

Introduction to Symplectic Geometry : Lecture 21

November 10, 2021

Blowing up a point

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- For $\lambda > 0$,

$$\omega_\lambda := \pi^* \omega_{std} + \lambda^2 \text{pr}^* \omega_{FS}$$

is a Kähler form on $\text{Bl}_0(\mathbb{C}^n)$.

Towards a symplectic blow-up

- Lemma : The map $F : (B_\delta \setminus \{0\}, \omega_\lambda) \rightarrow (B_{\sqrt{\delta^2 + \lambda^2}} \setminus \bar{B}_\lambda, \omega_{std})$ defined as

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Symplectic blowup

- Definition of a symplectic blow-up at a point p in (M, ω) : Choose a Darboux neighborhood of p , i.e. a symplectic embedding $i : (B_\delta, \omega_{std}) \rightarrow M$. For $\lambda < \delta$, the λ -blowup is $(M \setminus i(B_\lambda)) / \sim$.
- This is a well-defined symplectic manifold $(M \setminus \overline{B}_\lambda) \cup_F (\pi^{-1}(B_\delta))$. Here $\pi : \text{Bl}_0 \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n$ is the projection map.

Moment polytopes

- Convexity theorem (Atiyah, Guillemin-Sternberg) : Let $T = (S^1)^n$ be a torus, and let (M, ω, T, μ) be a compact connected T -Hamiltonian space. Then
 - ▶ the level set $\mu^{-1}(c)$ is connected for any $c \in \mathfrak{t}^\vee$,
 - ▶ the image $\mu(X)$ is convex,
 - ▶ and $\mu(X)$ is the convex hull of $\mu(T$ -fixed points).

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- Example : \mathbb{P}^2 with action of $T = (S^1)^2$ given by

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- Example : For the subgroup $T_3 := \{(\theta, \dots, \theta) \in T\}$, the moment polytope is projected to the line $x_1 = x_2$ by i^* .

Quotienting

- Using notations $T = (S^1)^2$, $T_1 := \{(\theta, 1) \in T\}$, $T_2 := \{(1, \theta) \in T\}$, consider the quotient $\{\mu_{T_1}\}/S^1$.

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- Quotienting by a subtorus amounts to taking a slice of the moment polytope.