Functoriality and homological mirror symmetry for toric varieties

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Abstract

We study homological mirror symmetry for toric varieties, exploring the relationship between various Fukaya-Seidel categories which have been employed for constructing the mirror to a toric variety, and studying functoriality properties between these categories. In particular, we realize tropical Lagrangian sections as objects of a partially wrapped category and construct a Lagrangian correspondence mirror to the inclusion of a toric divisor. As a corollary, we prove that tropical sections generate the Fukaya-Seidel category, completing a Floer-theoretic proof of homological mirror symmetry for projective toric varieties. In the course of the proof, we develop techniques for constructing Lagrangian cobordisms and Lagrangian correspondences in Liouville domains, which may be of independent interest.

1 Introduction

Mirror symmetry, first observed in the work of [Can+91], is now a broad reaching set of proposed equivalences between symplectic geometry on a Calabi-Yau manifold $X$ and complex geometry on a mirror space $\tilde{X}$. In this article, we’ll explore the interplay between three aspects from this equivalence. The work of [SYZ96] predicts that mirror spaces $X$ and $\tilde{X}$ can be constructed as dual Lagrangian torus fibrations (SYZ-fibrations) over a common affine base $Q$. The homological mirror symmetry (HMS) conjecture from [Kon95] proposes that the Fukaya category of $X$ is derived equivalent to the category of coherent sheaves on $\tilde{X}$. Finally, [HV00] states that when we replace a space $\tilde{X}$ with a compactification, we should modify the geometric model considered on the mirror space $X$ via incorporation of a “superpotential” $W : X \to \mathbb{C}$ whose behavior at the boundary of $X$ encodes the compactifying divisors added to $\tilde{X}$.

Toric varieties have become a central object of study in mirror symmetry as they provide a set of examples to test all three of these features. The presence of a moment map gives them a Lagrangian torus fibration, and the additional combinatorial structure makes the derived category of coherent sheaves particularly amenable to computation. Additionally, toric varieties naturally present themselves as a compactification of the algebraic torus, which we denote by $X = \tilde{X} = (\mathbb{C}^*)^n$.

Consider the compactification of $\tilde{X}$ to a toric variety $\tilde{X}_{\Sigma}$ given by fan $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ with $A \subset \mathbb{Z}^n$ indexing the primitive generators of $\Sigma$. [HV00] found from physical considerations that this compactification is mirror to the incorporation of the Hori-Vafa superpotential (a Laurent polynomial) on $X$,

$$W_{\Sigma} = \sum_{\alpha \in A} c_{\alpha} z^\alpha$$

where $z^\alpha = z_1^{\alpha_1} \cdots z_n^{\alpha_n}$ and $c_{\alpha} \in \mathbb{C}^*$ are coefficients encoding the Kähler structure of $X$. The superpotential $W_{\Sigma}$ is a holomorphic function on $X = (\mathbb{C}^*)^n$, and the pair $(X, W_{\Sigma})$ is a Landau-Ginzburg model mirror to $\tilde{X}_{\Sigma}$. Since $(X, W_{\Sigma})$ has the same underlying symplectic manifold as $X$, to understand the HMS conjecture for toric varieties we need to state how the superpotential
modifies the geometry as computed by the Fukaya category. Additionally, it would be satisfying to understand this superpotential from an SYZ perspective.

There are now a variety of perspectives on the equivalence between the category of coherent sheaves on $\tilde{X}_\Sigma$ and a Fukaya category associated to the pair $((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, W_\Sigma)$. In particular, there are several different flavors of the Fukaya category associated to the pair $((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, W_\Sigma)$, each useful for studying a different aspect of the mirror relation between $\tilde{X}_\Sigma$ and $((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, W_\Sigma)$. We now briefly summarize some of these approaches from the existing literature.

Following ideas of Kontsevich, [Sei01] defined the Fukaya-Seidel category, $\mathcal{FS}(Y, W)$, of a holomorphic function $W$ on an exact Kähler manifold $Y$. Objects of $\mathcal{FS}(Y, W)$ are supported on Lagrangians submanifolds which, outside of a compact subset, project to the real positive axis of $\mathbb{C}$ under $W$. Using this framework, Seidel deduced HMS for $\tilde{X}_\Sigma = \mathbb{P}^2$; this argument was later generalized by [AKO06] to del Pezzo surfaces (including the non-toric ones) and weighted projective planes.

Further input on the construction of these mirror pairs came from the SYZ conjecture. By deforming the superpotential $W_\Sigma$ to its “tropical localization,” [Abo09] produced a subcategory of “tropical Lagrangian sections” of $\mathcal{FS}(Y, W)$ equivalent to line bundles on $\tilde{X}_\Sigma$ for any smooth and projective toric variety. The first author in [Han19] developed a variant of Seidel’s construction called the monomially admissible Fukaya-Seidel category and proved an analog of Abouzaid’s result. Short of a generation gap, this approach provides an entirely geometric (i.e., sheaf-free) proof of homological mirror symmetry for toric varieties. Using tropical Lagrangian sections has the advantage of following an “SYZ-first” viewpoint on HMS, where relations between affine geometry of toric varieties, tropical geometry, and symplectic geometry of $((\mathbb{C}^*)^n$ inform the HMS identification.

A separate approach to HMS for toric varieties comes from [Fan+11], which associated to the data of the fan $\Sigma$ a Lagrangian skeleton for $X$,

$$L_\Sigma = \bigcup_{\sigma \in \Sigma} \sigma^\perp \times \sigma \subset T^*T^n = (\mathbb{C}^*)^n,$$

and proposed that the category of constructible sheaves on $T^n$ with microsupport in $L_\Sigma$ is a suitable stand-in for the Fukaya category of $((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, W_\Sigma)$. In this setting, they were able to prove an equivariant version of HMS for projective toric varieties. This result was extended to the non-equivariant setting and to arbitrary toric varieties by [Kuw+20].

Recent developments in Fukaya categories in the non-compact setting open the prospect of unifying these different categories associated with the pair $(X, W_\Sigma)$. [Syl19a] introduced the partially wrapped Fukaya category, a general construction of a category associated to the data of a Landau-Ginzburg pair. This category has been additionally studied by [GPS19]. In the greatest generality, the partially wrapped Fukaya category, $\mathcal{W}(Y, f)$, is defined for a symplectic manifold $Y$ which is conical at infinity and a closed subset $f$ in the contact boundary of $Y$. Objects are supported on Lagrangians that are conical at infinity and do not intersect $f$.

There are known relations between the partially wrapped Fukaya category, the Fukaya-Seidel category, and sheaves with microlocal support on the FLTZ skeleton. To recover the Fukaya-Seidel category, we look at the partially wrapped Fukaya category $\mathcal{W}((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, W_\Sigma^{-1}(-\infty))$. To relate the partially wrapped Fukaya category to the FLTZ skeleton, we can also consider $\mathcal{W}((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f_\Sigma)$ where $f_\Sigma$ is the intersection of $L_\Sigma$ with the boundary at infinity. A general result of [GPS19], along with a result particular to the toric setting due to [GS17; Zho20] implies that they are equivalent when $X_\Sigma$ is Fano. Inspired by the work of [NZ09], [GPS18a] shows that $\mathcal{W}((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f_\Sigma)$ is equivalent to the sheaf theoretic category considered by [Fan+11], giving a very general proof of HMS when combined
with the aforementioned work of Kuwagaki. [KK17] have also defined a variant of $\mathcal{W}((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f_\Sigma)$ to give a proof of HMS for quasi-affine toric varieties. An overview of the current state of the field is included in [Han19, Section 1.3].

1.1 Statement of Results

The results of this paper are best summarized working backwards from applications, where we investigate mirror symmetry for the functors described in Table 1. In order to obtain functoriality for homological mirror symmetry, we are required to reexamine homological mirror symmetry for toric varieties with the newly developed machinery of partially wrapped Fukaya categories.

Our first result encodes previous HMS results for toric varieties in this new language.

**Theorem A** (Restatement of Theorem 3.5). Let $\Delta$ be a monomial division adapted to $\Sigma$ and let $\mathcal{F}_\Delta^s$ be the monomially admissible Fukaya-Seidel category of sections associated to $\Delta$. There is an embedding

$$\mathcal{F}_\Delta^s \hookrightarrow \mathcal{W}((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f_\Sigma).$$

As a consequence, the subcategory of $\mathcal{W}((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f_\Sigma)$ generated by tropical Lagrangian sections is derived equivalent to the subcategory of line bundles on the mirror toric variety. We then show that these tropical Lagrangian sections generate $\mathcal{W}((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f_\Sigma)$. The proof of generation relies on constructing the mirror to the inclusion of a toric divisor.

**Theorem B** (Restatement of Theorem 5.1). Let $\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha$ be the fan of a toric divisor of $\check{X}_\Sigma$. There is a Lagrangian correspondence $L_{\alpha 0} : ((\mathbb{C}^*)^{n-1}, f_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha}) \Rightarrow ((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f_\Sigma)$ which is mirror to the inclusion of a toric divisor $i_{\alpha 0} : \check{X}_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha} \hookrightarrow \check{X}_\Sigma$ on the level of the Grothendieck groups $K_0(\mathcal{W}((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f_\Sigma))$ and $K_0(D^b \text{Coh}(\check{X}_\Sigma))$.

This Lagrangian correspondence allows us to inductively construct the linking disks to the FLTZ skeleton via Lagrangian cobordisms and tropical Lagrangian sections, proving generation.

**Corollary C** (Restatement of Theorem 6.2). The subcategory of tropical Lagrangian sections generates $\mathcal{W}((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f_\Sigma)$.

The generation result, in combination with Theorem A, immediately gives a proof of HMS for toric varieties that is completely Floer-theoretic.

**Corollary D.** Let $\check{X}_\Sigma$ be a smooth projective toric variety. There is a quasi-equivalence

$$\text{Tw}^n \mathcal{W}((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f_\Sigma) \simeq D^b_{dg} \text{Coh}(\check{X}_\Sigma).$$

Under this equivalence Lagrangian sections $L(F)$ are identified with line bundles $O(F)$.
Remark 1.1. The embedding from Theorem A can also be constructed using Abouzaid’s category of tropical Lagrangian sections (see Remark 3.8). Combined with Corollary C and the equivalence $\mathcal{W}((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, W_{\Sigma}^{-1}(-\infty)) \simeq \mathcal{W}((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f_{\Sigma})$ mentioned above, this implies that Abouzaid’s tropical sections generate the Fukaya-Seidel category\footnote{At least, the partially wrapped version of the Fukaya-Seidel category, which differs from that considered in [Abo09] in its technical setup, but is expected to be equivalent.} when $\check{X}_{\Sigma}$ is Fano.

Remark 1.2. An obvious question is how the equivalence of Corollary D relates to the one obtained in [GPS18a, Corollary 6.16] by passing to the category of microlocal sheaves. It is reasonable to expect that they coincide. In order to verify this, one needs to check only that the images of the tropical Lagrangian sections corresponding to ample line bundles in the category of microlocal sheaves is the costandard constructible sheaf on the moment polytope of this line bundle [Fan+11]. In general, tropical Lagrangian sections should then correspond to twisted polytope sheaves [Zho19].

Remark 1.3. Although the FLTZ skeleton has been defined and studied for toric stacks [Fan+14], we work only with toric varieties in this paper. This is done largely for clarity and to simplify the exposition. We expect that all of our results can be extended to toric Deligne-Mumford stacks in the sense of [BCS05].

Corollary D provides a version of homological mirror symmetry that can leverage the additional structure and flexibility of the partially wrapped Fukaya category. We use these structures to obtain the desired functorialities listed in Table 1. As specific applications, we show for projective toric varieties:

Restatement of Theorem 3.13: The monodromy action on the monomial admissible Fukaya category considered in [Han19] extends to the partially wrapped Fukaya category. These autoequivalences of $\mathcal{W}((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f_{\Sigma})$ are mirror to tensor-product with line bundles on $D^b\text{Coh}(\check{X}_{\Sigma})$.

Restatement of Proposition 5.21: Under the mirror identification, linking disks $L_\sigma$ are mirror to line bundles supported on the toric orbit indexed by $\sigma$.

Restatement of Proposition 6.8 and Corollary 6.13: The stop removal functors associated to appropriate restriction of the FLTZ skeleton on $\mathcal{W}((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f_{\Sigma})$ are mirror to toric blowdown, and localization away from toric strata.

Restatement of Corollary 6.9: We can extend Corollary D to more general setting of quasi-projective smooth toric varieties.

The construction of the mirror correspondence to inclusion and the inductive argument for generation use new methods for building Lagrangian surgeries, cobordisms, and correspondences in Liouville domains. We lay some groundwork for working with Lagrangian cobordisms and correspondences in Liouville domains in the appendices. These tools are kept separate from the main results and may be of interest to those constructing Lagrangian submanifolds inside Liouville domains.

1.2 Outline

The paper is roughly organized as follows: background and notation in Section 2; embedding of tropical sections into the partially wrapped Fukaya category in Section 3; the construction of the inclusion correspondence and subsequent generation of the partially wrapped Fukaya category in...
Sections 4, 5 and 6.1; and applications and extension in Section 6. Finally, Appendices A to D cover constructions of Lagrangian correspondences and cobordisms in Liouville domains.

A review of notation and existing literature is included in Section 2. We set notation for the partially wrapped Fukaya category in Section 2.1, mostly following [GPS18b]. Sections 2.2 to 2.5 overview mirror symmetry for toric varieties. Our emphasis on SYZ mirror symmetry will color our notation used for toric varieties. Section 2.3 fixes our choices for notation, which views line bundles and toric divisors as arising from the data of a support function on the SYZ base. This description becomes useful in Section 2.4, which recaps the construction of the monomially admissible Fukaya-Seidel category from [Han19], and the FLTZ skeleton from [Fan+11]. The objects in the monomially admissible Fukaya-Seidel category that are of primary interest to us are tropical Lagrangian sections, which are similarly described in Section 2.5.

In Section 3, we produce conical tropical Lagrangian sections from support functions by modifying the construction of tropical Lagrangian sections in the monomially admissible setting. Then, we show that this modification does not change their Floer theory, which results in Theorem A. We also see that the conical twisting Hamiltonians used in defining the conical tropical Lagrangian sections act on \( \mathcal{W}(\mathbb{C}^n, f_\Sigma) \) and that this action is mirror to tensoring by the corresponding line bundle on the mirror as in the monomially admissible setting and show that the cocores of the FLTZ skeleton are all tropical Lagrangian sections.

In Sections 4, 5 and 6.1, we construct various Lagrangian submanifolds giving objects of \( \mathcal{W}(\mathbb{C}^n, f_\Sigma) \) which realize mirror symmetry predictions. Section 4 constructs a Lagrangian submanifold \( L_{\alpha > 0} \subset (\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f_\Sigma \) which is mirror to the structure sheaf of a toric divisor \( O_{\alpha > 0} \in D^b \text{Coh}(\tilde{X}_\Sigma) \). The construction is based on the surgery methods used to build tropical Lagrangian submanifolds from the second author’s thesis. These Lagrangians provide an example of an advantage of working in the partially wrapped Fukaya category, as they cannot be constructed in the monomially admissible setting and show that the cocores of the FLTZ skeleton are all tropical Lagrangian sections.

These methods are extended in Section 5, which looks at constructions of Lagrangian correspondences. We explore two kinds of Lagrangian correspondences: correspondences mirror to toric morphisms and correspondences mirror to the inclusion of a toric divisor. In Section 5.2, we construct the Lagrangian correspondence mirror to a toric morphism. We additionally prove that this correspondence intertwines the twisting Hamiltonians the domain and codomain; and that it sends Lagrangian sections to Lagrangian sections. Section 5.3 uses this construction and the surgery method from Section 5.2 to build a Lagrangian correspondence \( L_{\alpha 0} : ((\mathbb{C}^*)^{n-1}, f_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha}) \Rightarrow ((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f_\Sigma) \), the mirror to inclusion of a toric divisor. The main result, Theorem 5.1 is the construction and description of \( L_{\alpha 0} \). We prove that \( L_{\alpha 0} \) intertwines the twisting Hamiltonians, sends linking disks to linking disks, pulls Lagrangian sections back to Lagrangian sections, and can be constructed by a Lagrangian cobordism.

We explore some immediate applications in Section 6. In Section 6.1 we use this correspondence to show that tropical Lagrangian sections generate the Fukaya category. We give a sketch of the argument for the mirror to \( \mathbb{CP}^2 \) using piecewise linear pictures in Section 6.1.1. These PL Lagrangians are replaced with smooth Lagrangians in Section 6.1.2, which uses the inclusion correspondence to inductively show that tropical Lagrangian sections generate linking disks of the FLTZ skeleton. This generation statement allows us to identify the stop removal functor under homological mirror symmetry for toric varieties. Section 6.3 shows that homological mirror symmetry holds for quasi-projective smooth toric varieties. This is achieved by showing that localization at a stop is mirror to working in the complement of the corresponding toric stratum. In Section 6.4, we show that the
blowdown functor associated to toric blowup at a point is mirror to stop removal on the mirror.

Finally, we include several appendices containing constructions for Lagrangian cobordisms and correspondences in Liouville domains. These provide tools that may be of independent interest beyond the homological mirror symmetry results of this paper. Appendix A extends the surgery cobordism construction of [Hic20] to the setting of Liouville domains. Appendix B describes a Lagrangian cobordism between cobordisms of Legendrians; we recover as an application the generation result of [GPS18b]. Appendix C proves an interchange relation of Lagrangian cobordisms and Lagrangian correspondence; this result is known to experts but (to our knowledge) has not yet appeared in the literature. As an application, we observe that the Lagrangian cobordism class of geometric composition of Lagrangian correspondence is independent of perturbations taken to achieve transversality. Finally, Appendix D lays some groundwork for Lagrangian correspondences between Liouville domains, highlighting why “totally wrapped to the stop” is an important condition to ensure admissibility of geometric composition.

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2 Background

In this section, we set our notation and review some of the necessary background on toric varieties and the Fukaya categories relevant to homological mirror symmetry for toric varieties. As a general rule:

- Symplectic objects in this paper are written with unadorned characters (so that \( \phi : X \rightarrow X \) is a symplectomorphism)
- Complex geometric objects in this paper are decorated with checks (so \( \check{f} : \check{X}_1 \rightarrow \check{X}_2 \) is a map of varieties)
- Piecewise linear / tropical objects are marked with an underline (so \( \underline{i} : Q_1 \rightarrow Q_2 \) is a linear function). A notable exception is for support functions \( F : Q \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \).

2.1 Partially wrapped Fukaya categories

The notation that we use for partially wrapped Fukaya categories follows [GPS18b]. The symplectic object which is the center of our study is are Liouville domains. This is a pair \( (X^{\text{int}}, \lambda) \), where

- \( X^{\text{int}} \) is a \( 2n \)-manifold with boundary \( \partial X^{\text{int}} \) and,
- \( \lambda \in \Omega^1(X^{\text{int}}, \mathbb{R}) \) is a one form on \( \Omega^1(X^{\text{int}}, \mathbb{R}) \) so that \( \omega = d\lambda \) is a symplectic form for \( X^{\text{int}} \).

To this data we can associate a Liouville vector field \( Z \) defined by the property \( \iota_Z \omega = \lambda \). We require that this vector field transversely points outward along \( \partial X \). The boundary of a Liouville domain is a contact manifold \( (\partial X^{\text{int}}, \lambda) \). Liouville domains admit completions to a non-compact symplectic manifold \( X \) by attaching the symplectization \( \partial X^{\text{int}} \times [0, \infty) \) to the contact boundary. The symplectic form that we take on the cylindrical end is \( d(e^t(\lambda)) \); we note that this is an exact
symplectic form. Since we will mostly work with the completions of Liouville domains, we\(^2\) will use \(X^{int}\) to refer to any Liouville domain which completes to \(X\).

Outside of the appendix, the only Liouville domain which we will consider is \(X = (\mathbb{C}^+)^n\), where \(X^{int}\) is the unit cotangent bundle of the product torus \(\{(e^{i\theta_1}, \ldots, e^{i\theta_n}), \theta_i \in S^1\}\). We summarize some general properties of Liouville domains. The Liouville flow gives a flow \(\phi^t_Z : X \to X\) which expands the symplectic form. The core of a Liouville manifold, which we denote by \(c\), is the set of points which do not escape under the flow of \(Z\). Given \(x_0\) belonging to an \(n\)-dimensional strata of \(c\), we can look at the cocore,

\[
u(x_0) = \left\{ x \in X : \lim_{t \to -\infty} \phi_Z^t(x) = x_0 \right\}.
\]

The Liouville vector field provides a taming condition on Lagrangian submanifolds of \(X\). We say that a Lagrangian submanifold \(L \subset (X, \lambda)\) is conical at infinity if it is parallel to \(Z\) outside of some compact set \(V \subset X\). We say a Lagrangian submanifold is admissible if it is exact and conical at infinity.

Associated to \((X, \lambda)\) is a wrapped Fukaya category \(\mathcal{W}(X)\) whose objects are admissible Lagrangians. We sketch the construction of the morphisms here, and refer the reader to [GPS19, Section 3] for a full definition of the category. \(\mathcal{W}(X)\) is constructed as the localization of a directed \(A_\infty\) category. For each admissible Lagrangian \(L \subset X\), this directed \(A_\infty\) category contains a sequence of Lagrangians \(L^i\). The \(L^i\) are obtained by applying successively larger positive wrapping Hamiltonians to the underlying Lagrangian \(L\). Morphisms are then defined between Lagrangians of decreasing wrapping. The wrapped category is obtained by localizing the directed category at the continuation elements, which are canonical morphisms \(L \to L^k\). In summary, to compute (the cohomology of) morphism complexes \(\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{W}(X)}(L_1, L_2)\), one must compute the limit of \(\text{CF}^*(L_1^i, L_2)\), where \(L_1^i\) is a cofinal sequence of Lagrangian submanifolds starting with \(L_1\), and related by positive Hamiltonian isotopies (see [GPS19, Lemma 3.37]).

There is also a version of the Fukaya category that does not completely wrap the ends of admissible Lagrangian submanifolds. A stop for \(X\) is a mostly Legendrian ([GPS18b, definition 1.6]) subset \(f \subset \partial X^{int}\). An admissible Lagrangian submanifold in \((X^{int}, f)\) is an admissible Lagrangian submanifold of \(X^{int}\) whose boundary is disjoint from \(f\).

The skeleton of a stopped Liouville manifold is the union of the conicalization of the stop and the core,

\[
\mathbb{L}_f := \{ x \in X : \phi^t_Z(x) \in f \text{ for some } t \in \mathbb{R} \} \cup c.
\]

We can recover the stop from the skeleton by taking the intersection of \(\mathbb{L}_f\) with \(\partial X^{int}\). We can equally well say that an admissible Lagrangian submanifold of \((X, f)\) is an admissible Lagrangian submanifold of \(X\) which avoids \(\mathbb{L}_f\) outside of a compact set \(X^{int}\).

From the data of a stopped Liouville domain, [Syl19a; GPS18b] constructs a partially wrapped Fukaya category \(\mathcal{W}(X, f)\). We follow the conventions from [GPS18b] where \(\mathcal{W}(X, f)\) is defined in the generality that we need. The category \(\mathcal{W}(X, f)\) has admissible Lagrangian submanifolds as objects. Again morphisms \(\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{W}(X, f)}(L_1, L_2)\) are computed by taking an appropriate limit of Lagrangian intersection Floer theory over a set of positively Hamiltonian isotopic and admissible Lagrangians \(L_1^i\).

\(^2\)This notation places a preference for the completion of a Liouville domain rather than the Liouville domain itself; and so this notation differs slightly from the standard one.
At a point \( x \) in the interior of \( n \)-dimensional strata of \( \mathbb{L}_q \), we can take a Lagrangian disk \( D^u_x \) that intersects the skeleton transversely at \( x \). By applying the Liouville flow to the boundary of \( D^u_x \), we obtain an admissible Lagrangian disk which only intersects \( \mathbb{L} \) at \( x \). This disk is called the linking disk of \( \mathbb{L} \) at \( x \) and we will also denote it by \( u(x) \). The admissible Hamiltonian isotopy class of the linking disk is only dependent on the stratum of the skeleton \( \mathbb{L} \) which contains \( x \).

**Theorem 2.1** (Theorem 1.1 of [GPS18b],[Cha+17]). \( W(X, f) \) is generated by the linking disks \( u(x) \) of the skeleton, \( \mathbb{L}_q \).

We provide a Lagrangian cobordism argument for this generation result in Appendix B.

### 2.2 SYZ Mirror Symmetry for Toric Varieties

For accessibility, we provide a dictionary between notation used in algebraic geometry for toric varieties, and notation from symplectic geometry. We denote by \( \hat{X}_\Sigma \) the toric variety of dimension \( n \) corresponding to a fan \( \Sigma \subset N \otimes \mathbb{R} \) where \( N \) is an \( n \)-dimensional lattice. By definition, \( \hat{X}_\Sigma \) is a (partial) compactification of the algebraic torus \( \hat{X}_0 := N \otimes \mathbb{C} = (\mathbb{C}^*)^n \). \( \Sigma \) encodes the strata of compactification in terms of convergence of 1-parameter subgroups of the algebraic torus [CLS11, Proposition 3.2.2].

Unless explicitly stated otherwise, we will assume that \( \hat{X}_\Sigma \) is smooth, that is, every \( n \)-dimensional cone of \( \Sigma \) is generated by a basis of \( N \). Further, we will denote primitive generators of \( \Sigma \) by \( \alpha \) and set \( A \) to be the set of all primitive generators.

\( \langle \alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_k \rangle \) denotes the cone generated by the primitive generators \( \alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_k \). We will write \( \sigma \prec \tau \) if \( \tau \) is a facet of \( \sigma \).

We first describe mirror symmetry for the algebraic torus \( \hat{X}_0 \). The algebraic torus \( \hat{X}_0 \) naturally fibers over the affine space \( Q := N \otimes \mathbb{R} = \mathbb{R}^n \), whose fibers are real \( n \)-dimensional tori. From \( Q \), we can also construct a symplectic manifold \( X = T^*Q/M \) where \( M \) is the dual lattice to \( N \) acting fiberwise via the natural splitting \( T^*Q \simeq Q \times (M \otimes \mathbb{R}) \). It is understood that the algebraic variety \( \hat{X}_0 \) and the symplectic manifold \( X \) are mirror dual. These dual torus fibrations serve as the foundational example of Strominger-Yau-Zaslow (SYZ) mirror symmetry [SYZ96], and this example is often referred to as semi-flat mirror symmetry (see, for example, [Gro13]).

We now give the symplectic notation which we will use for the remainder of the paper. It is natural to consider \( Q \) with the additional structure of affine manifold; this trivializes the tangent and cotangent bundles by identifying \( \mathbb{Z}^n \) lattice subbundles \( T_{2\pi\mathbb{Z}}Q \subset TQ \) and \( T^*_{2\pi\mathbb{Z}}Q \subset T^*Q \). The lattice structure on toric varieties can be recovered from the affine structure on \( Q \), giving us the following dictionary:

\[
\begin{align*}
Q := N \otimes \mathbb{R} & \quad N \simeq (T_{2\pi\mathbb{Z}})_q Q & & \hat{X}_0 = (\mathbb{C}^*)^n \simeq TQ/T_{2\pi\mathbb{Z}}Q \\
M \simeq (T_{2\pi\mathbb{Z}})_q Q & & X = T^*Q/M \simeq T^*Q/T^*_{2\pi\mathbb{Z}}Q.
\end{align*}
\]

In particular, the torus fibration \( \hat{X}_0 \to Q \) becomes the complex SYZ fibration

\[
\text{Log} : \hat{X}_0 = (\mathbb{C}^*)^n \to Q \quad (z_1, \ldots, z_n) \mapsto (\log |z_1|, \ldots, \log |z_n|)
\]

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3This notation is slightly different than in the literature, where the \( Z \)-parallel disks intersecting the core of \( X \) are called the cocores, while the \( Z \)-parallel disks intersecting the downward flow of \( f \) are called the linking disks of the stop. We will (sometimes) call all of these disks the linking disks of the skeleton to simplify notation.

4Here we are making a change in sign from [CLS11] to be more compatible with our later conventions for Lagrangian sections and the FLTZ skeleton.
induced by the standard holomorphic volume form. The torus fibration on $T^*Q/T_{2\pi Z}^*Q$ is the symplectic SYZ fibration, i.e., moment map $u : X \to Q$, of the symplectic form

$$\omega = \sum_{i=1}^n du_i \wedge dp_i$$

where $u_i$ are our chosen coordinates on $Q \simeq \mathbb{R}^n$ and $p_i$ are the dual coordinates on the fibers. We will in Sections 4 and 5 use the coordinates $(p_i, q_i)$ inherited from $T^*Q$.

We now discuss how equipping $\tilde{X}_0$ with a toric Kähler form yields a complex structure on $X$. Let $h : Q \to \mathbb{R}$ be a strictly convex function on $Q$ with nondegenerate Hessian. This gives a potential $h \circ \log$ on $\tilde{X}_0$, whose associated Kähler form is toric. As first observed by Hitchin [Hit97], the Legendre transform $\nabla h$:

- takes the complex SYZ fibration on $\tilde{X}_0$ to the symplectic SYZ fibration coming from the Kähler form and
- takes the symplectic SYZ fibration on $X$ to the complex SYZ fibration coming from a complex structure naturally arising from $h$.

In other words, we obtain an isomorphism of $X$ with $\tilde{X}_0$ where

$$\log = \nabla h \circ u.$$ 

From the viewpoint of tropical geometry, $\log$ should be viewed as the valuation map.

In this particular example the cotangent bundle and affine structure are trivializable, and so there is another map which we will frequently use: the argument projection $\arg : T^*Q/M \to (M \otimes \mathbb{R})/M$. In coordinates, we have $\arg(u, p) = p$ so that under the identification with $(\mathbb{C}^*)^n$, $\arg$ is the usual argument map, or identifying with $T^*T^n$, projection to the base. The diagram below summarizes various maps involved in semi-flat mirror symmetry.

\[\begin{array}{ccc}
(C^*)^n & \overset{\text{SYZ mirror}}{\leftarrow} & T^*Q/M \\ \downarrow \phi \downarrow \nabla h & & \downarrow \phi \\
Q = N \otimes \mathbb{R} \simeq \mathbb{R}^n & \overset{\text{Legendre transform}}{\longrightarrow} & M \otimes \mathbb{R} \simeq \mathbb{R}^n
\end{array}\]

Remark 2.2. We will often implicitly identify $T^*Q/T_{2\pi Z}^*Q$ with $(\mathbb{C}^*)^n$ as outlined above for brevity of notation. In some constructions of Fukaya categories mirror to toric varieties, the holomorphic structure plays an important role while in others, namely the partially wrapped category, it does not. We will emphasize this distinction when it is important. See for instance remarks 2.7 and 3.7.

It remains to understand mirror symmetry for the toric variety $\tilde{X}_\Sigma$ from semi-flat mirror symmetry for the pair $\tilde{X}_0, X$. This amounts to understanding how compactifying by toric divisors modifies the mirror space. An expectation for symplectic Calabi-Yau manifolds $\tilde{X}$ that compactification is mirror to the addition of a “superpotential” function $W : X \to \mathbb{C}$ on the SYZ mirror. We first work in the setting where $\tilde{X}_\Sigma$ is equipped with a Kähler potential. One route to constructing...
this superpotential function (studied in detail by [Aur07]) comes from identifying the points of 
\( X \) with SYZ fibers of \( \tilde{X}_0 \). The open Gromov-Witten invariants count the holomorphic disks in 
the compactification \( \tilde{X}_\Sigma \) with boundary on SYZ fibers, and records the deformation from \( \text{Fuk}(\tilde{X}_0) \) 
to the weakly unobstructed curved \( A_\infty \) category \( \text{Fuk}(\tilde{X}_\Sigma) \). This amounts to equipping \( X \) with a 
holomorphic function. It is expected that each compactifying divisor on the space \( \tilde{X}_\Sigma \) presents the 
possibility for additional holomorphic disks to appear on the boundary of SYZ fibers of \( \tilde{X}_\Sigma \), giving 
a correspondence between the toric divisors of \( \tilde{X}_\Sigma \) and the terms to this superpotential. [Cha20] 
verifies this expectation from the viewpoint that a projective toric variety \( \tilde{X} \) is a compactification 
of \( (\mathbb{C}^*)^n \) with the induced Kähler form. In particular, by choosing coordinates and using the mirror 
Kähler form to obtain a complex structure, we can construct the mirror superpotential
\[
W_\Sigma : (\mathbb{C}^*)^n \to \mathbb{C} \\
(z_1, \ldots, z_n) \mapsto \sum_{\alpha \in A} c_\alpha z^\alpha.
\]
Here \( z^\alpha = z_1^{\alpha_1} \cdots z_n^{\alpha_n} \) and \( c_\alpha \in \mathbb{C}^* \) are coefficients that depend on the Kähler structure of \( \tilde{X}_\Sigma \). In 
this setting, the superpotential \( W_\Sigma \) is first order the Hori-Vafa potential. When \( \tilde{X}_\Sigma \) is Fano, this 
is the correct mirror holomorphic function in the sense of SYZ mirror symmetry, but in general, the potential 
requires higher-order corrections. Although this construction of \( W_\Sigma \) employs the symplectic structure on \( \tilde{X}_\Sigma \) coming from the Kähler form, it is commonplace to also treat the pair \( ((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, W_\Sigma) \) as a mirror when \( \tilde{X}_\Sigma \) is considered as an algebraic/complex object due to the 
expected involutive nature of mirror symmetry. One palatable feature of this treatment is that \( W_\Sigma \) 
is unchanged as a symplectic fibration when varying the \( c_\alpha \in \mathbb{C}^* \).

