

# Introduction to Symplectic Geometry : Lecture 16

October 11, 2021

# Moment map

- Definition : The action of a group  $G$  on  $(M, \omega)$  is Hamiltonian if there exists a map

$$\mu : M \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^\vee$$

satisfying

- ①  $d\mu_\xi = -i_{\xi_M}\omega$  for all  $\xi \in \mathfrak{g}$ , where  $\mu_\xi := \langle \mu, \xi \rangle : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,
- ② (Equivariance) and  $\mu(gm) = \text{Ad}_g^* \mu(m)$  for all  $g \in G, m \in M$ .

# Moment map

- Definition : The action of a group  $G$  on  $(M, \omega)$  is Hamiltonian if there exists a map

$$\mu : M \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^\vee$$

satisfying

- ①  $d\mu_\xi = -i_{\xi_M}\omega$  for all  $\xi \in \mathfrak{g}$ , where  $\mu_\xi := \langle \mu, \xi \rangle : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,
- ② (Equivariance) and  $\mu(gm) = \text{Ad}_g^* \mu(m)$  for all  $g \in G, m \in M$ .

$\mu$  is known as the **moment map** generating the Hamiltonian action, and  $(M, \omega, G, \mu)$  is called a Hamiltonian  $G$ -space.

# Moment map

- Definition : The action of a group  $G$  on  $(M, \omega)$  is Hamiltonian if there exists a map

$$\mu : M \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^\vee$$

satisfying

- ①  $d\mu_\xi = -i_{\xi_M}\omega$  for all  $\xi \in \mathfrak{g}$ , where  $\mu_\xi := \langle \mu, \xi \rangle : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,
- ② (Equivariance) and  $\mu(gm) = \text{Ad}_g^* \mu(m)$  for all  $g \in G, m \in M$ .

$\mu$  is known as the **moment map** generating the Hamiltonian action, and  $(M, \omega, G, \mu)$  is called a Hamiltonian  $G$ -space.

- If  $G$  is Abelian, the equivariance is same as invariance :  $\mu(gm) = \mu(m)$ .

# Moment map

- Remark : Let  $(M, \omega, G, \mu)$  be a Hamiltonian  $G$ -space. Then the level set  $\mu^{-1}(0)$  is  $G$ -invariant.

# Moment map

- Remark : Let  $(M, \omega, G, \mu)$  be a Hamiltonian  $G$ -space. Then the level set  $\mu^{-1}(0)$  is  $G$ -invariant.
- Proof :  $m \in \mu^{-1}(0), g \in G$  implies  $\mu(gm) = \mu(m) = 0$ .

# Moment map

- Remark : Let  $(M, \omega, G, \mu)$  be a Hamiltonian  $G$ -space. Then the level set  $\mu^{-1}(0)$  is  $G$ -invariant.
- Proof :  $m \in \mu^{-1}(0)$ ,  $g \in G$  implies  $\mu(gm) = \mu(m) = 0$ .
- Remark : Suppose  $G$  acts freely on  $\mu^{-1}(0)$ . Then 0 is regular value of  $\mu$ .

# Moment map

- Remark : Let  $(M, \omega, G, \mu)$  be a Hamiltonian  $G$ -space. Then the level set  $\mu^{-1}(0)$  is  $G$ -invariant.
- Proof :  $m \in \mu^{-1}(0)$ ,  $g \in G$  implies  $\mu(gm) = \mu(m) = 0$ .
- Remark : Suppose  $G$  acts freely on  $\mu^{-1}(0)$ . Then 0 is regular value of  $\mu$ .
- Proof : For any  $x \in \mu^{-1}(0)$ ,  $d\mu_x : T_x M \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^\vee$  is onto iff  $\langle d\mu_x, \xi \rangle = d(\langle \mu, \xi \rangle)_x \neq 0$  for all  $\xi \in \mathfrak{g}$ ,  $\xi \neq 0$ .

# Moment map

- Remark : Let  $(M, \omega, G, \mu)$  be a Hamiltonian  $G$ -space. Then the level set  $\mu^{-1}(0)$  is  $G$ -invariant.
- Proof :  $m \in \mu^{-1}(0), g \in G$  implies  $\mu(gm) = \mu(m) = 0$ .
- Remark : Suppose  $G$  acts freely on  $\mu^{-1}(0)$ . Then 0 is regular value of  $\mu$ .
- Proof : For any  $x \in \mu^{-1}(0)$ ,  $d\mu_x : T_x M \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^\vee$  is onto iff  $\langle d\mu_x, \xi \rangle = d(\langle \mu, \xi \rangle)_x \neq 0$  for all  $\xi \in \mathfrak{g}, \xi \neq 0$ .  
Now  $d\mu_\xi(x) = \omega(\xi_M(x), \cdot) \neq 0$  because  $\xi_M(x) \neq 0$  (by free  $G$ -action and the following claim). □

# Moment map

- Remark : Let  $(M, \omega, G, \mu)$  be a Hamiltonian  $G$ -space. Then the level set  $\mu^{-1}(0)$  is  $G$ -invariant.
- Proof :  $m \in \mu^{-1}(0)$ ,  $g \in G$  implies  $\mu(gm) = \mu(m) = 0$ .
- Remark : Suppose  $G$  acts freely on  $\mu^{-1}(0)$ . Then 0 is regular value of  $\mu$ .
- Proof : For any  $x \in \mu^{-1}(0)$ ,  $d\mu_x : T_x M \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^\vee$  is onto iff  $\langle d\mu_x, \xi \rangle = d(\langle \mu, \xi \rangle)_x \neq 0$  for all  $\xi \in \mathfrak{g}$ ,  $\xi \neq 0$ .  
Now  $d\mu_\xi(x) = \omega(\xi_M(x), \cdot) \neq 0$  because  $\xi_M(x) \neq 0$  (by free  $G$ -action and the following claim). □
- Claim : For any  $m \in M$ ,  $\xi \in \mathfrak{g}$ ,  $t \mapsto e^{t\xi}m$  is an integral curve of the vector field  $\xi_M$ .

