

The relative Gromov width of Lagrangian cobordisms between Legendrians

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We obtain upper and lower bounds for the relative Gromov width of Lagrangian cobordisms between Legendrian submanifolds. Upper bounds arise from the existence of J -holomorphic disks with boundary on the Lagrangian cobordism that pass through the center of a given symplectically embedded ball. The areas of these disks — and hence the sizes of these balls — are controlled by a real-valued fundamental capacity, a quantity derived from the algebraic structure of filtered linearized Legendrian Contact Homology of the Legendrian at the top of the cobordism. Lower bounds come from explicit constructions that use neighborhoods of Reeb chords in the Legendrian ends. We also study relationships between the relative Gromov width and another quantitative measurement, the length of a cobordism between two Legendrian submanifolds.

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1. Introduction

1.1. Quantitative study of Lagrangian cobordisms

In [37], the authors inaugurated the study of quantitative questions about Lagrangian cobordisms between Legendrian submanifolds by defining and investigating the *lengths* of such cobordisms. We continue the investigation of quantitative features of Lagrangian cobordisms through the study of relative Gromov *widths*, a relative version of a classical symplectic measurement. The key results in this paper encompass upper bounds on relative Gromov widths derived from Floer-theoretic techniques, lower bounds arising from constructions, and relationships between the quantitative measures of length and width.

The background for these questions and results begins with Gromov’s seminal non-squeezing theorem. Gromov’s proof in [27] relies on the non-triviality of the **Gromov width** of a symplectic manifold (X, ω) . The width of a symplectic manifold (X, ω) is the supremum of the quantities πr^2 taken over all symplectic embeddings of closed balls of radius r into (X, ω) . In the presence of a Lagrangian submanifold $L \subset X$, Barraud and Cornea [4] defined the **relative Gromov width** to be the supremum of the quantities πr^2 taken over all **symplectic embeddings (of a ball) relative to L** , i.e., symplectic embeddings $\psi : (B^{2n}(r), \omega_0) \hookrightarrow (X, \omega)$ with the property that $\psi^{-1}(L) = B^{2n}(r) \cap \mathbb{R}^n$, where \mathbb{R}^n denotes a Lagrangian plane in \mathbb{R}^{2n} . The notation $\psi : B^{2n}(r) \hookrightarrow (X, L)$ will be used to denote a symplectic embedding relative to L .

Though interesting in its own right, the relative Gromov width has also played a role in detecting other symplectic phenomena. In recent work of Cornea and Shelukhin [14], for example, the relative Gromov width of a pair of Lagrangians in (M, ω) is used to show that the “shadow” measure of Lagrangian cobordisms between Lagrangians in $(\mathbb{C} \times M, \omega_0 \oplus \omega)$ defines a metric and pseudo-metric on appropriate spaces of Lagrangians in M .

Known upper bounds on the relative Gromov width come from finding a J -holomorphic curve of bounded area passing through the center of a given embedded ball. For closed Lagrangians, such disks are known to exist when the Lagrangian is monotone [4, 5, 11], is an orientable surface [12], or admits a metric of non-positive sectional curvature [6]; see also [2, 15]. Finding appropriate J -holomorphic curves is also the key technique in the proof that the shadow of a Lagrangian cobordism between Lagrangians is an upper bound for the relative Gromov width [14]. As shown in [16, 31], however, such disks do not always exist for closed Lagrangians in symplectizations,

and the relative Gromov width may be infinite. Constructions leading to sharp lower bounds on the relative Gromov width are more rare: see, for example, [8].

The goal of this paper is to extend the calculation of the relative Gromov width to **exact Lagrangian cobordisms between Legendrian submanifolds**. We always consider *closed* Legendrians in the contactization of a Liouville manifold, $(\mathcal{C}(P), \ker \alpha)$, and cobordisms are always *orientable, Maslov zero, exact* Lagrangian submanifolds of the symplectization $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathcal{C}(P), d(e^s \alpha))$ that coincide with cylinders over Legendrians Λ_{\pm} in the complement of $[s_-, s_+] \times \mathcal{C}(P)$. Formal definitions can be found in Section 2. We denote by L_a^b the portion of a Lagrangian cobordism L whose symplectization coordinate lies between a and b :

$$L_a^b = L \cap ((a, b) \times \mathcal{C}(P)).$$

The **relative (Gromov) width** of L_a^b is then defined in terms of finding relative symplectic embeddings:

$$w(L_a^b) = \sup \left\{ \pi r^2 \mid \exists \psi : B^{2n}(r) \hookrightarrow ((a, b) \times \mathcal{C}(P), L_a^b) \right\}.$$

Since the relative Gromov width of the “top half” L_a^∞ of any Lagrangian cobordism L is infinite (see Lemma 3.2), we focus attention on the relative Gromov width of the “bottom half” $L_{-\infty}^0$, where L is cylindrical outside of $[s, 0]$, for $s < 0$.

1.2. Upper bounds

Our derivation of an upper bound on the relative Gromov width of a Lagrangian cobordism L from Λ_- to Λ_+ will follow the now-standard approach of finding a J -holomorphic curve of controlled area through the center of a given relative symplectic embedding of a ball. To guarantee the existence of an appropriate J -holomorphic curve, we will assume that Λ_+ is connected, Λ_- and Λ_+ are horizontally displaceable, and Λ_- admits an augmentation ε_- ; we term such a cobordism a **fundamental cobordism** and define it officially in Definition 5.7. Note that a “horizontally displaceable” Legendrian $\Lambda \subset \mathcal{C}(P)$ is one whose Lagrangian projection of Λ to P is displaceable by a Hamiltonian isotopy [18]; in particular, any $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{R}^{2n+1} = J^1\mathbb{R}^n$ is horizontally displaceable. Under these assumptions, we may relate the generator of $H_0(L)$ with the fundamental class of Λ_+ using the Generalized Duality Long Exact Sequence of [10, Theorem 1.2]; see Theorem 5.5. An examination of this relationship at the chain level leads to the desired J -holomorphic

curve; the area of the curve will be governed by the **fundamental capacity** $c(\Lambda_+, \varepsilon_+)$ of Λ_+ , where the augmentation ε_+ of Λ_+ is induced from ε_- via L .

The upper bound on the width will be given in terms of the minimal and maximal fundamental capacities of the Legendrian Λ_+ with respect to sets of augmentations. Let $\text{Aug}(\Lambda_+)$ be the set of all augmentations of the Legendrian contact homology differential graded algebra of Λ_+ (see Section 5.2), and given a Lagrangian cobordism L from Λ_- to Λ_+ , let $\text{Aug}_L(\Lambda_+) \subseteq \text{Aug}(\Lambda_+)$ be the set of augmentations of Λ_+ induced from augmentations of the Legendrian Λ_- ; see Remark 5.4. We now define the **miniumum L -induced fundamental capacity** and the **maximum fundamental capacity**, respectively, as:

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{c}_L(\Lambda_+) &= \min\{c(\Lambda_+, \varepsilon_+) : \varepsilon_+ \in \text{Aug}_L(\Lambda_+)\}, \\ \bar{c}(\Lambda_+) &= \max\{c(\Lambda_+, \varepsilon_+) : \varepsilon_+ \in \text{Aug}(\Lambda_+)\}. \end{aligned}$$

Observe that for all L , we have

$$\underline{c}_L(\Lambda_+) \leq \bar{c}(\Lambda_+).$$

In particular, if $U^n(r)$ denotes the standard n -dimensional Legendrian unknot in \mathbb{R}^{2n+1} with a single Reeb chord of height r , then $\underline{c}_L(U^n(r)) = \bar{c}(U^n(r)) = r$. To the authors' knowledge, there are no known examples where the fundamental capacity depends on the augmentation, though such examples are theoretically possible.

We are now ready to state our main theorem for an upper bound on the relative Gromov width:

Theorem 1.1. *If $L \subset \mathbb{R} \times \mathcal{C}(P)$ is a fundamental cobordism, then*

$$(1.1) \quad w(L_{-\infty}^0) \leq 2\underline{c}_L(\Lambda_+) \leq 2\bar{c}(\Lambda_+).$$

1.3. Lower bounds

To complement the upper bounds on the relative Gromov width in Theorem 1.1, we derive lower bounds through the construction of relative symplectic embeddings. These embeddings are constructed in a neighborhood of a Reeb chord of a Legendrian at an end of the Lagrangian cobordism. These Reeb chords need to be sufficiently “extendable”: a Reeb chord γ of a Legendrian Λ is **frontwise doubly extendable** if the front projection of the upward (or downward) extension of the Reeb chord to twice its height only intersects the front projection of the Legendrian at $\partial\gamma$; see Definition 4.1.

Theorem 1.2. *If $\Lambda \subset J^1M$ has a frontwise doubly extendable Reeb chord of height h , then*

$$2h \leq w\left((\mathbb{R} \times \Lambda)_{-\infty}^0\right).$$

Additional lower bounds on the width of Lagrangian cobordisms come from comparisons to the widths of the cylindrical ends.

Theorem 1.3. *Suppose $L \subset \mathbb{R} \times \mathcal{C}(P)$ is a Lagrangian cobordism from Λ_- to Λ_+ that is cylindrical outside $[s_-, 0]$. Then*

$$(1.2) \quad e^{s_-} w\left((\mathbb{R} \times \Lambda_-)_{-\infty}^0\right) \leq w(L_{-\infty}^0).$$

If L is cylindrical outside $[s_-, -\epsilon]$, for some $\epsilon > 0$, then

$$(1.3) \quad w\left((\mathbb{R} \times \Lambda_+)_{-\infty}^0\right) \leq w(L_{-\infty}^0).$$

Theorems 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3 combine to give precise calculations of some fundamental cobordisms that are collared near the top.

Corollary 1.4. *Suppose $L \subset \mathbb{R} \times \mathcal{C}(P)$ is a fundamental cobordism that is cylindrical outside $[s_-, -\epsilon]$, for some $\epsilon > 0$. If the longest Reeb chord of Λ_+ has height r and is frontwise doubly extendable, then*

$$w(L_{-\infty}^0) = 2\underline{c}_L(\Lambda_+) = 2\bar{c}(\Lambda_+) = 2r.$$

Proof. Combining Theorem 1.2 and Equation (1.3) from Theorem 1.3, we find that

$$2r \leq w\left((\mathbb{R} \times \Lambda_+)_{-\infty}^0\right) \leq w(L_{-\infty}^0).$$

By Theorem 1.1 and the fact that $\underline{c}_L(\Lambda_+)$ and $\bar{c}(\Lambda_+)$ are always the height of a Reeb chord, we find

$$w(L_{-\infty}^0) \leq 2\underline{c}_L(\Lambda_+) \leq 2\bar{c}(\Lambda_+) \leq 2r. \quad \square$$

Example 1.5. Corollary 1.4 immediately implies the following calculations.

