# Lista 6

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Problem 1	

- a. Consider hamiltonian actions of G on two symplectic manifolds  $(M_i, \omega_i)$ , i=1,2 with moment maps  $\mu_i: M_i \to \mathfrak{g}^*$ , i=1,2. Show that the diagonal action of G on  $M_1 \times M_2$   $(g(x_1, x_2) \mapsto (gx_1, gx_2))$  is hamiltonian, with moment map  $\mu(x_1, x_2) = \mu_1(x_1) + \mu_2(x_2)$ .
- b. Suppose that  $G \curvearrowright M$  is a hamiltonian action with moment map  $\mu$ , and let  $H \subseteq G$  be a Lie subgroup. Show that the restriction of the action to H,  $H \curvearrowright M$  is hamiltonian with moment map  $\iota^* \circ \mu$ , where  $\iota : \mathfrak{h} \to \mathfrak{g}$  is the inclusion.

#### Solution.

a. Primeiro vamos mostrar que

$$d\langle \mu, u \rangle = i_{u_M} \omega \tag{1}$$

para  $u \in \mathfrak{g}^*$ . Suponha que  $\pi_1, \pi_2$  são as projeções de  $M_1 \times M_2$ . Etão o lado direito

de eq. (1) é:

$$\begin{split} i_{u_{M_1 \times M_2}} \omega &= \omega(u_{M_1 \times M_2}, \cdot) \\ &= \pi_1^* \omega_1(u_{M_1 \times M_2}, \cdot) + \pi_2^* \omega_2(u_{M_1 \times M_2}, \cdot) \\ &= \omega_1 \Big( \pi_1(u_{M_1 \times M_2}), \pi_1(\cdot) \Big) + \omega_2 \Big( \pi_2(u_{M_1 \times M_2}), \pi_2(\cdot) \Big) \\ &= \omega_1(u_{M_1}, \cdot) + \omega_2(u_{M_2}, \cdot) \\ &= i_{u_{M_1}} \omega + i_{u_{M_2}} \omega \end{split}$$

Enquanto que o lado direito é a derivada exterior da função

$$\langle \mu, u \rangle = \mu(\cdot)(u) = \mu_1(\cdot)u + \mu_2(\cdot)u = \langle \mu_1, u \rangle + \langle \mu_2, u \rangle \,.$$

Agora vamos provar equivariância. Queremos ver que

$$\mu \circ \psi_q = (Ad^*)_q(\mu).$$

onde  $\psi$  é a ação  $G \curvearrowright M$ . Pegando  $(x_1, x_2) \in M_1 \times M_2$  vemos que

$$\begin{split} \mu \circ \psi_g(x_1, x_2) &= \mu(gx_1, gx_2) \\ &= \mu_1(gx_1) + \mu_2(gx_2) \\ &= (\text{Ad*})_{\mathfrak{g}}(\mu_1(x_1)) + (\text{Ad*})_{\mathfrak{g}}(\mu_2(x_2)) \end{split}$$

E pegando  $Y \in \mathfrak{g}$  vemos que

$$\begin{split} (\mathsf{Ad^*})_g(\mu_1(x_1))(Y) &= (\mu_1(x_1))(\mathsf{Ad}_{g^{-1}}(Y)) \\ (\mathsf{Ad^*})_g(\mu_2(x_2))(Y) &= (\mu_2(x_2))(\mathsf{Ad}_{g^{-1}}(Y)) \end{split}$$

e a soma delas é

$$\begin{split} (\mu_1(x_1))(\mathsf{Ad}_{g^{-1}}\,Y) + (\mu_2(x_2))(\mathsf{Ad}_{g_1}\,Y) &= \Big(\mu(x_1,x_2)\Big)(\mathsf{Ad}_{g^{-1}}\,Y) \\ &= (\mathsf{Ad}^*)_g\Big(\mu(x_1,x_2)\Big)(Y). \end{split}$$