# Moment map

- Remark : Let  $(M, \omega, G, \mu)$  be a Hamiltonian  $G$ -space. Then the level set  $\mu^{-1}(0)$  is  $G$ -invariant.
- Proof :  $m \in \mu^{-1}(0)$ ,  $g \in G$  implies  $\mu(gm) = \mu(m) = 0$ .
- Remark : Suppose  $G$  acts freely on  $\mu^{-1}(0)$ . Then 0 is regular value of  $\mu$ .
- Proof : For any  $x \in \mu^{-1}(0)$ ,  $d\mu_x : T_x M \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^\vee$  is onto iff  $\langle d\mu_x, \xi \rangle = d(\langle \mu, \xi \rangle)_x \neq 0$  for all  $\xi \in \mathfrak{g}$ ,  $\xi \neq 0$ .  
Now  $d\mu_\xi(x) = \omega(\xi_M(x), \cdot) \neq 0$  because  $\xi_M(x) \neq 0$  (by free  $G$ -action and the following claim). □
- Claim : For any  $m \in M$ ,  $\xi \in \mathfrak{g}$ ,  $t \mapsto e^{t\xi}m$  is an integral curve of the vector field  $\xi_M$ .
- Proof :  $\frac{d}{ds} e^{s\xi}m|_{s=t} = \frac{d}{ds} e^{s\xi}(e^{t\xi}m)|_{s=0}$  (since  $e^{(s+t)\xi} = e^{s\xi}e^{t\xi}$ )

# Moment map

- Remark : Let  $(M, \omega, G, \mu)$  be a Hamiltonian  $G$ -space. Then the level set  $\mu^{-1}(0)$  is  $G$ -invariant.
- Proof :  $m \in \mu^{-1}(0)$ ,  $g \in G$  implies  $\mu(gm) = \mu(m) = 0$ .
- Remark : Suppose  $G$  acts freely on  $\mu^{-1}(0)$ . Then 0 is regular value of  $\mu$ .
- Proof : For any  $x \in \mu^{-1}(0)$ ,  $d\mu_x : T_x M \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^\vee$  is onto iff  $\langle d\mu_x, \xi \rangle = d(\langle \mu, \xi \rangle)_x \neq 0$  for all  $\xi \in \mathfrak{g}$ ,  $\xi \neq 0$ .  
Now  $d\mu_\xi(x) = \omega(\xi_M(x), \cdot) \neq 0$  because  $\xi_M(x) \neq 0$  (by free  $G$ -action and the following claim). □
- Claim : For any  $m \in M$ ,  $\xi \in \mathfrak{g}$ ,  $t \mapsto e^{t\xi}m$  is an integral curve of the vector field  $\xi_M$ .
- Proof :  $\frac{d}{ds} e^{s\xi}m|_{s=t} = \frac{d}{ds} e^{s\xi}(e^{t\xi}m)|_{s=0}$  (since  $e^{(s+t)\xi} = e^{s\xi}e^{t\xi}$ )  
 $= \xi_M(e^{t\xi}m)$ . □

# Moment map

- Remark : Let  $(M, \omega, G, \mu)$  be a Hamiltonian  $G$ -space. Then the level set  $\mu^{-1}(0)$  is  $G$ -invariant.
- Proof :  $m \in \mu^{-1}(0)$ ,  $g \in G$  implies  $\mu(gm) = \mu(m) = 0$ .
- Remark : Suppose  $G$  acts freely on  $\mu^{-1}(0)$ . Then 0 is regular value of  $\mu$ .
- Proof : For any  $x \in \mu^{-1}(0)$ ,  $d\mu_x : T_x M \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^\vee$  is onto iff  $\langle d\mu_x, \xi \rangle = d(\langle \mu, \xi \rangle)_x \neq 0$  for all  $\xi \in \mathfrak{g}$ ,  $\xi \neq 0$ .  
Now  $d\mu_\xi(x) = \omega(\xi_M(x), \cdot) \neq 0$  because  $\xi_M(x) \neq 0$  (by free  $G$ -action and the following claim). □
- Claim : For any  $m \in M$ ,  $\xi \in \mathfrak{g}$ ,  $t \mapsto e^{t\xi}m$  is an integral curve of the vector field  $\xi_M$ .
- Proof :  $\frac{d}{ds} e^{s\xi}m|_{s=t} = \frac{d}{ds} e^{s\xi}(e^{t\xi}m)|_{s=0}$  (since  $e^{(s+t)\xi} = e^{s\xi}e^{t\xi}$ )  
 $= \xi_M(e^{t\xi}m)$ . □
- Therefore,  $\xi_M(m) = 0$  iff  $e^{t\xi}m = m$  for all  $t$ .