- 1) If $U^n(r)$ denotes the n -dimensional Legendrian unknot with precisely one Reeb chord of height r , then

$$w\left((\mathbb{R} \times U^n(r))_{-\infty}^0\right) = 2r.$$

- 2) If $T^1(r)$ denotes the 1-dimensional Legendrian trefoil shown in Figure 1, then

$$w\left(\left(\mathbb{R} \times T^1(r)\right)_{-\infty}^0\right) = 2r.$$

- 3) More generally, let $\Lambda \subset J^1\mathbb{R}^n$ be a connected Legendrian that admits an augmentation. Suppose that the front of Λ is contained in a box of height s , and let $\Lambda^\#(r)$ be the Legendrian submanifold constructed as a cusp connect sum of Λ and $U^n(r)$, with $r > s$, as shown in Figure 2; this construction appears, for example, in [7], [17], and [20, §4]. As in the examples above, we obtain:

$$w\left(\left(\mathbb{R} \times \Lambda^\#(r)\right)_{-\infty}^0\right) = 2r.$$

- 4) If L is a fundamental cobordism that is cylindrical outside $[s_-, -\varepsilon]$ and has positive end equal to $U^n(r)$, $T^1(r)$, or $\Lambda^\#(r)$, then

$$w\left(L_{-\infty}^0\right) = 2r.$$

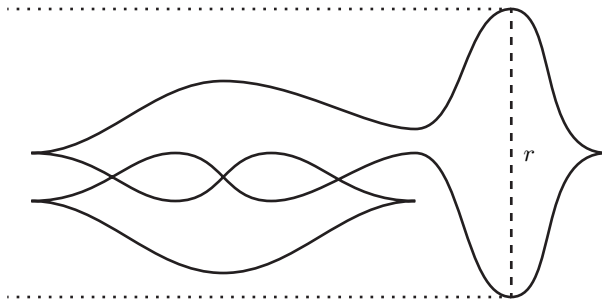


Figure 1: The Legendrian trefoil $T^1(r)$.

Remark 1.6. Item (3) in Example 1.5 shows that any connected Legendrian $\Lambda \subset J^1\mathbb{R}^n$ that admits an augmentation is Legendrian isotopic a Legendrian where the upper and lower bounds given by Theorem 1.1 and Theorem 1.2 are sharp. Calculating $w\left(\left(\mathbb{R} \times \Lambda\right)_{-\infty}^0\right)$ in general is more challenging. In particular, if none of the long Reeb chords of a Legendrian Λ are frontwise doubly extendable, then there will be gaps between the upper and lower bounds that we construct in this paper.

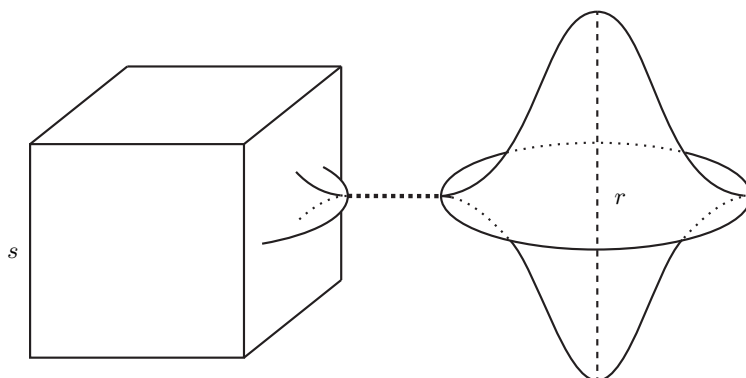


Figure 2: The setup for forming the connect sum between an n -dimensional Legendrian Λ at left and a standard n -dimensional unknot $U^n(r)$ at right.

1.4. Connections to the length of a cobordism

We finish our investigations by connecting the relative Gromov width to the length between Legendrians studied in [37]. Given Legendrians Λ_{\pm} , the **Lagrangian cobordism length** $\ell(\Lambda_-, \Lambda_+)$ is defined to be:

$$\ell(\Lambda_-, \Lambda_+) = \inf\{s_+ - s_- : \exists \text{ Lagrangian cobordism } L \text{ from } \Lambda_- \text{ to } \Lambda_+ \text{ that is cylindrical outside } [s_-, s_+]\}.$$

If there does not exist a Lagrangian cobordism from Λ_- to Λ_+ , then we define $\ell(\Lambda_-, \Lambda_+)$ to be $+\infty$. Recall that the Lagrangian cobordisms under consideration are exact and satisfy the other conditions of Definition 2.1. One of the key observations of [37] was that the cobordism length exhibits flexibility (resp. rigidity) when Λ_+ is, in a sense, larger (resp. smaller) than Λ_- . The final main result of this paper is that the length of a fundamental cobordism is bounded below by a ratio of relative widths.

Theorem 1.7. *If L is a fundamental cobordism from Λ_- to Λ_+ that is cylindrical outside of $[-s, 0]$, then*

$$(1.4) \quad \ln \left(\frac{w((\mathbb{R} \times \Lambda_-)_{-\infty}^0)}{2\bar{c}(\Lambda_+)} \right) \leq s.$$

If, in addition, the upper bound on $w((\mathbb{R} \times \Lambda_+)_-\infty^0)$ given by Theorem 1.1 is realized, then

$$(1.5) \quad \ln \left(\frac{w((\mathbb{R} \times \Lambda_-)_-\infty^0)}{w((\mathbb{R} \times \Lambda_+)_-\infty^0)} \right) \leq s.$$

Proof. Suppose that L is a fundamental Lagrangian cobordism from Λ_- to Λ_+ that is cylindrical outside $[-s, 0]$. Then Lemma 3.4, the fact that $(\mathbb{R} \times \Lambda_-)_-\infty^{-s} \subset L_{-\infty}^0$, and Theorem 1.1 imply

$$e^{-s}w((\mathbb{R} \times \Lambda_-)_-\infty^0) = w((\mathbb{R} \times \Lambda_-)_-\infty^{-s}) \leq w(L_{-\infty}^0) \leq 2c_L(\Lambda_+) \leq 2\bar{c}(\Lambda_+),$$

and the result follows. □

We can apply this to get lower bounds to cobordism lengths between particular Legendrians. The corollary below follows immediately from Example 1.5(1) and Theorem 1.7.

Corollary 1.8. 1) *If $U^n(r_\pm) \subset J^1\mathbb{R}^n$ is the n -dimensional Legendrian unknots described in Example 1.5(1), then*

$$\ln \left(\frac{r_-}{r_+} \right) \leq \ell(U^n(r_-), U^n(r_+)).$$

2) *Given $\Lambda_\pm \subset J^1\mathbb{R}^n$, where Λ_+ is connected and each component of Λ_- admits an augmentation, construct $\Lambda_\pm^\#(r_\pm)$ from Λ_\pm as in Example 1.5(3). The bound above generalizes to:*

$$\ln \left(\frac{r_-}{r_+} \right) \leq \ell(\Lambda_-^\#(r_-), \Lambda_+^\#(r_+)).$$

Remark 1.9. Statement (1) appears as the upper bound in [37, Theorem 1.1]; Statement (2) strengthens the lower bound given in [37, Proposition 6.1].

1.5. Outline of the paper

The remainder of the paper is organized as follows. After recalling background notions and setting precise definitions in Section 2, we set down some basic facts about relative Gromov widths of cobordisms in Section 3; this section includes a proof of Theorem 1.3. We describe the constructions

necessary to prove Theorem 1.2 in Section 4. Section 5 provides the background necessary to understand the J -holomorphic curves used in the proof of Theorem 1.1, while Section 6 contains the definition of the fundamental capacity. Knowledge of those J -holomorphic curves and the fundamental capacity is put to use in Section 7, where we prove Theorem 1.1.

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2. Background notions

In this section, we recall the definitions of our main objects of study: Legendrian submanifolds and Lagrangian cobordisms between Legendrian submanifolds. We assume basic familiarity with these notions; see, for example, Etnyre's survey on Legendrian submanifolds [24] and Audin, Lalonde, and Polterovich [3] on Lagrangian submanifolds.

2.1. Legendrian submanifolds

A **Legendrian submanifold** Λ of a contact $(2n + 1)$ -manifold $(Y, \ker \alpha)$ is an n -dimensional submanifold whose tangent spaces lie in the contact hyperplanes $\ker \alpha$. A **Reeb chord** of Λ is an integral curve of the Reeb vector field of α whose endpoints both lie on Λ . Let the collection of Reeb chords of Λ be denoted by \mathcal{R}_Λ . The **height** of a Reeb chord γ is simply

$$(2.1) \quad h(\gamma) = \int_\gamma \alpha.$$

We work with closed Legendrian submanifolds in the contactization of a Liouville manifold. Specifically, let P be a **Liouville manifold**: P is an open, even-dimensional manifold with a 1-form λ such that $d\lambda$ is symplectic. We construct the **contactization** $\mathcal{C}(P) = P \times \mathbb{R}$ with the contact form $\alpha = dz - \lambda$. The Reeb flow is parallel to the \mathbb{R} coordinate of $\mathcal{C}(P)$, and Reeb chords are in bijective correspondence with double points of the projection of Λ to P . A Legendrian submanifold is **chord generic** if those double points are transverse.

A special case of the contactization of a Liouville manifold is the 1-jet space of a smooth manifold M , namely $J^1M = T^*M \times \mathbb{R}$ with the canonical contact form $dz - \lambda_{can}$. We denote the projections to the base and to the z direction by $\pi_x : J^1M \rightarrow M$ and $\pi_z : J^1M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, respectively. The **front projection** is the projection $\pi_{xz} : J^1M \rightarrow M \times \mathbb{R}$.

2.2. Lagrangian cobordisms

The Lagrangians we consider live in the **symplectization** $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathcal{C}(P), d(e^s \alpha))$.

