MINIMAL AND HAMILTONIAN-MINIMAL SUBMANIFOLDS IN TORIC GEOMETRY

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ABSTRACT. In this paper we investigate a family of Hamiltonian-minimal Lagrangian submanifolds in $\mathbb{C}^m$, $\mathbb{C}P^m$ and other symplectic toric manifolds constructed from intersections of real quadrics. In particular we explain the nature of this phenomenon by proving H-minimality in a more conceptual way, and prove minimality of the same submanifolds in the corresponding moment-angle manifolds.

1. INTRODUCTION

Hamiltonian minimality (H-minimality for short) for Lagrangian submanifolds is a symplectic analogue of Riemannian minimality. A Lagrangian embedding is called H-minimal if the variations of its volume along all Hamiltonian vector fields are zero. This notion was introduced in the work of Y.-G. Oh [16] in connection with the celebrated Arnold conjecture on the number of fixed points of a Hamiltonian symplectomorphism. A simple example of H-minimal Lagrangian submanifold is a coordinate torus [9] $S^1_{r_1} \times \cdots \times S^1_{r_m} \subset \mathbb{C}^m$, where $S^1_{r_k}$ is a circle of radius $r_k > 0$ in k-th coordinate subspace of $\mathbb{C}^m$. Other examples of H-minimal Lagrangian submanifolds in $\mathbb{C}^m$ were constructed in [1], [3], [6]. A lot of examples and current problems can be found in the survey [9].

In 2003 A.Mironov [12] suggested a universal construction of H-minimal Lagrangian embeddings $N \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}^m$ based on intersections of real quadrics Z of special type. The same intersections of quadrics appear in toric topology as (real) moment-angle manifolds [2, Section 6.1]. Using the methods developed by Y.Dong [5] and Hsiang-Lawson [7] we prove minimality of embeddings $N \hookrightarrow Z$, and explain the underlying reasons for H-minimality for embeddings $N \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}^m$. Also, based on the note of A.Mironov and T.Panov [14], we give an explicit construction of H-minimal Lagrangian submanifolds in symplectic toric manifolds, which generalizes the result of A.Mironov.

The paper is organized as follows: after introduction we give some background material on the notions of minimality and H-minimality. In the third section we review the construction of symplectic toric manifolds. The main results are stated in the last two sections.

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2. MINIMALITY AND H-MINIMALITY

2.1. **Minimality.** Let M and L be smooth compact manifolds, g be a Riemannian metric on M. Assume that $i : L \hookrightarrow M$ is an embedding, i.e. L is a submanifold in M. We endow L with the metric induced from M.

Definition. A smooth *variation* of $i \colon L \to M$ is C^∞-map $i \colon [-\epsilon, +\epsilon] \times L \to M$ such that all maps $i_t = i(t, \cdot) \colon L \hookrightarrow M$ are embeddings and $i_0 = i$.

Denote $i_t(y) = y_t$, $\frac{d}{dt} i_t(y) = X(y_t)$, $i_t(L) = L_t$. In this notation, we say that variation i_t happens along vector field X.

Definition. An embedding $i \colon L \hookrightarrow M$ is called *minimal* if volume of L is stationary with respect to all variations, i.e.

$$\frac{d}{dt}\bigg|_{t=0} \mathrm{Vol}(L_t) = 0.$$

Here we formulate a classical criterion of minimality. The proof can be found in [8, Theorem 4].

Theorem 2.1 (First variation formula)**.**

$$\frac{d}{dt}\bigg|_{t=0} \mathrm{Vol}(L_t) = -\int_L \langle H, X \rangle,$$

where H is the mean curvature vector field of embedding i and X is the variation vector field.

Corollary 2.2. *An embedding $i \colon L \hookrightarrow M$ is minimal if and only if $H \equiv 0$.*

Let us formulate and prove an important criterion for minimality of G-invariant submanifolds, due to Hsiang-Lawson [7]. Let G be a compact connected Lie group, which acts on manifold M by isometries. An embedding $i \colon L \hookrightarrow M$ is called G-invariant if there is a smooth action $G \colon L$ such that $ig = gi$ for all $g \in G$. A variation i_t of a G-invariant embedding is equivariant if $i_t g = g i_t$ for all $g \in G$ and $t \in [-\epsilon, +\epsilon]$.

Theorem 2.3. *Let $i \colon L \hookrightarrow M$ be a G-invariant embedding. Then embedding $i \colon L \hookrightarrow M$ is minimal if and only if volume of L is stationary with respect to all equivariant variations.*

Proof. Assume that the volume of L is stationary with respect to all equivariant variations.