# Symplectic Quotients

- Theorem (Marsden-Weinstein-Meyer) : Let  $(M, \omega, G, \mu)$  be a Hamiltonian  $G$ -space. Suppose  $G$  is compact and acts freely on  $\mu^{-1}(0)$ . Then
  - ▶  $\bar{M} := \mu^{-1}(0)/G$  is a manifold, and  $\pi : \mu^{-1}(0) \rightarrow \bar{M}$  is a principal  $G$ -bundle.
  - ▶ There is a symplectic form  $\bar{\omega}$  on  $\bar{M}$  satisfying

$$i^*\omega = \pi^*\bar{\omega}$$

where  $i : \mu^{-1}(0) \rightarrow M$  is the inclusion map.

# Symplectic Quotients

- Theorem (Marsden-Weinstein-Meyer) : Let  $(M, \omega, G, \mu)$  be a Hamiltonian  $G$ -space. Suppose  $G$  is compact and acts freely on  $\mu^{-1}(0)$ . Then
  - ▶  $\overline{M} := \mu^{-1}(0)/G$  is a manifold, and  $\pi : \mu^{-1}(0) \rightarrow \overline{M}$  is a principal  $G$ -bundle.
  - ▶ There is a symplectic form  $\overline{\omega}$  on  $\overline{M}$  satisfying

$$i^*\omega = \pi^*\overline{\omega}$$

where  $i : \mu^{-1}(0) \rightarrow M$  is the inclusion map.

- $\overline{M}$  is called the **symplectic quotient** at level 0.

# Symplectic Quotients

- Theorem (Marsden-Weinstein-Meyer) : Let  $(M, \omega, G, \mu)$  be a Hamiltonian  $G$ -space. Suppose  $G$  is compact and acts freely on  $\mu^{-1}(0)$ . Then
  - ▶  $\bar{M} := \mu^{-1}(0)/G$  is a manifold, and  $\pi : \mu^{-1}(0) \rightarrow \bar{M}$  is a principal  $G$ -bundle.
  - ▶ There is a symplectic form  $\bar{\omega}$  on  $\bar{M}$  satisfying

$$i^*\omega = \pi^*\bar{\omega}$$

where  $i : \mu^{-1}(0) \rightarrow M$  is the inclusion map.

- $\bar{M}$  is called the **symplectic quotient** at level 0.
- Example : Consider the diagonal action

$$S^1 \curvearrowright \mathbb{C}^n, \quad (z_1, \dots, z_n) \xrightarrow{\theta \in S^1} e^{i\theta}(z_1, \dots, z_n)$$

with moment map  $\mu(z_1, \dots, z_n) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i |z_i|^2 - \frac{1}{2}$ .

# Symplectic Quotients

- Theorem (Marsden-Weinstein-Meyer) : Let  $(M, \omega, G, \mu)$  be a Hamiltonian  $G$ -space. Suppose  $G$  is compact and acts freely on  $\mu^{-1}(0)$ . Then
  - ▶  $\bar{M} := \mu^{-1}(0)/G$  is a manifold, and  $\pi : \mu^{-1}(0) \rightarrow \bar{M}$  is a principal  $G$ -bundle.
  - ▶ There is a symplectic form  $\bar{\omega}$  on  $\bar{M}$  satisfying

$$i^* \omega = \pi^* \bar{\omega}$$

where  $i : \mu^{-1}(0) \rightarrow M$  is the inclusion map.

- $\bar{M}$  is called the **symplectic quotient** at level 0.
- Example : Consider the diagonal action

$$S^1 \curvearrowright \mathbb{C}^n, \quad (z_1, \dots, z_n) \xrightarrow{\theta \in S^1} e^{i\theta} (z_1, \dots, z_n)$$

with moment map  $\mu(z_1, \dots, z_n) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i |z_i|^2 - \frac{1}{2}$ . The quotient is  $\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ . We have thus showed that the complex projective space has a symplectic form.

# Symplectic Quotients

- Theorem (Marsden-Weinstein-Meyer) : Let  $(M, \omega, G, \mu)$  be a Hamiltonian  $G$ -space. Suppose  $G$  is compact and acts freely on  $\mu^{-1}(0)$ . Then
  - ▶  $\bar{M} := \mu^{-1}(0)/G$  is a manifold, and  $\pi : \mu^{-1}(0) \rightarrow \bar{M}$  is a principal  $G$ -bundle.
  - ▶ There is a symplectic form  $\bar{\omega}$  on  $\bar{M}$  satisfying

$$i^*\omega = \pi^*\bar{\omega}$$

where  $i : \mu^{-1}(0) \rightarrow M$  is the inclusion map.

- $\bar{M}$  is called the **symplectic quotient** at level 0.
- Example : Consider the diagonal action

$$S^1 \curvearrowright \mathbb{C}^n, \quad (z_1, \dots, z_n) \xrightarrow{\theta \in S^1} e^{i\theta}(z_1, \dots, z_n)$$

with moment map  $\mu(z_1, \dots, z_n) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i |z_i|^2 - \frac{1}{2}$ . The quotient is  $\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ . We have thus showed that the complex projective space has a symplectic form.

# Quotienting manifolds by groups

A group action of  $G$  on a manifold  $M$  is

- free if for all  $m \in M$ ,  $gm = m$  implies  $g = 1$ ,

# Quotienting manifolds by groups

A group action of  $G$  on a manifold  $M$  is

- free if for all  $m \in M$ ,  $gm = m$  implies  $g = 1$ ,
- proper if the map  $G \times M \rightarrow M$ ,  $(g, m) \mapsto gm$  is proper.

# Quotienting manifolds by groups

A group action of  $G$  on a manifold  $M$  is

- free if for all  $m \in M$ ,  $gm = m$  implies  $g = 1$ ,
- proper if the map  $G \times M \rightarrow M$ ,  $(g, m) \mapsto gm$  is proper.

