

Twistor Correspondences,

Zoll Phenomena, &

Holomorphic Disks

(Lecture VII)

Claude LeBrun

Stony Brook University

Autumn School on Holomorphic Disks
Schloss Rauischholzhausen, November 18, 2018

Joint work with

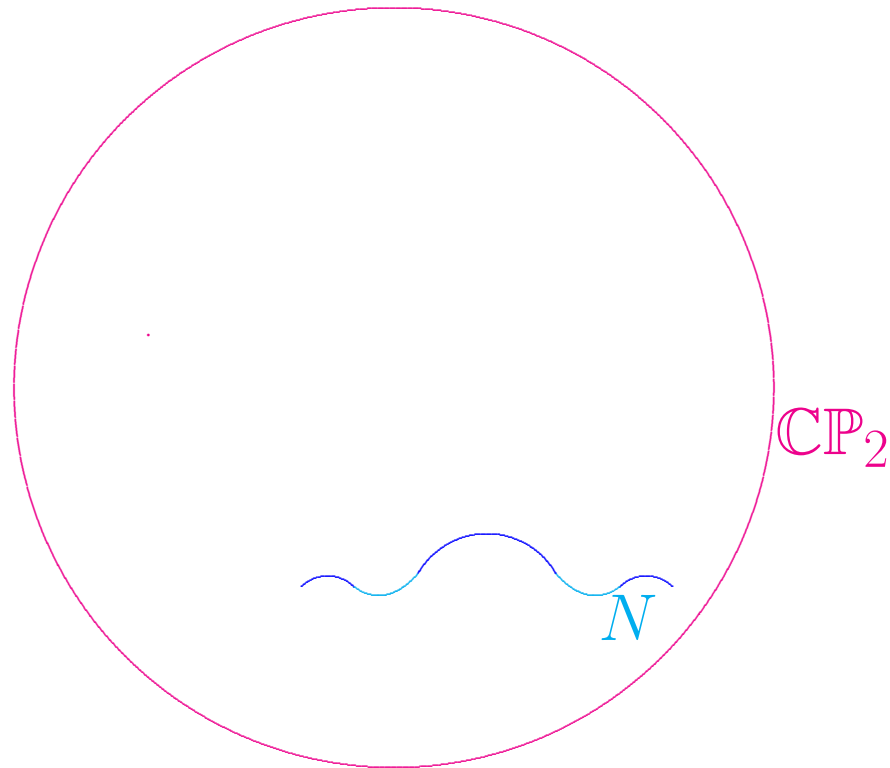
Lionel Mason
Oxford University

Zoll Metrics, Branched Covers,
and Holomorphic Disks,
Comm. An. Geom. 18 (2010) 475–502.

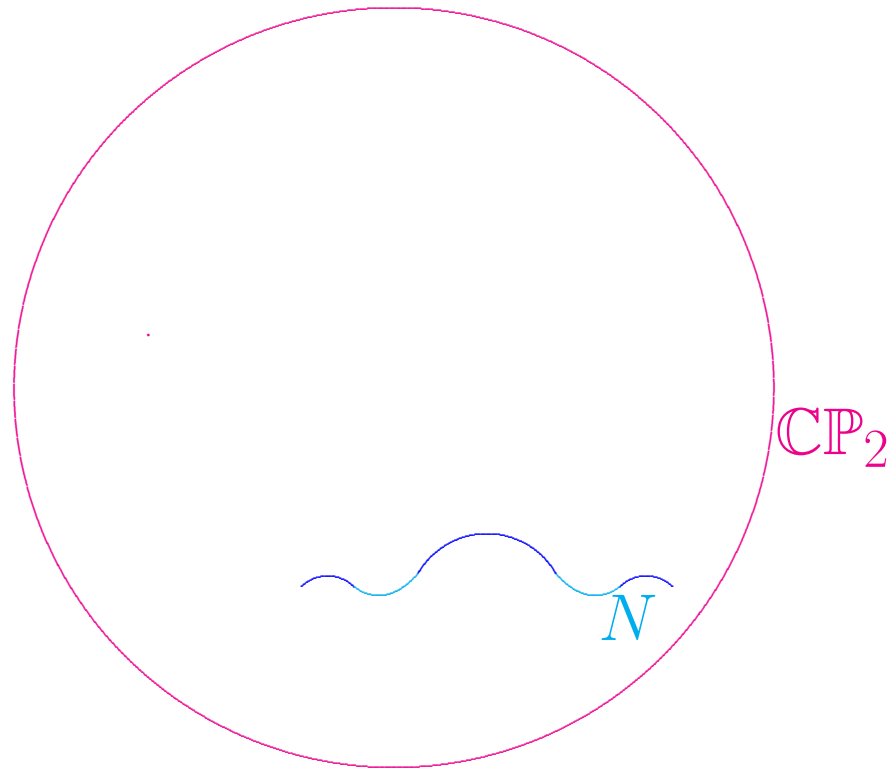
Definition.

Definition. *A compact connected smoothly embedded 2-manifold $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$*

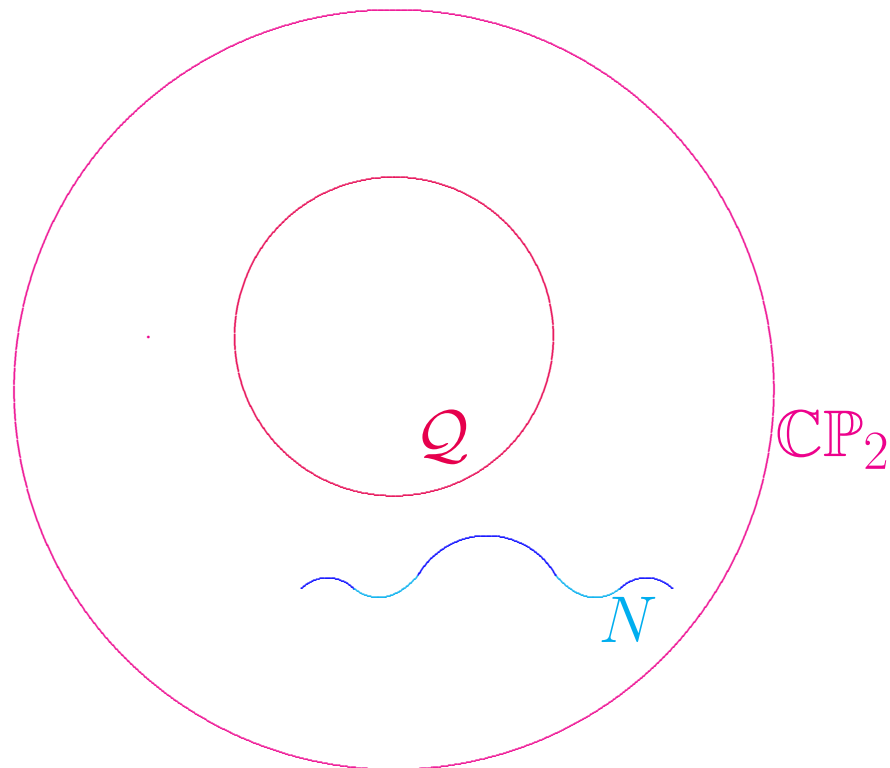
Definition. *A compact connected smoothly embedded 2-manifold $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$*



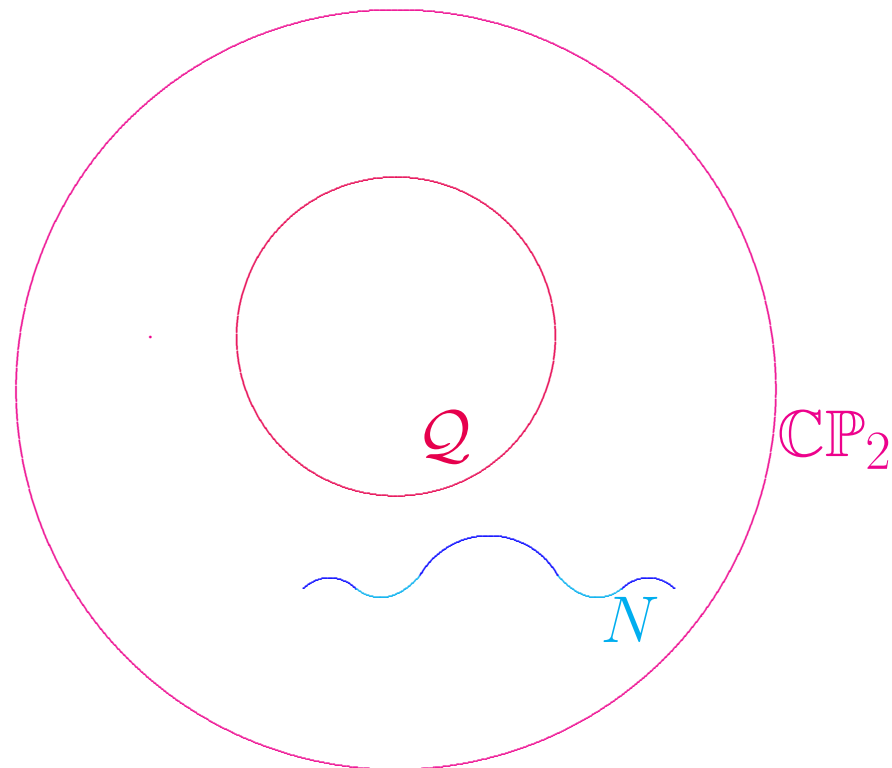
Definition. *A compact connected smoothly embedded 2-manifold $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ will be called a docile surface*



Definition. A compact connected smoothly embedded 2-manifold $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ will be called a *docile surface* relative to the conic Q if

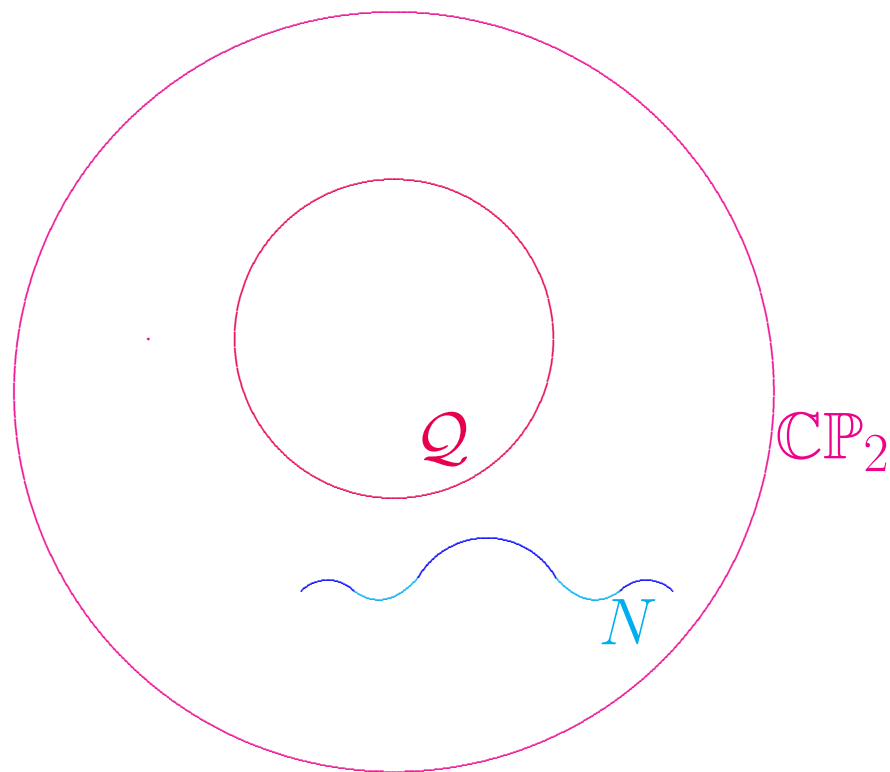


Definition. A compact connected smoothly embedded 2-manifold $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ will be called a *docile surface* relative to Q if



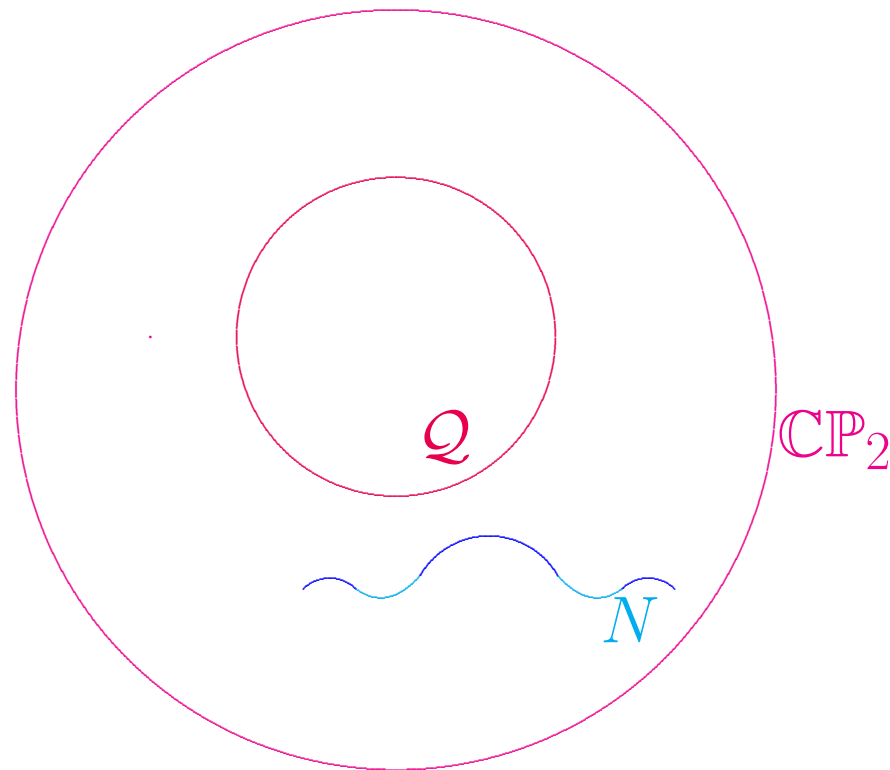
Definition. A compact connected smoothly embedded 2-manifold $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ will be called a *docile surface* relative to Q if