Definition 2.1. Given closed Legendrians $\Lambda_{\pm} \subset \mathcal{C}(P)$, a **Lagrangian cobordism from Λ_- to Λ_+** is an orientable, Maslov zero, exact Lagrangian submanifold $L \subset (\mathbb{R} \times \mathcal{C}(P), d(e^s \alpha))$ such that there exist real numbers $s_- \leq s_+$ satisfying:

- 1) $L \cap ([s_-, s_+] \times \mathcal{C}(P))$ is compact,
- 2) $L \cap ((-\infty, s_-] \times \mathcal{C}(P)) = (-\infty, s_-] \times \Lambda_-$,
- 3) $L \cap ([s_+, \infty) \times \mathcal{C}(P)) = [s_+, \infty) \times \Lambda_+$, and
- 4) There exists a function f and a constant C_+ such that $e^s \alpha|_L = df$ where on $(-\infty, s_-] \times \Lambda_-$, $f \equiv 0$ while on $[s_+, \infty) \times \Lambda_+$, $f = C_+$.

We say that L is **cylindrical** outside of $[s_-, s_+]$.

3. First results about the width of cobordisms

In this section, we collect some foundational results about the relative Gromov width of a Lagrangian cobordism. Theorem 1.3 is a special case of Theorem 3.5.

The first lemma tells us that the relative Gromov width is non-zero.

Lemma 3.1. *For any Lagrangian cobordism $L \subset \mathbb{R} \times \mathcal{C}(P)$ and any $p \in L$, there exists $r > 0$ and a relative symplectic embedding $\psi : B^{2n}(r) \hookrightarrow (\mathbb{R} \times \mathcal{C}(P), L)$ with $\psi(0) = p$.*

Proof. The lemma essentially follows from Weinstein's Lagrangian neighborhood theorem, suitably adjusted to non-compact Lagrangian cobordisms. \square

The next lemma explains why we focus our study of relative Gromov width to the lower halves of Lagrangian cobordisms.

Lemma 3.2. *For any Lagrangian cobordism $L \subset \mathbb{R} \times \mathcal{C}(P)$ and any $-\infty \leq s_0 < \infty$, we have $w(L_{s_0}^\infty) = \infty$.*

Proof. Suppose that L is a Lagrangian cobordism from Λ_- to Λ_+ that is cylindrical outside $[s_-, s_+]$. Choose $p \in L \cap (s_+, \infty) \times \mathcal{C}(P)$. By Lemma 3.1, there exists a $r > 0$ and a relative symplectic embedding

$$\epsilon_r : B^{2n}(r) \hookrightarrow ((s_+, \infty) \times \mathcal{C}(P), (s_+, \infty) \times \Lambda_+).$$

Fix an arbitrary $R > r$. We will construct a relative symplectic embedding

$$\psi : B^{2n}(R) \hookrightarrow ((s_+, \infty) \times \mathcal{C}(P), (s_+, \infty) \times \Lambda_+)$$

by precomposing and postcomposing ϵ_r with maps that are conformally symplectic.

To define the first map, let $\lambda = r/R$ and consider the scaling map $\kappa_\lambda : B^{2n}(R) \rightarrow B^{2n}(r)$ given by $\kappa_\lambda(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \sqrt{\lambda}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$. Observe that $\kappa_\lambda^* \omega_0 = \lambda \omega_0$, and that κ_λ preserves the Lagrangian plane $\mathbb{R}^n \subset \mathbb{R}^{2n}$.

For the second map, let $u = -\ln \lambda > 0$ and consider the translation by u of the positive end of the cobordism:

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_u : (s_+, \infty) \times \mathcal{C}(P) &\rightarrow (s_+ + u, \infty) \times \mathcal{C}(P) \\ (s, p) &\mapsto (s + u, p). \end{aligned}$$

Observe that $\tau_u^* \omega = e^u \omega = \frac{1}{\lambda} \omega$.

Putting the maps above together yields $\psi = \tau_{-\ln \lambda} \circ \epsilon_r \circ \kappa_\lambda$, the desired relative symplectic embedding from $B^{2n}(R)$ to $((s_+, \infty) \times \mathcal{C}(P), (s_+, \infty) \times \Lambda_+)$. \square

Remark 3.3. A similar style of argument appears in Dimitroglou Rizell's proof that if a closed Lagrangian in a symplectization has a neighborhood that is equal to a cylinder over a Legendrian, then it has infinite relative Gromov width [16]. Dimitroglou Rizell's argument needed to be more complicated since his Lagrangians were not cylindrical at infinity.

As a result of Lemma 3.2, we will restrict our attention to the relative widths of negative ends of Lagrangian cobordisms, i.e. Lagrangians of the form $L_{-\infty}^b$, where $s_+ \leq b$.

For the special case where L is cylindrical over a Legendrian, the following lemma shows that it suffices to understand the width of $L_{-\infty}^0$. The proof is analogous to that of Lemma 3.2.

Lemma 3.4. *For any Legendrian $\Lambda \subset \mathcal{C}(P)$,*

$$w((\mathbb{R} \times \Lambda)_{-\infty}^b) = e^b w((\mathbb{R} \times \Lambda)_{-\infty}^0).$$

The next argument shows that regions of a Lagrangian cobordism that are cylindrical over a Legendrian Λ can be stretched downward, which allows us to get a lower bound for the relative width of a Lagrangian cobordism from the width of $(\mathbb{R} \times \Lambda)_{\infty}^0$.

Theorem 3.5. *Suppose $L \subset \mathbb{R} \times \mathcal{C}(P)$ is a Lagrangian cobordism that is cylindrical outside $[s_-, 0]$. Suppose for $a < b \leq 0$, there exists a Legendrian $\Lambda \subset \mathcal{C}(P)$ so that*

$$L \cap ([a, b] \times \mathcal{C}(P)) = [a, b] \times \Lambda.$$

Then

$$w\left((\mathbb{R} \times \Lambda)_{-\infty}^b\right) \leq w\left(L_{-\infty}^0\right).$$

Proof. We will show that if there exists a relative symplectic embedding $\psi_0 : B^{2n}(r) \hookrightarrow ((-\infty, b) \times \mathcal{C}(P), (-\infty, b) \times \Lambda)$, then there also exists a relative symplectic embedding $\psi_1 : B^{2n}(r) \hookrightarrow ((-\infty, 0) \times \mathcal{C}(P), L_{-\infty}^0)$.

Given the relative symplectic embedding ψ_0 , suppose that $\text{Im } \psi_0 \subset (k, b) \times \mathcal{C}(P)$ for some $k < b$. If $a \leq k$, then we can take $\psi_1 = \psi_0$. If, on the other hand, we have $k < a$, we stretch the cylinder as follows. Fix constants u, v so that $v < u < a < b$, and let $\rho(s) : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a smooth, non-positive, compactly supported function with

$$\rho(s) = \begin{cases} 0 & s \leq v \\ k - a & s \in [u, a] \\ 0 & s \geq b \end{cases}$$

By an appropriate choice of u, v , we can guarantee that $\rho'(s) > -1$, which guarantees that for all $t \in [0, 1]$, $\sigma_t(s) := s + \rho(s)t$ is an injective function.

Next, we consider the isotopy of L given by

$$\begin{aligned} \phi : [0, 1] \times L &\rightarrow \mathbb{R} \times \mathcal{C}(P) \\ (t, s, p) &\mapsto (\sigma_t(s), p). \end{aligned}$$

We write $\phi_t : L \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \times \mathcal{C}(P)$ for the restriction of ϕ to $\{t\} \times L$. It is easy to verify that $L_t = \phi_t(L)$ is a 1-parameter family of exact Lagrangian submanifolds with $L_0 = L$ and $L_1 \cap ((k, b) \times \mathcal{C}(P)) = (k, b) \times \Lambda$. It is a well known fact that exact Lagrangian isotopies of compact manifolds can be realized by

Hamiltonian isotopies; see, for example, [3, §2.3] or [32, §3.6]. Even though L is not compact, ϕ_t is a compactly supported, and so the proofs in the compact setting imply that there exists a Hamiltonian isotopy h_t of $\mathbb{R} \times \mathcal{C}(P)$ such that $h_t(L) = L_t$ and $h_t = \text{id}$ when $s \leq v$ or $s \geq b$. The map $\psi_1 = h_1^{-1} \circ \psi_0$ is our desired relative symplectic embedding. \square

Observe that Theorem 1.3 follows immediately from Lemma 3.4 and Theorem 3.5.

4. Constructing embeddings near extendable Reeb chords

The goal of this section is to prove the lower bound on the relative Gromov width given in Theorem 1.2 by constructing relative symplectic embeddings in a neighborhood of a suitably extendable Reeb chord. The Reeb chords we are interested in are characterized as follows.

Definition 4.1. Suppose γ is a Reeb chord of $\Lambda \subset J^1M$ whose endpoints are disjoint from the preimages of all singularities of the front projection. Let $\pi_x(\gamma) = x_0$ and $\pi_z(\gamma) = [z_-, z_+]$. If $h = z_+ - z_-$, let Z_+ and Z_- denote the forward and backward extensions of $\pi_z(\gamma)$ to intervals of height $2h$:

$$Z_- = [z_- - h, z_+], \quad Z_+ = [z_-, z_+ + h].$$

Then γ is **frontwise doubly extendable** if either

$$\pi_{xz}^{-1}(\{x_0\} \times Z_-) \cap \Lambda = \Lambda \cap \partial\gamma \quad \text{or} \quad \pi_{xz}^{-1}(\{x_0\} \times Z_+) \cap \Lambda = \Lambda \cap \partial\gamma.$$

We are now ready to prove Theorem 1.2.

Proof of Theorem 1.2. Let $\Lambda \subset J^1M^n$ be a Legendrian submanifold with a frontwise doubly extendable Reeb chord γ of height h and endpoint heights of z_{\pm} . We want to prove that

$$2h \leq w((\mathbb{R} \times \Lambda)_{-\infty}^0).$$

For any r such that $\pi r^2 < 2h$, we will construct a relative symplectic embedding $\tau : B^{2n+2}(r) \hookrightarrow ((\mathbb{R} \times J^1M)_{-\infty}^0, (\mathbb{R} \times \Lambda)_{-\infty}^0)$. The construction of the embedding will proceed in three steps: after setting notation more carefully, we will change the target manifold from the symplectization to the (symplectomorphic) cotangent bundle $T^*(\mathbb{R}_+ \times M)$, where certain computations are easier. Next, we will embed a polydisk into a subset of $T^*(\mathbb{R}_+ \times M)$, sending the real part of the polydisk to the zero section. Finally, we will

adjust the embedding of the polydisk to match the Lagrangian $\mathbb{R} \times \Lambda$ along the real part; the desired embedding of a ball follows from restricting the embedding from the polydisk to the round ball.