Let H be the mean curvature vector field on $i(L)$. Because H depends only on i, which is G-invariant, we have $g_* H = H$ for all $g \in G$. Assume that ϕ is a smooth G-invariant function on L. Define the following variation i_t, $-\epsilon < t < \epsilon$:

$$i_t(y) = y_t = exp_{y_0}[t\phi(y_0)H(y_0)].$$

We chose $\epsilon > 0$ small enough so that all i_t are embeddings. Notice that for all $g \in G$,

$$g \circ i_t(y) = g \circ exp_{y_0}[t\phi(y_0)H(y_0)] = exp_{gy_0}[(g_*(t\phi(y_0)H(y_0))] =$$

$$= exp_{gy_0}[t\phi(y_0)g_* H(y_0)] = exp_{gy_0}[t\phi(gy_0)H(gy_0)] = i_t \circ g(y),$$

because $gy_0 = gi(y) = i(gy)$, and ϕ is a G-invariant function. Hence i_t is an equivariant variation.

Notice that the variation i_t happens along ϕH (by definition), and therefore by the first variation formula we get

$$\frac{d}{dt}\bigg|_{t=0} \mathrm{Vol}(L_t) = -\int_L \phi |H|^2,$$

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which is zero because the variation is equivariant. This, together with the arbitrariness of ϕ, implies $H \equiv 0$ which finishes the proof. $\square$

2.2. **H-minimality.** Let M be a Kaehler manifold with symplectic structure ω, almost complex structure J and metric g. A vector field X is called Hamiltonian if $i_X\omega = \omega(X, \cdot) = df$, where f is a smooth function on M.

Definition. A Lagrangian embedding $i : L \hookrightarrow M$ is called *Hamiltonian-minimal (H-minimal)* if volume of L is stationary with respect to variations along all Hamiltonian vector fields.

Proposition 2.4 (First variation formula). *Let (M, ω, g) be a Kaehler manifold. A Lagrangian submanifold $L \subset M$ is H-Minimal if and only if its mean curvature vector H satisfies*
$$\delta i_H \omega = 0$$
on L, where δ is the Hodge dual operator of d on L.

Proof. By the first variation formula along a Hamiltonian vector field X,

$$\frac{d}{dt}\bigg|_{t=0} \text{Vol}(L_t) = -\int_L \langle H, X \rangle = -\int_L \langle i_H\omega, i_X\omega \rangle$$

$$= -\int_L \langle i_H\omega, df \rangle = -\int_L \langle \delta i_H\omega, f \rangle,$$

where L_t is the deformation along X. Since f is arbitrary, $\frac{d}{dt}\big|_{t=0} \text{Vol}(L_t) = 0$ if and only if $\delta i_H\omega = 0$, as needed. $\square$

There is the following criterion due to Y.Dong [5], for H-minimality of G-invariant Lagrangian embeddings, similar to Theorem 2.3:

Proposition 2.5. *Let $G : M$ be a symplectic action by isometries, where G is a compact connected Lie group. Let $i : L \hookrightarrow M$ be a G-invariant Lagrangian embedding. Then $i : L \hookrightarrow M$ is H-minimal if and only if volume of L is stationary with respect to all equivariant variations along Hamiltonian vector fields.*

Proof. Assume that volume of L is stationary with respect to all equivariant variations along Hamiltonian vector fields.

Let H be the mean curvature vector field on $i(L)$. Because vector field H depends only on embedding i, which is G-invariant, we have $g_* H = H$ for all $g \in G$. Since the action is symplectic, both $i_H\omega$ and $\delta i_H\omega$ are G-invariant. Assume that ϕ is a smooth G-invariant function on L. Define the following variation i_t, $-\epsilon < t < \epsilon$:
$$i_t(y) = y_t = exp_{y_0}[tV],$$
where V is defined by the condition $JV = \bigtriangledown(\phi\delta i_H\omega)$, which is equivalent to the condition $i_V\omega = d(\phi\delta i_H\omega)$. We choose $\epsilon > 0$ small enough so that all i_t are embeddings. Notice that for all $g \in G$,

$$g \circ i_t(y) = g \circ exp_{y_0}[tV(y_0)] = exp_{gy_0}[tg_*V(y_0)]$$
$$= exp_{gy_0}[tV(gy_0)] = i_t \circ g(y),$$

because $gy_0 = gi(y) = i(gy)$ and V is G-invariant. Hence i_t is an equivariant variation.

Since the variation i_t happens along the vector field V, the first variation formula implies

$$\frac{d}{dt}\Big|_{t=0} \mathrm{Vol}(L_t) = -\int_L \langle H, V \rangle = -\int_L \langle i_H\omega, i_V\omega \rangle = -\int_L \langle |\delta i_H\omega|^2 \phi \rangle,$$

which is zero because the variation is equivariant. This, together with arbitrariness of ϕ, implies $\delta i_H\omega \equiv 0$ which finishes the proof. $\qquad\square$

3. Symplectic reduction and toric varieties

3.1. **Symplectic reduction.** Let (M, ω) be a symplectic manifold, $\mathfrak{g} \cong \mathbb{R}^n$ be the Lie algebra of T^n, $\mathfrak{g}^* \cong \mathbb{R}^n$ be the dual vector space of $\mathfrak{g}$, and $\psi : T^n \to Sympl(M, \omega)$ be a symplectic action. For each $X \in \mathfrak{g}$, there is the one-parameter subgroup $\{exp(tX) | t \in \mathbb{R}\} \subseteq T^n$ and the corresponding T^n-invariant vector field $X^\#$ on M.