- N is a totally real submanifold of $\mathbb{C}P_2$;



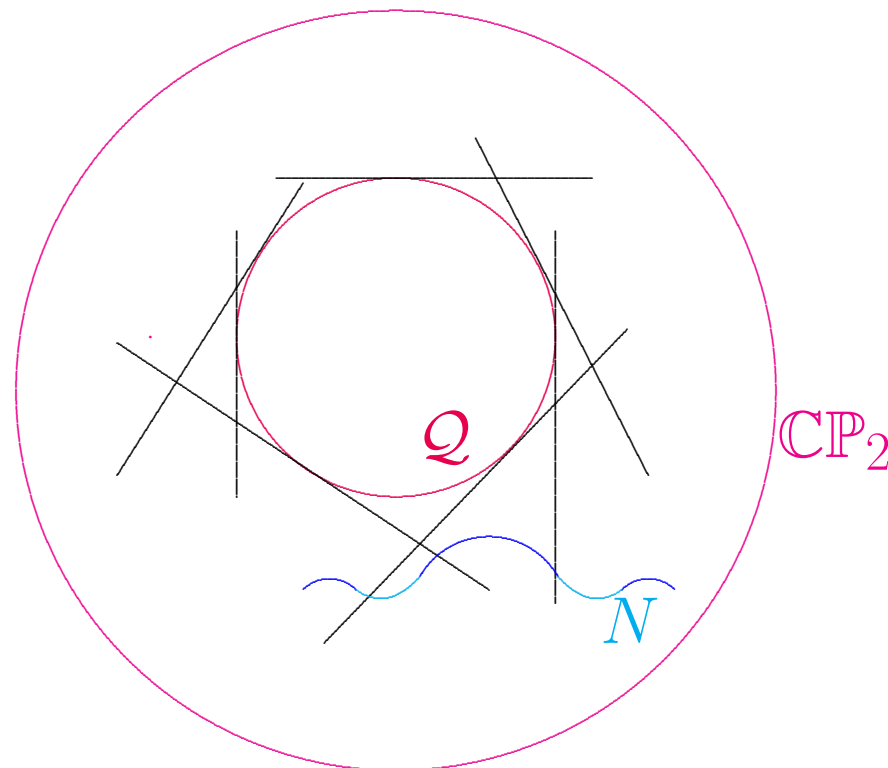
Definition. A compact connected smoothly embedded 2-manifold $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ will be called a *docile surface* relative to Q if

- N is a totally real submanifold of $\mathbb{C}P_2$;
- N is disjoint from the conic Q ; and



Definition. A compact connected smoothly embedded 2-manifold $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ will be called a docile surface relative to Q if

- N is a totally real submanifold of $\mathbb{C}P_2$;
- N is disjoint from the conic Q ; and
- N is transverse to each tangent projective line of the conic Q .



Lemma.

Lemma. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$*

Lemma. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be a docile surface.*

Lemma. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be a docile surface. Then*
 N

Lemma. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be a docile surface. Then N is diffeomorphic to $\mathbb{R}P^2$,*

Lemma. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be a docile surface. Then N is diffeomorphic to $\mathbb{R}P^2$, and is isotopic*

Lemma. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be a docile surface. Then N is diffeomorphic to $\mathbb{R}P^2$, and is isotopic to the standard $\mathbb{R}P^2 \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$*

Lemma. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be a docile surface. Then N is diffeomorphic to $\mathbb{R}P^2$, and is isotopic to the standard $\mathbb{R}P^2 \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ through a family of other docile surfaces.*

Lemma. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be a docile surface. Then N is diffeomorphic to $\mathbb{R}P^2$, and is isotopic to the standard $\mathbb{R}P^2 \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ through a family of other docile surfaces.*

Branched cover

Lemma. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}_2$ be a docile surface. Then N is diffeomorphic to $\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^2$, and is isotopic to the standard $\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^2 \subset \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}_2$ through a family of other docile surfaces.*

Branched cover

$$\Pi : \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}_1 \times \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}_2$$

Lemma. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be a docile surface. Then N is diffeomorphic to $\mathbb{R}P^2$, and is isotopic to the standard $\mathbb{R}P^2 \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ through a family of other docile surfaces.*

Branched cover

$$\Pi : \mathbb{C}P_1 \times \mathbb{C}P_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P_2$$

branched at \mathcal{Q} .

Lemma. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be a docile surface. Then N is diffeomorphic to $\mathbb{R}P^2$, and is isotopic to the standard $\mathbb{R}P^2 \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ through a family of other docile surfaces.*

Branched cover

$$\Pi : \mathbb{C}P_1 \times \mathbb{C}P_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P_2$$

branched at \mathcal{Q} .

Involution

Lemma. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be a docile surface. Then N is diffeomorphic to $\mathbb{R}P^2$, and is isotopic to the standard $\mathbb{R}P^2 \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ through a family of other docile surfaces.*

Branched cover

$$\Pi : \mathbb{C}P_1 \times \mathbb{C}P_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P_2$$

branched at \mathcal{Q} .

Involution

$$\varrho : \mathbb{C}P_1 \times \mathbb{C}P_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P_1 \times \mathbb{C}P_1$$

Lemma. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be a docile surface. Then N is diffeomorphic to $\mathbb{R}P^2$, and is isotopic to the standard $\mathbb{R}P^2 \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ through a family of other docile surfaces.*

Branched cover

$$\Pi : \mathbb{C}P_1 \times \mathbb{C}P_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P_2$$

branched at Q .

Involution

$$\varrho : \mathbb{C}P_1 \times \mathbb{C}P_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P_1 \times \mathbb{C}P_1$$

interchanges factors.

Lemma.

Lemma. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$*

Lemma. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface.*

Lemma. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface.
Then the homomorphism*

Lemma. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface.
Then the homomorphism*

$$H_2(\mathbb{C}P_2, N) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

Lemma. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface.
Then the homomorphism*

$$H_2(\mathbb{C}P_2, N) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

given by homological intersection with

Lemma. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface.
Then the homomorphism*

$$H_2(\mathbb{C}P_2, N) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

given by homological intersection with

$$[Q] \in H_2(\mathbb{C}P_2 - N)$$

Lemma. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface.
Then the homomorphism*

$$H_2(\mathbb{C}P_2, N) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

given by homological intersection with

$$[Q] \in H_2(\mathbb{C}P_2 - N)$$

is an isomorphism.

Lemma. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface.
Then the homomorphism*

$$H_2(\mathbb{C}P_2, N) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

given by homological intersection with

$$[Q] \in H_2(\mathbb{C}P_2 - N)$$

is an isomorphism. In particular,

Lemma. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface.
Then the homomorphism*

$$H_2(\mathbb{C}P_2, N) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

given by homological intersection with

$$[Q] \in H_2(\mathbb{C}P_2 - N)$$

is an isomorphism. In particular,

$$H_2(\mathbb{C}P_2, N) \cong \mathbb{Z}.$$

Lemma.

Lemma. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$*

Lemma. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface,*

Lemma. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface, and let $\tilde{N} \subset \mathbb{C}P_1 \times \mathbb{C}P_1$ be its inverse image under Π .*

Lemma. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface, and let $\tilde{N} \subset \mathbb{C}P_1 \times \mathbb{C}P_1$ be its inverse image under Π . Then $\mathbb{C}P_1 \times \mathbb{C}P_1$ admits a ϱ -invariant Kähler metric h for which \tilde{N} is Lagrangian.*

Lemma. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface, and let $\tilde{N} \subset \mathbb{C}P_1 \times \mathbb{C}P_1$ be its inverse image under Π . Then $\mathbb{C}P_1 \times \mathbb{C}P_1$ admits a ϱ -invariant Kähler metric h for which \tilde{N} is Lagrangian. This metric can be chosen*

Lemma. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface, and let $\tilde{N} \subset \mathbb{C}P_1 \times \mathbb{C}P_1$ be its inverse image under Π . Then $\mathbb{C}P_1 \times \mathbb{C}P_1$ admits a ϱ -invariant Kähler metric h for which \tilde{N} is Lagrangian. This metric can be chosen so that its Kähler form*

Lemma. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface, and let $\tilde{N} \subset \mathbb{C}P_1 \times \mathbb{C}P_1$ be its inverse image under Π . Then $\mathbb{C}P_1 \times \mathbb{C}P_1$ admits a ϱ -invariant Kähler metric h for which \tilde{N} is Lagrangian. This metric can be chosen so that its Kähler form ω*

Lemma. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}_2$ be any docile surface, and let $\tilde{N} \subset \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}_1 \times \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}_1$ be its inverse image under Π . Then $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}_1 \times \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}_1$ admits a ϱ -invariant Kähler metric h for which \tilde{N} is Lagrangian. This metric can be chosen so that its Kähler form ω represents $2\pi c_1(\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}_1 \times \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}_1)$ in deRham cohomology,*

Lemma. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface, and let $\tilde{N} \subset \mathbb{C}P_1 \times \mathbb{C}P_1$ be its inverse image under Π . Then $\mathbb{C}P_1 \times \mathbb{C}P_1$ admits a ϱ -invariant Kähler metric h for which \tilde{N} is Lagrangian. This metric can be chosen so that its Kähler form ω represents $2\pi c_1(\mathbb{C}P_1 \times \mathbb{C}P_1)$ in deRham cohomology, and if N is smoothly varied*

Lemma. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface, and let $\tilde{N} \subset \mathbb{C}P_1 \times \mathbb{C}P_1$ be its inverse image under Π . Then $\mathbb{C}P_1 \times \mathbb{C}P_1$ admits a ϱ -invariant Kähler metric h for which \tilde{N} is Lagrangian. This metric can be chosen so that its Kähler form ω represents $2\pi c_1(\mathbb{C}P_1 \times \mathbb{C}P_1)$ in deRham cohomology, and if N is smoothly varied through a family*

Lemma. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface, and let $\tilde{N} \subset \mathbb{C}P_1 \times \mathbb{C}P_1$ be its inverse image under Π . Then $\mathbb{C}P_1 \times \mathbb{C}P_1$ admits a ϱ -invariant Kähler metric h for which \tilde{N} is Lagrangian. This metric can be chosen so that its Kähler form ω represents $2\pi c_1(\mathbb{C}P_1 \times \mathbb{C}P_1)$ in deRham cohomology, and if N is smoothly varied through a family of other docile surfaces,*

Lemma. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface, and let $\tilde{N} \subset \mathbb{C}P_1 \times \mathbb{C}P_1$ be its inverse image under Π . Then $\mathbb{C}P_1 \times \mathbb{C}P_1$ admits a ϱ -invariant Kähler metric h for which \tilde{N} is Lagrangian. This metric can be chosen so that its Kähler form ω represents $2\pi c_1(\mathbb{C}P_1 \times \mathbb{C}P_1)$ in deRham cohomology, and if N is smoothly varied through a family of other docile surfaces, a corresponding family*

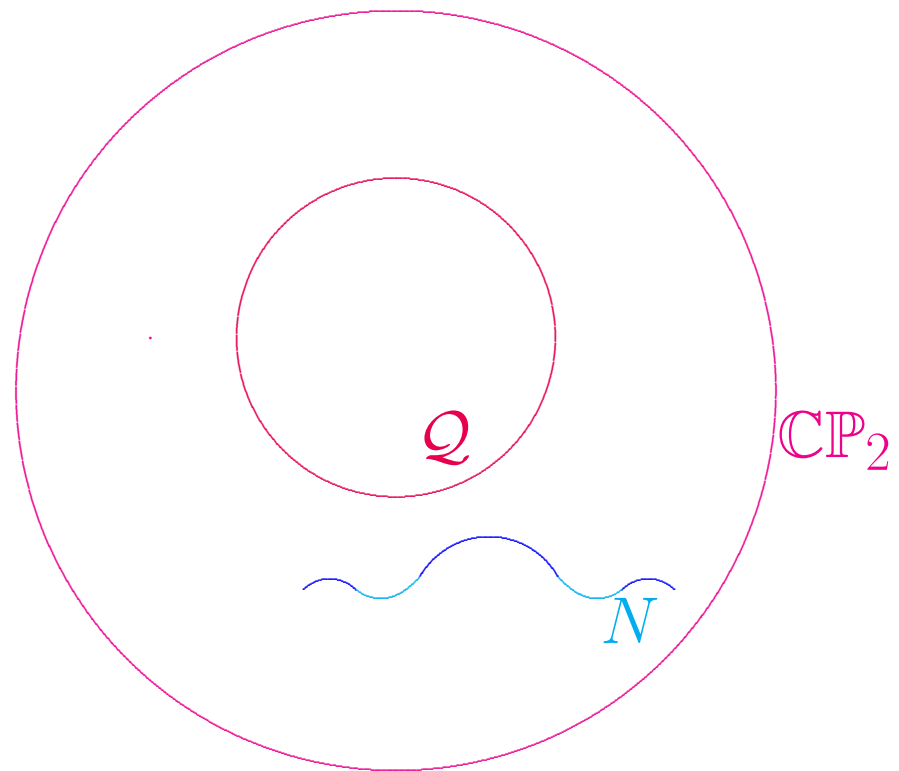
Lemma. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface, and let $\tilde{N} \subset \mathbb{C}P_1 \times \mathbb{C}P_1$ be its inverse image under Π . Then $\mathbb{C}P_1 \times \mathbb{C}P_1$ admits a ϱ -invariant Kähler metric h for which \tilde{N} is Lagrangian. This metric can be chosen so that its Kähler form ω represents $2\pi c_1(\mathbb{C}P_1 \times \mathbb{C}P_1)$ in deRham cohomology, and if N is smoothly varied through a family of other docile surfaces, a corresponding family of such Kähler metrics*