However, it is more natural to only use the complex algebraic structure \( \tilde{X}_\Sigma \). As in the case 
of semi-flat mirror symmetry, it should be possible to understand an SYZ mirror symmetry construction 
without the choice of a Kähler structure for \( \tilde{X}_\Sigma \). Recall that after taking a choice of coordinates, an element \( u = (u_1, \ldots, u_n) \in N \) lies in a cone \( \sigma \in \Sigma \) if and only if the limit
\[
\lim_{z \to \infty} (z_u^1, \ldots, z_u^n)
\]
exists in \( \tilde{X}_\Sigma \) and converges to a point in the toric strata corresponding to \( \sigma \). As \( \text{Log}(z^u_1, \ldots, z^u_n) = \log|z|^u \), we can view this limiting point as lying at infinity along the ray spanned by \( u \), determining 
a circle \( \text{arg}(z)u \) in the fiber which is collapsed to a point in the boundary stratum. Thus, we 
obtain a boundary condition on the mirror \( T^*Q/M \) to \( N \otimes \mathbb{C}^* \); above a cone \( \sigma \in \Sigma \), \( u \cdot p \) should 
be asymptotically constant for all \( u \in \sigma \) where \( p = \text{arg}(z_1, \ldots, z_n) \). Writing \( \sigma = \langle \alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_k \rangle \) 
for primitive generators \( \alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_k \), this condition is equivalent to \( \alpha_1 \cdot p, \ldots, \alpha_k \cdot p \) being asymptotically 
constant. These conditions begin to resemble the data of the Hori-Vafa potential, and can be 
interpreted in several ways to construct Fukaya categories and study homological mirror symmetry. 
Two such approaches are explored in Section 2.4.

2.3 Notation for Toric Varieties: Support functions, Morphism, and Sheaves

Let \( \Sigma_1 \subset Q_1, \Sigma_2 \subset Q_2 \) be two fans. A map of fans is a linear map \( f : Q_1 \to Q_2 \) with the property 
that for every cone \( \sigma_1 \in \Sigma_1 \), there exists a cone \( \sigma_2 \in \Sigma_2 \) with \( f(\sigma_1) \subset \sigma_2 \). The data of a map of 
fans is equivalent to the data of a toric morphism \( f : \tilde{X}_{\Sigma_1} \to \tilde{X}_{\Sigma_2} \).

For a cone \( \sigma \in \Sigma \), we define the star of \( \sigma \) as the subfan of all cones containing \( \sigma \), that is, 
\[
\text{star}(\sigma) := \{ \tau \in \Sigma : \sigma \subset \tau \}.
\]
We will often abuse this notation by conflating \( \text{star}(\sigma) \) with the subset of \( N \otimes \mathbb{R} \) covered by \( \text{star}(\alpha) \) and by writing \( \text{star}(\alpha) \) in place of \( \text{star}(\{\alpha\}) \). Note that when \( \sigma = 0 \), the star of \( \sigma \) is the whole fan; when \( \sigma \) is top dimensional, then \( \text{star}(\sigma) = \sigma \). The standard inclusion \( \text{star}(\sigma) \hookrightarrow \Sigma \) is a map of fans and the corresponding map of toric varieties \( \tilde{X}_{\text{star}(\sigma)} \hookrightarrow \tilde{X}_\Sigma \), identifying \( \tilde{X}_{\text{star}(\sigma)} \) as the normal bundle to the closure of the toric orbit indexed by \( \sigma \).

The toric orbit closure associated with the cone \( \sigma \) is itself toric variety, which has a description in terms of \( \text{star}(\sigma) \). Let \( Q_\sigma := Q/(\mathbb{R} \cdot \langle \sigma \rangle) \) be the quotient of the cocharacter lattice by the real span of \( \sigma \). Let \( \sigma \subset \Sigma \) be a cone. The orbit closure fan of \( \sigma \) is the fan\(^5\)

\[
\text{star}(\sigma)/\sigma := \{\tau/(\mathbb{R} \cdot \langle \sigma \rangle) : \sigma < \tau \} \subset Q_\sigma.
\]

With this notation, the toric varieties \( \tilde{X}_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha} \) correspond to toric divisors of \( \tilde{X}_\Sigma \). \( \tilde{X}_{\text{star}(\sigma)/\sigma} \) is the closure of the toric orbit associated with \( \sigma \). For the inclusion of a toric orbit, we will write \( i_{\sigma\tau} : \tilde{X}_{\text{star}(\sigma)/\sigma} \hookrightarrow \tilde{X}_{\text{star}(\tau)/\tau} \). Note that this is not a toric map. Accordingly, \( \tilde{X}_{\text{star}(\sigma)} = N_{\tilde{X}_\Sigma} \tilde{X}_{\text{star}(\sigma)/\sigma} \), and the map of fans \( \text{star}(\sigma) \to \text{star}(\sigma)/\sigma \) yields the projection of toric varieties

\[
\tilde{X}_{\text{star}(\sigma)} \to \tilde{X}_{\text{star}(\sigma)/\sigma}.
\]

We now provide a mirror-symmetry biased set of notation for discussing line bundles and divisors on toric varieties.

**Definition 2.3.** A support function \( F : Q \to \mathbb{R} \) is a piecewise linear map whose domains of linearity are the cones of the fan \( \Sigma \), and whose differentials (over the domains of linearity where it is defined) are contained in \( T^*_ZQ \). Equivalently in the smooth setting, we take the piecewise linear maps whose domains of linearity are the cones of \( \Sigma \), and \( F(\alpha) \in \mathbb{Z} \) for all \( \alpha \in A \).

Let \( \alpha \) be a 1-dimensional cone. We will write \( F_\alpha \) for the support function which is 1 on \( \alpha \), and 0 on all other 1-dimensional cones in \( A \). We will denote the set of support functions \( \text{Supp}(\Sigma) \). We favor support functions rather than divisors for encoding the geometry of \( \tilde{X}_\Sigma \) as they rely only on the affine geometry of \( Q \), and are therefore more natural objects to consider from a mirror-symmetry perspective. From this viewpoint, divisors, line bundles, and sheaves on \( \tilde{X}_\Sigma \) are the \( B \)-model extensions of the underlying tropical geometry given by \( Q \) and support functions \( F : Q \to \mathbb{R} \). To recover a toric divisor \( D \) on \( \tilde{X}_\Sigma \) from a support function, we take \( D_T = \sum_{\alpha \in \Sigma} -(F(\alpha)) \cdot D_\alpha \). To obtain a line bundle on \( \tilde{X}_\Sigma \) from a support function, we take \( \mathcal{O}_\Sigma(F) := \mathcal{O}_\Sigma(D_T) \). Two support functions \( F_1, F_2 \) represent linearly equivalent divisors if and only if the difference \( F_1 - F_2 \) is a linear function. From a map of fans \( f : \Sigma_1 \to \Sigma_2 \) we get a pullback map on support functions \( f^* : \text{Supp}(\Sigma_2) \to \text{Supp}(\Sigma_1) \). This means that we have a well-defined pullback map for toric divisors. This pullback intertwines with the toric morphism, in the sense that

\[
f^* \mathcal{O}_{\Sigma_2}(F) = \mathcal{O}_{\Sigma_1}(f^*F).
\]

When \( \tilde{X}_{\text{star}(\sigma)/\sigma} \) is an orbit closure there is a (non-toric) map of varieties \( i_{\sigma0} : \tilde{X}_{\text{star}(\sigma)/\sigma} \hookrightarrow \tilde{X}_\Sigma \) which does not have a well-defined pullback map on divisors. However, there is a well-defined pullback map on line bundles, and therefore a pullback map on linear equivalence classes of support functions.

---

\(^5\)This is slightly different than the notation in [CLS11], where \( \text{star}(\sigma) \) is used to denote what we call \( \text{star}(\sigma)/\sigma \).
Proposition 2.4. Let \( \sigma \subset \Sigma \) be a cone. Then there is a surjective linear map
\[
i_{\sigma 0}^*: (\text{Supp}(\Sigma)/\sim) \to (\text{Supp}(\text{star}(\sigma)/\sigma)/\sim)
\]
where \( \sim \) is the relation of linear equivalence.

At times we will not want to work on the level of support functions modulo linear equivalence, but still make sense of pullback. In that case, we will restrict ourselves to the support functions which give divisors transverse to a toric orbit closure. Let \( \sigma \in \Sigma \) be a fan. The transverse support functions are those which vanish on \( \sigma \),
\[
\text{Supp}_\sigma(\Sigma) := \{ F : F(q) = 0 \text{ for all } q \in \sigma \}
\]
and there is a well-defined map from \( \text{Supp}_\sigma(\Sigma) \to \text{Supp}(\text{star}(\sigma)/\sigma) \). Finally, we fix some notation for sheaves on toric varieties and toric orbit closures (which are toric, and subvarieties, but not toric subvarieties of \( \check{X}_\Sigma \)). Having fixed a fan \( \Sigma \), the sheaf \( O_\sigma(F) \) will be a line bundle on the space \( \check{X}_{\text{star}(\sigma)/\sigma} \), where \( F \) is either a support function on \( \text{star}(\sigma)/\sigma \), or is pulled back from a support function \( F \in \text{Supp}_\sigma(\Sigma) \). The line bundles on \( \check{X}_\Sigma \) are denoted \( O_0(F) \) — however, when it is unambiguous that we are referring to a line bundle on \( \check{X}_\Sigma \), we will simply write \( O(F) \). The pullback map on transverse support functions \( i_{\sigma 0}^*: \text{Supp}_\sigma(\Sigma) \to \text{Supp}(\text{star}(\sigma)/\sigma) \) agrees with the pullback of line bundles in the sense that
\[
i_{\sigma 0}^*(O_0(F)) = O_{\sigma}(i_{\sigma 0}^*(F)).
\]
We denote the pushforward of a line bundle along \( i_{\sigma 0} : \check{X}_{\text{star}(\sigma)/\sigma} \hookrightarrow \check{X}_\Sigma \) by:
\[
O_{\sigma>0}(F) := (i_{\sigma 0})_*O_{\sigma}(i_{\sigma 0}^*F) \in \text{Coh}(\check{X}_\Sigma).
\]
We will denote by \( \pi_\sigma : \check{X}_{\text{star}(\sigma)} \to \check{X}_{\text{star}(\sigma)/\sigma} \) the standard projection of the normal bundle to the base. Similarly, when \( \sigma > \tau \) we write \( O_{\sigma>\tau} \) for the pushforward of \( O_{\sigma} \) to \( \check{X}_{\text{star}(\tau)/\tau} \).

2.4 HMS for Torics: FLTZ Skeleton and Monomial Admissibility

We now apply the conclusions of Section 2.2 to construct Fukaya categories homologically mirror to the derived category of coherent sheaves on \( \check{X}_\Sigma \). All definitions involve imposing conditions on Lagrangian objects near infinity, that is, outside of a compact subset. There are two dual ways to constrain Lagrangians: require them to be contained in or to avoid a closed subset at infinity. The first approach results in what is usually called an infinitesimally wrapped category; the second gives a partially wrapped category. Under mirror symmetry, these are expected to correspond to the categories of compactly supported perfect complexes and coherent sheaves, respectively. If \( \check{X}_\Sigma \) is smooth, then these two categories are the same.

The traditional approach for toric varieties is to take the closed subset to be a fiber over a very large positive number, \( W_\Sigma^{-1}(\infty) \). Then, the infinitesimally wrapped category is the Fukaya-Seidel category as envisioned by Seidel [Sei08], and the partially wrapped category is the Fukaya-Seidel category as defined in [Syl19a; GPS19]. As both categories are generated by Lefschetz thimbles, it is expected that these categories are equivalent in the case that \( \check{X}_\Sigma \) is smooth and projective. A proof of this equivalence requires an argument similar to that of Theorem 3.5 with some extra considerations on the choice of symplectic form used to define each category. However, these
categories are not homological mirrors to $\hat{X}_\Sigma$ when the anticanonical bundle on $\hat{X}_\Sigma$ not nef [AKO08; Bal+15].

As noted in Section 2.2, a more natural boundary condition instead involves a collection of subtori determined by $\Sigma$ when considering $\hat{X}_\Sigma$ on the B-side of mirror symmetry. Namely, near infinity in a cone $\sigma = (\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_k) \in \Sigma$, we should have a boundary condition of the form

$$p \cdot \alpha_1 = \ldots = p \cdot \alpha_k = 0.$$  

This immediately leads to a stop of the form

$$f_\Sigma = \{(u,p) \in \partial_0 (\mathbb{C}^*)^n : p \cdot \alpha = 0 \text{ if } u \in \text{int}(\text{star}(\alpha)) \}$$

whose skeleton is the FLTZ skeleton

$$L_\Sigma = \{(u,p) \in (\mathbb{C}^*)^n : p \cdot \alpha = 0 \text{ if } u \in \text{int}(\text{star}(\alpha)) \} \cup \{(0,p) \in (\mathbb{C}^*)^n \} = \bigcup_{\sigma \in \Sigma} \{ (u,p) \in (\mathbb{C}^*)^n : u \in \sigma \text{ and } p \cdot v = 0 \text{ for all } v \in \sigma \}$$

introduced in [Fan+11] using similar SYZ considerations. We will denote a stratum of the FLTZ skeleton by $L_\sigma = \sigma \times \sigma^\perp$, and similarly denote corresponding stratum of the stop by $f_\sigma \subset f_\Sigma$. Thus, it is clear from this perspective that the appropriate partially wrapped category to consider is $W((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f_\Sigma)$.

It is then tempting to also construct a Fukaya-Seidel type category consisting of Lagrangian branes that lie in $f_\Sigma$ near infinity. However, such a category would not contain many interesting objects due to the singular nature of $f_\Sigma$. Instead, we must allow some room for Lagrangians to twist. One way to implement this is to use a monomial admissibility condition (introduced in [Han19]). We will need only a particular instance of monomial admissibility and work towards defining it now.

In order to restrict Lagrangians near infinity, we introduce sets in the base $Q$ over which certain arguments must be controlled. We begin with the following definition which will also be useful for later exposition.

**Definition 2.5.** The $\varepsilon$-star open cover for $\Sigma$ and $\varepsilon > 0$ is the collection of sets $\{U_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in A}$ where each $U_\alpha \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is the open cone over the set

$$\{ u \in \mathbb{R} : \|u\| = 1, u \in \text{star}(\alpha), \text{ and } d(u,\sigma) > \varepsilon \text{ for all } \sigma \in \Sigma \text{ such that } \alpha \not\in \sigma \}$$

where distance and length are taken with respect to the Euclidean metric.

Note that the $\varepsilon$-star open cover for $\Sigma$ is a cover of $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$ for $\varepsilon$ sufficiently small when $\Sigma$ is a complete fan, and we will always assume that we choose $\varepsilon$ small enough for this to be true.

**Definition 2.6.** The $\varepsilon$ combinatorial division $\Delta_\varepsilon$ for $\Sigma$ is the collection of closed sets $\{C_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in A}$ where $C_\alpha = \overline{U_\alpha}$ is the closure of the corresponding subset of the $\varepsilon$-star open cover.

For any fan corresponding to a smooth projective toric variety, it was shown in [Han19, Corollary 2.40] that there exists a choice of toric Kähler form on $(\mathbb{C}^*)^n$ such that the $\varepsilon$ combinatorial division is a *monomial division adapted to* $\Sigma$ in the sense that it satisfies the following properties:
Figure 1. The open set $U_{1,0}$ in the $\varepsilon$-star open cover for a fan corresponding to $\mathbb{P}^2$. Taking the closure of this set gives the cone $C_{1,0}$ in the monomial division associated to the $\varepsilon$-star open cover.

1. The closed subsets $\{C_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in A}$ cover $\mathbb{R}^n$;
2. there are constants $k_\alpha \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ such that
   \[
   \max_{\alpha \in A} |z^\alpha|^{k_\alpha} = |z^\beta|^{k_\beta}
   \]
   implies that $u(z) \in C_\beta$;
3. $C_\alpha \setminus \{0\} \subset \text{int}(\text{star}(\alpha))$ for all $\alpha \in A$.

Remark 2.7. The difficulty in the above statement lies only in verifying the second property, which involves the complex structure on $(\mathbb{C}^\ast)^n$ and is used to obtain a maximum principle on holomorphic discs. Therefore, the monomially admissible Fukaya-Seidel category depends on the Kähler structure on $(\mathbb{C}^\ast)^n$ rather than just the symplectic structure. In particular, the choice of toric Kähler form only manifests through the expression of $u$ in terms of holomorphic coordinates.

After choosing such a toric Kähler form, we can then associate to $\Delta_\varepsilon$ a monomially admissible Fukaya-Seidel category $\mathcal{F}_{\Delta_\varepsilon}$ as detailed in [Han19]. Whenever discussing this category, we will always assume we have chosen such a Kähler form. Objects of $\mathcal{F}_{\Delta_\varepsilon}$ are supported on monomially admissible Lagrangians, that is, exact Lagrangians that are required to satisfy $z^\alpha \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ for $z \in L$ such that $u(z) \in C_\alpha$ near infinity. In other words, if $(u, p) \in L$ and $u \in C_\alpha$ lies outside a compact set, then $p \cdot \alpha = 0$. Roughly, morphisms are computed by applying a Hamiltonian $K$ that increases $p \cdot \alpha$ near infinity in $C_\alpha$ for all $\alpha \in A$. In practice, the category is obtained by localization at the continuation elements coming from the Hamiltonian $K$. The category of Lagrangian sections (with respect to $u$) form an important and computable subcategory as explained in the next section.

Remark 2.8. More generally, [Han19] associates a Fukaya-Seidel category to any monomial division, i.e., collection $\Delta$ of closed subsets satisfying the conditions above. For the purposes of this paper, we will only need to work with $\Delta_\varepsilon$, which in the language of [Han19] corresponds to working with a monomial division adapted to $\Sigma$. 

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Figure 2. The region of $\partial_\infty(C^*)^2$ that monomially admissible Lagrangian sections are permitted to intersect (left) and the stop $f_\Sigma$ of the FLTZ skeleton for $\check{X}_\Sigma = \mathbb{P}^2$.

2.5 Tropical Lagrangian sections

It is well-understood that Lagrangian sections of an SYZ fibration should be mirror to line bundles, and this philosophy carries through to the toric setting despite the compactification. In the context of HMS for toric varieties, Lagrangian sections of Log were first studied by [Abo06] where Abouzaid computes the Floer cohomology of the mirror to powers of an ample line bundle. Applying the Legendre transform and working with sections of the SYZ fibration $u$ is more amenable to constructing and computing a category of all sections as done in [Abo09]. Abouzaid studied sections lying over a region in $Q$ modeled on the moment polytope of $\check{X}_\Sigma$ and with boundary on a fiber of the tropical localization of $W_\Sigma$. To pass to the partially wrapped setting, it will be more convenient for us to work with the variant of Abouzaid’s approach introduced in [Han19] and motivated above.

Namely, we consider the subcategory $\mathcal{F}_{\Delta, \varepsilon}^s \subset \mathcal{F}_{\Delta, \varepsilon}$ of Lagrangian sections of $u$. Note that $\mathcal{F}_{\Delta, \varepsilon}^s$ is independent of small $\varepsilon$ by [Han19, Proposition 3.19]. The Hamiltonian isotopy classes of monomially admissible Lagrangian sections have particularly nice representations, which we will refer to as tropical Lagrangian sections. Indeed, given a support function $F_D$ corresponding to a toric divisor $D = \sum n_\alpha D_\alpha$, we can smooth $F_D$ to a function $H_D$. By abuse of notation, we will also use $H_D$ to denote the Hamiltonian for $H \circ u : (\mathbb{C}^*)^n \to \mathbb{R}$, which we call a twisting Hamiltonian for $D$. This Hamiltonian also satisfies

$$dH_D(\alpha) = -2\pi n_\alpha$$

near infinity in $C_\alpha$ for all $\alpha \in A$ by setting

$$H_D(u) = -2\pi \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} F_D(u - x) \eta_\varepsilon(x) \, dx$$

where $\eta_\varepsilon$ is a smooth symmetric mollifier supported on the ball of radius $\varepsilon$ as in [Han19, Proposition 2.13]. From a twisting $H_D$, we obtain a tropical Lagrangian section $L(D)$ as the projection of the graph of $dH_D$ to $T^*Q/T^*_{2\pi\mathbb{Z}}Q$ or, equivalently, the time-1 flow of the real positive locus $\mathbb{R}_{>0}^n \subset (\mathbb{C}^*)^n$.
under the Hamiltonian isotopy induced by $H_D \circ u$. The Floer theory of these Lagrangians can be shown to behave exactly as expected.

**Theorem 2.9** (Corollary 3.41 of [Han19] following [Abo09]). There is a quasi-equivalence

$$\mathcal{F}_{\Delta_\varepsilon} \simeq \text{Pic}_{\text{dg}}(\tilde{X}_\Sigma)$$

for small $\varepsilon$ where $\text{Pic}_{\text{dg}}(\tilde{X}_\Sigma)$ is a dg-enhancement of the category of line bundles on $\tilde{X}_\Sigma$.

In fact, this construction gives slightly more as the time-1 flow of $H_D$ preserves monomial admissibility with respect to $\Delta_\varepsilon$. Thus, these Hamiltonian diffeomorphisms act on $\mathcal{F}_{\Delta_\varepsilon}$, and it can be checked that in $\mathcal{F}_{\Delta_\varepsilon}$ these functors are mirror to the functor $(\cdot) \otimes O(D)$ as done in [Han19, Theorem 4.5].

**Remark 2.10.** In [Abo09], tropical Lagrangian sections are defined as sections over a subset $P$ of $(\mathbb{C}^*)^n$, which is roughly the polytope of $\tilde{X}_\Sigma$ for some ample line bundle, with boundary on a deformation of the Hori-Vafa superpotential. This makes Abouzaid’s category of tropical Lagrangian sections,$^6$ $\mathcal{SFuk}$, a subcategory of a more traditionally defined Fukaya-Seidel category. Abouzaid’s tropical Lagrangian sections are closely related to those considered above. Indeed, assuming that we can work with the standard Kähler form to define $\mathcal{F}_{\Delta_\varepsilon}$ (see remark 2.7), then there is an equivalence between $\mathcal{SFuk}$ and $\mathcal{F}_{\Delta_\varepsilon}$ given by restricting $L(D)$ to $\text{Log}^{-1}(P)$ as shown in [Han19, Proposition 3.23]. Even without that assumption, it can be deduced from [Han19, Proposition 2.36] that the restriction of $L(D)$ to $\text{Log}^{-1}(P)$ are objects in $\mathcal{SFuk}$ even though they are not the smoothing of a support function in the Log coordinates. Of course, combining [Abo09, Theorem 1.2] and [Han19, Corollary 3.41] also gives a less direct equivalence between $\mathcal{SFuk}$ and $\mathcal{F}_{\Delta_\varepsilon}$ regardless of the Kähler form used to define the latter.

### 3 Conical Lagrangian sections and twisting Hamiltonians

This section consists of producing the embedding in Theorem A, translating the action of twisting Hamiltonians from [Han19] to the partially wrapped setting, and realizing cocores of $L_\Sigma$ as tropical Lagrangian sections. The main ingredient is the realization that there exist tropical Lagrangian sections (sections very close to their piecewise-linear/tropical limit) exist in both categories. Furthermore, these sections have matching Floer theory.

**3.1 Construction and embedding**

We will now construct a full and faithful embedding of $\mathcal{F}_{\Delta_\varepsilon}$ into $\mathcal{W}((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f_\Sigma)$ for small $\varepsilon$. Although objects of $\mathcal{F}_{\Delta_\varepsilon}$ naturally lie in the complement of the FLTZ skeleton when perturbed by the Hamiltonian $K$, there are three difficulties in passing from monomially admissible Floer theory to partially wrapped Floer theory. Monomially admissible Lagrangians, which in general are not conical at infinity, must be modified to obtain objects of the partially wrapped category. Then, we must check that this modification does not change the Floer theory of the Lagrangians when now computed with a cylindrical almost complex structure. Finally, we need to prove that the (conical version of) the Hamiltonian $K$ gives a cofinal wrapping and thus can be used to compute morphisms in $\mathcal{W}((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f_\Sigma)$.

---

$^6$This is defined in [Abo09] as an $A_\infty$-pre-category, but using localization, one can define a quasi-equivalent $A_\infty$-category.
Although it is not clear how to produce a conical Lagrangian submanifold from a monomially admissible Lagrangian submanifold in general, we can modify the construction of tropical Lagrangian sections summarized in Section 2.5 from support functions of toric divisors to obtain tropical Lagrangian sections in $\mathcal{W}((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f_\Sigma)$. As the Liouville vector field is the radial vector field on the SYZ base, this amounts to smoothing the piecewise linear support function $F_D$ of a toric divisor so that the gradient is invariant under rescaling in the complement of a compact set. As observed in Remark 3.4 of [Han19], this is not possible while preserving monomial admissibility. We therefore will need to allow some distortion of $p \cdot \alpha$ even close to the ray $\langle \alpha \rangle \in \Sigma$.

**Lemma 3.1.** Suppose that $F_D$ is the piecewise-linear support function of a toric divisor $D = \sum_{\alpha \in A} n_\alpha D_\alpha$, $\{U_\alpha\}$ is the $\varepsilon$-star open cover for $\Sigma$, $\varepsilon > 0$ is sufficiently small, and $V \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is any compact set for which the origin is an interior point. Then, there exists a smooth function $\hat{H}_D$ satisfying the following.

1. $\hat{H}_D$ is positively homogeneous of degree 1 outside of $V$.

2. In the complement of $V$, $\hat{H}_D = 2\pi F_D$ on any non-empty intersection of the form $U_{\alpha_1} \cap \ldots \cap U_{\alpha_n}$.

3. There is a constant $C_D$, independent of $\varepsilon$ and $V$, such that

$$|\nabla \hat{H}_D \cdot \alpha + 2\pi n_\alpha| \leq \varepsilon C_D$$

in $U_\alpha \setminus V$ for all $\alpha \in A$.

*Proof.* Let $\eta : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ be a smooth symmetric ($\eta(u) = \eta(-u)$) mollifier function supported on the ball of radius 1 centered at the origin. For any $t > 0$ define a $t$-scaled mollifier $\eta_t : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ by $\eta_t(u) = t^{-n} \eta(u/t)$.

Define $G : \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\} \to \mathbb{R}$ by

$$G(u) = 2\pi \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} F_D(u - x) \cdot \eta_\varepsilon(x) \, dx = 2\pi \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} F_D(u - rx) \cdot \eta_\varepsilon(x) \, dx$$

where $r = \|u\|$ is the radial coordinate with respect to the Euclidean metric. It is straightforward to see that $G$ is smooth and homogeneous of degree 1. It also follows from a direct computation that $G = F_D$ on any set of the form $U_{\alpha_1} \cap \ldots \cap U_{\alpha_n}$, using the fact that $F_D$ is a linear function on the open ball of radius $\varepsilon r$ around any point in the intersection.

We can then compute that

$$\nabla G(u) = 2\pi \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left[ \nabla F_D(u - rx) - \frac{\nabla F_D(u - rx) \cdot x}{r} \right] \eta_\varepsilon(x) \, dx. \tag{3}$$

The gradient of the support function is given by $(\nabla F_D \cdot \alpha) = -n_\alpha$ on the open ball of radius $\varepsilon r$ around any point in $U_\alpha$. Thus, if we set $E^\alpha(u) = (\nabla G(u) \cdot \alpha + 2\pi n_\alpha) / 2\pi$, we have

$$E^\alpha(u) = \frac{u \cdot \alpha}{r} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (\nabla F_D(u - rx) \cdot x) \eta_\varepsilon(x) \, dx$$

We never use this condition, but it is somewhat reassuring to make the Lagrangian sections as close to their tropical counterparts as possible.
for all $u \in U_\alpha$, and
\[
|E^\alpha(u)| = \frac{|u \cdot \alpha|}{r} \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (\nabla F_D(u - rx) \cdot x) \eta_\varepsilon(x) \, dx \right|
\leq ||\alpha|| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} ||\nabla F_D(u - rx)|| |x| \eta_\varepsilon(x) \, dx
\leq \varepsilon ||\alpha|| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} ||\nabla F_D(u - rx)|| \eta_\varepsilon(x) \, dx
\leq \varepsilon ||\alpha|| \max_{\sigma \in \Sigma^n} ||\nabla F_D|_\sigma||
\]
using the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality and that $\eta_\varepsilon(x)$ is supported on the ball of radius $\varepsilon$. This gives us the bound
\[
|E^\alpha(u)| \leq \varepsilon C_D / 2\pi
\]
for all $\alpha \in A$ where the constants $C_D$ are given by
\[
C_D = 2\pi \max_{\alpha \in A} ||\alpha|| \max_{\sigma \in \Sigma^n} ||\nabla F_D|_\sigma||.
\]
To obtain the smooth function $\tilde{H}_D : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$, we use a bump function with support contained within $V$ to smoothly interpolate between $G$ and a smooth function.

The previous lemma allows us to construct Lagrangian sections in $\mathcal{W}((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f_\Sigma)$ corresponding to divisors on $\hat{X}_\Sigma$ by modifying the procedure outlined in Section 2.5. We begin by fixing a compact set $V \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ containing the origin as an interior point. For any $\delta > 0$ and toric divisor $D$ on $\hat{X}_\Sigma$, we let $\tilde{H}^\delta_D$ be a smooth function as guaranteed by Lemma 3.1 for our fixed compact set $V$, the given toric divisor $D$, and $\varepsilon = \delta / C_D$. We will refer to such functions as conical twisting Hamiltonians with defect $\delta$. We will denote the time $t$ flow of $\tilde{H}_D^\delta \circ u$ by $\phi_{t, D, \delta} : ((\mathbb{C}^*)^n \to (\mathbb{C}^*)^n$. For the canonical divisor $K = \sum_{\alpha \in A} -D_\alpha$, we will simplify the notation to $K^\delta$ for the associated conical twisting Hamiltonian with defect $\delta$ and to $\psi^\delta_{t}$ for its flow.