#### b. Neste caso queremos ver que

$$d\langle \iota^* \circ \mu, u \rangle = i_{u_M} \omega.$$

Isso vai ser immediato assim que tivermos esclarecido duas coisas. Primeiro, que o generador infinitesimal de u como elemento de  $\mathfrak g$  (isso é simplesmente porque a curva integral de u em H  $\subset$  G fica contida em H, então a ação em M genera o mesmo campo vetorial). Segundo, que a derivada exterior de  $\langle \iota^* \circ \mu, u \rangle$  coincide com a derivada exterior de  $\langle \mu, u \rangle$  já que  $\iota^*$  é a restrição dos funcionais em  $\mathfrak g^*$  a  $\mathfrak h^*$  e vamos a avaliar em vetores de  $\mathfrak h$ . Então podemos simplesmente escrever:

$$d \langle \iota^* \circ \mu \rangle = d \langle \mu, u \rangle = i_{u_M} \omega.$$

Para ver equivariância, pegue  $h \in H$  e  $x \in M$ . Então

$$(\iota^* \circ \mu) \circ \psi_h(x) = (\iota^* \circ \mu)(hx) = \iota^*(\mu(hx)) = \iota^*(\mathsf{Ad}_h^*(\mu(hx))) = (\mathsf{Ad}^*)_h(\mu(hx))\Big|_{h=0}$$

Avaliando em  $Y \in \mathfrak{h} \subset \mathfrak{g}$ ,

$$\begin{split} (\mathsf{Ad}^*)_h(\mu(x))(Y) &= (\mu(x))(\mathsf{Ad}_{h^{-1}}(Y)) \\ &= \Big(\iota^* \circ \mu(x)\Big)(\mathsf{Ad}_{h^{-1}}(Y)) \\ &= \mathsf{Ad}_h^* \, \Big( (\mu \circ \iota)(x) \Big), \end{split}$$

onde na segunda igualdade podemos substituir  $\mu$  por  $\iota^* \circ \mu$  porque estamos avaliando em um vetor  $Y \in \mathfrak{h}$  e a imagem de Ad restrito a  $\mathfrak{h}$  está contida em  $\mathfrak{h}$ . Isso último pode ser feito explícito calculando  $\mathsf{Ad}_{\mathsf{h}^{-1}} = \mathsf{dI}_{\mathsf{h}}$  usando uma curva totalmente contida em  $\mathsf{H}$  que cuja velocidad em  $\mathsf{t} = 0$  seja  $\mathsf{Y}$ .

**Problem 2** Consider the group SO(3) acting on  $T^*\mathbb{R}^3$  by the the cotangent lift of the usual action of SO(3) on  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

a. For  $u \in \mathfrak{so}(3)$ , compute the corresponding infinitesimal generator  $u_{T^*\mathbb{R}} \in \mathfrak{X}(T^*\mathbb{R}^3)$ .

b. Identify  $\mathfrak{so}(3)$  with  $\mathbb{R}^3$  as in Lista 5. Show that, with this identification, we have  $\mathfrak{u}_{T^*\mathbb{R}^e}(\mathfrak{q},\mathfrak{p})=(\mathfrak{u}\times\mathfrak{q},\mathfrak{u}\times\mathfrak{p}).$ 

c. Identifying  $\mathfrak{so}(3)^*\cong (\mathbb{R}^3)^*\cong \mathbb{R}^3$  using the usial inner product, show that the moment map for the action of SO(3) on  $T^*\mathbb{R}^3$  is  $\mu(q,p)=q\times p$ . Conclude (by Noether's theorem) that if  $V\in \mathit{C}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3)$  is SO(3)-invariant, then the flow of the Hamiltonian  $H(q,p)=\frac{p^2}{2m}+V(q)$  preserves "angular momentum"  $q\times p$ .

Solution.

a. Pegue  $U \in \mathfrak{so}(3)$  e vamos calcular  $\mathfrak{u}_M \in \mathfrak{X}(T^*\mathbb{R}^3)$  num ponto  $(\mathfrak{p},\mathfrak{q}) \in T^*\mathbb{R}^3$ .

$$\begin{split} u_{M} &= \frac{d}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} \exp(tU) \cdot (q, p) \\ &= \frac{d}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} \left( \exp(tU)q, \exp(-tU)^{*}p \right) \end{split} \tag{2}$$

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Vamos explicar isso antes de seguir. O levantamento cotangente da ação  $SO(3) \curvearrowright \mathbb{R}^3$  está dado por

$$T^*\mathbb{R}^3 \xrightarrow{((dA)^*)^{-1}} T^*\mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow$$

$$\mathbb{R}^3 \xrightarrow{A} \mathbb{R}^3$$

Issto é, para um elemento  $A \in SO(3)$ , o levantamento cotangente é: (1) agir com A nas primeiras coordenadas e (2) agir com a inversa do pullback da derivada dele na

componente em  $T^*\mathbb{R}^3$ ; mas a derivada dele é ele mesmo por ser uma transformação linear. Daí a eq. (2) segue pegando  $A = \exp(tU)$ . (E já sabemos super bem que  $\exp(X)^{-1} = \exp(-X)$ .)

