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**HAMILTONIAN UNKNOTTEDNESS OF
CERTAIN MONOTONE LAGRANGIAN TORI IN $S^2 \times S^2$**

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We prove that a monotone Lagrangian torus in $S^2 \times S^2$ which suitably sits in a symplectic fibration with two sections in its complement is Hamiltonian isotopic to the Clifford torus.

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1. Introduction

The classification of Lagrangian submanifolds in symplectic manifolds up to Lagrangian or Hamiltonian isotopy is an intriguing problem of symplectic topology. While there are many tools for distinguishing Lagrangian submanifolds, actual classification results have been very rare and restricted to special manifolds in dimension 4. The first circle of results concerns Lagrangian 2-planes and 2-spheres, in which case the two notions of isotopy coincide: up to Hamiltonian isotopy, there is a unique asymptotically linear Lagrangian 2-plane in \mathbb{R}^4 [Eliashberg and Polterovich 1996], and a unique Lagrangian 2-sphere in a given homology class in $S^2 \times S^2$ [Hind 2004], in T^*S^2 and some other Stein surfaces [Hind 2012], and in certain blow-ups of $\mathbb{C}P^2$ [Evans 2010; Li and Wu 2012]. See also [Borman, Li, and Wu 2014] for some uniqueness results up to global symplectomorphism. The second circle of results is due to [Dimitroglou Rizell, Goodman and Ivrii 2016] (building on A. Ivrii's Ph.D. thesis [2003]): they prove uniqueness up to Lagrangian isotopy of Lagrangian tori in \mathbb{R}^4 , $S^2 \times S^2$ and $\mathbb{C}P^2$, and uniqueness up to Hamiltonian isotopy of exact Lagrangian tori in $T^*\mathbb{T}^2$. See [Dimitroglou Rizell, Goodman and Ivrii 2016] for an extensive discussion of the history of this problem.

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Motivated by Ivrii's thesis, we address in this paper the question of *Hamiltonian* unknottedness of monotone Lagrangian tori in $S^2 \times S^2$. Recall that a Lagrangian torus is called *monotone* if its Maslov class is a positive multiple of its symplectic area class on relative π_2 . The product of the equators in each S^2 -factor in $S^2 \times S^2$ is called the *standard Lagrangian torus* L_{std} , or the *Clifford torus*. This torus is monotone for the standard split symplectic form $\omega_{\text{std}} = \sigma_{\text{std}} \oplus \sigma_{\text{std}}$, where σ_{std} is the standard area form on S^2 normalised by $\int_{S^2} \sigma_{\text{std}} = 1$. Motivated by Chekanov's construction [1996] of exotic monotone Lagrangian tori in \mathbb{R}^{2n} , there have been many constructions of monotone Lagrangian tori in $(S^2 \times S^2, \omega_{\text{std}})$ that are not Hamiltonian isotopic to L_{std} due to [Eliashberg and Polterovich 1997; Chekanov and Schlenk 2010; Entov and Polterovich 2009; Biran and Cornea 2009; Fukaya, Oh, Ohta, and Ono 2009; Albers and Frauenfelder 2008]. All of these are Hamiltonian isotopic to each other [Gadbled 2013; Oakley and Usher 2016] and are collectively referred to as the *Chekanov torus*. Recently R. Vianna [2014; 2016; 2017] constructed infinitely many pairwise Hamiltonian nonisotopic monotone Lagrangian tori in $\mathbb{C}P^2$ and $(S^2 \times S^2, \omega_{\text{std}})$, as well as in most other del Pezzo surfaces.

The following definition is implicit in [Dimitroglou Rizell, Goodman and Ivrii 2016]. Let us call a monotone Lagrangian torus L in $(S^2 \times S^2, \omega_{\text{std}})$ *fibred* if there exists a foliation \mathcal{F} of $S^2 \times S^2$ by symplectic 2-spheres in the homology class $[pt \times S^2]$ and a symplectic submanifold Σ in the class $[S^2 \times pt]$ with the following properties:

- Σ is transverse to the leaves of \mathcal{F} and is disjoint from L .
- The leaves of \mathcal{F} intersect L in circles (or not at all).

Note that each leaf of \mathcal{F} which intersects the torus L is cut by L into two closed disks glued along L . The disks that intersect Σ form a solid torus T with $\partial T = L$.

Theorem D in [loc. cit.] asserts that *any monotone Lagrangian torus in $S^2 \times S^2$ is fibred*. In this paper, we prove:

Theorem 1.1 (main theorem). *Let $L \subset (S^2 \times S^2, \omega_{\text{std}})$ be a monotone Lagrangian torus which is fibred by \mathcal{F} and Σ . Assume in addition that there exists a second symplectic submanifold Σ' in the homology class $[S^2 \times pt]$ which is transverse to the leaves of \mathcal{F} , and which is disjoint from Σ and T . Then L is Hamiltonian isotopic to the standard torus L_{std} .*

Hence the presence of the second section Σ' characterises the standard torus among Vianna's infinitely many monotone Lagrangian tori in $(S^2 \times S^2, \omega_{\text{std}})$. It suggests that the classification of these tori up to Hamiltonian isotopy may come within reach once we understand better the role of the second section Σ' . See [loc. cit.] for a homological reformulation of the presence of the section Σ' , as well as an explicit presentation of the Chekanov torus as a fibred torus.

Remark 1.2. As explained in [Dimitroglou Rizell, Goodman and Ivrii 2016], Theorem 1.1 can be used to prove uniqueness up to Hamiltonian isotopy of exact Lagrangian tori in $T^*\mathbb{T}^2$: one realises $(-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4})^2 \times T^2 \subset T^*\mathbb{T}^2$ as the complement of two sections Σ, Σ' and two fibres F, F' in $(S^2 \times S^2, \omega_{\text{std}})$ and applies Theorem 1.1 to an exact Lagrangian torus in $(-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4})^2 \times T^2$, noting that the Hamiltonian isotopy in Theorem 1.1 can be chosen to fix the sections Σ, Σ' and the fibres F, F' . See [loc. cit., Section 7] for more details.

Let us now outline the proof of the main theorem, and in particular explain where the second section is needed. By a *relative symplectic fibration* on $S^2 \times S^2$ we will mean a quintuple

$$\mathfrak{S} = (\mathcal{F}, \omega, L, \Sigma, \Sigma'),$$

as in Theorem 1.1, only with the standard form ω_{std} replaced by any symplectic form ω cohomologous to ω_{std} . We will prove (Corollary 4.13) that for every symplectic fibration \mathfrak{S} with $\omega = \omega_{\text{std}}$ there exists a homotopy of relative symplectic fibrations $\mathfrak{S}_t = (\mathcal{F}_t, \omega_{\text{std}}, L_t, \Sigma_t, \Sigma'_t)$ with fixed symplectic form ω_{std} such that $\mathfrak{S}_0 = \mathfrak{S}$ and $\mathfrak{S}_1 = \mathfrak{S}_{\text{std}} := (\mathcal{F}_{\text{std}}, \omega_{\text{std}}, L_{\text{std}}, S_0, S_\infty)$, where \mathcal{F}_{std} denotes the standard foliation with leaves $\{z\} \times S^2$ and $S_0 = S^2 \times \{S\}$, $S_\infty = S^2 \times \{N\}$ are the standard sections at the south and north poles. Then L_t is an isotopy of monotone Lagrangian tori with respect to ω_{std} from L to L_{std} , which is Hamiltonian by Banyaga’s isotopy extension theorem.

A relative symplectic fibration \mathfrak{S} gives rise to a symplectic fibration $p : S^2 \times S^2 \rightarrow \Sigma$ by sending each leaf of \mathcal{F} to its intersection point with Σ . It determines a symplectic connection whose horizontal subspaces are the symplectic orthogonal complements to the fibres. Parallel transport along closed paths $\gamma : [0, 1] \rightarrow \Sigma$ gives holonomy maps which are symplectomorphisms of the fibre $p^{-1}(\gamma(0))$ and measure the nonintegrability of the horizontal distribution. It is not hard to show that a symplectic fibration \mathfrak{S} with trivial holonomy around all loops is diffeomorphic to $\mathfrak{S}_{\text{std}}$, and a theorem of Gromov implies that they are actually homotopic with fixed symplectic form if they both have symplectic form ω_{std} .

Thus, most of the work will go into deforming a given relative symplectic fibration \mathfrak{S} to one with trivial holonomy. After pulling back \mathfrak{S} by a diffeomorphism, we may assume that $(\mathcal{F}, L, \Sigma, \Sigma') = (\mathcal{F}_{\text{std}}, L_{\text{std}}, S_0, S_\infty)$ (but the symplectic form ω is nonstandard). In the first step, which takes up Section 3, we make the holonomy trivial near the two sections and near the fibres over the line of longitude m_0 through Greenwich in the base; see Figure 1.

In the second step, which takes up most of Section 4, we kill the holonomy along all circles of constant latitude C^λ . For this, let (λ, μ) be spherical coordinates on S^2 , where λ denotes the latitude and μ denotes the longitude. After the first step, the holonomy maps ϕ^λ along C^λ give a loop in $\text{Symp}(A, \partial A, \sigma_{\text{std}})$, the group of

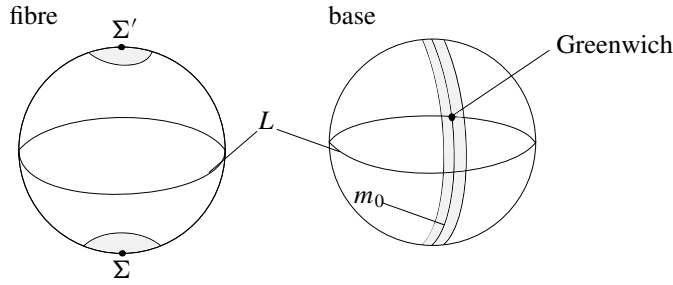


Figure 1. Where the holonomy is trivial after the first step.

symplectomorphisms of the annulus (the sphere minus two polar caps) which equal the identity near the boundary. Since the fundamental group of $\text{Symp}(A, \partial A, \sigma_{\text{std}})$ vanishes, we can contract the loop of inverses $\psi^\lambda = (\phi^\lambda)^{-1}$ and obtain a family of Hamiltonians H_μ^λ which generates the contraction. The closed 2-form

$$\Omega_H = \omega + d(H_\mu^\lambda d\mu)$$

then defines a symplectic connection with trivial holonomy around all C^λ . However, Ω_H need not be symplectic if $\partial H_\mu^\lambda / \partial \lambda$ is large. This can be remedied by the inflation procedure due to [Lalonde and McDuff 1996]. In this procedure, the symplectic form ω is deformed along a fibre and a section (and H suitably rescaled) in order to make Ω_H symplectic. However, this process will in general destroy monotonicity of L_{std} . In order to keep the Lagrangian torus monotone, we perform the inflation procedure along a fibre and the *two* sections S_0, S_∞ in a symmetric way. It is at this point of the proof that we need the existence of a second symplectic section.

Once the holonomy along circles of latitude is trivial, in the third and final step (at the end of Section 4) we deform the symplectic form to the standard form. This finishes the outline of the proof.

Remark 1.3. The idea to apply the results of Ivrii’s thesis to the Hamiltonian classification of monotone tori in $S^2 \times S^2$ originated in 2003 in the first author’s discussions with Y. Eliashberg. However, at the time we did not realise the necessity of a second symplectic section and were puzzled by the apparent contradiction between this result and the existence of an exotic monotone torus in $S^2 \times S^2$. This discrepancy was resolved in the second author’s PhD thesis [Schwungenheuer 2010], of which this article is a shortened version.

2. Relative symplectic fibrations

2A. Symplectic connections and their holonomy. Consider a smooth fibration (by which we mean a fibre bundle) $p : M \rightarrow B$ and a closed 2-form ω on M whose restriction to each fibre $p^{-1}(b)$ is nondegenerate. We will refer to ω as a *symplectic*

connection on M .¹ From the next subsection on we will assume ω to be symplectic, but for now this is not needed.

Parallel transport. Since ω is nondegenerate on the fibres, the ω -orthogonal complements

$$\mathcal{H}_x := (\ker d_x p)^\omega$$

to the tangent spaces of the fibres of p define a distribution of horizontal subspaces \mathcal{H} such that

$$TM = \mathcal{H} \oplus \ker dp.$$

Horizontal lifts of a path $\gamma : [0, 1] \rightarrow B$ with given initial points in $p^{-1}(\gamma(0))$ give rise to the *parallel transport*

$$P_\gamma : p^{-1}(\gamma(0)) \rightarrow p^{-1}(\gamma(1))$$

along γ . Closedness of ω implies that P_γ is symplectic, i.e.,

$$P_\gamma^* \omega_{\gamma(1)} = \omega_{\gamma(0)},$$

where ω_b denotes the symplectic form $\omega|_{p^{-1}(b)}$.

Holonomy. The parallel transport $P_\gamma : p^{-1}(\gamma(0)) \rightarrow p^{-1}(\gamma(0))$ along a closed curve $\gamma : [0, 1] \rightarrow B$ is called the *holonomy* of ω along the loop γ . If $P_\gamma = \text{id}$ for each loop γ , we say that ω has *trivial holonomy*. In this case, parallel transport along any (not necessarily closed) curve depends only on the end points, so we can use parallel transport to define local trivializations of $p : M \rightarrow B$.

Remark 2.1. There is a natural notion of *curvature* of a symplectic connection; see [McDuff and Salamon 1995]. This is a 2-form on the base with values in the functions on the fibres which measures the nonintegrability of the horizontal distribution. For simply connected base (which is the case of interest to us) the curvature and the holonomy carry the same information, so in this paper we will phrase everything in terms of holonomy.

From foliations to fibrations. More generally, we can consider a closed 2-form ω on M whose restriction to the leaves of a smooth foliation \mathcal{F} of M is nondegenerate. If all leaves of \mathcal{F} are compact, then the space of leaves is a smooth manifold B and the canonical projection $M \rightarrow B$ is a fibration, so we are back in the situation of a symplectic connection as above. Since in our case all leaves will be 2-spheres, we can switch freely between the terminologies of foliations and fibrations.

2B. Fibered Lagrangian tori in $S^2 \times S^2$. Suppose now that (M, ω) is a symplectic 4-manifold and $p : M \rightarrow B$ is a symplectic fibration over a surface B (i.e., the fibres are symplectic surfaces).

¹This terminology differs slightly from the one in [McDuff and Salamon 1995].

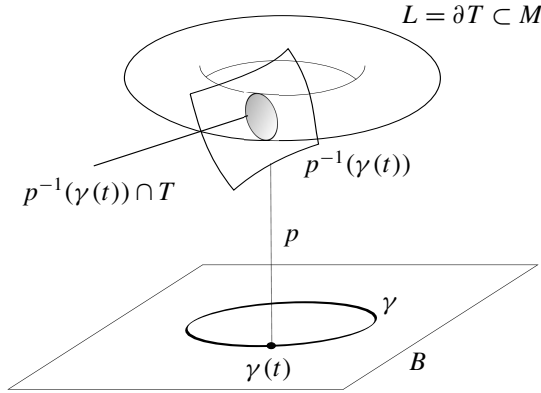


Figure 2. A fibred Lagrangian torus.

Definition 2.2. We say that an embedded 2-torus $L \subset M$ is *fibred* by p if (see Figure 2):

- (i) $\gamma := p(L)$ is an immersed loop with transverse self-intersections which are at most double points.
- (ii) $p^{-1}(\gamma(t)) \cap L$ is diffeomorphic to a circle if $\gamma(t)$ is not a double point, and to two disjoint circles if $\gamma(t)$ is a double point.
- (iii) In each of the circles in $p^{-1}(\gamma(t)) \cap L$ we can fill in an embedded disk $D \subset p^{-1}(\gamma(t))$ in the fibre such that the two disks at a double point are disjoint and all the disks form a solid torus $T \cong S^1 \times D^2$ with L as its boundary.

Suppose now that L is in addition Lagrangian. The following two results are the basis for most of the sequel. The first one states that a fibred Lagrangian torus L is generated by parallel transport along γ of the circle in the fibre over a nondouble point; see Figure 3.

Proposition 2.3. *Let $L \subset M$ be an embedded Lagrangian torus which is fibred by the symplectic fibration $p : M \rightarrow B$. Then L is invariant under parallel transport along $\gamma = p(L)$ with respect to the symplectic connection ω .*

Proof. At a point $x \in L$ we have the ω -orthogonal splitting $T_x M = \mathcal{H}_x \oplus V_x$, where $V_x := \ker d_x p$ denotes the tangent space to the fibre. Since L is fibred by p , the subspace $T_x L + V_x \subset T_x M$ generated by $T_x L$ and V_x is 3-dimensional. The condition that L is Lagrangian implies $(T_x L)^\omega = T_x L$; thus $T_x L \cap \mathcal{H}_x = (T_x L)^\omega \cap (V_x)^\omega = (T_x L + V_x)^\omega$ is 1-dimensional. This 1-dimensional subspace therefore contains the horizontal lift of $\dot{\gamma}$ through x and the proposition follows. □

Remark 2.4. Let $N := p^{-1}(\gamma)$ be the 3-dimensional submanifold of M formed by the fibres that meet the torus L . In the definition of being fibred by p we did

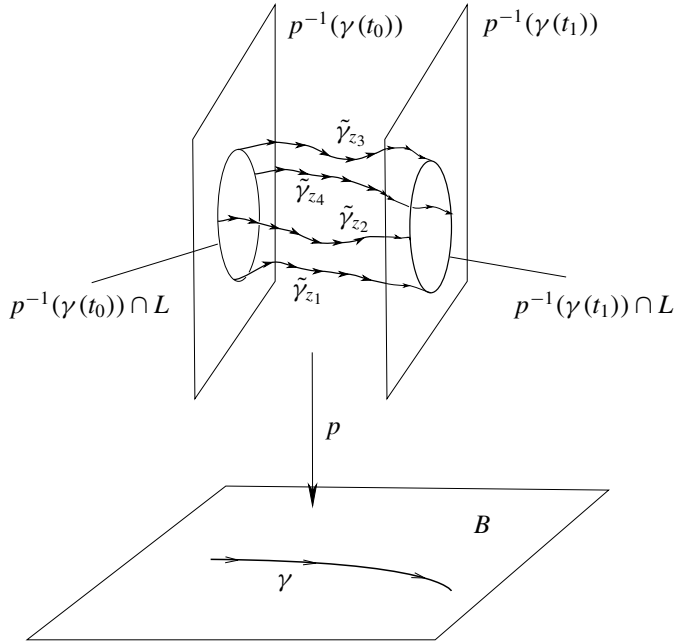


Figure 3. L is generated by parallel transport.

not require the torus to be transverse to the fibres of p in N . If, however, L is Lagrangian, then Proposition 2.3 shows that we get this property for free.