Before beginning the key steps in the proof, let us set notation more precisely. Suppose γ is a frontwise doubly extendable Reeb chord of height h in the downward direction, i.e. we are using the interval Z_- in Definition 4.1; the proof for the upward direction is analogous. We begin by refining the neighborhood of the extended Reeb chord. By our assumption that the endpoints of the Reeb chord are disjoint from preimages of singularities of the front projection, there is a neighborhood V of x_0 in M such that in $U = \pi_{xz}^{-1}(V \times Z_-)$, Λ is a disjoint union of the 1-jets of two functions $f_{\pm} : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with $f_+ > f_-$ on V :

$$\Lambda \cap U = j^1(f_+) \cup j^1(f_-).$$

Fix an arbitrary ε_1 satisfying $0 < \varepsilon_1 < h/2$. By shrinking the neighborhood V of x_0 , we can assume that for all $x \in V$, we have

$$(4.1) \quad f_+(x) - f_-(x) > h - \varepsilon_1 \quad \text{and} \quad |f_{\pm}(x) - z_{\pm}| < \varepsilon_1/2.$$

We will restrict attention in the target of the embedding to the symplectization of U relative to the symplectization of the image of $j^1(f_-)$.

The first step in the proof is to transform the target of the embedding into a subset of a cotangent bundle. Consider the symplectic diffeomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi : \mathbb{R} \times J^1M &\rightarrow T^*\mathbb{R}_+ \times T^*M \\ (s, x, y, z) &\mapsto (e^s, z, x, e^s y). \end{aligned}$$

We may parameterize the image of the cylinder over $\Lambda \cap U$ in $T^*(\mathbb{R}_+ \times M)$ as follows:

$$(4.2) \quad \Psi((-\infty, 0) \times j^1(f_-)) = \{(t, f_-(x), x, t df_-(x))\},$$

$$(4.3) \quad \Psi((-\infty, 0) \times j^1(f_+)) = \{(t, f_+(x), x, t df_+(x))\}.$$

Here $t \in (0, 1)$ and $x \in V$.

Our goal now is to construct a symplectic embedding of $B^{2n+2}(r)$ into $\Psi((-\infty, 0) \times U) \subset T^*\mathbb{R}_+ \times T^*M$ relative to $\Psi((-\infty, 0) \times j^1(f_-))$. To make the capacity πr^2 more concrete, we fix an arbitrary ε_2 satisfying $0 < \varepsilon_2 < 1$, and let $\pi r^2 = 2(h - \varepsilon_1)(1 - \varepsilon_2)$. Since the ε_i are arbitrary, we see that the supremum of the capacities of the embeddings constructed here is, indeed, $2h$.

The second major step is to construct a symplectic embedding $\sigma : B^2(r) \times B^{2n}(r) \hookrightarrow T^*\mathbb{R}_+ \times T^*M$ that sends the $(B^2(r) \cap \mathbb{R}) \times (B^{2n}(r) \cap \mathbb{R}^n)$ to the zero section of the cotangent bundle. To make the construction more precise, construct sets $A \subset \mathbb{R}_+$, $B \subset \mathbb{R}$, and $C \subset V \subset M$. We want the embedding σ to send $B^2(r) \times B^{2n}(r)$ into $(A \times B) \times T^*C$. To define the first component of σ , let $A = [\frac{\varepsilon_2}{2}, 1 - \frac{\varepsilon_2}{2}]$ and $B = [-h + \varepsilon_1, h - \varepsilon_1]$; observe that the area of the rectangle $A \times B$ is πr^2 , and thus there exists a relative symplectic embedding

$$\sigma_1 : B^2(r) \hookrightarrow (A \times B, A \times \{0\}).$$

Next, for the domain $V \subset M$ of f_{\pm} , choose a non-empty closed set $C \subset V$ that is diffeomorphic to B^n and contains a neighborhood of x_0 . Thus there exists a symplectic diffeomorphism between T^*B^n and T^*C , and so there exists a relative symplectic embedding

$$\sigma_2 : B^{2n}(r) \hookrightarrow (T^*C, C_0),$$

where C_0 denotes the zero section of T^*C . Putting the foregoing constructions together, we see that $\sigma = \sigma_1 \times \sigma_2$ restricts to a define a relative symplectic embedding $\sigma : B^{2n+2}(r) \rightarrow ((A \times B) \times T^*C, (A \times \{0\}) \times C_0)$.

The final step is to adjust the embedding σ so that its real part lies in $\Psi((-\infty, 0) \times j^1(f_-))$ rather than in the zero section of $T^*\mathbb{R}_+ \times T^*C$. Let $W = T^*\mathbb{R}_+ \times T^*V$, and consider the symplectic embedding

$$\begin{aligned} \phi : (W, \omega_0) &\rightarrow (T^*\mathbb{R}_+ \times T^*M, \omega_0) \\ \phi(t, u, x, y) &= (t, u + f_-(x), x, y + t df_-(x)). \end{aligned}$$

We finish the proof by defining the desired relative symplectic embedding by $\tau = \phi \circ \sigma$ and verifying that it has the necessary properties. By construction, we have $\phi(A \times B \times T^*C) \subset \Psi((-\infty, 0) \times U)$, and thus $\tau(B^{2n+2}(r)) \subset \Psi((-\infty, 0) \times U)$. A straightforward verification shows that the image of the real part of $B^{2n+2}(r)$ under τ is parametrized by points of the form $(a, f_-(b), b, a df_-(b))$, which certainly lies within $\Psi(j^1(f_-))$ by Equation (4.2). To show that no other points of $\tau(B^{2n+2}(r))$ are contained in $\Psi((-\infty, 0) \times (U \cap \Lambda))$, it suffices to show that there is no point in $\phi(A \times B \times T^*C)$ of the form $(a, f_+(c), c, a df_+(c))$. Equation (4.1) implies that, for any $b \in B$ and $c \in V$, we have $b < h - \varepsilon_1$ and $f_+(c) - f_-(c) > h - \varepsilon_1$. We then see that $b + f_-(c) < h - \varepsilon_1 + f_-(c) < f_+(c)$. Thus $\phi(a, b, c, d)$ cannot be of the form $(a, f_+(c), c, a df_+(c))$, as desired. \square

5. J -holomorphic curves and the fundamental class

In this section, we lay out the algebraic and analytic structures that we will use to derive the upper bound in Theorem 1.1. Recall that the strategy for the proof of Theorem 1.1 is to find a J -holomorphic curve of controlled area through the center of the image of a given symplectic embedding of a ball. In this section, we will prove the existence of appropriate J -holomorphic curves in Corollary 5.10.

In Sections 5.1 and 5.2, we will recall the constructions underlying Floer theory for Lagrangian cobordisms from [10] and Legendrian Contact Homology (LCH) from [21]. In Section 5.3, we outline the construction of the fundamental class following [10] and examine how the fundamental class implies the existence of J -holomorphic disks that will be used in Sections 6 and 7.

5.1. Moduli spaces of J -holomorphic disks

In this section, we define the moduli spaces of J -holomorphic disks that will underlie the algebraic structures defined in later sections. We follow the language of [10, §3]. The geometric background for the moduli spaces begins with two chord-generic links $\Lambda_- \cup \tilde{\Lambda}_-$ and $\Lambda_+ \cup \tilde{\Lambda}_+$ in $\mathcal{C}(P)$. Next, consider a pair of Lagrangian cobordisms L, \tilde{L} in the symplectization $\mathbb{R} \times \mathcal{C}(P)$ from Λ_- to Λ_+ (resp. from $\tilde{\Lambda}_-$ to $\tilde{\Lambda}_+$); see Definition 2.1 for the hypotheses satisfied by these Lagrangian cobordisms.

To define the J -holomorphic disks themselves, we let D_k denote the closed unit disk in \mathbb{C} with $k + 1$ punctures z_0, \dots, z_k on its boundary. A disk D_k will come with a distinguished puncture z_j for $j > 0$, which splits ∂D_k into two parts: one from z_0 to z_j (counterclockwise) called $\partial_- D_k$, and one from z_j to z_0 called $\partial_+ D_k$. Each of $\partial_{\pm} D_k$ will be labeled with a Lagrangian cobordism $\underline{L}(\pm)$ as in [10, §3.2.1].

When defining moduli spaces of J -holomorphic disks, we use compatible almost complex structures on the symplectization $\mathbb{R} \times \mathcal{C}(P)$ satisfying different conditions, depending on whether or not the Lagrangian cobordism is cylindrical and whether or not the boundary of the disk lies on a single Lagrangian or “jumps” between different Lagrangians. We set notation for these complex structures here and refer the reader to [10, §2.2] for further details.

The spaces of complex structures we need are the following:

- Almost complex structures that are cylindrical over the entire symplectization will be denoted \mathcal{J}^{cyl} . In particular, these almost complex structures are invariant under the conformal action of \mathbb{R} on $\mathbb{R} \times \mathcal{C}(P)$. Further, such an almost complex structure maps the symplectization direction to the Reeb direction, preserves the contact planes, and is compatible with $d\lambda|_{\xi}$ on the contact planes. The subset of cylindrical almost complex structures that come from lifting an admissible almost complex structure on P is denoted \mathcal{J}_{π}^{cyl} . This type of almost complex structure will be used in defining “pure LCH moduli spaces” in Definition 5.1.
- Almost complex structures that agree with those in \mathcal{J}_{π}^{cyl} outside of a compact set contained in $[s_-, s_+] \times \mathcal{C}(P)$ will be denoted \mathcal{J}^{adm} . Domain-dependent almost complex structures are defined using a path $J_t \in \mathcal{J}^{adm}$; these almost complex structures fit together to define a map \mathbf{J} on the Deligne-Mumford space of punctured disks. These maps \mathbf{J} arise in the construction of the “mixed LCH moduli space” (Definition 5.2) and the “Floer to LCH moduli space” (Definition 5.3).

Our next goal is to describe moduli spaces of J -holomorphic maps $u : D_k \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \times \mathcal{C}(P)$ with specific behaviors along the boundary and near the punctures as in [10, §3]. We are given a punctured disk with a Lagrangian label \underline{L} and an almost complex structure J on $\mathbb{R} \times \mathcal{C}(P)$, possibly domain dependent. We say that a map $u : D_k \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \times \mathcal{C}(P)$ is **J -holomorphic with Lagrangian boundary conditions** if it satisfies:

$$(J1) \quad du \circ j = J \circ du, \text{ and}$$

$$(J2) \quad u(\partial_{\pm} D_k) \subset \underline{L}(\pm).$$

The relevant moduli spaces of J -holomorphic disks will differ in the asymptotics of their maps near the boundary punctures. To specify those conditions, we note that a neighborhood of a boundary puncture z_i of D_k is conformally equivalent to a strip $S = (0, \infty) \times i[0, 1] \subset \mathbb{C}$, and we let (s, t) denote the coordinates on S .