Continuando com a conta, derivando obtemos

$$= \left( U \exp(tU)q, -U \exp(-tU)p \right) \Big|_{t=0}$$
$$= (Uq, -Up).$$

b. Aqui é simplesmente identificar U com um vetor e calcular Uq. Então digamos que

$$U := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -c & b \\ c & 0 & -a \\ -b & a & 0 \end{pmatrix} \longleftrightarrow (a, b, c)$$

Daí

$$Up = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -c & b \\ c & 0 & -a \\ -b & a & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \\ q_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -cq_2 + bq_3 \\ cq_1 - aq_3 \\ -bq_1 + aq_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

que são as coordenadas de  $(a, b, c) \times (q_1, q_2, q_3)$ .

Agora a mesma conta funciona para a coordenada em p, só que de acordo ao item anterior temos um signo —, o que significa que em realidade

$$\mathfrak{u}_{\mathsf{T}*\mathbb{R}^3}(\mathfrak{q},\mathfrak{p})=(\mathfrak{u}\times\mathfrak{q},-\mathfrak{u}\times\mathfrak{p}).$$

c. Vamos ver que

$$d\langle \mu, u \rangle = i_{u_{\tau * p3}} \omega.$$

A idenficação  $\mu(q,p) \longleftrightarrow q \times p$ , significa que  $\mu(q,p) = (q \times p,\cdot)$  onde  $(\cdot,\cdot)$  é o produto interno canônico. Para calcular o lado esquerdo lembre que a derivada exterior de uma função f é a 1-forma df  $=\sum \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^1} dx^i$ . Neste caso temos a função  $f(q,p) = (q \times p,u)$ . A derivada parcial respecto a, por exemplo,  $q^1$  é

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial f}{\partial q^1} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial q^1} (q \times p, u) \\ &= \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial q^1} q \times p, u \right) + \underbrace{\left( q \times p, \frac{\partial u}{\partial q^1} \right)^0} \\ &= \left( \frac{\partial q}{\partial q^1} \times p, u \right) + \underbrace{\left( q \times \frac{\partial p}{\partial q^1}, u \right)^0} \\ &= (e_1 \times p, u), \qquad \text{onde } e_1 := (1, 0, 0) \\ &= (p \times u, e_1) \\ &= (-u \times p, e_1) := (-u \times p)^1 \end{split}$$

onde  $(-u \times p)^1$  denota a primeira coordenada do vetor  $-u \times p$ . Note que quando derivemos respecto das coordenadas em p não vamos ter que botar um signo - para obter as coordenadas do vetor  $u \times q$ .

Então vamos ter que

$$\begin{split} d\left\langle \mu,u\right\rangle (q,p) &= d(q\times p,u) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{3} (-u\times p)^{i}dq^{i} + \sum_{i=1}^{3} (u\times q)^{i}dp^{i}. \end{split}$$

Agora vamos calcular  $\omega(\mathfrak{u}_{T*\mathbb{R}^3},\cdot)$ . Para isso podemos expressar

$$\mathfrak{u}_{T}\ast_{\mathbb{R}^3}(\mathfrak{q},\mathfrak{p})=(\mathfrak{u}\times\mathfrak{q},-\mathfrak{u}\times\mathfrak{p}) \leftrightsquigarrow \sum (\mathfrak{u}\times\mathfrak{q})^{\mathfrak{i}}\partial_{\mathfrak{q}^{\mathfrak{i}}}-\sum (\mathfrak{u}\times\mathfrak{p})^{\mathfrak{i}}\partial_{\mathfrak{p}^{\mathfrak{i}}}$$

Obtemos que:

$$\begin{split} i_{u_{T} *_{\mathbb{R}^3}} \omega_{\text{can}} &= \sum dq^i \, \wedge \, dp^i \Big( (u \times q, -u \times p), \cdot \Big) \\ &= \sum dq^i \, \wedge \, dp^i \Big( \sum (u \times q)^i \partial_{q^i} - \sum (u \times p)^i \partial_{p^i}, \, \cdot \Big) \\ &= \sum (u \times q)^i dp^i (\cdot) - \sum (u \times p)^i dq^i (\cdot) \end{split}$$

que coincide com a conta feita acima.