Monotone tori in $S^2 \times S^2$. From now on we assume that

$$M = S^2 \times S^2$$

and the symplectic form ω is cohomologous to the product form

$$\omega_{\text{std}} := \sigma_{\text{std}} \oplus \sigma_{\text{std}},$$

where σ_{std} is the standard area form on S^2 normalised by $\int_{S^2} \sigma_{\text{std}} = 1$. In other words, we require that

$$\int_{S^2 \times \text{pt}} \omega = \int_{\text{pt} \times S^2} \omega = 1.$$

Moreover, we assume that the Lagrangian torus L is *monotone*, i.e., its Maslov class μ (see [McDuff and Salamon 1995]) and its symplectic area satisfy

$$\mu(\sigma) = 4 \int_{\sigma} \omega \quad \text{for all } \sigma \in \pi_2(M, L).$$

Here the monotonicity constant must be equal to 4 because the class $A = [S^2 \times \text{pt}] \in \pi_2(M)$ has Maslov index $\mu(A) = 2\langle c_1(TM), A \rangle = 2\langle c_1(TS^2), [S^2] \rangle = 4$.

Lemma 2.5. *Let $L \subset (M = S^2 \times S^2, \omega)$ be a monotone Lagrangian torus with ω cohomologous to ω_{std} . Let $p : M \rightarrow B$ be a symplectic fibration over the surface B such that L is fibred by p . Then the loop $\gamma := p(L)$ is an embedded curve; i.e., it has no double points.*

Proof. Since L is orientable, all its Maslov indices on $\pi_2(M, L)$ are even integers. In view of the monotonicity constant 4, this implies that the symplectic area of each embedded symplectic disk $D \subset M$ with boundary on L must be a positive multiple of $\frac{1}{2}$. If γ had a double point b , then the solid torus T from Definition 2.2 would intersect the fibre $p^{-1}(b)$ in two disjoint symplectic disks, which is impossible because the fibre has symplectic area 1. \square

Remark 2.6. (a) For a smooth fibration $p : S^2 \times S^2 \rightarrow B$ over a surface B , both the fibres and the base are diffeomorphic to S^2 . Indeed, denoting a fibre by F , the homotopy exact sequence $\pi_2(F) \rightarrow \pi_2(S^2 \times S^2) \rightarrow \pi_2(B)$ implies $\pi_2(F) \cong \pi_2(B) \cong \mathbb{Z}$, so F and B must be diffeomorphic to S^2 or $\mathbb{R}P^2$. Since by the product formula for the Euler characteristic $\chi(F)\chi(B) = \chi(S^2 \times S^2) = 4$, both F and B must be diffeomorphic to S^2 .

(b) For a *monotone* Lagrangian torus L in $M = S^2 \times S^2$, the third condition in Definition 2.2 is actually a consequence of the first two. To see this, note first that in the proof of Lemma 2.5 we can rule out the double point b without reference to the solid torus T : by the Jordan curve theorem, the two circles in $L \cap p^{-1}(b)$ would bound two disjoint symplectic disks in the fibre $p^{-1}(b) \cong S^2$, each of area a positive multiple of $\frac{1}{2}$, which again gives the desired contradiction. Now an orientation of L and a parametrisation of the curve $\gamma \subset B$ induce via horizontal lifts of $\dot{\gamma}$ orientations of the circles $L_t := L \cap p^{-1}(\gamma(t))$, and we define T as the union of the disks $D_t \subset p^{-1}(\gamma(t))$ whose oriented boundary is L_t .

2C. Relative symplectic fibrations of $S^2 \times S^2$. We continue with the manifold $M = S^2 \times S^2$ and the generators

$$A = [S^2 \times \text{pt}], \quad B = [\text{pt} \times S^2] \in H_2(M).$$

Now we define the main object of study for this paper.

Definition 2.7. A *relative symplectic fibration* on $M = S^2 \times S^2$ is a quintuple $\mathfrak{C} = (\mathcal{F}, \omega, L, \Sigma, \Sigma')$, where

- \mathcal{F} is a smooth foliation of M by 2-spheres in homology class B ;
- ω is a symplectic form on M making the leaves of \mathcal{F} symplectic with $\omega(A) = \omega(B) = 1$;
- Σ, Σ' are disjoint symplectic submanifolds in class A which are transverse to all the leaves of \mathcal{F} , so in particular the projection $p : M \rightarrow \Sigma$ sending each leaf to its unique intersection point with Σ defines a symplectic fibration;

- $L \subset M$ is an embedded monotone Lagrangian torus fibred by p ;
- Σ' is disjoint from the solid torus T with $\partial T = L$ in Definition 2.2;
- Σ intersects each fibre $p^{-1}(\gamma(t))$ in the interior of the disk $T \cap p^{-1}(\gamma(t))$.

Note that for a monotone Lagrangian torus L fibred by $p : M \rightarrow B$ there always exist disjoint smooth sections Σ, Σ' of p with Σ' disjoint from the solid torus T and $\Sigma \cap p^{-1}(\gamma)$ contained in the interior of T . The crucial condition in Definition 2.7 is that these sections can be chosen to be symplectic.

Definition 2.8. (a) A *homotopy* of relative symplectic fibrations is a smooth 1-parametric family

$$\mathfrak{S}_t = (\mathcal{F}_t, \omega_t, L_t, \Sigma_t, \Sigma'_t), \quad t \in [0, 1],$$

of relative symplectic fibrations.

(b) The group $\text{Diff}_{\text{id}}(M)$ of diffeomorphisms $\phi : M \rightarrow M$ inducing the identity on the second homology group $H_2(M)$ (and hence on all homology groups) acts on relative symplectic fibrations by pushforward

$$\phi(\mathfrak{S}) := (\phi(\mathcal{F}), \phi_*\omega, \phi(L), \phi(\Sigma), \phi(\Sigma')).$$

Two relative symplectic fibrations \mathfrak{S} and $\tilde{\mathfrak{S}}$ are called *diffeomorphic* if $\tilde{\mathfrak{S}} = \phi(\mathfrak{S})$ for a diffeomorphism ϕ of M (which then necessarily belongs to $\text{Diff}_{\text{id}}(M)$).

(c) Two relative symplectic fibrations \mathfrak{S} and $\tilde{\mathfrak{S}}$ on M are called *deformation equivalent* if there exists a diffeomorphism $\phi \in \text{Diff}_{\text{id}}(M)$ such that $\phi(\mathfrak{S})$ is homotopic to $\tilde{\mathfrak{S}}$.

Remark 2.9. (a) Note that a diffeomorphism $\phi \in \text{Diff}_{\text{id}}(M)$ intertwines the symplectic connections of \mathfrak{S} and $\phi(\mathfrak{S})$ and their parallel transports. For example, \mathfrak{S} has trivial holonomy if and only if $\phi(\mathfrak{S})$ does.

(b) It is easy to see that deformation equivalence is an equivalence relation. Moreover, \mathfrak{S} is deformation equivalent to $\tilde{\mathfrak{S}}$ if and only if there exists a homotopy \mathfrak{S}_t such that $\mathfrak{S}_0 = \mathfrak{S}$ and \mathfrak{S}_1 is diffeomorphic to $\tilde{\mathfrak{S}}$.

(c) Note that in the above definition nothing is said about the isotopy class of the diffeomorphism ϕ . In fact, it is an open problem whether every $\phi \in \text{Diff}_{\text{id}}(M)$ is isotopic to the identity, so we do not know whether diffeomorphic relative symplectic fibrations are homotopic in general. However, by a theorem of Gromov (see Theorem 4.12 below), two diffeomorphic relative symplectic fibrations *with the same symplectic form* ω_{std} are homotopic. This result will be crucial at the end of the proof of our main theorem.

2D. The standard relative symplectic fibration. The *standard relative symplectic fibration* $\mathfrak{S}_{\text{std}} = (\mathcal{F}_{\text{std}}, \omega_{\text{std}}, L_{\text{std}}, S_0, S_\infty)$ of $S^2 \times S^2$ consists of the following data:

- \mathcal{F}_{std} is the foliation by the fibres $\{z\} \times S^2$ of the projection $p_1 : S^2 \times S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ onto the first factor.
- $\omega_{\text{std}} = \sigma_{\text{std}} \oplus \sigma_{\text{std}}$ is the standard symplectic form.
- $S_0 = S^2 \times \{S\}$ and $S_\infty = S^2 \times \{N\}$, where $N, S \in S^2$ are the north and south poles.
- $L_{\text{std}} = E \times E$ is the Clifford torus, i.e., the product of the equators in the base and fibre.
- $T_{\text{std}} = E \times D_{\text{lh}}$, where $D_{\text{lh}} \subset S^2$ denotes the lower hemisphere, is the solid torus bounded by L_{std} .

The main goal of this paper will be to deform a given relative symplectic fibration to the standard one (see Theorem 4.11 below). For later use, let us record the relative homology and homotopy groups of the Clifford torus.

Lemma 2.10. *For the Clifford torus $L_{\text{std}} \subset S^2 \times S^2$ the second relative homotopy/homology group*

$$\pi_2(S^2 \times S^2, L_{\text{std}}) \cong H_2(S^2 \times S^2, L_{\text{std}}) \cong H_2(S^2 \times S^2) \oplus H_1(T^2)$$

is free abelian generated by

$$[S^2 \times \text{pt}], \quad [\text{pt} \times S^2], \quad [D_{\text{lh}} \times \text{pt}], \quad [\text{pt} \times D_{\text{lh}}].$$

Proof. The long exact sequences of the pair $(M = S^2 \times S^2, L = L_{\text{std}})$ and the Hurewicz maps yield the commuting diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \pi_2(M) & \longrightarrow & \pi_2(M, L) & \longrightarrow & \pi_1(L) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & H_2(L) & \xrightarrow{0} & H_2(M) & \longrightarrow & H_2(M, L) & \longrightarrow & H_1(L) & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

Here the first horizontal map in the lower row is zero because L bounds the solid torus $T_{\text{std}} = E \times D_{\text{lh}}$ in $S^2 \times S^2$, where $E \subset S^2$ denotes the equator. Now the middle vertical map is an isomorphism by the five lemma, and the generators of $H_2(M, L)$ are obtained from the generators $[S^2 \times \text{pt}]$, $[\text{pt} \times S^2]$ of $H_2(M)$ and $[E \times \text{pt}]$, $[\text{pt} \times E]$ of $H_1(L)$. □

3. Standardisations

In this section we show how to deform a relative symplectic fibration to make it split (in a sense defined below) near the symplectic sections Σ, Σ' and near one

fibre F . In particular, the standardised fibration will have trivial holonomy in these regions. This provides a convenient setup for the discussion in Section 4.

3A. Pullback by diffeomorphisms. In this subsection, we show how to put a relative symplectic fibration \mathfrak{S} into a nicer form via pullback by diffeomorphisms. Note that this is not really changing \mathfrak{S} but just looking at it from a different angle. We will see that using pullbacks we can either standardise all data except the symplectic form ω , or all data except the foliation \mathcal{F} . So the nontriviality of a relative symplectic fibration only arises from the interplay of ω and \mathcal{F} , as measured by the holonomy of the corresponding symplectic connection.

In order to establish a clean picture of what can be achieved by pullbacks, we will prove some results in stronger versions than what we actually need in the sequel.

Fixing the fibration. We begin with a useful characterisation of diffeomorphisms that are trivial on homology. Recall the generators $A = [S^2 \times \text{pt}]$ and $B = [\text{pt} \times S^2]$ of $H_2(S^2 \times S^2)$.

Lemma 3.1. *A diffeomorphism ϕ of $S^2 \times S^2$ is trivial on homology if and only if it is orientation-preserving and satisfies $\phi_*(B) = B$.*

Proof. The “only if” is clear, so let us prove the “if”. Let us write $\phi_*(A) = mA + nB$ for integers m, n . Since ϕ is orientation-preserving, it preserves the intersection form on $H_2(S^2 \times S^2)$ and we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \phi_*(A) \cdot \phi_*(B) = (mA + nB) \cdot B = m, \\ 0 &= \phi_*(A) \cdot \phi_*(A) = (mA + nB) \cdot (mA + nB) = 2n. \end{aligned}$$

This shows that $\phi_*A = A$, so ϕ_* is the identity on $H_2(S^2 \times S^2)$. □

Our first normalisation result is:

Proposition 3.2 (fixing the fibration). *Let $\mathfrak{S} = (\mathcal{F}, \omega, L, \Sigma, \Sigma')$ be a relative symplectic fibration of $M = S^2 \times S^2$. Then there exists a diffeomorphism $\phi \in \text{Diff}_{\text{id}}(M)$ such that $\phi^{-1}(\mathfrak{S}) = (\mathcal{F}_{\text{std}}, \phi^*\omega, L_{\text{std}}, S_0, S_\infty)$.*

Proof. Consider the fibration $p : M \rightarrow \Sigma$ defined by \mathcal{F} and pick an orientation-preserving diffeomorphism $u : \Sigma \rightarrow S^2$. Then $u \circ p : M \rightarrow S^2$ is a fibration by 2-spheres. Since $\pi_1 \text{Diff}_+(S^2)$ classifies S^2 -bundles over S^2 and $\text{Diff}_+(S^2)$ deformation retracts onto $\text{SO}(3)$, there are up to bundle isomorphism precisely two S^2 -bundles over S^2 : the trivial one $p_1 : S^2 \times S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ and a nontrivial one $X \rightarrow S^2$. The total space X of the nontrivial bundle is the blow-up of $\mathbb{C}P^2$ at one point, which is not diffeomorphic to $S^2 \times S^2$ (e.g., their intersection forms differ). Thus the nontrivial bundle does not occur, and we conclude that there exists a diffeomorphism $\phi : M \rightarrow M$ such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 S^2 \times S^2 & \xrightarrow{\phi^{-1}} & S^2 \times S^2 \\
 \downarrow p & & \downarrow p_1 \\
 \Sigma & \xrightarrow{u} & S^2
 \end{array}$$

Moreover, the restriction of ϕ to each fibre is orientation-preserving, which implies the ϕ itself is orientation-preserving. Since the fibres of p and p_1 all represent the homology class B , it follows that $\phi_*B = B$ and thus $\phi \in \text{Diff}_{\text{id}}(M)$ by Lemma 3.1. After replacing \mathfrak{S} by $\phi^{-1}(\mathfrak{S})$, we may hence assume that $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}_{\text{std}}$ and $p = p_1$.

The section Σ of $p_1 : S^2 \times S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ can be uniquely parametrised by $z \mapsto (z, f(z))$ for a smooth map $f : S^2 \rightarrow S^2$. After a preliminary isotopy we may assume that $f(z_0) = S$ equals the south pole S at a base point $z_0 \in S^2$. Then f represents a class in $\pi_2(S^2, S)$. Now by Hurewicz’s theorem, $\pi_2(S^2, S) \cong H_2(S^2)$. Since $[\Sigma] = A = [S^2 \times \text{pt}]$, the class of f is trivial in $H_2(S^2)$, and thus in $\pi_2(S^2, S)$, so that f is nullhomotopic. By smooth approximation, we find a smooth homotopy f_t from the constant map $f_0 \equiv S$ to $f_1 = f$. Now we use (a fibred version of) the isotopy extension theorem to extend the family of embeddings $S^2 \times \{S\} \hookrightarrow M$, $(z, S) \mapsto (z, f_t(z))$ to a family of fibre-preserving diffeomorphisms $\phi_t : M \rightarrow M$ with $\phi_0 = \text{id}$. After replacing \mathfrak{S} by $\phi_1^{-1}(\mathfrak{S})$, we may hence assume that $\Sigma = S^2 \times \{S\} = S_0$. Now we repeat the same argument with Σ' (this time it is even simpler because $S^2 \setminus \{S\}$ is contractible) to arrange $\Sigma' = S^2 \times \{N\} = S_\infty$.

Now the torus L is fibred by $p_1 : S^2 \times (S^2 \setminus \{N, S\}) \rightarrow S^2$. By an isotopy of the base S^2 we can move the embedded curve $p_1(L)$ to the equator $E \subset S^2$. Let $e(t)$, $t \in \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$, be a parametrisation of the equator E and consider the loop of embedded closed curves $\Lambda_t := L \cap p_1^{-1}(e(t))$ in the fibre S^2 . After a further homotopy we may assume that $\Lambda_0 = E$. Pick a smooth family of diffeomorphisms $g_t : S^2 \rightarrow S^2$, $t \in [0, 1]$, such that $g_0 = \text{id}$ and $g_t(E) = \Lambda_t$ for all t . Moreover, we can arrange that $g_t(N) = N$ and $g_t(S) = S$ for all t . Then g_1 satisfies $g_1(E) = E$ as well as $g_1(N) = N$ and $g_1(S) = S$. We can alter g_t so that g_1 fixes E pointwise. By [Smale 1959, Theorem B], the group $\text{Diff}(D^2, \partial D^2)$ of diffeomorphisms of the disk that are the identity near the boundary is contractible. So we can alter g_t further (applying this to the upper and lower hemispheres) so that $g_1 = \text{id}$. This may first destroy the conditions $g_t(N) = N$ and $g_t(S) = S$, but they can be reinstalled by a further alteration. Now we again use (a fibred version of) the isotopy extension theorem to extend the embedding $E \times S^2 \hookrightarrow M$, $(e(t), w) \mapsto (e(t), g_t(w))$, to a fibre-preserving diffeomorphism $\phi : M \rightarrow M$ isotopic to the identity. Then $\phi^{-1}(\mathfrak{S})$ has the desired properties and the proposition is proved. \square

Proposition 3.2 has the following 1-parametric version. Let us fix closed neighbourhoods $U_F \times S^2$ of the fibre $F = \{z_0\} \times S^2$ and $S^2 \times (U_0 \amalg U_\infty \amalg U_E)$ of $S_0 \amalg S_\infty \amalg (S^2 \times E)$, where U_F, U_0, U_∞ are disks containing z_0, S, N and

$U_E \subset S^2$ is an annulus containing the equator E . For a relative symplectic fibration $\mathfrak{S} = (\mathcal{F}, \omega, L, \Sigma, \Sigma')$ we set $\mathfrak{S}^{\text{top}} := (\mathcal{F}, L, \Sigma, \Sigma')$.