An action is proper iff for any compact set  $K \subset M$  the set

$$G_K := \{g \in G : gK \cap K \neq \emptyset\}$$

is compact.

# Quotienting manifolds by groups

A group action of  $G$  on a manifold  $M$  is

- free if for all  $m \in M$ ,  $gm = g$  implies  $g = 1$ ,
- proper if the map  $G \times M \rightarrow M$ ,  $(g, m) \mapsto gm$  is proper.

An action is proper iff for any compact set  $K \subset M$  the set

$$G_K := \{g \in G : gK \cap K \neq \emptyset\}$$

is compact.

## Theorem

*Suppose a Lie group  $G$  acts on a manifold  $M$  freely and properly. Then*

- *the orbit space  $M/G$  is a manifold,*
- *and the projection  $M \rightarrow M/G$  is a submersion. Consequently  $M$  is a principal  $G$ -bundle.*

# Quotienting manifolds by groups

## Theorem

*Suppose a Lie group  $G$  acts on a manifold  $M$  freely and properly. Then*

- *the orbit space  $M/G$  is a manifold,*
- *and the projection  $M \rightarrow M/G$  is a submersion. Consequently  $M$  is a principal  $G$ -bundle.*

# Quotienting manifolds by groups

## Theorem

Suppose a Lie group  $G$  acts on a manifold  $M$  freely and properly. Then

- the orbit space  $M/G$  is a manifold,
  - and the projection  $M \rightarrow M/G$  is a submersion. Consequently  $M$  is a principal  $G$ -bundle.
- 
- For a point  $m \in M$ , let  $\mathcal{O}_m \subset M$  be its  $G$ -orbit. Then,

$$T_m\mathcal{O}_m = \{\xi_M(m) : \xi \in \mathfrak{g}\}.$$

# Quotienting manifolds by groups

## Theorem

Suppose a Lie group  $G$  acts on a manifold  $M$  freely and properly. Then

- the orbit space  $M/G$  is a manifold,
- and the projection  $M \rightarrow M/G$  is a submersion. Consequently  $M$  is a principal  $G$ -bundle.

- For a point  $m \in M$ , let  $\mathcal{O}_m \subset M$  be its  $G$ -orbit. Then,

$$T_m\mathcal{O}_m = \{\xi_M(m) : \xi \in \mathfrak{g}\}.$$

If the  $G$ -action is free at  $m$  then,  $T_m\mathcal{O}_m \simeq \mathfrak{g}$ .

# Quotienting manifolds by groups

## Theorem

Suppose a Lie group  $G$  acts on a manifold  $M$  freely and properly. Then

- the orbit space  $M/G$  is a manifold,
- and the projection  $M \rightarrow M/G$  is a submersion. Consequently  $M$  is a principal  $G$ -bundle.

- For a point  $m \in M$ , let  $\mathcal{O}_m \subset M$  be its  $G$ -orbit. Then,

$$T_m\mathcal{O}_m = \{\xi_M(m) : \xi \in \mathfrak{g}\}.$$

If the  $G$ -action is free at  $m$  then,  $T_m\mathcal{O}_m \simeq \mathfrak{g}$ .

- For the orbit  $[m] \in M/G$ ,

$$T_{[m]}M/G = T_mM/T_m\mathcal{O}_m.$$

# Proof of Marsden-Weinstein-Meyer

- Since  $G$  is a compact group acting freely on  $\mu^{-1}(0)$ , the quotient  $\mu^{-1}(0)/G$  is a manifold. For  $p \in \mu^{-1}(0)$ ,

# Proof of Marsden-Weinstein-Meyer

- Since  $G$  is a compact group acting freely on  $\mu^{-1}(0)$ , the quotient  $\mu^{-1}(0)/G$  is a manifold. For  $p \in \mu^{-1}(0)$ ,

$$T_{[p]}(\mu^{-1}(0)/G) = T_p\mu^{-1}(0)/T_p\mathcal{O}_p.$$

# Proof of Marsden-Weinstein-Meyer

- Since  $G$  is a compact group acting freely on  $\mu^{-1}(0)$ , the quotient  $\mu^{-1}(0)/G$  is a manifold. For  $p \in \mu^{-1}(0)$ ,

$$T_{[p]}(\mu^{-1}(0)/G) = T_p\mu^{-1}(0)/T_p\mathcal{O}_p.$$

- Remark: For  $p \in \mu^{-1}(0)$ ,
  - ▶  $T_p\mathcal{O}_p \subset T_p\mu^{-1}(0)$ , and

# Proof of Marsden-Weinstein-Meyer

- Since  $G$  is a compact group acting freely on  $\mu^{-1}(0)$ , the quotient  $\mu^{-1}(0)/G$  is a manifold. For  $p \in \mu^{-1}(0)$ ,

$$T_{[p]}(\mu^{-1}(0)/G) = T_p\mu^{-1}(0)/T_p\mathcal{O}_p.$$

- Remark: For  $p \in \mu^{-1}(0)$ ,
  - ▶  $T_p\mathcal{O}_p \subset T_p\mu^{-1}(0)$ , and
  - ▶  $(T_p\mathcal{O}_p)^\omega = T_p\mu^{-1}(0)$ .