Para ver que essa ação também é equivariante, queremos mostrar que

$$\Big((Ad^*)_A \mu(q,p)\Big)(u) = \Big(\mu(A(q,p))\Big)(u)$$

para  $(q,p) \in T^*\mathbb{R}^3$  e  $\mathfrak{u} \in \mathfrak{so}(3) \cong \mathbb{R}^3$ . O lado esquerdo é

$$\begin{split} \Big( (\mathsf{Ad}^*)_A \mu(\mathfrak{q},\mathfrak{p}) \Big) (\mathfrak{u}) &= \Big( \mu(\mathfrak{q},\mathfrak{p}) \Big) (\mathsf{Ad}_{\mathsf{A}^{-1}} \, \mathfrak{u}) \leftrightsquigarrow (\mathfrak{q} \times \mathfrak{p}, \mathsf{A}^{-1} \mathfrak{u}) = (\mathsf{A}(\mathfrak{q} \times \mathfrak{p}), \mathfrak{u}) \\ &= (\mathsf{A}\mathfrak{q} \times \mathsf{A}\mathfrak{p}, \mathfrak{u}) \\ &= \mathsf{Eu \, queria \, ter \, A^{-1} \, alf} \end{split}$$

usando da Lista 5 que a ação adjunta age como multiplicação da matriz por vetor quando identificamos  $\mathfrak{so}(3)$  com  $\mathbb{R}^3$ . O lado direito é

$$\Big(\mu(A(q,p))\Big)(u)=\Big(\mu(Aq,A^{-1}p)\Big)(u) \leftrightsquigarrow (Aq\times A^{-1}p,u)$$

Para ver que o fluxo de  $H(q,p)=\frac{p^2}{2m}+V(q)$  preserva o momento angular basta ver que  $H \in SO(3)$ -invariante, i.e.  $\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{U}_{T*\mathbb{R}^3}}H=0$ .

Temos que

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{L}_{u_{T}*_{\mathbb{R}^3}} & H = u_{T}*_{\mathbb{R}^3} H \\ &= \sum (u \times q)^i \partial_{q^i} H + \sum (u \times p)^i \partial_{p^i} H \\ &= \underbrace{\sum (u \times q)^i \partial_{q^i} \left(\frac{p^2}{2m} + V(q)\right)}^0 + \underbrace{\sum (u \times p)^i \partial_{p^i} \left(\frac{p^2}{2m} + V(q)\right)}^0 \\ &= \underbrace{\sum (u \times p)^i \partial_{p^i} \frac{p^2}{2m}}_0 \\ &= \underbrace{\sum (u \times p)^i \frac{p^i}{m}}_0 \end{split}$$

Olhando a expressão do produto vetorial do item anterior, vemos que

$$\begin{pmatrix} -cp_2 + bp_3 \\ cp_1 - ap_3 \\ -bp_1 + ap_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p_1 \\ p_2 \\ p_3 \end{pmatrix} = -cp_1p_2 + bp_1p_3 + cp_1p_2 - ap_3p_2 - bp_1p_3 + ap_2p_3 = 0$$

**Problem 3** Consider  $G = \mathbb{R}^2$  acting on  $\mathbb{R}^2$  by  $g \cdot (x,y) = (x+a,y+b)$  where g = (a,b). Show that this action is weakly hamiltonian (i.e., there exists  $\mu : M \to \mathfrak{g}^*$  such that  $\mathfrak{i}_{\mathfrak{u}_M} \omega = d \, \langle \mu, \mu \rangle$  but id does not admit an equivariant moment map).