Lemma. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface, and let $\tilde{N} \subset \mathbb{C}P_1 \times \mathbb{C}P_1$ be its inverse image under Π . Then $\mathbb{C}P_1 \times \mathbb{C}P_1$ admits a ϱ -invariant Kähler metric h for which \tilde{N} is Lagrangian. This metric can be chosen so that its Kähler form ω represents $2\pi c_1(\mathbb{C}P_1 \times \mathbb{C}P_1)$ in deRham cohomology, and if N is smoothly varied through a family of other docile surfaces, a corresponding family of such Kähler metrics can moreover be chosen*

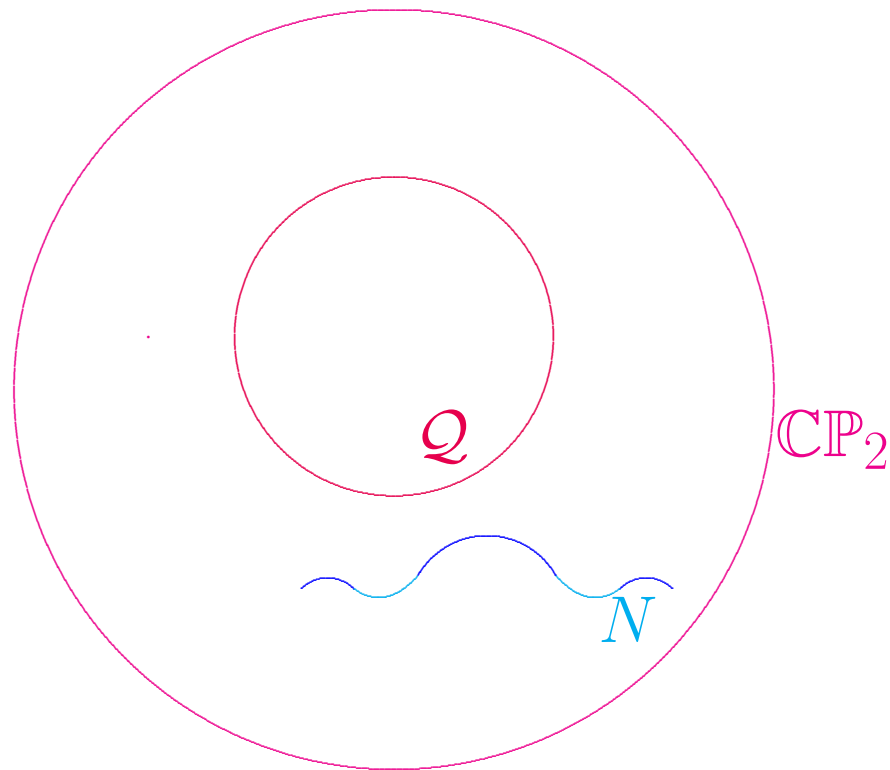
Lemma. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface, and let $\tilde{N} \subset \mathbb{C}P_1 \times \mathbb{C}P_1$ be its inverse image under Π . Then $\mathbb{C}P_1 \times \mathbb{C}P_1$ admits a ϱ -invariant Kähler metric h for which \tilde{N} is Lagrangian. This metric can be chosen so that its Kähler form ω represents $2\pi c_1(\mathbb{C}P_1 \times \mathbb{C}P_1)$ in deRham cohomology, and if N is smoothly varied through a family of other docile surfaces, a corresponding family of such Kähler metrics can moreover be chosen so as to depend smoothly*

Lemma. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface, and let $\tilde{N} \subset \mathbb{C}P_1 \times \mathbb{C}P_1$ be its inverse image under Π . Then $\mathbb{C}P_1 \times \mathbb{C}P_1$ admits a ϱ -invariant Kähler metric h for which \tilde{N} is Lagrangian. This metric can be chosen so that its Kähler form ω represents $2\pi c_1(\mathbb{C}P_1 \times \mathbb{C}P_1)$ in deRham cohomology, and if N is smoothly varied through a family of other docile surfaces, a corresponding family of such Kähler metrics can moreover be chosen so as to depend smoothly on the given parameters.*

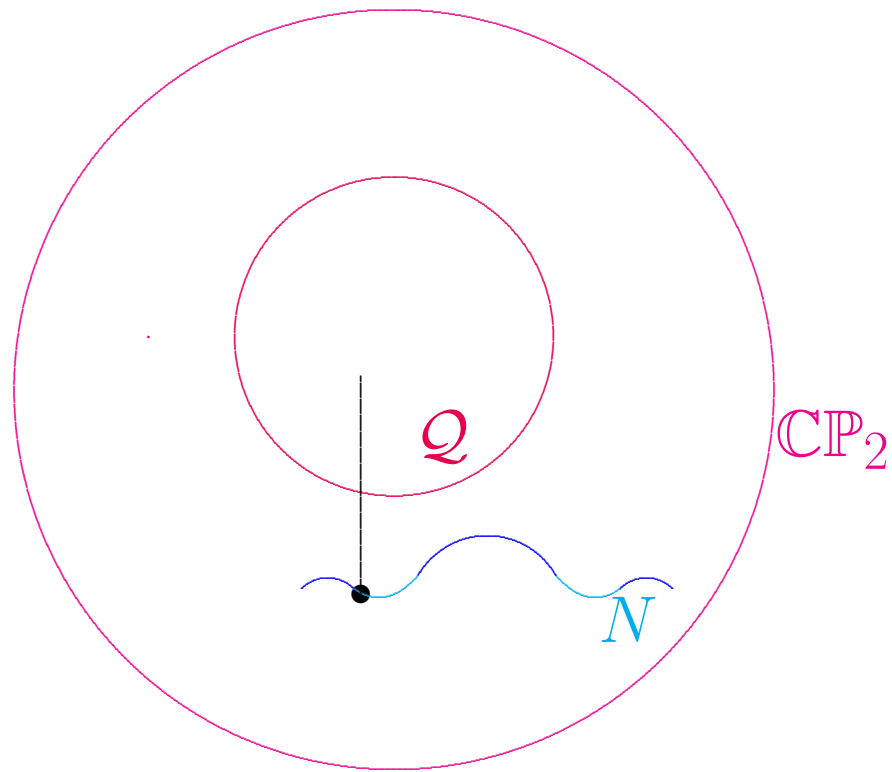
Proposition.



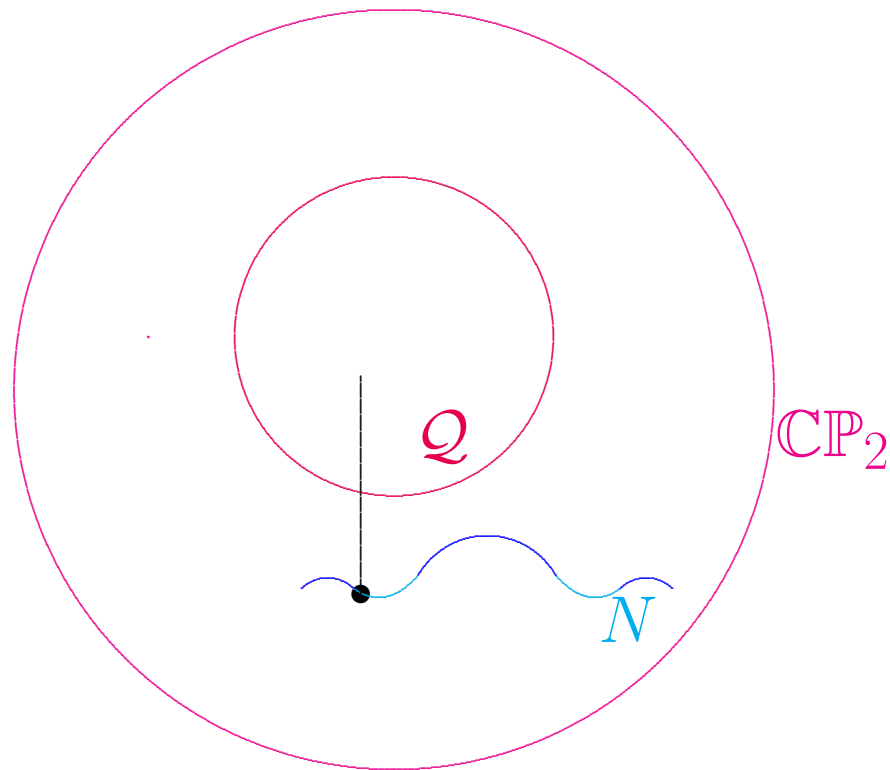
Proposition. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface,*



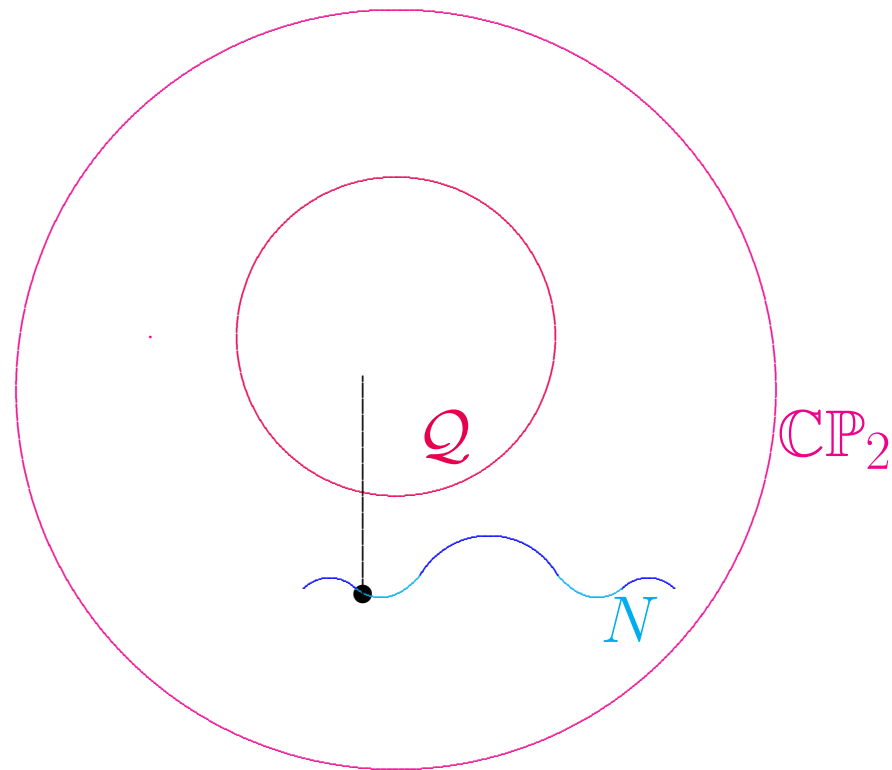
Proposition. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface, and suppose that f*



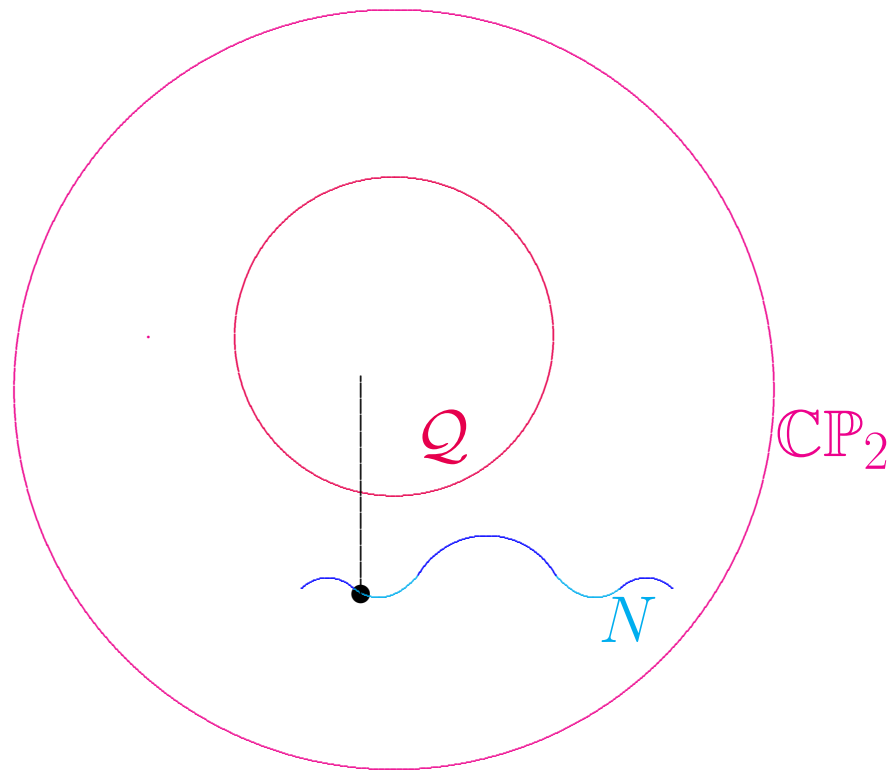
Proposition. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface, and suppose that f is a parameterized holomorphic disk*