The first type of asymptotic condition involves a Reeb chord γ of $\Lambda \cup \tilde{\Lambda}$ of length T . We say that a J -holomorphic map with Lagrangian boundary conditions $u = (a, v) : S \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \times \mathcal{C}(P)$ is **\pm -asymptotic to γ at z_i** if it satisfies the following conditions in local coordinates on the strip S :

$$(R1) \quad \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} a(s, t) = \pm\infty, \text{ and}$$

$$(R2+) \quad \text{For } +\text{-asymptotic, } \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} v(s, t) = \gamma(Tt), \text{ or}$$

(R2−) For --asymptotic, $\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} v(s, t) = \gamma(T(1 - t))$.

The second type of asymptotic condition involves an intersection point $m \in L \cap \tilde{L}$. We say that a J -holomorphic map with Lagrangian boundary conditions $u : D_k \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \times \mathcal{C}(P)$ is **asymptotic to m at z_i** if it satisfies the following condition:

$$(II) \lim_{z \rightarrow z_i} u(z) = m.$$

We can now define a number of moduli spaces that will be used in later arguments. The first moduli space is important for a single Legendrian.

Definition 5.1 (§3.1 in [10]). For a Reeb chord a of Λ , a word $\mathbf{b} = b_1 \cdots b_k$ of Reeb chords of Λ , and a $J \in \mathcal{J}_\pi^{cyl}$, we define the **pure LCH moduli space** $\mathcal{M}_\Lambda^J(a; \mathbf{b})$ to be the set of J -holomorphic maps with Lagrangian boundary conditions labeled by $\underline{L} = \mathbb{R} \times \Lambda$ that are +asymptotic to a at z_0 and are −asymptotic to the other Reeb chords at the corresponding punctures, up to conformal reparametrization of the domain. Note that the moduli space $\mathcal{M}_\Lambda^J(a; \mathbf{b})$ admits an \mathbb{R} -action via translation in the symplectization direction.

A similar moduli space is useful for a pair of Legendrians.

Definition 5.2 (§3.2 in [10]). The **mixed LCH moduli space**

$$\mathcal{M}_{\Lambda \leftarrow \tilde{\Lambda}}^{\mathbf{J}}(\tilde{a}; \mathbf{b}, \tilde{c}, \tilde{\mathbf{b}})$$

is defined similarly to the pure LCH moduli space, with \mathbf{J} induced by a path in \mathcal{J}^{adm} , \tilde{a} and \tilde{c} Reeb chords from $\tilde{\Lambda}$ to Λ , and \mathbf{b} (resp. $\tilde{\mathbf{b}}$) a word of Reeb chords of Λ (resp. $\tilde{\Lambda}$). The Lagrangian boundary conditions have labels $\underline{L}(-) = \mathbb{R} \times \Lambda$ and $\underline{L}(+) = \mathbb{R} \times \tilde{\Lambda}$.

We quickly review the construction of Floer cohomology groups for Lagrangian cobordisms to fix notation. Given exact Lagrangian cobordisms L and \tilde{L} that intersect transversally and whose Legendrian ends are disjoint, we may define the **Floer cochain complex** $FC^*(L, \tilde{L})$ to be generated by the intersection points $L \cap \tilde{L}$ over \mathbb{F}_2 . We grade the chain complex using the Conley-Zehnder index as in [10, §3.3], and we define the differential $d_{00} : FC^*(L, \tilde{L}) \rightarrow FC^{*+1}(L, \tilde{L})$ of an intersection point $x \in L \cap \tilde{L}$ by a count of appropriate J -holomorphic curves that are schematically shown in [10, Figure 3]; see also [10, §3.2.3]. The cohomology of this complex is the **Floer cohomology** $FH^*(L, \tilde{L})$.

The next moduli space we define deals with pairs of Lagrangian cobordisms.

Definition 5.3 (§3.2.5 in [10]). Suppose L (resp. \tilde{L}) is a Lagrangian cobordism from Λ_- to Λ_+ (resp. $\tilde{\Lambda}_-$ to $\tilde{\Lambda}_+$), \tilde{a} is a Reeb chord from $\tilde{\Lambda}_+$ to Λ_+ , $m \in L \cap \tilde{L}$, $\mathbf{b} = b_1 \cdots b_{j-1}$ is a word of Reeb chords of Λ_- , and $\tilde{\mathbf{b}} = \tilde{b}_{j+1} \cdots \tilde{b}_k$ is a word of Reeb chords of $\tilde{\Lambda}_-$. Given a path $\mathbf{J} \in \mathcal{J}^{adm}$, we define the **Floor to LCH moduli space**

$$\mathcal{M}_{L \leftarrow \tilde{L}}^{\mathbf{J}}(\tilde{a}; \mathbf{b}, m, \tilde{\mathbf{b}})$$

to be the set of \mathbf{J} -holomorphic maps with Lagrangian boundary labels $\underline{L}(-) = L$ and $\underline{L}(+) = \tilde{L}$ that are $+$ -asymptotic to a at z_0 and are $-$ -asymptotic b_i at z_i , for $i \in \{1, \dots, j-1\}$, to m at z_j , and to \tilde{b}_i at z_i , for $i \in \{j+1, \dots, k\}$. A schematic representation of a curve in $\mathcal{M}_{L \leftarrow \tilde{L}}^{\mathbf{J}}(\tilde{a}; \mathbf{b}, m, \tilde{\mathbf{b}})$ can be found in [10, Figure 5].

As shown by Proposition 3.2 in [10], among other sources, all of these moduli spaces are transversally cut out, pre-compact manifolds for generic J or \mathbf{J} , and hence are finite sets when their dimension is 0.

5.2. The Chekanov-Eliashberg DGA and its linearizations

To define the differential graded algebra (DGA) underlying the Legendrian contact homology (LCH) of a Legendrian submanifold, we begin with the \mathbb{F}_2 -vector space A_Λ generated by the set of Reeb chords \mathcal{R}_Λ as in [19–21]. We then define \mathcal{A}_Λ to be the unital tensor algebra $TA_\Lambda = \bigoplus_{i=0}^\infty A_\Lambda^{\otimes i}$. The generators of A_Λ are graded by a Conley-Zehnder index, with the grading extended to \mathcal{A}_Λ additively. The gradings are well-defined up to the Maslov number of the Lagrangian projection of Λ to P .

The differential of a Reeb chord $a \in \mathcal{R}_\Lambda$ counts 0-dimensional moduli spaces from Definition 5.1:

$$(5.1) \quad \partial_\Lambda(a) = \sum_{\dim \mathcal{M}_\Lambda^J(a; \mathbf{b})=1} \#(\mathcal{M}_\Lambda^J(a; \mathbf{b})/\mathbb{R}) \mathbf{b}.$$

The count is taken modulo 2. The differential extends to all of \mathcal{A}_Λ via linearity and the Leibniz rule and has degree -1 . Compactness and gluing arguments show that $(\partial_\Lambda)^2 = 0$ as in [19, 21].

It is notoriously difficult to extract computable invariants from the full DGA. One way to render the theory more computable is to use Chekanov’s

linearization technique [13]. Though it is not always possible to use this technique [25, 26, 34], it is quite powerful when it applies.

The starting point for Chekanov’s linearization technique is an **augmentation**, which is a degree 0 DGA map $\varepsilon : (\mathcal{A}_\Lambda, \partial_\Lambda) \rightarrow (\mathbb{F}_2, 0)$. After a change of coordinates on \mathcal{A}_Λ defined by $\eta^\varepsilon(a) = a + \varepsilon(a)$, the new differential $\partial^\varepsilon = \eta^\varepsilon \partial_\Lambda (\eta^\varepsilon)^{-1}$ has the property that its linear part $\partial_1^\varepsilon : A_\Lambda \rightarrow A_\Lambda$ satisfies $(\partial_1^\varepsilon)^2 = 0$. We denote the **linearized chain complex** by $LCC_*(\Lambda, \varepsilon) = (A_\Lambda, \partial_1^\varepsilon)$. The homology groups of $LCC_*(\Lambda, \varepsilon)$ are denoted $LCH_*(\Lambda, \varepsilon)$ and are called the **linearized Legendrian Contact Homology (of Λ with respect to ε)**. One may similarly define the **linearized cochain complex** $LCC^*(\Lambda, \varepsilon)$ with linearized codifferential d^ε and cohomology groups $LCH^*(\Lambda, \varepsilon)$.

In the presence of a decomposition of the Legendrian submanifold into a link $\Lambda \cup \tilde{\Lambda}$, the Reeb chords can be partitioned into **pure chords** that begin and end on the same component and **mixed chords**, with the Reeb chords from $\tilde{\Lambda}$ to Λ denoted $\mathcal{R}_{\Lambda \leftarrow \tilde{\Lambda}}$. In this setting, the linearized Legendrian contact cohomology has additional structure [30]. We may form an augmentation ε_\cup for $\mathcal{A}_{\Lambda \cup \tilde{\Lambda}}$ by using augmentations ε and $\tilde{\varepsilon}$ for Λ and $\tilde{\Lambda}$, respectively, on pure chords and then defining ε_\cup to be zero on the remaining mixed chords. If we let $A_{\Lambda \leftarrow \tilde{\Lambda}} \subset A_{\Lambda \cup \tilde{\Lambda}}$ denote the \mathbb{F}_2 vector space generated by $\mathcal{R}_{\Lambda \leftarrow \tilde{\Lambda}}$, then it is not hard to see that the restriction of the linearized codifferential d^{ε_\cup} to $A_{\Lambda \leftarrow \tilde{\Lambda}}$ yields a subcomplex of $LCC^*(\Lambda \cup \tilde{\Lambda}, \varepsilon_\cup)$, which we will denote by $LCC^*((\Lambda, \varepsilon) \leftarrow (\tilde{\Lambda}, \tilde{\varepsilon}))$. Alternatively, we may use the moduli space from Definition 5.2 to directly define the codifferential of $LCC^*((\Lambda, \varepsilon) \leftarrow (\tilde{\Lambda}, \tilde{\varepsilon}))$ on a Reeb chord \tilde{c} from $\tilde{\Lambda}$ to Λ by:

$$(5.2) \quad d^{\varepsilon, \tilde{\varepsilon}}(\tilde{c}) = \sum_{\substack{\dim \mathcal{M}_{\Lambda, \tilde{\Lambda}}^J(\tilde{a}; \mathbf{b}, \tilde{c}, \tilde{\mathbf{b}}) = 0 \\ \varepsilon(\mathbf{b}) = 1 = \tilde{\varepsilon}(\tilde{\mathbf{b}})}} \# \mathcal{M}_{\Lambda, \tilde{\Lambda}}^J(\tilde{a}; \mathbf{b}, \tilde{c}, \tilde{\mathbf{b}}) \tilde{a}.$$

Remark 5.4. As shown in [22], given an exact Lagrangian cobordism L from Λ_- to Λ_+ , there is a DGA morphism $\Phi_L : (\mathcal{A}(\Lambda_+), \partial_+) \rightarrow (\mathcal{A}(\Lambda_-), \partial_-)$. As a consequence, an augmentation ε_- of Λ_- induces an augmentation $\varepsilon_+ = \varepsilon_+(L, \varepsilon_-)$ of Λ_+ by

$$(5.3) \quad \varepsilon_+ = \varepsilon_- \circ \Phi_L.$$

5.3. The fundamental class

We now will explain some important long exact sequences that involve $LCH^*(\Lambda, \varepsilon)$ and how the construction of maps in this sequence implies the existence of particular J -holomorphic curves.