*Solution.* Fix  $u = (u_1, u_2) \in \mathfrak{g} = \mathbb{R}^2$ . The infinitesimal generator of this action is given by

$$\begin{split} u_{\mathbb{R}^2} &= \frac{d}{dt} \exp(tu) \cdot (p, q) \\ &= \frac{d}{dt} \Big( p + \exp(tu)^1, q + \exp(tu)^2 \Big) \\ &= (u_1, u_2) \leftrightsquigarrow u_1 \partial_q + u_2 \partial_p. \end{split}$$

So

$$\begin{split} i_{u_{\mathbb{R}^2}} \omega &= dq \wedge dp(u_2 \partial_q + u_2 \partial_p, \cdot) \\ &= dq(u_1 \partial_q + u_2 \partial_q) p(\cdot) - dq(\cdot) dp(u_1 \partial_q + u_2 \partial_q) \\ &= u_1 dp - u_2 dq. \end{split}$$

So a good candidate for the moment map is

$$\mu(p,q) = (p,-q)$$

because, denoting again euclidean product by  $(\cdot, \cdot)$ , that way we get

$$d\left\langle \mu,u\right\rangle (p,q)=d\Big((p,-q),(u_1,u_2)\Big)=d(u_1p-u_2q)=u_1dp-u_2dq.$$

Moreover, *any* moment function for this action should be of this kind. Indeed, any such such function  $\mu = (\mu_1, \mu_2)$  must statisfy

$$\begin{split} u_1 dp - u_2 d_1 &= d\Big((\mu_1, \mu_2), (u_1, u_2)\Big) \\ &= d\mu_1 u_1 + d\mu_2 u_2 \\ &= \Big(\partial_q \mu_1 dq + \partial_p \mu_2 dp\Big) u_1 + \Big(\partial_q \mu_1 dq + \partial_p \mu_2 dp\Big) u_2 \end{split}$$

Which means that

$$\partial_{\mathbf{q}} \mu_1 = 0,$$
  $\partial_{\mathbf{p}} \mu_2 = 1$   $\partial_{\mathbf{q}} \mu_1 = -1,$   $\partial_{\mathbf{p}} \mu_2 = 0$ 

Which forces  $\mu$  to be as we have proposed up to adding a constant vector. I'll do the next computations without adding a constant and at the end argue why the constant term wouldn't make a difference.

Pick an element g=(a,b) in the group  $G=\mathbb{R}^2$ . Showing equivariance ammounts to checking

$$\mu \circ \psi_g = (\mathsf{Ad}^*)_g(\mu)$$

To see better what the left-hand-side means we evaluate at (q,p) to obtain the functional

$$\mathfrak{g}^* \ni (\mu \circ \psi_g)(q,p) = \mu(q+a,p+b) \iff ((q+a,p+b),\cdot)$$
 (3)

And to compute the right-hand-side we first notice that

$$\mu(q,p) \longleftrightarrow ((p,-q),\cdot)$$

And then write its pullback under the coadjoint action evaluating at a vector  $\mathbf{u} = (\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2) \in \mathfrak{g}$  to see what's going on:

$$(Ad^*)_{q^{-1}}(\mu(q,p))(u_1,u_2) \longleftrightarrow ((p,-q),(u_1-a,u_2-b))$$

And evaluating such a functional in  $Ad_{\alpha^{-1}} u$  for  $u = (u_1, u_2) \in \mathfrak{g}$  we get

$$((q+a,p+b),(u_1-a,u_2-b)) = (q+a)(u_1-a) + (p+b)(u_2-b)$$
 (4)

So, if we evaluate eq. (3) at a vector u = 0 we get 0, even if we consider a more general  $\mu$  by adding a constant vector. This need not be the case for eq. (4)

**Problem 4** Consider a weakly hamiltonian G-action on  $(M, \omega)$ , with moment map  $\mu$ :  $M \to \mathfrak{g}^*$  (i.e. not necessarily equivariant). We now see two independent cases in which we can always find a moment map which is equivariant.

(a) For each  $g \in G$ , define  $g \cdot \mu := (Ad^*)_g (\mu \circ g^{-1})$  (in such a way that  $\mu$  is equivariant if and only if  $g \cdot \mu = \mu$  for all g). Show that  $g \cdot \mu$  is also a moment map (not necessarily equivariant) for the action.

- (b) Suppose that G is compact. In this case, we can take a left-invariant volume form  $\Lambda$  on G (i.e.,  $L_g^*\Lambda=\Lambda$ ) satisfying  $\int_G \Lambda=1$  (why?). Consider the "average"  $\overline{\mu}:=\int_G g\cdot \mu$  (integral with respect to  $\Lambda$ ). Show that  $\overline{\mu}$  is an equivariant moment map.
- (c) Suppose that Mis compact and connected. Then there is an equivariant moment map.