To finally obtain Lagrangian sections, we set $\mathcal{L}$ to be the zero section (equivalently, $\mathcal{L} = (\mathbb{R}_{>0})^n \subset (\mathbb{C}^*)^n$) and
\[
L^\delta(D) = \psi_{t/4}^{-\delta} \phi_{t, D, \delta/4}^1(\mathcal{L}).
\]
In other words, $L^\delta(D)$ is the image of the graph of
\[
d \left( \tilde{H}^\delta_{D/4} + \left( -\frac{\delta}{2\pi} \right) K^{\delta/4} \right)
\]
under the projection from $T^*\mathbb{R}^n$ to $T^*\mathbb{R}^n / T^*_{\mathbb{Z}^n} \mathbb{R}^n \simeq (\mathbb{C}^*)^n$. We will, at times, call $L^\delta(D)$ a conical tropical Lagrangian section with defect $\delta$. We will also sometimes use the notation $L^\delta(F) := L^\delta(D_F)$, where $F$ is a support function for the divisor $D$. We base our choice of notation on the notation used for line bundles on the toric variety $\hat{X}_\Sigma$. Note that Lemma 3.1 implies that
\[
\left| \text{Arg} \left( \varepsilon^\alpha |_{L^\delta(D)}(\delta) \right) \right| \leq \delta / 2 < \delta
\]
in $U_\alpha \setminus V$ for all $\alpha \in A$. Now, we observe that for every cone $\sigma \in \Sigma$ and point $u \in \sigma \setminus V$, there is an $\alpha \in \sigma$ such that $u \in U_\alpha$ for sufficiently small choice of $\delta$. It follows that
\[
L^\delta(D) \setminus V \subset (\mathbb{C}^*)^n \setminus \mathbb{L}_\Sigma
\]
Figure 3. The monomial admissible smoothing, \( \frac{1}{2\pi} H_D \), and the conical smoothing, \( \frac{1}{2\pi} \hat{H}^\delta_D \), of the support function \( F_D \) for \( D = D_{(1,0)} + D_{(-1,-1)} \) on \( \mathbb{P}^2 \) are shown on the left and right, respectively. The dark blue circle represents \( u(V) \) while the shaded regions represent where the piecewise linear function is smoothed with strict and approximate control of the corresponding angles, respectively.

for all \( D \) and sufficiently small \( \delta \) (see Eq. (2)). Thus, \( L^\delta(D) \) supports an object of \( \mathcal{W}((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f_\Sigma) \), which has a canonical grading as a Lagrangian section (see [Sei00, Example 2.10]) and a unique relative spin structure as a contractible manifold. We will abuse notation and also denote this object by \( L^\delta(D) \). Note that as an object of \( \mathcal{W}((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f_\Sigma) \), \( L^\delta(D) \) is independent of the choices \((\eta, \delta, \ldots)\) made in its construction as different choices result in a Lagrangian that differs by a Hamiltonian isotopy that does not meet \( f_\Sigma \).

**Remark 3.2.** Conical tropical Lagrangian sections corresponding to a divisor \( D = \sum n_\alpha D_\alpha \) are characterized by the fact that they have lifts to \( T^*\mathbb{R}^n \) that satisfy

\[-2\pi(n_\alpha - 1) < \alpha \cdot p < -2\pi n_\alpha\]

in the coordinates \((u, p = p(u))\) whenever \( u \in U_\alpha \) near infinity. Thus, unlike in the monomially admissible setting, there are many admissible Lagrangian sections that are not tropical or even admissibly Hamiltonian isotopic to a tropical section. See Example 6.14.

It remains to understand the Floer theory of these objects. Note first that when \( \delta \) is chosen in a smooth family, we can take the functions guaranteed by Lemma 3.1 to vary smoothly by smoothly choosing the interpolation bump functions on \( V \). Below, we will always assume that we have done so.

**Lemma 3.3.** If \( \delta_0 \) is sufficiently small and \( \delta(t) \) is a smooth monotonically decreasing function on \([0, \infty)\) satisfying \( \delta(0) = \delta_0 \) and \( \lim_{t \to \infty} \delta(t) = 0 \),

then \( \{L_t\}_{t \geq 0} \) defined by

\[L_t = L^{\delta(t)}(D)\]

is a cofinal wrapping of \( L^{\delta_0}(D) \) in \( ((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f_\Sigma) \).

**Proof.** By the comments preceding the statement of the lemma, \( \{L_t\} \) is a smooth family of exact Lagrangians in \( (\mathbb{C}^*)^n \setminus f_\Sigma \). We now need to check this is a positive isotopy at infinity. Recall that we take the contact boundary to be \( \|u\| = R \) for large \( R \) (with \( V \) in the interior) and the contact
(a) Contour plot of support function \( F_D = \max(0, x_1, x_2) \) (b) Contour plot of the monomial admissible smoothing \( H_D \) (c) Contour plot of the conically admissible smoothing \( \hat{H}_D \)

Figure 4. Contour plots of the monomial admissible smoothings and conical smoothings.

\[
L^\delta(0) \quad L^\delta(-D)
\]

Figure 5. The second author found this picture useful for remembering notation. Here, \( \tilde{X}_\Sigma = \mathbb{C}^1 \), the divisor \( D \) is a point, and the Lagrangians are in position to compute \( \text{Hom}_{W(C^*, \Sigma)}(L(-D), L(0)) \). Note that \( \delta' < \delta \).

The form is given by

\[
\lambda = \sum_{i=1}^{n} u_idp_i.
\]

In those coordinates,

\[
L_t(u) = \left( u, \frac{\partial \hat{H}^\delta(t)/4}{\partial u} - \frac{\delta(t)}{2\pi} \frac{\partial K^\delta(t)/4}{\partial u} \right)
\]

and thus

\[
\lambda(\partial_t L_t)(u) = u \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \left( \nabla \hat{H}^\delta(t)/4(u) - \frac{\delta(t)}{2\pi} \nabla K^\delta(t)/4(u) \right).
\]

Combining that with Eq. (3) and the fact that \( F_K \) and \( F_D \) are piecewise-linear, we have

\[
\lambda(\partial_t L_t)(u) = -\delta'(t) \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} F_K(u - Rx) \eta_{\delta_K(t)}(x) \, dx
\]

\[+ 2\pi \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} F_D(u - Rx) \eta_{\delta_D(t)}(x) \, dx
\]

\[-\delta(t) \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} F_K(u - Rx) \eta_{\delta_K(t)}(x) \, dx
\]
where $\varepsilon_K(t) = \delta(t)/4C_K$ and $\varepsilon_D(t) = \delta(t)/4C_D$. For the second term, we have

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} F_D(u - Rx)\eta_{\varepsilon_D(t)}(x) \, dx = \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} F_D(u - R\varepsilon_D(t)x)\eta(x) \, dx$$

$$= -R\varepsilon'_D(t) \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \nabla F_D(u - R\varepsilon_D(t)x) \cdot x\eta(x) \, dx.$$  

Applying the same calculation to the third term gives

$$\lambda(\partial_t L_t)(u) = -\delta'(t)R \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} F_K(u/R - x)\eta_{\varepsilon_K(t)}(x) \, dx \right.$$

$$+ \frac{2\pi}{4C_D} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \nabla F_D(u - R\varepsilon_D(t)x) \cdot x\eta(x) \, dx$$

$$- \frac{\delta(t)}{4C_K} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \nabla F_K(u - R\varepsilon_K(t)x) \cdot x\eta(x) \, dx \right).$$

As $\delta(t)$ is monotonically decreasing, $-\delta'(t)$ is positive. The first term inside the parentheses is positive as $F_K$ is positive on $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$. Moreover, since $\Sigma$ is complete, for $x \in B_{\varepsilon_K(t)}(0)$ we may write

$$u/R - x = \sum_{\alpha \in \sigma} c_\alpha \frac{\alpha}{\|\alpha\|}$$

where $\sigma$ is a top-dimensional cone and $c_\alpha \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ satisfy $\sum c_\alpha \geq 1 - \varepsilon_K(t) \geq 1 - \varepsilon_K(0)$. It follows that

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} F_K(u/R - x)\eta_{\varepsilon_K(t)}(x) \, dx \geq \frac{1 - \varepsilon_K(0)}{\max_{\alpha \in \sigma} \|\alpha\|}.$$  

For the second term, we have

$$\left| \frac{1}{4C_D} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \nabla F_D(u - R\varepsilon_D(t)x) \cdot x\eta(x) \, dx \right| \leq \frac{1}{4C_D} \max_{\sigma \in \Sigma_n} \|\nabla F_D|_\sigma\| = \frac{1}{8\pi \max_{\alpha \in \sigma} \|\alpha\|}.$$  

By the same argument, the norm of the third term has the same upper bound. Thus, $\lambda(\partial_t L_t)(u)$ is positive as long as $\delta_0$ is small enough so that $1 - \varepsilon_K(0) \geq 1/4\pi$.

It then follows from [GPS18b, Lemma 2.1] that the wrapping is cofinal as every point in $L_t \cap B_R(0)$ converges to a point in $f_\Sigma$ as shown by Eq. (4).

By modifying these constructions slightly and using monotonicity estimates, we can deduce that Floer cohomology of tropical Lagrangian sections is independent of the method of implementing them in a Fukaya category.

**Lemma 3.4.** Suppose that $D_1$ and $D_2$ are toric divisors on $\tilde{X}_\Sigma$, $\Delta_\varepsilon$ is the $\varepsilon$ combinatorial division for $\Sigma$, and $\delta > 0$ is small. If $L(D_1)$, $L(D_2)$ are the corresponding monomially admissible tropical Lagrangian sections and $L^\delta(D_1)$, $L^\delta(D_2)$ are the corresponding conical tropical Lagrangian sections with defect $\delta$, then

$$H^\bullet \Hom_{\mathcal{F}_\Delta}(L(D_1), L(D_2)) \cong H^\bullet \Hom_{\mathcal{W}(\mathbb{C}^n, f_\Sigma)}(L^\delta(D_1), L^\delta(D_2))$$

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Proof. By [GPS19, Lemma 3.21], Lemma 3.3, and Eq. (4), we have
\[ H^\bullet \text{Hom}_{W((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, F_{\Delta})}(L^\delta(D_1), L^\delta(D_2)) \cong HF(L^{\delta-d}(D_1), L^\delta(D_2)) \]
for generically chosen \( d \in (\delta/2, \delta) \) and small \( \delta \). Fix a compact set \( V \subset \mathbb{R}^n \) as in the definition of the conical twisting Hamiltonians. Using a priori energy bounds from exactness and monotonicity (as in [GPS19, Proposition 3.19]), there is an \( R > 0 \) such that for any almost complex structure \( J \) that is conical on \( u^{-1}(B_R(0) \setminus V) \), all \( J \)-holomorphic discs contributing to the differential in \( CF(L^{\delta-\varepsilon}(D_1), L^\delta(D_2)) \) are contained in \( u^{-1}(B_R(0)) \). Moreover, this property is preserved when modifying \( J \) and the Lagrangians outside of \( B_R(0) \) without creating additional intersection points. We can then interpolate between the two flavors of tropical sections as follows.

Let \( f_a : [0, \infty) \to \mathbb{R} \) be a smooth, non-decreasing concave function that satisfies \( f_a(t) = t \) for \( t \leq a \) and \( f_a(t) = a + \varepsilon \) for \( t \geq a + \varepsilon \) for some small \( \varepsilon > 0 \) as drawn in Fig. 6. We define an interpolating tropical Lagrangian section of radius \( a \) associated to a toric divisor \( D \) to be a Lagrangian section of the form \( L_a(D) = dH_D^a \) where
\[ H_D^a(u) = 2\pi \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} F_D(u - x) \eta_{f_a(r)}(x) \, dx \]
outside of a compact set \( V \) with small \( \varepsilon > 0 \). Calculating as in the proof of Lemma 3.1, we obtain that
\[ |\nabla H_D^a + 2\pi n_\alpha| \leq \varepsilon f_a'(r)C_D. \]
in \( U_a \setminus V \) for all \( \alpha \in A \). Proceeding as in the case of the conical tropical Lagrangian sections we can then construct an interpolating tropical Lagrangian section of radius \( a \) and defect \( \delta \), \( L^\delta_a(D) \), satisfying
\[ |\arg(z^\alpha|_{L^\delta_a(D)(u)}) + \delta| < f_a'(r)\delta. \]
Moreover, \( L^\delta_a(D) = L^\delta(D) \) in \( u^{-1}(B_a(0)) \) and is equal to \( \psi^{-\delta/\pi}(L_a(D)) \) where \( L_a(D) \) is a monomially admissible Lagrangian section corresponding to \( D \) with respect to \( \Delta \). Finally, observe that Eq. (5) and concavity of \( f_a \) imply that all intersection points between \( L^\delta_a(D_1) \) and \( L^{\delta-d}_a(D_2) \) lie in \( V \) for all \( a \) such that \( V \subset B_a(0) \). After choosing \( a > R \) and a monomially admissible almost complex structure \( J \) that is conical on \( u^{-1}(B_R(0) \setminus V) \), we have a canonical identification
\[ CF^\bullet(L^{\delta-d}(D_1), L^\delta(D_2)) = CF^\bullet(L^{\delta-d}_a(D_1), L^{\delta}_a(D_2)) = CF^\bullet(\psi^{d/2\pi}(L_a(D_1)), L_a(D_2)) \]
as chain complexes. Finally, from Propositions 2.17 and 3.3 of [Han19], we get
\[ HF^\bullet(\psi^{d/2\pi}(L_a(D_1)), L_a(D_2)) \cong HF^\bullet(\psi^{d/2\pi}(L(D_1)), L(D_2)) \cong H^\bullet \text{Hom}_{F_{\Delta}}(L(D_1), L(D_2)) \]
as desired. \( \square \)

We now upgrade Lemma 3.4 to verify that we have an \( A_\infty \) embedding using an argument similar to the proof of Corollary 4.36 in [Abo09].

**Theorem 3.5.** The subcategory of \( W((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, F_{\Delta}) \) consisting of conical tropical Lagrangian sections is quasi-equivalent to \( F_{\Delta}^a \).

\(^8\)Choosing \( d > \delta/2 \) guarantees that these Lagrangians do not intersect near infinity by Eq. (4).
Proof. We will establish the quasi-equivalence by relating the categories prior to localization. For a sequence \( \{\delta_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \) with \( \delta_0 \) small, \( \delta_{n+1} \in (0, \delta_n/2) \), so that \( \delta_n \to 0 \) as \( n \to \infty \), we can construct the conical tropical Lagrangian sections \( L^{\delta_n}(D) \) for all toric divisors \( D \) on \( \tilde{X}_\Sigma \) so that \( L^{\delta_n}(D_1) \) and \( L^{\delta_k}(D_2) \) intersect transversely for \( k > n \). Note that all of these intersections occur in the fixed compact set \( V \) by the assumption that \( \delta_{n+1} \in (0, \delta_n/2) \). Clearly, the subcategory \( \mathcal{A} \subset \mathcal{W}((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f) \) consisting of the \( L^{\delta_n}(D) \) is quasi-equivalent to the subcategory of conical tropical Lagrangian sections. Moreover, by Lemma 3.3, the sequence \( L^{\delta_n}(D) \) is cofinal for each toric divisor \( D \). Thus, we can construct \( \mathcal{A} \) by localizing the directed category \( \mathcal{O}_A \) whose objects are the pairs \((L^{\delta_n}(D), n)\) and appropriately ordered morphisms are computed with conical almost complex structures. By [Han19, Proposition 3.19], we can assume that \( \varepsilon = \delta_0 / \min_D(C_D) \). As a consequence, the interpolating tropical Lagrangian sections \( L^{\delta_k}(D) \) as defined in the proof of Lemma 3.4 are monomially admissible with a large enough so that \( u(V) \subset B_\varepsilon(0) \). Set \( \mathcal{O}_\Delta \) to be the directed category whose objects are the pairs \((L^{\delta_k}(D), n)\) (with large enough \( a \) in the sense of the preceding sentence) and appropriately ordered morphisms

\[
m^k: CF \left( L^{\delta_{k-1}}_{a_{k-1}}(D_{k-1}), L^{\delta_{a_k}}_{a_k}(D_k) \right) \otimes \cdots \otimes CF \left( L^{\delta_0}(D_0), L^{\delta_{a_1}}_{a_1}(D_1) \right) \to CF \left( L^{\delta_0}(D_0), L^{\delta_{a_k}}_{a_k}(D_k) \right)
\]

are computed with monomially admissible almost complex structures that are conical on the subset \( u^{-1}(B_{\min \sigma_j}(0) \setminus V) \). The localization of \( \mathcal{O}_\Delta \) at continuation elements is quasi-equivalent to \( \mathcal{F}_\Delta \). Note that \( \mathcal{O}_\Delta \) has a “filtration” by subcategories \( \mathcal{O}^k_\Delta \) whose objects are pairs \((L^{\delta_n}(D), n)\) with \( a \geq k \). As changes in \( a \) are implemented by compactly-supported Hamiltonian isotopies of each object, the inclusion \( \mathcal{O}^k_\Delta \hookrightarrow \mathcal{O}^\ell_\Delta \) for \( k \geq \ell \) is a quasi-equivalence with a Floer-theoretically defined inverse \( \mathcal{F}^k_{\ell \to k} \) taking \((L^{\delta_n}(D), n)\) with \( a < k \) to \((L^{\delta_k}(D), n)\) (see, for example, Section 10a of [Sei08]).

Now, we define a strictly unital functor \( \mathcal{F}: \mathcal{O}_\Delta \to \mathcal{O}_A \) as follows. On objects, we set

\[
\mathcal{F}(L^{\delta_n}(D), n) = (L^{\delta_n}(D), n)
\]

for all \( a \). For any finite set of objects \( L^{\delta_{a_0}}(D_0), \ldots, L^{\delta_{a_k}}(D_k) \) with \( n_0 > \ldots > n_k \), there is an \( R > 0 \) such that all pseudo-holomorphic disks computing \( A_{\infty} \) structure maps \( m^j_{\mathcal{O}_A} \) with \( j \leq k \) on these objects in appropriate order are contained in \( u^{-1}(B_R(0)) \) by the same monotonicity argument as in the proof of Lemma 3.4. In particular, the moduli spaces computing these structure maps are identical to those computing the structure maps \( m^j_{\mathcal{O}_A} \) for \( j \leq k \) on the objects \( L^{\delta_{a_0}}(D_0), \ldots, L^{\delta_{a_k}}(D_k) \) for any \( a_0, \ldots, a_k \geq R \). Thus, for arbitrary \( a_0, \ldots, a_k \), we get a well-defined \( A_{\infty} \)-functor by taking

\[
\mathcal{F}^k: CF \left( L^{\delta_{a_{k-1}}}_{a_{k-1}}(D_{k-1}), L^{\delta_{a_k}}_{a_k}(D_k) \right) \otimes \cdots \otimes CF \left( L^{\delta_0}(D_0), L^{\delta_{a_1}}_{a_1}(D_1) \right) \to CF \left( L^{\delta_0}(D_0), L^{\delta_{a_k}}_{a_k}(D_k) \right)
\]

This minimum is achieved by \( C_{\mathcal{D}_n} \) for some \( \alpha \in A \).
Corollary 3.6. There is an embedding 
\[ \text{Pic}_{\text{dg}}(X_\Sigma) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{W}((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f_\Sigma) \]
taking a line bundle \( O(D) \) to the conical tropical Lagrangian section \( L^\delta(D) \) for small \( \delta \).

Remark 3.7. Recall from Section 2.4 that we need to choose a possibly nonstandard Kähler form on \( (\mathbb{C}^*)^n \) to ensure that \( F_{\Delta_\xi}^\delta \) is well-defined. However, \( \mathcal{W}((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f_\Sigma) \) does not depend on the holomorphic structure, and the underlying symplectic forms are all the standard form on \( T^*\mathbb{R}^n/T^*_{\Delta_\xi}\mathbb{Z}^{\mathbb{R}^n} \). Thus, Theorem 3.5 allows us to compute the subcategory of conical tropical Lagrangian sections in \( \mathcal{W}((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f_\Sigma) \) without any additional assumptions.

Remark 3.8. From remark 2.10, we also have an embedding \( \mathcal{T}_{\text{Fuk}} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{W}((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f_\Sigma) \) where \( \mathcal{T}_{\text{Fuk}} \) is Abouzaid’s category of tropical Lagrangian sections from [Abo09] either immediately in the case that \( F_{\Delta_\xi}^\delta \) is well-defined for the standard Kähler form or by slightly modifying the proof.

Remark 3.9. The construction of conical tropical Lagrangian sections from support function works for any toric variety \( X_\Sigma \), and the wrapping lemma, 3.3, requires only that \( \Sigma \) is complete. However, the Floer-theoretic arguments used to prove Theorem 2.9 require projectivity (cf. [Han19, Remark 3.33]).

We end this section with a technical question. In Theorem 6.2, we will show that the image of the embedding from Theorem 3.5 generates. However, we do not show that \( F_{\Delta_\xi}^\delta \) generates \( F_{\Delta_\xi} \), which would be implied by an embedding \( F_{\Delta_\xi} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{W}((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f_\Sigma) \). Such an embedding is natural to expect due to the highly constrained nature of monomially admissible Lagrangians and the expected duality between partially wrapped and infinitesimally wrapped categories.

Question 3.10. Is there a more general “conicalization” procedure that produces a conical Lagrangian in \( ((\mathbb{C}^*)^n \setminus f_\Sigma \) from a Lagrangian that is monomially admissible with respect to \( \Delta_\xi \) that preserves Floer theory?

3.2 Action of conical twisting Hamiltonians

As in the monomially admissible Fukaya-Seidel category, twisting Hamiltonians should act on \( \mathcal{W}((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f_\Sigma) \) in addition to giving a construction of tropical Lagrangian sections. The only difficulty in constructing this action is that the flows of conical twisting Hamiltonians do not preserve the stop \( f_\Sigma \), but this can be remedied as follows.
Let $D$ be a toric divisor on $\tilde{X}_\Sigma$ and $\tilde{H}_D^\delta$ a corresponding conical twisting Hamiltonian. If $L$ is a conical Lagrangian in $(\mathbb{C}^\ast)^n$ that satisfies
\begin{equation}
|\text{Arg}(z^\alpha|_{L})| > \delta
\end{equation}
and
\begin{equation}
|2\pi - \text{Arg}(z^\alpha|_{L})| > \delta
\end{equation}
in $U_\alpha \setminus V$ for all $\alpha \in A$ where $\{U_\alpha\}$ is the $\epsilon$-star open cover for $\Sigma$, then the third condition of Lemma 3.1 implies that
\[ \phi_{D,\delta}^1(L) \cap \mathbb{L}_\Sigma = \emptyset \]
outside of $V$ where $\phi_{D,\delta}^1$ is the time-1 flow of $\tilde{H}_D^\delta$. Thus, if we set
\[ f_{\Sigma}^\delta = \{(u,p) \in \partial\infty((\mathbb{C}^\ast)^n) : |2\pi k - p \cdot \alpha| \leq \delta \text{ for some } k \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ if } u \in U_\alpha\}, \]
the objects of $\mathcal{W}((\mathbb{C}^\ast)^n, f_{\Sigma}^\delta)$ satisfy Eq. (6) and Eq. (7).\footnote{We could also take $f_{\Sigma}^\delta$ to be somewhat smaller because of condition 2 in Lemma 3.1.} Thus, carefully applying standard techniques (for example, see [Sei08, Section 10b] and [Han19, Section 4.1]), we get a functor
\[ \mathcal{F}_D : \mathcal{W}((\mathbb{C}^\ast)^n, f_{\Sigma}^\delta) \to \mathcal{W}((\mathbb{C}^\ast)^n, f_{\Sigma}) \]
induced by the flow $\phi_{D,\delta}^1$. Since $f_\Sigma \subset f_{\Sigma}^\delta$, there is also an inclusion functor
\[ \mathcal{W}((\mathbb{C}^\ast)^n, f_{\Sigma}^\delta) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{W}((\mathbb{C}^\ast)^n, f_{\Sigma}) \]
which is an equivalence for small $\delta$ because $\mathcal{W}((\mathbb{C}^\ast)^n, f_{\Sigma})$ is finitely generated by objects (either linking disks or as we later prove, tropical Lagrangian sections) whose morphisms can be computed in the complement of $f_{\Sigma}^\delta$. As a result, we obtain an autoequivalence $\mathcal{F}_D$ of $\mathcal{W}((\mathbb{C}^\ast)^n, f_{\Sigma})$ for each toric divisor $D$ on $\tilde{X}_\Sigma$.

**Remark 3.11.** The requirement that objects not be too close to the stop in order to define $\mathcal{F}_D^\delta$ above is an indication that we need to be careful with wrapping when working with Lagrangian correspondences. We encounter this issue again when working with toric morphisms in Sections 5.2 and 5.3 and explore it in some generality in Appendix D.

When $D$ is an effective divisor, we can also define a natural transformation $T_D : \mathcal{F}_D \to \text{id}$ as in [Han19, Section 4.2] following [Sei08, Section 10c] and using the following lemma.\footnote{As we are working in a stopped Liouville domain rather than a Liouville sector, this requires a standard maximum principle argument in the radial coordinate as opposed to careful monotonicity estimates.}

**Lemma 3.12.** If $D$ is an effective toric divisor, the flow $\phi_{-D}^\delta$ is everywhere non-negative at infinity.

**Proof.** This is a similar (but simpler) calculation to Lemma 3.3. Using the same coordinates and notation, we have
\[ X_{\tilde{H}_D^\delta} = (0, \nabla \tilde{H}_D^\delta). \]
Thus, using Eq. (3) and the fact that $F_{-D}$ is piecewise-linear, we have
\[
\lambda(\partial_t \phi_{-D}^\delta(u,p)) = \lambda \left( X_{\tilde{H}_D^\delta} \right) = 2\pi \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} F_{-D}(u - Rx) \eta_{-D(t)}(x) \, dx.
\]
However, $F_{-D}$ is non-negative because $D$ is effective and $\Sigma$ is complete. \qed
The mirrors of the corresponding functors and natural transformations were studied computed on $\mathcal{F}_{\Delta_\kappa}$ in [Han19, Theorems 4.5 and 4.9]. Combining those calculations with our Theorem 6.2, which appears later but does not rely on this section, we obtain the following.

**Theorem 3.13.** Under the quasi-equivalence of Corollary D, the functor $\mathcal{F}_D$ corresponds to

$$\_ \otimes \mathcal{O}(D) : D^b_{dg} \text{Coh}(\tilde{X}_\Sigma) \to D^b_{dg} \text{Coh}(\tilde{X}_\Sigma)$$

and the natural transformation $T_D$ to

$$\_ \otimes s_D : \_ \otimes \mathcal{O}(-D) \to \text{id}$$

where $s_D$ is a defining section of $D$.

### 3.3 Cocores

The cotangent fibers of $T^*T^n$ form another natural set of Lagrangian sections in $\mathcal{W}((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, \mathcal{f}_\Sigma)$. In fact, these are the cocores of the $L_0$ components of $L_\Sigma$. Note that while $L_0$ is a smooth $T^n$, the intersections of the FLTZ components with $L_0$ subdivide it into a collection of smaller strata. More generally, define the singular locus of the stratum to be $L_{\Sigma, \bot} := \bigcup_{\sigma_1, \sigma_2 \in \Sigma, \sigma_1 \neq \sigma_2} L_{\sigma_1} \cap L_{\sigma_2}$. We define $\text{Conn}(\Sigma, \sigma) := \{I_{\sigma, i}\}$ to be the set of connected components of $L_\Sigma \setminus L_{\Sigma, \bot}$. We call the points $x \in I_{\sigma, i}$ the internal points of the FLTZ skeleton. To each internal point we have a linking disk $u(x_0)$. If $x, x'$ are in the same connected component of $I_{\sigma, i}$, then the linking disks $u(x_0)$ and $u(x_0')$ are isotopic. For our purposes, it will be important to know that these objects in $\mathcal{W}((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, \mathcal{f}_\Sigma)$ are all represented by conical tropical Lagrangian sections.

**Lemma 3.14.** If $x \in I_{0, i}$ for some $i$, then $u(x)$ is admissibly Hamiltonian isotopic to a conical tropical Lagrangian section.

**Proof.** We lift to $T^*\mathbb{R}^n$ with coordinates $(u, p)$ and write $x = (0, p_0)$ for some $p_0$ such that $\alpha \cdot p_0 \not\in 2\pi \mathbb{Z}$ for all $\alpha \in A$. Then, for each $\alpha \in A$, there exists $m_\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that

$$2\pi(m_\alpha - 1) < \alpha \cdot p_0 < 2\pi m_\alpha.$$ 

Let $D = \sum_{\alpha \in A} -m_\alpha D_\alpha$. By Eq. (4), we have

$$2\pi m_\alpha - 2\delta < \nabla H^\delta_D(u) < 2\pi m_\alpha$$

for all $u \in U_\alpha$ near infinity. Thus,

$$2\pi(m_\alpha - 1) \leq 2\pi(m_\alpha - 1) + t(1 - 2\delta) < (1 - t)(p_0 \cdot \alpha) + t \nabla \widetilde{H}^\delta_D(u) < 2\pi m_\alpha$$

for all $u \in U_\alpha$ near infinity, $\delta$ small, and $t \in [0, 1]$ so that

$$L_t = \left(u, tp_0 + (1 - t)\nabla \widetilde{H}^\delta_D(u)\right)$$

gives an admissible Hamiltonian isotopy from $u(x)$ to the tropical Lagrangian section $L^\delta(D)$ after passing to the quotient $T^*\mathbb{R}^n/T^*\mathbb{Z}_{2\pi\mathbb{Z}}^n$. 

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Remark 3.15. One may ask about the Lagrangian “zero” section $L^\delta(0)$. This Lagrangian is not a cocore or linking disk, as it is not contained in the interior of any of the $\mathbb{I}_{\sigma,k}$ strata. Rather, it is something like a linking disk to all FLTZ strata simultaneously. This distinction (that it is not actually a linking disk) will become important in the later discussion of generation (Section 6.1) and localization (Section 6).

Example 3.16. To illustrate Lemma 3.14, we will characterize these cocores in the example of mirror symmetry for $\mathbb{C}P^n$. Let $\Sigma_n$ be the fan for $\mathbb{C}P^n$ with generators $e_1, \ldots, e_n, -e_1 - \cdots - e_n$ where $e_i$ are standard basis vectors. Let $L_0 = T^n$ be the core of the FLTZ skeleton. The decomposition of $L_0 \subset L_{\Sigma_n}$ into Lagrangian stratum $L_0 \setminus \bigcup_{\alpha \in A} L_{\alpha}$ has $n$ connected components. Furthermore, the components can be indexed $\mathbb{I}_{0;1}, \ldots, \mathbb{I}_{0;n}$ so that the cocore $u(x_i)$ at $x_i \in \mathbb{I}_{0;i}$ is Hamiltonian isotopic to a tropical section mirror to $O(-n - 1 + i)$.

To see this, observe first that $L_0 \setminus \bigcup_{\alpha \in A} L_{\alpha} = (0, 2\pi)^n \setminus (H_{\langle 1, \ldots, 1 \rangle} + 2\pi \mathbb{Z}^n)$

where $H_{\langle 1, \ldots, 1 \rangle}$ is the plane perpendicular to the $\langle 1, \ldots, 1 \rangle$ direction. The $2\pi \mathbb{Z}^n$ translates of this plane intersect the cube $n - 1$ times. The $n$ components $\mathbb{I}_{0;i}$ of $(0, 2\pi)^n \setminus (H_{\langle 1, \ldots, 1 \rangle} + 2\pi \mathbb{Z}^n)$ can be indexed in the order which they appear in the $e_1 + \cdots + e_n$ direction. As a result, the cocore for the stratum $\mathbb{I}_{0;i}$ can be taken at the point $2\pi \left(\frac{i - 1/2}{n}\right) (e_1 + \cdots + e_n) \in T^n$.

In the proof of Lemma 3.14, we can then take $m_{e_j} = 1$ and $m_{-e_1 - \cdots - e_n} = 1 - i$ so that $D$ is in the class of $-n - 1 + i$ times a hyperplane.

We draw examples of these sections in Fig. 7. For simplicity, we use the notation $L^\delta(-1) = L^\delta(-D_{e_1} - D_{e_2} + D_{-e_1 - e_2})$ and $L^\delta(-2) = L^\delta(-D_{e_1} - D_{e_2})$ for the two tropical Lagrangian sections Hamiltonian isotopic to $u(x_1)$ and $u(x_2)$, respectively. The “zero section” $L^\delta(0)$ has been drawn in Fig. 7a. This corresponds to taking the cotangent fiber above the origin in $T^2$ and pushing off the stop slightly in the negative direction. In Fig. 7b, notice that wrapping $L^\delta(-1)$ to $L^\delta(0)$ involves passing through several stop components at the origin. Finally, in Fig. 7c we see that there is a positive wrapping from $L^\delta(-2)$ to $L^\delta(-1)$ which passes through a single FLTZ skeleton component. It follows that the mapping cone of $L^\delta(-2) \to L^\delta(-1)$ is a linking disk to the FLTZ skeleton.

The intuition from this example is the basis for the argument generating linking disks in Section 6.1.
4 Mirror to a toric divisor

We now fix an $n$-dimensional toric variety $\hat{X}_\Sigma$ and its mirror space $(X = (\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f_\Sigma)$. We construct the Lagrangian submanifold $L_{\alpha > 0} \subset (X, f_\Sigma)$ which is mirror to structure sheaf of a toric divisor $\mathcal{O}_{\alpha > 0}$. This is a warm up for the next section, where we will construct a Lagrangian correspondence $L_{\alpha 0} : (X_2, f_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha}) \Rightarrow (X_1, f_\Sigma)$ mirror to the inclusion $i_{\alpha 0} : \hat{X}_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha} \rightarrow \hat{X}_\Sigma$. The later construction recovers $L_{\alpha > 0}$ as a special case.