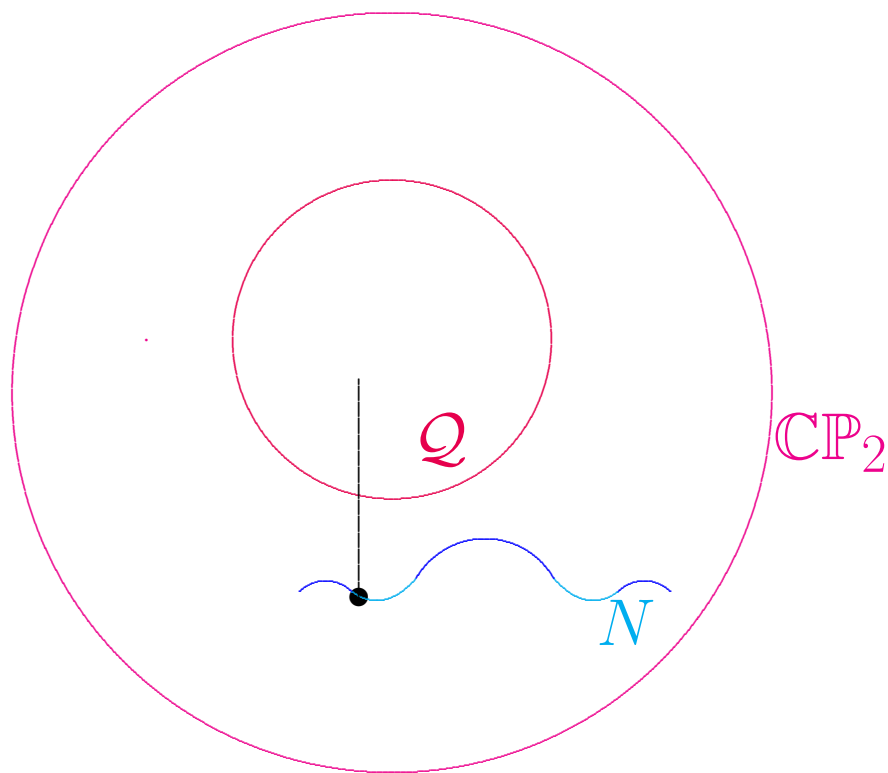
Proposition. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface, and suppose that f is a parameterized holomorphic disk in $(\mathbb{C}P_2, N)$*



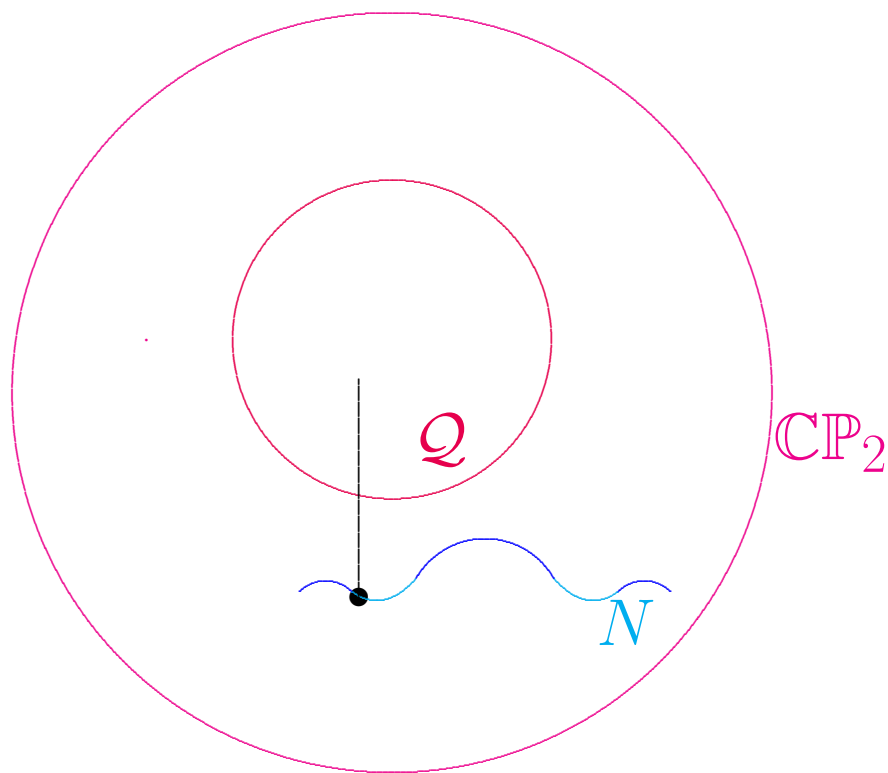
Proposition. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface, and suppose that f is a parameterized holomorphic disk in $(\mathbb{C}P_2, N)$ whose relative homology class $[f]$ generates $H_2(\mathbb{C}P_2, N) \cong \mathbb{Z}$.*



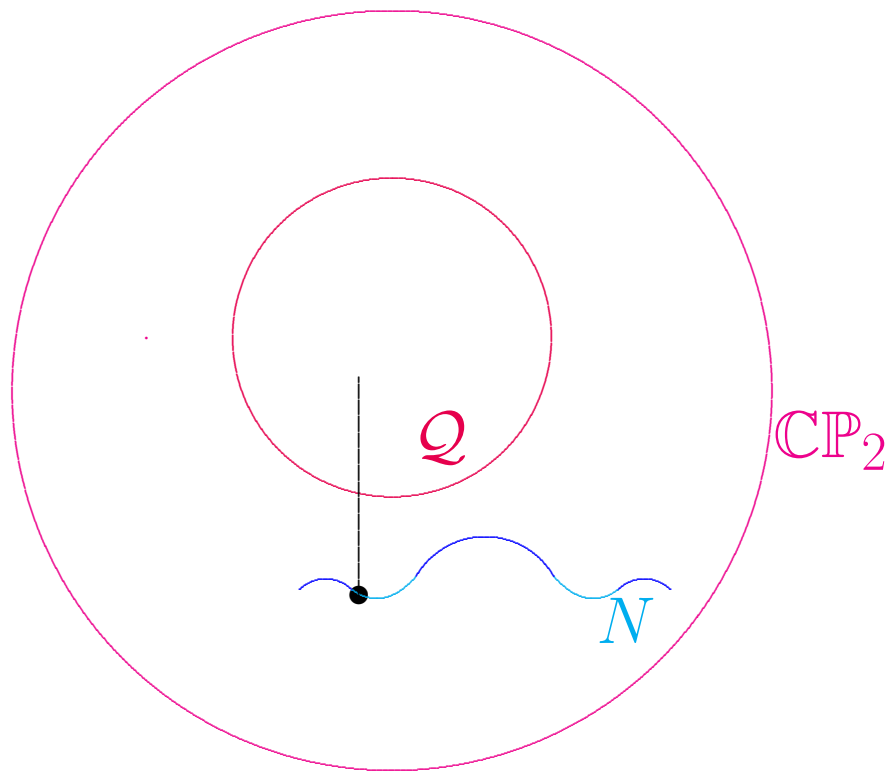
Proposition. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface, and suppose that f is a parameterized holomorphic disk in $(\mathbb{C}P_2, N)$ whose relative homology class $[f]$ generates $H_2(\mathbb{C}P_2, N) \cong \mathbb{Z}$. Then f is a smooth embedding,*



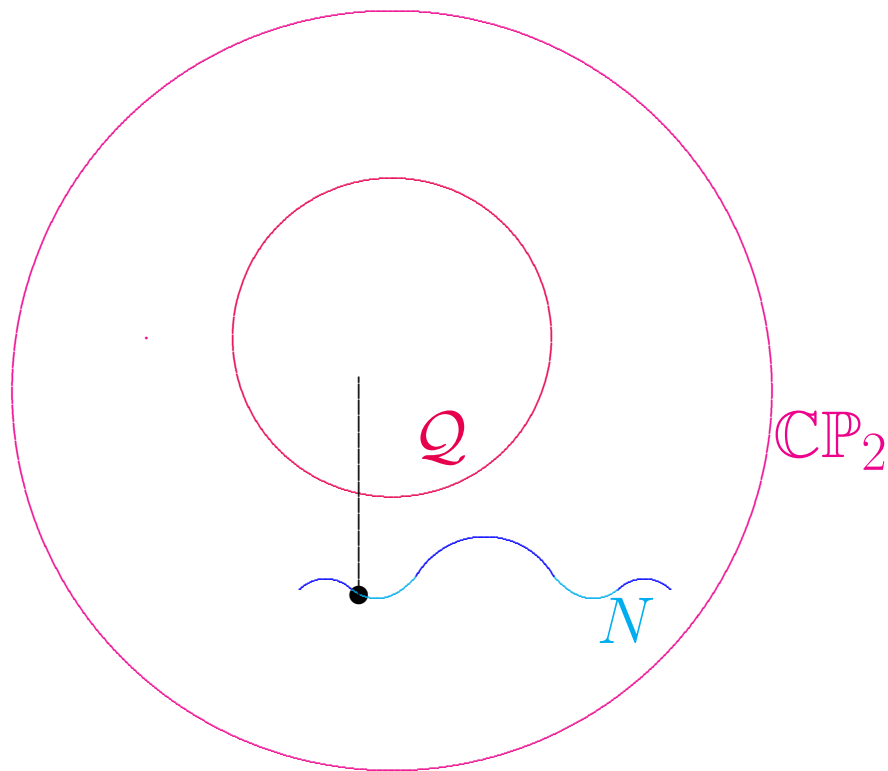
Proposition. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface, and suppose that f is a parameterized holomorphic disk in $(\mathbb{C}P_2, N)$ whose relative homology class $[f]$ generates $H_2(\mathbb{C}P_2, N) \cong \mathbb{Z}$. Then f is a smooth embedding, $f(D^2)$ meets N*



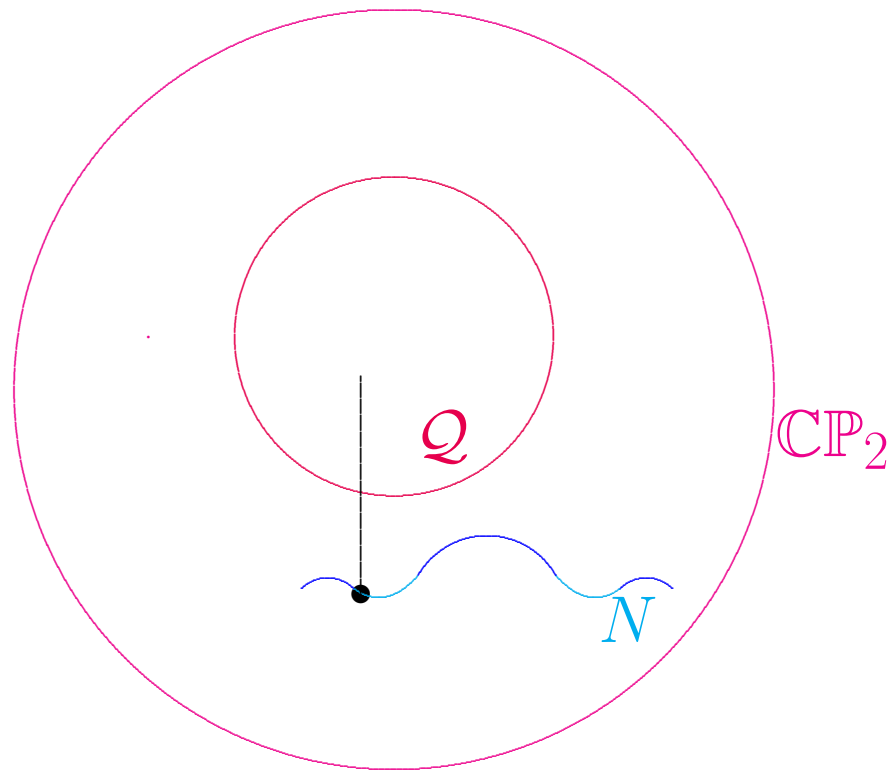
Proposition. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface, and suppose that f is a parameterized holomorphic disk in $(\mathbb{C}P_2, N)$ whose relative homology class $[f]$ generates $H_2(\mathbb{C}P_2, N) \cong \mathbb{Z}$. Then f is a smooth embedding, $f(D^2)$ meets N only along $f(\partial D^2)$,*



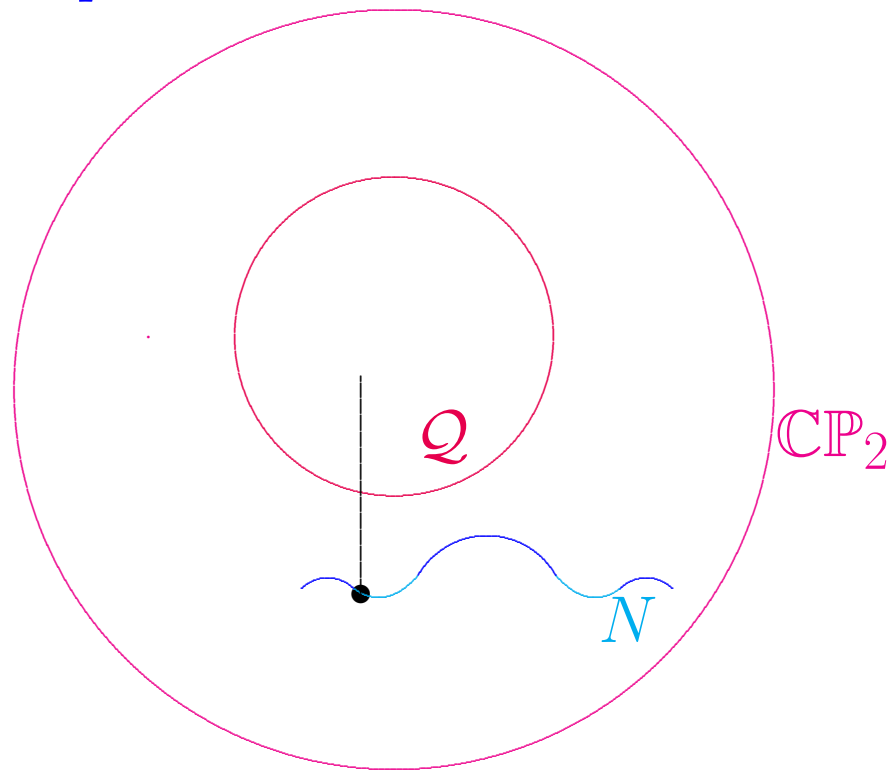
Proposition. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface, and suppose that f is a parameterized holomorphic disk in $(\mathbb{C}P_2, N)$ whose relative homology class $[f]$ generates $H_2(\mathbb{C}P_2, N) \cong \mathbb{Z}$. Then f is a smooth embedding, $f(D^2)$ meets N only along $f(\partial D^2)$, and $f(D^2)$*