Solution.

(a) Pegando  $u \in \mathfrak{g}$  temos

$$\langle g \cdot \mu, u \rangle = \langle \mu, u \rangle \circ L_{q^{-1}}$$

de modo que

$$d\left\langle g\cdot \mu,u\right\rangle =d\Big(\left\langle \mu,u\right\rangle \circ L_{g^{-1}}\Big)=d\left\langle \mu,u\right\rangle dL_{g^{-1}}$$

Agora como  $\mu$  é fracamente hamiltoniana,  $i_{u_{\mathrm{M}}}\omega=d\left\langle \mu,u\right\rangle e$  assim

$$d\langle \mu, u \rangle dL_{\alpha^{-1}} = \omega(u_M, dL_{\alpha^{-1}} \cdot) = \omega(dL_{\alpha}u_M, \cdot)$$

já que como a ação é fracamente hamiltoniana, em particular é simplética. Porém, não sei se em geral  $u_M=dL_qu_M\dots$ 

(b) The construction of an invariant volume form on a Lie group (found in StackExchange) is as follows. Pick a basis  $\nu_1,\ldots,\nu_n$  of  $T_eG$ , pass to a basis  $\theta_1,\ldots,\theta_n$  of  $T_e^*G$  and consider the top-degree form  $\Lambda_e=\theta_1\wedge\ldots\wedge\theta_n$ . Then define  $\Lambda_g=L_{g^{-1}}^*\Lambda_e$ , which grants left-invariance and turns out to be smooth by smoothness of  $L_{g^{-1}}$ . Then  $\int_G \Lambda$  is finite because G is compact, so we may normalize to 1.

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**Problem 5** Consider the torus  $\mathbb{T}^n$  acting on  $\mathbb{C}^n$  (the canonical symplectic form reads  $\frac{i}{2} \sum dz_j \wedge d\bar{z}_j$  by:

$$(e^{i\theta_1},\ldots,e^{i\theta_n})\cdot(z_1,\ldots,z_n)=(e^{ik_1\theta_1}z_1,\ldots,e^{ik_n\theta_n}z_n)$$
,

where  $k_1, \ldots, k_n \in \mathbb{Z}$  are fixed.

(a) Show that this action is hamiltonian, with moment map  $\mu: \mathbb{C}^n \to (\mathfrak{t}^n)^* \cong \mathbb{R}^n$ ,

$$\mu(z_1,\ldots,z_n) = -\frac{1}{2}\left(k_1|z_1|^2,\ldots,k_n|z_n|^2\right).$$

(b) Conclude (see Problem 1) that the action of  $S^1$  on  $\mathbb{C}^n$  given by multiplication by  $e^{i\theta}$  on each coordinate is hamiltonian with moment map  $\mu: \mathbb{C}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $\mu(z) = -\frac{1}{2}|z|^2$ .

Solution.

(a) Primeiro note que o campo vetorial fundamental de  $(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_n) = u \in \mathfrak{t}^n \cong \mathbb{R}^n$  em  $z = (z_1, \dots, z_n)$  é

$$\begin{split} u_{\mathbb{T}^n} &= \frac{d}{dt}\bigg|_{t=0} \exp(\mathfrak{u}) \cdot z \\ &= \frac{d}{dt}\bigg|_{t=0} \exp(t\theta_1, \dots, t\theta_n) \cdot (z_1, \dots, z_n) \\ &= \frac{d}{dt}\bigg|_{t=0} \left(e^{it\theta_1}, \dots, e^{it\theta_n}\right) \cdot (z_1, \dots, z_n) \\ &= \frac{d}{dt}\bigg|_{t=0} \left(e^{itk_1\theta_1}z_1, \dots, e^{itk_n\theta_n}z_n\right) \\ &= i\left(k_1\theta_1z_1, \dots, k_n\theta_nz_n\right) \end{split}$$

