

# SYMPLECTIC GEOMETRY

## Problem Set 3

1. A diffeomorphism  $\varphi : Q \rightarrow Q'$  between manifolds lifts to a diffeomorphism  $\Phi : T^*Q \rightarrow T^*Q'$  given by the formula

$$\Phi(x, \alpha) := (\varphi(x), \alpha \circ (\varphi_{*,x})^{-1}),$$

where  $\varphi_{*,x} : T_xQ \rightarrow T_{\varphi(x)}Q'$  is the differential of  $\varphi$  at  $x \in Q$ .

- a) Prove that  $\Phi^*(\lambda'_{\text{can}}) = \lambda_{\text{can}}$ , and so  $\Phi$  is a symplectomorphism from  $T^*Q$  to  $T^*Q'$ !
- b) Let  $Y : Q \rightarrow TQ$  be a complete vector field, and denote by  $\psi_t$  its flow. Let  $X : T^*Q \rightarrow T(T^*Q)$  be the vector field generating the corresponding flow  $\Psi_t$  on  $T^*Q$ . Prove that  $X$  is the Hamiltonian vector field associated to the function  $H : T^*Q \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  defined as

$$H(x, \alpha) := \alpha(Y(x)).$$

2. Show that if  $\varphi : M \rightarrow M$  is any symplectomorphism of  $(M, \omega)$  and  $H : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is smooth, then the Hamiltonian vector fields of the functions  $H$  and  $H \circ \varphi^{-1}$  are related by

$$X_{H \circ \varphi^{-1}}(\varphi(x)) = \varphi_*(X_H(x)),$$

where  $\varphi_* : TM \rightarrow TM$  is the differential of  $\varphi$ .

3. (*Hamiltonian diffeomorphisms*)

Let  $\varphi_t : (M, \omega) \rightarrow (M, \omega)$  be the family of diffeomorphisms determined by the time-dependent Hamiltonian function  $H : [0, 1] \times M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  via

$$\dot{\varphi}_t = X_{H_t} \circ \varphi_t.$$

- a) For each  $t \in (0, 1)$ , write  $\varphi_t$  as time one map of a family of diffeomorphisms determined by a new Hamiltonian function built from  $H$ .
- b) Find a time-dependent Hamiltonian function whose time one map is  $(\varphi_1)^{-1}$ .

**Please turn!**

- c) Now suppose  $\psi$  is the time one map of a second family  $\psi_t$  determined by  $F : [0, 1] \times M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ . Find a time-dependent Hamiltonian function with time one map  $\psi \circ \varphi$ .

In summary, you have shown that Hamiltonian diffeomorphisms form a connected subgroup  $\text{Ham}(M, \omega) \subseteq \text{Symp}_0(M, \omega)$  of the identity component of the group of symplectomorphisms.

4. (*This exercise implements a suggestion by D. Salamon.*)

Consider  $(\mathbb{R}^2, \omega_{\text{st}} = dx \wedge dy)$ .

- a) Find explicit autonomous Hamiltonian functions  $H_i : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  such that the time-one-maps of the corresponding Hamiltonian flows  $\varphi_t^i$  are

$$\varphi_1^1 \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2x \\ \frac{1}{2}y \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi_1^2 \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -x \\ -y \end{pmatrix}.$$

- b) Prove that  $\psi = \varphi_2^1 \circ \varphi_1^1$  cannot be generated by an autonomous Hamiltonian function (and in fact is not the time-one-map of any flow!).

*Hint: Assume the contrary and first argue that 0 must be a fixpoint of the flow, then consider the linearization of the flow at this fixpoint to obtain a contradiction.*

This clearly illustrates the need for time-dependent Hamiltonians in the definition of  $\text{Ham}(M, \omega)$ . In fact, general Hamiltonian diffeomorphisms often behave very differently from those generated by an autonomous function - for example they could have dense orbits, which clearly cannot happen in the autonomous case (why?).

5. The goal of this exercise is to gain a little bit of geometric intuition about compactly supported Hamiltonian diffeomorphisms by looking at a specific case.

Consider a Hamiltonian function  $H : B^2(0, 10) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  of the form  $H(x, y) = y \cdot \rho(r^2)$ , where  $r^2 = x^2 + y^2$  and  $\rho : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, 1]$  is a smooth function with the following properties:

$$\rho(t) \equiv 1 \text{ for } 0 \leq t \leq 5, \quad \rho(t) \equiv 0 \text{ for } 8 \leq t, \quad \text{and} \quad \rho'(t) \leq 0 \text{ for all } t \in [0, \infty).$$

- a) Compute the Hamiltonian vector field  $X_H$  with respect to the symplectic form  $\omega = dx \wedge dy$  in terms of  $x$ ,  $y$ ,  $\rho$  and  $\rho'$ , and make a rough sketch of it.
- b) Give a qualitative description (e.g. give a rough sketch) of the image of the ball  $B^2(0, 1)$  under the time- $t$ -map  $\varphi_t$  of the Hamiltonian flow of  $H$  for  $t = 1$ ,  $t = 10$  and  $t = 10^5$ !