Proposition. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface, and suppose that f is a parameterized holomorphic disk in $(\mathbb{C}P_2, N)$ whose relative homology class $[f]$ generates $H_2(\mathbb{C}P_2, N) \cong \mathbb{Z}$. Then f is a smooth embedding, $f(D^2)$ meets N only along $f(\partial D^2)$, and $f(D^2)$ meets Q transversely,*



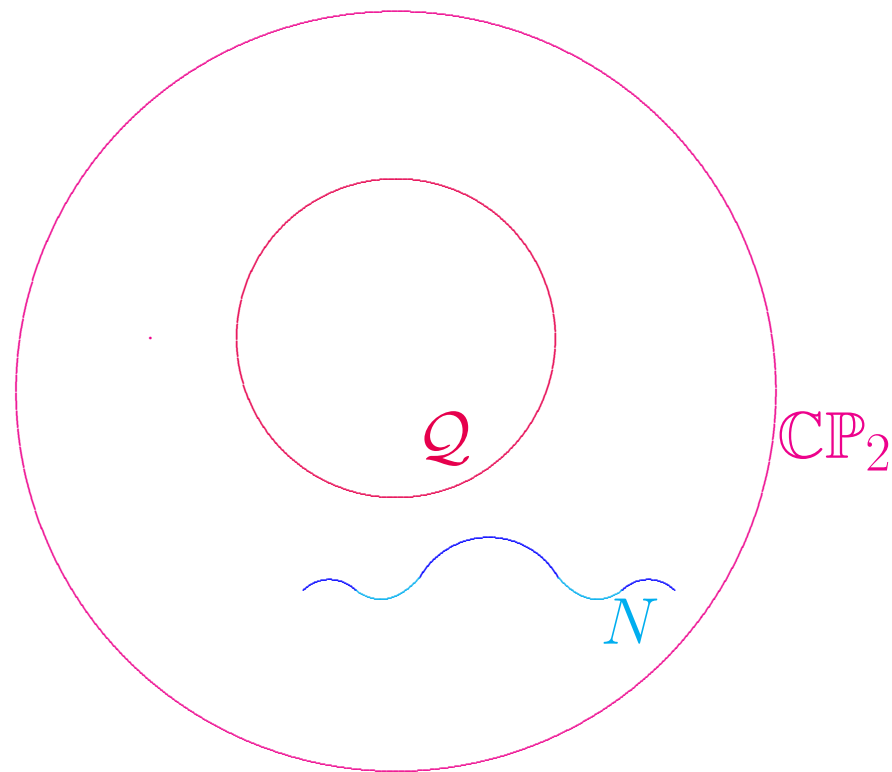
Proposition. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface, and suppose that f is a parameterized holomorphic disk in $(\mathbb{C}P_2, N)$ whose relative homology class $[f]$ generates $H_2(\mathbb{C}P_2, N) \cong \mathbb{Z}$. Then f is a smooth embedding, $f(D^2)$ meets N only along $f(\partial D^2)$, and $f(D^2)$ meets Q transversely, in a single point.*



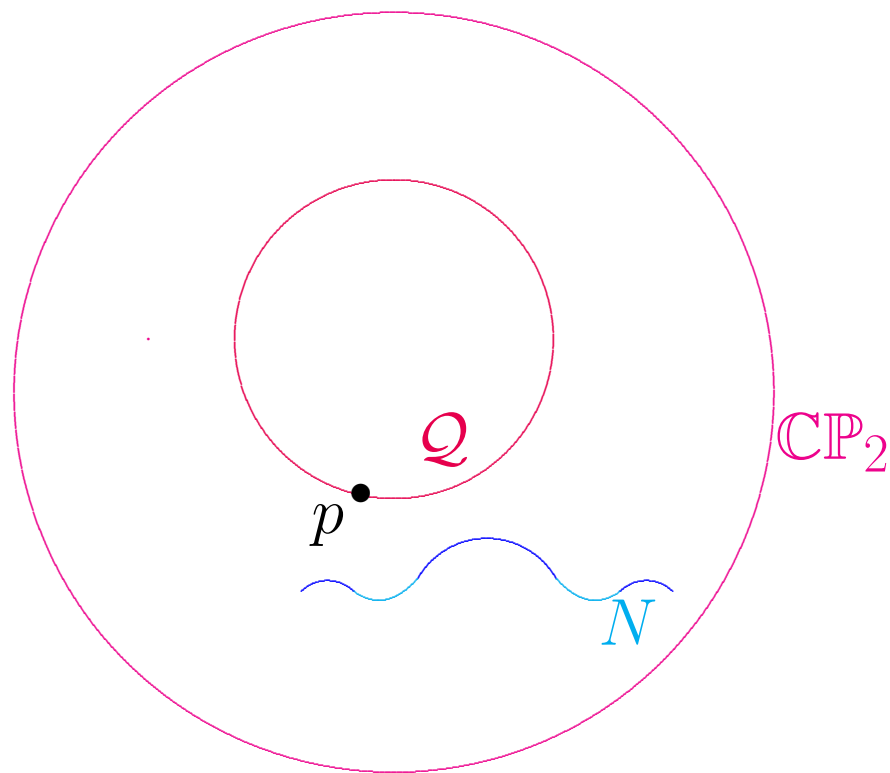
Theorem.

Theorem. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface,*

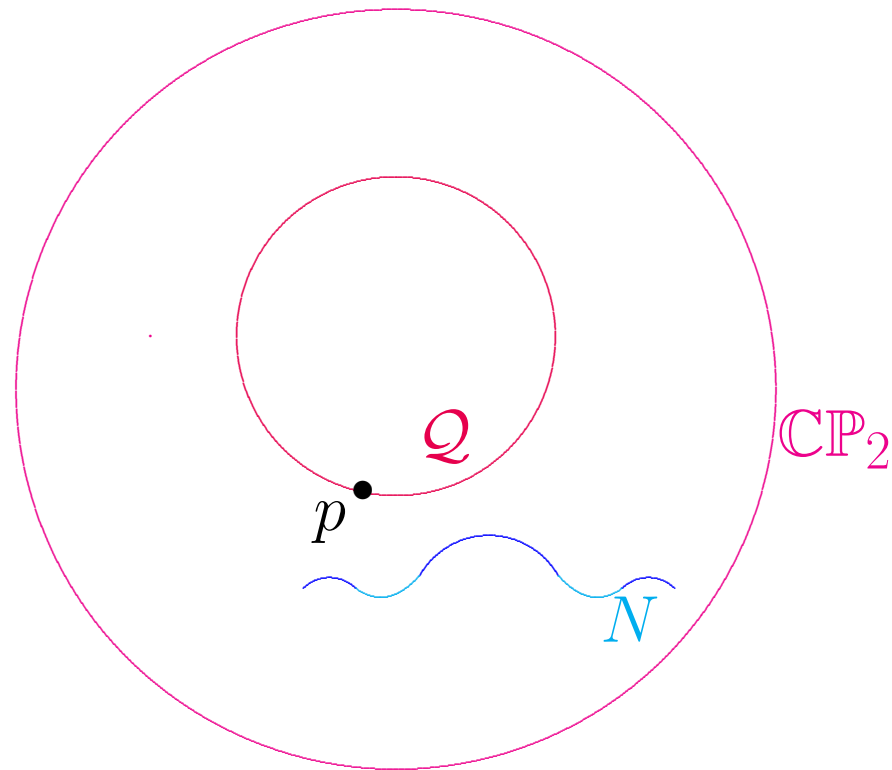
Theorem. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface,*



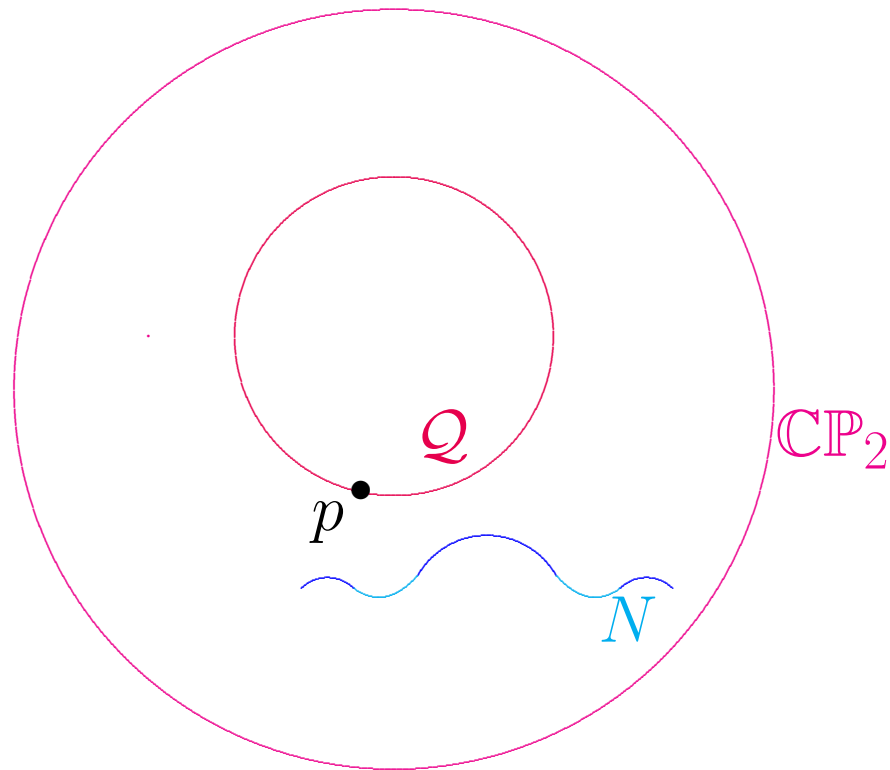
Theorem. Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface,
and let $p \in Q$



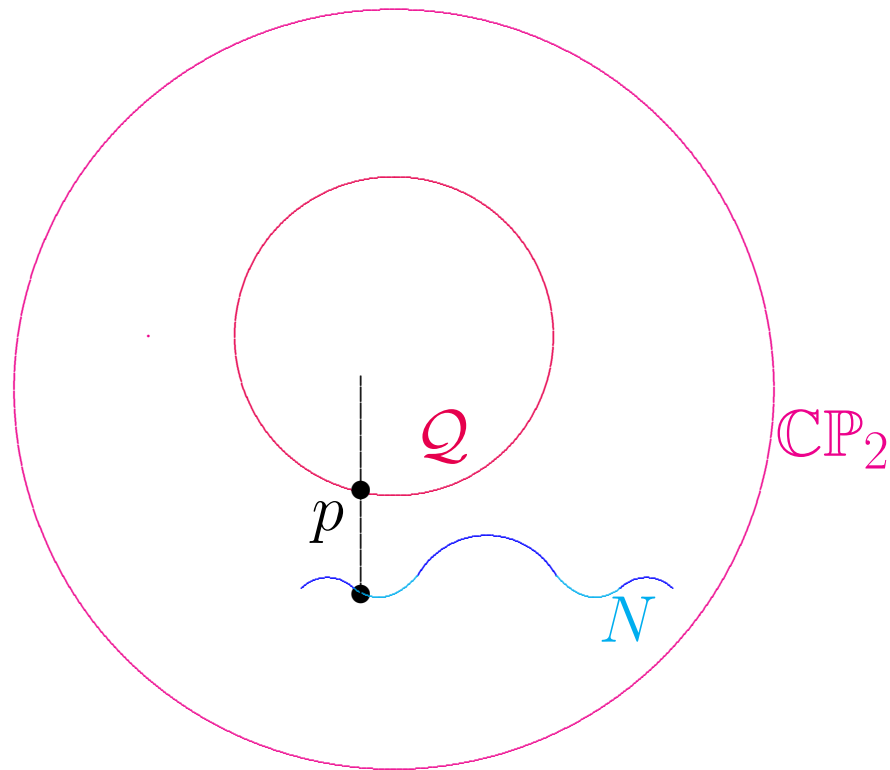
Theorem. Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface, and let $p \in Q$ be any point of the reference conic.