Definition. An action ψ is called Hamiltonian if there exists a moment map

$$\mu : M \to \mathfrak{g}^*$$

satisfying the following property: for each unit basis vector $X_i \in \mathbb{R}^n \cong \mathfrak{g}$, the function μ_i is a Hamiltonian function for $X_i^\#$, i.e. $i_{X_i^\#}\omega = d\langle \mu(p), X_i^\# \rangle = d\mu_i$

Example 3.1. Consider the standard symplectic structure $\omega = -i \sum_{k=1}^m dz_k \wedge d\overline{z_k}$ on $\mathbb{C}^m$. Consider the standard torus

$$T^m = \{(z_1, \ldots, z_m) \in \mathbb{C}^m | \quad |z_i| = 1 \quad \text{for all} \quad 1 \leqslant i \leqslant m\} \subset \mathbb{C}^m.$$

The coordinate-wise action $T^m : \mathbb{C}^m$ is Hamiltonian, and its moment map is

$$\mu(z_1, \ldots, z_m) = (|z_1|^2, \ldots, |z_m|^2).$$

Theorem 3.2 (Symplectic reduction). *Let (M, ω, T^n, μ) be a symplectic manifold with a Hamiltonian T^n-action. Assume that that the moment map μ is proper. Let c be a regular value of μ and and $i : \mu^{-1}(c) \to M$ be the inclusion map. Assume that T^n acts freely on $\mu^{-1}(c)$. Then:*

- *the level set $\mu^{-1}(c)$ is a smooth compact T^n-invariant submanifold in M,*

- *the orbit space $M_{red} = \mu^{-1}(c)/T^n$ is a manifold,*

- *$\pi : \mu^{-1}(c) \to M_{red}$ is a principle T^n bundle, and*

- *there is a symplectic form ω_{red} on M_{red} satisfying $i^*\omega = \pi^*\omega$.*

Remark. If M is compact then the moment map μ is proper.

Remark. There is a more general version of symplectic reduction for Hamiltonian actions of compact connected Lie groups, which definition we did not give. The proof can be found in [10].

3.2. **Moment-angle manifolds.** The details of the following construction can be found in [2, Construction 6.1.1].

Construction 3.3. Consider a presentation of a convex polytope

$$P = P(A, \boldsymbol{b}) = \{\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n : \langle \boldsymbol{a}_i, \boldsymbol{x} \rangle + b_i \geqslant 0, \quad 1 \leqslant i \leqslant m\}.$$

Let A be the $n \times m$-matrix with columns $\boldsymbol{a}_1, \ldots, \boldsymbol{a}_m$. The map

$$i_{A,\boldsymbol{b}} : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^m, \quad i_{A,\boldsymbol{b}}(\boldsymbol{x}) = A^t \boldsymbol{x} + \boldsymbol{b} = (\langle \boldsymbol{a}_1, \boldsymbol{x} \rangle + b_1, \ldots, \langle \boldsymbol{a}_m, \boldsymbol{x} \rangle + b_m)^t$$

embeds P into $\mathbb{R}^m_{\geqslant}$. Define the space $Z_{A,\boldsymbol{b}}$ from the commutative diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
Z_{A,\boldsymbol{b}} & \xrightarrow{\ i_Z\ } & \mathbb{C}^m \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow{\mu} \\
P & \xrightarrow{\ i_{A,\boldsymbol{b}}\ } & \mathbb{R}^m_{\geqslant}
\end{array}
$$

where $\mu(z_1, \ldots, z_m) = (|z_1|^2, \ldots, |z_m|^2)$ is the moment map of the coordinate-wise action of T^m on $\mathbb{C}^m$.

Let Γ be the matrix whose rows form a basis of the space $\{\boldsymbol{y} \in \mathbb{R}^m : \boldsymbol{y} A^t = 0\}$. Then Γ is an $(m-n) \times m$ matrix with maximal rank $m-n$ satisfying $\Gamma A^t = 0$. The set of columns $(\boldsymbol{\gamma}_1, \ldots, \boldsymbol{\gamma}_m)$ of Γ is called a Gale dual of the set $(\boldsymbol{a}_1, \ldots, \boldsymbol{a}_m)$ of columns of A. Now we can write

$$i_{A,\boldsymbol{b}}(\mathbb{R}^n) = \{\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^m | \Gamma \boldsymbol{x} = \Gamma \boldsymbol{b}\}.$$

Then the image of $Z_{A,\boldsymbol{b}}$ in $\mathbb{C}^m$ by the map i_Z can be expressed as an intersection of Hermitian quadrics:

$$Z_\Gamma = i_Z(Z_{A,\boldsymbol{b}}) = \Big\{(z_1, \ldots, z_m) \in \mathbb{C}^m : \sum_{k=1}^m \gamma_{jk}|z_k|^2 = \sum_{k=1}^m \gamma_{jk} b_k, \quad 1 \leqslant j \leqslant m-n\Big\}.$$

The space $Z(A, \boldsymbol{b})$ is a smooth manifold if and only if the polytope P is simple (i.e. all its intersecting faces are in general position, which gives the condition of transversal intersection of quadrics), see [2, Theorem 6.1.3]. In this case $Z(A, \boldsymbol{b})$ is called a *moment-angle manifold*.