An important structural result for the linearized Legendrian Contact Homology of a *horizontally displaceable* Legendrian is the duality long exact sequence [18]:¹

$$(5.4) \quad \cdots \longrightarrow LCH_k(\Lambda, \varepsilon) \xrightarrow{\rho_*} H_k(\Lambda) \xrightarrow{\sigma_*} LCH^{n-k}(\Lambda, \varepsilon) \longrightarrow \cdots$$

For a horizontally displaceable Legendrian Λ , we define the **fundamental class**

$$(5.5) \quad \lambda = \lambda_{\Lambda, [m], \varepsilon} := \sigma_*[m] \in LCH^n(\Lambda, \varepsilon)$$

for $[m]$ a generator of $H_0(\Lambda)$. It was shown in [18] that when Λ is *connected*, the map σ_* is injective on $H_0(\Lambda)$ and thus λ is non-zero. When one examines the construction of σ_* at the chain level, one sees that the non-triviality of the fundamental class implies the existence of a J -holomorphic curve, for $J \in \mathcal{J}_\pi^{cyl}$, that passes through an arbitrary point $m \in L = \mathbb{R} \times \Lambda$.

For our ultimate goal of studying relative embeddings into Lagrangian cobordisms, we will need to work in a more general setting. The long exact sequence in (5.4) has been generalized to Lagrangian cobordisms:

Theorem 5.5 (Generalized Duality, Theorem 1.2 of [10]). *Suppose L is a Lagrangian cobordism from Λ_- to Λ_+ , ε_- is an augmentation of Λ_- and ε_+ is the augmentation of Λ_+ induced by L from ε_- . If Λ_- is horizontally displaceable, there is a long exact sequence*

$$(5.6) \quad \cdots \longrightarrow LCH_k(\Lambda_-, \varepsilon_-) \xrightarrow{P_*} H_k(L) \xrightarrow{\Sigma_*} LCH^{n-k}(\Lambda_+, \varepsilon_+) \longrightarrow \cdots$$

The generalized fundamental class will be defined as $\Sigma_*[m]$ for $[m]$ a generator of $H_0(L)$. The fact that the generalized fundamental class does not vanish will imply the existence of a J -holomorphic curve passing through an arbitrary point $m \in L$. To see why, we need to understand the chain-level construction of the map Σ_* .

¹See also [35] for a precursor in \mathbb{R}^3 and [7, 36] for a similar result for generating family homology.

The first step in describing the map Σ_* is to specify the geometric setting, which we take from [10, §7.2 and §8.4.2]. Given L as in the statement of Theorem 5.5, we find a small perturbation \tilde{L} of L as follows. We emphasize that this perturbation depends on the point $m \in L$.

First let $h : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a smooth function that satisfies:

- 1) $h(s) = -e^s$ for $s \leq u_- < s_-$,
- 2) $h(s) = e^s - T$ for $s \geq u_+ > s_+ = 0$ for some $T > 0$, and
- 3) $(\frac{dh}{ds})^{-1}(0)$ is a connected interval containing $[s_-, s_+]$.

A picture of such a function h appears in [10, Figure 12]. Let L^h be the image of L under a time-1 Hamiltonian flow associated to ϵh , for a sufficiently small ϵ , and let Λ_{\pm}^h be the images of the Legendrians Λ_{\pm} . Note that Λ_{\pm}^h is simply a small shift of Λ_{\pm} in the \pm Reeb direction, where ϵ is chosen so that the shift is smaller than the shortest Reeb chord of Λ_{\pm} . To obtain isolated Reeb chords between the Legendrians at the ends and isolated intersection points between the compact portions of the Lagrangians, we further modify L^h to \tilde{L} in two steps. For both perturbations, we use a particular Weinstein neighborhood of L^h as constructed in [10, §7.2]: we symplectically identify a neighborhood N of L with a neighborhood N_0 of the 0-section in T^*L in such a way that when L coincides with the cylinders $\mathbb{R} \times \Lambda_{\pm}$, N_0 coincides with a neighborhood of the 0-section in $T^*(\mathbb{R} \times \Lambda_{\pm})$, which in turn can be identified with $\mathbb{R} \times V$ where V is a neighborhood of the 0-jet in $J^1\Lambda_{\pm}$. With this identification, we first construct $L^{h,f}$, a non-compact perturbation of the cylindrical ends of L^h . Let $f_{\pm} : \Lambda_{\pm} \rightarrow (0, \delta]$ be small, positive Morse functions. These Morse functions may be used to construct perturbations of Λ_{\pm} by taking the 1-jets $\pm j^1 f_{\pm} \subset J^1\Lambda_{\pm}$. We construct $L^{h,f}$ by cylindrically extending $\Lambda_{\pm}^{h,f}$. Finally, we construct \tilde{L} from $L^{h,f}$ by taking a particular δ -small compactly supported perturbation of $L^{h,f}$ so that \tilde{L} is the graph of dF for a Morse function F that has a unique local minimum at the point $m \in L \cap \tilde{L}$.

With the geometric background in place, we may make the following identifications:

Proposition 5.6 ([10], Proposition 7.5 and Theorem 7.9). *Given a Lagrangian cobordism L and a Lagrangian cobordism \tilde{L} constructed from L using functions $\epsilon h, f, F$ as above, we have:*

- 1) $LCH^* \left((\Lambda_+, \varepsilon_+) \leftarrow (\Lambda_+^{h,f}, \varepsilon_+) \right) \simeq LCH^* (\Lambda_+, \varepsilon_+)$, and

$$2) FH^*(L, \tilde{L}) \simeq MH_{n+1-*}(F) \simeq H_{n+1-*}(L).$$

In the first identification, we have identified augmentations on Λ_+ and $\Lambda_+^{h,f}$ through a canonical bijection of Reeb chords as in [10, Remark 7.6]. In the second identification, $MH_*(F)$ refers to the Morse homology.

It follows that we may construct $\Sigma_* : H_0(L) \rightarrow LCH^n(\Lambda_+, \varepsilon_+)$ on the cochain level as a map

$$\Sigma = \Sigma_{L, \varepsilon_-} : FC^{n+1}(L, \tilde{L}) \rightarrow LCC^n \left((\Lambda_+, \varepsilon_+) \leftarrow (\Lambda_+^{h,f}, \varepsilon_+) \right).$$

Such a map is defined as the d_{+0} map in the Cthulu complex described in [10, §4.1]: for $m \in L \cap \tilde{L}$ corresponding to the unique local minimum of F , we define d_{+0} on the $(n + 1)$ -cochain m by using \mathbf{J} and the Floer to LCH moduli space of Definition 5.3:

$$d_{+0}(m) := \sum_{\substack{\dim \mathcal{M}_{L \leftarrow \tilde{L}}^{\mathbf{J}}(\tilde{a}; \mathbf{b}, m, \tilde{\mathbf{b}}) = 0 \\ \varepsilon_-(\mathbf{b}) = 1 = \tilde{\varepsilon}_-(\tilde{\mathbf{b}})}} \# \mathcal{M}_{L \leftarrow \tilde{L}}^{\mathbf{J}}(\tilde{a}; \mathbf{b}, m, \tilde{\mathbf{b}}) \cdot a,$$

where $\tilde{\varepsilon}_-$ is again the augmentation of $\tilde{\Lambda}_-$ induced by ε_- as explained in [10, Remark 7.6].

Following [10, §8.4], the **fundamental class** induced by L , $[m] \in H_0(L)$, and the augmentation ε_- of Λ_- is defined to be the image

$$(5.7) \quad \bar{\lambda} = \bar{\lambda}_{L, [m], \varepsilon_-} := \Sigma_*([m]) \in LCH^n(\Lambda_+, \varepsilon_+).$$

Under the assumption that L is *connected*, [10, Proposition 8.7] shows that $\bar{\lambda}$ agrees with the fundamental class of the Legendrian at the positive end given in Equation (5.5):

$$\bar{\lambda}_{L, \varepsilon_-} = \lambda_{\Lambda_+, \varepsilon_+} \in LCH^n(\Lambda_+, \varepsilon_+).$$

We gather the conditions necessary for a nonvanishing fundamental class in the following definition:

Definition 5.7. A Lagrangian cobordism L from Λ_- to Λ_+ (satisfying conditions in Definition 2.1) is a **fundamental cobordism** if:

- 1) Λ_- and Λ_+ are both horizontally displaceable;
- 2) each component of Λ_- admits an augmentation; and

3) Λ_+ is connected.