Proposition 3.3 (fixing the fibration — parametric version). *Let $\mathfrak{S}_t = (\mathcal{F}_t, \omega_t, L_t, \Sigma_t, \Sigma'_t)_{t \in [0,1]}$ be a homotopy of relative symplectic fibrations of $M = S^2 \times S^2$. Then there exists an isotopy of diffeomorphisms $\phi_t \in \text{Diff}_{\text{id}}(M)$ with $\phi_0 = \text{id}$ such that $\phi_t^{-1}(\mathfrak{S}_t) = (\mathcal{F}_0, \phi_t^* \omega_t, L_0, \Sigma_0, \Sigma'_0)$. Moreover, we can arrange the following properties:*

- (i) If $\mathfrak{S}_t^{\text{top}} = \mathfrak{S}_{\text{std}}^{\text{top}}$ near $U_F \times S^2$ for all t , then $\phi_t = \text{id}$ on $U_F \times S^2$ for all t .
- (ii) If $\mathfrak{S}_t^{\text{top}} = \mathfrak{S}_{\text{std}}^{\text{top}}$ near $S^2 \times U_E$ for all t , then $\phi_t = \text{id}$ on $S^2 \times U_E$ for all t . If in addition $\mathfrak{S}_0^{\text{top}} = \mathfrak{S}_1^{\text{top}} = \mathfrak{S}_{\text{std}}^{\text{top}}$ near $S^2 \times (U_0 \amalg U_\infty)$, then $\phi_1(z, w) = (f_0(z), w)$ for $(z, w) \in S^2 \times U_0$ and $\phi_1(z, w) = (f_\infty(z), w)$ for $(z, w) \in S^2 \times U_\infty$ with $f_0, f_\infty \in \text{Diff}_+(S^2)$.

Proof. Pick a smooth family of sections $\tilde{\Sigma}_t$ of \mathcal{F}_t (e.g., $\tilde{\Sigma}_t = \Sigma_t$) and orientation-preserving diffeomorphisms $u_t : \tilde{\Sigma}_t \rightarrow S^2$. Composing the u_t with the projections $M \rightarrow \tilde{\Sigma}_t$ along \mathcal{F}_t yields a family of 2-sphere bundles $p_t : M \rightarrow S^2$ whose fibres are the leaves of \mathcal{F}_t . By the covering homotopy theorem [Steenrod 1951, Theorem 11.4], the 2-sphere bundle

$$P : [0, 1] \times M \rightarrow [0, 1] \times S^2, \quad (t, x) \mapsto (t, p_t(x)),$$

is equivalent to the pullback of the bundle $p_0 : M \rightarrow S^2$ under the projection $[0, 1] \times S^2 \rightarrow S^2$; i.e., there exists a diffeomorphism $\Phi : [0, 1] \times M \rightarrow [0, 1] \times M$ such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{CD} [0, 1] \times M @>\Phi^{-1}>> [0, 1] \times M \\ @V P VV @VV \text{id} \times p_0 V \\ [0, 1] \times S^2 @>\text{id}>> [0, 1] \times S^2 \end{CD}$$

It follows that $\Phi(t, x) = (t, \phi_t(x))$ for diffeomorphisms $\phi_t : M \rightarrow M$ with $\phi_0 = \text{id}$ and $p_t \circ \phi_t = p_0$; hence $\phi_t^{-1}(\mathcal{F}_t) = \mathcal{F}_0$. After pulling back \mathfrak{S}_t by ϕ_t we may therefore assume that $\mathcal{F}_t = \mathcal{F}_0$ for all t . The data $(L_t, \Sigma_t, \Sigma'_t)$ is dealt with as in the proof of Proposition 3.2 and can thus be pulled back to $(L_0, \Sigma_0, \Sigma'_0)$. It remains to arrange the additional properties (i) and (ii).

For (i), suppose that $\mathfrak{S}_t^{\text{top}} = \mathfrak{S}_{\text{std}}^{\text{top}}$ on $\tilde{U}_F \times S^2$ for some open neighbourhood \tilde{U}_F of U_F . Then we can choose the sections $\tilde{\Sigma}_t$ such that $\tilde{\Sigma}_t \cap (\tilde{U}_F \times S^2) = \tilde{U}_F \times \{w_0\}$ for some $w_0 \in S^2$, and the diffeomorphisms u_t to restrict to the identity map $\tilde{U}_F \times \{w_0\} \rightarrow \tilde{U}_F$. It follows that $p_t|_{\tilde{U}_F \times S^2} : \tilde{U}_F \times S^2 \rightarrow \tilde{U}_F$ is the projection onto the first factor; thus $\phi_t(z, w) = (z, g_{t,z}(w))$ for $(z, w) \in \tilde{U}_F \times S^2$ with diffeomorphisms $g_{t,z} : S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ satisfying $g_{0,z} = \text{id}$. Replacing $g_{t,z}$ by $\tilde{g}_{t,z} := g_{\rho(z)t,z}$ with a smooth

cutoff function $\rho : S^2 \rightarrow [0, 1]$ which equals 0 on U_F and 1 outside \tilde{U}_F , we obtain new diffeomorphisms $\tilde{\phi}_t$ which equal the identity on $U_F \times S^2$ for all t .

For (ii), suppose that $\mathfrak{S}_t^{\text{top}} = \mathfrak{S}_{\text{std}}^{\text{top}}$ on $S^2 \times U_E$. Then we choose the sections $\tilde{\Sigma}_t := S^2 \times \{w_0\}$ for some $w_0 \in E$ and the diffeomorphisms u_t to be the identity map $S^2 \times \{w_0\} \rightarrow S^2$, so that $p_t(z, w) = z$ for $(z, w) \in S^1 \times U_E$. For each $(t, z) \in [0, 1] \times S^2$ define

$$\phi_{t,z} := \phi_t|_{p_0^{-1}(z)} : p_0^{-1}(z) \xrightarrow{\cong} p_t^{-1}(z).$$

By the smooth isotopy extension theorem, the embeddings

$$\phi_{t,z}^{-1}|_{\{z\} \times U_E} : \{z\} \times U_E \hookrightarrow p_0^{-1}(z)$$

extend to a smooth family of diffeomorphisms $\psi_{t,z} : p_0^{-1}(z) \rightarrow p_0^{-1}(z)$ with $\psi_{0,z} = \text{id}$. It follows that the diffeomorphisms $\tilde{\phi}_{t,z} := \phi_{t,z} \circ \psi_{t,z}$ restrict to the identity on $\{z\} \times U_E$, so they fit together to a family of diffeomorphisms $\tilde{\phi}_t : M \rightarrow M$ satisfying $\tilde{\phi}_0 = \text{id}$ and $\tilde{\phi}_t = \text{id}$ on $S^2 \times U_E$. After renaming $\tilde{\phi}_t$ back to ϕ_t we have thus shown the first assertion in (ii).

Finally, suppose in addition that $\mathfrak{S}_0^{\text{top}} = \mathfrak{S}_1^{\text{top}} = \mathfrak{S}_{\text{std}}^{\text{top}}$ near $S^2 \times (U_0 \sqcup U_\infty)$. This implies that $p_0(z, w) = g_0(z)$ and $p_1(z, w) = h_0(z)$ for $(z, w) \in S^2 \times U_0$, with $g_0, h_0 \in \text{Diff}_+(S^2)$. For each $z \in S^2$ the diffeomorphism $\phi_{1,z} : p_0^{-1}(z) \xrightarrow{\cong} p_1^{-1}(z)$ constructed above restricts to the identity on $\{z\} \times U_E$. Hence the restrictions

$$\phi_{1,z}|_{\{g_0^{-1}(z)\} \times U_0} : \{g_0^{-1}(z)\} \times U_0 \hookrightarrow p_1^{-1}(z) \setminus (\{z\} \times U_E)$$

define an S^2 -family of embeddings of the closed disk U_0 into the component of $S^2 \setminus U_E$ containing the south pole (which is an open disk). Since we can deform the embeddings to linear ones by shrinking the disks, and $\pi_2 \text{GL}_+(2, \mathbb{R}) = \{0\}$, this family is smoothly homotopic to the constant family of inclusions $U_0 \hookrightarrow S^2 \setminus U_E$. So we can modify the family of diffeomorphisms $\phi_t : M \rightarrow M$ near $t = 1$ to arrange $\phi_1(g_0^{-1}(z), w) = (h_0^{-1}(z), w)$ for $(z, w) \in S^2 \times U_0$; hence $\phi_1(z, w) = (f_0(z), w)$ for $(z, w) \in S^2 \times U_0$ with $f_0 := h_0^{-1} \circ g_0 \in \text{Diff}_+(S^2)$. The disk U_∞ is treated analogously. \square

Fixing the symplectic form. Our next result is an easy consequence of Moser’s and Banyaga’s theorems. Since it will be used repeatedly in this paper, let us recall the latter [Banyaga 1978, Théorème II.2.1] for future reference.

Theorem 3.4 (Banyaga’s isotopy extension theorem [1978]). *Let (M, ω) be a symplectic manifold and $\psi_t : M \rightarrow M$ a smooth isotopy with $\psi_0 = \text{id}$ such that each ψ_t is symplectic on a neighbourhood of a compact subset $X \subset M$. Suppose that $\int_\sigma \psi_t^* \omega$ is constant in t for each $\sigma \in H_2(M, X)$. Then there exists a symplectic isotopy ϕ_t with $\phi_0 = \text{id}$ and $\phi_t|_X = \psi_t|_X$.*

Proposition 3.5 (fixing the symplectic form — parametric version). *Let $\mathfrak{S}_t = (\mathcal{F}_t, \omega_t, L_t, \Sigma_t, \Sigma'_t)_{t \in [0,1]}$ be a homotopy of relative symplectic fibrations of $M = S^2 \times S^2$. Then there exists an isotopy of diffeomorphisms $\phi_t \in \text{Diff}_{\text{id}}(M)$ with $\phi_0 = \text{id}$ such that $\phi_t^{-1}(\mathfrak{S}_t) = (\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_t, \omega_0, L_0, \Sigma_0, \Sigma'_0)$ for some family of foliations $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_t$.*

Proof. First, Moser’s theorem provides an isotopy of diffeomorphisms $\phi_t : M \rightarrow M$ with $\phi_0 = \text{id}$ such that $\phi_t^* \omega_t = \omega_0$. After replacing \mathfrak{S}_t by $\phi^{-1}(\mathfrak{S}_t)$, we may hence assume that $\omega_t = \omega_0$ for all t .

Next, consider the isotopy of submanifolds $X_t := L_t \sqcup \Sigma_t \sqcup \Sigma'_t$ of (M, ω_0) . Let us write (using the smooth isotopy extension theorem) $X_t = \psi_t(X_0)$ for diffeomorphisms $\psi_t : M \rightarrow M$ with $\psi_0 = \text{id}$. Since L_t is Lagrangian and $\Sigma_t \sqcup \Sigma'_t$ is symplectic, the Lagrangian and symplectic neighbourhood theorems provide a modification of ψ_t which is symplectic on a neighbourhood of X_0 .

We claim that the symplectic area $\int_{\sigma_t} \omega_0$ is constant in t for each $\sigma \in H_2(M, X_0)$, where we define $\sigma_t := (\psi_t)_* \sigma \in H_2(M, X_t)$. To see this, note that the map $H_2(M, L_0) \rightarrow H_2(M, X_0)$ is surjective because $H_1(\Sigma_0 \sqcup \Sigma'_0) = 0$. So it suffices to prove the claim for classes $\sigma \in H_2(M, L_0) \cong \pi_2(M, L_0)$. Now recall that the Lagrangian tori L_t are monotone with respect to ω_0 . Since the Maslov class $\mu(\sigma_t)$ of L_t is constant in t , so is the symplectic area $\int_{\sigma_t} \omega_0$ by monotonicity and the claim is proved.

In view of the claim, (X_0, ψ_t) satisfies the hypotheses of Banyaga’s theorem, Theorem 3.4. It follows that the smooth isotopy ψ_t can be altered to a symplectic isotopy ϕ_t with $\phi_0 = \text{id}$ and $\phi_t(X_0) = X_t$. This is the desired isotopy in the proposition. □

A nonparametric version of Proposition 3.5 is much more subtle and will be discussed in Section 4H.

3B. Standardisation near a fibre. Let us pick the point $z_0 := (1, 0, 0)$ on the equator E in the base, so that $F := p_1^{-1}(z_0)$ is a fibre of \mathcal{F}_{std} intersecting L_{std} in the equator E . The following proposition shows that we can deform every relative symplectic fibration to make the triple (\mathcal{F}, ω, L) standard near F .

Proposition 3.6 (standardisation near a fibre). *Every relative symplectic fibration $\mathfrak{S} = (\mathcal{F}_{\text{std}}, \omega, L_{\text{std}}, \Sigma, \Sigma')$ is homotopic to a fibration of the form $\tilde{\mathfrak{S}} = (\mathcal{F}_{\text{std}}, \tilde{\omega}, L_{\text{std}}, \tilde{\Sigma}, \tilde{\Sigma}')$ such that $\tilde{\omega} = \omega_{\text{std}}$ on a neighbourhood of the fibre F .*

The proof is given in [Ivrii 2003, Lemma 3.2.3]. For convenience, we recall the argument. It is based on two easy lemmas.

Lemma 3.7. *Let E denote the equator and D_{lh} the lower hemisphere in $S^2 \subset \mathbb{R}^3$. Let σ be a symplectic form on S^2 cohomologous to σ_{std} such that $\int_{D_{\text{lh}}} \sigma = \frac{1}{2}$. Then there exists an isotopy of diffeomorphisms $h_t : S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ with $h_0 = \text{id}$ such that $h_t(E) = E$ for all t and $h_1^* \sigma = \sigma_{\text{std}}$.*

Proof. We apply Moser’s theorem to $\sigma_t := (1 - t)\sigma_{\text{std}} + t\sigma$ to find an isotopy of diffeomorphisms $f_t : S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ with $f_0 = \text{id}$ and $f_t^*\sigma_t = \sigma_{\text{std}}$. Since $\int_{D^{\text{lh}}} \sigma_t = \frac{1}{2}$ for all t , the σ_{std} -Lagrangians $f_t^{-1}(E)$ all bound disks of σ_{std} -area $\frac{1}{2}$. Hence Banyaga’s theorem, Theorem 3.4, yields σ_{std} -symplectomorphisms $g_t : S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ with $g_0 = \text{id}$ and $g_t(E) = f_t^{-1}(E)$, so $h_t := f_t \circ g_t$ is the desired isotopy. \square

Lemma 3.8. *Let ω be a symplectic form on $M = S^2 \times S^2$ compatible with the standard fibration $p_1 : M \rightarrow S^2$. Let $\delta \subset S^2$ be an embedded closed arc passing through z_0 . Then every symplectomorphism $h : (F, \sigma_{\text{std}}) \rightarrow (F, \omega|_F)$ extends to a diffeomorphism ψ between neighbourhoods of $p_1^{-1}(\delta)$ preserving the fibres over δ and such that $\psi^*\omega = \omega_{\text{std}}$.*

Proof. Parallel transport in $N := p_1^{-1}(\delta)$ with respect to ω_{std} from $p_1^{-1}(z)$ to F and then with respect to ω from F to $p_1^{-1}(z)$ yields a fibre-preserving diffeomorphism $\phi : N \rightarrow N$ extending h with $\phi^*(\omega|_N) = (\omega_{\text{std}})|_N$. By the coisotropic neighbourhood theorem, ϕ extends to the desired diffeomorphism ψ . \square

Proof of Proposition 3.6. By Lemma 3.7, there exists an isotopy of diffeomorphisms $h_t : F \rightarrow F$ with $h_0 = \text{id}$, $h_t(E) = E$ and $h_1^*(\omega|_F) = \sigma_{\text{std}}$. Let $\delta \subset E$ be an arc in the equator in the base passing through z_0 . By Lemma 3.8, the diffeomorphisms h_t extend to diffeomorphisms ψ_t between neighbourhoods of $p_1^{-1}(\delta)$ preserving the fibres over δ such that $\psi_0 = \text{id}$ and $\psi_1^*\omega = \omega_{\text{std}}$. Thus the pullback fibrations $\psi_t^*\mathcal{F}_{\text{std}}$ and the pullback tori $\psi_t^{-1}(L_{\text{std}})$ coincide over δ with \mathcal{F}_{std} and L_{std} , respectively (the latter holds because $\psi_t^{-1}(L_{\text{std}})$ is obtained by parallel transport of $\{z_0\} \times E$ along δ). Therefore, we can restrict the ψ_t to a smaller neighbourhood $V = p_1^{-1}(V')$ of F and extend them from there to diffeomorphisms $\chi_t : M \rightarrow M$ preserving L_{std} (which equal the identity outside a larger neighbourhood of F) such that $\chi_0 = \text{id}$. Then the pullbacks $\chi_t^{-1}(\mathfrak{S})$ satisfy $\chi_1^*\omega = \omega_{\text{std}}$ on V and $\chi_t^{-1}(\mathcal{F}_{\text{std}}) = \mathcal{F}_{\text{std}}$ on $p_1^{-1}(\delta) \cap V$.