# Proof of Marsden-Weinstein-Meyer

- Since  $G$  is a compact group acting freely on  $\mu^{-1}(0)$ , the quotient  $\mu^{-1}(0)/G$  is a manifold. For  $p \in \mu^{-1}(0)$ ,

$$T_{[p]}(\mu^{-1}(0)/G) = T_p\mu^{-1}(0)/T_p\mathcal{O}_p.$$

- Remark: For  $p \in \mu^{-1}(0)$ ,
  - ▶  $T_p\mathcal{O}_p \subset T_p\mu^{-1}(0)$ , and
  - ▶  $(T_p\mathcal{O}_p)^\omega = T_p\mu^{-1}(0)$ .

So,  $\mathcal{O}_p$  is isotropic and  $\mu^{-1}(0)$  is co-isotropic.

# Proof of Marsden-Weinstein-Meyer

- Since  $G$  is a compact group acting freely on  $\mu^{-1}(0)$ , the quotient  $\mu^{-1}(0)/G$  is a manifold. For  $p \in \mu^{-1}(0)$ ,

$$T_{[p]}(\mu^{-1}(0)/G) = T_p\mu^{-1}(0)/T_p\mathcal{O}_p.$$

- Remark: For  $p \in \mu^{-1}(0)$ ,
  - ▶  $T_p\mathcal{O}_p \subset T_p\mu^{-1}(0)$ , and
  - ▶  $(T_p\mathcal{O}_p)^\omega = T_p\mu^{-1}(0)$ .

So,  $\mathcal{O}_p$  is isotropic and  $\mu^{-1}(0)$  is co-isotropic.

- Lemma : Let  $(V, \omega)$  be a symplectic vector space, and  $I \subset V$  be isotropic. Then  $\omega$  descends to a symplectic form  $\bar{\omega}$  on  $I^\omega/I$ ,

# Proof of Marsden-Weinstein-Meyer

- Since  $G$  is a compact group acting freely on  $\mu^{-1}(0)$ , the quotient  $\mu^{-1}(0)/G$  is a manifold. For  $p \in \mu^{-1}(0)$ ,

$$T_{[p]}(\mu^{-1}(0)/G) = T_p\mu^{-1}(0)/T_p\mathcal{O}_p.$$

- Remark: For  $p \in \mu^{-1}(0)$ ,
  - ▶  $T_p\mathcal{O}_p \subset T_p\mu^{-1}(0)$ , and
  - ▶  $(T_p\mathcal{O}_p)^\omega = T_p\mu^{-1}(0)$ .

So,  $\mathcal{O}_p$  is isotropic and  $\mu^{-1}(0)$  is co-isotropic.

- Lemma : Let  $(V, \omega)$  be a symplectic vector space, and  $I \subset V$  be isotropic. Then  $\omega$  descends to a symplectic form  $\bar{\omega}$  on  $I^\omega/I$ , that satisfies  $i^*\omega = \pi^*\bar{\omega}$  where  $i : I^\omega \rightarrow V$  is the inclusion map and  $\pi : I^\omega \rightarrow I^\omega/I$  is the projection map.

# Proof of Marsden-Weinstein-Meyer

- Lemma : Let  $(V, \omega)$  be a symplectic vector space, and  $I \subset V$  be isotropic. Then  $\omega$  descends to a symplectic form  $\bar{\omega}$  on  $V/I$ ,

# Proof of Marsden-Weinstein-Meyer

- Lemma : Let  $(V, \omega)$  be a symplectic vector space, and  $I \subset V$  be isotropic. Then  $\omega$  descends to a symplectic form  $\bar{\omega}$  on  $I^\omega/I$ , that satisfies  $i^*\omega = \pi^*\bar{\omega}$  where  $i : I^\omega \rightarrow V$  is the inclusion map and  $\pi : I^\omega \rightarrow I^\omega/I$  is the projection map.

# Proof of Marsden-Weinstein-Meyer

- Lemma : Let  $(V, \omega)$  be a symplectic vector space, and  $I \subset V$  be isotropic. Then  $\omega$  descends to a symplectic form  $\bar{\omega}$  on  $I^\omega/I$ , that satisfies  $i^*\omega = \pi^*\bar{\omega}$  where  $i : I^\omega \rightarrow V$  is the inclusion map and  $\pi : I^\omega \rightarrow I^\omega/I$  is the projection map.
- Proof : Check that  $\bar{\omega}$  is well-defined and non-degenerate.

# Proof of Marsden-Weinstein-Meyer

- Lemma : Let  $(V, \omega)$  be a symplectic vector space, and  $I \subset V$  be isotropic. Then  $\omega$  descends to a symplectic form  $\bar{\omega}$  on  $I^\omega/I$ , that satisfies  $i^*\omega = \pi^*\bar{\omega}$  where  $i : I^\omega \rightarrow V$  is the inclusion map and  $\pi : I^\omega \rightarrow I^\omega/I$  is the projection map.
- Proof : Check that  $\bar{\omega}$  is well-defined and non-degenerate.
- For  $m \in \mu^{-1}(0)$ , apply the lemma taking  $I = T_m\mathcal{O}_m$  and so,  $I^\omega = T_m\mu^{-1}(0)$ ,

# Proof of Marsden-Weinstein-Meyer

- Lemma : Let  $(V, \omega)$  be a symplectic vector space, and  $I \subset V$  be isotropic. Then  $\omega$  descends to a symplectic form  $\bar{\omega}$  on  $I^\omega/I$ , that satisfies  $i^*\omega = \pi^*\bar{\omega}$  where  $i : I^\omega \rightarrow V$  is the inclusion map and  $\pi : I^\omega \rightarrow I^\omega/I$  is the projection map.
- Proof : Check that  $\bar{\omega}$  is well-defined and non-degenerate.
- For  $m \in \mu^{-1}(0)$ , apply the lemma taking  $I = T_m\mathcal{O}_m$  and so,  $I^\omega = T_m\mu^{-1}(0)$ , so we get a symplectic form  $\bar{\omega}_m$  on  $T_m\bar{M}$ .