4.1 Mirror to a toric Divisor

The Lagrangian submanifold $L_{\alpha > 0}$ is constructed in a similar fashion to the tropical Lagrangian submanifolds considered in [Hic20]. Given a tropical polynomial $F : Q \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, the tropical Lagrangian submanifold $L_F$ was constructed by taking two monomially admissible sections of an SYZ fibration and surgering them along their common overlap. Since the overlap approximates the complement of the tropical locus of $F$, the image $u(L_F)$ is contained in a small neighborhood of the tropical locus of $F$. The constructed tropical Lagrangian submanifold was monomially admissible, and shown to be mirror to a sheaf supported on a complex hypersurface with matching tropicalization. Our current goal is to construct the mirror to a toric divisor by the same technique.

Theorem 4.1 (Mirror to a toric divisor). Let $\Sigma$ be a smooth fan, and $\alpha \in A$ generate a 1-dimensional cone.

- (Definition 4.4) There exists a Lagrangian disk $L_{\alpha > 0}(0) \subset (X, f_\Sigma)$, along with a Lagrangian cobordism:
  $$K_\alpha : (L_0(-F_\alpha), L_0(0)) \leadsto L_{\alpha > 0}(0).$$

- (Proposition 4.5) Under the mirror quasi-equivalence from Theorem 2.9, $L_{\alpha > 0}(0)$ is mirror to a toric divisor $\mathcal{O}_D(0) \subset \hat{X}_\Sigma$.

- (Proposition 4.6) In the complement of a compact set $X^{\text{int}} \subset X$
  $$(u(L_{\alpha > 0}(0) \setminus X^{\text{int}})) \subset \text{star}(\alpha).$$
Some differences will occur between the construction of the mirror to a toric divisor and the construction of tropical Lagrangian submanifolds from [Hic20]. A toric divisor does not tropicalize, and thus the valuation of the Lagrangian we construct will not approximate the tropicalization of \( D \); instead, the Lagrangian we build is Hamiltonian displaceable from all SYZ fibers. The Lagrangian sections considered for tropical Lagrangian submanifolds came from tropical polynomials \( -F : Q \to \mathbb{R} \). These are convex, and thus represent sections of base-point free divisors. As toric divisors are not necessarily ample or base point free, the support function \( -F_\alpha \) need not be convex. Finally, we will work in the conically admissible setting rather than the monomially admissible one; as the definition of a conically admissible Lagrangian section is a bit messier than the monomially admissible one, we will have to do a bit of additional book-keeping to obtain the same convexity of intersection used to construct the surgery of Lagrangian sections from [Hic20].

Let \( \alpha \in A \) be a cone, to which we can associate the divisor \( D_\alpha \), the support function \(-F_\alpha \) and the Lagrangian section \( L^\delta(-F_\alpha) \subset (X, f_\Sigma) \). We will always use the same \( \delta \) between all Lagrangians, and therefore drop the superscript \( \delta \). We would like to apply Lagrangian surgery to the sections \( L(-F_\alpha) \) and \( L(0) \). If the function \(-F_\alpha \) is convex, it immediately follows that the intersection of \( L_0(-F_\alpha) \) with \( L_0(0) \) satisfies the collared intersection condition of Definition A.4. Generally, this need not be the case; consider the example of the toric blowup of \( \mathbb{CP}^2 \) at a point, whose fan has one-dimensional cones \( A = \{ e_1, e_2, e_1 + e_2, -e_1 - e_2 \} \). The divisor \( D_\alpha \) is the exceptional divisor of the blowup of \( \mathbb{CP}^2 \), which is a (-1)-curve. The support function \(-F_\alpha \), whose contour sets are drawn in Fig. 9a, fails to be convex. However, \(-F_\alpha \) satisfies a property which can be used as a substitute for convexity, which is that when restricted along an \( \alpha \)-parallel ray going through a fixed point \( q \),

\[
-F_\alpha(q + t \cdot \alpha) = \max(0, (t - t_0))
\]

for some \( t_0 \). Having convex slices along the \( \alpha \)-parallel rays is a sufficient replacement for convexity for constructing the surgery data of Definition A.4.

The Lagrangian section \( L(-F_\alpha) \) is obtained by smoothing \(-F_\alpha \) by a variable radius smoothing kernel. Unfortunately, the slices of the resulting smoothing, \( \tilde{H}^\delta_{-D_\alpha}(q + t \cdot \alpha) \), will generally not be convex. See, for example, Fig. 8 which plots the slice \( \frac{d}{dt} \tilde{H}^\delta_{-D_\alpha}(q + t \cdot \alpha) \) where \( \alpha \) is the exceptional divisor of the Hirzebruch surface above. Note that \( \frac{d}{dt} \tilde{H}^\delta_{-D_\alpha}(q + t \cdot \alpha) \) approximates a smoothing of the step function — which would be increasing — however, at large \( t \) there is a small drop as the radius of smoothing kernel for \( \tilde{H}^\delta_{-D_\alpha} \) increases to the point where it intersects the non-convexity locus of \(-F_\alpha \).

Ultimately, this not too problematic, the non-convexity of \( \tilde{H}^\delta_{-D_\alpha}(q + t \cdot \alpha) \) occurs away from where \( L(-F_\alpha) \) and \( L(0) \) intersect. Without loss of generality, we can assume that in the description of the slice, we choose the point \( q \) so that \(-F_\alpha(q) = 0 \) and \( q \) is on the locus of non-linearity; equivalently, \( q \) belongs to the boundary of \( \text{star}(\alpha) \). With this choice of \( q \),

\[
-F_\alpha(q + t \cdot \alpha) = \max(0, t).
\]

**Lemma 4.2.** Slices of \( \tilde{H}^\delta_{-D_\alpha} \) in the \( \alpha \) direction are increasing, so that \( \frac{d}{dt} \tilde{H}^\delta_{-D_\alpha}(q + t \cdot \alpha) \geq 0 \). Furthermore, the set on which \( d\tilde{H}^\delta_{-D_\alpha} = 0 \) is exactly the locus where \( \tilde{H}^\delta_{-D_\alpha} = 0 \).

Before we prove this lemma, we would like to state that if we additionally assume that \(-F_\alpha \) is convex, then \( \tilde{H}^\delta_{-D_\alpha}(q + t \cdot \alpha) \) is convex. The proof in this setting is also dramatically simpler.
Here is an excerpt from the document:

(a) The smoothing of a non-convex $-F_\alpha$. Here, $D_\alpha$ is the exceptional divisor of the Hirzebruch surface. Note that there is a neighborhood of the ray $\alpha$ where this is non-convex. The dotted line parameterizes $q + t \cdot \alpha$, along which we slice function.

(b) The graph of $\frac{d}{dt} \tilde{H}^\delta_{-D_\alpha}(q + t \cdot \alpha)$, where $\alpha = (1, 1)$. The dotted portion of the domain represents an interval where we expect $\tilde{H}^\delta_{-D_\alpha}(q + t \cdot \alpha)$ to be convex. There is only a slight amount of non-convexity, which occurs when $q + t \cdot \alpha$ enters the $\varepsilon |r|$ cone of $\alpha$.

Figure 8. How we work with tropical sections when $-F$ is non-convex.

Proof. We first show that $\frac{d}{dt} \tilde{H}^\delta_{-D_\alpha}(q + t \cdot \alpha) \geq 0$. Recall that $\eta(q) = \frac{1}{\pi} \eta \left( \frac{2}{t} \right)$. Take $\rho : \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \to \mathbb{R}$ a smooth function which convexly interpolates between the following two domains of definition:

$$
\rho(t) = 1 \text{ if } t < 1 \quad \quad \rho(t) = \varepsilon t \text{ if } t \gg 1
$$

The function $\tilde{H}^\delta_{-D_\alpha}$ is defined by smoothing the function $-F_\alpha$ with a variable radius smoothing kernel $\eta_{\rho(|q|)}$. Let $A(t) = \rho(|q + t \cdot \alpha|)$, which has the property that $A'(t) < |\alpha| \varepsilon$. Mimicking the argument of Lemma 3.3:

$$
\frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{d}{dt} \tilde{H}^\delta_{-D_\alpha}(q + t \cdot \alpha) = \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} -F_\alpha(q + t \cdot \alpha - x) \cdot \eta_A(x) \, dx
$$

$$
= \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} -F_\alpha(q + t \cdot \alpha - A(t)x) \eta(x) \, dx
$$

$$
= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} -\nabla F_\alpha(q + t \cdot \alpha - A(t)x) \cdot (\alpha - A'(t)x) \eta(x) \, dx
$$

$$
= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left( (\chi_{\text{star}(\alpha)}(q + t \cdot \alpha - A(t)x)) - A'(t)(-\nabla F_\alpha(q + t \cdot \alpha - A(t)x) \cdot x)) \right) \cdot \eta(x) \, dx
$$

Since $-\nabla F_\alpha(q + t \cdot \alpha - A(t)x)$ is supported on $\text{star}(\alpha)$

$$
= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left( (\chi_{\text{star}(\alpha)}(q + t \cdot \alpha - A(t)x)) \cdot (1 - A'(t)(-\nabla F_\alpha(q + t \cdot \alpha - A(t)x) \cdot x)) \right) \cdot \eta(x) \, dx
$$

Here $\chi_{\text{star}(\alpha)}$ is the characteristic function for the star of $\alpha$. It suffices to show that $A'(t)(-\nabla F_\alpha(q + t \cdot \alpha - A(t)x)$ is sufficiently small.\footnote{We use this footnote to point out that in the monomial admissible setting, the radius of the smoothing kernel has no dependence on $q$ and the last term vanishes.} Since $\eta(x)$ has bounded support, we are only integrating over...
Since \( x \in B_1(0) \). Therefore, the absolute value of \( \nabla F_\alpha(q + t\alpha - A(t)) \cdot x \) is bounded by the maximal norm of \( \nabla F_\alpha \). It follows that

\[
\left| A'(t) \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} -\nabla F_\alpha(q + t\alpha - A(t)x) \cdot \eta(x) \, dx \right| \leq |A'(t)| \int_{B_1(0)} |\nabla F_\alpha(q + t\alpha - A(t)x) \cdot x| \, dx \leq |A'(t)| \cdot \max_{q \in \mathbb{R}^n} \|\nabla F_\alpha(q)\|.
\]

Since \( A'(t) < \varepsilon \|\alpha\| \), and \( \varepsilon \) can be chosen as small as desired, this quantity is as small as desired. We therefore conclude that \( \frac{d}{dt} \tilde{H}^\delta_{-D_\alpha}(q + t \cdot \alpha) \geq 0 \). Because the support of \( \frac{d}{dt} \tilde{H}^\delta_{-D_\alpha}(q + t \cdot \alpha) \) matches the support of \( \tilde{H}^\delta_{-D_\alpha}(q + t \cdot \alpha) \), we can also conclude from this computation that \( \frac{d}{dt} \tilde{H}^\delta_{-D_\alpha} = 0 \) if and only if \( \tilde{H}^\delta_{-D_\alpha} = 0 \).

It will also be useful to think of this in the following way:

**Corollary 4.3.** For \( C > 0 \), we can parameterize the level set \( \tilde{H}^\delta_{-D_\alpha} = C \) by \( \tilde{i} : Q_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha} \to Q_{\text{star}(\alpha)} \), which is a smooth section\(^{13}\) of the projection \( \tilde{\pi}_\alpha : Q_{\text{star}(\alpha)} \to Q_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha} \).

The locus where \( \tilde{H}^\delta_{-D_\alpha} = 0 \) is highlighted in Fig. 9a. By Lemma 4.2, there exists a surgery data (Definition A.4) for the Lagrangians \( L_0(-F_\alpha) \) and \( L_0(0) \), with surgery region \( U_{\tilde{H}^\delta_{-D_\alpha}} \) is where \( \tilde{H}^\delta_{-D_\alpha} \geq \rho c \). Here, \( \rho : X \to \mathbb{R} \) is a function which increases in the symplectization coordinate, defined in the proof of Proposition A.5. Proposition A.5 constructs for us a surgery of these two sections.

**Definition 4.4.** The mirror to the divisor is the Lagrangian submanifold

\[
L_{\alpha > 0}(0) := L_0(-F_\alpha) \#_{U_R} L_0(0).
\]

which comes with an exact Lagrangian surgery cobordism

\[
K_\alpha : (L_0(-F_\alpha), L_0(0)) \leadsto L_{\alpha > 0}(0).
\]

We justify the name in Proposition 4.5. The surgery of \( L_0(-F_\alpha) \) and \( L_0(0) \) is homotopic to gluing them along their boundary. Since these are both disks, the Lagrangian surgery cobordism \( K_\alpha \) has the topology of a disk. It follows that both \( K_\alpha \) and \( L_{\alpha > 0} \) are exact Lagrangian submanifolds.

**Proposition 4.5.** The Lagrangian \( L_{\alpha > 0}(0) \) is mirror to \( \mathcal{O}_{\alpha > 0}(0) \).

**Proof.** By Theorem A.3, there exists an exact triangle in the Fukaya category,

\[
L_0(-F_\alpha) \xrightarrow{a} L_0(0) \xrightarrow{b} L_{\alpha > 0}(0).
\]

Under Theorem 2.9, this is identified with an exact sequence:

\[
\mathcal{O}_{\Sigma X}(-F_\alpha) \to \mathcal{O}_{\Sigma X} \to \mathcal{O}_D(0)
\]

\(^{13}\)Regarding the unusual choice of notation: \( \tilde{i} : Q_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha} \to Q_{\text{star}(\alpha)} \) is not a piecewise linear function, but it is an smooth approximation of the PL parameterization of \( \partial(\text{star}(\alpha)) \).

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where \( O_{\hat{X}_\Sigma}(-D) = O_{-F_\alpha} \). Before we identify \( a \), we note that the exact triangle determines \( D \) up to linear equivalence. Furthermore, since \( L_{\alpha>0} \) is disjoinable from every SYZ fiber, it must be mirror to a toric divisor.

The morphism \( a \) can be identified up to a scalar as a certain continuation element. The Floer complex \( HF^*(L_0(-F_\alpha), L_0(-F_\alpha)) \) has a single generator in degree zero, which we call \( e \). The continuation map \( a \) is the image of \( e \) under the continuation map

\[
\Phi : HF^*(L_0(-F_\alpha), L_0(-F_\alpha)) \to HF^*(L_0(-F_\alpha), L_0(0)).
\]

Note that we only identify this intersection between \( L_0(-F_\alpha) \) and \( L_0(0) \) when we have picked a choice of support function \( -F_\alpha \) which determines the continuation Hamiltonian. The support function also identifies \( a \) as the intersection corresponding to the minimum of \( -F_\alpha \). Since we are surgering at a single intersection region, we can use [Hic20, Proposition 4.27] to identify this surgery with the [Fuk+07] mapping cone at this intersection.

It remains to identify the morphism \( a \) under Corollary D. However, \( a \) is simply the leading order term of the natural transformation in Theorem 3.13 and thus is a defining section of \( D_\alpha \).

\[\text{Figure 9}\]

\[\text{(a) The conical Lagrangian section, with region of intersection with the zero section highlighted in red.} \]

\[\text{(b) The valuation post-surgery. Note that} \ u(L_{\alpha>0}) \text{ is contained within star}(\alpha) \text{ outside of a compact set. The image of} \ i : Q_1 \to Q_2 \text{ is the red line.}\]

Proposition 4.6. Outside of a compact set \( X^{int} \), \( u(L_{\alpha>0} \setminus X^{int}) \subset \text{star}(\alpha) \)

Proof. \( L_{\alpha<0} \) is constructed by surgering away the overlap of \( L_0(-F_\alpha) \) and \( L_0(0) \). These are both SYZ sections, and the surgered away region is where \( \tilde{H}_{-D_\alpha}^\delta < \rho_\varepsilon \). The remaining region, where \( \tilde{H}_{-D_\alpha}^\delta > \rho_\varepsilon \), lies in a small conical neighborhood of where \( F_\alpha > \rho_\varepsilon \), which is a subset of \( \text{star}(\alpha) \) (see Fig. 9b).

This last property — that the valuation projection of these Lagrangian is contained within the star of \( \alpha \) — should be compared to [Hic20, Proposition 3.1], which shows that valuation projection of a tropical Lagrangian submanifold lives in a small neighborhood of the defining tropical subvariety. One should interpret \( \text{star}(\alpha) \subset Q \) as a poor approximation of the divisor \( D_\alpha \subset X_\Sigma \).

4.2 Example: Toric divisors of \( \mathbb{CP}^1 \).

The construction of the mirror to a toric divisor can be drawn out for \( \hat{X}_\Sigma = \mathbb{CP}^1 \). The fan for \( \mathbb{CP}^1 \) has two 1-dimensional cones which we label, \( \lambda = \{ \alpha = -e_1, \beta = e_1 \} \). The stop \( f_\Sigma \) is a point on
\[ C^* = T^* \mathbb{R}/T^*_{2\pi\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{R} \]

![Diagram showing \( L_\Sigma \) and \( L_0(-F_{\alpha}) \)]

Figure 10. The surgery procedure for the mirror to \( \mathbb{CP}^1 \).

each of the 2 contact boundaries. The skeleton \( L_\Sigma \) has three components (indexed by the cones of the fan) and is the union of the unit circle and the real axis Fig. 10a. With our choice of push-off, the Lagrangian zero section is the black curve drawn in Fig. 10b, which is nearly wrapped to the stop.

We consider the ray \( \alpha = -1 \) and \( L(-F_{\alpha}) \). This Lagrangian section intersects \( L_0 \). We then wrap from \( L(0) \) to \( L(-F_{\alpha}) \) by translating the left end nearly a full rotation and leaving the right end fixed. The surgery of \( L(-F_{\alpha}) \) and \( L(0) \), drawn in Fig. 10c, removes the overlap on the right-hand side of the figure. As a result, the surgery is disjoint from the skeleton components on the right-hand side. In this setting (and only in this setting), we can take a further Hamiltonian isotopy to understand the surgery. As \( L_{\alpha > 0} \) only intersects the \( L_\alpha \) component of the skeleton at a single point and has the topology of a disk, it must be a linking disk for \( L_\alpha \). After applying a Hamiltonian isotopy, this more clearly resembles a linking disk for the skeleton component \( L_\alpha \) (Fig. 10d).

5 Inclusion of toric divisor

In Section 4, we showed that the Lagrangian \( L_{\alpha > 0} \) is mirror to \( \mathcal{O}_{\alpha > 0} \). On the \( B \) side, one can construct \( \mathcal{O}_{\alpha > 0} \) as the pushforward of a line bundle along the inclusion \( \tilde{i}_{\alpha 0} : \tilde{X}_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha} \to \tilde{X}_\Sigma \). The goal of this section is to construct the mirror to this inclusion, thereby extending the previous discussion to line bundles supported on any toric stratum.

The mirror relation between \( A \)- and \( B \)-model morphisms is understood by representing a morphism of symplectic or complex manifolds by the submanifold in the product equal to the graph of the morphism. Given a holomorphic map \( \hat{f} : \tilde{X}_1 \to \tilde{X}_2 \), the graph is a complex submanifold \( \Gamma(\hat{f}) \subset \tilde{X}_1 \times \tilde{X}_2 \). Similarly, given a symplectomorphism \( f : X_1 \to X_2 \), the graph is a Lagrangian submanifold \( \Gamma(f) \subset X_1^- \times X_2 \), where \( X_1^- \) is equipped with its negative symplectic form. We expect that maps \( f, \hat{f} \) are mirror if the Lagrangian \( \Gamma(f) \) is mirror to the sheaf \( \mathcal{O}_{\Gamma(f)} \). More generally, the appropriate set of morphisms between symplectic manifolds are Lagrangian correspondences (see Appendix D). We refer to Appendix A for the definition of Lagrangian correspondences in the partially wrapped setting. Lagrangian correspondences are predicted to give functors between the Fukaya category of \( X_1 \) and \( X_2 \) via geometric composition. The Lagrangian correspondences are expected to be mirrors to Fourier-Mukai kernels, which are coherent sheaves on \( \tilde{X}_1 \times \tilde{X}_2 \), and provide a functor between the derived category of coherent sheaves via the associated Fourier-Mukai
transform.

From here on, we will fix a complete smooth projective fan $\Sigma$ of dimension $n$. Let $\alpha \in \Sigma$ be a 1-dimensional cone, and let $\tilde{i}_\alpha : \tilde{X}_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha} \rightarrow \tilde{X}_\Sigma$ be the inclusion of the toric orbit closure into $\tilde{X}_\Sigma$. $\tilde{X}_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha}$ is a toric variety as well, and our goal for this section is to describe a Lagrangian correspondence $L_0 : ((\mathbb{C}^*)^{n-1}, f_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha}) \Rightarrow ((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f_\Sigma)$ which is mirror to $\mathcal{O}_\Gamma(\tilde{i}_\alpha) \in \mathcal{D}^b \text{Coh}(\tilde{X}_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha} \times \tilde{X}_\Sigma)$. We will also describe how this correspondence acts on Lagrangian sections and linking disks. We write $L_\sigma(F)$ for a conical tropical Lagrangian section of $((\mathbb{C}^*)^{n-k}, f_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\sigma})$, and we will write $L_{\tau > \sigma}$ for a linking disk of the $L_{\tau/\sigma}$ component of the $\mathbb{L}_{\text{star}(\sigma)/\sigma}$ skeleton. A summary of the construction and results of this section:

**Theorem 5.1.** Let $\alpha \in \Sigma$ be a 1-dimensional cone. There exists a toric inclusion Lagrangian correspondence (Definition 5.13)

$$L_0 : ((\mathbb{C}^*)^{n-1}, f_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha}) \Rightarrow ((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f_\Sigma)$$

which satisfies the following properties:

- (Proposition 5.15) $L_0$ and $L_0^{-1}$ are admissible Lagrangian correspondences.
- (Proposition 5.16) If $L \subset ((\mathbb{C}^*)^{n-1}, f_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha})$ is an admissible Lagrangian, the geometric composition $L_0 \circ L$ is topologically $L \times \mathbb{R}$.
- (Proposition 5.18) Let $F \in \text{Supp}_\alpha(\Sigma)$ be a support function transverse to $\alpha$. The inclusion correspondence relates tropical Lagrangian sections $L_0(\mathbb{R}^n, f_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha})$ and $L_0(F) \in \mathcal{W}((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f_\Sigma)$ by

$$L_0^{-1} \circ (L_0(F)) = L_0(\mathbb{R}^n, f_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha}).$$

- (Proposition 5.19) There exists an admissible Lagrangian cobordism (Definition A.1)

$$(L_0(F - F_\alpha), L_0(F)) \Rightarrow L_0 \circ L_0(\mathbb{R}^n, f_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha}).$$

The topology of this cobordism is a disk.

- (Proposition 5.21) Let $\sigma > \alpha$ be a cone. Let $x \in \mathbb{L}_{\Sigma_{\sigma}^{\alpha} \subset \mathbb{L}_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha}$ be an internal point, giving us a linking disk $u(x)$. Then $L_0 \circ u(x)$ is a linking disk for $\mathbb{L}_{\sigma}^{\alpha} \subset \mathbb{L}_\Sigma$.

**Remark 5.2.** The Lagrangian correspondence $L_0 : ((\mathbb{C}^*)^{n-1}, f_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha}) \Rightarrow ((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f_\Sigma)$ is expected to give a functor between $\mathcal{W}((\mathbb{C}^*)^{n-1}, f_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha}) \rightarrow \mathcal{W}((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f_\Sigma)$. We now give an argument for why such functors (as considered by [WW07]) can be constructed for Lagrangian correspondences between stopped Liouville domains, then the functor arising from $L_0$ is mirror to $\mathcal{R}(\tilde{i}_\alpha)_* : \mathcal{D}^b \text{Coh}(\tilde{X}_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha}) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^b \text{Coh}(\tilde{X}_\Sigma)$. By Theorem 6.2, the partially wrapped Fukaya categories in discussion are generated by Lagrangian sections, and geometric composition with $L_0$ maps generators to generators in a way consistent with the mirror functor. This shows that $L_0$ gives a homomorphism between the Grothendieck groups $K_0(\mathcal{W}((\mathbb{C}^*)^{n-1}, f_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha}) \rightarrow K_0(\mathcal{W}((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f_\Sigma))$, which is mirror to the corresponding map on the mirror. In addition to knowing how $L_0$ acts on Lagrangian sections, we know that $L_0$ maps linking disks to linking disks in a way consistent with mirror symmetry. We now sketch why this implies that an extension of $L_0$ to a functor will be mirror to $\mathcal{R}(\tilde{i}_\alpha)_*$. 

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Since \( W((\mathbb{C}^*)^{n-1}, f_{\text{star}(\alpha)}) \) and \( W((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f_\Sigma) \) are generated by Lagrangian sections, it suffices to check that this correspondence acts appropriately on homomorphisms between Lagrangian sections. In fact, we need only compute \( HF^*(L_\alpha(0), L_\alpha(F)) \), with \( F \) base-point free. In this setting, a generating set for \( CF^*(L_\alpha(0), L_\alpha(F)) \) is given by morphisms \( f_v \), where \( v \in \Delta_F \) is a lattice point contained in the Newton polytope of \( F \). These morphisms are characterized by the short exact sequences

\[
L_\alpha(0) \xrightarrow{f_v} L_\alpha(F) \to \bigoplus_{\sigma \geq \alpha} L_{\sigma \geq \alpha}
\]

for some collection of Lagrangian disks \( L_{\sigma \geq \alpha} \). Because \( L_{\alpha 0} \) is a triangulated functor which sends mirrors to toric strata to mirror to toric strata, we can conclude that \( L_{\alpha 0} \) is mirror to \( \iota_{\alpha 0} \).

In this case, we can also conclude that the functor associated to geometric composition with \( L_{\alpha 0}^{-1} \) is the mirror to derived pullback \( Li^* : D^b \text{Coh}(\hat{X}_\Sigma) \to D^b \text{Coh}(\hat{X}_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha}) \) by adjunction. We expect that a similar strategy will yield a mirror symmetry statement for the Lagrangian correspondences defined from the data of a toric morphism in Definition 5.6.

### 5.1 Construction of \( \iota_{\alpha 0} \): On the B side

We now outline a construction of the structure sheaf of the graph of \( \iota_{\alpha 0} : \hat{X}_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha} \to \hat{X}_\Sigma \) which is the Fourier-Mukai kernel giving the map \((R\iota_{\alpha 0})_* : D^b \text{Coh}(\hat{X}_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha}) \to D^b \text{Coh}(\hat{X}_\Sigma)\). This exposition serves as a template for our arguments on the symplectic geometry side. The tools that we use to build \( \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(\iota_{\alpha 0}) \) will be restricted to inclusion of toric subvarieties, tensor products with line bundles, mapping cones, and composition of Fourier-Mukai kernels. Restricting ourselves to these methods gives a roundabout path to constructing \( \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(\iota_{\alpha 0}) \), but one which we can replicate on the A-side.

Our first step is to factor the inclusion \( \iota_{\alpha 0} \) as

\[
\hat{X}_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha} \hookrightarrow \hat{X}_{\text{star}(\alpha)} \hookrightarrow \hat{X}_\Sigma
\]

The map \( \iota_{\text{star}(\alpha), 0} : \hat{X}_{\text{star}(\alpha)} \hookrightarrow \hat{X}_\Sigma \) is a toric morphism. While the map \( \iota_{\alpha, \text{star}(\alpha)} : \hat{X}_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha} \hookrightarrow \hat{X}_{\text{star}(\alpha)} \) is not toric, there is a toric morphism \( \pi_{\text{star}(\alpha), \alpha} : \hat{X}_{\text{star}(\alpha)} \to \hat{X}_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha} \). The structure sheaf of the graph \( \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(\pi_{\text{star}(\alpha), \alpha}) \in \text{Sh}(\hat{X}_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha} \times \hat{X}_{\text{star}(\alpha)}) \) is a toric subvariety.\(^{14}\) The line bundle \( \mathcal{O}_{\text{star}(\alpha)}(-F_\alpha) \) on \( \hat{X}_{\text{star}(\alpha)} \) pulls back to a line bundle on \( \hat{X}_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha} \times \hat{X}_{\text{star}(\alpha)} \). There exists an exact sequence of sheaves in \( \hat{X}_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha} \times \hat{X}_{\text{star}(\alpha)} \)

\[
\left( \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(\pi_{\text{star}(\alpha), \alpha}) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\text{star}(\alpha)}(-F_\alpha) \right) \to \left( \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(\pi_{\text{star}(\alpha), \alpha}) \right) \to \left( \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(\iota_{\alpha, \text{star}(\alpha)}) \right).
\]

(8)

Finally, we obtain the Fourier-Mukai kernel of \( \iota_{\alpha 0} : \hat{X}_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha} \to \hat{X}_\Sigma \) by the composition:

\[
\mathcal{O}_\Gamma(\iota_{\alpha 0}) = \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(\pi_{\text{star}(\alpha), 0}) \circ \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(\iota_{\alpha, \text{star}(\alpha)}).
\]

We now discuss the properties of the associated Fourier-Mukai transform. Let \( F \in \text{Supp}_\alpha(\Sigma) \) be a support function transverse to \( \alpha \). First, we observe that this transform intertwines pullbacks for line bundles and the linear pullback of support functions:

\[
\iota_{\alpha 0}^* \mathcal{O}_0(F) = \mathcal{O}_\alpha(\iota_{\alpha 0}^* F).
\]

(Mirror to Proposition 5.18)

\(^{14}\)We note that this is not a Fourier-Mukai kernel for the derived category between \( \hat{X}_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha} \) and \( \hat{X}_{\text{star}(\alpha)} \), as the projection \( \pi_{\text{star}(\alpha), \alpha} : \hat{X}_{\text{star}(\alpha)} \to \hat{X}_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha} \) is not proper, so it does not give a map of coherent sheaves.
Additionally, there is an exact triangle
\[ O_0(F - F_\alpha) \to O_0(F) \to O_{\alpha > 0}(i_{a0}^*F). \]
(Mirror to Proposition 5.19)

Finally, we remark that the inclusion of toric orbit is again a toric orbit, that is if \( \sigma > \alpha \), then
\[ (i_{a0})_*O_{\sigma > \alpha} = O_{\sigma > 0}. \] (9)

### 5.2 Lagrangian Correspondences from Toric Morphisms

We first fix some notation for this section. \((X_1, f_{\Sigma_1})\) and \((X_2, f_{\Sigma_2})\) will always be the mirrors to the toric varieties \(\tilde{X}_{\Sigma_1}, \tilde{X}_{\Sigma_2}\), and we will oftentimes refer to them by simply \(X_1, X_2\) and suppress the notation of the stop. We will frequently use the argument-valuation decomposition, identifying

\[ X_1 = (\mathbb{C}^*)^n = T^*Q_1/T_{2\pi K}^*Q_1 = F_1 \times Q_1 \]

where \(Q_1 = \mathbb{R}^n\) and \(F_1 = T^n\). We give \(T^*Q_1\) the standard symplectic coordinates \(\{(p_1, q_1) : p_1 \in \mathbb{R}^n, q_1 \in \mathbb{R}^n\}\); we will also use these as coordinates on \(X_1\) as well (where the \(p_1\) coordinate is taken up to the period of \(T_{2\pi K}^*Q_1\)).

Recall that the Lagrangian section \((X, f_{\Sigma})\) given by support function \(F \in \text{Supp}(\Sigma)\) can be parameterized by

\[ L(F) = (d(\hat{H}_F + (-\epsilon K)), q) \subset (X, f_{\Sigma}). \]

The constructions in this section do not use the parameter \(\delta\), and we drop it from our notation.

Our construction will use an SYZ mirror symmetry description of Lagrangian correspondences. A Lagrangian torus fibration \(u : X \to Q\) locally provides coordinates \((p, q)\) to \(X\). The fiberwise sum of Lagrangian submanifolds \(L', L'' \subset X\) is defined (in local coordinates) by

\[ L' +_Q L'' := \{(p, q) : p = p' + p'', (p', q) \in L', (p'', q) \in L''\}. \]

This operation on Lagrangian submanifolds of \(X\) in the Fukaya category is conjecturally mirror to the tensor product of coherent sheaves on \(\tilde{X}\) [Sub10]. This holds for Lagrangian sections, where

\[ L_0(F') + L_0(F'') = \psi_k'(L_0(F' + F'')) \sim L_0(F' + F''). \]

If the fiberwise sum is cut out transversely, then it is a Lagrangian submanifold of \(X\).