Antes de seguir lembre que se  $z_j = x_j + iy_j$  são coordenadas de um ponto em  $\mathbb{C}$ , definimos

$$\begin{split} \mathrm{d}z^{\mathrm{j}} &= \mathrm{d}x^{\mathrm{j}} + \mathrm{i}\mathrm{d}y^{\mathrm{j}}, \qquad \mathrm{d}\overline{z}^{\mathrm{j}} &= \mathrm{d}x^{\mathrm{j}} - \mathrm{i}\mathrm{d}y^{\mathrm{j}}, \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z^{\mathrm{j}}} &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\mathrm{j}}} - \mathrm{i}\frac{\partial}{\partial y^{\mathrm{j}}} \right), \qquad \frac{\partial}{\partial \overline{z}^{\mathrm{j}}} &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\mathrm{j}}} + \mathrm{i}\frac{\partial}{\partial y^{\mathrm{j}}} \right) \end{split}$$

como bases duais dos espaços cotangente e tangente de  $\mathbb{C}^n$ . (Ver Griffiths and Harris p. 2.)

Isso significa que

$$\begin{split} i_{u_{\mathbb{T}^n}} \, \omega &= \omega \left( i \sum_j k_j \theta_j z_j \frac{\partial}{\partial z^j}, \cdot \right) \\ &= \frac{i}{2} \sum_\ell dz^\ell \wedge d\overline{z}^\ell \left( i \sum_j k_j \theta_j z_j \frac{\partial}{\partial z^j}, \cdot \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_j k_j \theta_j z_j d\overline{z}^j \end{split}$$

Por outro lado,

$$\begin{split} d\left\langle \mu,u\right\rangle (z) &= d(\mu(z),u) \\ &= d\Big(-\frac{1}{2}(k_1|z_1|^2,\ldots,k_n|z_n|^2),u\Big) \\ &= \sum_j \frac{\partial}{\partial z^j} \Big(-\frac{1}{2}(k_1|z_1|^2,\ldots,k_n|z_n|^2),u\Big) dz^j \\ &+ \sum_j \frac{\partial}{\partial \overline{z}^j} \Big(-\frac{1}{2}(k_1|z_1|^2,\ldots,k_n|z_n|^2),u\Big) d\overline{z}^j \end{split}$$

que segue das definições acima. Para calcular isso note que para toda j = 1, ..., n,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z^{j}}|z_{j}|^{2} = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^{j}} - i\frac{\partial}{\partial y^{j}}\right)\left(\sum_{k}(x^{k})^{2} + (y^{k})^{2}\right) = x^{j} - iy^{j} = \overline{z}^{j}$$

e que

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}^{j}}|z_{j}|^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{j}} + i \frac{\partial}{\partial y^{j}} \right) (x^{2} + y^{2}) = z^{j}$$

assim, obtemos que

$$\begin{split} -2d \left\langle \mu, u \right\rangle (z) &= \left( (k_1 \overline{z_1}, 0, \ldots, 0), u \right) dz^1 + \ldots + \left( (0, \ldots, 0, k_n \overline{z}_n), u \right) dz^n \\ &+ \left( (k_1 z_1, 0, \ldots, 0), u \right) d\overline{z}^1 + \ldots + \left( (0, \ldots, 0, k_n z_n), u \right) d\overline{z}^n \\ &= \sum_j k_j \overline{z}_j \theta_j dz^j + k_j z_j \theta_j d\overline{z}^j \\ &= \sum_j k_j \theta_j (\overline{z}_j dz^j + z_j d\overline{z}^j) \end{split}$$

(b) Para aplicar o exercício 1 considere o caso  $\mathfrak n=1$ . Obtemos uma ação  $S^1 \curvearrowright \mathbb C$  com mapa momento  $\mu(z)=-\frac12|z|^2$ . Tomando a variedade produto  $\mathbb C^n$ , obtemos a ação por multiplicação de  $e^{\mathfrak i\theta}$  em cada coordenada e o mapa momento

$$\mu(z_1,\ldots,z_n) = \sum \mu(z_i) = \sum -\frac{1}{2}|z_i|^2 = \frac{1}{2}|z|^2.$$

#### Problem 6 ö

**Problem 7** Consider a hamiltonian action  $\psi: G \curvearrowright (M, \omega)$ , with moment map  $\mu: M \to \mathfrak{g}^*$ . Consider the co-moment map  $\hat{\mu}: \mathfrak{g} \to C^\infty(M)$ ,  $\hat{\mu}(\mathfrak{u}) = \langle \mu, \mathfrak{u} \rangle$ , and consider  $C^\infty(M)$  equipped with the Poisson bracket.