# Proof of Marsden-Weinstein-Meyer

- Lemma : Let  $(V, \omega)$  be a symplectic vector space, and  $I \subset V$  be isotropic. Then  $\omega$  descends to a symplectic form  $\bar{\omega}$  on  $I^\omega/I$ , that satisfies  $i^*\omega = \pi^*\bar{\omega}$  where  $i : I^\omega \rightarrow V$  is the inclusion map and  $\pi : I^\omega \rightarrow I^\omega/I$  is the projection map.
- Proof : Check that  $\bar{\omega}$  is well-defined and non-degenerate.
- For  $m \in \mu^{-1}(0)$ , apply the lemma taking  $I = T_m\mathcal{O}_m$  and so,  $I^\omega = T_m\mu^{-1}(0)$ , so we get a symplectic form  $\bar{\omega}_m$  on  $T_m\bar{M}$ .
- $\bar{\omega}$  is closed because

# Proof of Marsden-Weinstein-Meyer

- Lemma : Let  $(V, \omega)$  be a symplectic vector space, and  $I \subset V$  be isotropic. Then  $\omega$  descends to a symplectic form  $\bar{\omega}$  on  $I^\omega/I$ , that satisfies  $i^*\omega = \pi^*\bar{\omega}$  where  $i : I^\omega \rightarrow V$  is the inclusion map and  $\pi : I^\omega \rightarrow I^\omega/I$  is the projection map.
- Proof : Check that  $\bar{\omega}$  is well-defined and non-degenerate.
- For  $m \in \mu^{-1}(0)$ , apply the lemma taking  $I = T_m\mathcal{O}_m$  and so,  $I^\omega = T_m\mu^{-1}(0)$ , so we get a symplectic form  $\bar{\omega}_m$  on  $T_m\bar{M}$ .
- $\bar{\omega}$  is closed because  $\pi^*\bar{\omega}$  is closed, and  $\pi^* : \Omega^3(\bar{M}) \rightarrow \Omega^3(\mu^{-1}(0))$  is injective.

# Motivation for symplectic reduction : Noether's principle

- Let  $(M, \omega, G, \mu)$  be a Hamiltonian  $G$ -space.

# Motivation for symplectic reduction : Noether's principle

- Let  $(M, \omega, G, \mu)$  be a Hamiltonian  $G$ -space.
- Theorem (Noether) : A Hamiltonian function  $H : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is  $G$ -invariant if and only if  $\mu$  is constant on the trajectories of the Hamiltonian vector field  $v_H$ .

# Motivation for symplectic reduction : Noether's principle

- Let  $(M, \omega, G, \mu)$  be a Hamiltonian  $G$ -space.
- Theorem (Noether) : A Hamiltonian function  $H : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is  $G$ -invariant if and only if  $\mu$  is constant on the trajectories of the Hamiltonian vector field  $v_H$ .
- Proof : For any  $\xi \in \mathfrak{g}$ ,

$$d\mu_\xi(v_H) = -\omega(\xi_M, v_H) = -dH(\xi_M).$$

# Motivation for symplectic reduction : Noether's principle

- Let  $(M, \omega, G, \mu)$  be a Hamiltonian  $G$ -space.
- Theorem (Noether) : A Hamiltonian function  $H : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is  $G$ -invariant if and only if  $\mu$  is constant on the trajectories of the Hamiltonian vector field  $v_H$ .
- Proof : For any  $\xi \in \mathfrak{g}$ ,

$$d\mu_\xi(v_H) = -\omega(\xi_M, v_H) = -dH(\xi_M).$$

- Noether's theorem implies that one can study the dynamics of  $v_H$  on the symplectic quotient  $\mu^{-1}(c)/G$ .

# Reduction for product groups

- Suppose  $G := G_1 \times G_2$  be a product of Lie groups, and suppose  $(M, \omega, G, \mu)$  is a Hamiltonian  $G$ -space.

# Reduction for product groups

- Suppose  $G := G_1 \times G_2$  be a product of Lie groups, and suppose  $(M, \omega, G, \mu)$  is a Hamiltonian  $G$ -space.
- We may write the moment map as

$$\mu : M \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}_1^\vee \oplus \mathfrak{g}_2^\vee,$$

# Reduction for product groups

- Suppose  $G := G_1 \times G_2$  be a product of Lie groups, and suppose  $(M, \omega, G, \mu)$  is a Hamiltonian  $G$ -space.
- We may write the moment map as

$$\mu : M \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}_1^\vee \oplus \mathfrak{g}_2^\vee, \quad \mu = (\mu_1, \mu_2).$$

# Reduction for product groups

- Suppose  $G := G_1 \times G_2$  be a product of Lie groups, and suppose  $(M, \omega, G, \mu)$  is a Hamiltonian  $G$ -space.
- We may write the moment map as

$$\mu : M \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}_1^\vee \oplus \mathfrak{g}_2^\vee, \quad \mu = (\mu_1, \mu_2).$$

- $\mu_1$  generates the  $G_1$ -action and  $\mu_2$  generates the  $G_2$ -action.

