons of Lagrangian torus fibers in Fano toric manifolds, Asian J. Math. 10, no. 4, 773–814, 2006.

[12] K. Cieliebak and D. Salamon, Wall crossing for symplectic vortexes and quantum cohomology, Math. Ann., Volume 335, Issue 1, 133–192, 2006.

[13] D. A. Cox, S. Katz, Mirror Symmetry and Algebraic Geometry, Mathematical Surveys and Monographs 68, AMS, 1999.

[14] T. Dyckerhoff, Compact generators in categories of matrix factorizations, Duke Math. J. 159, 223–274, 2011.

[15] L. C. Evans, Partial Differential Equations, AMS, Graduate Studies in Math. v. 19, 1998.

[16] K. Fukaya, Y.-G. Oh, H. Ohta, K. Ono, Lagrangian intersection Floer theory: anomaly and obstruction, AMS/IP Studies in Advanced Mathematics, 46, AMS, 2009.

[17] K. Fukaya, Y.-G. Oh, H. Ohta, K. Ono, Lagrangian Floer theory on compact toric manifolds I, Duke Math. J. 151, no. 1, 23–174, 2010.

[18] W. Fulton, Introduction to Toric Varieties, Annals of mathematics studies, no. 131, Princeton University Press, 1993.

[19] S. Ganatra, Ph.D. thesis, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 2012, see also S. Ganatra, Symplectic cohomology and duality for the wrapped Fukaya category, arXiv:1304.7312.

[20] S. Galkin, The conifold point, arXiv:1404.7388v1, 2014.

[21] A. Givental, A mirror theorem for toric complete intersections, Topological field theory, primitive forms and related topics (Kyoto, 1996), 141–175, Progr. Math., 160, Birkhäuser, 1998.

[22] A. Givental, Equivariant Gromov-Witten invariants, Int. Math. Res. Not. 13, 613–663, 1996.

[23] P. Griffiths and J. Harris, Principles of Algebraic Geometry, Wiley Classics Library, 1994.

[24] V. Guillemin, Moment Maps and Combinatorial Invariants of Hamiltonian $T^n$-spaces, Progress in Mathematics, Vol. 122, Birkhäuser, 1994.

[25] H. Hofer, D. Salamon, Floer homology and Novikov rings, The Floer memorial volume, 483–524, Progr. Math., 133, Birkhäuser, 1995.

[26] H. Iritani, Convergence of quantum cohomology by quantum Lefschetz, (English summary) J. Reine Angew. Math. 610, 26–69, 2007.
[27] T. Kato, *Perturbation theory for linear operators*, Classics in Mathematics, Springer, Reprint of the Corr. 2nd ed., 1980.

[28] J. Kollár, *Rational curves on algebraic varieties*, Ergebnisse der Mathematik und ihrer Grenzgebiete, 3. Folge, Band 32, Springer-Verlag, 1996.

[29] Y.P. Lee, *Quantum Lefschetz hyperplane theorem*, Invent. Math. 145, no. 1, 121–149, 2001.

[30] D. McDuff, D. Salamon, *J-holomorphic Curves and Symplectic Topology*, AMS Colloquium Publications, Vol 52, 2004.

[31] D. McDuff and S. Tolman, *Topological properties of Hamiltonian circle actions*, IMRP Int. Math. Res. Pap., no. 72826, 1–77, 2006.

[32] D. McDuff and S. Tolman, *Polytopes with Mass Linear Functions II: The Four-Dimensional Case*, Int. Math. Res. Not., Vol. 2013, 3509–3599, 2013.

[33] Y. Ostrover and I. Tyomkin, *On the quantum homology algebra of toric Fano manifolds*, Sel. math., New ser. 15, 121–149, 2009.

[34] A. F. Ritter, *Novikov-symplectic cohomology and exact Lagrangian embeddings*, Geom. Topol. 13, no. 2, 943–978, 2009.

[35] A. F. Ritter, *Topological quantum field theory structure on symplectic cohomology*, J. Topol., Vol. 6, Issue 2, 391–489, 2013.

[36] A. F. Ritter, *Floer theory for negative line bundles via Gromov-Witten invariants*, Adv. Math., Vol 262, 1035–1106, 2014.

[37] A. F. Ritter, I. Smith. *The open-closed string map revisited*, [arXiv:1201.5880v1], Jan 2012.

[38] A. F. Ritter, I. Smith. *The monotone wrapped Fukaya category and the open-closed string map*, [arXiv:1201.5880v4], Feb 2015.

[39] P. Seidel, *π₁ of symplectic automorphism groups and invertibles in quantum homology rings*, Geom. Funct. Anal. 7, no. 6, 1046–1095, 1997.

[40] P. Seidel, *Fukaya categories and deformations*, Proc. Int. Cong. Math., Vol. II (Beijing, 2002), 351–360, Higher Ed. Press, Beijing, 2002.

[41] P. Seidel, *A biased view of symplectic cohomology*, Current Developments in Mathematics, 2006, 211–253, Int. Press, Somerville, MA, 2008.

[42] C. Viterbo, *Functors and computations in Floer homology with applications. I.*, Geom. Funct. Anal. 9, no. 5, 985–1033, 1999.

A. F. Ritter, Mathematical Institute, University of Oxford, England.

*Email address: ritter@maths.ox.ac.uk*