**Proposition 5.3.** Let \(L_{01} : X_0^- \times X_1\) and \(L_{12} : X_1^- \times X_2\) be Lagrangian correspondences between SYZ fibrations \(u : X_i \to Q_i\). Let \(L_{01} \subset X_0 \times X_1\) and \(L_{12} \subset X_1 \times X_2\) be the Lagrangians defined in local coordinates by:

\[ L_{01} = \{(p_0, p_1, q_0, q_1) : (-p_0, p_1, q_0, q_1) \in \tilde{L}_{01}\} \]
\[ L_{12} = \{(p_1, p_2, q_1, q_2) : (-p_1, p_2, q_1, q_2) \in \tilde{L}_{12}\} \]

We can rewrite the geometric composition \(\tilde{L}_{01} : X_0^- \times X_1\) (see Appendix C) using fiberwise sum:

\[ L_{02} := \pi_{02}((X_0 \times Q_1 \times X_2) \cap ((Q_0 \times L_{12}) +_Q (L_{01} \times Q_2))) \subset X_2. \] (10)

\[ L_{02} = \{(p_0, p_1, q_0, q_1) : (-p_0, p_2, q_0, q_2) \in \tilde{L}_{12} \circ \tilde{L}_{01}\} \]

Here, \(\pi_{02} : X_0 \times X_1 \times X_2 \to X_0 \times X_2\).
Proof. We compute that

$$
\pi_{02}((X_0 \times Q_1 \times X_2) \cap ((Q_0 \times L_{12}) + Q_0 (L_{01} \times Q_2)))
$$

$$
= \pi_{02}\left((X_0 \times Q_1 \times X_2) \cap \begin{cases}
(p_0, p_1, p_2, q_0, q_1, q_2) : & p_0 = p'_0 + p''_0, p_1 = p'_1 + p'_0 + p''_1 + p''_2 = p'_2 + p''_2 \\
(p'_0, p'_1, p'_2, q_0, q_1, q_2) \in L_{01} \times Q_2 \\
(-p'_0, -p'_1, p'_2, q_0, q_1, q_2) \in Q_0 \times L_{12}
\end{cases}\right)
$$

$$
= \pi_{02}\left(\{(p_0, p_2, q_0, q_1, q_2) : -p'_1 = p''_1, (p_0, -p''_1, q_0, q_1) \in L_{01}, (-p'_1, p_2, q_1, q_2) \in L_{12}\}\right)
$$

$$
= \{(p_0, p_2, q_0, q_2) : p'_1 = p''_1, (p'_1, p_2, q_1, q_2) \in L_{12}, (p_0, p''_1, q_0, q_1) \in L_{01}\}
$$

as desired.

This is a description of the Fourier-Mukai transform from a SYZ mirror symmetry perspective, where fiberwise sum is replacing tensor product on $X_1 \times X_2$.

**Notation 5.4.** Since we are always working in the setting where $X_1, X_2$ come from SYZ fibrations, we will (for Sections 5, 6 and 6.1) write $L_{12} : X_1 \Rightarrow X_2$ as a Lagrangian $L_{12} \subset X_1 \times X_2$, with composition of Lagrangian correspondences as defined in Proposition 5.3.

**Example 5.5 ([Sub10]).** Let $K_1 \subset X$ be a Lagrangian submanifold, whose points can be given coordinates $(p, q) \in K_1$. Then there is a Lagrangian correspondence $L_{\pm, K_1} : X \Rightarrow X$ parameterized by

$$
F \times K_1 \to X \times X
$$

$$(\tilde{p}, (p, q)) \mapsto (\tilde{p} + p, -\tilde{p}, q, q)
$$

which has the property that for any Lagrangian $K \subset X$,

$$
L_{\pm, K_1} \circ K = \pi_2(Q_0 \times X_2 \cap (L_{\pm, K_1} + Q_0 K \times Q))
$$

$$
= \pi_2\left(\begin{cases}
(p_1, p_2, q_1, q_2) : & 0 = p_1 = p'_1 + p'_2, p_2 = p'_2 + p''_2 \\
(p'_1, p'_2, q_1, q_2) \in L_{\pm, K_1} \\
p''_1, p''_2, q_1, q_2 \in K \times Q
\end{cases}\right)
$$

$$
= \{(p_2, q) | \tilde{p} + p = -p''_1, p_2 = -\tilde{p}, (p, q) \in K_1, (p''_1, q) \in K\}
$$

$$
= \{(p + p''_1, q) | (p, q) \in K_1, (p''_1, q) \in K\} = K_1 + Q K
$$

thus recovering the operation of fiberwise sum with $K_1$.

Let $\tilde{f} : \tilde{X}_2 \to \tilde{X}_2$ be a toric morphism. Then there exists a linear map associated with this toric morphism $f : Q_1 \to Q_2$, which maps the cones of $\Sigma_1$ to subsets of cones of $\Sigma_2$. We use $f : Q_1 \to Q_2$ to construct the Lagrangian correspondence by first constructing the graph $\Gamma(f) \subset Q_1 \times Q_2$, taking the associated tropical Lagrangian submanifold, and finally wrapping slightly by the wrapping Hamiltonian $(-\epsilon K_{12})$ for $X_1 \times X_2$.

**Definition 5.6.** Let $\tilde{f} : \tilde{X}_\Sigma \to \tilde{X}_\Sigma$ be a toric morphism. The mirror correspondence is:

$$
L_{f^*} := \psi_\delta^{-\varepsilon}(N^*\Gamma(\tilde{f})/N^*_{2\pi\mathbb{Z}} \Gamma(\tilde{f})) \subset (X_1 \times X_2).
$$
Consider the map \( f^* : (F_2)_{f(q)} \to F_1 \), which comes from periodizing the map \( f^* : T^*_{f(q)}Q_2 \to T^*_{q_1}Q_1 \). We can explicitly parameterize \( L_{f^*} \) by:

\[
F_2 \times Q_1 \to F_1 \times F_2 \times Q_1 \times Q_2 \\
(p_2, q_1) \mapsto (-f^* p_2 + d(-\varepsilon K_{12})|_1, p_2 + d(-\varepsilon K_{12})|_2, q_1, f(q_1)).
\]

here \( d(-\varepsilon K_{12})|_i \) are the \( F_i \) components of \( d(-\varepsilon K_{12}) \).

**Lemma 5.7.** Let \( \tilde{f} : \tilde{X}_{\Sigma_1} \to \tilde{X}_{\Sigma_2} \) be a toric morphism. The Lagrangian \( L_{f^*} \) gives a Lagrangian correspondence

\[
L_{f^*} : ((\mathbb{C}^*)^{\Sigma_2}, f_\Sigma_2) \Rightarrow ((\mathbb{C}^*)^{\Sigma_1}, f_\Sigma_1).
\]

**Proof.** We need to show that this Lagrangian is conical at infinity and disjoint from the stop.

The Liouville structure on \( X_1 \times X_2 \) comes from identifying it with \( T^*(F_1 \times F_2) \), where \( F_1 \times F_2 \) is the SYZ fiber over the origin \((0, 0) \in Q_1 \times Q_2\). Our Lagrangian graph can also be expressed as

\[
L_{f^*} = \psi_{K_{12}}^\text{FLTZ}(N^*_{F_1 \times F_2}(f^*(F_2), F_2)).
\]

As all conormal bundles are conical at infinity, and the wrapping Hamiltonian is admissible, the Lagrangian \( L_{f^*} \) is conical at infinity as well.

Similarly, we show that \( L_{f^*} \) is disjoint from the stop of \( X_1 \times X_2 \). Here, we use that the stop of the product (Eq. (17)) is the FLTZ stop of the product toric variety. Let \( \mathbb{L}_{\Sigma_1} \times \mathbb{L}_{\Sigma_2} \subset \mathbb{L}_{\Sigma_1 \times \Sigma_2} \) be a FLTZ skeleton component. The points \((p_2, q_1) \in F_2 \times Q_1\) which intersect the FLTZ skeleton component \( \mathbb{L}_{\sigma_1} \times \mathbb{L}_{\sigma_2} \) under the parameterization of \( L_{f^*} \) must have satisfy the constraint:

\[
(-f^* p_2 + d(-\varepsilon K_{12})|_1, p_2 + d(-\varepsilon K_{12})|_2) \cdot (\sigma_1 \times \sigma_2)|_{q_1, f(q_1)} = 0.
\]

Let \( \vec{v}_q \) be the unit vector which points in the \( q \)-direction, for a point \( q \in \sigma_1 \). We test the condition on the vector \((\vec{v}_q, f(\vec{v}_q))\). Since \( f \) is a toric morphism, \((\vec{v}_q, f(\vec{v}_q))\) belongs to a cone, so \( d(-\varepsilon K_{12})(\vec{v}_q, f(\vec{v}_q)) < 0 \). Therefore, \( L_{f^*} \) avoids the stop. \( \square \)

**Remark 5.8.** This Lagrangian correspondence does a remarkably good job of preserving the skeleton. Let \( \tilde{f} : \tilde{X}_1 \to \tilde{X}_2 \) be a toric morphism which preserves cones, so that \( f(\sigma_1) \in \Sigma_2 \) for all \( \sigma_1 \in \Sigma_1 \). Consider \( \tilde{L}_{f^*} := N^*\Gamma(f)/N^*\Gamma(f) \), which should be considered as the “monomially admissible” version of our correspondence.\(^{15}\) Let \( \mathbb{L}_{\sigma_1} \subset X_1 \) be the component of the FLTZ skeleton associated to \( \sigma_1 \subset \Sigma_1 \), and \( \mathbb{L}_{f(\sigma_1)} \subset X_2 \) be the component of the FLTZ skeleton associated to its image.

\[
\tilde{L}_{f^*}^{-1} \circ \mathbb{L}_{\sigma_1} = \pi_2 \circ (\pi_1^{-1}(\mathbb{L}_{\sigma_1}) \cap L_{f^*})
\]

Decomposing \( X_1 \times X_2 \) into \( (F_1 \times F_2) \times (Q_1 \times Q_2) \),

\[
\pi_2 \circ (((\sigma_1 \times F_2) \times (\sigma_1 \times Q_2)) \cap ((Q_1, f(Q_1)) \times (Q_1, f(Q_1))))
\]

\[
= \left\{ (p_2, q_2) \mid \begin{array}{l}
-p_1 \cdot Q_1 + p_2 \cdot f(Q_1) = 0 \\
q_2 = f(q_1), q_1 \in \sigma_1, p_1 \cdot Q_1 = 0
\end{array} \right\}
\]

\[
= (f(\sigma_1))^{-1} \times (f(\sigma_1)) = L_{f(\sigma_1)}.
\]

\(^{15}\)When \( f \) does not preserve cones, this is not monomially admissible.
This Lagrangian $\tilde{L}_{f^*}$ is more rigid $L_{f^*}$, which only preserves a neighborhood of the stop as opposed to the stop itself. The Lagrangian $\tilde{L}_{f^*}$ can be obtained from $L_{f^*}$ by taking the wrapping Hamiltonian $-\varepsilon K_{12}$ to zero. As $\tilde{L}_{f^*}$ has a cleaner description than $L_{f^*}$, we will use it in proofs where taking the wrapping Hamiltonian $K_{12}$ to zero does not impact the proof.

We’ve chosen the convention that $f: \tilde{X}_{\Sigma_1} \to \tilde{X}_{\Sigma_2}$ gives a Lagrangian correspondence $L_{f^*}: X_2 \Rightarrow X_1$ for reasons related to admissibility and the geometric composition. We quickly highlight some reasons for this choice; a full discussion of the admissibility of Lagrangian correspondences is found in Proposition D.3. When $\Sigma_2$ is complete, then the inverse image functor gives a map from the derived category of coherent sheaves on $\Sigma_2$ to that of $\Sigma_1$. Geometric correspondence similarly gives us a map from (Hamiltonian isotopy classes) of admissible Lagrangian submanifolds of $(X_1, f_2) \to (X_2, f_1)$. However, there need not be a well-defined map on Hamiltonian isotopy classes of Lagrangian submanifolds in the other direction. For example, if $\Sigma_1$ is a subfan of $\Sigma_2$, then there is a morphism $((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, \Sigma_2) \Rightarrow ((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, \Sigma_1)$ arising from stop removal, but not necessarily a map in the other direction. The stop removal morphism is mirror to localization at a toric stratum. An analogous situation occurs in the mirror, where (without a properness condition) the Fourier-Mukai transform only preserves coherence in one direction. As an example, consider on the $B$-side the map $i: \mathbb{C}^* \to \mathbb{C}$. This induces a pullback map $i^*: \text{Sh}(\mathbb{C}) \to \text{Sh}(\mathbb{C}^*)$ on the level of coherent sheaves. However $i^*: \text{Sh}(\mathbb{C}^*) \to \text{Sh}(\mathbb{C})$ only preserves quasi-coherence.

However, even if $L_{f^*}^{-1}$ does not give an admissible Lagrangian correspondence from $X_1 \Rightarrow X_2$, it is possible that for some $L \in X_1$, the composition $L_{f^*}^{-1} \circ L$ remains admissible. In particular, if $L$ is totally stopped (and conjecturally mirror to a compactly supported perfect complex) then $L_{f^*}^{-1} \circ L$ is admissible. For example, in the mirror, there are plenty of coherent sheaves on $\mathbb{C}^*$ which pushforward to coherent sheaves on $\mathbb{C}$. We will, on occasion, use a Lagrangian correspondence in the “wrong” direction to build Lagrangian submanifolds on $X_2$ from Lagrangian submanifolds on $X_1$, and we will point out if we need check the admissibility of the composition in these situations.

The next two claims prove that this correspondence appropriately “pulls back” Lagrangian sections/computation.

**Proposition 5.9.** Let $L_2(0) \subset X_2$ be the admissible Lagrangian zero section of the Lagrangian torus fibration $u: X_2 \to Q_2$. Then $L_{f^*} \circ L_2(0)$ is Hamiltonian isotopic to the zero section of $X_1 \to Q_1$.

In the construction of the geometric composition for admissible Lagrangian correspondences (Proposition D.4), we’re required to take an additional Hamiltonian isotopy to obtain admissibility of the composition. This is denoted by $\Phi(\pi^{-1}(L_1))$ in the Proposition D.4. For this section, we will ignore this additional Hamiltonian (whose incorporation does not modify the admissible Hamiltonian class of our computations).

**Proof.**

$$L_{f^*} \circ L_2(0) = \pi_1 \left\{ (Q_2 \times X_1) \cap \left\{ (p_1, p_2, q_1, q_2) \mid \begin{array}{l} p_1 = p_1' + p_1''; p_2 = p_2' + p_2'' \\
(p_1', p_2', q_1, q_2) \in L_{12} \\
(p_1'', p_2'', q_1, q_2) \in Q_1 \times L_2 \end{array} \right\} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ (p_1, q_1) \mid \begin{array}{l} p_1' = -f^*(p) + d(-\varepsilon K_{12})|_1, p_2' = d(-\varepsilon K_{12})|_2 + p, q_2 = f(q_1) \\
p_2'' = dK_2, p \in F_2, q_1 \in Q_1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ (d(-\varepsilon K_{12})|_1 + f^*(d(-\varepsilon K_{12})|_2 + d(-\varepsilon K_2)), q_1) \mid q_1 \in Q_1 \right\} ,$$
which is a Lagrangian section of $X_1$. It remains to show that this section is admissibly Hamiltonian isotopic to $(d(-\varepsilon K_1), q_1)$. Outside of a compact set, for all $\sigma$, and $q \in \sigma, \vec{v} \in \sigma$, $|\vec{v}| = 1$,

$$-1 < (d(-\varepsilon K_1)_1 + f^*(d(-\varepsilon K_1)_2) + d(-\varepsilon K_2)) \cdot (\vec{v})|_q < 0.$$ 

Therefore, the isotopy of Lagrangian submanifolds which is parameterized by

$$\{(td(-\varepsilon K_1) + (1 - t)d(-\varepsilon K_1)_1 + f^*(d(-\varepsilon K_1)_2 + d(-\varepsilon K_2)), q_1), q_1 \in Q_1\}$$

avoids the stop, giving us an admissible Hamiltonian isotopy between $L_{f^*} \circ L_2(0)$ and $L_1(0)$. □

For any support function $F : Q_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, the pullback function $f^* \phi$ is a support function on $Q_1$. Let $\phi_{F, \delta}$ be the time $t$ flow of the associated conical twisting Hamiltonian $\hat{H}_F$, with $\delta$ chosen small enough so that the Lagrangians we consider are still admissible.

**Proposition 5.10.** Let $f : Q_1 \rightarrow Q_2$ be a toric morphism and consider a support function $F_2 \in \text{Supp}(\Sigma_2)$. Let $F_1 = f^* F_2$. Let $L_2 \subset Q_2$ be an admissible Lagrangian submanifold. Then there is a Hamiltonian isotopy between

$$L_{f^*} \circ (\phi_{F_2, \delta}(L_2)) \sim \phi_{F_1, \delta}(L_{f^*} \circ L_2).$$

**Proof.**

$$\pi_1 \left( (Q_2 \times X_1) \cap \left\{ (p_1, p_2, q_1, q_2) \left| \begin{array}{l}
 p_1 = p_1' + p_1'', p_2 = p_2' + p_2'' \\
 (p_1', p_2', q_1, q_2) \in L_2 \\
 (p_1'', p_2'', q_1, q_2) \in Q_1 \times \phi_{F_2, \delta}(L_2) 
\end{array} \right. \right\} \right)$$

$$= \left\{ (p_1, q_1) \left| \begin{array}{l}
 p_1 = p_1' + p_1'', 0 = p_2' + p_2'' \\
 p_1' = d(-\varepsilon K_1)_1 - f^*(p_2) \\
 p_2' = d(-\varepsilon K_1)_2 + p_2, q_2 = f(q_1), (p_2', q_2) \in F_2 \times Q_1 \\
 p_2'' = d\hat{H}_F + p_2'', (p_2'', q_2) \in L_2 
\end{array} \right. \right\}$$

Letting $\tilde{p}_2 = p_2' + d\hat{H}_F, \tilde{p}_2 = p_2 - d\hat{H}_F, \tilde{p}_1 = p_1' + f^*(d\hat{H}_F), \tilde{p}_1 = p_1 - f^*(d\hat{H}_F)$$

$$= \left\{ (\tilde{p}_1 + f^* d\hat{H}_F, q_1) \left| \begin{array}{l}
 \tilde{p}_1 = \tilde{p}_1' + \tilde{p}_1'', 0 = \tilde{p}_2' + \tilde{p}_2'' \\
 \tilde{p}_1' = d(-\varepsilon K_1)_1 - f^*(\tilde{p}_2), \tilde{p}_2' = d(-\varepsilon K_1)_2 + \tilde{p}, q_2 = f(q_1) \\
 (\tilde{p}_2'', q_2) \in L_2 
\end{array} \right. \right\}$$

Letting $\hat{H}_F = f^* \hat{H}_F$,

$$\phi_{\hat{H}_F, \delta}(L_{f^*} \circ L_2).$$

By a similar argument employed in Proposition 5.9, this is admissibly Hamiltonian isotopic to $\phi_{L_{f^*}, \delta}(L_{f^*} \circ L_2)$. □

**Corollary 5.11.** If $L_{\Sigma_2}(F_2) \subset X_2$ is a tropical section, $L_{f^*} \circ L_{\Sigma_2}(F_2) \sim L_{\Sigma_1}(f^* F_2)$. 

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5.3 Construction of the inclusion correspondence

We now construct a correspondence which is mirror to the inclusion of \( i_{\alpha 0} : \tilde{X}_{\text{star}(\alpha)}/\alpha \hookrightarrow \tilde{X}_{\Sigma} \). As before, we fix some notation. In this subsection, we reserve \( X_1 = (\mathbb{C}^*)^n, X_2 = (\mathbb{C}^*)^{n-1} \) for symplectic tori, which can be equipped with stops to give us \( (X_1, \Sigma_1), (X_1, \tilde{f}_{\text{star}(\alpha)}) \) and \( (X_2, \tilde{f}_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha}) \). These come with Lagrangian torus fibrations \( X_1 = F_1 \times Q_1 \), and \( X_2 = F_2 \times Q_2 \). Denote by \( \pi_{\alpha} : Q_1 \to Q_2 \) the linear map whose corresponding toric morphism is the projection \( \tilde{X}_{\text{star}(\alpha)} \to \tilde{X}_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha} \). We write \( \pi_{\alpha}^* : F_1 \to F_2 \) for the dual map on the fibers.

The idea of construction is to use Section 5.2 to build the mirror to \( \Gamma(\tilde{\pi}_\alpha) \subset \tilde{X}_{\text{star}(\alpha)} \times \tilde{X}_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha} \), and then mimic Eq. (8).

**Proposition 5.12.** Let \( \alpha \) be a 1-dimensional cone of \( \Sigma \). Consider the morphism of fans \( \pi_{\alpha} : \text{star}(\alpha) \to \text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha \). Let \( L_{\pi_{\alpha}^*} : (X_2, \tilde{f}_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha}) \Rightarrow (X_1, \tilde{f}_{\text{star}(\alpha)}) \) be the associated Lagrangian correspondence built in Lemma 5.7. Let \( \varphi^{1-\varepsilon}_{-F_{\alpha}} : X_1 \to X_1 \) be the wrapping Hamiltonian for the support function \( -F_{\alpha} \) which is \(-1\) on the generator \( \alpha \), and \( 0 \) on all other 1-dimensional cones. The Lagrangians \( L_{\pi_{\alpha}^*} \) and \( \varphi^{1-\varepsilon}_{-F_{\alpha}}(L_{\pi_{\alpha}^*}) \) intersect over a collared neighborhood (as in Proposition A.5).

Before we prove the claim, we note that we take the \( 1 - \varepsilon \) flow \( \varphi^{1-\varepsilon}_{-F_{\alpha}} \) solely to guarantee that \( L_{\pi_{\alpha}^*} \) and \( \varphi^{1-\varepsilon}_{-F_{\alpha}}(L_{\pi_{\alpha}^*}) \) only intersect over the region where \( \frac{d}{dt}\varphi^t_{-F_{\alpha}} = 0 \).

**Proof.** The Lagrangian submanifold \( L_{\pi_{\alpha}^*} : (X_2, \tilde{f}_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha}) \Rightarrow (X_1, \tilde{f}_{\text{star}(\alpha)}) \) is topologically a \( F_2 \times Q_1 \), parameterized by

\[
L_{\pi_{\alpha}^*} = \{ ((-\pi_{\alpha}^* p + d(-\varepsilon K_{12})|_1, p + d(-\varepsilon K_{12})|_2), (q, \pi(q))) : q \in Q_1, p \in F_2 \}
\]

The wrapping Hamiltonian acts on the \( F_1 \times Q_1 \) factor, and sends this Lagrangian submanifold to \( \varphi^{1-\varepsilon}_{-F_{\alpha}}(L_{\pi_{\alpha}^*}) = \{ ((-\pi_{\alpha}^* p + d(-\varepsilon K_{12})|_1 + d(1-\varepsilon)\tilde{H}_{-D_{\alpha}}, p + d(-\varepsilon K_{12})|_2), (q, \pi(q))) : q \in Q_1, p \in F_2 \}
\]

The intersection between \( L_{\pi_{\alpha}^*} \) and \( \varphi^{1-\varepsilon}_{-F_{\alpha}}(L_{\pi_{\alpha}^*}) \) is determined by the intersection between the zero section and the Lagrangian section \( d\tilde{H}_{-D_{\alpha}} \in T^*Q_1/T_{\Sigma}^{\ast \Sigma}Q_1 \). By Lemma 4.2, \( d\tilde{H}_{-D_{\alpha}} \) has a collared intersection with the zero section.

This allows us to use Proposition A.5 to build the mirror to the graph of the inclusion \( i_{\alpha 0} : \tilde{X}_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha} \to \tilde{X}_{\Sigma} \).

**Definition 5.13.** Let \( \alpha \subset \Sigma \) be a 1-dimensional cone. The local model for the toric orbit inclusion is the Lagrangian correspondence \( L_{\alpha 0}^{\text{pre}} : (X_2, \tilde{f}_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha}) \Rightarrow (X_1, \tilde{f}_{\text{star}(\alpha)}) \) defined by the surgery

\[
L_{\alpha 0}^{\text{pre}} = \varphi^{1-\varepsilon}_{-F_{\alpha}}(L_{\pi_{\alpha}^*}) \# k_{\tilde{R}} L_{\pi_{\alpha}^*}.
\]

We additionally obtain a Lagrangian surgery cobordism,

\[
K_{\alpha 0}^{\text{pre}} : (\varphi^{1-\varepsilon}_{-F_{\alpha}}(L_{\pi_{\alpha}^*}), L_{\pi_{\alpha}^*}) \hookrightarrow L_{\alpha 0}.
\]

Let \( \tilde{f} : \tilde{X}_{\text{star}(\alpha)} \to \tilde{X}_{\Sigma} \) be the inclusion of the normal bundle to \( \tilde{X}_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha} \), and \( L_{f^*} : (X_1, \tilde{f}_{\Sigma}) \Rightarrow (X_1, \tilde{f}_{\text{star}(\alpha)}) \) be the mirror correspondence. The toric orbit inclusion is the Lagrangian correspondence \( L_{\alpha 0} := (L_{\alpha 0}^{\text{pre}})^{-1} \circ L_{f^*}^{-1} : (X_2, \tilde{f}_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha}) \Rightarrow (X_1, \tilde{f}_{\Sigma}) \), which similarly comes with a surgery cobordism.
The correspondence \( L_f^* \) does significantly modify the local model of the toric orbit inclusion. In fact, if we naively include \( L_{α0}^{pre} \) as a subset of \((X_1,f_Σ)\), it is admissibly Hamiltonian isotopic to \( L_{α0} \).

**Proposition 5.14.** The valuation of the \( X_1 \) component of \( L_{α0} \) is contained within the star of \( α \):

\[
u(π_1(L_{α0})) \subset \text{star}(α).
\]

**Proof.** Analogous to Proposition 4.6. \( \square \)

**Proposition 5.15.** \( L_{α0} : (X_2, f_{\text{star}(α)/α}) \Rightarrow (X_1, f_Σ) \) is an admissible Lagrangian correspondence.

**Proof.** Since \( L_{α_n}^*, φ_{-E_α}^1(L_{α_n}) \) are both admissible at infinity, the surgery \( L_{α0} \) is admissible (Proposition A.5).

From its construction in Proposition A.5, \( L_{α0} \) comes with two charts

\[
\begin{align*}
L_r &:= \{((\pi_α^* p_2 + d(-εK_{12})_1 + d(r_{pε} \circ \hat{H}_{-D_α}^δ), p_2 + d(-εK_{12})_2, (q_1, π(q_1))) : \hat{H}_{-D_α}^δ > ρc_ε \} \\
L_s &:= \{((\pi_α^* p_2 + d(-εK_{12})_1 + d(s_{pε} \circ \hat{H}_{-D_α}^δ), p_2 + d(-εK_{12})_2, (q_1, π(q_1))) : \hat{H}_{-D_α}^δ > ρc_ε \}
\end{align*}
\]

which we will call the \( r \) and \( s \)-charts. In the same way that the addition of the wrapping Hamiltonian \( d(-εK) \) made using coordinate charts for \( L_f^* \) a bit unwieldy in computations in Section 5.2, the presence of the wrapping Hamiltonian can clutter computations here. As before, the \( d(-εK_{12}) \) terms which are required to disjoin \( L_{α0} \) from the stop can be chosen to be very small, and for some computations, we can set them equal to 0 in proofs without impacting the result; equivalently, this is the same as working with the Lagrangian \( ψ_{12}^*(L_{α0}) \). We work with this simplified Lagrangian frequently enough that we will call it \( \hat{L}_{α0} \); we will similarly use the charts \( \hat{L}_r, \hat{L}_s \).

**Proposition 5.16.** Let \( L ⊂ (X_2, f_{\text{star}(α)/α}) \) be an admissible Lagrangian submanifold. Then \( L_{α0} \circ L \) has the topology of \( L × R \).

**Proof.** This computation can be simplified by using \( \hat{L}_{α0} \) instead of \( L_{α0} \). We use the \( r \) and \( s \)-charts to compute the geometric composition, as \( \hat{L}_r \circ L \) and \( \hat{L}_s \circ L \) form charts for \( L_{α0} \circ L \). By Corollary 4.3, we can choose a section \( \hat{i} : Q_2 ← Q_1 \) which parameterizes the \( ρc_ε \) level set of \( H_{-D_α}^δ \). See Fig. 9b. We look at one of these charts:

\[
\hat{L}_r \circ L = \{((\pi_α^*(p_2) + d(r_{pε} \circ \hat{H}_{-D_α}^δ), q_1) : \hat{H}_{-D_α}^δ(q_1) ≥ ρc_ε, (p_2, π(q_1)) ∈ L \}
\]

We can replace the condition that \( \pi_α(q_1) = q_2 \) with \( q_1 ∈ π_α^{-1}(q_2) \).

\[
\{(-\pi_α^*(p_2) + d(r_{pε} \circ \hat{H}_{-D_α}^δ), \hat{i}(q_2) + α \cdot t) : (p_2, q_2) ∈ L, t ∈ R_≥0 \}. \ (r\text{-parameterization})
\]

which has the topology of \( L × R_≥0 \). A similar argument shows that \( \hat{L}_s \circ L \) has the topology of \( L × R_≤0 \). These two charts are identified along their boundaries, so that \( L_{α0} \circ L \cong L × R \). \( \square \)
Remark 5.17. There are a few similar constructions in the literature similar to \( L_{a0} \circ L \). Particularly relevant examples come from Lagrangian cobordisms and Lefschetz fibrations.

- In Lagrangian cobordisms, there is an inclusion of Fukaya categories:
  \[
  \text{Fuk}(X) \to \text{Fuk}(X \times \mathbb{C})
  \]
  \[\begin{array}{c}
  L \mapsto L \times \gamma
  \end{array}\]
  where \( \gamma \subset \mathbb{C} \) is a curve. Parallel transport along a \( u \)-shaped curve around a stop of the cobordism is used by [BC14] to give \( \text{Fuk}(X \times \mathbb{C}) \) the structure of a module over \( \text{Fuk}(X) \).

- In Lefschetz fibrations, there is a “cup functor” from \( \text{Fuk}(W^{-1}(z)) \to \text{Fuk}(X,W) \), which includes Lagrangians by parallel transport along a curve in the base of the Lefschetz fibration. It is called the cup functor as the shape of the curve has a \( \cup \) shape. This functor is also sometimes referred to as the Orlov functor and the image objects as \( u \)-shaped Lagrangians. In fact, the Orlov functor for stopped Liouville domains where the stop is a smooth hypersurface is well-understood [Syl19b]. Our construction can be viewed as (special case of) the Orlov functor for singular stops.

Our Lagrangian \( L_{a0} \) gives an interpretation to these constructions as arising from a Lagrangian correspondence.

Proposition 5.18. Let \( L_0 \subset (X_1, \{\gamma\}) \) be the Lagrangian zero section. Then \( L_{a}^{-1} \circ L_0 \) is a Lagrangian zero section of \( (X_2, \{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha\}) \).

Proof. We compute \( L_r^{-1} \circ L_0(0) \) and \( L_s^{-1} \circ L_0(0) \). Recall that \( L_0(0) \) is given by taking the zero section and pushing it off slightly by the Hamiltonian flow of \((\varepsilon K_1)\). For any \( c_1 > 0 \), there exists a choice of \( \varepsilon K_1 \) so that \(|(\varepsilon K_1)(\alpha)| < c_1 \). The charts \( L_r \) and \( L_s \) are determined by choices of wrapping Hamiltonian \((\varepsilon K_1), \hat{H}_D \) and surgery parameter \( c_\varepsilon \). We choose \( d(\varepsilon K_{12}) \) to be large enough and \( c_\varepsilon \) small enough so that over the region \( \hat{H}^\delta_D > \rho \cdot c_\varepsilon \),

\[
(d(\varepsilon K_{12}) + d(s \circ \hat{H}_D^\delta))(\alpha) < -c_1. \tag{11}
\]

For these choices, the \( L_s^{-1} \) correspondence does not intersect \( L_0(0) \), as

\[
\text{arg}(\pi_1(\tilde{L}_s^{-1} \cap \alpha)) \subset \{p_1 \text{ such that } p_1(\alpha) < -c_1\} \quad \text{arg}(L_0(0)) \subset \{p_1 \text{ such that } |p_1(\alpha)| < c_1\}
\]

Therefore \( \tilde{L}_s^{-1} \circ L_0(0) = \emptyset \). It remains to compute \( L_r^{-1} \circ L_0(0) \):
Figure 11. Choices made so that the pullback of a Lagrangian section is a Lagrangian section.