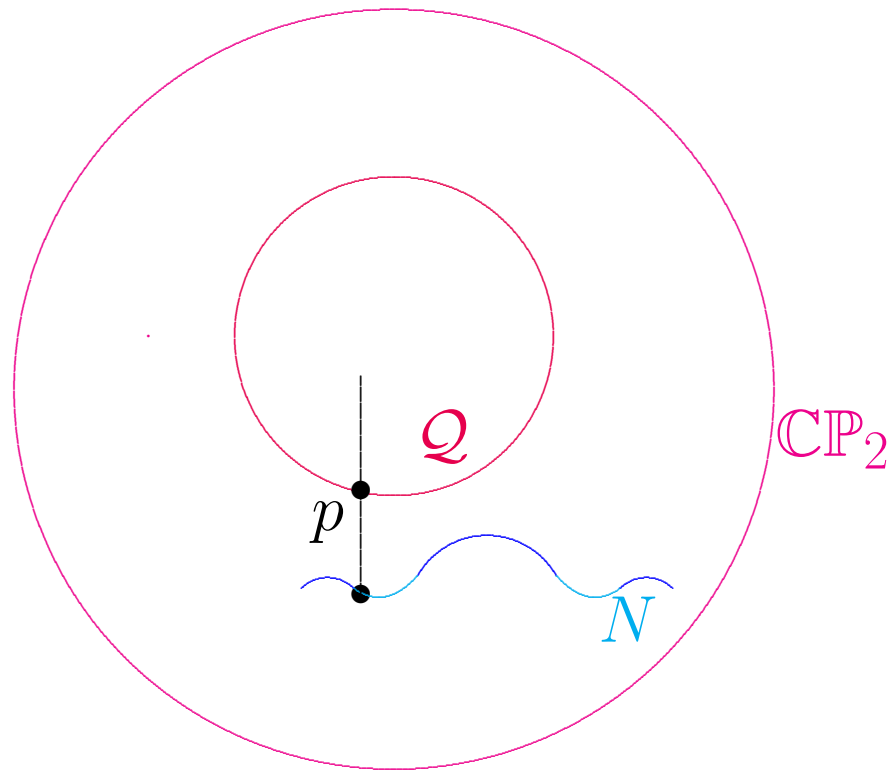
Theorem. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface, and let $p \in Q$ be any point of the reference conic. Then there is a holomorphic disk in $(\mathbb{C}P_2, N)$*



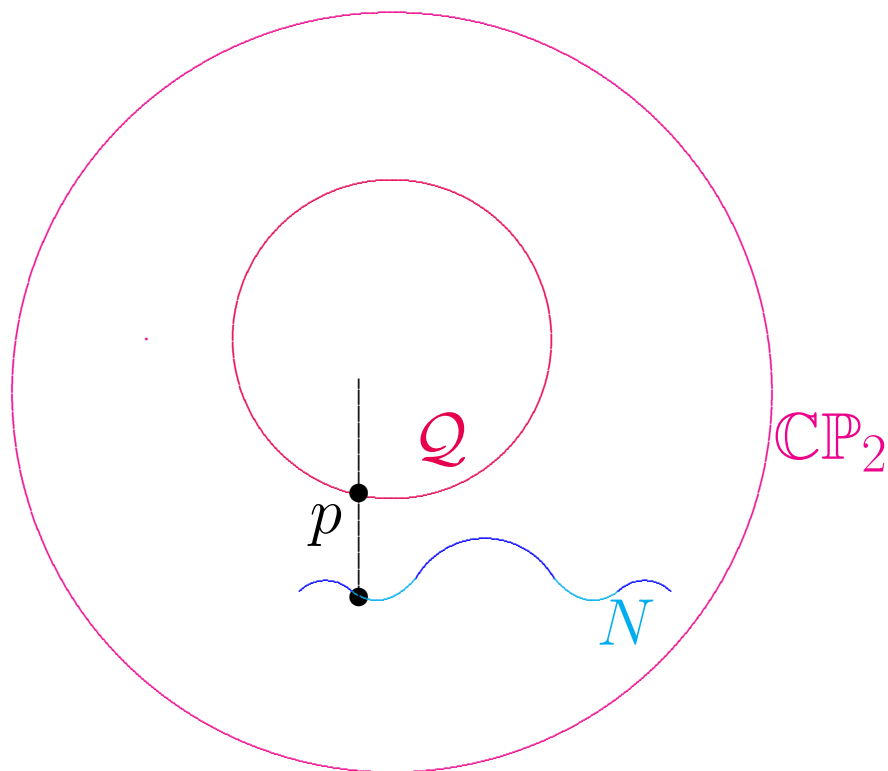
Theorem. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface, and let $p \in Q$ be any point of the reference conic. Then there is a holomorphic disk in $(\mathbb{C}P_2, N)$*



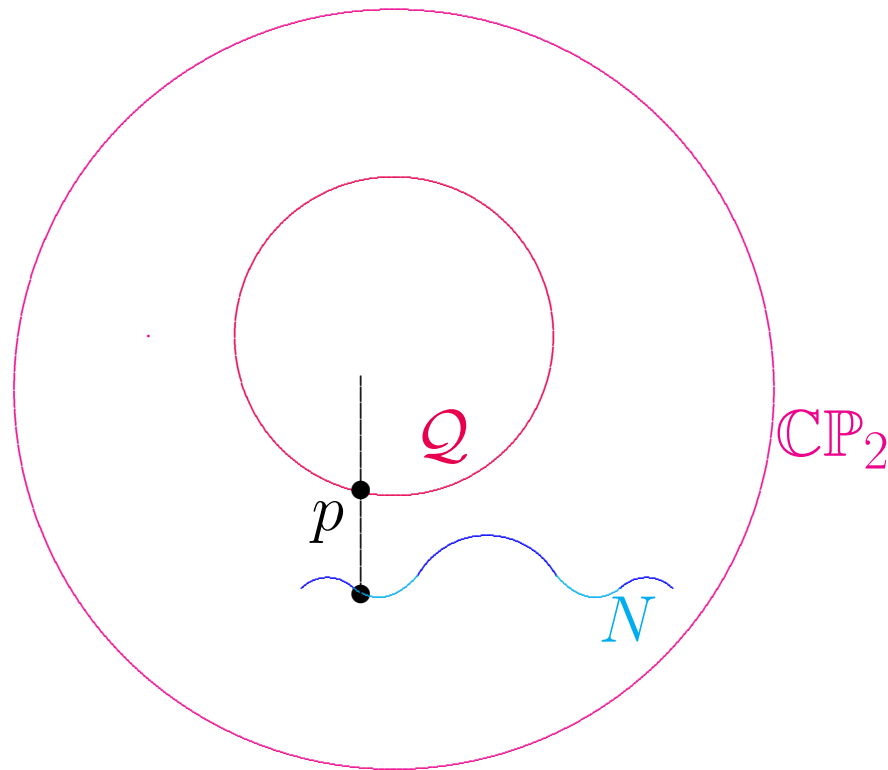
Theorem. *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface, and let $p \in Q$ be any point of the reference conic. Then there is a holomorphic disk in $(\mathbb{C}P_2, N)$ which passes through p*



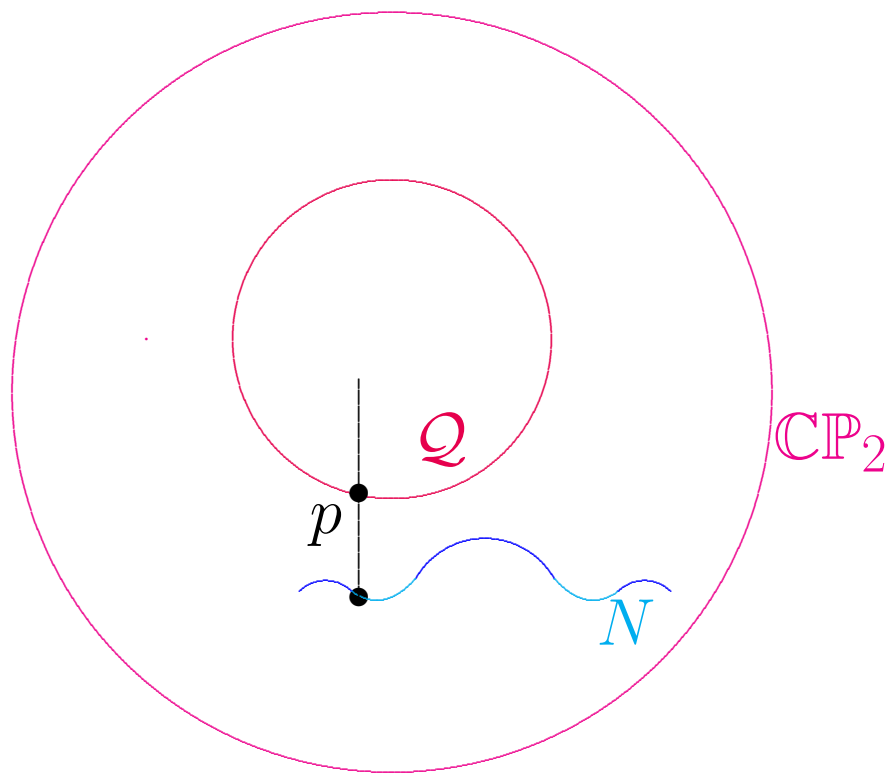
Theorem. Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface, and let $p \in Q$ be any point of the reference conic. Then there is a holomorphic disk in $(\mathbb{C}P_2, N)$ which passes through p and represents the generator of $H_2(\mathbb{C}P_2, N) \cong \mathbb{Z}$.

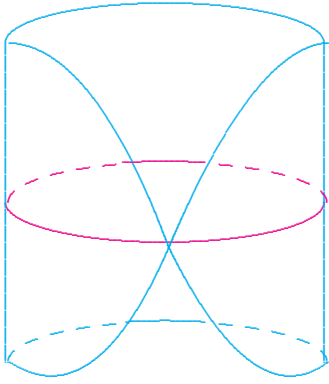


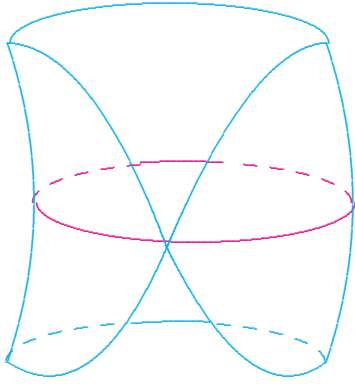
Theorem. Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface, and let $p \in Q$ be any point of the reference conic. Then there is a holomorphic disk in $(\mathbb{C}P_2, N)$ which passes through p and represents the generator of $H_2(\mathbb{C}P_2, N) \cong \mathbb{Z}$. Moreover, this disk is unique,

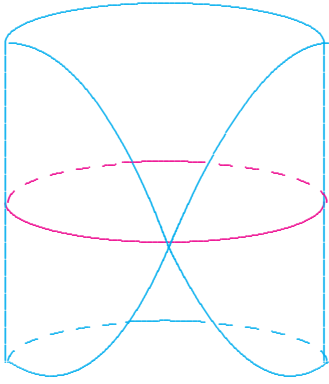


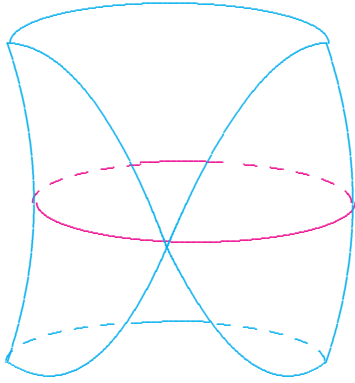
Theorem. Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface, and let $p \in Q$ be any point of the reference conic. Then there is a holomorphic disk in $(\mathbb{C}P_2, N)$ which passes through p and represents the generator of $H_2(\mathbb{C}P_2, N) \cong \mathbb{Z}$. Moreover, this disk is unique, modulo reparameterizations.







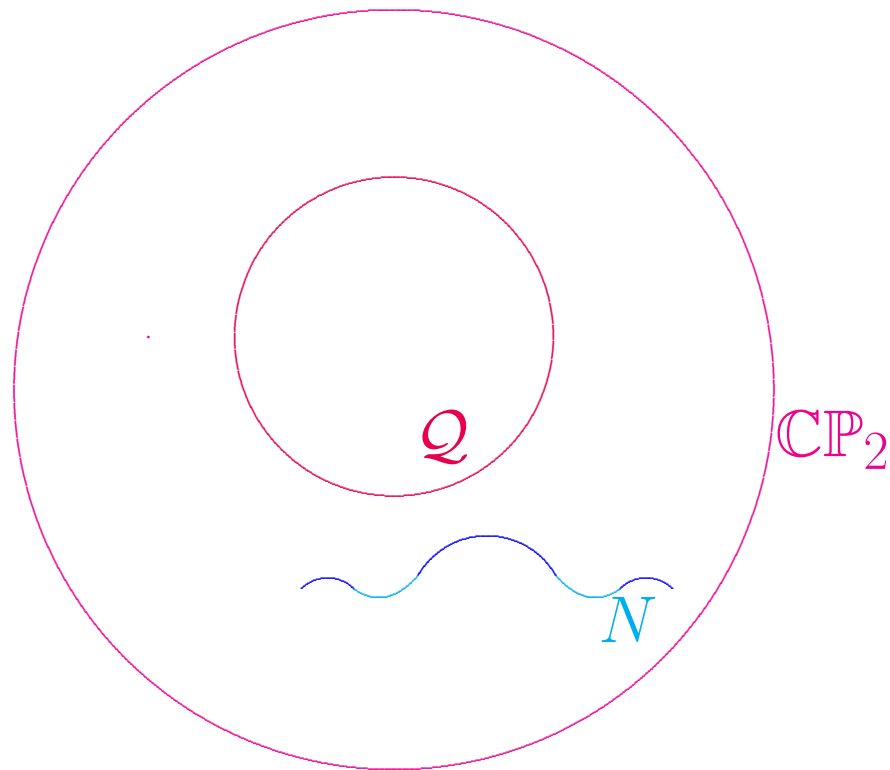




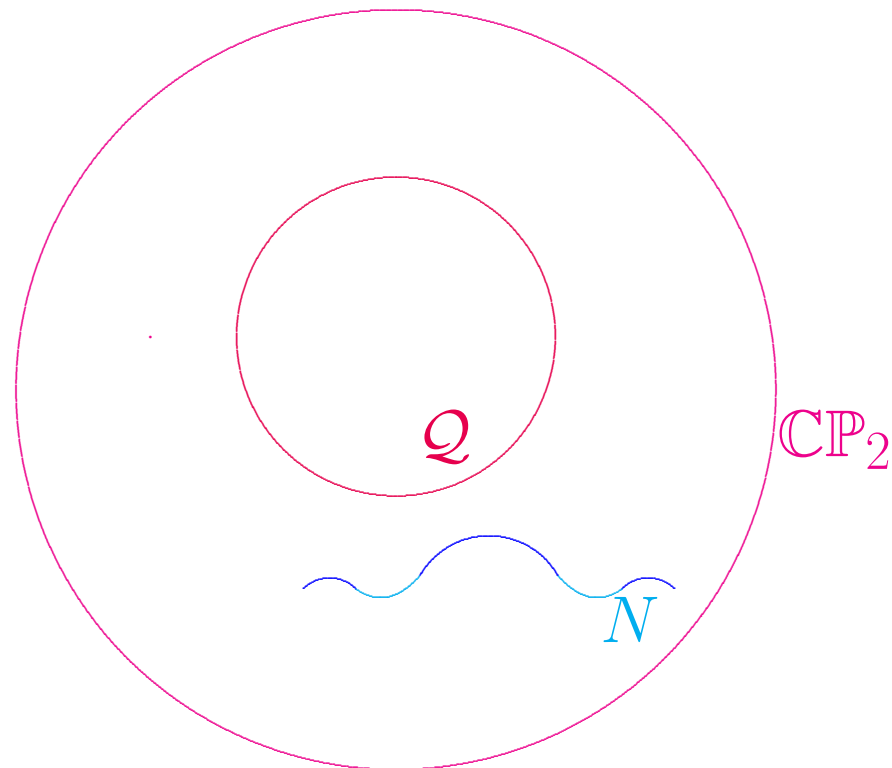
Theorem (LM 2010).