So far we have just put \mathfrak{S} into a more convenient form by diffeomorphisms, but now we will modify it. Note that the fibres of \mathcal{F}_{std} near $p_1^{-1}(\delta) \cap V$ are C^1 -close to those of $\chi_t^{-1}(\mathcal{F}_{\text{std}})$ and therefore symplectic for $\chi_t^*\omega$. Hence we can deform the foliations $\chi_t^{-1}(\mathcal{F}_{\text{std}})$ to foliations \mathcal{F}_t with $\mathcal{F}_0 = \mathcal{F}_{\text{std}}$, keeping them $\chi_t^*\omega$ -symplectic and fixed on $p_1^{-1}(\delta) \cap V$ and outside V , such that $\mathcal{F}_t = \mathcal{F}_{\text{std}}$ on a neighbourhood $U \subset V$ of F . This yields a homotopy of relative symplectic fibrations $\mathfrak{S}_t := (\mathcal{F}_t, \chi_t^*\omega, L_{\text{std}}, \chi_t^{-1}(\Sigma), \chi_t^{-1}(\Sigma'))$ with $\mathfrak{S}_0 = \mathfrak{S}$ such that $\mathcal{F}_t = \mathcal{F}_{\text{std}}$ on U for all t and $\chi_1^*\omega = \omega_{\text{std}}$ on U . Finally, we apply Proposition 3.3 to this homotopy (ignoring the symplectic sections) to find an isotopy of diffeomorphisms $\phi_t : M \rightarrow M$ with $\phi_0 = \text{id}$ such that $\phi_t^{-1}(\mathcal{F}_t) = \mathcal{F}_{\text{std}}$ and $\phi_t^{-1}(L_{\text{std}}) = L_{\text{std}}$. Moreover, by Proposition 3.3(i) we can arrange that $\phi_t = \text{id}$ near F . Then $\phi_1^*\chi_1^*\omega = \omega_{\text{std}}$ near F , so the end point $\phi_1^{-1}(\mathfrak{S}_1)$ of the homotopy $\phi_t^{-1}(\mathfrak{S}_t)$ is the desired relative symplectic foliation $\tilde{\mathfrak{S}}$. \square

Remark 3.9. Even if in Proposition 3.6 the sections Σ, Σ' in \mathfrak{S} are the standard sections S_0, S_∞ , this will not be true for the sections in $\tilde{\mathfrak{S}}$ unless the original sections were horizontal near F . This will be remedied in the following subsection.

3C. Standardisation near the sections. Consider a relative symplectic fibration of the form $\mathfrak{S} = (\mathcal{F}_{\text{std}}, \omega, L_{\text{std}}, S_0, S_\infty)$ with the projections $p_1, p_2 : S^2 \times S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ onto the two factors.

Definition 3.10. We say that ω is *split* on a neighbourhood

$$W = (U_F \times S^2) \cup (S^2 \times U_0) \cup (S^2 \times U_\infty)$$

of $F \cup S_0 \cup S_\infty$ if there exist symplectic forms σ_0, σ_∞ on S^2 such that

$$(1) \quad \begin{aligned} \omega &= p_1^* \sigma_0 + p_2^* \sigma_{\text{std}} && \text{on the set } W_0 = (U_F \times S^2) \cup (S^2 \times U_0), \\ \omega &= p_1^* \sigma_\infty + p_2^* \sigma_{\text{std}} && \text{on the set } W_\infty = (U_F \times S^2) \cup (S^2 \times U_\infty). \end{aligned}$$

Here the forms σ_0 and σ_∞ may differ, but they agree on U_F . Note that if ω is split, then in particular the sections S_∞ and S_0 are horizontal. Moreover, parallel transport of the symplectic connection defined by ω equals the identity on the region where ω is split.

The following is the main result of this section.

Proposition 3.11 (standardisation near a fibre and the sections). *Every relative symplectic fibration $\mathfrak{S} = (\mathcal{F}_{\text{std}}, \omega, L_{\text{std}}, S_0, S_\infty)$ is homotopic to one of the form $\tilde{\mathfrak{S}} = (\mathcal{F}_{\text{std}}, \tilde{\omega}, L_{\text{std}}, S_0, S_\infty)$ such that $\tilde{\omega}$ is split on a neighbourhood W of $F \cup S_0 \cup S_\infty$.*

The proof of this proposition will occupy the remainder of this section. Standardisation near a symplectic section is more subtle than near a fibre because the section need not be horizontal, so it takes a large deformation to make it symplectically orthogonal to the fibres.

We first consider the local situation in $\mathbb{R}^4 \cong \mathbb{C}^2$ with the standard symplectic form $\Omega_0 = dx \wedge dy + du \wedge dv$ in coordinates $z = x + iy, w = u + iv$. Let $S = \{w = f(z)\}$ be the graph over the z -plane of a smooth function $f = g + ih : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ with $f(0) = 0$. Orient S by projection onto the z -plane. The pullback of Ω_0 under the embedding $F(z) = (z, f(z))$ equals

$$F^* \Omega_0 = dx \wedge dy + dg \wedge dh = (1 + \det Df) dx \wedge dy.$$

Thus S is symplectic (with the given orientation) if and only if

$$1 + \det Df > 0.$$

For a smooth function $\phi : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ consider the new function

$$\tilde{f}(z) := \phi(|z|) f(z).$$

We now derive the condition on ϕ such that the graph of \tilde{f} is symplectic. We will see that it suffices to do this for linear maps f , so suppose that $f(z) = Az$ for a 2×2 matrix A . We compute for $r := |z| > 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} D\tilde{f}(z) &= \phi(r)Df(z) + \phi'(r)f(z)\left(\frac{z}{r}\right)^t = \phi(r)A + \frac{\phi'(r)}{r}Az z^t \\ &= A\left(\phi(r)\mathbb{1} + \frac{\phi'(r)}{r}z z^t\right). \end{aligned}$$

Since

$$\begin{aligned} \det\left(\phi(r)\mathbb{1} + \frac{\phi'(r)}{r}z z^t\right) &= \det\begin{pmatrix} \phi + (\phi'/r)x^2 & (\phi'/r)xy \\ (\phi'/r)xy & \phi + (\phi'/r)y^2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \phi^2 + \frac{\phi\phi'}{r}(x^2 + y^2) = \phi^2 + r\phi\phi', \end{aligned}$$

we have $\det D\tilde{f} = (\phi^2 + r\phi\phi') \det A$. This proves:

Lemma 3.12. *Let $f(z) = Az$ be a linear function $\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ with $1 + \det A \geq \varepsilon > 0$. Let $\phi : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a smooth function with $\phi(0) = \phi'(0) = 0$. Then the graph of $\tilde{f}(z) := \phi(|z|)f(z)$ is symplectic provided that for all $r > 0$,*

$$(2) \quad 0 \leq \phi(r)^2 + r\phi(r)\phi'(r) < \frac{1}{1-\varepsilon}.$$

Lemma 3.13. *For every $0 < \varepsilon < 1$ and $\delta > 0$ there exists a smooth family of nondecreasing functions $\phi_s : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, 1]$, $s \in [0, 1]$, satisfying (2) such that $\phi_s(r) = s$ for $r \leq \delta$ and $\phi_s(r) = 1$ for $r \geq 2\delta/\sqrt{\varepsilon}$.*

Proof. For $r > 0$ define $\psi(r)$ by $\psi(r) := r^2\phi(r)^2$. Then $\psi' = 2r(\phi^2 + r\phi\phi')$, so (2) is equivalent to

$$\psi'(r) < \frac{2r}{1-\varepsilon}.$$

This will be satisfied if ψ solves the differential equation

$$\psi'(r) = \frac{2r}{1-\varepsilon/4}.$$

Then $\psi(r) = r^2/(1-\varepsilon/4) + c$ for some constant c and

$$\phi^2(r) = \frac{1}{1-\varepsilon/4} + \frac{c}{r^2}.$$

We fix the constant c by $\phi(\delta) = 0$ to $c = -\delta^2/(1-\varepsilon/4)$ and obtain

$$\phi^2(r) = \frac{1 - \delta^2/r^2}{1 - \varepsilon/4}.$$

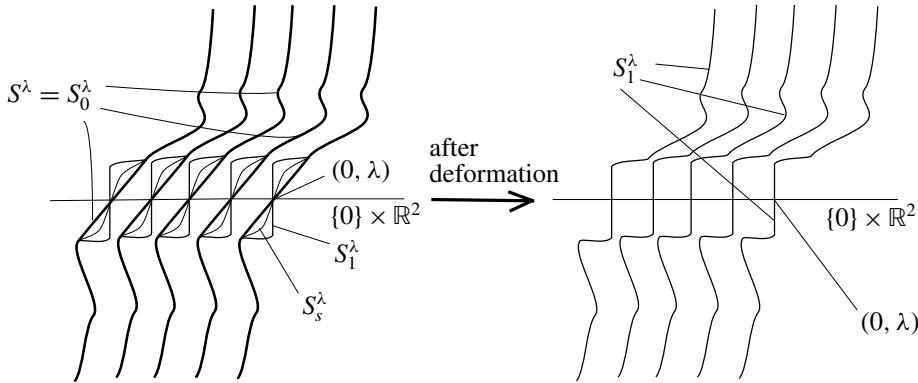


Figure 4. The family of foliations S_s^λ .

This is an increasing function with $\phi(\delta) = 0$ and $\phi(\gamma) = 1$ at the point $\gamma = 2\delta/\sqrt{\varepsilon}$. Now observe that if a solution of (2) satisfies $\phi(r_0) \geq 0$ and $\phi'(r_0) \geq 0$ for some $r_0 > 0$, then we can decrease the slope to 0 near r_0 and extend ϕ by $\phi(r) = \phi(r_0)$ for $r \geq r_0$ (or $r \leq r_0$) to a smooth solution of (2). Applying this procedure at $r_0 = \delta$ and $r_0 = \gamma$ yields the desired function ϕ_0 for $s = 0$. For $s > 0$, we obtain ϕ_s by smoothing the function $\max(s, \phi_0)$. \square

Lemma 3.14. *Let $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ be compact and $(S^\lambda)_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$ be a smooth foliation of a region in (\mathbb{R}^4, Ω_0) by symplectic surfaces S^λ intersecting the symplectic plane $\{0\} \times \mathbb{R}^2$ transversely in $(0, \lambda)$. Then for every neighbourhood $W \subset \mathbb{R}^4$ of $\{0\} \times \Lambda$ there exists a neighbourhood $U \subset W$ of $\{0\} \times \Lambda$ and a family of foliations $(S_s^\lambda)_{s \in [0,1], \lambda \in \Lambda}$ with the following properties (see Figure 4):*

- (i) $S_0^\lambda = S^\lambda$ and $S_s^\lambda = S^\lambda$ outside W .
- (ii) S_s^λ is symplectic and intersects $\{0\} \times \mathbb{R}^2$ transversely in $(0, \lambda)$.
- (iii) $S_1^\lambda = \mathbb{R}^2 \times \{\lambda\}$ in U .

Moreover, for every λ with $S^\lambda = \mathbb{R}^2 \times \{\lambda\}$ in W we have $S_s^\lambda = S^\lambda$ for all s .

Proof. After shrinking W , we may assume that in W each surface can be written as a graph $S^\lambda = \{w = \lambda + f^\lambda(z)\}$ over the z -plane with $f^\lambda(0) = 0$. After a C^1 -small perturbation of the surfaces in W (which keeps them symplectic) we may assume that the f^λ are linear functions $f^\lambda(z) = A^\lambda z$. Symplecticity implies $\det A^\lambda > -1$. Since Λ is compact, there exists an $\varepsilon > 0$ with $\det A^\lambda \geq -1 + \varepsilon$ in W for all λ . Moreover, we may assume that the ε -neighbourhood of Λ is contained in W . Pick $\delta > 0$ so small that $2\delta/\sqrt{\varepsilon} < \varepsilon$. Let $\phi_s : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, 1]$, $s \in [0, 1]$, be the functions of Lemma 3.13 and define $f_s^\lambda(z) := \phi_{1-s}(|z|)f^\lambda(z)$. By Lemma 3.12, the graph S_s^λ of f_s^λ satisfies conditions (i)–(iii) of the proposition, where U is the δ -neighbourhood of Λ . Note that if $S^\lambda = \mathbb{R}^2 \times \{\lambda\}$ for some λ , then $f^\lambda(z) \equiv 0$ and thus $S_s^\lambda = S^\lambda$ for all s .

It only remains to verify that the surfaces $(S_s^\lambda)_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$ form a foliation for each s , or equivalently, that the map $F_s : B^2(\varepsilon) \times \Lambda \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$,

$$F_s(z, \lambda) := (z, \lambda + f_s^\lambda(z)) = (z, \lambda + \phi_{1-s}(|z|)A^\lambda z),$$

is an embedding. For injectivity, suppose that $F_s(z, \lambda) = F_s(z', \lambda')$. Then $z = z'$ and $\lambda - \lambda' = -\phi_{1-s}(|z|)(A^\lambda - A^{\lambda'})z$. This implies

$$|\lambda - \lambda'| \leq \|A^\lambda - A^{\lambda'}\| |z| \leq \varepsilon \|A^\lambda - A^{\lambda'}\|.$$

Since A^λ depends smoothly on λ , there exists a constant C such that $\|A^\lambda - A^{\lambda'}\| \leq C|\lambda - \lambda'|$. For $\varepsilon < 1/C$ it follows that $\lambda = \lambda'$. For the immersion property, consider the differential

$$DF_s(z, \lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{1} & 0 \\ D_z f_s^\lambda & \mathbb{1} + B_s \end{pmatrix}, \quad B_s = \frac{\partial f_s^\lambda}{\partial \lambda}.$$

This is invertible if and only if the matrix

$$\mathbb{1} + B_s = \mathbb{1} + \phi_{1-s}(|z|) \frac{\partial A^\lambda}{\partial \lambda} z$$

is invertible. By smoothness in λ , there exists a constant C with

$$\left\| \frac{\partial A^\lambda}{\partial \lambda} z \right\| \leq C|z|.$$

Then for $\varepsilon < 1/C$ we get

$$\left\| \phi_{1-s}(|z|) \frac{\partial A^\lambda}{\partial \lambda} z \right\| \leq C|z| \leq C\varepsilon < 1,$$

which implies invertibility of $\mathbb{1} + B_s$. □

Proof of Proposition 3.11. We deform the given relative symplectic fibration $\mathfrak{S} = (\mathcal{F}_{\text{std}}, \omega, L_{\text{std}}, S_0, S_\infty)$ in four steps.

Step 1. By Proposition 3.6, \mathfrak{S} is homotopic to $\tilde{\mathfrak{S}} = (\mathcal{F}_{\text{std}}, \tilde{\omega}, L_{\text{std}}, \tilde{\Sigma}, \tilde{\Sigma}')$ such that $\tilde{\omega} = \omega_{\text{std}}$ on a neighbourhood of the fibre $F = \{z_0\} \times S^2$. The sections $\tilde{\Sigma}, \tilde{\Sigma}'$ intersect the fibre in points (z_0, q) and (z_0, q') . After pulling back $\tilde{\mathfrak{S}}$ by a symplectomorphism $(z, w) \mapsto (z, g(w))$, where $g : S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ is a Hamiltonian diffeomorphism preserving the equator and mapping the south pole S to q and the north pole N to q' , we may assume in addition that $\tilde{\Sigma} \cap F = (z_0, S)$ and $\tilde{\Sigma}' \cap F = (z_0, N)$. By Lemma 3.14 (with $\Lambda = \{0\}$, $S^0 = \tilde{\Sigma}$ and $F = \{0\} \times \mathbb{R}^2$ in local coordinates), we can deform $\tilde{\Sigma}$ such that it agrees with $S_0 = S^2 \times \{S\}$ near $\tilde{\Sigma} \cap F$. Since the section $\tilde{\Sigma}$ is isotopic to S_0 , there exists an \mathcal{F}_{std} -preserving diffeomorphism isotopic to the identity and fixed near L_{std} and F mapping S_0 to $\tilde{\Sigma}$. By pulling back everything by this diffeomorphism we arrange that the new symplectic section is $\tilde{\Sigma} = S_0$. By the same arguments we arrange $\tilde{\Sigma}' = S_\infty$. Note that the foliation at the end of this step is still \mathcal{F}_{std} .

Step 2. As in the proof of Proposition 3.6, using the symplectic neighbourhood theorem, by pulling back by an isotopy of $S^2 \times S^2$ fixed near F we can arrange in addition that the new symplectic form $\hat{\omega}$ satisfies $\hat{\omega} = \omega_{\text{std}}$ near $\tilde{\Sigma} = S_0$ (but the foliation becomes nonstandard). The same arguments apply to the other section $\tilde{\Sigma}'$. Thus $\tilde{\mathfrak{S}}$ is homotopic to a relative symplectic fibration of the form $\hat{\mathfrak{S}} = (\hat{\mathcal{F}}, \hat{\omega}, L_{\text{std}}, S_0, S_\infty)$ with the following properties: $\hat{\omega} = \omega_{\text{std}}$ and $\hat{\mathcal{F}} = \mathcal{F}_{\text{std}}$ near the fibre $F = \{z_0\} \times S^2$, and $\hat{\omega} = \omega_{\text{std}}$ near the symplectic sections S_0 and S_∞ .

Step 3. Next, we adjust the foliation $\hat{\mathcal{F}}$ near $S_0 \cup S_\infty$. Consider first S_0 . Take a compact subset $\Lambda \subset S^2 \setminus \{z_0\}$ such that $\hat{\mathcal{F}} = \mathcal{F}_{\text{std}}$ on a neighbourhood of $(S^2 \setminus \text{int } \Lambda) \times S^2$. We identify Λ with a subset of $(\mathbb{R}^2, dx \wedge dy)$, and a neighbourhood of $\Lambda \times \{S\}$ in $S^2 \times S^2$ with a neighbourhood W of $\{0\} \times \Lambda$ in (\mathbb{R}^4, Ω_0) , by a symplectomorphism of the form $(z, w) \mapsto (f(w), g(z))$. Under this identification, $\hat{\mathcal{F}}$ corresponds to a symplectic foliation of W transverse to $\{0\} \times \Lambda$ and standard near $\partial \Lambda \times \mathbb{R}^2$. By Lemma 3.14, $\hat{\mathcal{F}}$ can be deformed in W , keeping it fixed near $\partial \Lambda \times \mathbb{R}^2$, to a symplectic foliation that is standard on a neighbourhood U of $\{0\} \times \Lambda$ in \mathbb{R}^4 . Transferring back to $S^2 \times S^2$ and performing the same construction near S_∞ , we have thus deformed $\hat{\mathfrak{S}}$ to a relative symplectic fibration $\bar{\mathfrak{S}} = (\bar{\mathcal{F}}, \bar{\omega}, L_{\text{std}}, S_0, S_\infty)$ satisfying $\bar{\omega} = \omega_{\text{std}}$ and $\bar{\mathcal{F}} = \mathcal{F}_{\text{std}}$ near the set $F \cup S_0 \cup S_\infty$. This was the main step. It only remains to deform $\bar{\mathcal{F}}$ back to \mathcal{F}_{std} .