Further we will always assume that P is a simple polytope and use the notation Z_Γ as well as Z_P for the manifold $Z_{A,\boldsymbol{b}}$. Notice that, the moment-angle manifold is compact since P is bounded.

Real moment-angle manifolds are defined similarly from the commutative diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
R_{A,\boldsymbol{b}} & \xrightarrow{\ i_R\ } & \mathbb{R}^m \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow{\mu} \\
P & \xrightarrow{\ i_{A,\boldsymbol{b}}\ } & \mathbb{R}^m_{\geqslant}
\end{array}
$$

where $\mu(y_1, \ldots, y_m) = (|y_1|^2, \ldots, |y_m|^2)$ is the restriction of the moment map. The manifold $R_P = R(A, \boldsymbol{b})$ can be written as an intersection of real quadrics:

$$R_\Gamma = \Big\{u = (u_1, \ldots, u_m) \in \mathbb{R}^m : \sum_{k=1}^m \gamma_{jk} u_k^2 = \sum_{k=1}^m \gamma_{jk} b_k, \quad 1 \leqslant j \leqslant m-n\Big\}.$$

There is an obvious inclusion $R_{A,\boldsymbol{b}} \hookrightarrow Z_{A,\boldsymbol{b}}$.

The action $T^m : \mathbb{C}^m$ restricts to an action $T^m : Z_\Gamma$ and similarly the action $\mathbb{Z}_2^m : \mathbb{R}^m$ restricts to an action $\mathbb{Z}_2^m : R_\Gamma$. Both orbit spaces are identified with the initial polytope: $Z_\Gamma/T^m = R_\Gamma/\mathbb{Z}_2^m \cong P$.

Example 3.4. Let P be a triangle defined by equations

$$\begin{cases} x_1 \geqslant 0, \\ x_2 \geqslant 0, \\ 1 - x_1 - x_2 \geqslant 0. \end{cases}$$

Then the map $i_{A,\boldsymbol{b}}$ is given by the formula $i_{A,\boldsymbol{b}}(x_1, x_2) = (x_1, x_2, 1 - x_1 - x_2)$ and $i_{A,\boldsymbol{b}}(P) = \mathbb{R}^3_\geqslant \cap \{y_1 + y_2 + y_3 = 1\}$. Thus

$$Z_\Gamma = \{(z_1, z_2, z_3) \in \mathbb{C}^3 \,|\, |z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 + |z_3|^2 = 1\} \cong S^5,$$
$$R_\Gamma = \{(y_1, y_2, y_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \,|\, y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2 = 1\} \cong S^2.$$

3.3. **Symplectic toric varieties.** We endow $\mathbb{C}^m$ with a standard symplectic structure $\omega = -i \sum_{k=1}^m dz_k \wedge d\overline{z_k}$. Recall that the action $T^m \colon \mathbb{C}^m$ is Hamiltonian and its moment map is given by the formula $\mu(z_1, \ldots, z_m) = (|z_1|^2, \ldots, |z_m|^2)$.

Assume that the vectors $\boldsymbol{a_1}, \ldots, \boldsymbol{a_m}$ span a lattice $N = \mathbb{Z}\langle \boldsymbol{a_1}, \ldots, \boldsymbol{a_m} \rangle \subset \mathbb{R}^n$. It is easily seen that then the columns $\boldsymbol{\gamma_1}, \ldots, \boldsymbol{\gamma_m}$ of matrix Γ span a lattice $L = \mathbb{Z}\langle \boldsymbol{\gamma_1}, \ldots, \boldsymbol{\gamma_m} \rangle \subset \mathbb{R}^{m-n}$. Because $\mathbb{R}\langle \boldsymbol{a_1}, \ldots, \boldsymbol{a_m} \rangle = \mathbb{R}^n$ we have $N \cong \mathbb{Z}^n$ and $L \cong \mathbb{Z}^{m-n}$. Consider the following subgroup of T^m:

$$T_\Gamma = \mathbb{R}^{m-n}/L^* = \{(e^{2\pi i(\gamma_1, \phi)}, \ldots, e^{2\pi i(\gamma_m, \phi)}) \in \mathbb{T}^m\} \cong \mathbb{T}^{m-n},$$

where $\phi \in \mathbb{R}^{m-n}$ and $L^* = \{\lambda^* \in \mathbb{R}^{m-n} : (\lambda^*, \lambda) \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{for all} \quad \lambda \in L\}$ is the dual lattice. The real analogue of T_Γ is the discrete group $D_\Gamma = \frac{1}{2}L^*/L^* \cong (\mathbb{Z}/2)^{m-n}$, it canonically embeds as a subgroup in T_Γ. The restricted action of $T_\Gamma \subset T^m$ on $\mathbb{C}^m$ is also Hamiltonian, and the corresponding moment map is the composition

$$\mu_\Gamma \colon \mathbb{C}^m \to \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathfrak{t}_\Gamma^*,$$