This reduces us to computing the locus on which \( d((−εK_{12})|_1 + (r \circ \hat{H}^\delta_{−D_α})) − (−εK_1)) (α) = 0. \)

We now construct \( j : Q_2 \to Q_1 \), a section of \( π_α : Q_2 \to Q_1 \) which parameterizes the locus \( \{q_1 : (d((−εK_{12})|_1 + d(r_{ρc_α} \circ \hat{H}^\delta_{−D_α})) (α) = 0}\}. \) This is equivalent to showing that the function \( r_{ρc_α} \circ \hat{H}^\delta_{−D_α} (q + t \cdot α) \) is convex in \( t \) when \( d(r_{ρc_α} \circ \hat{H}^\delta_{−D_α}) (α) = 0. \) By Lemma 4.2, \( \frac{d}{dt} \left( \hat{H}^\delta_{−D_α} (q + t \cdot α) \right) \geq 0 \) in this region. We have that

\[
\frac{d^2}{dt^2} (r_{ρc_α} \circ \hat{H}^\delta_{−D_α} (q + t \cdot α)) = r''_{ρc_α} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \hat{H}^\delta_{−D_α} (q + t \cdot α) + r'_{ρc_α} \cdot \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \hat{H}^\delta_{−D_α} (q + t \cdot α)
\]

In the region near the level set, \( r''_{ρc_α} \) is arbitrarily large (see profile curve Fig. 16), \( \frac{d}{dt} \hat{H}^\delta_{−D_α} (q + t \cdot α) \) is positive, and \( r'_{ρc_α} \) and \( \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \hat{H}^\delta_{−D_α} (q + t \cdot α) \) are bounded.

We obtain a parameterization of the geometric composition:

\[
\hat{L}_r^{-1} \circ L_0(0) = \left\{ (p, q_2) \mid p_1 = d((−εK_{12})|_1 + (r \circ \hat{H}^\delta_{−D_α})) (q_1 = j(q_2), p_2 = π^*(p)) \right\}
\]

which is a Lagrangian section admissibly Hamiltonian isotopic to the zero section.

**Proposition 5.19.** Let \( F \in \text{Supp}_α(Σ) \) be a support function transverse to the divisor \( D_α \). There exists a Lagrangian cobordism in \((X_1, f_Σ) \times C\), whose topology is that of a disk and whose ends are

\[(L_0(F − F_α), L_0(F)) \sim L_α(\iota_{\alpha}^*F) \]

**Proof.** We combine Definition 5.13, which describes the surgery used to build our Lagrangian correspondence, and Proposition C.2, which proves that Lagrangian cobordism and geometric correspondence can be interchanged. We start in the local toric inclusion setting, where \( \hat{X}_Σ = \hat{X}_{\text{star}(α)/α} \).

\[
\begin{align*}
(\phi_{−F_α}^{-1−ε} (L_π^\alpha), L_{π^\alpha}) &\sim L_0^α \quad \text{(Definition 5.13)} \\
(\phi_{−F_α}^{-1−ε} (L_π^\alpha) \circ L_α(\iota_{\alpha}^*F), L_{π^\alpha} \circ L_α(\iota_{\alpha}^*F)) &\sim L_0^α \circ L_α(\iota_{\alpha}^*F) \quad \text{(Proposition C.2)}
\end{align*}
\]

By Corollary 5.11, the pullbacks \( \phi_{−F_α}^{-1−ε} (L_π^\alpha) \circ L_α(\iota_{\alpha}^*F) \) and \( L_π^\alpha \circ L_α(\iota_{\alpha}^*F) \) are the desired Lagrangian sections of \((X_1, f_{\text{star}(α)})\) giving

\[
(L_0(F − F_α), L_0(F)) \sim L_0^α(\iota_{\alpha}^*F). \quad \text{(Proposition 5.10)}
\]
To obtain the same statement for when $\tilde{X}_\Sigma$ is a completion of $X_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha}$, we na"ively include $(X_1, f_{\text{star}(\alpha)})$ into $(X_1, \tilde{f}_\Sigma)$. This normally cannot be done (as stop addition usually does not preserve admissibility) however we have already checked that all of the Lagrangians considered are disjoint from the $f_{\Sigma}$.

**Proposition 5.20.** Let $\sigma > \alpha$ be a cone, and let $\mathbb{L}_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha}^\ast \subset \mathbb{L}_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha}$ be the stratum of the skeleton associated to $\sigma$. Let $L \subset (X_2, \mathbb{L}_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha})$ intersect $\mathbb{L}_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha}^\ast$ transversely at $k$-points. Then $(L_{\alpha_0} \circ L)$ intersects $\mathbb{L}_\sigma$ transversely at $k$-points.

**Proof.** The proof is very similar to that of Proposition 5.9. We use Eq. ($r$-parameterization), and the analogous parameterization of the $s$-chart.

$$L_r \circ L = \{(\pi^*_s(p_2) + d(-\varepsilon K_{12})|_1 + d(r_{pc_c} \circ \tilde{H}^\delta_{-D_{\alpha}}), \tilde{i}(q_2) + \alpha \cdot \mathbb{R}_{>0}), (p_2, q_2) \in L\}$$

$$L_s \circ L = \{(\pi^*_s(p_2) + d(-\varepsilon K_{12})|_1 + d(s_{pc_c} \circ \tilde{H}^\delta_{-D_{\alpha}}), \tilde{i}(q_2) + \alpha \cdot \mathbb{R}_{>0}), (p_2, q_2) \in L\}$$

As the condition that $\tilde{i}(q_2) + \alpha \cdot \mathbb{R}_{>0} \subset \sigma$ always holds, the intersection between $L_r \circ L$ and $\mathbb{L}_\sigma$ is given by the point $(p_2, q_2)$ satisfies

$$\{(p_2, q_2) : \forall \tilde{v} \in \sigma, \pi^*_s(p_2) + d(-\varepsilon K_{12})|_1 + d(r_{pc_c} \circ \tilde{H}^\delta_{-D_{\alpha}})(\tilde{v}) = 0\}.$$  

When restricted to the image of $\tilde{j}$ (from Eq. (12)), we can find $\tilde{H}_2 : Q_2 \to \mathbb{R}$ so that

$$d(-\varepsilon K_{12})|_1 + d(r_{pc_c} \circ \tilde{H}^\delta_{-D_{\alpha}})\bigg|_{j(x)} = \pi^*_s \tilde{H}_2|_x.$$  

We note that for any compact set $V \subset Q_2$, we can choose $\varepsilon$ small enough, and $(-\varepsilon K_{12})$ and $r_{pc_c}$ which makes $|\tilde{H}_2|, ||\tilde{H}_2||$ as small as desired. Geometrically, this means that $L_r \circ L_{\alpha}(0)$ is being made to approximate $\mathbb{L}_\sigma$ very closely. We can describe the intersection between $L_r \circ L$ and the skeleton component $\mathbb{L}_\sigma$ by:

$$\{(p_2, q_2) : \forall \tilde{v} \in \sigma, (\pi^*_s(p_2) + \pi^*_s \tilde{H}_2)(\tilde{v}) = 0, (p_2, q_2) \in L\}$$

$$= \{(p_2, q_2) : \forall w \in \mathbb{L}_{\alpha_0}^\ast \subset \mathbb{L}_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha}, p_2 + d^* \tilde{H}_2 w = 0, (p_2, q_2) \in L\}.$$  

This is the intersection between the $\tilde{H}_2$ perturbed $L$, and $\mathbb{L}_{\alpha_0}^\ast$. Because we can choose $\tilde{H}_2$ to be very small, this is in bijection with intersections of $L$ and $\mathbb{L}_{\alpha_0}^\ast$.  

For the $s$-chart, we note that the bound from Eq. (11) implies that $L_s \circ L$ is disjoint from the stop.

**Proposition 5.21.** Let $x \in \mathbb{L}_{\alpha_0}^\ast \subset \mathbb{L}_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha}$ be a point away from the singular locus of $\mathbb{L}_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha}$, giving us a linking disk $u(x)$. The Lagrangian $L_{\alpha_0} \circ u(x)$ is a linking disk or cocore for $\mathbb{L}_\sigma$.

**Proof.** By Proposition 5.20 we know that $L_{\alpha_0} \circ u(x)$ intersects $\mathbb{L}_\sigma$ transversely at a single point. It remains to show that $L_{\alpha_0} \circ u(x)$ is disjoint from all other linking disks. This can be achieved by computing the valuation and argument of $L_{\alpha_0} \circ u(x)$. We break into two cases: $\tau < \sigma$ and $\tau \leq \sigma$.

- If $\tau < \sigma$, then we can compute $\arg(L_r \circ u(x))$ to show that these two sets are disjoint.

$$\arg(L_r \circ u(x)) = \{(\pi^*_s(p_2) + d(-\varepsilon K_{12})|_1 + d(r_{pc_c} \circ \tilde{H}^\delta_{-D_{\alpha}}), (p_2, q_2) \in u(x)\}.$$  

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Since $u(x)$ is a cocore of $L_{\alpha_0}^\sigma$, the coordinate $\arg(u(x))$ is contained within a neighborhood of the point $\arg(x)$, which is an interior point of $L_{\alpha_0}^\sigma$:

$$\{p_2 : (p_2, q_2) \in u(x)\} \subset B_\varepsilon(\arg(x))$$.

It follows that the image $\pi_\alpha^*(\arg(u(x)))$ is contained within a neighborhood of $\pi_\alpha^*(\arg(x)) \in L_\alpha$:

$$\{\pi_\alpha^*(p_2) : (p_2, q_2) \in u(x)\} \subset B_\varepsilon(\arg(u(x)))$$.

Since $d(-\varepsilon K_{12})|_1$ is small, and $d(r_{\rho_c} \circ \bar{\mathcal{H}}^\delta_{D_\alpha})$ is always approximately a multiple of $\alpha$, we obtain that $\arg(L_r \circ u(x))$ is contained within an epsilon neighborhood of the line $\arg(x) + t\alpha$:

$$\arg(L_r \circ u(x)) \subset B_\varepsilon(\arg(x) + t\alpha)$$

where $\arg(x) \in L_\alpha$. Since $\arg(\tau) \cap B_\varepsilon(\arg(x) + t\alpha) = \emptyset$, we obtain that $L_r \circ u(x)$ is disjoint from $L_\tau$.

- If $\tau \not\leq \sigma$, then observe that

$$u(\tilde{L}_r \circ u(x)) = \tilde{j}(q_2) + \alpha \cdot \mathbb{R}_{>0}$$

is contained within the interior of $\text{star}(\sigma)$. Since $\tau \not\leq \sigma$, $u(\mathbb{L}_\tau) = \tau$ does not intersect the interior of $\text{star}(\sigma)$.

A similar argument holds for $L_\delta$.

**Remark 5.22.** The picture from Fig. 10d can lead to the misconception that the Lagrangian $L_{\alpha_0} := L_{\alpha_0} \circ L_{\alpha}(0)$ is the linking disk to $L_{\alpha}$. This is usually not a linking disk, as the Lagrangian $L_{\alpha}(0)$ is not a cocore or linking disk of the skeleton of $L_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha}$, in that it hits the singular locus. After applying a Hamiltonian perturbation, $L_{\alpha}(0)$ is seen to hit several skeleton components. Furthermore, it is inaccurate to say that $L_{\alpha}$ has a linking disk, as the linking disks of $L_{\alpha}$ are in general not admissibly Hamiltonian isotopic.

In the particular case where $X_2 = \mathbb{CP}^1$, it is a coincidence that $L_{\alpha}(0) \subset X_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha} = \{pt\}$ is a point, so it trivially is a linking disk. Therefore its pushforward as drawn in Fig. 10d is the linking disk.

**Corollary 5.23.** Let $\alpha \in \Sigma$ be a cone, and $\sigma \in \text{star}(\alpha)$ a cone. Let $x \in L_\sigma$ be a point of the FLTZ skeleton that does not lie in the singular locus. Then there exists a linking disk which is admissibly Hamiltonian isotopic to $u(x)$, and is contained in the image of $L_{\alpha_0}$.

**Proof.** Let $\gamma : [0, 1] \to L_\sigma$ be a path. The Lagrangians cocores $u(\gamma(t))$ are Lagrangian isotopic if the path $\gamma$ is disjoint from $L_\tau$, with $\tau > \sigma$. Since $\sigma$ is contained in the star of $\alpha$, $\tau > \sigma > \alpha$. Therefore, the line $(x_0 + \alpha \mathbb{R}) \cap L_\sigma$ is disjoint from all of the $L_\tau$. Since $(x_0 + \alpha \mathbb{R}) \cap L_\sigma$ intersects every section of $\pi_\alpha : Q_2 \to Q_1$ it follows that there always exists a path from $x$ to the image of $j : Q_2 \to Q_1$ which is disjoint from the singular locus of the FLTZ skeleton. We may therefore assume that after taking an admissible Hamiltonian isotopy, the cocore $u(x)$ is centered at a point $x = (p_1, q_1)$, where $q_1$ is contained within the image of $j : Q_2 \to Q_1$. Let $q_2$ be the point in $Q_2$ so that $j(q_2) = q_1$. Since $x \in L_\sigma$, $p_1 \cdot \alpha = 0$ and there exists $p_2$ so that $\pi_\alpha(p_2) = p_1$. The point $x' = (p_2, q_2) \in X_2$ lies in the FLTZ component $L_{\alpha_0}^\sigma$. Construct a cocore $u_{{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha}}(x')$ for this point. The pushforward $L_{\alpha_0} \circ (u_{{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha}}(x'))$ is a linking disk for $L_\sigma$, which by design intersects $L_\sigma$ at $x$. \qed
6 Applications

We now look at applications of the constructions from Sections 3 and 5. The main idea is to combine Theorem 3.5, which proves homological mirror symmetry for the subcategory generated by tropical Lagrangian sections, with Theorem 5.1, which constructs Lagrangian correspondences acting on those tropical Lagrangian sections.

In Section 6.1, we leverage those two theorems to show that tropical Lagrangian sections generate the partially wrapped Fukaya category. This completes Corollary D, identifying the partially wrapped Fukaya category of \(((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f_{\Sigma})\) with the derived category of coherent sheaves on smooth projective \(\check{X}_\Sigma\). We then examine how the stop removal functor on \(f_{\Sigma}\) behaves under this mirror identification. In Sections 6.3 and 6.4, we use our matching of linking disks to line bundles supported on toric strata to prove functorial mirror symmetry for localization away from a toric orbit of \(\check{X}_\Sigma\) and toric blow-up at a point of \(\check{X}_\Sigma\). The former allows us to deduce homological mirror symmetry for quasi-projective toric varieties.

6.1 Generation by tropical sections

In this section, we show that the partially wrapped Fukaya category, \(W((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f_{\Sigma})\) is generated by the tropical sections \(L_0(F_{\alpha})\).

**Definition 6.1.** Let \(C\) be a triangulated category. We say that objects \(A_1, \ldots, A_k \in C\) generate \(A_0 \in C\) if there exist objects \(Z_1, \ldots, Z_k \in C\), and exact triangles

\[
A_i \to Z_{i-1} \to Z_i \quad \forall 2 \leq i \leq k
\]

with \(Z_1 = A_1\) and \(Z_k = A_0\). If every object of a subcategory \(C'\) can be generated on objects \(A_1, \ldots, A_k\), we write \(C' = \langle A_1, \ldots, A_k \rangle\).

**Theorem 6.2.** Tropical sections generate \(W((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f_{\Sigma})\).

The idea of the proof is as follows. We will use an inductive argument with Theorem 5.1 to show that there are Lagrangian cobordisms with left ends Lagrangian sections \(L_{\alpha}(F)\) and right end a given linking disk \(u(x_i)\) with \(x_i \in \mathbb{L}_\sigma\) and \(\sigma > \alpha\). By Theorem A.3, this means that Lagrangian sections generate the linking disks of \(((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f_{\Sigma})\). We then use [GPS18b, Theorem 1.1] to obtain generation of \(W((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f_{\Sigma})\). We obtain homological mirror symmetry by identifying the category generated by Lagrangian sections with the category of line bundles on the mirror, and [Abo09, Proposition 1.3] which states that line bundles generate \(D^b \text{Coh}(\check{X}_\Sigma)\). A summary of the steps is given in Fig. 12.

Proposition 6.3 is a standard fact for toric varieties, whose proof is in the same spirit as the proof of Theorem 6.2.

**Proposition 6.3** (B-generation). Suppose that the following statement holds for all smooth toric varieties \(\check{X}_\Sigma\) with \(\text{dim}(\Sigma) < n\): For every cone \(\sigma \in \Sigma\), and line bundle \(O_{\sigma}(F)\) on \(\check{X}_{\text{star}(\sigma) / \sigma}\), there are line bundles \(O_{0}(F_1), \ldots, O_{0}(F_{2|\Sigma| - |\sigma|})\) generating \(O_{\sigma > 0}(F)\) in \(D^b \text{Coh}(\check{X}_\Sigma)\).

Then the same statement holds for all smooth toric varieties \(\check{X}_\Sigma\) with \(\text{dim}(\Sigma) = n\).

**Proof.** Let \(\sigma \in \Sigma\) be a cone, \(|\Sigma| = n, |\sigma| = k\) and \(F \in \text{Supp}_{\sigma}(\Sigma)\) be a support function with the property whose support is contained in \(\text{star}(\sigma)\). Let \(\alpha > \sigma\) be a 1-dimensional cone. Recall that \(O_{\sigma > 0}(\mathcal{I}_{\alpha 0}F) := (i_{\alpha, 0})_!(O_{\sigma > 0}(\mathcal{I}_{\alpha 0}F))\). By the inductive hypothesis, there exists labellings
Figure 12. Theorems for generation of $D^b(\text{Coh}(\tilde{X}_\Sigma))$ and its mirror.

$$\langle L(\phi) \rangle \leftarrow [\text{Abo09}] \rightarrow \langle O(\phi) \rangle$$

Corollary 5.23, [BC14]  \hspace{1cm} Proposition 6.3

$$\langle u(x) \rangle  \downarrow \langle (i_{\sigma,0})_*O_{\sigma > 0} \rangle$$

[GPS18b, Thm. 1.1]  \hspace{1cm} [Abo09, Prop. 1.3]

$$\downarrow \downarrow$$

$$\mathcal{W}(\mathbb{C}^n, f_\Sigma) \leftarrow \ldots \ldots \rightarrow \text{D}^b\text{Coh}(\tilde{X}_\Sigma)$$

Another way to see that $O_\sigma(F)$ can be generated from line bundles is to build them entirely inside $D^b\text{Coh}(\tilde{X}_\Sigma)$ by iterating the exact sequence:

$$O_0(F_i - F_\alpha) \rightarrow O_0(F_i) \rightarrow (i_{\alpha 0})_*(O_\alpha(F_i))$$

where $F \in \text{Supp}(\text{star}(\sigma)/\sigma)$, and $\tau \lessdot \sigma$ differ at a single cone $\alpha$. Understanding the mirror to this exact sequence is the basis for the (motivational and expository) Section 6.1.1, where we build the linking disks in the mirror of $\mathbb{C}P^2$ using piecewise linear representations of Lagrangian sections and linking disks. Later, in Section 6.1.2, we prove Corollary 5.23, which is the A-model analogue to Proposition 6.3.

6.1.1 Warm up: Generation of the mirror to $\mathbb{C}P^2$.

We now sketch how we can use tropical Lagrangian sections to generate linking disks in $\mathbb{C}P^2$. The basic principle is to use Lagrangian surgery to inductively remove intersection points with the FLTZ skeleton. We draw an example in Section 6.1.1. The Lagrangian $L(-2)$ intersects the FLTZ skeleton components $L_0$ and $L_\alpha$, while the Lagrangian $L(-1)$ is a cocore for $L_\alpha$. The surgery of these two Lagrangian submanifolds yields a Lagrangian which only intersects $L_\alpha$; a candidate linking disk. This process will generate all of the linking disks of the $L_\alpha$ for $\alpha \in A$. However, to generate the linking disks to strata indexed by larger cones, one has to repeat this process with twists of $u(x_i)$, where $x_i \in L_\alpha$. For example Fig. 13b, shows how the linking disk to $L_\sigma$ is generated, where $\sigma$ is a maximal cone. These pictures, while instructional, quickly become unwieldy; furthermore, checking that these Lagrangian disks all intersect appropriately to generate surgery data is difficult. For those reasons, we instead use the machinery developed in Section 5 to build these Lagrangian disks.
Figure 13. Generating a linking disk for the mirror of $\mathbb{CP}^2$ from twists of linking disks. Here $x_i \in L_\alpha, \beta \neq \alpha \in A$ and $x_j$ is in $L_{\langle\alpha, \beta\rangle}$.

6.1.2 Generation

**Proposition 6.4 (A-generation).** Let $\sigma \subset \Sigma$ be a cone with $|\sigma| = k$. Let $x \in L_\sigma$ be an internal point of the FLTZ skeleton. Then there exists Lagrangian sections $L_0(F_1), \ldots, L_0(F_{2k})$ and a Lagrangian cobordism $K : (L_0(F_1), \ldots, L_0(F_{2k})) \rightsquigarrow u(x_1)$, where $u(x_1)$ is the linking disk to $L_\sigma$. Furthermore, $K$ has the topology of a disk.

**Proof.** We prove by induction on the dimension of the fan. If $X_\Sigma$ is 0 dimensional, then the FLTZ stop is empty, concluding the proof.

Now suppose that $((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, \Sigma)$ is the mirror to a toric variety. Suppose that $|\sigma| \geq 1$. Then there exists a 1-dimensional cone $\alpha$ with $\alpha \leq \sigma$. By the induction hypothesis, there is a Lagrangian cobordism

$$K' : (L_\alpha(F_1), \ldots, L_\alpha(F_{2k-1})) \rightsquigarrow L_{\sigma > \alpha}$$

where $L_{\sigma > \alpha}$ is the linking disk to $L^*_{\sigma > \alpha} \subset L_{\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha}$. Furthermore, $K'$ is a disk. We can construct a cobordism using Proposition C.2,

$$L_{\alpha 0} \circ K' : (L_{\alpha 0}(F_1), \ldots, L_{\alpha 0}(F_{2k-1})) \rightsquigarrow L_{\alpha 0} \circ L_{\sigma > \alpha}.$$

From Proposition 5.21, $L_{\alpha 0} \circ L_{\sigma > \alpha}$ is a linking disk to $L_\sigma$. By Proposition 5.16, $L_{\alpha 0} \circ K'$ has the topology of a disk. Because support functions on $\text{star}(\alpha)/\alpha$ all arise by pulling back support functions on $\Sigma$, we can take $\tilde{F}_i \in \text{Supp}(\Sigma)$ so that $\tilde{L}_{\alpha 0} \circ \tilde{F}_i = F_i$. By Proposition 5.19, there exists for every $F_i$ a Lagrangian cobordism

$$K_i : (L(\tilde{F}_i - F_\alpha), L(\tilde{F}_i)) \rightsquigarrow L_{\alpha 0} \circ L_{\alpha}(\tilde{L}_{\alpha 0}(\tilde{F}_i) - L_{\alpha 0} \circ L_{\alpha}(F_i)).$$

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We define $K$ to be the composition of $L_{o_0} \circ K'$ with all of the $K_i$.

**Proof of Theorem 6.2.** From Proposition 6.4 there exists a Lagrangian cobordism with the topology of a disk, right ends on a linking disk $L_{\sigma>0}$ of $L_\sigma$, and left ends on sections $L_0(F)$. By Theorem A.3, the Lagrangian sections $L_0(F_i)$ generate $L_{\sigma>0}$, which in turn generate $W((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f_{\Sigma})$ by [GPS18b].

We note that the same exact triangle is used in Proposition 4.5 to match the linking disk $L_{\alpha>0}$ with $O_{\alpha>0}$ under the mirror correspondence. We expect the argument of Proposition 4.5 can pushed through the inductive construction of the linking disks to identify $L_{\sigma>0}$ with $O_{\sigma>0}$ under the derived equivalence between $W((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f_{\Sigma})$ and $\text{Coh}(\check{X}_{\Sigma})$.

### 6.2 Returning to the generation of mirror to $\mathbb{C}P^n$.

Recall from Section 3.3 that we gave an explicit description of the cocores in the mirror to $\mathbb{C}P^n$. We now examine the subcategory generated by these Lagrangian sections.

**Proposition 6.5.** Consider $((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f_{\Sigma_n})$, the mirror to the toric variety $\mathbb{C}P^n$. Let $\tau$ be a cone of codimension at least $k$, and let $x \in L_\tau$ be an interior point. The Lagrangians $L(-k), \ldots, L(-n)$ generate $u(x)$.

**Proof.** We proceed by induction. For the mirror to $\mathbb{C}P^1$, it is clear. Now assume that the statement holds for $((\mathbb{C}^*)^{n-i}, f_{\Sigma_{n-1}})$. Let $\tau$ be a non-maximal cone. In the case where $\tau = 0$, this is Lemma 3.14. Otherwise, let $\alpha < \tau$ be a 1-dimensional cone. By the proof of generation, we know that there exists $y \in L_{\tau}/\alpha \subset L_{\star(\alpha)/\alpha}$ so that $L_{\alpha}(u(y))$ is Hamiltonian isotopic to $u(x)$. Furthermore, $u(y)$ can be generated by $L_{\alpha}(-k), \ldots, L_{\alpha}(n-1)$. Since $L_{\alpha} \circ L_{\alpha}(-i)$ is generated by $L(-i), L(-i-1)$, we conclude that $u(x)$ can be generated by $L(-k), \ldots, L(-n)$.

When adding the zero section, we obtain the well-known Beilinson exceptional collection for $\mathbb{C}P^n$.

**Corollary 6.6.** Let $\Sigma_n$ be the fan for $\mathbb{C}P^n$. The Lagrangian cocores $L(-1), \ldots, L(-n)$ are a full exceptional collection for $W((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f_{\Sigma_n})$.

It may be interesting to study in what sense the line bundles corresponding to cocores in an arbitrary $\check{X}_{\Sigma}$ generalize this example.

### 6.3 Removing toric strata

We now examine the relation between Theorem A and stop removal. We say that a stopped Liouville domain $(X, f)$ is obtained by stop removal from $(X, g)$ if $f \subset g$ and $g \setminus f$ is mostly Legendrian.

**Theorem 6.7** ([GPS18b]). Let $(X, f)$ be a stopped Liouville domain, which is obtained from another stopped Liouville domain $(X, g)$ by stop removal. Let $D$ be the collection of small Lagrangian linking disks of $g \setminus f$. There is an exact sequence

$$D \to W(X, f) \to W(X, g).$$
We are interested in stop removal for the FLTZ skeleton. Consider the upward closure of \( \sigma \), \( \text{star}(\sigma) = \{ \tau \in \Sigma : \tau > \sigma \} \). The stop \( f_{\Sigma \setminus \text{star}(\sigma)} \) is obtained from \( f_\Sigma \) by stop removal at the set \( f_{\text{star}(\sigma)} := \bigcup_{\tau \in \text{star}(\sigma)} f_\tau \setminus f_\Sigma \). The linking disks of \( f_{\text{star}(\sigma)} \) are in bijection with the linking disks of \( \bigcup_{\tau \subseteq \text{star}(\sigma)} f_\tau \). The toric variety \( \check{X}_{\Sigma \setminus \text{star}(\sigma)} \) is \( \check{X}_\Sigma \setminus \check{X}_{\text{star}(\sigma)/\sigma} \), the complement of the toric orbit closure associated to \( \sigma \).

**Proposition 6.8.** \( W(X, f_{\Sigma \setminus \text{star}(\sigma)}) \) is derived equivalent to \( D^b \text{Coh}(\check{X}_{\Sigma \setminus \text{star}(\sigma)}) \), and the acceleration functor

\[
W(X, f_{\Sigma \setminus \text{star}(\sigma)}) \to W(X, f_{\Sigma \setminus \text{star}(\sigma)})
\]

is mirror to the pullback functor

\[
i^* : D^b \text{Coh}(\check{X}_\Sigma) \to D^b \text{Coh}(\check{X}_{\Sigma \setminus \text{star}(\sigma)})
\]

**Proof.** Let \( D_{\text{star}(\sigma)} \) be the full subcategory generated by linking disks of \( f_{\text{star}(\sigma)} \). We must identify the mirror of \( D_{\text{star}(\sigma)} \) in \( D^b \text{Coh}(\check{X}_\Sigma) \). By Corollary 5.23, the generating set of \( D_{\text{star}(\sigma)} \) is contained within the image of \( L_{\sigma 0} : ((\mathbb{C}^*)^{n-k}, f_{\text{star}(\sigma)/\sigma}) \Rightarrow ((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f_\Sigma) \). These linking disks can therefore be generated by Lagrangians of the form \( L_{\sigma 0}(F) \). Similarly, the linking disks in \( D_{\text{star}(\sigma)} \) are pushforwards of linking disks in \( ((\mathbb{C}^*)^{n-k}, f_{\text{star}(\sigma)/\sigma}) \), and therefore generate the Lagrangians \( L_{\sigma 0}(F) \). In summary,

\[
D_{\text{star}(\sigma)} = \langle L_{\sigma 0}(F) \rangle.
\]

For notational brevity, let \( \check{X} = \check{X}_\Sigma \), and let \( \check{Z} = \check{X}_{\text{star}(\sigma)/\sigma} \subset \check{X}_\Sigma \). On the mirror, \( \check{i}^*(D^b \text{Coh}(\check{Z})) \) is generated by the sheaves \( O_{\sigma > 0}(F) \), which are mirror to the Lagrangians \( L_{\sigma 0}(F) \). It follows that \( \text{Ob}(\check{i}_*(D^b \text{Coh}(\check{Z})) = \text{Ob}(\check{D}) \).

Let \( D^b \text{Coh}_{\check{Z}}(X) \) denote the Serre subcategory of sheaves whose cohomology sheaves are supported on \( \check{Z} \). Then by \([AB10, \text{Lemma 2.13}]\), \( \text{Ob}(D^b \text{Coh}_{\check{Z}}(X)) \subseteq \text{Ob}(\check{i}_*(D^b \text{Coh}(\check{Z})) \). It is clear that the cohomology sheaf of any \( F \in \check{D} \) will be supported in \( \check{Z} \), so \( \text{Ob}(D^b \text{Coh}_{\check{Z}}(X)) = \text{Ob}(\check{i}_*(D^b \text{Coh}(\check{Z})) = \text{Ob}(\check{D}) \), and in particular

\[
D^b \text{Coh}_{\check{Z}}(X) = \check{D}.
\]

By \([Rou10, \text{Remark 3.14}]\), there exists an exact sequence of categories

\[
D^b_{\check{Z}} \text{Coh}(\check{X}) \to D^b \text{Coh}(\check{X}) \to D^b \text{Coh}(\check{X} \setminus \check{Z}),
\]

which is then mirror to

\[
D_{\text{star}(\sigma)} \to W(X, f_{\Sigma \setminus \text{star}(\sigma)}) \to W(X, f_{\Sigma \setminus \text{star}(\sigma)}).
\]

\[\square\]

By iterating this stop removal, we can extend Corollary D to quasi-projective toric varieties. Note that the resulting equivalence still takes tropical Lagrangian sections to line bundles, but the tropical Lagrangian sections now must be wrapped to compute their morphisms.

**Corollary 6.9.** Let \( \check{X}_\Sigma \) be a smooth quasi-projective toric variety. The toric variety \( \check{X}_\Sigma \) is homologically mirror to \( (X, f_{\Sigma}) \).