Step 4. Let \mathfrak{S}_t be the homotopy of relative symplectic fibrations from $\mathfrak{S}_0 = \tilde{\mathfrak{S}}$ to $\mathfrak{S}_1 = \bar{\mathfrak{S}}$ constructed in Steps 2 and 3. By construction, it satisfies the additional properties (i) and (ii) in Proposition 3.3 for disks U_F, U_0, U_∞ containing z_0, S, N and an annulus $U_E \subset S^2$ containing the equator E . Hence there exists an isotopy of diffeomorphisms $\phi_t \in \text{Diff}_{\text{id}}(M)$ with $\phi_0 = \text{id}$ such that $\phi_t^{-1}(\mathfrak{S}_t) = (\mathcal{F}_{\text{std}}, \phi_t^* \omega_t, L_{\text{std}}, \tilde{\Sigma}, \tilde{\Sigma}')$. Moreover, $\phi_t = \text{id}$ on $U_F \times S^2$ for all t , $\phi_1(z, w) = (f_0(z), w)$ for $(z, w) \in S^2 \times U_0$, and $\phi_1(z, w) = (f_\infty(z), w)$ for $(z, w) \in S^2 \times U_\infty$, with $f_0, f_\infty \in \text{Diff}_+(S^2)$. It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_1^* \omega_1 &= p_1^* f_0^* \sigma_{\text{std}} + p_2^* \sigma_{\text{std}} & \text{on } W_0 &= (U_F \times S^2) \cup (S^2 \times U_0), \\ \phi_1^* \omega_1 &= p_1^* f_\infty^* \sigma_{\text{std}} + p_2^* \sigma_{\text{std}} & \text{on } W_\infty &= (U_F \times S^2) \cup (S^2 \times U_\infty), \end{aligned}$$

so $\phi_1^* \omega_1$ is split on $W = W_0 \cup W_\infty$ and $\phi_t^{-1}(\mathfrak{S}_t)$ is the desired homotopy. This concludes the proof of Proposition 3.11. □

Remark 3.15. Replacing Step 4 of the preceding proof by a more careful deformation of the foliation $\bar{\mathcal{F}}$ (not by diffeomorphisms but keeping it symplectic for $\bar{\omega}$), we could arrange $\tilde{\omega} = \omega_{\text{std}}$ near $F \cup S_0 \cup S_\infty$ in Proposition 3.11. As the class of split forms is better suited for the modifications in the next section, we content ourselves with making $\tilde{\omega}$ split near $F \cup S_0 \cup S_\infty$.

4. Killing the holonomy

In this section we will deform a relative symplectic fibration to kill all the holonomy and conclude the proof of the main theorem. A crucial ingredient is the inflation procedure from [Lalonde and McDuff 1996].

4A. Setup. Recall that \mathcal{F}_{std} is the foliation on $S^2 \times S^2$ given by the fibres of the projection p_1 onto the first factor, $S_0 = S^2 \times \{S\}$ and $S_\infty = S^2 \times \{N\}$ are the standard sections, $F = p_1^{-1}(z_0)$ is the fibre over the point $z_0 = (1, 0, 0)$, and the Clifford torus $L_{\text{std}} = E \times E$ is the product of the equators. In the following, we identify S_0 with the base S^2 of the projection p_1 ; i.e., we identify p_1 with the map $(z, w) \mapsto (z, S)$ sending each fibre to its intersection with S_0 .

Our starting point is a relative symplectic fibration $\mathfrak{S} = (\mathcal{F}_{\text{std}}, \omega, L_{\text{std}}, S_0, S_\infty)$ as provided by Proposition 3.11 such that ω is split on a neighbourhood $W = (U_F \times S^2) \cup (S^2 \times U_0) \cup (S^2 \times U_\infty)$ of $F \cup S_0 \cup S_\infty$. In particular the sections S_0, S_∞ are horizontal for the symplectic connection. After pulling back \mathfrak{S} by a diffeomorphism of the form $(z, w) \mapsto (\phi(z), w)$ (keeping the same notation), we may replace U_F by the ball

$$B := \{(x, y, z) \in S^2 \mid x \geq -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\},$$

so that ω now satisfies

$$(3) \quad \begin{aligned} \omega &= p_1^* \sigma_0 + p_2^* \sigma_{\text{std}} && \text{on the set } W_0 = (B \times S^2) \cup (S^2 \times U_0), \\ \omega &= p_1^* \sigma_\infty + p_2^* \sigma_{\text{std}} && \text{on the set } W_\infty = (B \times S^2) \cup (S^2 \times U_\infty). \end{aligned}$$

Consider the usual spherical coordinates $(\lambda, \mu) \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}] \times [0, 2\pi]$ on the base S^2 centred at z_0 . Thus λ denotes the latitude and μ the meridian, and z_0 lies at $(\lambda, \mu) = (0, 0)$; see Figure 5.

Denote by C^λ the circle of latitude λ in the base and by ϕ^λ the symplectic parallel transport around C^λ parametrised by $\mu \in [0, 2\pi]$. Since the starting and ending points of the parametrisation of C^λ are contained in B for all λ and the symplectic

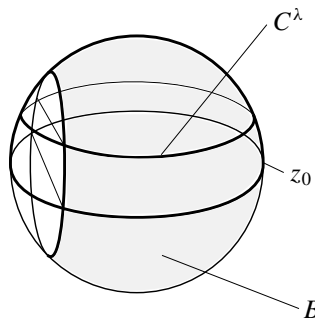


Figure 5. Circles of latitude and the set B .

form ω equals $p_1^*\sigma_0 + p_2^*\sigma_{\text{std}}$ over B , we can regard ϕ^λ as living in $\text{Symp}(S^2, \sigma_{\text{std}})$ for all λ . Moreover, the maps ϕ^λ have the following two properties:

- (i) Since $C^\lambda \subset B$ for all $|\lambda| \geq \frac{\pi}{4}$ and the form ω is split on $B \times S^2$, we have $\phi^\lambda = \text{id}$ for $|\lambda| \geq \frac{\pi}{4}$.
- (ii) Since ω is split on $S^2 \times (U_0 \cup U_\infty)$, each ϕ^λ restricts to the identity on $U_0 \cup U_\infty$.

Under stereographic projection $S^2 \setminus \{N\} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ from the north pole N , the standard symplectic form on S^2 corresponds to the form

$$\sigma_{\text{std}} = \frac{r}{\pi(1+r^2)^2} dr \wedge d\theta$$

in polar coordinates on \mathbb{C} . We pick a closed annulus

$$A = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid a \leq |z| \leq b\} \subset \mathbb{C} \cong S^2 \setminus \{N\}$$

with $a > 0$ so small and $b > a$ so large that $\partial A \subset U_0 \cup U_\infty$. According to properties (i) and (ii) above, parallel transport along C^λ then defines maps $\phi^\lambda \in \text{Symp}(A, \partial A, \sigma_{\text{std}})$ (i.e., symplectomorphisms that equal the identity near ∂A ; see the Appendix) that equal the identity for $|\lambda| \geq \frac{\pi}{4}$. In particular, $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}] \ni \lambda \mapsto \phi^\lambda$ defines a loop in the identity component $\text{Symp}_0(A, \partial A, \sigma_{\text{std}})$. Consider the loop of inverses

$$\psi^\lambda = (\phi^\lambda)^{-1}.$$

Since $L_{\text{std}} = E \times E$ is invariant under parallel transport, the map ϕ^0 , and thus ψ^0 , preserves the equator E .

4B. A special contraction. According to Proposition A.4, the loop ψ^λ is contractible in $\text{Symp}_0(A, \partial A, \sigma_{\text{std}})$. However, in order for the inflation procedure below to work, we need a special contraction ψ_s^λ with the property that $\psi_s^0(E) = E$ for all $s \in [0, 1]$. Here we identify the equator E in S^2 via stereographic projection with the circle $E = \{|z| = 1\} \subset A$.

Proposition 4.1. *There exists a smooth contraction $\psi_s^\lambda \in \text{Symp}_0(A, \partial A, \sigma_{\text{std}})$ of the loop ψ^λ , with $(s, \lambda) \in [0, 1] \times [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$, such that*

- (i) $\psi_0^\lambda = \text{id}$ and $\psi_1^\lambda = \psi^\lambda$ for all λ ,
- (ii) $\psi_s^\lambda = \text{id}$ for $|\lambda| \geq \frac{\pi}{4}$ and all s ,
- (iii) ψ_s^λ is constant in s near $s = 0$ and $s = 1$,
- (iv) $\psi_s^0(E) = E$ for all s .

Proof. Since the holonomy ψ^0 along the equator in the base preserves the equator E in the fibre, Lemma A.5 provides a path $\alpha(t) \in \text{Symp}_0(A, \partial A, \sigma_{\text{std}})$ from the identity to ψ^0 which preserves E for all t . We split the loop ψ^λ into two paths $\delta_1 := \{\psi^\lambda\}_{\lambda \in [-\pi/2, 0]}$ and $\delta_2 := \{\psi^\lambda\}_{\lambda \in [0, \pi/2]}$. Using these, we define two loops

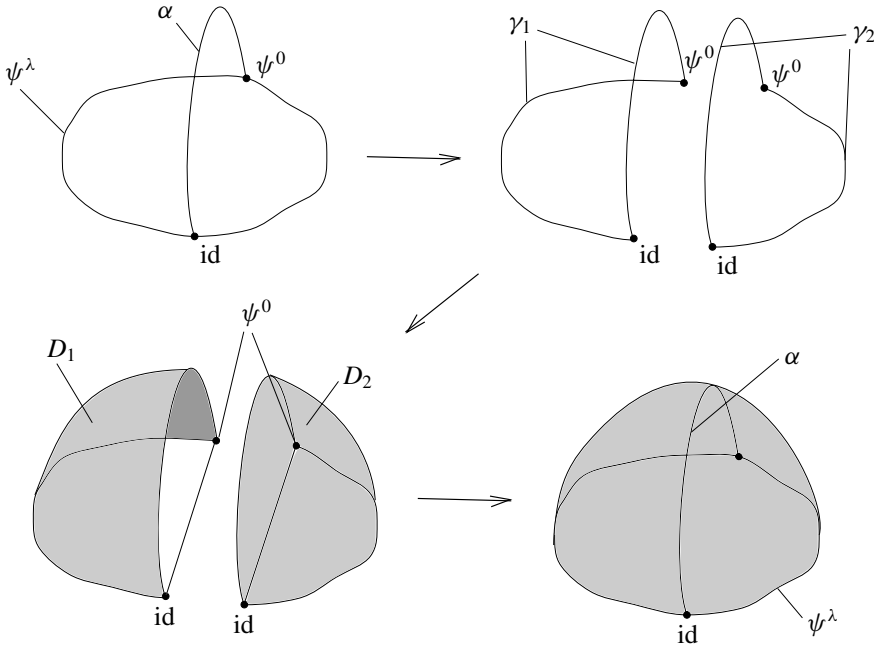


Figure 6. Construction of the special contraction ψ_s^λ .

$\gamma_1 := \delta_1 * \bar{\alpha}$ and $\gamma_2 := \alpha * \delta_2$, where $*$ means concatenation of paths and $\bar{\alpha}$ denotes the path α traversed in the opposite direction; see Figure 6. By Proposition A.4, these loops are contractible in $\text{Symp}_0(A, \partial A, \sigma_{\text{std}})$, so we can fill them by half-disks D_1, D_2 in $\text{Symp}_0(A, \partial A, \sigma_{\text{std}})$. Gluing these half-disks along α yields a map $\vartheta : D \rightarrow \text{Symp}_0(A, \partial A, \sigma_{\text{std}})$ from the unit disk $D \subset \mathbb{C}$ which restricts to the loop ψ^λ on ∂D (starting and ending at $-i$) and to the path α on the imaginary axis. The composition of ϑ with the map

$$\eta : [0, 1] \times \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \rightarrow D, \quad (s, \lambda) \mapsto (s - 1)i + se^{i(2\lambda + \pi/2)},$$

(see Figure 7) then has properties (i) and (iv) of the proposition. By smoothing and reparametrisation we finally arrange properties (ii) and (iii) to obtain the desired contraction ψ_s^λ . □

4C. A special Hamiltonian function. Now, we construct a family of time-dependent Hamiltonians generating the contraction ψ_s^λ of the previous subsection. We begin with a simple lemma.

Lemma 4.2. *Let $(M, \omega = d\lambda)$ be an exact symplectic manifold. Let $\phi_t : M \rightarrow M$ be a symplectic isotopy starting at $\phi_0 = \text{id}$ generated by the time-dependent vector field X_t , i.e., $(d/dt)\phi_t = X_t \circ \phi_t$. Then $\iota_{X_t}\omega = dH_t$ for a smooth family of functions $H_t : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ if and only if $\phi_t^*\lambda - \lambda = dF_t$ for a smooth family of functions $F_t : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.*

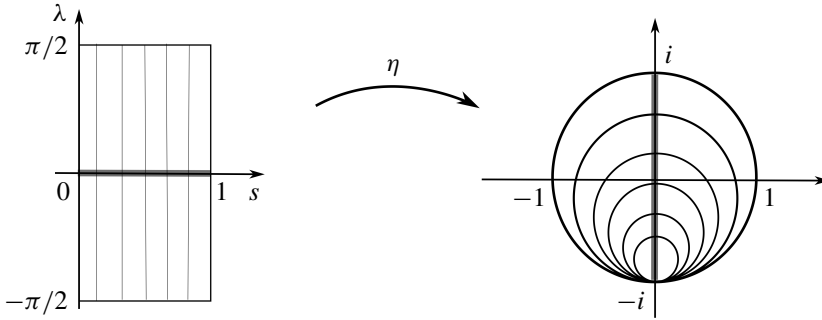


Figure 7. The reparametrisation η

Moreover, F_t and H_t are related by the equations

$$F_t = \int_0^t (H_s + \iota_{X_s} \lambda) \circ \phi_s \, ds, \quad H_t = \dot{F}_t \circ \phi_t^{-1} - \iota_{X_t} \lambda.$$

Proof. Assume first that $\iota_{X_t} \omega = dH_t$. Then using Cartan’s formula we find

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_t^* \lambda - \lambda &= \int_0^t \frac{d}{ds} (\phi_s^* \lambda) \, ds = \int_0^t \phi_s^* (L_{X_s} \lambda) \, ds \\ &= \int_0^t \phi_s^* (\iota_{X_s} d\lambda + d\iota_{X_s} \lambda) \, ds = d \int_0^t (H_s + \iota_{X_s} \lambda) \circ \phi_s \, ds, \end{aligned}$$

so $\phi_t^* \lambda - \lambda = dF_t$ holds for $F_t := \int_0^t (H_s + \iota_{X_s} \lambda) \circ \phi_s \, ds$. Conversely, if $\phi_t^* \lambda - \lambda = dF_t$, then we differentiate this equation to obtain

$$d\dot{F}_t = \frac{d}{dt} (\phi_t^* \lambda) = \phi_t^* (d\iota_{X_t} \lambda + \iota_{X_t} d\lambda),$$

which shows that $\iota_{X_t} d\lambda = dH_t$ holds for $H_t := \dot{F}_t \circ \phi_t^{-1} - \iota_{X_t} \lambda$. □

Now let $\psi_s^\lambda \in \text{Symp}_0(A, \partial A, \sigma_{\text{std}})$ be the special contraction from Proposition 4.1. Let

$$\lambda_{\text{std}} = \frac{-1}{2(1+r^2)\pi} d\theta$$

be the standard primitive of σ_{std} (any other primitive would also do). Then for each (s, λ) the 1-form $\alpha_s^\lambda := (\psi_s^\lambda)^* \lambda_{\text{std}} - \lambda_{\text{std}}$ on A is closed and vanishes near ∂A . So by the relative Poincaré lemma,

$$(\psi_s^\lambda)^* \lambda_{\text{std}} - \lambda_{\text{std}} = dF_s^\lambda$$

for a unique smooth family of functions F_s^λ that vanish near the lower boundary component $\partial_- A = \{a\} \times S^1$ of A . (We can define $F_s^\lambda(w) := \int_{\gamma_w} \alpha_s^\lambda$ along any path γ_w from a base point on $\partial_- A$ to w , which does not depend on the path because every loop can be deformed into $\partial_- A$ where α_s^λ vanishes.) Note that F_s^λ will be

constant near the upper boundary component $\partial_+ A = \{b\} \times S^1$, where the constant may depend on s and λ .

By Lemma 4.2, the family F_s^λ is related to a smooth family of Hamiltonians \tilde{H}_s^λ generating the isotopy ψ_s^λ (for fixed λ) by the formula

$$\tilde{H}_s^\lambda = \frac{\partial F_s^\lambda}{\partial s} \circ (\psi_s^\lambda)^{-1} - \iota_{X_s^\lambda} \lambda_{\text{std}},$$

where $(d/dt)\psi_t^\lambda = X_t^\lambda \circ \psi_t^\lambda$. By construction, \tilde{H}_s^λ vanishes near the lower boundary component $\partial_- A$ of A and it is constant near the upper boundary component $\partial_+ A$ (where the constant may vary with s and λ). Further, since ψ_s^λ is constant near its ends in both s and λ , we have $\tilde{H}_s^\lambda = 0$ for $|\lambda| \geq \frac{\pi}{4}$ and for $s < 2\varepsilon$, $s > 1 - 2\varepsilon$ with some $\varepsilon > 0$.