where $\mathbb{R}^m \to \mathfrak{t}_\Gamma^*$ is the map of the dual Lie algebras corresponding to the inclusion $T_\Gamma \hookrightarrow T^m$. The map $\mathbb{R}^m \to \mathfrak{t}_\Gamma^*$ sends the i-th basis vector $e_i \in \mathbb{R}^m$ to $\gamma_i \in \mathfrak{t}_\Gamma^* \cong \mathbb{R}^{m-n}$. Hence μ_Γ is obtained by composing the standard moment map μ with Γ. That is,

$$\mu_\Gamma(z_1, \ldots, z_m) = \left(\sum_{k=1}^m \gamma_{1k}|z_k|^2, \ldots, \sum_{k=1}^m \gamma_{(m-n)k}|z_k|^2 \right)$$

The level set $\mu_\Gamma^{-1}(\Gamma\boldsymbol{b})$ is exactly the moment-angle manifold Z_Γ. From now on we assume that T_Γ acts freely on Z_Γ, which is equivalent to the property of P being Delzant (i.e. P is simple and for every vertex the corresponding normal vectors of adjacent facets span the whole lattice: $\mathbb{Z}\langle \boldsymbol{a_{i_1}}, \ldots, \boldsymbol{a_{i_n}} \rangle = N$). The following theorem with proof can be found in [2, Theorem 6.3.1].

Theorem 3.5. *Let $P = P(A, \boldsymbol{b})$ be a Delzant polytope, $\Gamma = (\boldsymbol{\gamma_1}, \ldots \boldsymbol{\gamma_m})$ the corresponding Gale dual configuration of vectors in $\mathbb{R}^{m-n}$, which defines the moment-angle manifold $Z_P = Z_\Gamma = Z_{A,\boldsymbol{b}}$. Then:*

- *$\Gamma\boldsymbol{b}$ is a regular value of the proper moment map $\mu_\Gamma \colon \mathbb{C}^m \to \mathfrak{t}_\Gamma^* \cong \mathbb{R}^{m-n}$,*

- Z_P is the regular level set $\mu_\Gamma^{-1}(\Gamma \boldsymbol{b})$,

- the action T_Γ on Z_P is free.

Remark. The conditions for applying symplectic reduction are as follows: the moment map is proper, the action is free and the level set is regular. These conditions are equivalent to the properties of Z_Γ being bounded, P being Delzant and Z_Γ being a non-empty manifold, respectively.

By applying symplectic reduction, we get a manifold $V_P = Z_P/T_\Gamma$. It is canonically isomorphic to a toric manifold V_{Σ_P}, which corresponds to the normal fan Σ_P of the polytope P (see [2, Theorem 5.5.4]). Manifolds V_{Σ_P} obtained in this way are called *symplectic toric manifolds*.

A toric manifold V_{Σ_P} is a projective algebraic variety. The reduced symplectic form ω_{red} and metric induced by the Riemannian submersion $Z_P \to V_P$ are equivalent to the symplectic form induced by the projective embedding and the metric coming from the algebraic structure. Let us also notice the beautiful fact that the set of Delzant polytopes is in bijective correspondence with the set of equivariant symplectomorphism classes of symplectic toric manifolds [4].

The important fact is that R_P projects on real toric manifold U_P, which is a set of real points of complex toric manifold. The fiber is D_Γ. The main results of this paragraph can be illustrated by the following diagram (1), where fibers of the projections π and r are T_Γ and D_Γ.

$$
(1) \qquad
\begin{array}{ccc}
R_P \longhookrightarrow Z_P & \overset{i}{\longhookrightarrow} & \mathbb{C}^m \\
\downarrow r \qquad \downarrow \pi & & \\
U_P \longhookrightarrow V_P & &
\end{array}
$$

4. Minimal submanifolds in moment-angle manifolds

We fix our notation as on the diagram (1).

Proposition 4.1. *The real toric manifold U_P is a minimal submanifold of V_P.*

Proof. The real toric manifold U_P is the fixed point set under isometric involution $\sigma \colon V_P$ induced by the complex conjugation on $Z_P \subset \mathbb{C}^m$. It is easily seen that U_P is *totally geodesic* in V_P, i.e. all geodesics in U_P are geodesics in V_P. Therefore U_P is minimal in V_P, because being totally geodesic means that the second quadratic form is zero, and minimality means that its trace is zero, i.e. mean curvature vector field vanishes everywhere (see [8, Chapter 1] for the details). $\square$

Define the function $\mathrm{Vo} \colon V_P \to \mathbb{R}$ as a volume of an orbit: $\mathrm{Vo}(x) = \mathrm{Vol}(\pi^{-1}(x))$.