**Remark 6.10.** Unlike projective toric varieties, quasi-projective toric varieties can be Calabi-Yau, and thus, can have mirrors that are spaces. Moreover, homological mirror symmetry for these mirrors has been studied in some examples (see, for instance, \([CPU16]\)). It would be interesting to geometrically relate the Calabi-Yau mirrors with the stopped domains in Corollary 6.9.
6.4 Blow-up functors

We briefly discuss toric blow-up. Let \( k \) be the codimension of \( \tau \), a cone of \( \Sigma \). The star-subdivision of \( \Sigma \) at \( \alpha \subset \tau \) is the fan whose cones are given by

\[
\text{Bl}_\alpha(\Sigma) := \{ \sigma \in \Sigma : \alpha \not\subset \sigma \} \cup \{ \sigma + \alpha : \exists \sigma' \in \Sigma \text{ with } \sigma + \alpha \subset \sigma' \}.
\]

Every cone of \( \text{Bl}_\alpha(\Sigma) \) is a subset of a cone of \( \Sigma \). When \( \alpha \) is the sum of primitives of \( \tau \), the associated toric map \( \pi : \tilde{X}_{\text{Bl}_\alpha(\Sigma)} \to \tilde{X}_\Sigma \) is the blow-up at \( \imath : \tilde{X}_{\star(\tau)/\tau} \to \tilde{X}_\Sigma \).

We now restrict to the special case where \( \tau \) is a smooth top-dimensional cone spanned by \( \alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_n \) and \( \alpha = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \). The star-subdivision \( \text{Bl}_\alpha(\Sigma) \) then corresponds to blow up at the fixed point indexed by \( \tau \). We will denote the exceptional divisor \( \tilde{X}_{\star(\alpha)/\alpha} \), giving us the commutative diagram:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}

\tilde{X}_{\star(\alpha)/\alpha} & \xrightarrow{j} & \tilde{X}_{\text{Bl}_\alpha(\Sigma)} \\
\downarrow{\tilde{\rho}} & & \downarrow{\tilde{\pi}} \\
\tilde{X}_{\star(\tau)/\tau} & \xrightarrow{i} & \tilde{X}_\Sigma.
\end{array}
\]

Theorem 6.11 ([Orl93]). Let \( \tilde{X}_{\text{Bl}_\alpha(\Sigma)} \to \tilde{X}_\Sigma \) be the blowup at a smooth center \( Z \). The derived functors

\[
\Phi_k := \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{X}_{\star(\alpha)/\alpha}}(-k) \otimes \tilde{j}_*\tilde{\rho}^*: D^b \text{Coh}(\tilde{Z}) \to D^b \text{Coh}(\tilde{X}_{\text{Bl}_\alpha(\Sigma)})
\]

are fully faithful. Furthermore, \( D^b \text{Coh}(\text{Bl}_\alpha(\Sigma)(\tilde{X}_\Sigma)) \) has semi-orthogonal decomposition

\[
D^b \text{Coh}(\tilde{X}_{\text{Bl}_\alpha(\Sigma)}) = \langle \Phi_{k+1}D^b \text{Coh}(\tilde{Z}), \ldots, \Phi_1D^b \text{Coh}(\tilde{Z}), \tilde{\pi}^*D^b \text{Coh}(\tilde{X}_\Sigma) \rangle^\perp.
\]

In the case under consideration, we see that \( \tilde{j}_*\tilde{\rho}^*D^b \text{Coh}(\tilde{Z}) \) is generated by a single object, \( \mathcal{O}_{\alpha>0} \).

We now examine the FLTZ skeleton of the blow-up. Since \( \text{Bl}_\alpha(\Sigma) \) is obtained from \( \Sigma \) by removing the top dimensional cone \( \tau \supset \alpha \), and adding in cones which contain \( \alpha \), we obtain that

\[
\mathbb{L}_{\text{Bl}_\alpha(\Sigma)} = (\mathbb{L}_\Sigma \setminus \mathbb{L}_\tau) \cup \bigcup_{\sigma \in \text{Bl}_\alpha(\Sigma), \sigma \supset \alpha} \mathbb{L}_\sigma.
\]

However, \( \bigcup_{\sigma \in \text{Bl}_\alpha(\Sigma), \sigma \supset \alpha} \mathbb{L}_\sigma = \mathbb{L}_\tau \), so we may refine this to

\[
\mathbb{L}_{\text{Bl}_\alpha(\Sigma)} = (\mathbb{L}_\Sigma) \cup \left( \bigcup_{\sigma \in \text{Bl}_\alpha(\Sigma), \sigma \supset \alpha, |\sigma| < n} \mathbb{L}_\sigma \right). \tag{15}
\]

From this, we conclude that \( \mathfrak{f}_\Sigma \subset \mathfrak{f}_{\text{Bl}_\alpha(\Sigma)} \). Let

\[
\mathfrak{g} := \mathfrak{f}_{\text{Bl}_\alpha(\Sigma)} \setminus \mathfrak{f}_\Sigma.
\]
and $\mathbb{L}_g$ be the set of points which flow to the set $g$ under the Liouville flow. Equation (15) does not give a decomposition of $\mathbb{L}_{\text{Bl}_n(\Sigma)}$; however, the interior of $\bigcup_{\sigma \in \mathbb{L}_{\text{Bl}_n(\Sigma)} \setminus \mathbb{L}_\sigma} {\sigma \in \mathbb{L}_{\text{Bl}_n(\Sigma)} \setminus \mathbb{L}_\sigma}$ is disjoint from $\mathbb{L}_\Sigma$. Therefore, the set of linking disks of $\bigcup_{\sigma \in \mathbb{L}_{\text{Bl}_n(\Sigma)} \setminus \mathbb{L}_\sigma} {\sigma \in \mathbb{L}_{\text{Bl}_n(\Sigma)} \setminus \mathbb{L}_\sigma}$ is equal to the set of linking disks of $\mathbb{L}_g$.

Consider now the Lagrangian correspondence $L_{0\alpha} : ((\mathbb{C}^*)^n, f_{\Sigma}) \to (X, f_{\text{Bl}_n(\Sigma)})$ which is mirror to inclusion of the exceptional divisor. By Corollary 5.23 for every interior point $x \in \mathbb{L}_\sigma$ with $\sigma > \alpha$, there exists $y \in \mathbb{L}^{\ast}_{\sigma} \subset \mathbb{L}_{\sigma_n}$ an interior point so that $L_{0\alpha} \circ u(y)$ is admissibly Hamiltonian isotopic to $u(x)$. Furthermore, if we assume $|\sigma| < n$ is at least codimension 1, then $|\sigma^\ast| < n - 1$ is similarly at least codimension 1. By Corollary 6.6, $u(y)$ is generated by $L_{\alpha}(n-1), \ldots, L_{\alpha}(-n)$. Therefore, $u(x) \sim L_{\alpha} \circ (u(y))$ is generated by $\{L_{\alpha} \circ L_{\alpha}(-i)\}_{i=1}^{n}$. These are the linking disks to $\mathbb{L}_\alpha$. In conclusion:

**Proposition 6.12.** The linking disks $L_{\alpha>0}(-1), \ldots, L_{\alpha>0}(-n)$ to $\mathbb{L}_\alpha$ generate the linking disks of $\mathbb{L}_g$.

As we are able to identify $O_{\alpha>0}(-k)$ as the mirror to $L_{\alpha>0}(-k)$,

**Corollary 6.13** (Functoriality of blow-up at a point). The stop removal functor $\mathcal{W}(X, f_{\text{Bl}_n(\Sigma)}) \to \mathcal{W}(X, f_{\Sigma})$ is mirror to the derived pushforward $\pi^\ast : D^b \text{Coh}(X_{\text{Bl}_n(\Sigma)}) \to D^b \text{Coh}(X_\Sigma)$.

Note that the stop removal functor corresponds with the functor, which is well-defined in this case, induced by the identity Lagrangian correspondence $L^{-1}_{\pi^\ast}$ from 5.2. We can also compute the functor corresponding to $L_{\pi^\ast}$ as the pullback is fully faithful and morphisms of tropical Lagrangian sections are unchanged when adding components to the stop.

**Example 6.14.** It is possible to pictorially check Corollary 6.13 for $\check{X}_\Sigma = \mathbb{C}P^2$ using similar pictures to those in Section 6.1.1. See Fig. 14. Note that $L_{\pi}(L(-E))$ is an admissible Lagrangian section in the mirror to $\mathbb{C}P^2$ that is not Hamiltonian isotopic to a tropical Lagrangian section (Fig. 14c).

**Remark 6.15.** For a more general star-subdivision, it is easy to see that the FLTZ skeleton for $\Sigma$ can be obtained from that of $\text{Bl}_n(\Sigma)$ by stop removal. Thus, the discussion above should generalize to any star-subdivision, but this is combinatorially involved and requires a generalization of Orlov’s theorem in the toric setting. In fact, every complete fan can be transformed by a sequence of star-subdivisions to a fan corresponding to a smooth projective toric variety by [CLS11, Theorem 11.1.9] and [Ewa12, V Theorem 4.5]. Thus, realizing the general star subdivision functor as an appropriate quotient would allow one to deduce homological mirror symmetry for any toric variety from homological mirror symmetry for projective toric varieties.

### A Lagrangian cobordisms in Liouville manifolds

The words “Lagrangian cobordism” have come to mean two related but slightly different kinds of Lagrangian submanifolds in symplectic geometry: **Lagrangian cobordisms with Lagrangian ends** and **cobordisms between Legendrians**. Unless otherwise specified, Lagrangian cobordisms will refer to a Lagrangian cobordism with Lagrangian ends. We first look at Lagrangian cobordisms with Lagrangian ends, taking the viewpoint that a Lagrangian cobordism is a Lagrangian in an appropriately stopped Fukaya category [Tan18; DJL19; BC14; GPS19].
(a) The mirror to $\tilde{\pi}_* \mathcal{O}_{X,BV(\alpha \Sigma)} = \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{X}}$

(b) The mirror to $\tilde{\pi}_* \mathcal{O}_{X,BV(\alpha \Sigma)}(-E) = \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{X}}$

(c) A Lagrangian section which is not tropical. Note that in the right most image, $(L_{\Sigma,} \circ L_{BV(\alpha \Sigma)}(-E)) \# L_{\Sigma,>0}^{\Sigma} = L_{\Sigma}^{\Sigma}(0)$, identifying $L_{\Sigma,} \circ L_{BV(\alpha \Sigma)}(-E)$ with the ideal sheaf of a point in $\tilde{X}_\Sigma$.

Figure 14. Piecewise-linear approximations of argument images of Lagrangian sections under stop removal in the mirror to the blow up of a point in $\mathbb{CP}^2$
Figure 15. A cobordism between admissible Lagrangians need not be compact in the projection to \( \mathbb{C} \), however it must fiber over rays near the stops.

**Definition A.1 ([Arn80]).** Let \( \{L_0, \ldots, L_k\} \) be admissible Lagrangian submanifolds of \((X, f)\), and let \((\mathbb{C}, f_n)\) be a Liouville domain whose flow makes the collection of rays

\[
L_n = \{\mathbb{R}_{>0}, i + \mathbb{R}_{>0}, \ldots, (k - 1)i + \mathbb{R}_{>0}\}
\]

admissible Lagrangian submanifolds. A *Lagrangian cobordism with Lagrangian ends* \( L_0, \ldots, L_k \) is an admissible Lagrangian submanifold \( K \subset (X \times \mathbb{C}, f \times f_n) \) which for which there exists an open set \( V \subset \mathbb{C} \) so that

- \( \mathbb{C} \setminus V \) is the normal neighborhood of the non-compact rays \( \{(j - \frac{i}{2}) + \mathbb{R}_{>0}\}^k_{j=0} \).
- When \( K \) is restricted to the complement of \( V \),

\[
K \setminus \pi_\mathbb{C}^{-1}(V) = \bigcup_{j=0}^k (L_j \times ((j - \frac{i}{2}) + \mathbb{R}_{>0}))
\]

We denote such a cobordism by \( K : (L_1, \ldots, L_k) \leadsto L_0 \).

A Lagrangian \( K \subset X \times \mathbb{C} \) which fibers over real rays in \( \mathbb{C} \) outside of a compact set will necessarily be a Lagrangian cobordism for some set of ends. We can recover the ends of a Lagrangian cobordism by looking at the real slice of the Lagrangian cobordism for \( t \gg 0 \)

\[
\pi_X(\pi^{-1}_\mathbb{R}(t) \cap K) \subset X
\]

which is a collection of Lagrangian submanifolds for regular values of the projection \( \pi_\mathbb{R} : (K \subset (X \times \mathbb{C})) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \). For any compact set \( V \subset X \) there exists \( t_0 \) sufficiently large so that \( \pi_X \circ (\pi^{-1}_\mathbb{R}(t) \cap K \cap V) \) is constant for all \( t > t_0 \); this gives an alternative characterization of Lagrangian cobordisms when \( X \) is compact.
Example A.2. An important example to consider which highlights the need to work with Lagrangians with non-compact projections to the base comes from Hamiltonian isotopy. Let $H_t : X \times \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ be a time-dependent Hamiltonian, compactly supported in $t$. Let $\theta_{H_t}^s$ be the time $s$ Hamiltonian flow. We can parameterize a Lagrangian submanifold by $L \times \mathbb{R} \to X \times \mathbb{C}$

$$(x, s) \mapsto (\theta_{H_t}^s(x), s + iH_s).$$

Notice that if $H_s$ is unbounded in the $L$-direction, then the projection of this cobordism will be unbounded in the imaginary direction. After rotating the ends to that they point all in the positive direction, we obtain a Lagrangian cobordism, called the suspension of $H_t$.

One reason to use Lagrangian cobordisms is that they provide algebraic relations between the ends of the cobordism. If $K : (L_1, \ldots, L_k) \leadsto L_0$ is a monotone Lagrangian cobordism, then a result of Biran and Cornea states that the right end can be expressed as an iterated mapping cone of the Lagrangians on the left end. There is current work of Valentine Bosshard extending the results of Biran and Cornea to the setting of Liouville sectors by using the GPS framework. We will use the following version of their results, which can be understood in terms of the wrapping triangle from [GPS18b].

**Theorem A.3** ([BC14], [Bos]). Suppose that $K : (L_1, \ldots, L_k) \leadsto L_0$ is an admissible exact Lagrangian cobordism. Then $(L_1, \ldots, L_k)$ generate $L_0$.

The Lagrangian cobordism that we will be using the most is the surgery cobordism. We show here that the surgery construction presented in [Hic20] carries over to the setting of Liouville domains with stops.

**Definition A.4.** Let $L_1$ and $L_2$ be two admissible Lagrangian submanifolds of $(X, \mathfrak{f})$. A surgery data is

- $U \subset L_1$, an open neighborhood of $L_1 \cap L_2$ called the surgery region, and
- a function $f : U \to \mathbb{R}$ called the collar function

with the following properties:

- $f \geq 0$, and $f = 0$ exactly on $L_1 \cap L_2$.
- There exists a Weinstein neighborhood symplectomorphic of $U$ to the radius $c$ cotangent ball $B^*_c(U)$, so that the Lagrangian $L_2 | B^*_c(U)$ is the graph of the section $df$.

We will also say that $L_1$ and $L_2$ have collared intersection over the region $U$ when $U$ can be extended to a surgery data. Given a subset $U \subset X$, and fixed $X^{\text{int}} \subset X$ a Liouville domain, the conicalization of $U$ (relative to $X^{\text{int}}$) is the attachment of the downward flow space outside $X^{\text{int}}$ to $U$.

$$U^{\text{cone}} := U \cup \{ \phi^t_2(x) : x \in U \setminus X^{\text{int}}, t \in \mathbb{R}_{>0} \}.$$  

**Proposition A.5.** Let $L_1, L_2$ be admissible Lagrangian submanifolds of $(X, \mathfrak{L})$ with surgery data $(U, f)$. For all sufficiently small $\varepsilon$, there exist an admissible Lagrangian surgery at $U$ which agrees with $L_1$ and $L_2$ away from the intersection locus:

$$L_1 \#_U L_2 \subset B^{\text{cone}}_\varepsilon((L_1 \cup L_2) \setminus (L_1 \cap L_2)).$$
Furthermore, there is a Lagrangian surgery trace cobordism

\[ K : (L_1, L_2) \sim (L_1 \#_UL_2). \]

Proof. We first construct a new surgery neighborhood and collar function from the data of \( U \) and \( f \). This new surgery data will be invariant under the Liouville flow outside of a compact set. Let \( X = X_{\text{int}} \cup (\partial X_{\text{int}}) \times \mathbb{R}_{>0} \) be a decomposition of \( X \) into a compact symplectic manifold with contact boundary and the symplectization of that boundary. Assume that \( X_{\text{int}} \) was chosen so that \( L_i|X \setminus X_{\text{int}} = \Lambda_i \times \mathbb{R}_{>0} \) for choices of Legendrian submanifolds \( \Lambda_i \). Write \( L_i = L_{i,\text{int}} \cup (\Lambda_i \times \mathbb{R}_{>0}) \), and take \( \Upsilon \subset \Lambda_1 \) to be the restriction of the surgery region to a Legendrian slice of \( L_1 \) at \( \partial X_{\text{int}} \) Because \( 0 \) is the minimum of \( f \), there exists a value \( c_\varepsilon \) so that \( f|_{X_{\text{int}}} \) has no critical values for \( f < 3c_\varepsilon \). By choosing a smaller subset of \( U \), we can assume that \( (\partial U) \cap X_{\text{int}} \) is the level set \( f^{-1}(3c_\varepsilon) \).

Over the conical end we can take a symplectic neighborhood of \( J^1_{c_1}(\Upsilon) \times \mathbb{R}_{>0} \supset \Upsilon \times \mathbb{R}_{>0} \), where \( J^1_{c_1}(\Upsilon) \) is a small neighborhood of the zero section in the jet bundle. The radius \( c_1 \) of this jet bundle can be chosen small enough so that \( L_2 \cap (J^1_{c_1}(\Upsilon) \times \mathbb{R}_{>0}) \) is a section of the jet bundle. Since \( L_2 \) is admissible, this section is invariant in the \( \mathbb{R}_{>0} \) direction and there exists a primitive \( g : \Lambda_1 \to \mathbb{R} \) so that \( L_2|_{J^1_{c_1}(\Upsilon) \times \mathbb{R}_{>0}} \to \mathbb{R} \) is the graph of \( J^1g \times [0, \infty) \), where \( J^1g \) is the 1-jet of \( g \). Note that there is not necessarily an inclusion (in either direction) of \( J^1_{c_1}(\Upsilon) \times [0, \infty) \) and \( B^*_c(U) \). The function \( g \) satisfies similar properties to \( f \), that is

- \( g \geq 0 \), and \( g = 0 \) exactly where \( \Lambda_1 \cap \Lambda_2 \),
- \( g \) achieves a minimal value of \( 3c_\varepsilon \) on the boundary of \( \Upsilon \),
- \( L_2|_{J^1_{c_1}(\Upsilon) \times \mathbb{R}_{>0}} \to \mathbb{R} \) is given by \( J^1g \times \mathbb{R}_{>0} \).

This gives us a “conical” version of the collar function over the contact end. We now combine this conical collar function with the original collar function. Take a Weinstein neighborhood \( W \) of an open set of \( L_1 \) which contains the intersection \( L_1 \cap L_2 \) and furthermore

- Inside of a compact set \( X_{\text{int}} \), \( W \) is a subneighborhood of \( B^*_c(U) \),
- Outside of a compact set \( X_{\text{int}} \), \( W \) splits as \( B^*_c(\Upsilon) \times B^*_c(R_{>0}) \) and is a subneighborhood of \( J^1_{c_1}(\Upsilon) \times \mathbb{R}_{>0} \).

Finally, we note that we may pick \( W \) small enough so that it avoids \( L \setminus X_{\text{int}} \). In this Weinstein neighborhood, \( L_2|_W = dh \), where \( h \) satisfies the following properties:

- \( h \geq 0 \), and \( h = 0 \) exactly where \( L_1 \cap L_2 \),
- Outside of a compact set, \( h = e^t \cdot g \) where \( t \) is the symplectization coordinate.
- \( h \) achieves a minimal value of \( 3c_\varepsilon' \) on the boundary of \( W \cap L_1 \) inside \( X_{\text{int}} \) for some value \( c_\varepsilon' \),

We now follow [Hic20, Proposition 3.1]. Define surgery profile functions \( r, s : \mathbb{R}_{>c_\varepsilon} \to \mathbb{R} \) which satisfy the following properties:

- \( r(a) = a \) for \( a \geq 2c_\varepsilon \) and \( s_\varepsilon(a) = 0 \) for \( a \geq 2c_\varepsilon \).
- \( r'(c_\varepsilon) = s'(c_\varepsilon) = \frac{1}{2} \), and \( r(c_\varepsilon) = s(c_\varepsilon) \).
- \( r(a) \) is convex, while \( s(a) \) is concave.
• The concatenation of curves \((a, r'(a))\) and \((a, s'(a))\) is a smooth plane curve.

We now adapt these surgery profiles to give admissible Lagrangians in the symplectization region by choosing a rescaling function \(\rho : L_1 \to \mathbb{R}\) satisfying:

• \(\rho|_{L_1 \cap X^{\text{int}}} = 1\)

• \(\rho|_{L_1 \setminus X^{\text{int}}}\) depends only on the symplectization coordinate. When restricted to \(\partial X^{\text{int}} \times [1, \infty)\), \(\rho\) is equal to \(e^t\), where \(t\) is the symplectization coordinate.

The rescaled surgery profile functions are

\[
\begin{align*}
    r_{\rho}(a) &:= \rho \cdot r(a/\rho) & s_{\rho}(a) &:= \rho \cdot s(a/\rho).
\end{align*}
\]

This rescaling is similar to the rescaling of convolution kernel used in Section 3 which was needed to make tropical Lagrangian sections admissible objects of the category. The surgery neck is built from two Lagrangian sections of \(W|_{h \geq 3\rho c}\),

\[
    L'_r := d(r_{\rho} \circ h) \\
    L'_s := d(s_{\rho} \circ h).
\]

The union of these two charts is a smooth Lagrangian submanifold, \(L_r \cup L_s \subset W\). Near the boundary of \(W\) where \(h > 3\rho c\), we obtain,

\[
    r_{\rho} \circ h|_{h > 3\rho c} = h \\
    s_{\rho} \circ H|_{h > 3\rho c} = 0,
\]

so we can glue these to our \(L_1, L_2\) to form Lagrangian submanifolds with common boundary,

\[
    L_r := L'_r \cup (L_2 \setminus W) \\
    L_s := L'_s \cup (L_2 \setminus W).
\]

We call these the \(r\) and \(s\) charts of the surgery, and define the surgery \(L_1 \#_UL_2 := L_r \cup L_s\).

It remains to show that this is an admissible Lagrangian submanifold. Outside of the set \(X^{\text{int}}\), the section is \(d(r_{\rho} \circ h) = d(e^t \cdot (r \circ g))\), and so the \(r\)-chart restricted to this portion \(L'_r \setminus X^{\text{int}}\)
The surgery trace is given by surgering $L_1 \times \gamma_1$ and $L_2 \times \gamma_2$, where $\gamma_1$ and $\gamma_2$ are the blue and red curve drawn.

is parameterized by $J^1(r \circ g) \times [1, \infty)$. Similarly, the $L_s$ chart in the conical region is given by $J^1(s \circ g) \times [1, \infty)$. $L_1 \#_U L_2$ is an admissible Lagrangian because union of admissible charts is admissible.

The Lagrangian surgery trace cobordism is constructed following [Hic20, Proposition 3.1]. Let $L_1, L_2$ be Lagrangians with surgery data $U, f$. Pick curves $\gamma_1, \gamma_2 \subset \mathbb{C}$ which intersect over the negative real axis (as drawn in Fig. 17.) Then $L_1 \times \gamma_1, L_2 \times \gamma_2 \subset X \times \mathbb{C}$ can be surgered along their intersection, giving a Lagrangian cobordism as desired.

B Generation of $\text{Fuk}(X, L)$

B.1 Lagrangian Cobordisms with Legendrian Ends

Let $\partial X^{int} \times \mathbb{R}$ be the symplectization of a contact manifold $\partial X^{int}$. We denote by $\pi_{\mathbb{R}} : \partial X^{int} \times \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ the projection to the symplectization coordinate.

**Definition B.1.** Let $\partial X^{int}$ be a contact manifold, $\Lambda^-, \Lambda^+ \subset X$ be Legendrian submanifolds. A *Lagrangian cobordism with Legendrian ends* $\Lambda^-, \Lambda^+$ is a Lagrangian submanifold of $\partial X^{int} \times \mathbb{R}$ whose ends are conical in the sense that there exists an interval $[t_-, t_+] \subset \mathbb{R}$ outside which

$$L \setminus \pi_{\mathbb{R}}^{-1}([t_-, t_+]) = (\Lambda^- \times (-\infty, t_-)) \cup (\Lambda^+ \times (t_+, \infty)).$$

In this case, we say that $L$ is a Lagrangian cobordism from $\Lambda_+$ to $\Lambda_-$ and write $L : \Lambda_+ \leadsto \Lambda_-.$

Given two Lagrangian cobordisms with Legendrian ends,

$$L_{01} : \Lambda_0 \leadsto \Lambda_1 \quad \quad L_{12} : \Lambda_1 \leadsto \Lambda_2$$

there exists a concatenation Lagrangian cobordism with Legendrian ends $L_{01} \circ L_{10} : \Lambda_0 \leadsto \Lambda_1$. This cobordism is canonically defined up to Hamiltonian isotopy. In some circumstances, We can also decompose a Lagrangian cobordism between Legendrians into simpler pieces along the symplectization coordinate $t$. We start by describing cobordisms of Legendrians which arise from Legendrian isotopies.
Lemma B.2 (Sliceability Criteria). Let $\partial X^{\text{int}}$ be a $2n - 1$ dimensional contact manifold with contact form $\lambda$. Suppose $\Lambda$ is a $n - 1$ dimensional submanifold of $\partial X^{\text{int}}$ with isotopy parameterized by

$$\phi(x, s) : \Lambda \times \mathbb{R}_s \to \partial X^{\text{int}}.$$ 

The following are equivalent:

1. The pullback $\iota_{\partial_s}(\phi^*d\lambda) = 0$ vanishes, and $L_\phi$, the submanifold parameterized by

$$\Phi : \Lambda \times \mathbb{R}_s \to \partial X^{\text{int}} \times \mathbb{R}_t (x, s) \mapsto (\phi(x, s), s),$$

is a Lagrangian cobordism with Legendrian ends.

2. For each $s_0$, the manifold $\Lambda_{s_0} \subset \partial X^{\text{int}}$ parameterized by $\phi(x, s_0)$ is a Legendrian submanifold. Furthermore, the isotopy $\phi(x, s)$ is generated by

$$H_s := \iota_{\partial_s}(\phi^*(\lambda)) : \Lambda \times \mathbb{R}_s \to \mathbb{R}$$

which is constant across slices, in the sense that for all $\partial_w \in T\Lambda$,

$$\partial_w H_s = 0.$$

Finally, we require that the generating function $H_s$ is compactly supported in the $s$ coordinate.

Proof. We will prove one direction: that Item 1 implies Item 2. First, we show that $(\phi^*(\lambda)|_{\Lambda \times \{s_0\}} = 0$. Let $\partial_w \in T_p(\Lambda \times \{s_0\})$ be any vector. Let $\partial_s \in T_p(\Lambda \times \mathbb{R}_s)$ be the vector arising from the $\mathbb{R}_s$ coordinate so that $\Phi^*dt(\partial_s) = 1$. Because $\Phi$ is a Lagrangian embedding,

$$0 = \Phi^*\omega(\partial_s, \partial_w) = e^{s_0} \cdot (\Phi^*d\lambda)(\partial_s, \partial_w) + e^{s_0} \cdot (\Phi^*d\lambda)(\partial_s, \partial_w) + \Phi^*(\Phi^*d\lambda)(\partial_w)$$

Therefore, $\lambda$ vanishes on $T_p\Lambda_{s_0}$ and we conclude that $\Lambda_{s_0}$ is Legendrian.

To check that $\iota_{\partial_s}(\phi^*(\lambda))$ is solely a function of $t$, we extend $\partial_w \in TA$ and $\partial_s \in TA \times \mathbb{R}_s$ to vector fields on $\Lambda \times \mathbb{R}_s$ so that $[\partial_w, \partial_s] = 0$. The identity comes from the computation

$$0 = \iota_{\partial_s}(d\lambda)(\partial_w) = \iota_{\partial_s}(\phi^*\lambda(\partial_w) + \partial_w \phi^*\lambda(\partial_s) + \lambda([\partial_s, \partial_w])$$

The reverse direction is analogous. $\square$

With Lemma B.2 in mind:

Definition B.3. We say that a cobordisms of Legendrians $L \subset \partial X^{\text{int}} \times \mathbb{R}_t$ is sliceable at $t_0 \in \mathbb{R}_s$ if:

- $t_0$ is a regular value of $\pi_{\mathbb{R}} : L \to \mathbb{R}$ and;
• There exists a vector field \( \partial_t \) on \( L \) transverse to \( \pi^{-1}(t_0) \) with
\[
t_{\partial_t} \phi^*(d\lambda) = 0.
\]

We call the Legendrian \( \Lambda_{t_0} := L \cap \pi_{\mathbb{R}}^{-1}(t_0) \) the Legendrian slice of \( L \) at \( t_0 \).

**Lemma B.4 (Decomposition Lemma).** Consider a Lagrangian cobordism with Legendrian ends \( L_{+} : \Lambda_{+} \leadsto \Lambda_{-} \) inside the symplectization \( \partial X^{\text{int}} \times \mathbb{R} \). Suppose that \( L_{+} \) is sliceable for all \( s \in [-\varepsilon, \varepsilon] \), and so in particular we obtain a Legendrian slice \( \Lambda_0 \). Then there exist cobordisms of Legendrians in \( X \times \mathbb{R} \)
\[
L_{+0} : \Lambda_{+} \leadsto \Lambda_0 \\
L_{0-} : \Lambda_0 \leadsto \Lambda_{-}
\]
whose concatenation is Hamiltonian isotopic to \( L_{+-} \).

**Proof.** We need only show that it is possible to smooth out the ends created by cutting \( L_{+-} \) in two pieces along 0. Consider the slice parameterization
\[
\Phi : \Lambda_0 \times [-\varepsilon, \varepsilon] \rightarrow \partial X^{\text{int}} \times [-\varepsilon, \varepsilon] \\
(p, s) \mapsto (\phi(p, s), s)
\]

where \( \phi(p, s_0) : L_{s_0} \rightarrow \partial X^{\text{int}} \) is the parameterization of \( \Lambda_{s_0} \subset \partial X^{\text{int}} \).

We now create a new isotopy by reparameterization of the \( s \) coordinate. Pick a smooth increasing function \( \rho^+ : (-\infty, \varepsilon) \rightarrow [0, \varepsilon] \) which satisfies the following properties:
\[
\rho^+(s) = \begin{cases} 
0 & s < 0 \\
& s \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}
\end{cases}
\]
and consider the embedding
\[
\Phi^+ : \Lambda_0 \times [-\infty, \varepsilon] \rightarrow \partial X^{\text{int}} \times [-\infty, \varepsilon] \\
(p, s) \mapsto (\phi(p, \rho(s)), s)
\]

As Item 2 of Lemma B.2 holds, \( \phi^+ := (\phi(p, \rho(s))) \) satisfies the relation
\[
\partial_w \partial_s (\phi^*_s(\lambda)) = \frac{d\rho}{ds} \partial_w \partial_s (\phi^*_s(\lambda)|_{\rho(s)}) = 0.
\]

Also, by Lemma B.2, \( \Phi^+ \) parameterizes a Lagrangian submanifold. The cobordisms of Legendrians \( L_{+0} \) is parameterized by gluing \( \Phi^+|_{s < \varepsilon} \) and \( \Phi|_{s \geq \varepsilon} \) together. One can similarly construct \( L_{0-} \) in this fashion.

By reducing the parameter \( \varepsilon \) to zero, we obtain a Hamiltonian isotopy between the composition \( L_{0-} \circ L_{+0} \rightarrow L_{+-} \).

A great source of sliceable Lagrangian cobordisms with Legendrian ends comes from exact Lagrangians. On an exact Lagrangian, \( e^t d\lambda \) vanishes, and Definition B.3 is automatically satisfied at all regular points of the projection \( \pi_{\mathbb{R}} : L \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \).
B.2 Using both Legendrian and Lagrangian ends

We now will look at Lagrangian cobordisms of non-compact Lagrangians—specifically, Lagrangian cobordisms of Lagrangian cobordisms with Legendrian ends. Let $L_-$ be a Lagrangian in $X$ with boundary $\Lambda_-$. Suppose that we have a Lagrangian $L_+ \subset \partial X^{int} \times \mathbb{R}$ with Legendrian ends $\Lambda_+, \Lambda_-$. Let $L_+ = L_- \circ L_{+-}$. We will show that there is a Lagrangian cobordism with Lagrangian ends $\Lambda : L_- \leadsto L_+$.