Observe that we also want L to be connected. This, however, is implied by the other conditions:

Lemma 5.8. *Any fundamental cobordism is connected.*

Proof. Since Λ_+ is connected, a non-connected Lagrangian cobordism would only be possible if $\Lambda_-^* \subset \Lambda_-$, consisting of a component or a union of components of Λ_- , admits a Lagrangian cap, which is a Lagrangian cobordism from Λ_-^* to \emptyset . By a result of Dimitroglou-Rizell, [16, Corollary 1.9], the DGA of Λ_-^* would be acyclic, and from this it is easy to verify that Λ_-^* cannot admit an augmentation, contradicting the fact that each component of Λ_- admits an augmentation. \square

The upshot of this discussion is the following lemma:

Lemma 5.9. *If L is a fundamental cobordism, then $\bar{\lambda}_{L,\varepsilon_-} \neq 0$.*

The nonvanishing of the fundamental class implies the following existence theorem of J -holomorphic curves:

Corollary 5.10. *Suppose L is a fundamental cobordism, ε_- is an augmentation of Λ_- , and ε_+ is the augmentation of Λ_+ induced by L . For any $m \in L$ and any generic path \mathbf{J} , there exists:*

- 1) a perturbation \tilde{L} of L , as constructed above from functions eh, f_{\pm} , and F , with $m \in L \cap \tilde{L}$,
- 2) a representative $a_1 + \cdots + a_k$ (depending on m, L, ε_-) of the fundamental class $\lambda_{\Lambda_+, \varepsilon_+}$ that is defined using the perturbation \tilde{L} , and
- 3) for each summand $a_i, i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, of this representative of the fundamental class, a \mathbf{J} -holomorphic curve $u \in \mathcal{M}_{L \leftarrow \tilde{L}}^{\mathbf{J}}(\tilde{a}_i; \mathbf{b}, m, \tilde{\mathbf{b}})$ with $\varepsilon_-(\mathbf{b}) = 1 = \tilde{\varepsilon}_-(\tilde{\mathbf{b}})$, where $\tilde{a}_i \in \mathcal{R}_{\Lambda_+ \leftarrow \Lambda_+^{h,f}}$ is the Reeb chord corresponding to $a_i \in \mathcal{R}_{\Lambda_+}$.

6. The fundamental capacity

In this section, we will show that the areas of the J -holomorphic curves whose existence is guaranteed by Corollary 5.10 are bounded above by the “fundamental capacity” of the Legendrian submanifold. This capacity is a

type of spectral invariant that was defined in [37, §4.3], inspired by Viterbo's work [38] on generating families and reminiscent of Hutchings' Embedded Contact Homology capacities [28].

6.1. Area and energy

Typically, a notion of energy for the J -holomorphic curves used to construct the Legendrian Contact Homology is defined with an eye to proving that the sum in Equation (5.1) is finite. To define such an energy in the setting of a Lagrangian cobordism L that is cylindrical outside of $[s_-, s_+] \times \mathcal{C}(P)$, we use a notion of "Lagrangian energy," which is a close relative to an energy introduced in [9]; we use the form specified in [10, §3.4].

Suppose that, for some small $\delta > 0$, the cobordism L is cylindrical outside of $[s_- + \delta, s_+ - \delta]$. Next, consider a smooth, increasing function

$$\varphi(s) = \begin{cases} e^{s_-}, & s \leq s_- \\ e^s, & s_- + \delta \leq s \leq s_+ - \delta \\ e^{s_+}, & s \geq s_+. \end{cases}$$

Definition 6.1. Given a curve $u \in \mathcal{M}_\Lambda^J(a; \mathbf{b})$ or $u \in \mathcal{M}_{L \leftarrow \tilde{L}}^J(\tilde{a}; \mathbf{b}, m, \tilde{\mathbf{b}})$ and a region $R_c^d = u^{-1}([c, d] \times J^1M)$, we define the $[c, d]$ -**area of u** by

$$A_c^d(u) = \int_{R_c^d} u^* d(e^s \alpha)$$

and the L -**energy of u** by

$$E_c^d(u) = \int_{R_c^d} u^* d(\varphi(s)\alpha).$$

In order to bound the area of a J -holomorphic curve in the symplectization by a quantity computable from a Legendrian at the positive end, we introduce the actions of Reeb chords and intersection points. Suppose that L and \tilde{L} are Lagrangian cobordisms as constructed in Section 5.3 with positive ends at the Legendrians Λ_+ and $\tilde{\Lambda}_+$, respectively. Let ρ and $\tilde{\rho}$ denote primitives of the pullbacks of $e^s \alpha$ on L and \tilde{L} with constant values, respectively, C_+ and \tilde{C}_+ at the positive end (and constant values $C_- = 0 = \tilde{C}_-$ at the negative ends). Recall the height of a Reeb chord, $h(a)$, from Equation (2.1). We then define the following actions as in [10, Section 3.4]:

Definition 6.2. The **action of**

1) a pure Reeb chord $a \in \mathcal{R}_{\Lambda_{\pm}}$ is

$$\mathbf{a}(a) = e^{s_{\pm}} h(a);$$

2) a mixed Reeb chord $\tilde{a} \in \mathcal{R}_{\Lambda_+ \leftarrow \tilde{\Lambda}_+}$ is

$$\mathbf{a}(\tilde{a}) = e^{s_+} h(\tilde{a}) + (\tilde{C}_+ - C_+);$$

3) an intersection point m of L and \tilde{L} (where the holomorphic curve jumps from L to \tilde{L}) is

$$\mathbf{a}(m) = \tilde{\rho}(m) - \rho(m).$$

We may control the actions of mixed Reeb chords and intersection points between L and \tilde{L} using the following lemma:

Lemma 6.3. *Given an exact Lagrangian cobordism L from Λ_- to Λ_+ with primitive ρ , $m \in L_{s_+}^+$, and an arbitrary $\delta > 0$, it is possible to construct an exact Lagrangian perturbation \tilde{L} with primitive $\tilde{\rho}$ as in Section 5.3 that satisfies the following conditions:*

1) *If $\tilde{a} \in \mathcal{R}_{\Lambda_+ \leftarrow \Lambda_+^{h,f}}$ and $a \in \mathcal{R}_{\Lambda_+}$ are identified as in [10, Remark 7.6], then*

$$|\mathbf{a}(\tilde{a}) - \mathbf{a}(a)| < \delta.$$

2) *At the intersection point $m \in L \cap \tilde{L}$, we have:*

$$|\mathbf{a}(m)| < \delta.$$

Proof. The construction of \tilde{L} from L in Section 5.3 may be thought of as finding a Hamiltonian isotopy τ_t that carries L to \tilde{L} at time 1. The isotopy is generated by a Hamiltonian H_t that is C^1 -small on $(-\infty, u_+] \times \mathcal{C}(P)$; to see this, note that since the C^1 norm of the function h is bounded on $(-\infty, u_+] \times \mathcal{C}(P)$, we have that ϵh is C^1 -small, and the functions f and F were chosen to be C^1 -small from the beginning.

A direct calculation, see for example [29, Proposition 9.18], shows that

$$\tau_1^*(e^s \alpha) - e^s \alpha = dG,$$

where

$$G = \int_0^1 (i_{X_t} e^s \alpha - H_t) \circ \tau_t dt.$$

Since H_t is C^1 -small on $(-\infty, u_+] \times \mathcal{C}(P)$, we see that the function G has a small C^0 norm on that set after adjusting by a constant so that $G \equiv 0$ for sufficiently small s . Another direct calculation shows that if ρ is a primitive for $e^s\alpha$ along L , then $(\rho + G) \circ \tau_1^{-1}$ is a primitive for $e^s\alpha$ along \tilde{L} . Since both ρ and $(\rho + G) \circ \tau_1^{-1}$ are constant for $s \geq u_+$, we see that the primitives of $e^s\alpha$ along L and \tilde{L} are C^0 close. Thus, both claims in the lemma follow. \square

We can bound the $[c, d]$ -area of a curve u in terms of actions:

Proposition 6.4. *Assume $c < d \leq s_+$. For any curve $u \in \mathcal{M}_{L \leftarrow \tilde{L}}^J(\tilde{a}; \mathbf{b}, m, \tilde{\mathbf{b}})$, we have:*

$$A_c^d(u) < \mathbf{a}(\tilde{a}) - \mathbf{a}(m).$$

Proof. When $s \leq d \leq s_+$, $e^s \leq \varphi(s)$, and thus we see $A_c^d(u) \leq E_c^d(u)$. By the compatibility of J with $d(e^s\alpha)$ and the fact that $d < \infty$, we see that

$$E_c^d(u) < \int_{D_k} u^* d(\varphi(s)\alpha).$$

The strict inequality above comes from the fact that R_c^d differs from D_k by a set of positive measure on which the integrand is strictly positive. By Stokes' formula, for $u \in \mathcal{M}_{L \leftarrow \tilde{L}}^J(\tilde{a}; \mathbf{b}, m, \tilde{\mathbf{b}})$, we compute:

$$\int_{D_k} u^* d(\varphi(s)\alpha) = \mathbf{a}(\tilde{a}) - \mathbf{a}(m) - \sum_{b_i} \mathbf{a}(b_i) - \sum_{\tilde{b}_i} \mathbf{a}(\tilde{b}_i) \leq \mathbf{a}(\tilde{a}) - \mathbf{a}(m).$$

The proposition follows. \square

6.2. Filtrations and capacities

In order to apply the bound in Proposition 6.4 to the J -holomorphic curves guaranteed by Corollary 5.10, we need to refine the Legendrian Contact Homology framework using an energy filtration. In particular, we will define the fundamental capacity as in [37]. We begin with a filtration on A_Λ with respect to the height of the generating Reeb chords: for any $w \in \mathbb{R}$, define

$$\mathcal{R}_\Lambda^w = \{a \in \mathcal{R}_\Lambda : h(a) \geq w\}.$$

Let $F^w A_\Lambda^*$ be the graded vector space generated by \mathcal{R}_Λ^w ; energy considerations show that it is, in fact, a subcomplex of $(A_\Lambda^*, d^\mathcal{E})$. We then define the

Filtered Linearized Legendrian Contact Cohomology $LCH_w^*(\Lambda, \varepsilon)$ to be the homology groups of the quotient $A_\Lambda^*/F^w A_\Lambda^*$.