Proposition 4.2. *The real toric manifold U_P is minimal in V_P with respect to the metric $\tilde{g} = Vo^{2/n}g$.*

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Proof. The key observation is that the function Vo is invariant under the involution $\sigma\colon V_P$ induced by the complex conjugation. Indeed, the volume of an orbit depends only on the absolute values of the coordinates of points in this orbit. We have

$$\mathrm{Vo}(x) = \mathrm{Vol}(\pi^{-1}(x)) = \mathrm{Vol}(T_\Gamma(z_1, \ldots, z_m)) = \mathrm{Vol}(|z_1|, \ldots, |z_m|) =$$
$$= \mathrm{Vol}(|\overline{z_1}|, \ldots, |\overline{z_m}|) = \mathrm{Vol}(T_\Gamma(\overline{z_1}, \ldots, \overline{z_m})) = \mathrm{Vol}(\pi^{-1}(\sigma x)) = \mathrm{Vo}(\sigma x).$$

Hence the involution σ is isometric not only with respect to the metric g, but also with respect to the metric $\tilde{g} = Vo^{2/n}g$. This means that the argument from Proposition 4.1 works also in the case of metric $\tilde{g}$. $\qquad\square$

We will also need the following generalization of Noether's theorem:

Theorem 4.3. *Let (M, ω, T, μ) be a symplectic manifold with a Hamiltonian torus action. Let X be a Hamiltonian T-invariant vector field. Then the moment map μ is constant along X.*

Proof. The proof is a sequence of equalities:

$$X(\mu_i) = i_X d\mu_i = i_X i_{X_i^\#}\omega = -i_{X_i^\#}i_X\omega = -i_{X_i^\#}df = -X_i^\#(f) = 0,$$

because the vector field X is T-invariant and therefore the 1-form $df = i_X\omega$ is T-invariant. $\qquad\square$

Now define the submanifold

$$N = \pi^{-1}(U_P) \cong R_P \times_{D_\Gamma} T_\Gamma$$

of the moment-angle manifold $Z_P \subset \mathbb{C}^m$.

Theorem A. *The submanifold N is minimal in Z_P.*

Proof. The action $T_\Gamma\colon Z_P$ is free and $Z_P/T_\Gamma = V_P$. Hence there is a bijection:

$$\left\{\begin{array}{c} T_\Gamma\text{-invariant horizontal} \\ \text{vector fields on} \quad Z_P \end{array}\right\} \longleftrightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{c} \text{vector fields} \\ \text{on} \quad V_P \end{array}\right\}$$

Assume that i_t is a T_Γ-invariant variation of the natural embedding $i\colon N \hookrightarrow Z_P$. By the definition of $\tilde{g}$,

$$\mathrm{Vol}(N_t, g) = \mathrm{Vol}(\pi(N_t), \tilde{g}).$$

By comparing T_Γ-invariant variations of N in Z_P and variations of $\pi(N) = U_P$ in V_P, we obtain by Proposition 4.2 that the volume of N is stationary with respect to all T_Γ-invariant variations. Now Theorem 2.3 implies the minimality of N. $\qquad\square$

Theorem B. *The manifold N is an H-minimal Lagrangian submanifold of $\mathbb{C}^m$.*

Proof. We have a sequence of embeddings: $N \hookrightarrow Z_P \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}^m$.

We first prove that N is a Lagrangian submanifold in $\mathbb{C}^m$. For any $x \in N$, there is a decomposition of the tangent space $\mathcal{T}_x N = \mathcal{T}_{R_\Gamma} \oplus \mathcal{T}_{T_\Gamma}$ into the sum of the tangent space of the real moment-angle manifold and the tangent subspace along the torus action. The canonical symplectic form $\omega = -i\sum_{k=1}^m dz_k \wedge d\overline{z_k}$ on $\mathbb{C}^m$ vanishes on the tangent subspace $\mathcal{T}_{R_\Gamma}$, because

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there are only real vectors (tangent to R_Γ) in $\boldsymbol{z} \cdot \mathcal{T}_{R_\Gamma}$ for some $\boldsymbol{z} \in \mathcal{T}_\Gamma$. Now assume that $X_i \in \mathcal{T}_{T_\Gamma}$ and $Y \in \mathcal{T}_x N$. Then

$$\omega(X_i, Y) = i_{X_i}\omega(Y) = d\mu_i(Y) = Y(\mu_i) = 0,$$

since $Y \in \mathcal{T}_x N$ and therefore μ is constant along Y (because $N \subset Z_\Gamma = \mu^{-1}(\Gamma \boldsymbol{b})$). This implies that ω vanishes on the whole tangent space $\mathcal{T}_x N = \mathcal{T}_{R_\Gamma} \oplus \mathcal{T}_{T_\Gamma}$, i.e. N is Lagrangian.