# Reduction for product groups

- Suppose  $G := G_1 \times G_2$  be a product of Lie groups, and suppose  $(M, \omega, G, \mu)$  is a Hamiltonian  $G$ -space.
- We may write the moment map as

$$\mu : M \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}_1^\vee \oplus \mathfrak{g}_2^\vee, \quad \mu = (\mu_1, \mu_2).$$

- $\mu_1$  generates the  $G_1$ -action and  $\mu_2$  generates the  $G_2$ -action.
- Note :  $\text{Ad}_{(g,1)}(\xi_1, \xi_2) = (\text{Ad}_g \xi_1, \xi_2)$ ,

# Reduction for product groups

- Suppose  $G := G_1 \times G_2$  be a product of Lie groups, and suppose  $(M, \omega, G, \mu)$  is a Hamiltonian  $G$ -space.
- We may write the moment map as

$$\mu : M \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}_1^\vee \oplus \mathfrak{g}_2^\vee, \quad \mu = (\mu_1, \mu_2).$$

- $\mu_1$  generates the  $G_1$ -action and  $\mu_2$  generates the  $G_2$ -action.
- Note :  $\text{Ad}_{(g,1)}(\xi_1, \xi_2) = (\text{Ad}_g \xi_1, \xi_2)$ ,
- and  $\mu((g, 1)m) = (\text{Ad}_g^* \mu_1(m), \mu_2(m))$ .

# Reduction for product groups

- Suppose  $G := G_1 \times G_2$  be a product of Lie groups, and suppose  $(M, \omega, G, \mu)$  is a Hamiltonian  $G$ -space.
- We may write the moment map as

$$\mu : M \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}_1^\vee \oplus \mathfrak{g}_2^\vee, \quad \mu = (\mu_1, \mu_2).$$

- $\mu_1$  generates the  $G_1$ -action and  $\mu_2$  generates the  $G_2$ -action.
- Note :  $\text{Ad}_{(g,1)}(\xi_1, \xi_2) = (\text{Ad}_g \xi_1, \xi_2)$ ,
- and  $\mu((g, 1)m) = (\text{Ad}_g^* \mu_1(m), \mu_2(m))$ .
- So,  $\mu_2$  is constant on a  $G_1$ -orbit,

# Reduction for product groups

- Suppose  $G := G_1 \times G_2$  be a product of Lie groups, and suppose  $(M, \omega, G, \mu)$  is a Hamiltonian  $G$ -space.
- We may write the moment map as

$$\mu : M \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}_1^\vee \oplus \mathfrak{g}_2^\vee, \quad \mu = (\mu_1, \mu_2).$$

- $\mu_1$  generates the  $G_1$ -action and  $\mu_2$  generates the  $G_2$ -action.
- Note :  $\text{Ad}_{(g,1)}(\xi_1, \xi_2) = (\text{Ad}_g \xi_1, \xi_2)$ ,
- and  $\mu((g, 1)m) = (\text{Ad}_g^* \mu_1(m), \mu_2(m))$ .
- So,  $\mu_2$  is constant on a  $G_1$ -orbit, and similarly  $\mu_1$  is constant on a  $G_2$ -orbit.
- $\mu_2^{-1}(0)$  is  $G_1$ -invariant and the  $G_1$ -action descends to the quotient  $\mu_2^{-1}(0)/G_1$ .

# Reduction for product groups

- Suppose  $G := G_1 \times G_2$  be a product of Lie groups, and suppose  $(M, \omega, G, \mu)$  is a Hamiltonian  $G$ -space.
- We may write the moment map as

$$\mu : M \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}_1^\vee \oplus \mathfrak{g}_2^\vee, \quad \mu = (\mu_1, \mu_2).$$

- $\mu_1$  generates the  $G_1$ -action and  $\mu_2$  generates the  $G_2$ -action.
- Note :  $\text{Ad}_{(g,1)}(\xi_1, \xi_2) = (\text{Ad}_g \xi_1, \xi_2)$ ,
- and  $\mu((g, 1)m) = (\text{Ad}_g^* \mu_1(m), \mu_2(m))$ .
- So,  $\mu_2$  is constant on a  $G_1$ -orbit, and similarly  $\mu_1$  is constant on a  $G_2$ -orbit.
- $\mu_2^{-1}(0)$  is  $G_1$ -invariant and the  $G_1$ -action descends to the quotient  $\mu_2^{-1}(0)/G_2$ .  $\mu_1$  descends to a  $G_1$ -moment map on the quotient  $\mu_2^{-1}(0)/G_2$ .

# Reduction for product groups

- Suppose  $G := G_1 \times G_2$  be a product of Lie groups, and suppose  $(M, \omega, G, \mu)$  is a Hamiltonian  $G$ -space.
- We may write the moment map as

$$\mu : M \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}_1^\vee \oplus \mathfrak{g}_2^\vee, \quad \mu = (\mu_1, \mu_2).$$

- $\mu_1$  generates the  $G_1$ -action and  $\mu_2$  generates the  $G_2$ -action.
- Note :  $\text{Ad}_{(g,1)}(\xi_1, \xi_2) = (\text{Ad}_g \xi_1, \xi_2)$ ,
- and  $\mu((g, 1)m) = (\text{Ad}_g^* \mu_1(m), \mu_2(m))$ .
- So,  $\mu_2$  is constant on a  $G_1$ -orbit, and similarly  $\mu_1$  is constant on a  $G_2$ -orbit.
- $\mu_2^{-1}(0)$  is  $G_1$ -invariant and the  $G_1$ -action descends to the quotient  $\mu_2^{-1}(0)/G_2$ .  $\mu_1$  descends to a  $G_1$ -moment map on the quotient  $\mu_2^{-1}(0)/G_2$ .
- ‘Reduction in stages’ can be performed starting with a normal subgroup  $H \subset G$ .