Theorem (LM 2010). *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface,*

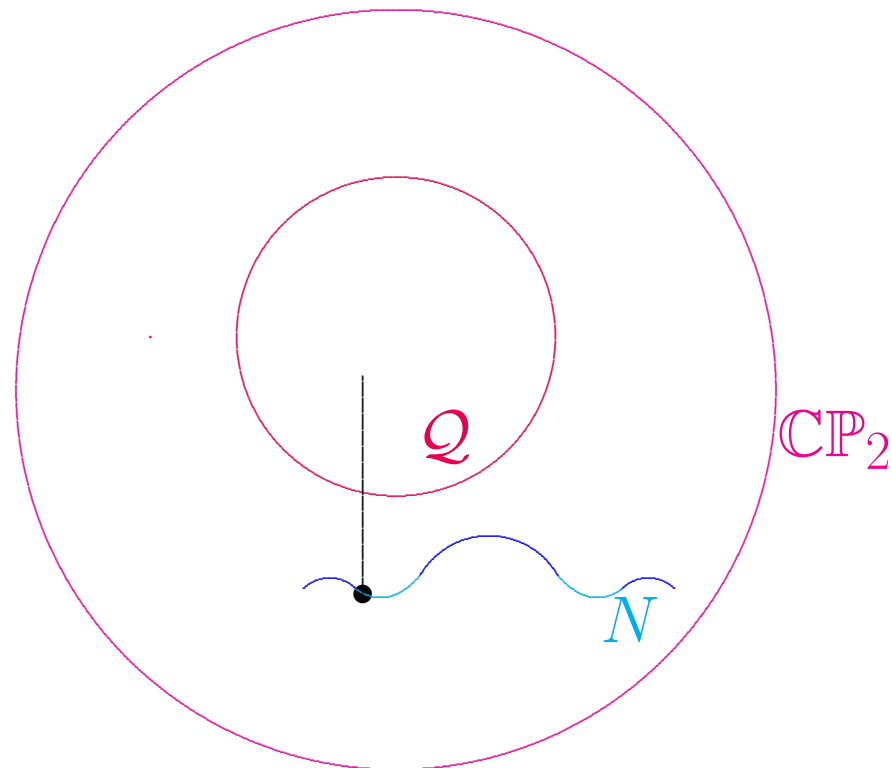
Theorem (LM 2010). *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface,*



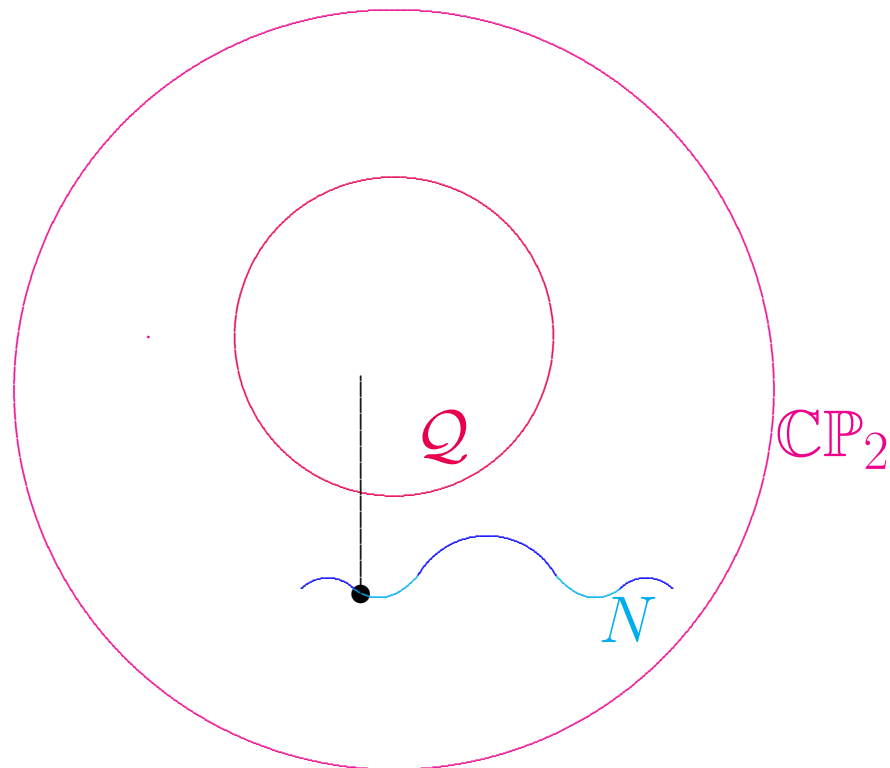
Theorem (LM 2010). *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface, and let M denote the moduli space*



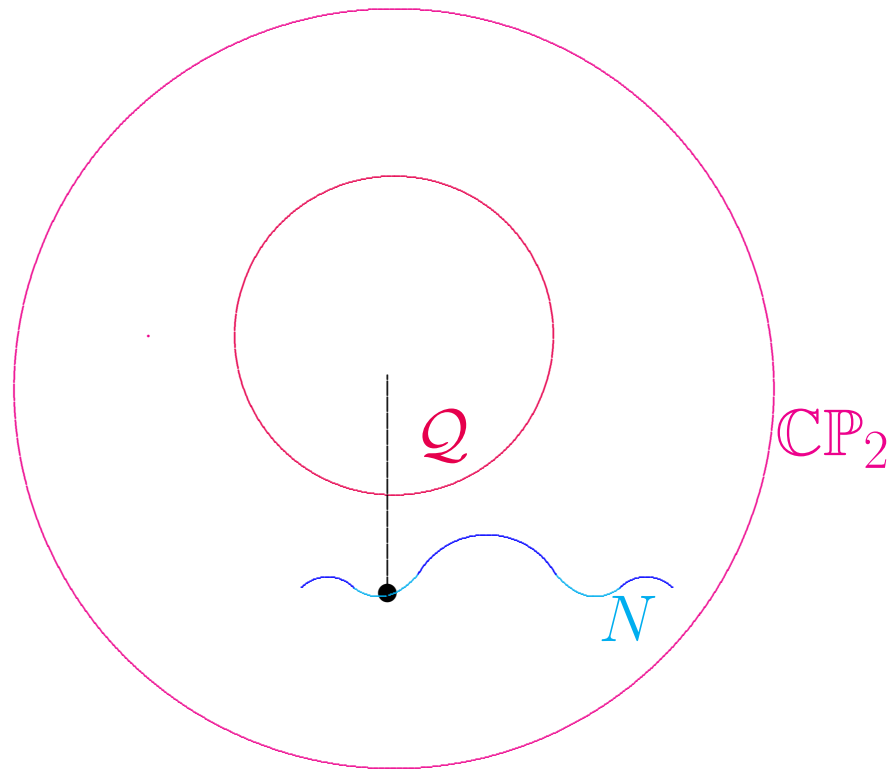
Theorem (LM 2010). *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface, and let M denote the moduli space of all holomorphic disks in $(\mathbb{C}P_2, N)$*



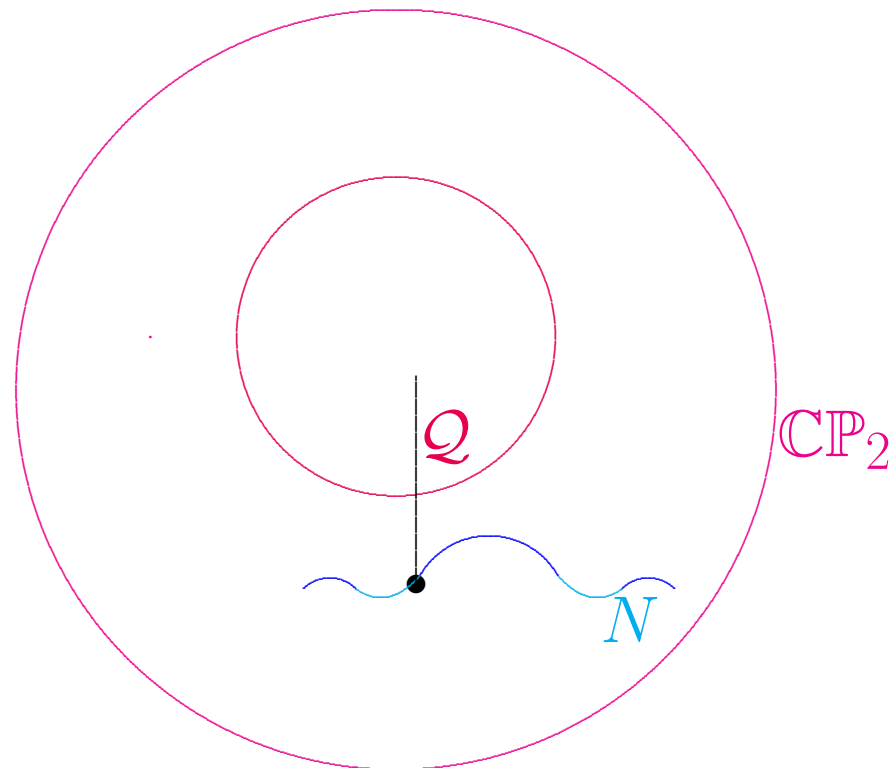
Theorem (LM 2010). *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface, and let M denote the moduli space of all holomorphic disks in $(\mathbb{C}P_2, N)$ which represent the generator of $H_2(\mathbb{C}P_2, N) \cong \mathbb{Z}$.*



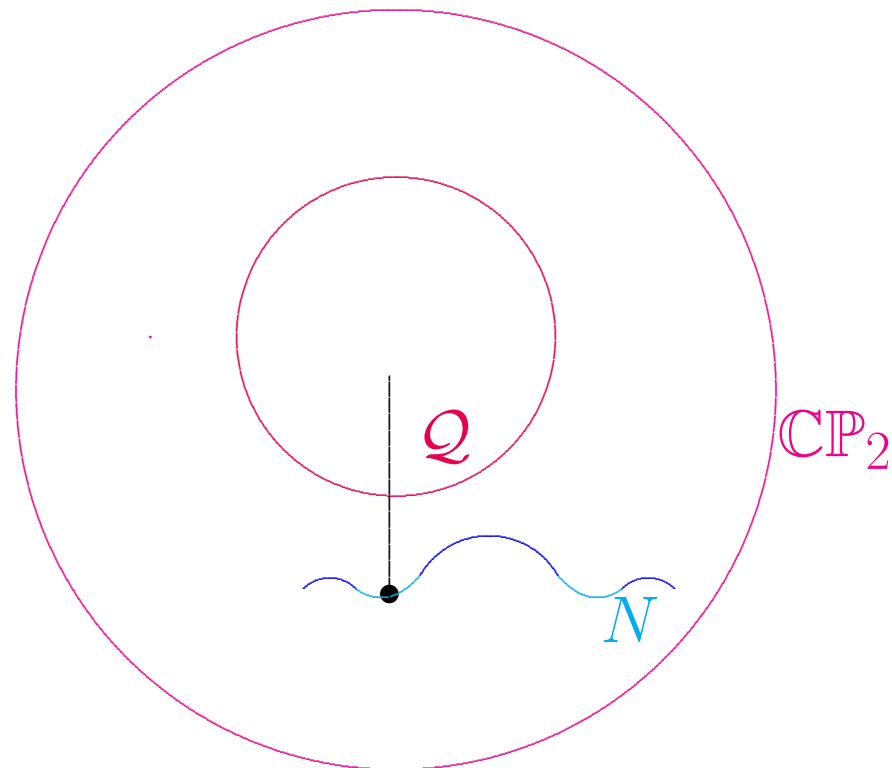
Theorem (LM 2010). *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface, and let M denote the moduli space of all holomorphic disks in $(\mathbb{C}P_2, N)$ which represent the generator of $H_2(\mathbb{C}P_2, N) \cong \mathbb{Z}$.*