Note that, since ψ_s^0 preserves the equator, the Hamiltonian vector field X_s^0 is tangent to E for all s . So the restriction $\tilde{H}_s^0|_E$ is constant for all s and defines a function $\tilde{H}_E(s)$. For reasons that will become clear in the next subsection, we wish to modify \tilde{H} to make this function vanish. For this, we pick a smooth cutoff function $\rho : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, 1]$ with $\rho(0) = 1$ and support in $[-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}]$ and define

$$H_s^\lambda := \tilde{H}_s^\lambda - \rho(\lambda)\tilde{H}_E(s).$$

Since H_s^λ differs from \tilde{H}_s^λ only by a function of s and λ , it still has the same Hamiltonian vector field and thus still generates the family ψ_s^λ . By construction, H_s^λ depends only on s and λ near the boundary ∂A (with possibly different functions at the two boundary components), $H_s^\lambda = 0$ for $|\lambda| \geq \frac{\pi}{4}$ and for $s < 2\varepsilon$, $s > 1 - 2\varepsilon$, and

$$H_s^0|_E = 0 \quad \text{for all } s.$$

We define in spherical coordinates on the base the squares

$$Q := \{(\mu, \lambda) \in S^2 \setminus \{N, S\} \mid 2\varepsilon \leq \mu \leq 1 - 2\varepsilon, |\lambda| \leq \frac{\pi}{4}\},$$

$$\tilde{Q} := \{(\mu, \lambda) \in S^2 \setminus \{N, S\} \mid \varepsilon \leq \mu \leq 1 - \varepsilon, |\lambda| \leq \frac{\pi}{3}\}.$$

Note that $Q \subset \text{int } \tilde{Q}$ and $\tilde{Q} \subset \text{int } B$, where B is the region defined at the beginning of this section over which ω is split. The family H_s^λ constructed above gives rise to a smooth function

$$H : \tilde{Q} \times A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad (\lambda, \mu, w) \mapsto H_\mu^\lambda(w).$$

Let us write the fibre sphere as

$$S^2 = \text{Cap}_N \cup A \cup \text{Cap}_S,$$

where Cap_N and Cap_S denote the northern and southern polar caps, respectively. Then we can extend H first to $\tilde{Q} \times S^2$ by the corresponding functions of (λ, μ) on the

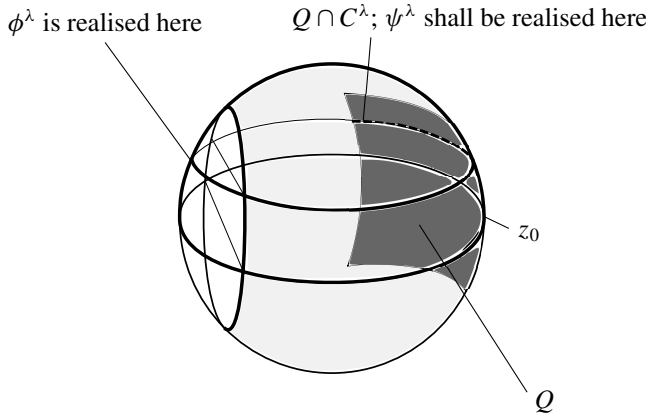


Figure 8. The path $Q \cap C^\lambda$ and $B \cap C^\lambda$.

southern and northern polar caps, and then to all of $S^2 \times S^2$ by zero outside $\tilde{Q} \times S^2$. We still denote the resulting function by $H : S^2 \times S^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. By construction, H has support in $Q \times S^2$, it depends only on (λ, μ) outside $Q \times A$, and $H(0, \mu)|_E \equiv 0$ for all μ , where we set $H(\lambda, \mu) := H|_{p_1^{-1}(\lambda, \mu)}$.

4D. A special symplectic connection. Recall that we consider a relative symplectic fibration $(\mathcal{F}_{\text{std}}, \omega, L_{\text{std}}, S_0, S_\infty)$ such that the symplectic form ω is split on the set $(B \times S^2) \cup (S^2 \times (U_0 \cup U_\infty))$. Our current goal is to change the symplectic form ω , in its relative cohomology class in $H^2(S^2 \times S^2, L_{\text{std}}; \mathbb{R})$, to a form ω' which has trivial holonomy around the circles of latitude. To explain the idea, consider a circle of latitude C^λ (see Figure 8). As the symplectic form is split over B , its parallel transport equals the identity along the part of C^λ lying within B , so the holonomy ϕ^λ is realised by travelling along the part of C^λ outside B .

The idea is now to modify ω to ω' such that the symplectic connection of ω' agrees with that of ω outside $Q \times S^2$ and realises the inverse holonomy ψ^λ along $C^\lambda \cap Q$ for all λ .

For the following computations, let us rename the coordinates (λ, μ) to

$$x := \mu \in [0, 1], \quad y := \lambda \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right].$$

Recall that the function $H : S^2 \times S^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ constructed in the previous subsection has support in $Q \times S^2$, where $Q = [2\varepsilon, 1 - 2\varepsilon] \times \left[-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right]$ in the new coordinates (x, y) . Consider the closed 2-form

$$\Omega_H = \omega + dH \wedge dx$$

on $Q \times A$, extended by ω to a form on all of $S^2 \times S^2$. Since Ω_H is vertically nondegenerate, the Ω_H -orthogonal complements to the tangent spaces of the fibres of p_1 induce a symplectic connection on $S^2 \times S^2$.

Lemma 4.3. (a) *The holonomy of Ω_H along each circle of latitude C^λ is trivial.*

(b) *The closed form Ω_H vanishes on L_{std} and is relatively cohomologous to ω .*

Proof. (a) Recall that H depends only on x and y outside the set $Q \times A$, so Ω_H and ω differ there by the pullback $dH \wedge dx = p_1^* \alpha$ of a 2-form α from the base. Since adding the pullback of a 2-form from the base does not change the symplectic connection (because $\iota_v(p_1^* \alpha) = 0$ for every vertical vector v), the induced connections of Ω_H and ω agree outside the set $Q \times A$. Within $Q \times A$ the form $\omega = p_1^* \sigma_0 + p_2^* \sigma_{\text{std}}$ is split, so that its induced connection is flat. The horizontal spaces of the induced connection of Ω_H are spanned by the horizontal lifts of the coordinate vector fields ∂_x, ∂_y . These can be easily seen to be

$$\tilde{\partial}_x = \partial_x + X_{H_x^y}, \quad \tilde{\partial}_y = \partial_y,$$

where $X_{H_x^y}$ is the Hamiltonian vector field of the Hamiltonian function $H_x^y(w) = H(x, y, w)$ on the annulus (A, σ_{std}) . To see this, let us write $\tilde{\partial}_x = \partial_x + v_x$ with a vertical vector v_x . This is horizontal if and only if

$$0 = \Omega_H(\tilde{\partial}_x, v) = \Omega_H(\partial_x, v) + \Omega_H(v_x, v) = -dH(v) + \sigma_{\text{std}}(v_x, v)$$

for all vertical vectors v , which just means that v_x is the Hamiltonian vector field of H_x^y with respect to σ_{std} . A similar calculation shows that $\tilde{\partial}_y = \partial_y$.

It follows that the parallel transport of Ω_H along an interval of latitude $C^\lambda \cap Q \cong [2\varepsilon, 1 - 2\varepsilon] \times \{y\}$ is the time-1 map of the Hamiltonian flow of the time-dependent Hamiltonian H_s^λ . By construction of H_s^λ , this is the inverse ψ^λ of the holonomy of ω , and thus of Ω_H , along the interval $C^\lambda \setminus Q$. Hence the total holonomy of Ω_H along each circle of latitude C^λ is trivial.

(b) By construction, the horizontal vector field $\tilde{\partial}_x = \partial_x + X_{H_x^y}$ is tangent to L_{std} . Let v be the vertical vector field along L_{std} given by the positively oriented unit tangent vectors to the equators in the fibres. Since $\Omega_H(\tilde{\partial}_x, v) = 0$ by definition of horizontality, this shows that L_{std} is Lagrangian for Ω_H . Finally, let us compute the relative homology class of Ω_H in $H^2(S^2 \times S^2, L_{\text{std}})$. For this, we evaluate Ω_H on the generators of $H_2(S^2 \times S^2, L_{\text{std}})$ in Lemma 2.10:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{S^2 \times \text{pt}} \Omega_H &= \int_{\text{pt} \times S^2} \Omega_H = 1, \\ \int_{\text{pt} \times D_{\text{lh}}} \Omega_H &= \int_{\text{pt} \times D_{\text{lh}}} \omega = \frac{1}{2}, \\ \int_{D_{\text{lh}} \times \text{pt}} \Omega_H &= \frac{1}{2} + \int_{(Q \cap \{y \leq 0\}) \times \{e\}} dH \wedge dx = \frac{1}{2} + \int_0^1 H(x, 0, e) dx = \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

Here in the last equation $e \in E$ is a base point on the equator in the fibre and we have used the normalisation condition $H(x, 0, e) = H(x, 0)|_E \equiv 0$ from the previous

subsection. Since ω takes the same values on these classes by monotonicity of L_{std} , this shows that the relative cohomology classes of Ω_H and ω agree. \square

Let us analyse when the form Ω_H is symplectic. Since it is closed, this is equivalent to the form $\Omega_H \wedge \Omega_H$ being a volume form on $S^2 \times S^2$. This is clearly satisfied outside the set $Q \times S^2$ because there $H \equiv 0$. On the set $Q \times S^2$, the form ω is split of the form $\omega = p_1^* \sigma_0 + p_2^* \sigma_{\text{std}}$. We work in the chosen coordinates x, y and write the form on the base as

$$\sigma_0 = f(x, y) dx \wedge dy,$$

with a positive function f . A short computation yields

$$\Omega_H \wedge \Omega_H = \left(1 - \frac{1}{f} \frac{\partial H}{\partial y}\right) \omega \wedge \omega.$$

So Ω_H will be symplectic if and only if

$$1 - \frac{1}{f} \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} > 0$$

everywhere. A priori, this need not be true for the given function H , but it can be remedied by the inflation procedure in the next subsection.

4E. Inflation. In this subsection we recall the inflation procedure of [Lalonde and McDuff 1996], suitably adapted to our situation. Let f_σ, \bar{f}_τ be two smooth nonnegative bump functions on S^2 , where we think of f_σ as living on the fibre sphere and of \bar{f}_τ as living on the base sphere; see Figure 9. We require that

$$\text{supp}(f_\sigma) \subset (U_0 \cup U_\infty) \setminus A = \text{Cap}_S \amalg \text{Cap}_N,$$

where U_0, U_∞ are the neighbourhoods of S, N over which ω is split and A is the annulus from the previous subsection, and that

$$\int_{\text{Cap}_S} f_\sigma \sigma_{\text{std}} = \int_{\text{Cap}_N} f_\sigma \sigma_{\text{std}} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

In particular, $\int_{S^2} f_\sigma \sigma_{\text{std}} = 1$. The function \bar{f}_τ is required to have support in \tilde{Q} and satisfy

$$\bar{f}_\tau(x, y) = \bar{f}_\tau(x, -y)$$

as well as $\bar{f}_\tau|_Q \equiv 1$. We define

$$f_\tau := \frac{\bar{f}_\tau}{af}, \quad \text{with } a := \int_{\tilde{Q}} \frac{\bar{f}_\tau}{f} \sigma_0 = \int_{\tilde{Q}} \bar{f}_\tau dx \wedge dy,$$

where $\sigma_0 = f(x, y) dx \wedge dy$ as above. Then $\int_{\tilde{Q}} f_\tau \sigma_0 = \frac{1}{a} \int_{\tilde{Q}} \bar{f}_\tau dx \wedge dy = 1$, which by the symmetry of \bar{f}_τ implies

$$\int_{\tilde{Q} \cap \{y \geq 0\}} f_\tau \sigma_0 = \frac{1}{a} \int_{\tilde{Q} \cap \{y \geq 0\}} \bar{f}_\tau dx \wedge dy = \frac{1}{2}.$$

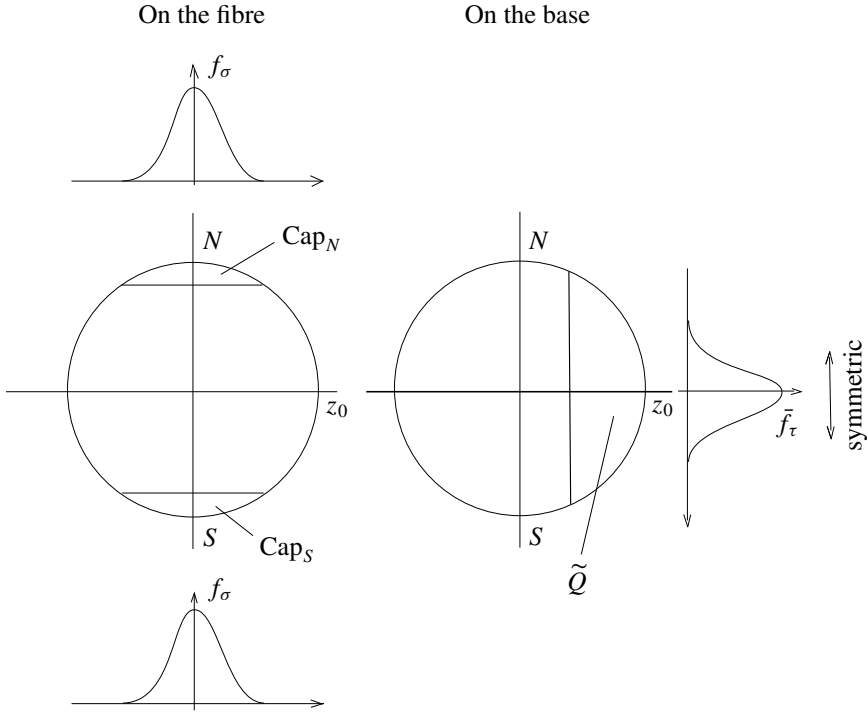


Figure 9. The functions f_σ and \tilde{f}_τ .

We define the two nonnegative 2-forms

$$\sigma := f_\sigma \sigma_{\text{std}}, \quad \tau := f_\tau \sigma_0$$

on S^2 and consider the family of 2-forms on $S^2 \times S^2$

$$(4) \quad \omega_c := \frac{1}{c+1} (\omega + cp_1^* \tau + cp_2^* \sigma), \quad c \geq 0.$$

Lemma 4.4. *For each $c \geq 0$ the form ω_c has the following properties:*

- (a) ω_c is symplectic and L_{std} is Lagrangian for ω_c .
- (b) ω_c is cohomologous to $\omega_0 = \omega$ in $H^2(S^2 \times S^2, L_{\text{std}}; \mathbb{R})$.
- (c) ω_c induces the same symplectic connection as ω .

Proof. (a) First note that ω_c is closed for all $c \geq 0$ and

$$\omega_c = \frac{1}{c+1} \omega \quad \text{outside } W := W_0 \cup W_\infty,$$

where W_0, W_∞ are the sets from (3) on which ω is split. On the set W_0 ,

$$(5) \quad \omega_c = \frac{1}{c+1} ((1 + cp_1^* f_\tau) p_1^* \sigma_0 + (1 + cp_2^* f_\sigma) p_2^* \sigma_{\text{std}}),$$

and therefore

$$(6) \quad \omega_c \wedge \omega_c = \frac{1}{(c+1)^2} (1 + cp_1^* f_\tau)(1 + cp_2^* f_\sigma) \omega \wedge \omega > 0$$

because c, f_τ, f_σ are nonnegative. For the set W_∞ , we write $\sigma_\infty = g\sigma_0$ for a positive function g . Then on W_∞ we have

$$\omega_c = \frac{1}{c+1} ((p_1^* g + cp_1^* f_\tau)p_1^* \sigma_0 + (1 + cp_2^* f_\sigma)p_2^* \sigma_{\text{std}}),$$

and again positivity of g and nonnegativity of c, f_τ, f_σ imply

$$\omega_c \wedge \omega_c = \frac{1}{(c+1)^2} (p_1^* g + cp_1^* f_\tau)(1 + cp_2^* f_\sigma) \omega \wedge \omega > 0.$$

This proves that ω_c is symplectic. The torus L_{std} is Lagrangian for ω_c because all pullback forms from the base or the fibre vanish on L_{std} .

(b) To show that ω_c is relatively cohomologous to ω , we evaluate it on the basis of $H_2(S^2 \times S^2, L_{\text{std}})$ from Lemma 2.10. Using $\int_{S^2} \sigma = \int_{S^2} \tau = 1, \int_{D_{\text{lh}}} \sigma = \int_{\text{Cap}_S} \sigma = \frac{1}{2}$ and $\int_{D_{\text{lh}}} \tau = \int_{\tilde{Q} \cap \{y \leq 0\}} \tau = \frac{1}{2}$, we compute with the point $z_0 \in E$ on the equator in the base or fibre:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\text{pt} \times S^2} \omega_c &= \frac{1}{c+1} \int_{\text{pt} \times S^2} (\omega + cp_2^* \sigma) = \frac{1}{c+1} (1 + c) = 1, \\ \int_{S^2 \times \text{pt}} \omega_c &= \frac{1}{c+1} \int_{S^2 \times \text{pt}} (\omega + cp_1^* \tau) = \frac{1}{c+1} (1 + c) = 1, \\ \int_{\text{pt} \times D_{\text{lh}}} \omega_c &= \frac{1}{c+1} \int_{\{z_0\} \times D_{\text{lh}}} (\omega + cp_2^* \sigma) = \frac{1}{c+1} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{c}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}, \\ \int_{D_{\text{lh}} \times \text{pt}} \omega_c &= \frac{1}{c+1} \int_{D_{\text{lh}} \times \{z_0\}} (\omega + cp_1^* \tau) = \frac{1}{c+1} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{c}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

By monotonicity of L_{std} , the form ω takes the same values on these classes, so $[\omega_c] = [\omega] \in H^2(S^2 \times S^2, L_{\text{std}}; \mathbb{R})$.

(c) On the set $W = W_0 \cup W_\infty$ the forms ω_c and ω are both split; hence both symplectic connections are flat and the horizontal subspaces are the tangent spaces to the other cartesian factor. Outside W we have $\omega_c = \omega/(c+1)$ and, since the symplectic complements to the fibres are not affected by scaling of the symplectic form, the symplectic connections of ω_c and ω agree here as well. \square

A new symplectic connection. Now recall that the function H from the previous section is a pullback from the base outside the set $S^2 \times A$. On the set $S^2 \times A$, the function $p_2^* f_\sigma$ vanishes and thus

$$\omega_c = \frac{1}{c+1} ((1 + p_1^* f_\tau)p_1^* \sigma_0 + p_2^* \sigma_{\text{std}}).$$

In particular, on this set the restriction of ω_c to the fibres it is just the standard form σ_{std} scaled by $1/(c+1)$. Now the fibrewise Hamiltonian vector field of the rescaled function $H/(c+1)$ with respect to $\sigma_{\text{std}}/(c+1)$ equals the fibrewise Hamiltonian vector field $X_{H_x^y}$ of H with respect to σ_{std} . So the horizontal lift of ∂_x with respect to the closed 2-form

$$(7) \quad \Omega_H^c := \omega_c + \frac{1}{c+1} dH \wedge dx$$

agrees with its horizontal lift $\partial_x + X_{H_x^y}$ with respect to Ω_H (see the proof of Lemma 4.3), and since the horizontal lift of ∂_y is ∂_y in both cases, we see that Ω_H^c and Ω_H define the same symplectic connection for all $c \geq 0$. Moreover, the proof of Lemma 4.3(b) shows that Ω_H^c vanishes on L_{std} and is relatively cohomologous to ω_c , and thus to ω by Lemma 4.4.