Now let us prove the H-minimality. By Proposition 2.5, we can consider only T_Γ-invariant Hamiltonian variations. By Theorem 4.3, any T_Γ-invariant Hamiltonian variation of $N \subset Z_\Gamma \subset \mathbb{C}^m$ belongs to Z_Γ. Finally by Theorem A, the volume of N is stationary with respect to all T_Γ-invariant variations in Z_Γ. $\square$

Example 4.4 (One quadric). Let $m - n = 1$, i.e. Z_Γ is defined by one equation

$$\gamma_1 |z_1|^2 + \ldots + \gamma_m |z_m|^2 = c.$$

Compactness implies that all coefficients are positive. The action $T_\Gamma \colon Z_\Gamma$ is free (equivalently, the initial polytope is Delzant) if and only if the following condition is satisfied: for every point $\boldsymbol{z} \in Z_\Gamma$ there is an equality $\mathbb{Z}\langle \gamma_{i_1}, \ldots, \gamma_{i_k} \rangle = \mathbb{Z}\langle \gamma_1, \ldots, \gamma_k \rangle = L$, where $z_{i_1}, \ldots, z_{i_k}$ are the only non-zero coordinates of $\boldsymbol{z}$ (see [13, Theorem 4.1]). Because in our case Z_Γ contains points with only one non-zero coordinate, every γ_i should generate the same lattice as the whole set $\gamma_1, \ldots, \gamma_m$. Therefore $\gamma_1 = \ldots = \gamma_m$, and Z_Γ is a sphere S^{2m-1} of radius $\sqrt{a} = \sqrt{\frac{c}{\gamma_1}}$ defined by equation

$$|z_1|^2 + \ldots + |z_m|^2 = a.$$

The manifold $R_\Gamma \subset Z_\Gamma$ is a sphere in real part of Z_Γ:

$$S^{m-1} = \{(r_1, \ldots, r_m) \in \mathbb{C}^m \mid \ r_i \in \mathbb{R} \quad 1 \leqslant i \leqslant m, \quad r_1^2 + \ldots + r_m^2 = a\}.$$

In order to get $N = R_\Gamma \times_{D_\Gamma} T_\Gamma$, one should «spread» the sphere $R_\Gamma \cong S^{m-1}$ by the action of the circle $T_\Gamma = \{(e^{2\pi i\phi}, \ldots, e^{2\pi i\phi}) \in \mathbb{C}^m\} \cong S^1$. In this way, depending on whether the involution changes the orientation on S^{m-1}, we get the manifold

$$N(m) \cong S^{m-1} \times S^1 \qquad \text{for even} \quad m,$$
$$N(m) \cong K^m \qquad\qquad \text{for odd} \quad m,$$

where K^m is an m-dimensional Klein bottle. The submanifold $N(m)$ is minimal in S^{2m-1} and is H-minimal Lagrangian in $\mathbb{C}^m$.

Example 4.5 (Two quadrics). Let $m - n = 2$, then Z_Γ is defined by equations

$$\begin{cases} \gamma_{11}|z_1|^2 + \ldots + \gamma_{m1}|z_m|^2 = c, \\ \gamma_{12}|z_1|^2 + \ldots + \gamma_{m2}|z_m|^2 = 0, \end{cases}$$

where $\gamma_{k1} > 0$, $c > 0$, $\gamma_{j2} > 0$, $\gamma_{i2} < 0$ for $1 \leqslant k \leqslant m$, $1 \leqslant j \leqslant p$, $p + 1 \leqslant i \leqslant m$ (this is the canonical form of an intersection of two quadrics described in [13, Proposition 4.2]). The second equation defines a cone over the product of two ellipsoids of dimensions $2p - 1$ and $2q - 1$. By intersecting it with ellipsoid of dimension $2m - 1$, defined by first equation, we obtain that $Z_\Gamma \cong S^{2p-1} \times S^{2q-1}$ and $R_\Gamma \cong S^{p-1} \times S^{q-1}$. Let us note that the corresponding

polytope is combinatorially equivalent to the product of simplices $\triangle^{p-1} \times \triangle^{q-1}$.

The topological type of N is defined by three numbers p,q and l, where $p + q = m$ and $0 \leqslant l \leqslant p$. It can be described as the total space of a bundle

$$N_l(p, q) \xrightarrow{N(q)} N(p)$$

whose topology depends on l. If numbers p,q and l are even then this bundle is trivial, and if p, q are even and l is odd this bundle is nontrivial. In addition, manifold N is the total space of a bundle $N \to T^2$ with fiber $R_\Gamma \cong S^{p-1} \times S^{q-1}$, and also of a bundle $N \to U_\Gamma$ with fiber T^2. The details of the classification of manifolds $N_l(p, q)$ and the bundles above can be found in [13].

The manifold N is a minimal submanifold of $Z_\Gamma \cong S^{2p-1} \times S^{2q-1}$ and an H-minimal Lagrangian submanifold of $\mathbb{C}^m$. If $p = q = 2$ and $l = 1$ we get a minimal embedding $N_1(2, 2) \hookrightarrow Z_\Gamma \cong S^3 \times S^3$, where $N_1(2, 2) \to T^2$ is a nontrivial bundle with fiber T^2. In the same time there is a trivial bundle $T^4 = T^2 \times T^2 = N_0(p, q)$ which minimally embeds into $Z_\Gamma \cong S^3 \times S^3$. The latter embedding is a product of two minimal embeddings $T^2 \hookrightarrow S^3$ constructed from one quadric from the previous example.