## Reduction : first stage

- Let  $(M, \omega, G, \mu)$  be a Hamiltonian  $G$ -space. Let  $H \subset G$  be a subgroup. The  $H$ -moment map on  $M$  is

## Reduction : first stage

- Let  $(M, \omega, G, \mu)$  be a Hamiltonian  $G$ -space. Let  $H \subset G$  be a subgroup. The  $H$ -moment map on  $M$  is

$$i^* \circ \mu, \quad \text{where } i^* : \mathfrak{g}^\vee \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}^\vee$$

is the dual of the inclusion  $i : \mathfrak{h} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ .

## Reduction : first stage

- Let  $(M, \omega, G, \mu)$  be a Hamiltonian  $G$ -space. Let  $H \subset G$  be a subgroup. The  $H$ -moment map on  $M$  is

$$i^* \circ \mu, \quad \text{where } i^* : \mathfrak{g}^\vee \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}^\vee$$

is the dual of the inclusion  $i : \mathfrak{h} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ .

- Take  $G = (S^1)^n$  acting on  $\mathbb{C}^n$ , and let  $H := S^1 = \{(\theta, \dots, \theta)\}$ .

## Reduction : first stage

- Let  $(M, \omega, G, \mu)$  be a Hamiltonian  $G$ -space. Let  $H \subset G$  be a subgroup. The  $H$ -moment map on  $M$  is

$$i^* \circ \mu, \quad \text{where } i^* : \mathfrak{g}^\vee \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}^\vee$$

is the dual of the inclusion  $i : \mathfrak{h} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ .

- Take  $G = (S^1)^n$  acting on  $\mathbb{C}^n$ , and let  $H := S^1 = \{(\theta, \dots, \theta)\}$ .
- We recover the moment map for the action of  $S^1$  on  $\mathbb{C}^n$ .

## Reduction : first stage

- Let  $(M, \omega, G, \mu)$  be a Hamiltonian  $G$ -space. Let  $H \subset G$  be a subgroup. The  $H$ -moment map on  $M$  is

$$i^* \circ \mu, \quad \text{where } i^* : \mathfrak{g}^\vee \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}^\vee$$

is the dual of the inclusion  $i : \mathfrak{h} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ .

- Take  $G = (S^1)^n$  acting on  $\mathbb{C}^n$ , and let  $H := S^1 = \{(\theta, \dots, \theta)\}$ .
- We recover the moment map for the action of  $S^1$  on  $\mathbb{C}^n$ .

# Moment map after reduction at first stage

- Identify  $G/H$  with the subtorus

$$(S^1)^{n-1} \rightarrow (S^1)^n, \quad (\theta_1, \dots, \theta_{n-1}) \mapsto (1, \theta_1, \dots, \theta_{n-1}).$$

# Moment map after reduction at first stage

- Identify  $G/H$  with the subtorus

$$(S^1)^{n-1} \rightarrow (S^1)^n, \quad (\theta_1, \dots, \theta_{n-1}) \mapsto (1, \theta_1, \dots, \theta_{n-1}).$$

- The action of  $(S^1)^{n-1}$  on  $\mathbb{P}^{n-1} \simeq \{\sum_i |z_i|^2 = 1\}/S^1$  is

# Moment map after reduction at first stage

- Identify  $G/H$  with the subtorus

$$(S^1)^{n-1} \rightarrow (S^1)^n, \quad (\theta_1, \dots, \theta_{n-1}) \mapsto (1, \theta_1, \dots, \theta_{n-1}).$$

- The action of  $(S^1)^{n-1}$  on  $\mathbb{P}^{n-1} \simeq \{\sum_i |z_i|^2 = 1\}/S^1$  is

$$[z_0 : \dots : z_{n-1}] \xrightarrow{(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_{n-1})} [z_0 : e^{i\theta_1} z_1 : \dots : e^{i\theta_{n-1}} z_{n-1}]$$

# Moment map after reduction at first stage

- Identify  $G/H$  with the subtorus

$$(S^1)^{n-1} \rightarrow (S^1)^n, \quad (\theta_1, \dots, \theta_{n-1}) \mapsto (1, \theta_1, \dots, \theta_{n-1}).$$

- The action of  $(S^1)^{n-1}$  on  $\mathbb{P}^{n-1} \simeq \{\sum_i |z_i|^2 = 1\}/S^1$  is

$$[z_0 : \dots : z_{n-1}] \xrightarrow{(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_{n-1})} [z_0 : e^{i\theta_1} z_1 : \dots : e^{i\theta_{n-1}} z_{n-1}]$$

and has moment map

# Moment map after reduction at first stage

- Identify  $G/H$  with the subtorus

$$(S^1)^{n-1} \rightarrow (S^1)^n, \quad (\theta_1, \dots, \theta_{n-1}) \mapsto (1, \theta_1, \dots, \theta_{n-1}).$$

- The action of  $(S^1)^{n-1}$  on  $\mathbb{P}^{n-1} \simeq \{\sum_i |z_i|^2 = 1\}/S^1$  is

$$[z_0 : \dots : z_{n-1}] \xrightarrow{(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_{n-1})} [z_0 : e^{i\theta_1} z_1 : \dots : e^{i\theta_{n-1}} z_{n-1}]$$

and has moment map  $[z_0 : \dots : z_{n-1}] \mapsto \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} |z_i|^2} (|z_1|^2, \dots, |z_{n-1}|^2)$ .