Symplecticity. Again, let us analyse when the form Ω_H^c is symplectic. Outside $Q \times S^2$, the form Ω_H^c is just ω_c , which is symplectic by Lemma 4.4. On the set $Q \times S^2 \subset W_0$, using (5) and (6) we compute

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_c \wedge \frac{1}{c+1} dH \wedge dx &= \frac{1}{(c+1)^2} \left(-\frac{\partial H}{\partial y} \right) (1 + cp_2^* f_\sigma) dx \wedge dy \wedge p_2^* \sigma_{\text{std}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2f(c+1)^2} \left(-\frac{\partial H}{\partial y} \right) (1 + cp_2^* f_\sigma) \omega \wedge \omega, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_H^c \wedge \Omega_H^c &= \omega_c \wedge \omega_c + 2\omega_c \wedge \frac{1}{c+1} dH \wedge dx \\ &= \frac{1}{(c+1)^2} \left(1 + cp_1^* f_\tau - \frac{1}{f} \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} \right) (1 + cp_2^* f_\sigma) \omega \wedge \omega. \end{aligned}$$

Now $1 + cp_2^* f_\sigma \geq 1$ for all c by nonnegativity of c and f_σ . Moreover, by the choice of f_τ we have $p_1^* f_\tau = 1/(af)$ on $Q \times S^2$. Hence Ω_H^c is symplectic if and only if

$$1 + \frac{1}{f} \left(\frac{c}{a} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} \right) > 0$$

on $Q \times S^2$. But this is satisfied for

$$(8) \quad c \geq C := a \max_{Q \times S^2} \left| \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} \right|.$$

We summarise the preceding discussion in:

Lemma 4.5. *The closed 2-form Ω_H^c vanishes on L_{std} , is relatively cohomologous to ω_c (and thus ω), and has trivial holonomy along each circle of latitude C^λ for each $c \geq 0$. Moreover, Ω_H^c is symplectic for $c \geq C$ given by (8).*

4F. Killing the holonomy along circles of latitude. We denote the 0-meridian by $m_0 := \{(\lambda, \mu) \in S^2 \mid \mu = 0\}$ in spherical coordinates. Putting the previous subsections together, we can now prove:

Proposition 4.6. *Let $\mathfrak{S} = (\mathcal{F}_{\text{std}}, \omega, L_{\text{std}}, S_0, S_\infty)$ be a relative symplectic fibration such that ω is split on a neighbourhood of the fibre F and the sections S_0, S_∞ . Then there exists a homotopy of relative symplectic fibrations $\mathfrak{S}_t = (\mathcal{F}_{\text{std}}, \omega_t, L_{\text{std}}, S_0, S_\infty)$ with $\mathfrak{S}_0 = \mathfrak{S}$ such that the holonomy of \mathfrak{S}_1 along the circles of latitude C^λ is the identity for all λ . Moreover, ω_1 is split near the set $(m_0 \times S^2) \cup S_0 \cup S_\infty$.*

Proof. As explained at the beginning of Section 4A, we may assume that ω is split on a set $(B \times S^2) \cup (S^2 \times (U_0 \cup U_\infty))$, where the ball $B \subset S^2$ contains the 0-meridian m_0 . Let H be the Hamiltonian function constructed in Section 4C and let C be the constant defined in (8). For $c \in [0, C]$, let ω_c be the form defined in (4). By Lemma 4.4, $(\mathcal{F}_{\text{std}}, \omega_c, L_{\text{std}}, S_0, S_\infty)$ gives a homotopy of relative symplectic fibrations from \mathfrak{S} to $(\mathcal{F}_{\text{std}}, \omega_C, L_{\text{std}}, S_0, S_\infty)$. For $t \in [0, 1]$, consider the forms

$$\Omega_{tH}^C = \omega_C + \frac{t}{C+1}dH \wedge dx = (1-t)\omega_C + t\Omega_H^C$$

as in (7) (with H replaced by tH and c by C). By Lemma 4.5 (applied to tH), $(\mathcal{F}_{\text{std}}, \Omega_{tH}^C, L_{\text{std}}, S_0, S_\infty)$ gives a homotopy of relative symplectic fibrations from $(\mathcal{F}_{\text{std}}, \omega_C, L_{\text{std}}, S_0, S_\infty)$ to $\mathfrak{S}_1 = (\mathcal{F}_{\text{std}}, \Omega_H^C, L_{\text{std}}, S_0, S_\infty)$. By the same lemma, \mathfrak{S}_1 has trivial holonomy along all circles of latitude. Hence the concatenation of the previous two homotopies gives the desired homotopy \mathfrak{S}_t . For the last assertion, simply observe that by construction all symplectic forms in this homotopy agree with the original split form ω near $(m_0 \times S^2) \cup S_0 \cup S_\infty$. \square

Remark 4.7. The point of departure for the preceding subsections was the standardisation provided by Proposition 3.11. If rather than making the symplectic form ω split we had made it equal to ω_{std} near $(m_0 \times S^2) \cup S_0 \cup S_\infty$ (as suggested in Remark 3.15), then the holonomies ϕ^λ would lie in the subgroup $\text{Ham}(A, \partial A, \sigma_{\text{std}}) \subset \text{Symp}_0(A, \partial A, \sigma_{\text{std}})$ of symplectomorphisms generated by Hamiltonians with compact support in $A \setminus \partial A$ and the whole construction could be performed in that subgroup (which is also contractible). However, since we change the normalisation of the Hamiltonians H_s^λ anyway to make them vanish on the equator, we would gain nothing from working in this subgroup.

4G. Killing all the holonomy. Now we will further deform the relative symplectic fibration from the previous subsection to one which has trivial holonomy along all closed curves in the base. We begin with a simple lemma.

Lemma 4.8. *Let ω, ω' be linear symplectic forms on \mathbb{R}^4 which define the same orientation and agree on a real codimension one hyperplane H . Then $\omega_t := (1-t)\omega + t\omega'$ is symplectic for all $t \in [0, 1]$.*

Proof. Take a symplectic basis e_1, f_1, e_2, f_2 for ω such that e_1, f_1, e_2 is a basis of H . Take a vector $f'_2 = a_1e_1 + b_1f_1 + a_2e_2 + b_2f_2$ such that e_1, f_1, e_2, f'_2 is a symplectic basis for ω' . Since ω, ω' induce the same orientation, we have $b_2 > 0$, and therefore

$$\omega(e_2, f'_2) = b_2 > 0, \quad \omega'(e_2, f_2) = \frac{1}{b_2} > 0.$$

For $\omega_t := (1 - t)\omega + t\omega'$ we find

$$\omega_t \wedge \omega_t = (1 - t)^2\omega \wedge \omega + 2t(1 - t)\omega \wedge \omega' + t^2\omega' \wedge \omega',$$

and therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_t \wedge \omega_t(e_1, f_1, e_2, f'_2) &= 2(1-t)^2\omega(e_1, f_1)\omega(e_2, f'_2) + 2t^2\omega'(e_1, f_1)\omega'(e_2, f'_2) \\ &\quad + 2t(1-t)(\omega(e_1, f_1)\omega'(e_2, f'_2) + \omega(e_2, f'_2)\omega'(e_1, f_1)) \\ &> 0. \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

Recall the definition of the 0-meridian m_0 from the previous subsection.

Proposition 4.9. *Let $\mathfrak{S} = (\mathcal{F}_{\text{std}}, \omega, L_{\text{std}}, S_0, S_\infty)$ be a relative symplectic fibration which is split near the set $S_0 \cup S_\infty \cup (m_0 \times S^2)$ and has trivial holonomy around all circles of latitude C^λ . Then there exists a homotopy of relative symplectic fibrations $\mathfrak{S}_t = (\mathcal{F}_{\text{std}}, \omega_t, L_{\text{std}}, S_0, S_\infty)$ with $\omega_0 = \omega$ and $\omega_1 = \omega_{\text{std}}$.*

Proof. The idea of the proof is to use parallel transport along circles of latitude to define a fibre-preserving diffeomorphism ϕ of $S^2 \times S^2$ which pulls back the symplectic form ω to a form which agrees with the standard form ω_{std} on $C^\lambda \times S^2$ for all λ , and then apply Lemma 4.8.

For each λ, μ let

$$P_\mu^\lambda : \{(\lambda, 0)\} \times S^2 \rightarrow \{(\lambda, \mu)\} \times S^2$$

be the parallel transport of (the symplectic connection on p_1 defined by) ω along the circle of latitude C^λ from $(\lambda, 0)$ to (λ, μ) . Since ω has trivial holonomy along C^λ , this does not depend on the path in C^λ and is thus well-defined. Note that, due to the fact that ω is split near $S_0 \cup S_\infty$, the map P_μ^λ equals the identity near the north and south poles N, S in the fibre.

We define a fibre-preserving diffeomorphism ϕ of $S^2 \times S^2$ by parallel transport on the left sphere in Figure 10 with respect to the standard form ω_{std} first going backwards along the circle of latitude until we hit the meridian m_0 , then upwards along m_0 until we hit the north pole N , then by the identity to the fibre over the north pole of the right sphere, then by parallel transport with respect to ω along m_0 , and finally along the circle of latitude to land in the fibre over the original point (λ, μ) . Since parallel transport with respect to the symplectic connection ω_{std} is the identity for all paths, as is parallel transport with respect to ω along paths in m_0 (since ω is

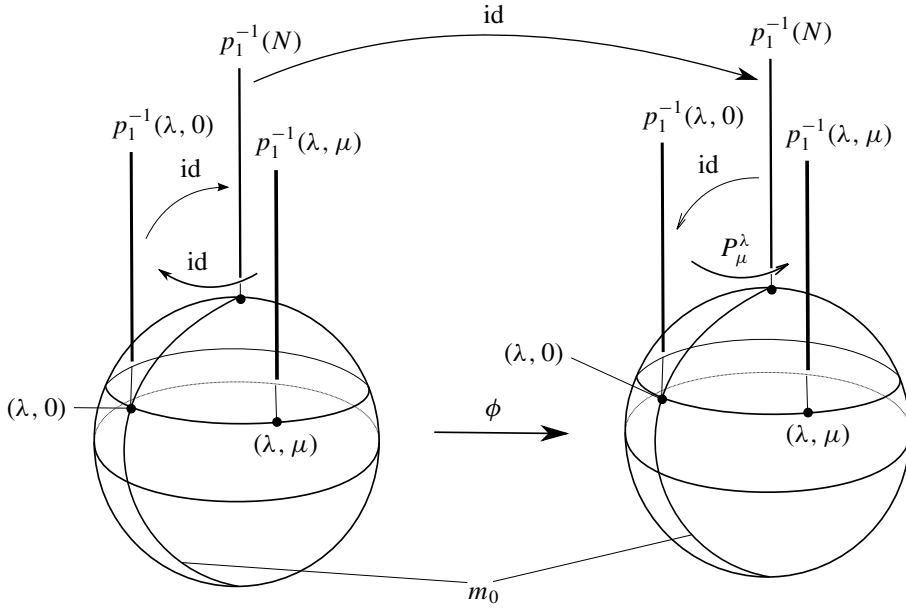


Figure 10. The maps P_μ^λ and the construction of ϕ .

split over m_0), we will not explicitly include these maps in the notation. Then we can write the preceding definition in formulas as

$$\phi : S^2 \times S^2 \rightarrow S^2 \times S^2, \quad ((\lambda, \mu), w) \mapsto ((\lambda, \mu), P_\mu^\lambda(w)).$$

Note that ϕ is smooth for (λ, μ) near the north and south poles because there $P_\mu^\lambda = \text{id}$. For $z \in S^2$ let us denote by ω_z the restriction of ω to the fibre $F_z = \{z\} \times S^2$. We claim that ϕ has the following properties:

- (a) ϕ restricts to symplectomorphisms $(F_z, \sigma_{\text{std}}) \rightarrow (F_z, \omega_z)$ on all fibres.
- (b) ϕ preserves the Clifford torus L_{std} .
- (c) ϕ equals the identity near $S_0 \cup S_\infty \cup (m_0 \times S^2)$.
- (d) ϕ is isotopic to the identity through fibre-preserving diffeomorphisms ϕ_t that preserve L_{std} and equal the identity near $S_0 \cup S_\infty \cup (m_0 \times S^2)$.

For (a), note that ω restricts to σ_{std} on the fibre F_N over the north pole (because ω is split there), so the identity defines a symplectomorphism $(F_N, \sigma_{\text{std}}) \rightarrow (F_N, \omega_N)$. Now (a) follows because parallel transport is symplectic.

Property (b) follows from the fact that L_{std} is given by parallel transport of the equator in the fibre around the equator in the base; hence $P_\mu^0(E) = E$ and thus

$$\phi(\{(0, \mu)\} \times E) = \{(0, \mu)\} \times P_\mu^0(E) = \{(0, \mu)\} \times E.$$

Property (c) holds because ω is split near $S_\infty \cup S_0 \cup (m_0 \times S^2)$.

For (d), consider the map

$$P : R := \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \times [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow \text{Diff}(A, \partial A), \quad (\lambda, \mu) \mapsto P_\mu^\lambda.$$

It maps the boundary ∂R to id and the interval $\{0\} \times [0, 2\pi]$ to the subspace $\text{Diff}(A, \partial A; E) \subset \text{Diff}(A, \partial A)$ of diffeomorphisms preserving the equator E (as a set, not pointwise). By Corollary A.3, the loop $[0, 2\pi] \ni \mu \mapsto P_\mu^0$ is contractible in $\text{Diff}(A, \partial A; E)$. Using this and the fact (from Corollary A.2) that $\pi_2 \text{Diff}(A, \partial A) = 0$, we find a contraction of P through maps $P_t : R \rightarrow \text{Diff}(A, \partial A)$ sending ∂R to id and $\{0\} \times [0, 2\pi]$ to $\text{Diff}(A, \partial A; E)$. (The argument is analogous to the proof of Proposition 4.1, with the 1-parametric family ψ^λ replaced by the 2-parametric family P_μ^λ .) Then $\phi_t((\lambda, \mu), w) := ((\lambda, \mu), P_t(\lambda, \mu)(w))$ is the desired isotopy and the claim is proved.

Now we construct the homotopy from ω to ω_{std} in two steps. For the first step, let ϕ_t be the isotopy in (d) from $\phi_0 = \text{id}$ to $\phi_1 = \phi$. Then $\phi_t^{-1}(\mathfrak{S}) = (\mathcal{F}_{\text{std}}, \phi_t^* \omega, L_{\text{std}}, S_0, S_\infty)$ is a homotopy of relative symplectic fibrations from \mathfrak{S} to $(\mathcal{F}_{\text{std}}, \phi^* \omega, L_{\text{std}}, S_0, S_\infty)$.

For the second step, note that $\phi^* \omega$ restricts to σ_{std} on every fibre by property (a). Moreover, since ϕ commutes with parallel transport along C^λ (with respect to ω_{std} and ω), the horizontal lifts of vectors tangent to circles of latitude with respect to ω_{std} and $\phi^* \omega$ agree. Accordingly, ω_{std} and $\phi^* \omega$ agree on the 3-dimensional subspaces $T_{((\lambda, \mu), w)}(C^\lambda \times S^2)$ in $T_{((\lambda, \mu), w)}(S^2 \times S^2)$ for all $((\lambda, \mu), w) \in S^2 \times S^2$. Thus, by Lemma 4.8, the linear interpolations $\omega_t := (1 - t)\phi^* \omega + t\omega_{\text{std}}$ are symplectic for all $t \in [0, 1]$.

We claim that $(\mathcal{F}_{\text{std}}, \omega_t, L_{\text{std}}, S_0, S_\infty)$ is a relative symplectic fibration for all $t \in [0, 1]$. For this, first note that L_{std} is monotone Lagrangian for both ω_{std} and $\phi^* \omega$: for ω_{std} this is clear, and for $\phi^* \omega$ it follows from $\phi(L_{\text{std}}) = L_{\text{std}}$ and monotonicity of L_{std} for ω . Hence L_{std} is monotone Lagrangian for ω_t for all t . Next, since ϕ preserves fibres as well as the sections S_0, S_∞ , the form $\phi^* \omega$ and thus also the form ω_t is cohomologous to ω_{std} for all t . Finally, since ϕ preserves the sections S_0, S_∞ , they are symplectic for $\phi^* \omega$ as well as ω_{std} , and hence for all ω_t .

The desired homotopy ω_t is the concatenation of the homotopies constructed in the two steps. This concludes the proof of Proposition 4.9. □

Remark 4.10. The two steps in the proof of Proposition 4.9 could have been performed in the opposite order: First homotope ω to the form $\phi_* \omega_{\text{std}}$ which has trivial holonomy along all closed curves in the base, and then homotope $\phi_* \omega_{\text{std}}$ to ω_{std} . The latter is then a special case of the more general fact that two symplectic fibrations with conjugate holonomy (e.g., both having trivial holonomy) are diffeomorphic.

4H. Proof of the main theorem and some consequences. We summarise the results of this and the previous section in:

Theorem 4.11 (classification of relative symplectic fibrations). *Every relative symplectic fibration $\mathfrak{S} = (\mathcal{F}, \omega, L, \Sigma, \Sigma')$ on $S^2 \times S^2$ is deformation equivalent to $\mathfrak{S}_{\text{std}} = (\mathcal{F}_{\text{std}}, \omega_{\text{std}}, L_{\text{std}}, S_0, S_\infty)$.*

Proof. By Proposition 3.2, \mathfrak{S} is diffeomorphic to a relative symplectic fibration of the form $\tilde{\mathfrak{S}} = (\mathcal{F}_{\text{std}}, \tilde{\omega}, L_{\text{std}}, S_0, S_\infty)$ for some symplectic form $\tilde{\omega}$. Combining Propositions 3.11, 4.6 and 4.9, we find a homotopy from $\tilde{\mathfrak{S}}$ to $\mathfrak{S}_{\text{std}}$. \square

The main theorem will be a consequence of Theorem 4.11 and the following theorem of Gromov.