**Theorem B.5.** Let $L_{+0} : \Lambda_+ \leadsto \Lambda_0$ and $L_{0-} : \Lambda_0 \leadsto \Lambda_-$ be exact Lagrangian cobordisms with Legendrian ends. Suppose that $L_{-0}$ is disjoint from the skeleton. Let $L_{+-} := L_{-0} \circ L_{+0} : \Lambda_+ \leadsto \Lambda_0$ be the composition of these two cobordisms. There exists an exact Lagrangian cobordism with Lagrangian ends $K : L_{+0} \leadsto L_{-0}$.

**Proof.** Pick $R$ sufficiently large so that $L_{+0}$ and $L_{0-}$ are conical outside of the regions $\pi^{-1}_R([0, R])$ and $\pi^{-1}_R([-R, 0])$ respectively, and choose the concatenation which identifies these two Lagrangians by their Legendrian boundaries at $\pi^{-1}(0)$. Consider the isotopy

$$
\Phi_r : \partial X^{int} \times \mathbb{R}_t \times \mathbb{R}_r \to \partial X \times \mathbb{R}
$$

$$(x,t) \mapsto (x,e^t \rho(r) t)
$$

where $\rho(t)$ is function interpolating between 0 and $2R$, and whose derivative has bounded support. The induced isotopy on exact Lagrangians is Hamiltonian. The flux of the isotopy is explicitly given by $\rho(r) \lambda = d\rho(r) H$, where $H : L \to \mathbb{R}$ is the primitive providing exactness of $\lambda|_L$.

The choice of $\rho(r)$ means that $\Phi_1(\pi^{-1}_R([R, R])) \cap \pi^{-1}_R([R, R]) = \emptyset$. Therefore, this symplectic isotopy displaces the non-conical portion of the Lagrangians $L_{-0}$ and $L_{+0}$ from itself.

Let $K_{pre} \subset ((\partial X^{int} \times \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{C})$ be the suspension of this Hamiltonian isotopy. Topologically, we $K_{pre} = L_{+-} \times \mathbb{R}$, so that we can give coordinates to points $(p,u) \in K_{pre}$. The suspension is an exact Lagrangian submanifold. In addition to being a cobordism with Lagrangian ends, $K_{pre}$ is a Lagrangian cobordism with Legendrian ends $\Lambda_+ \times \mathbb{R}$ and $\Lambda_- \times \mathbb{R}$. $K_{pre} : \Lambda_+ \times \mathbb{R} \leadsto \Lambda_- \times \mathbb{R}$ is exact, as it is Hamiltonian isotopic to $L_{+-} \times \mathbb{R}$ (which is itself exact).

We now take $K_{pre}$ and slice it along $\pi_R : (X \times \mathbb{C}) \times \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ at 0 (see Fig. 18). Because $K_{pre}$ is exact, it suffices to show that this is a regular value of the map $\pi_R$. For points $(p,u) \in K_{pre}$ with $u \in (0,1)$, we have $(\pi_R)_* \partial_u = \rho'(u) \neq 0$. Outside of this region, the slice can be computed explicitly as

$$
\pi^{-1}_R(0) \cap (K_{pre} | u \leq 0) = \Lambda_0 \times (-\infty, 0]
$$

$$
\pi^{-1}_R(0) \cap (K_{pre} | u \geq 1) = \Lambda_0 \times [1, \infty).
$$

By Lemma B.4, $K_{pre}$ is the composition of cobordisms of Legendrians, $K_{L_{-0} \leadsto L_{+0}} \circ K_{L_{+0} \leadsto L_{+0}}$. Each half is exact, and the bottom half of this composition provides the desired cobordism.

An application of this decomposition is a canonical cobordism associated to admissible Lagrangian submanifolds in Liouville domains with stops.

**Proposition B.6** (Decomposition into linking disks). Let $L \subset (X, \mathbb{L}_q)$ be a Lagrangian submanifold with primitive $dH = \lambda|_L$. Suppose that $L$ intersects $\mathbb{L}_q$ transversely at the points $x_1, \ldots, x_k$, ordered so that $H(x_1) < H(x_2) < \cdots < H(x_k)$. There is an exact Lagrangian cobordism $K : (u(x_1), \ldots, u(x_k)) \leadsto L$, where $u(x_1), \ldots, u(x_k)$ are the linking disks and cocores of the $x_i$.  

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Figure 18. Construction of the Lagrangian cobordism $K_{\text{pre}}$, drawn in the fibers of the map $\pi_C : (\partial X^{\text{int}} \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{C}) \to \mathbb{C}$

**Proof.** There exists a neighborhood $B_\varepsilon(\mathbb{L}_f)$ so that after applying a Hamiltonian isotopy,

$$L \cap B_\varepsilon(\mathbb{L}_f) = \bigcup_{i=1}^k u(x_i).$$

Let $\Phi_{\rho(t)} : X \times \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ be the time $\rho(t)$ Liouville flow. Consider a function $\rho : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ which is increasing, $\rho(t) = 0$ for $t \ll 0$, and $\rho(t) = t$ for $t \gg 0$. The isotopy $\Phi_{\rho(t)}(L)$ is an exact isotopy whose primitive is $\rho(t) H$. Let $K^{\text{pre}} \subset X \times \mathbb{C}$ be the suspension of this Hamiltonian isotopy. Pick $X^{\text{int}} \subset X$ so that $L$ is cylindrical outside of $X^{\text{int}}$. Since the Liouville flow eventually displaces all points in $X^{\text{int}} \setminus \mathbb{L}$ from $X^{\text{int}}$, there exists a time $t_0$ so that for all $t > t_0$,

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^k u(x_i)|_{X^{\text{int}}} = \Phi_{\rho(t_0)}(L)|_{X^{\text{int}}}.$$

This means that the restriction of the isotopy to $X^{\text{int}}$ is constant after time $t_0$. Consider now the Lagrangian cobordism $K$ obtained by taking $K^{\text{pre}}$ and slicing it at $\partial_0 X^{\text{int}}$. This is an exact Lagrangian cobordism whose

- Negative end is the completion of $L|_{X^{\text{int}}}$, which is $L$ and;
- Positive ends are at completions of the $u(x_i)|_{X^{\text{int}}}$. Since these complete to linking disks and cocoires, the right end is a collection of cocoires and linking disks. Notice that the imaginary
coordinate of a Lagrangian suspension is determined by the primitive $H$ for the Hamiltonian isotopy.

In this case, the primitive is primitive for the Liouville form. Therefore, at points $x$ inside the right ends of the Lagrangian cobordism, we have that the imaginary coordinate is

$$H(x) = H(x_i) \text{ if } x \in D^m_{x_i},$$

which gives us the ordering of the ends of the Lagrangian cobordism.

This proposition, along with Theorem A.3, gives a repackaging of the generation statement from [GPS18b; Cha+17; Tan18].

Corollary B.7. *Linking disks and cocores generate $\mathcal{W}(X,f)$.*

\section*{C Correspondences and cobordisms}

A Lagrangian correspondence $L : X_0 \Rightarrow X_1$ between two compact symplectic manifolds $X_0, X_1$ is a Lagrangian submanifold $L_{01}$ in $(X_0^- \times X_1, (\omega_0) \oplus \omega_1)$. Given a Lagrangian correspondence $L_{01} : X_0 \Rightarrow X_1$ and a Lagrangian correspondence $L_{12} : X_1 \Rightarrow X_2$, one can obtain a set called the geometric composition $L_{12} \circ L_{01} : X_0 \Rightarrow X_2$ by taking the intersection inside $X_0 \times X_1 \times X_2$

$$L_{12} \circ L_{01} := \pi_{02}(\pi_{01}^{-1}(L_{01})) \cap \pi_{12}^{-1}(L_{12}).$$

Here, $\pi_{ij} : X_0 \times X_1 \times X_2 \to X_i \times X_j$ is the standard projection. When the intersection $\pi_{01}^{-1}(L_{01}) \cap \pi_{12}^{-1}(L_{12})$ is transverse this is an immersed Lagrangian submanifold. One can always achieve transversality by taking a Hamiltonian isotopy.

Proposition C.1. *Given $M \subset X_0 \times X_1$ and $N \subset X_1 \times X_2$ are submanifolds, there exist Hamiltonian isotopies $\theta_{12} : X_1 \times X_2 \to X_1 \times X_2$ and $\theta_{01} : X_0 \times X_1 \to X_0 \times X_1$ so that $\pi_{01}^{-1}(\theta_{01}(M)), \pi_{12}^{-1}(\theta_{12}(N)) \subset X_0 \times X_1 \times X_2$ intersect transversely. Furthermore, if the intersection $M \cap N$ is transverse outside of $U \subset X_0 \times X_1 \times X_2$, the support of $H_{ij}$ can be chosen to lie inside $\pi_{ij}(U)$."

**Proof.** This is similar to the standard proof of transversality for Lagrangian submanifolds. Let $C^\infty(X_0 \times X_1), C^\infty(X_1 \times X_2)$ be the space of Hamiltonian functions for $X_0 \times X_1$ and $X_1 \times X_2$. Consider the map from

$$M \times C^\infty(X_0 \times X_1) \times C^\infty(X_1 \times X_2) \to X_0 \times X_1 \times X_2$$

$$(x, f, g) \mapsto \theta^1_f \circ \theta^1_g \circ i(x)$$

where $i : M \to X_0 \times X_1$ is the given parameterization, and $\theta_f, \theta_g$ are the time 1-Hamiltonian flows of $f, g$ on their corresponding components. This map is a submersion, and therefore transverse to $N$. It follows that for generic $f, g$, the inclusion $\theta^1_f \circ \theta^1_g \circ i : M \to X_0 \times X_1 \times X_2$ is transverse to $N$. \hfill $\square$

In this subsection, we’ll show that the Lagrangian cobordism class of $(\theta_{12}(L_{12})) \circ (\theta_{01}(L_{01}))$ is independent of the choice of perturbation $\theta$. In fact, we show that the Lagrangian cobordism class is preserved by Lagrangian correspondence.
Proposition C.2. Let $X_0, X_1, X_2$ be compact and

$$K_{01} : (L_{01}^1, \ldots, L_{01}^k) \rightsquigarrow L_{01}^0$$

be a cobordism of correspondences with $K_{01} \subset X_0^- \times X_1 \times \mathbb{C}$. Let $L_{12} \subset X_1^- \times X_2$ be another Lagrangian correspondence. Then there is a Lagrangian cobordism $L_{12} \circ K_{01} \subset X_0^- \times X_2 \times \mathbb{C}$ with ends

$$L_{12} \circ K_{01} : (L_{02}^1, \ldots, L_{02}^k) \rightsquigarrow L_{02}^0$$

where $L_{02}^i = L_{12} \circ L_{01}^i$.

Proof. The cobordism is defined by taking the intersection of the $\pi^{-1}_{01\mathbb{C}}(K_{01})$ and $\pi^{-1}_{12}(L_{12})$ in $X_0 \times X_1 \times X_2 \times \mathbb{C}$ and projecting down

$$L_{12} \circ K_{01} := \pi_{02\mathbb{C}}(\pi^{-1}_{01\mathbb{C}}(K_{01}) \cap \pi^{-1}_{12}(L_{12}))$$

We check that when this intersection is transverse, we get a Lagrangian submanifold, and additio

$$(-\omega_0 + \omega_1 + \omega_2)|_{\pi^{-1}_{12}(K_{01})} = 0 \quad \quad (-\omega_1 + \omega_2)|_{\pi^{-1}_{12}(L_{12})} = 0$$

from which it follows that $(-\omega_0 + \omega_2 + \omega_2)|_{\pi^{-1}_{12}(K_{01}) \cap \pi^{-1}_{12}(L_{12})} = 0$

To check that this is a cobordism and compute the ends, we check the real slice of the cobordism for a value of $t \gg 0$ (as in Eq. (16))

$$\pi_{02} \circ (\pi_{\mathbb{R}}^{-1}(t) \cap (L_{12} \circ K_{01})) = \pi_{02}(\pi_{\mathbb{R}}^{-1}(t) \cap \pi^{-1}_{01\mathbb{C}}(K_{01}) \cap \pi^{-1}_{12}(L_{12}))$$

Since $K_{12}$ is a Lagrangian cobordism,

$$= \pi_{02} \left( \bigcup_{i=1}^{k} L_{01}^i \cap \pi^{-1}_{12}(L_{12}) \right)$$

$$= \bigcup_{i=1}^{k} L_{01}^i \circ L_{12}.$$ 

Corollary C.3. Let $\theta_{01}, \theta'_{01} : X_0^- \times X_1 \to X_0^- \times X_1$ be two Hamiltonian isotopies, chosen so that geometric compositions $L_{12} \circ \theta_{01}(L_{01})$ and $L_{12} \circ \theta'_{01}(L_{01})$ are defined from a transverse intersection. The two Lagrangian compositions are cobordant.

Proof. Take the suspension cobordism $K : \theta_{01}(L_{12}) \rightsquigarrow \theta'_{01}(L_{12})$. The composition $L_{12} \circ K$ may not be cut out transversely. Since $L_{12} \circ \theta_{01}(L_{01})$ and $L_{12} \circ \theta'_{01}(L_{01})$ are cut out transversely, we only have a failure of transversality away from the ends. Therefore, there exists another Lagrangian cobordism $K' : \theta_{01}(L_{12}) \rightsquigarrow \theta'_{01}(L_{12})$, Hamiltonian isotopic to $K$, for which $L_{12} \circ K'$ is cut out transversely. It follows from Proposition C.2 that $L_{12} \circ \theta_{01}(L_{01})$ and $L_{12} \circ \theta'_{01}(L_{01})$ are cobordant. 

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It is conjectured that geometric composition of Lagrangian correspondences in $X_0^- \times X_1$ provide a functor between the Fukaya categories of $X_0$ and $X_1$, where a Lagrangian $L_0 \subset X_0$ is interpreted as a Lagrangian correspondence in $\{pt\} \times X_0$. We obtain two interpretations of the correspondence/cobordism relation by either putting the cobordism on the objects $L_0$ or the morphisms $L_{01}$. From an algebraic standpoint, these cobordisms tell us something about the Weinstein Fukaya 2-category $\text{Floer}^\#$, which is a conjectured $A_\infty$-2-category whose objects are symplectic manifolds, and morphisms are Lagrangian correspondences. The 2-morphisms $\text{hom}(L_{01}, L'_{01})$ are given by Floer theory, and one recovers the Fukaya category of a symplectic manifold $X$ by looking at the category $\text{Hom}(pt, X) = \text{Fuk}(pt \times X) = \text{Fuk}(X)$. [WW07] constructs a version of this category, which works on the level of cohomology.

We now describe a decategorified version of this 2-category. We define $\text{Cob}(\text{Floer}^\#)$ to be the category whose objects are symplectic manifolds, and whose morphisms $\text{Cob}(X_1, X_2)$ are formal linear combinations of Lagrangian submanifolds in $(X_1^- \times X_2)$ mod cobordance equivalence, that is $[L_{12}] + [L'_{12}] = [L_{12}]$ whenever there is a Lagrangian cobordism $K : (L_{12}, L'_{12}) \leadsto L_{12}$. The vertical composition comes from the abelian group structure on the cobordism group. In this category, horizontal composition is the composition of Lagrangian correspondence. Proposition C.2 shows us that geometric composition with a Lagrangian correspondence $L_{23} \in X_2^- \times X_3$ gives us a well defined map over the equivalence class relation

$$L_{23} : \text{Cob}(X_1, X_2) \to \text{Cob}(X_1, X_3).$$

By applying Proposition C.2 to the morphism side of the composition, we obtain the 2-category relation,

$$[(L_{23}^1 + L_{23}^2) \circ L_{12}] = [L_{23}^1 \circ L_{12}] + [L_{23}^2 \circ L_{12}].$$

We remark that this contains less data than the Donaldson-Fukaya 2-category. [BC14] states that $\text{Cob}(\text{Floer}^\#)$ behaves like the group $K_0(\text{Floer}^\#)$. On the mirror side, the appropriate comparison is the derived category of coherent sheaves with functors given by Fourier-Mukai kernel versus the Chow groups with morphisms given by push-pull and intersection.

### D Lagrangian correspondence and admissibility

We look at extending Lagrangian correspondences to the setting of stopped Liouville domains. [GPS19, Lemma 2.21] provides a construction which takes stopped Liouville manifolds $(X_1^{\text{int}}, f_1)$ and $(X_2^{\text{int}}, f_2)$, and builds a product Liouville manifold with a product stop,

$$(X_1^{\text{int}} \times X_2^{\text{int}}, \overline{f_1 \times f_2}).$$

Here, the contact boundary of $X_1^{\text{int}} \times X_2^{\text{int}}$ is obtained by smoothing out the corner strata of $\partial(X_1^{\text{int}} \times X_2^{\text{int}})$. This smoothing covers $\partial(X_1^{\text{int}} \times X_2^{\text{int}})$ with charts which resemble $X_1^{\text{int}} \times (\partial X_2^{\text{int}})$, $(\partial X_1^{\text{int}}) \times X_2^{\text{int}}$, and $(\partial X_1^{\text{int}}) \times (\partial X_2^{\text{int}}) \times (\mathbb{R})$. The $\mathbb{R}$ component of the last chart from taking a neighborhood of the boundaries of $X_1^{\text{int}}$ and $X_2^{\text{int}}$, and identifying the symplectization coordinate $t_1$ for $X_1$ with $-t_2$ for $X_2$.

The product stop is given by [GPS18b, Equation 6.1]:

$$\overline{f_1 \times f_2} = (f_1 \times c_1) \cup (f_1 \times f_2 \times \mathbb{R}) \cup (c_2 \times f_1).$$

where $f_1 \times c_1, c_2 \times f_1$ lay in the boundary strata of $X_1 \times X_2$, and $f_1 \times f_2 \times \mathbb{R}$ lives in the corner smoothing chart.
Example D.1. The simplest example of this product smoothing can be seen in toric varieties. Let $X_1, X_2 = \mathbb{C}$, and let $(X_1^{\text{int}}, f_1), (X_2^{\text{int}}, f_2)$ be the mirror stopped domains, so that $X_i = \{ z \in \mathbb{C}^* : -1 < \log |z| < 1 \}$. The FLTZ stop is the point $e \in \mathbb{C}^*$. The contact boundary for $X_1 \times X_2$ with rounded corners can be obtained by first considering the product of the symplectic completions, $X_1 \times X_2 \subset (\mathbb{C}^*)^2 = T^*T^2$, and taking the unit conormal bundle $S^*_i(T^2) = T^2 \times S^1$. The boundary stratification given by [GPS19] covers this with three charts: $(S^1 \times S^0) \times X_2, X_1 \times (S^1 \times S^0)$, and $(S^0 \times S^1) \times (S^1 \times S^0) \times \mathbb{R}$. The product stop is made of three components, and is topologically:

$$
\overline{f_1 \times f_2} = ((e) \times S^1) \cup (S^1 \times \{e\}) \cup (\{e\} \times \{e\} \times \mathbb{R}).
$$

This last portion gives us the real quarter circle $(e \cdot \cos \theta, e \cdot \sin \theta) \subset S^1 \times T^2$ with $\theta \in [0, \pi/2]$. We can complete the product stop to a skeleton, which has four components, $S^1 \times S^1, \mathbb{R}_{>0} \times S^1, S^1 \times \mathbb{R}_{>0}$, and $\mathbb{R}_{>0} \times \mathbb{R}_{>0}$. The obtained skeleton matches the FLTZ skeleton for the mirror to $\mathbb{C}^2$. More generally, the product of FLTZ skeletons is the FLTZ skeleton of the product fan.

A stopped Liouville domain $(X, f)$ is called totally stopped if there is a positive flow from any point of $(\partial X^{\text{int}}) \setminus f$ to the stop. In this case, there exists a sequence of admissible positive wrappings so that for every point $x \in \partial X^{\text{int}}$, $\lim_{t \to \infty} \theta^t(x) \in f$. Similarly, we say that an admissible Lagrangian $L \subset (X, f)$ is totally stopped if there is a Reeb chord from every point $x \in \partial_0 L$ to $f$. From a homological mirror symmetry perspective, $X$ totally stopped should mean that the mirror space is compact. If a Lagrangian $L$ is totally stopped, it is expected to be mirror to a perfect complex with compact support.

Definition D.2. An admissible Lagrangian correspondence $L_{12} : (X_1, f_1) \Rightarrow (X_2, f_2)$ is an admissible Lagrangian submanifold $L_{12} \subset (X_1^{-} \times X_2, \overline{f_1 \times f_2})$.

Proposition D.3. Suppose that $L_{12} \subset (X_1^{-} \times X_2, \overline{f_1 \times f_2})$ is a Lagrangian correspondence and that $L_1 \subset (X_1, f_1)$ is a totally stopped Lagrangian. There exists $L'_1$, Hamiltonian isotopic to $L_1$, and $X_2^{\text{int}} \subset X_2$ compact so that $L_{12} \circ L'_1$ avoids $L_2 \setminus X_2^{\text{int}}$.

Proof. As $L_{12}$ is admissible, $L_{12}$ is disjoint from $(f_1 \times \mathbb{L}_2) \setminus (X_1^{\text{int}} \times X_2^{\text{int}})$. Pick $X_1^\varepsilon$, a small conical open neighborhood of $L_1$, so that $\pi_1(L_{12} \cap \pi_2^{-1}(L_2 \setminus X_2^{\text{int}}))$ is disjoint from $X_1^\varepsilon$. Since $L_1$ is totally stopped, there exists $L'_1$, Hamiltonian isotopic to $L_1$, so that $L'_1 \subset X_1^\varepsilon$. Therefore, $\pi_1^{-1}(L'_1)$ is disjoint from $L_{12} \cap \pi_2^{-1}(L_2 \setminus X_2^{\text{int}})$, and we conclude that $L_{12} \circ L'_1$ is disjoint from $L_2 \setminus X_2^{\text{int}}$. \hfill $\Box$

We note that this is not an if and only if statement. For instance, any symplectomorphism of a Liouville domain which preserves the stop should give rise to a Lagrangian correspondence which preserves admissible Lagrangian submanifolds. However, these criteria give some interesting examples and non-examples of admissible Lagrangian correspondences. An illustrative set of examples come from stop removal in FLTZ skeletons. Suppose that $\hat{X}_{\Sigma_1} \rightarrow \hat{X}_{\Sigma_2}$ is a toric blowdown between compact toric varieties. There is a stop removal (acceleration) functor $\mathcal{W}(X, f_1) \rightarrow \mathcal{W}(X, f_2)$ which is well-understood (see, for instance, [GPS18b, Theorem 1.16]). The stop removal can be interpreted as a Lagrangian correspondence obtained by pushing the graph of the identity in $X \times X$ off the stop. As both $(X, f_1)$ and $(X, f_2)$ are totally stopped, we obtain an admissible Lagrangian correspondence in the other direction as well. It is an expectation that these are mirror to the direct image and inverse image functors.

Proposition D.4. Suppose that $L_{12} \subset X_1^{-} \times X_2$ is an admissible Lagrangian correspondence between Liouville domains. Let $L_1 \subset X_1$ be an admissible Lagrangian submanifold. Then there exists a Lagrangian submanifold $L_2$, Hamiltonian isotopic to $L_{12} \circ L_1$, which is an admissible Lagrangian submanifold of $X_2$. 67
The proof we give follows [GPS18b], which discusses admissibility of a product Lagrangian in a product Liouville manifold.

**Proof.** Let \( f_1 : L_1 \to \mathbb{R} \) be the primitive for \( \lambda_{X_1} |_{L_1} \). We look at compact sets \( X_1^{\text{int}} \subset X_1, X_2^{\text{int}} \subset X_2 \) so that \( L_1 \) is conical outside of \( X_1^{\text{int}} \), and \( L_{12} \) is conical outside of \( X_1^{\text{int}} \times X_2^{\text{int}} \). Following [GPS18b], we will assume that \( f_1 \) has compact support. Extend \( f_1 \) to a compactly supported function \( f_1 : X_1 \to \mathbb{R} \). Pick a bump function \( \rho_2 : X_2 \to \mathbb{R} \) with the property that \( \rho_2 \circ \pi_{X_2}(\langle X_1 \times X_2 \rangle \setminus B_t(X_1^{\text{int}} \times X_2^{\text{int}})) = 1 \), and vanishes inside \( X_1^{\text{int}} \times X_2^{\text{int}} \).

From the primitives \( d\lambda_i = \omega_i \) for \( X_i \), we construct a modified primitive for \( \omega_1 \oplus (-\omega_2) \) on \( X_1 \times X_2 \) given by

\[
\tilde{\lambda} = \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 + d(\rho_2 f_1).
\]

For this modified \( \tilde{\lambda} \) we show that the Liouville vector field \( \tilde{Z}_{X_1 \times X_2} \) is parallel to the submanifold \( \pi_1^{-1}(L_1) \subset X_1 \times X_2 \) outside of a compact set:

- Over \( X_1 \times X_2 \setminus \pi_1^{-1}(X_1^{\text{int}}) \), the function \( f_1 \) vanishes, so the Liouville vector field reduces to
  \[
  \tilde{Z}_{X_1 \times X_2|\pi_1^{-1}(X_1^{\text{int}})} = Z_{X_1} - Z_{X_2}
  \]
  As \( L_1 \) is conical outside of \( X_1^{\text{int}} \), the tangent space \( T(\pi_1^{-1}(L \setminus X_1^{\text{int}})) \) contains \( \langle Z_{X_1} \rangle \times TX_2 \); in particular, \( \pi_1^{-1}(L_1) \) is parallel to \( \tilde{Z}_{X_1 \times X_2} \) outside of \( \pi_1^{-1}(X_1^{\text{int}}) \).

- Over \( X_1 \times X_2 \setminus \pi_2^{-1}(X_2^{\text{int}}) \) the bump function is \( \rho_2 = 1 \), so
  \[
  \tilde{Z}_{X_1 \times X_2} = Z_{X_1} - Z_{X_2} + Z_{f_1}
  \]
  where \( Z_{f_1} \) is the Hamilton vector field of \( f_1 : X_1 \to \mathbb{R} \). By design \( Z_{X_1} + Z_{f_1} \) is parallel to \( L_1 \) everywhere. Therefore, the tangent space to \( \pi_1^{-1}(L_1) \) contains \( \langle Z_{X_1} + Z_{f_1} \rangle \times TX_2 \) outside of \( \pi_2^{-1}(X_2 \setminus X_2^{\text{int}}) \); in particular, this is parallel to \( \tilde{Z}_{X_1 \times X_2} \).

Therefore \( \pi_1^{-1}(L_1) \) is \( \tilde{\lambda} \)-conical at infinity. Continuing to follow [GPS18b, Section 6.3], the linear interpolation \( \lambda_t \) between the Liouville structures \( \lambda_{X_1 \times X_2} \) and \( \tilde{\lambda}_{X_1 \times X_2} \) is a Liouville homotopy; therefore by [CE12, Proposition 11.8], there exists an exact symplectic isotopy \( \Phi_t \) of \( X_1 \times X_2 \) inducing this Liouville homotopy.

We now give a short outline of the proof to additionally show that this exact symplectic isotopy can be chosen with support in a neighborhood of \( \pi^{-1}(L_1) \). This will allow us to choose this exact symplectic isotopy in such a way that we continue to avoid the stop. For notational convenience, we will write \( X = X_1 \times X_2 \) and \( \lambda_t = \tilde{\lambda}_t \). A Liouville homotopy consists of a family of domains \( X_t^k \subset X \) which exhaust \( X \) along which \( Z_{\lambda_t} \) points outward. For each \( t \), there exists a contactomorphism \( f_t^k : Y_0^k \to Y_t^k \), where \( Y_t^k \) is the contact boundary to \( (X_t^k, \lambda_t) \). This contactomorphism arises from Gray’s theorem, and is the identity outside of the support of \( \frac{d}{dt} \lambda_t \). This contactomorphism does not preserve the contact form, which differs from the original contact form by a scaling factor given by a function \( \rho_t^k : Y_t^k \to \mathbb{R} \).

Let \( Y_t^{k,c} = \phi_{Z_{\lambda_t}}^c(Y_t^k) \), the time \( c \) flow of the contact boundary \( Y_t^k \) along the Liouville vector field \( Z_{\lambda_t} \). Since the \( Z_{\lambda_t} \) agree where \( \frac{d}{dt} \lambda_t = 0 \), the compositions

\[
\phi_t^{k,c} := \phi_{Z_{\lambda_t}}^c \circ f_t^k \circ \phi_{Z_{\lambda_t}}^{-c} : Y_0^{k,c} \to Y_t^{k,c}
\]

are equal to the identity on the region where \( \frac{d}{dt} \lambda_t = 0 \). [CE12] uses these diffeomorphisms on the contact slices of \( X \) to build a family of symplectomorphisms on disjoint open neighborhoods of the
\(Y_t^{k,c}\) in \(X\). This is accomplished by scaling the neck coordinate of an open neighborhood of \(Y_t^{k,c}\) by the \(\rho_t^k\).

The portion of a symplectomorphism defined over a neighborhood of contact slices is extended to a family of diffeomorphisms of \(\Phi_s : X \to X\), where \(s \in [0,1]\). This extension can be done in such a way that it is the identity on \(\frac{d}{d\lambda}(\lambda_t) = 0\). From here, Moser’s stability is applied to obtain a symplectic isotopy \(\tilde{\Phi}_s : X \to X\) which agree with \(\phi_t^{k,c}\) on the slices, and are identity where \(\frac{d}{d\lambda}(\lambda_t) = 0\).

Returning to our setup, there exists Hamiltonian symplectomorphism \(\tilde{\Phi}_1 : X_1 \times X_2 \to X_1 \times X_2\), constant over \(X_1^{int} \times X_2^{int}\), so that \(\tilde{\Phi}_1(\bar{Z}_{X_1 \times X_2}) = Z_{X_1 \times X_2}\), and \(\tilde{\Phi}_1 = \text{id}\) outside the support of \(f_1\). With this Hamiltonian isotopy, \(\tilde{\Phi}_1(\pi_1^{-1}(L_1))\) is parallel to \(Z_{X_1 \times X_2}\) outside of a compact set.

The corrected geometric composition of \(L_{12}\) and \(L_1\) is defined to be:

\[
L_{12} \circ (L_1) := \pi_2(\tilde{\Phi}_1(\pi_1^{-1}(L_1)) \cap L_{12}).
\]

Since \(\tilde{\Phi}_1(\pi_1^{-1}(L_1)), K_{12}\) are both parallel to \(Z_{X_1 \times X_2} = (Z_{X_1}, Z_{X_2})\) outside of \(\pi_2^{-1}(X_2^{int})\), the corrected geometric composition is parallel to \(Z_{X_2}\) outside of the set \(X_2^{int}\).

**Corollary D.5.** Suppose \((X_1, f_1)\) is totally stopped. Let \(L_1 \in (X_1, f_1)\) be an admissible Lagrangian, and \(L_{12} : (X_1, f_1) \Rightarrow (X_2, f_2)\) be an admissible Lagrangian correspondence. Then there exists \(L_1'\), admissibly Hamiltonian isotopic to \(L_1\), so that the geometric composition \(L_{12} \circ L_1'\) is an admissible Lagrangian submanifold of \((X_2, f_2)\).

**Proof.** Pick \(L_1'\) as in the proof of Proposition D.3. The key property of \(L_1'\) was that it lay inside \(X_1^\varepsilon\). The construction of the isotopy to correct the geometric composition in Proposition D.4 relied on a choice of extension of \(f_1\), the primitive of \(\lambda_1\) on \(L_1'\) to \(X_1\). Choose such an extension so that the support of \(f_1\) is contained in \(X_1^\varepsilon\). Then by the argument above, the image of \(\Phi(\pi_1^{-1}(L_1'))\) lies within the preimage of the support of \(f_1\), which is contained inside \(\pi_1^{-1}(X_2^\varepsilon)\). This is sufficient to carry out the remainder of the proof Proposition D.3 showing that \(\pi_2(\Phi(\pi_1^{-1}(L_1)) \cap L_{12})\) is disjoint from \(L_2 \setminus X_2^{int}\).

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