5. H-minimal Lagrangian submanifolds in toric manifolds

Consider two sets of quadrics Z_Γ and Z_Δ:

$$Z_\Gamma = \{\boldsymbol{z} = (z_1, \ldots, z_m) \in \mathbb{C}^m \colon \sum_{k=1}^{m} \gamma_{jk}|z_k|^2 = c_j, \quad 1 \leqslant j \leqslant m - n\},$$

$$Z_\Delta = \{\boldsymbol{z} = (z_1, \ldots, z_m) \in \mathbb{C}^m \colon \sum_{k=1}^{m} \delta_{jk}|z_k|^2 = d_j, \quad 1 \leqslant j \leqslant m - l\},$$

such that Z_Γ, Z_Δ and $Z_\Gamma \cap Z_\Delta$ are non-degenerate rational intersections of quadrics. For instance for Z_Γ this means that the following three conditions are satisfied:

(a) $\boldsymbol{c} \in R_{\geqslant}\langle \gamma_1, \ldots, \gamma_m \rangle$,
(b) if $\boldsymbol{c} \in R_{\geqslant}\langle \gamma_{i_1}, \ldots, \gamma_{i_k} \rangle$, then $k \geqslant m - n$,
(c) $\gamma_1, \ldots, \gamma_m$ generate a lattice L of maximal rank in $\mathbb{R}^{m-n}$.

We also assume that the polytopes associated with the intersections of quadrics Z_Γ, Z_Δ and $Z_\Gamma \cap Z_\Delta$ are Delzant (for the construction of the polytope associated with an intersection of quadrics, see [13]).

The groups T_Δ and D_Δ are defined similarly as the groups T_Γ and D_Γ. The idea is to use the first set of quadrics to produce a toric manifold V_Γ via symplectic reduction as in diagram (1), and then use the second set of quadrics to define an H-minimal Lagrangian submanifold in V_Γ.

We have the toric manifold $V_\Gamma = Z_\Gamma / T_\Gamma$ with a Hamiltonian torus action $T_\Delta \colon V_\Gamma$. The moment map $\mu_\Delta \colon V_\Gamma \to \mathbb{R}^{m-l}$ is given by the formula

$$\mu_\Delta(x) = \Delta \cdot \mu(\pi^{-1}(x)) = \Delta \cdot (|z_1|^2, \ldots, |z_m|^2)^t$$

where $\pi^{-1}(x) = (z_1, \ldots, z_m)$ is any preimage of x by the map $\pi \colon Z_\Gamma \to V_\Gamma$. Now we apply symplectic reduction by the action $T_\Delta \colon V_\Gamma$. Consider the following commutative diagram:

$$U_\Gamma \cap R_\Delta \lhook\joinrel\longrightarrow V_\Gamma \cap Z_\Delta \overset{i}{\lhook\joinrel\longrightarrow} V_\Gamma$$

$$\Big\downarrow{\scriptstyle\tilde{r}} \qquad\qquad \Big\downarrow{\scriptstyle\tilde{\pi}}$$

$$U_{\Gamma\Delta} \lhook\joinrel\longrightarrow V_{\Gamma\Delta}$$

where the fibers of the projections $\tilde{\pi}$ and $\tilde{r}$ are T_Δ and D_Δ, respectively, and

$$V_\Gamma \cap Z_\Delta = (Z_\Gamma \cap Z_\Delta)/T_\Gamma, \quad V_{\Gamma\Delta} = (Z_\Gamma \cap Z_\Delta)/(T_\Gamma \times T_\Delta),$$
$$U_\Gamma \cap R_\Delta = (R_\Gamma \cap R_\Delta)/D_\Gamma, \quad U_{\Gamma\Delta} = (R_\Gamma \cap R_\Delta)/(D_\Gamma \times D_\Delta).$$

Consider the submanifold

$$\tilde{N} = \tilde{\pi}^{-1}(U_{\Gamma\Delta}) \cong (U_\Gamma \cap R_\Delta) \times_{D_\Delta} T_\Delta$$

of the manifold $V_\Gamma \cap Z_\Delta \subset V_\Gamma$. Similarly to Theorems A and B, we get:

Theorem C. *The manifold $\tilde{N}$ is a minimal submanifold of the manifold $V_\Gamma \cap Z_\Delta$ and an H-minimal Lagrangian submanifold of toric manifold V_Γ.*

Example 5.1. 1. If $m - n = 0$, i.e. $Z_\Gamma = \emptyset$, then $V_\Gamma = \mathbb{C}^m$ and we get the initial construction of submanifolds N which are minimal in Z_Δ and H-minimal Lagrangian in $\mathbb{C}^m$.

2. If $m - l = 0$, i.e. $Z_\Delta = \emptyset$, then $\tilde{N}$ is real toric manifold U_Γ, which is minimal (even totally geodesic) in V_Γ.

3. If $m - n = 1$, i.e. $Z_\Gamma \cong S^{2m-1}$, then we get H-minimal Lagrangian submanifolds $\tilde{N}$ of the projective space $V_\Gamma = \mathbb{C}P^{m-1}$, which also embeds minimally into submanifold $\mathbb{C}P^{m-1} \cap Z_\Delta$. This family contains H-minimal Lagrangian tori in $\mathbb{C}P^2$ and $\mathbb{C}P^3$ described in [11], [15].

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