Theorem 4.12 [Gromov 1985]. *Let $\phi \in \text{Symp}(S^2 \times S^2, \omega_{\text{std}})$ act trivially on homology. Then there exists a symplectic isotopy $\phi_t \in \text{Symp}(S^2 \times S^2, \omega_{\text{std}})$ with $\phi_0 = \text{id}$ and $\phi_1 = \phi$.*

A first consequence is:

Corollary 4.13. *Let $\mathfrak{S} = (\mathcal{F}, \omega_{\text{std}}, L, \Sigma, \Sigma')$ be a relative symplectic fibration of $M = S^2 \times S^2$, where ω_{std} is the standard symplectic form. Then there exists a homotopy of relative symplectic fibrations $\mathfrak{S}_t = (\mathcal{F}_t, \omega_{\text{std}}, L_t, \Sigma_t, \Sigma'_t)$ with fixed symplectic form ω_{std} such that $\mathfrak{S}_0 = \mathfrak{S}$ and $\mathfrak{S}_1 = (\mathcal{F}_{\text{std}}, \omega_{\text{std}}, L_{\text{std}}, S_0, S_\infty)$.*

Proof. By Theorem 4.11, there exists a homotopy of relative symplectic fibrations $\mathfrak{S}_t = (\mathcal{F}_t, \omega_t, L_t, \Sigma_t, \Sigma'_t)$ with $\mathfrak{S}_1 = (\mathcal{F}_{\text{std}}, \omega_{\text{std}}, L_{\text{std}}, S_0, S_\infty)$ and a diffeomorphism ϕ of $S^2 \times S^2$ acting trivially on homology such that $\phi(\mathfrak{S}) = \mathfrak{S}_0$. After applying Proposition 3.5 and modifying ϕ accordingly (keeping the same notation), we may assume that $\omega_t = \omega_{\text{std}}$ for all $t \in [0, 1]$. Then ϕ is a symplectomorphism with respect to ω_{std} , so by Gromov’s theorem, Theorem 4.12, it can be connected to the identity by a family of symplectomorphisms ϕ_t . Now the concatenation of the homotopies $\phi_t(\mathfrak{S})_{t \in [0, 1]}$, and $(\mathfrak{S}_t)_{t \in [0, 1]}$ is the desired homotopy with fixed symplectic form ω_{std} . \square

Proof of the main theorem, Theorem 1.1. The hypotheses of Theorem 1.1 just mean that $\mathfrak{S} = (\mathcal{F}, \omega_{\text{std}}, L, \Sigma, \Sigma')$ is a relative symplectic fibration. By Corollary 4.13, \mathfrak{S} can be connected to $(\mathcal{F}_{\text{std}}, \omega_{\text{std}}, L_{\text{std}}, S_0, S_\infty)$ by a homotopy of relative symplectic fibrations $\mathfrak{S}_t = (\mathcal{F}_t, \omega_{\text{std}}, L_t, \Sigma_t, \Sigma'_t)$ with fixed symplectic form ω_{std} . In particular, L_t is an isotopy of monotone Lagrangian tori (with respect to ω_{std}) from $L_0 = L$ to $L_1 = L_{\text{std}}$. By Banyaga’s isotopy extension theorem, there exists a symplectic isotopy ϕ_t with $\phi_0 = \text{id}$ and $\phi_t(L) = L_t$ for all t (see the proof of Proposition 3.5 for the argument, ignoring the symplectic sections). Since M is simply connected, the symplectic isotopy ϕ_t is actually Hamiltonian. \square

Another consequence of Theorem 4.11 is the following result concerning standardisation by diffeomorphisms.

Corollary 4.14 (fixing the symplectic form). *Let $\mathfrak{S} = (\mathcal{F}, \omega, L, \Sigma, \Sigma')$ be a relative symplectic fibration of $M = S^2 \times S^2$. Then there exists a diffeomorphism ϕ of $S^2 \times S^2$ acting trivially on homology such that $\phi^{-1}(\mathfrak{S}) = (\tilde{\mathcal{F}}, \omega_{\text{std}}, L_{\text{std}}, S_0, S_\infty)$ for some foliation $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$.*

Proof. By Theorem 4.11, there exists a homotopy of relative symplectic fibrations $\mathfrak{S}_t = (\mathcal{F}_t, \omega_t, L_t, \Sigma_t, \Sigma'_t)$ with $\mathfrak{S}_1 = (\mathcal{F}_{\text{std}}, \omega_{\text{std}}, L_{\text{std}}, S_0, S_\infty)$ and a diffeomorphism ϕ of $S^2 \times S^2$ acting trivially on homology such that $\phi(\mathfrak{S}) = \mathfrak{S}_0$. After applying Proposition 3.5 and modifying ϕ accordingly (keeping the same notation), we may assume that $(\omega_t, L_t, \Sigma_t, \Sigma'_t) = (\omega_{\text{std}}, L_{\text{std}}, S_0, S_\infty)$ for all $t \in [0, 1]$. Then ϕ maps \mathfrak{S} to $(\mathcal{F}_0, \omega_{\text{std}}, L_{\text{std}}, S_0, S_\infty)$. □

In particular, Corollary 4.14 implies that every symplectic form ω on $S^2 \times S^2$ which is compatible with a relative symplectic fibration can be pulled back to ω_{std} by a diffeomorphism $\phi \in \text{Diff}_{\text{id}}(M)$. This is a special case of the deep result by [Lalonde and McDuff 1996] that every symplectic form ω on $S^2 \times S^2$ which is cohomologous to the standard form ω_{std} can be pulled back to ω_{std} by a diffeomorphism $\phi \in \text{Diff}_{\text{id}}(M)$. In fact, the hard part of the proof in [loc. cit.] (using Taubes’ correspondence between Seiberg–Witten and Gromov invariants) consists in showing that any such ω is compatible with a symplectic fibration with a section.

Appendix: Homotopy groups of some diffeomorphism groups

In this appendix we collect some well-known facts about the diffeomorphism and symplectomorphism groups of the disk and annulus. We fix numbers $0 < a < b$ and let

$$D := \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z| \leq b\}, \quad A := \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid a \leq |z| \leq b\}$$

be equipped with the standard symplectic form

$$\sigma_{\text{std}} = \frac{r}{\pi(1+r^2)^2} dr \wedge d\theta$$

in polar coordinates on \mathbb{C} (the precise choice of the symplectic form does not matter because they are all isomorphic up to scaling by Moser’s theorem). We define the following diffeomorphism groups, all equipped with the C^∞ topology:

- $\text{Diff}(D, \partial D)$ is the group of diffeomorphisms of the closed disk D that are equal to the identity in some neighbourhood of the boundary.
- $\text{Diff}(A, \partial A)$ is the group of diffeomorphisms of the closed annulus A that are equal to the identity in some neighbourhood of the boundary.
- $\text{Symp}(A, \partial A, \sigma_{\text{std}}) \subset \text{Diff}(A, \partial A)$ is the subgroup of symplectomorphisms of (A, σ_{std}) .
- $\text{Symp}_0(A, \partial A, \sigma_{\text{std}})$ is the identity component of $\text{Symp}(A, \partial A, \sigma_{\text{std}})$.

Diffeomorphisms. All results in this appendix are based on the following fundamental theorem of Smale.

Theorem A.1 [Smale 1959]. *The group $\text{Diff}(D, \partial D)$ is contractible.*

With a nondecreasing cutoff function $\rho : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, 1]$ which equals 0 near $(-\infty, a]$ and 1 near $[b, \infty)$, we define the *Dehn twist*

$$\phi^D : A \rightarrow A, \quad re^{i\theta} \mapsto re^{i(\theta+2\pi\rho(r))}.$$

Corollary A.2. *All homotopy groups $\pi_i \text{Diff}(A, \partial A)$ vanish except for the group $\pi_0 \text{Diff}(A, \partial A) = \mathbb{Z}$, which is generated by the Dehn twist ϕ^D .*

Proof. Restriction of elements in $\text{Diff}(D, \partial D)$ to the smaller disk $D_a \subset D$ of radius a yields a Serre fibration

$$\text{Diff}(A, \partial A) \rightarrow \text{Diff}(D, \partial D) \rightarrow \text{Diff}^+(D_a),$$

where Diff^+ denotes the orientation-preserving diffeomorphisms. In view of Smale's theorem, Theorem A.1, the long exact sequence of this fibration yields isomorphisms $\pi_i \text{Diff}^+(D_a) \cong \pi_{i-1} \text{Diff}(A, \partial A)$ for all $i \geq 1$. Again by Theorem A.1, the long exact sequence of the pair $(\text{Diff}^+(D_a), \text{Diff}^+(\partial D_a))$ yields isomorphisms $\pi_i \text{Diff}^+(\partial D_a) \cong \pi_i \text{Diff}^+(D_a)$ for all i . Since $\pi_i \text{Diff}^+(\partial D_a) \cong \pi_i \text{Diff}^+(S^1)$ equals \mathbb{Z} for $i = 1$ and 0 otherwise, this proves the corollary. \square

For the following slight refinement of Corollary A.2, let $E \subset A$ be a circle $\{c\} \times S^1$ for some $c \in (a, b)$.

Corollary A.3. *Every smooth loop $(\phi_t)_{t \in [0,1]}$ in $\text{Diff}(A, \partial A)$ with $\phi_0 = \phi_1 = \text{id}$ and $\phi_t(E) = E$ for all t can be contracted by a smooth family $\phi_t^s \in \text{Diff}(A, \partial A)$, $s, t \in [0, 1]$, satisfying $\phi_t^0 = \phi_0^s = \phi_1^s = \text{id}$, $\phi_t^1 = \phi_t$ and $\phi_t^s(E) = E$ for all s, t .*

Proof. For a point $e \in S^1$ the family of arcs $\phi_t([a, c] \times \{e\})$ starts and ends at $t = 0, 1$ with the arc $[a, c] \times \{e\}$. This shows that the loop $t \mapsto \phi_t(c, e)$ in E is contractible; hence so is the loop $\phi_t|_E$ in $\text{Diff}(E)$. Thus we can find a family $\phi_t^s \in \text{Diff}(A, \partial A)$, $s, t \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1]$, satisfying $\phi_0^s = \phi_1^s = \text{id}$, $\phi_t^1 = \phi_t$, $\phi_t^s(E) = E$ for all s, t , and $\phi_t^{1/2}|_E = \text{id}$ for all t . Now apply Corollary A.2 to contract the loops $\phi_t^{1/2}|_{[a,c] \times S^1}$ in $\text{Diff}([a, c] \times S^1, \partial[a, c] \times S^1)$ and $\phi_t^{1/2}|_{[c,b] \times S^1}$ in $\text{Diff}([c, b] \times S^1, \partial[c, b] \times S^1)$. \square

Symplectomorphisms. The following is an immediate consequence of Corollary A.2 and Moser's theorem.

Proposition A.4. *The groups $\text{Diff}(A, \partial A)$ and $\text{Symp}(A, \partial A, \sigma_{\text{std}})$ are weakly homotopy equivalent. Thus all homotopy groups of $\text{Symp}_0(A, \partial A, \sigma_{\text{std}})$ vanish and $\pi_0 \text{Symp}(A, \partial A, \sigma_{\text{std}}) = \mathbb{Z}$ is generated by the (symplectic) Dehn twist ϕ^D .*

Finally, we need the following refinement of Proposition A.4. Again, let $E \subset A$ be a circle $\{c\} \times S^1$ for some $c \in (a, b)$.

Lemma A.5. *Each $\phi \in \text{Symp}_0(A, \partial A, \sigma_{\text{std}})$ with $\phi(E) = E$ can be connected to the identity by a smooth path $\phi_t \in \text{Symp}_0(A, \partial A, \sigma_{\text{std}})$ satisfying $\phi_t(E) = E$ for all $t \in [0, 1]$.*

Proof. After applying Moser’s theorem and changing the values of a, b, c (viewing A as the cylinder $[a, b] \times S^1$), we may assume that $\sigma_{\text{std}} = dr \wedge d\theta$ and $c = 0$. We connect ϕ to the identity in four steps.

Step 1. The restriction $f(\theta) := \phi(0, \theta)$ of ϕ to E defines an element in the group $\text{Diff}^+(S^1)$ of orientation-preserving diffeomorphisms of the circle. Since this group is path connected, there exists a smooth family $f_t \in \text{Diff}^+(S^1)$ with $f_0 = \text{id}$ and $f_1 = f$. This family is generated by the time-dependent vector field ξ_t on the circle defined by $\xi_t(f_t(\theta)) := \dot{f}_t(\theta)$. Let $H_t : A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a smooth family of functions satisfying $H_t(r, \theta) = -r\xi_t(\theta)$ near E and $H_t = 0$ near ∂A . A short computation shows that the Hamiltonian vector field of H_t agrees with ξ_t on E . It follows that the Hamiltonian flow ψ_t of H_t satisfies $\psi_t|_E = f_t$; in particular $\psi_1|_E = f_1 = \phi|_E$. Thus $\phi_t := \phi \circ \psi_t^{-1}$ is a smooth path in $\text{Symp}_0(A, \partial A, \sigma_{\text{std}})$ with $\phi_t(E) = E$ connecting ϕ to ϕ_1 satisfying $\phi_1|_E = \text{id}$. After renaming ϕ_1 back to ϕ , we may hence assume that $\phi|_E = \text{id}$.

Step 2. Let us write $\phi(r, \theta) = (P(r, \theta), Q(r, \theta)) \in \mathbb{R} \times S^1$. Since $\phi|_E = \text{id}$ and ϕ is symplectic, the functions P, Q satisfy

$$P(0, \theta) = 0, \quad Q(0, \theta) = \theta, \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial r}(0, \theta) = 1.$$

For $s \in (0, 1]$ consider the dilations $\tau_s(r, \theta) := (sr, \theta)$ on A . Since $\tau_s^*(dr \wedge d\theta) = s dr \wedge d\theta$, the maps $\psi_s := \tau_s^{-1} \circ \phi \circ \tau_s : A \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \times S^1$ are symplectic and preserve $E = \{0\} \times S^1$. Since

$$\psi_s(r, \theta) = \left(\frac{1}{s} P(sr, \theta), Q(sr, \theta) \right) \xrightarrow{s \rightarrow 0} \left(r \frac{\partial P}{\partial r}(0, \theta), Q(0, \theta) \right) = (r, \theta),$$

the family ψ_s extends smoothly to $s = 0$ by the identity (this is a fibred version of the Alexander trick). It follows that for a sufficiently small $\varepsilon > 0$ we have a smooth family of symplectic embeddings $\psi_s : A_\varepsilon := [-\varepsilon, \varepsilon] \times S^1 \hookrightarrow A$, $s \in [0, 1]$, with $\psi_s(E) = E$, $\psi_0 = \text{id}$, and $\psi_1 = \phi|_{A_\varepsilon}$. We extend this family to smooth diffeomorphisms $\tilde{\psi}_s : A \rightarrow A$ with $\tilde{\psi}_s = \text{id}$ near ∂A and $\tilde{\psi}_1 = \phi$. Since $\tilde{\psi}_s$ preserves the annuli $A^- := [a, 0] \times S^1$ and $A^+ := [0, b] \times S^1$, it satisfies $\int_{A^\pm} \tilde{\psi}_s^* \sigma_{\text{std}} = \int_{A^\pm} \sigma_{\text{std}}$ for all $s \in [0, 1]$. By Banyaga’s theorem, Theorem 3.4, applied to the isotopy $t \mapsto \phi^{-1} \circ \tilde{\psi}_{1-t}$ and the set $X := [a, a + \varepsilon] \times S^1 \cup [b - \varepsilon, b] \times S^1 \cup A_\varepsilon$ for some possibly smaller $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a symplectic isotopy $\phi_s : A \rightarrow A$, $s \in [0, 1]$, with $\phi_1 = \phi$ and $\phi_s|_X = \tilde{\psi}_s|_X$. In particular, $\phi_s \in \text{Symp}_0(A, \partial A, \sigma_{\text{std}})$ preserves E and $\phi_0|_{A_\varepsilon} = \text{id}$. After renaming ϕ_0 back to ϕ , we may hence assume that $\phi = \text{id}$ on an annulus A_ε around E .

Step 3. Since $\phi|_{A_e} = \text{id}$, it restricts to maps $\phi|_{A^\pm} \in \text{Symp}(A^\pm, \partial A^\pm, \sigma_{\text{std}})$. By Proposition A.4, $\phi|_{A^\pm}$ can be connected in $\text{Symp}(A^\pm, \partial A^\pm, \sigma_{\text{std}})$ to a multiple $(\phi_\pm^D)^{k_\pm}$ of the Dehn twist on A^\pm . Since ϕ belongs to the identity component $\text{Symp}_0(A, \partial A, \sigma_{\text{std}})$, it follows that $k_+ = -k_-$. Hence we can simultaneously unwind the Dehn twists to connect the map ψ which equals $(\phi_\pm^D)^{k_\pm}$ on A^\pm to the identity by a path ψ_t in $\text{Symp}_0(A, \partial A, \sigma_{\text{std}})$ fixing E (but not restricting to the identity on E). Thus $\phi_t := \phi \circ \psi_t^{-1}$ is a path in $\text{Symp}_0(A, \partial A, \sigma_{\text{std}})$ with $\phi_t(E) = E$ connecting ϕ to ϕ_1 such that $\phi_1|_{A^\pm}$ belongs to the identity component $\text{Symp}_0(A^\pm, \partial A^\pm, \sigma_{\text{std}})$. Again, we rename ϕ_1 back to ϕ .

Step 4. Finally, we apply Proposition A.4 on A^\pm to connect $\phi|_{A^\pm}$ to the identity by a path ϕ_t^\pm in $\text{Symp}_0(A^\pm, \partial A^\pm)$. The maps ϕ_t^\pm fit together to a path $\phi_t \in \text{Symp}_0(A, \partial A, \sigma_{\text{std}})$ fixing E that connects ϕ to the identity. \square

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
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