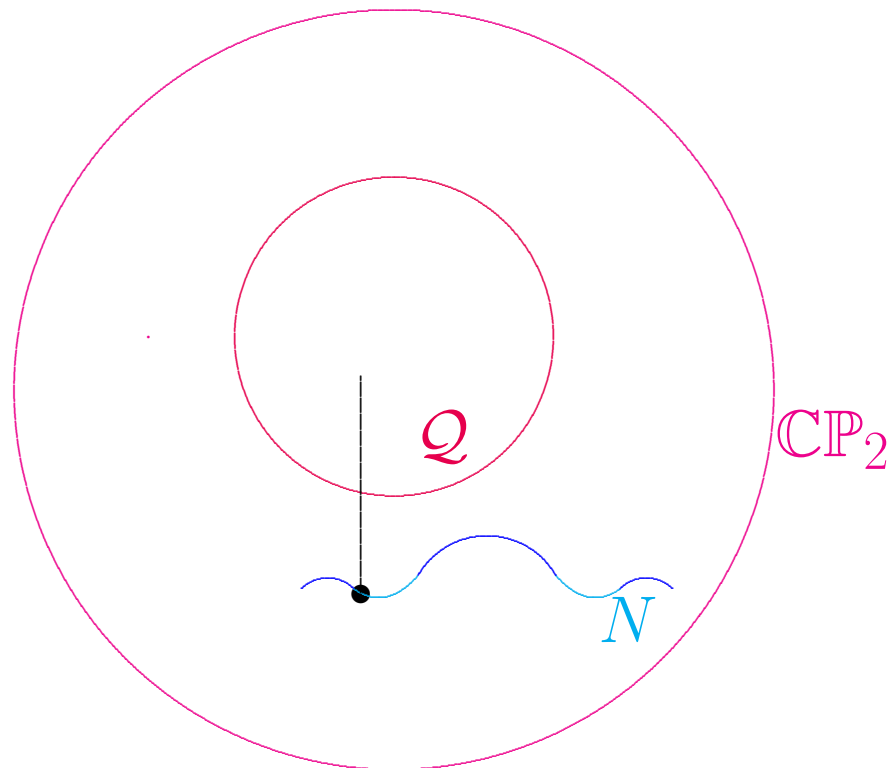
Theorem (LM 2010). *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface, and let M denote the moduli space of all holomorphic disks in $(\mathbb{C}P_2, N)$ which represent the generator of $H_2(\mathbb{C}P_2, N) \cong \mathbb{Z}$.*



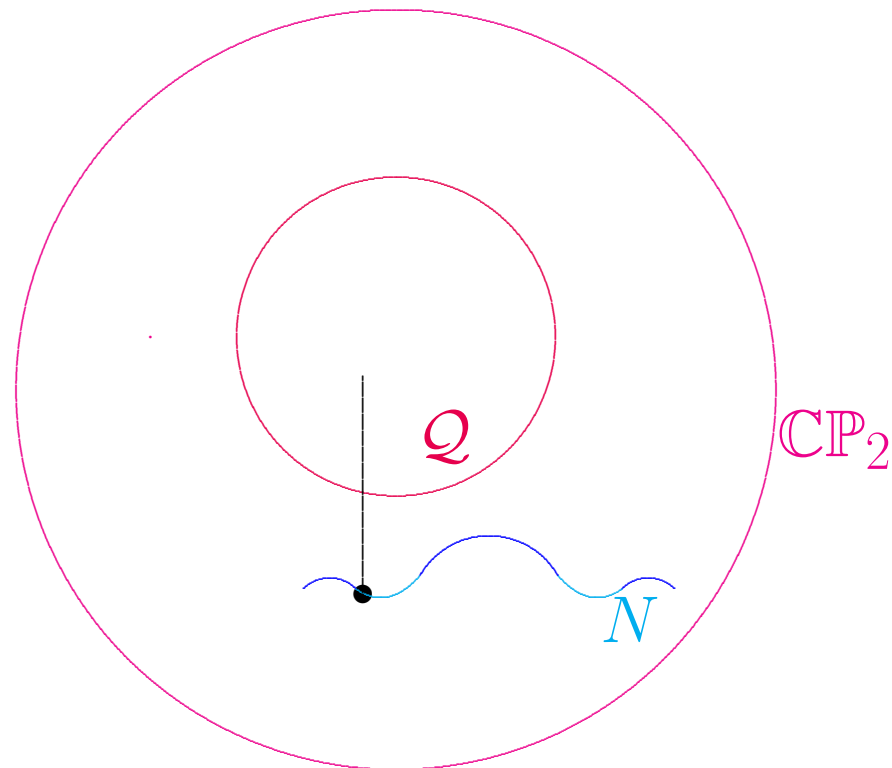
Theorem (LM 2010). *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface, and let M denote the moduli space of all holomorphic disks in $(\mathbb{C}P_2, N)$ which represent the generator of $H_2(\mathbb{C}P_2, N) \cong \mathbb{Z}$.*



Theorem (LM 2010). *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface, and let M denote the moduli space of all holomorphic disks in $(\mathbb{C}P_2, N)$ which represent the generator of $H_2(\mathbb{C}P_2, N) \cong \mathbb{Z}$.*



Theorem (LM 2010). *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface, and let M denote the moduli space of all holomorphic disks in $(\mathbb{C}P_2, N)$ which represent the generator of $H_2(\mathbb{C}P_2, N) \cong \mathbb{Z}$. Then M is diffeomorphic to S^2 .*

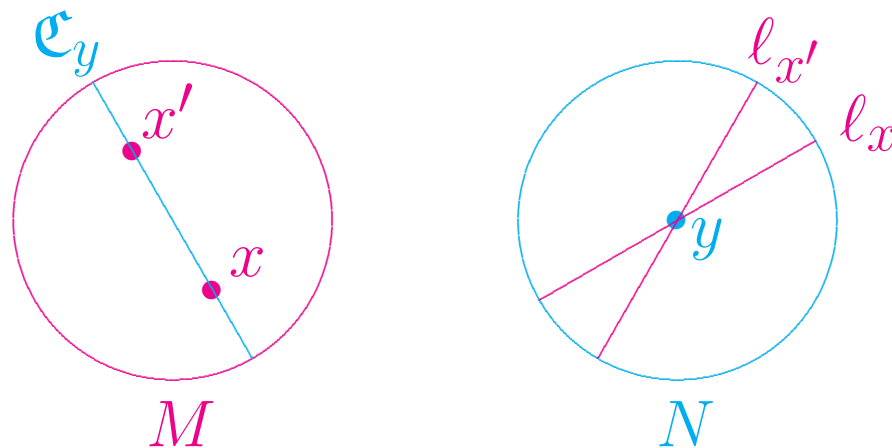


Theorem (LM 2010). *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface, and let M denote the moduli space of all holomorphic disks in $(\mathbb{C}P_2, N)$ which represent the generator of $H_2(\mathbb{C}P_2, N) \cong \mathbb{Z}$. Then M is diffeomorphic to S^2 .*

Theorem (LM 2010). *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface, and let M denote the moduli space of all holomorphic disks in $(\mathbb{C}P_2, N)$ which represent the generator of $H_2(\mathbb{C}P_2, N) \cong \mathbb{Z}$. Then M is diffeomorphic to S^2 . The interiors of these disks foliate $\mathbb{C}P_2 - N$,*

Theorem (LM 2010). *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface, and let M denote the moduli space of all holomorphic disks in $(\mathbb{C}P_2, N)$ which represent the generator of $H_2(\mathbb{C}P_2, N) \cong \mathbb{Z}$. Then M is diffeomorphic to S^2 . The interiors of these disks foliate $\mathbb{C}P_2 - N$, and the intersection pattern of their boundaries defines a unique Zoll projective structure $[\nabla]$ on M .*

Theorem (LM 2010). *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface, and let M denote the moduli space of all holomorphic disks in $(\mathbb{C}P_2, N)$ which represent the generator of $H_2(\mathbb{C}P_2, N) \cong \mathbb{Z}$. Then M is diffeomorphic to S^2 . The interiors of these disks foliate $\mathbb{C}P_2 - N$, and the intersection pattern of their boundaries defines a unique Zoll projective structure $[\nabla]$ on M .*



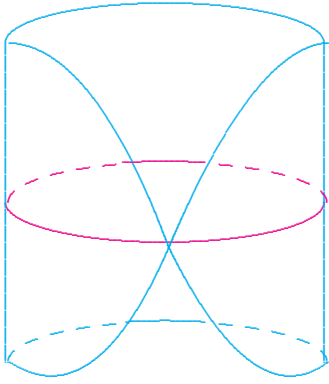
Theorem (LM 2010). *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}P_2$ be any docile surface, and let M denote the moduli space of all holomorphic disks in $(\mathbb{C}P_2, N)$ which represent the generator of $H_2(\mathbb{C}P_2, N) \cong \mathbb{Z}$. Then M is diffeomorphic to S^2 . The interiors of these disks foliate $\mathbb{C}P_2 - N$, and the intersection pattern of their boundaries defines a unique Zoll projective structure $[\nabla]$ on M .*

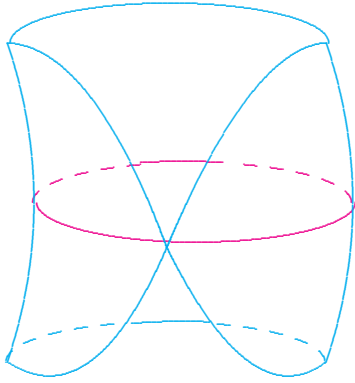
Theorem (LM 2010). *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}_2$ be any docile surface, and let M denote the moduli space of all holomorphic disks in $(\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}_2, N)$ which represent the generator of $H_2(\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}_2, N) \cong \mathbb{Z}$. Then M is diffeomorphic to S^2 . The interiors of these disks foliate $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}_2 - N$, and the intersection pattern of their boundaries defines a unique Zoll projective structure $[\nabla]$ on M . Moreover, the reference conic \mathcal{Q}*

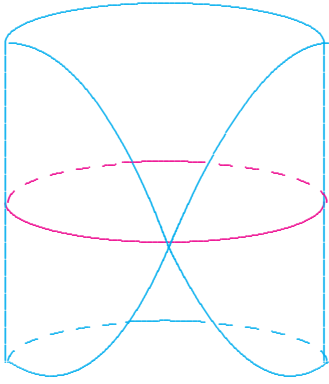
Theorem (LM 2010). *Let $N \subset \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}_2$ be any docile surface, and let M denote the moduli space of all holomorphic disks in $(\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}_2, N)$ which represent the generator of $H_2(\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}_2, N) \cong \mathbb{Z}$. Then M is diffeomorphic to S^2 . The interiors of these disks foliate $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}_2 - N$, and the intersection pattern of their boundaries defines a unique Zoll projective structure $[\nabla]$ on M . Moreover, the reference conic \mathcal{Q} induces a specific conformal structure $[g]$ on M ,*

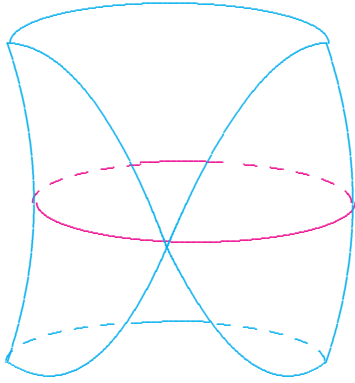
Theorem (LM 2010). *Let $N \subset \mathbb{CP}_2$ be any docile surface, and let M denote the moduli space of all holomorphic disks in (\mathbb{CP}_2, N) which represent the generator of $H_2(\mathbb{CP}_2, N) \cong \mathbb{Z}$. Then M is diffeomorphic to S^2 . The interiors of these disks foliate $\mathbb{CP}_2 - N$, and the intersection pattern of their boundaries defines a unique Zoll projective structure $[\nabla]$ on M . Moreover, the reference conic \mathcal{Q} induces a specific conformal structure $[g]$ on M , and there is a unique $\nabla \in [\nabla]$*

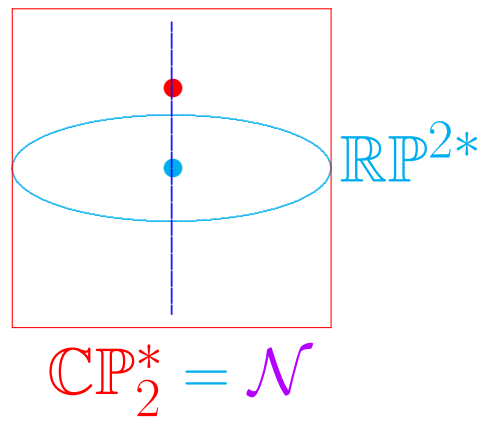
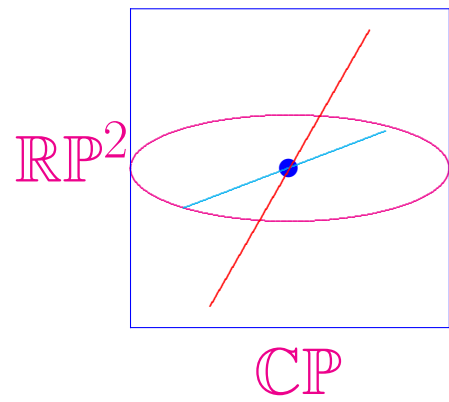
Theorem (LM 2010). *Let $N \subset \mathbb{CP}_2$ be any docile surface, and let M denote the moduli space of all holomorphic disks in (\mathbb{CP}_2, N) which represent the generator of $H_2(\mathbb{CP}_2, N) \cong \mathbb{Z}$. Then M is diffeomorphic to S^2 . The interiors of these disks foliate $\mathbb{CP}_2 - N$, and the intersection pattern of their boundaries defines a unique Zoll projective structure $[\nabla]$ on M . Moreover, the reference conic \mathcal{Q} induces a specific conformal structure $[g]$ on M , and there is a unique $\nabla \in [\nabla]$ which is a Weyl connection for the conformal class $[g]$.*











Fundamental Open Problem:

Fundamental Open Problem:

Conjecture. *The moduli space of Zoll metrics g on S^2 is connected.*

Fundamental Open Problem:

Conjecture. *The moduli space of Zoll metrics g on S^2 is connected.*

Issues:

Fundamental Open Problem:

Conjecture. *The moduli space of Zoll metrics g on S^2 is connected.*

Issues:

- Family of disks exists for open set of N .

Fundamental Open Problem:

Conjecture. *The moduli space of Zoll metrics g on S^2 is connected.*

Issues:

- Family of disks exists for open set of N . Closed?

Fundamental Open Problem:

Conjecture. *The moduli space of Zoll metrics g on S^2 is connected.*

Issues:

- Family of disks exists for open set of N . Closed?
- Is family unique?

Fundamental Open Problem:

Conjecture. *The moduli space of Zoll metrics g on S^2 is connected.*

Issues:

- Family of disks exists for open set of N . Closed?
- Is family unique?
- Is relevant set of Lagrangian N connected?

End, Part VII