Let $p^w : LCH^*(\Lambda, \varepsilon) \rightarrow LCH_w^*(\Lambda, \varepsilon)$ be the map induced by the projection from A_Λ^* to $A_\Lambda^*/F^w A_\Lambda^*$. It is straightforward to check that for w close to 0, p^w is the zero map, while for sufficiently large w , p^w is an isomorphism. Thus, we define:

Definition 6.5. Given a connected, horizontally displaceable Legendrian submanifold $\Lambda \subset \mathcal{C}(P)$, an augmentation ε , and its fundamental class $\lambda_{\Lambda, \varepsilon}$, the **fundamental capacity** $c(\Lambda, \varepsilon)$ is defined to be:

$$c(\Lambda, \varepsilon) = \sup\{w \in \mathbb{R} : p^w(\lambda_{\Lambda, \varepsilon}) = 0\}.$$

We know that $c(\Lambda, \varepsilon)$ is always the height of a Reeb chord of Λ [37, Lemma 4.7]. Specifically, for each $x \in A_\Lambda$ that represents the fundamental class with a_x the Reeb chord of minimal height with nonzero coefficient in x , then

$$(6.1) \quad c(\Lambda, \varepsilon) = \max\{h(a_x) \mid x \text{ represents } \lambda\}.$$

We use Equation (6.1), Lemma 6.3, and Proposition 6.4 to refine Corollary 5.10 as follows:

Corollary 6.6. *Let L be a fundamental cobordism, ε_- an augmentation of Λ_- , and ε_+ the induced augmentation of Λ_+ . For any $\epsilon > 0$, $m \in L$, and generic path \mathbf{J} , there exists a perturbation \tilde{L} , a mixed chord \tilde{a} corresponding to the shortest chord in the corresponding representative of the fundamental class, and a \mathbf{J} -holomorphic curve $u \in \mathcal{M}_{L \leftarrow \tilde{L}}^{\mathbf{J}}(\tilde{a}; \mathbf{b}, m, \tilde{\mathbf{b}})$ with $\varepsilon_-(\mathbf{b}) = 1 = \varepsilon_-(\tilde{\mathbf{b}})$ such that for any $[c, d] \subset (-\infty, s_+]$, we have*

$$A_c^d(u) \leq e^{s_+} c(\Lambda_+, \varepsilon_+) + \epsilon.$$

We will call a curve u described by Corollary 6.6 a **fundamental J -holomorphic disk**.

7. Upper bounds on the relative Gromov width

The goal of this section is to prove Theorem 1.1, which provides an upper bound on the relative Gromov width. Following ideas from the classical argument of Gromov [27] that were adapted to the relative setting by Barraud and Cornea [4], we use the J -holomorphic disks from Corollary 6.6 to obtain

the desired upper bounds. More specifically, given an embedding of a ball, we will pull back the J -holomorphic curve passing through the center of the ball to a holomorphic (and hence minimal) surface in \mathbb{C}^n . We will then apply monotonicity of area for minimal surfaces to compare the area of the holomorphic curve to the capacity of the ball.

7.1. Monotonicity

We will need a modification of the classical monotonicity property for minimal surfaces with (carefully controlled) boundary, adapted from arguments of Ekholm, White, and Wienholz [23]. The key quantity in monotonicity is the density function $\Theta(t)$, which is the ratio of the areas of Σ , the image of a holomorphic curve with boundary on a union of Lagrangian planes, to those of a plane \mathbb{R}^2 inside the ball of radius t :

$$\Theta(t) = \frac{\text{Area}(\Sigma \cap B^{2n}(t))}{\pi t^2}.$$

Theorem 7.1. *Let $P, \tilde{P} \subset (\mathbb{R}^{2n}, \omega_0)$ denote transverse Lagrangian planes that pass through the origin, and let $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{R}^{2n}$ be the image of a proper J_0 -holomorphic curve with $0 \in \partial\Sigma \subset P \cup \tilde{P}$. Then $\Theta(t)$ is non-decreasing. In particular, if we let $Z = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \Theta(t)$, then for any $t > 0$, we have*

$$\pi t^2 \leq \frac{\text{Area}(\Sigma \cap B^{2n}(t))}{Z}.$$

Proof. By a result of Ahn [1, Proposition 3.1], we know that $\Sigma' := \Sigma \setminus (P \cap \tilde{P})$ is smooth. In particular, since Σ is the image of a proper map, the length of $\partial\Sigma' \cap B^{2n}(t)$ is finite for all t . Then, since Σ' is a smooth, minimal 2-manifold in \mathbb{R}^{2n} with boundary of finite length, the arguments in the proof of [23, Theorem 9.1] show that

$$\frac{d}{dt} \Theta(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\Sigma' \cap B^{2n}(t)} \frac{|D^\perp |x||^2}{|x|^2} dA - \frac{1}{t^3} \int_{\partial\Sigma' \cap B^{2n}(t)} x \cdot n_{\Sigma'} ds,$$

where $n_{\Sigma'}$ is the outward-pointing normal along $\partial\Sigma'$ and $D^\perp |x|$ denotes the projection of the derivative of $|x|$ to the orthogonal complement of $T_x \Sigma'$. Since Σ' is the image of a J_0 -holomorphic curve and P, \tilde{P} are Lagrangian, a lemma of Ye [39, Lemma 2.1] shows that for all $x \in \partial\Sigma'$, $n_{\Sigma'}(x) \perp T_x(P \cup \tilde{P})$. Further, as P, \tilde{P} are Lagrangian planes through the origin, we have that $x \in T_x(P \cup \tilde{P})$. Thus, our second integrand vanishes, and since the first integrand is non-negative, we obtain $\frac{d}{dt} \Theta(t) \geq 0$. The theorem follows. \square

7.2. Upper bound

With the appropriate form of monotonicity in hand, we are ready to prove Theorem 1.1.

Proof of Theorem 1.1. To set notation, let L be a fundamental cobordism from Λ_- to Λ_+ , ε_- an augmentation of Λ_- , and ε_+ the augmentation of Λ_+ induced by L . Suppose that we have a relative symplectic embedding $\psi : B^{2n}(r) \hookrightarrow ((-\infty, 0] \times \mathcal{C}(P), L^0_{-\infty})$. It suffices to show that, for arbitrary $\epsilon > 0$, we have

$$(7.1) \quad \pi r^2 \leq 2(c(\Lambda_+, \varepsilon_+) + \epsilon).$$

Fix $\epsilon > 0$. Observe that by carefully choosing the perturbation function F near $\psi(0)$, we can construct \tilde{L} so that the pullback of \tilde{L} to $B^{2n}(r)$ is the Lagrangian plane \tilde{P} given by the graph of the linear map $\delta \cdot \text{Id}$ for some small $\delta > 0$.

Consider a domain dependent \mathbf{J} induced by a path in \mathcal{J}^{adm} such that each J in the path extends $\psi_* J_0$. There is a sequence of generic domain dependent complex structures \mathbf{J}_k that converge to \mathbf{J} . For each k , Corollary 6.6 yields a fundamental disk $u_k \in \mathcal{M}^{\mathbf{J}_k}_{L \leftarrow \tilde{L}}(\tilde{a}_k; \mathbf{b}_k, \psi(0), \tilde{\mathbf{b}}_k)$. Since for all k , there are only a finite number of options for $\tilde{a}_k, \mathbf{b}_k$ and $\tilde{\mathbf{b}}_k$, by passing to a subsequence, we can assume there exists a sequence $u_k \in \mathcal{M}^{\mathbf{J}_k}_{L \leftarrow \tilde{L}}(\tilde{a}; \mathbf{b}, \psi(0), \tilde{\mathbf{b}})$, i.e. the sequence lies in moduli spaces with fixed asymptotics. Corollary 6.6 and the fact that $s_+ = 0$ show that

$$(7.2) \quad A^0_{-\infty}(u_k) \leq c(\Lambda_+, \varepsilon_+) + \epsilon.$$

Gromov compactness then yields a subsequence of the u_k that converges to a \mathbf{J} -holomorphic map $u \in \mathcal{M}^{\mathbf{J}}_{L \leftarrow \tilde{L}}(\tilde{a}; \mathbf{b}, \psi(0), \tilde{\mathbf{b}})$; exactness and the usual SFT compactness arguments imply that no bubbling can occur inside $\psi(B^{2n}(r))$. Thus, Equation (7.2) yields the bound

$$(7.3) \quad A^0_{-\infty}(u) \leq c(\Lambda_+, \varepsilon_+) + \epsilon.$$

Let $\tilde{D} = u^{-1}(\text{Im } \psi)$ and $\tilde{u} = \psi^{-1} \circ u|_{\tilde{D}}$. Further, let Σ denote the image of \tilde{u} . It is straightforward to see that $\partial \Sigma \cap \text{Int } B(r) \subset \mathbb{R}^n \cup \tilde{P}$, and that

$\tilde{u}(z_1) = 0 \in \mathbb{R}^n \cap \tilde{P}$. Applying Theorem 7.1 and the bound on the area provided by Equation (7.3), we find that for all $t < r$,

$$(7.4) \quad \pi t^2 \leq \frac{\text{Area}(\Sigma \cap B^{2n}(t))}{Z} \leq \frac{c(\Lambda_+, \varepsilon_+) + \epsilon}{Z}.$$

It remains to find Z , which, since 0 is not a smooth point of $\partial\Sigma$, will require the asymptotic analysis in Robbin and Salamon [33].

We begin the computation of Z by setting notation. By a conformal change of coordinates in a neighborhood $U \subset \tilde{D}$ of z_1 , we can describe points in $S := U \setminus \{z_1\}$ by $\sigma + i\tau$, with $\sigma \in [0, \infty)$, $\tau \in [0, 1]$. Let $\partial_0 S = [0, \infty)$ and $\partial_1 S = [0, \infty) + i$. The construction of \tilde{u} implies that $\tilde{u}(\partial_0 S) \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, while $\tilde{u}(\partial_1 S) \subset \tilde{P}$. We next apply Theorem B (or, more accurately, a coordinate-by-coordinate application of Theorem C) of [33] to get an asymptotic expression for \tilde{u} . In particular, since the counter-clockwise angle from \mathbb{R}^n to \tilde{P} in each coordinate is $\delta \in (0, \pi)$, we obtain a unique nonzero complex vector $v \in \tilde{P}$, a positive real number $\beta = k\pi - \delta$ for some positive integer k , and a $\gamma > 0$ such that

$$\tilde{u}(\sigma + i\tau) = ve^{-\beta(\sigma+i\tau)} + O(e^{-(\beta+\gamma)\sigma}).$$

Hence, as we let $\sigma \rightarrow \infty$ — which is the same as letting $t \rightarrow 0$ — we see that Σ asymptotically covers a fraction $\frac{k\pi - \delta}{2\pi}$ of the area of tangent disk to Σ at the origin. That is, we obtain

$$Z = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \Theta(t) = \frac{k\pi - \delta}{2\pi}.$$

Equation (7.4) then implies that for all $t < r$,

$$\pi t^2 \leq \frac{2\pi(c(\Lambda_+, \varepsilon_+) + \epsilon)}{k\pi - \delta} \leq \frac{2\pi(c(\Lambda_+, \varepsilon_+) + \epsilon)}{\pi - \delta}.$$

Since $\delta > 0$ was arbitrary, we obtain the desired inequality in Equation (7.1). Theorem 1.1 follows. \square

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