- (a) We saw in class that the equivariance of  $\mu$  implies that  $\hat{\mu}$  is an anti-homomorphism of Lie algebras. Show that the converse holds when G is connected.
- (b) Show that for G connected, the fact that  $\psi_g^*\omega=\omega$  follows from the condition  $\mathfrak{i}_{\mathfrak{u}_M}\omega=d\,\langle\mu,\mathfrak{u}\rangle.$

Solution.

(a) (Vou fazer a prova de Wang, lecture 8. Embora demorei para entender, gostei muito do argumento.)

Suponha que

$$\hat{\mu}(\mathbf{u}), \hat{\mu}(\mathbf{v})\} = \hat{\mu}\Big([\mathbf{u}, -\mathbf{v}]\Big) \tag{5}$$

A hipótese de conexidade de G é usada para expresar cualquer elemento do grupo como produto de elementos  $\exp(X)$  para  $X \in \mathfrak{g}$ . Isso segue do exercício 2 da lista 5 (todo grupo de Lie conexo está generado por uma vizinhança da identidade) e do fato de que  $\exp$  é um difeomorfismo em vizinhanças de  $e \in G$  e  $e \in G$ 

Assim, o nosso objetivo é mostrar que

$$\mu(\text{exp}(tX)x) = \text{Ad}^*_{\text{exp}(tX)}\,\mu(x)$$

Lembre que  $\exp(tX)$  é o fluxo de  $X_M$ . Considere também o campo vetorial  $X_{\mathfrak{g}}$ \* em  $\mathfrak{g}^*$  que seja o generador do fluxo  $\operatorname{Ad}^*_{\exp(tX)}$ —isso se obtém simplesmente derivando respeito a t. O lance vai ser mostrar que esses campos vetoriais estão  $\mu$ -relacionados, já que isso implica que os fluxos comutam, i.e. o seguinte diagrama commuta (Lee, prop. 9.13):

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G & \stackrel{\mu}{\longrightarrow} & \mathfrak{g}^* \\ & \exp(\mathsf{t} X) \bigg| & & & & \downarrow \mathsf{Ad}^*_{\mathsf{exp}(\mathsf{t} X)} \\ & G & \stackrel{\mu}{\longrightarrow} & \mathfrak{g}^* \end{array}$$

que é exatamente o que precisamos mostrar.

A condição dos fluxos serem µ-relacionados significa que

$$d\mu(X)=X_{\mathfrak{g}*}\circ\mu.$$

(ponto a ponto,  $d\mu(X_p)=(X_{\mathfrak{g}*})_{\mu(p)}$ .) Mas, o que é a diferencial de  $\mu$ ? Tata-se de um mapa

$$d\mu:TM\to T\mathfrak{g}^*=\mathfrak{g}^*$$

Então pegue  $\mathfrak{m} \in M$  e  $Y \in \mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{g}^{**}$ . Pensando que Y é um funcional linear em  $\mathfrak{g}^* \ni d\mu(X_M)(\mathfrak{m})$ , podemos calcular

$$\begin{split} \langle d\mu(X_M(\mathfrak{m})), Y \rangle &= Y \circ d\mu(X_M(\mathfrak{m})) \\ &= d(Y \circ \mu) X_M(\mathfrak{m}), \qquad \text{pois } Y \in (\mathfrak{g}^*)^* \text{ \'e linear} \\ &= X_M(Y \circ \mu)(\mathfrak{m}), \qquad \text{em geral } Xf = dfX \\ &= X_M(\langle \mu(\mathfrak{m}), Y \rangle) \end{split}$$

Agora usemos a hipotese eq. (5) de que  $\hat{\mu}$  é um antihomomorfismo de álgebras de Lie :

$$X_{M}(\hat{\mu}(Y)) = X_{\hat{\mu}(X)}(Y) = \{\hat{\mu}(Y), \hat{\mu}(X)\} = \hat{\mu}([Y, X]) = -\langle \mu, [X, Y] \rangle.$$

Para concluir note que

$$-\left\langle \mu,\left[X,Y\right]\right\rangle =\left\langle X_{\mathfrak{q}}\ast(\mu),Y\right\rangle ,$$

que vem de diferenciar ambos lados de

$$\left\langle \mu,\mathsf{Ad}_{\mathsf{exp}(-\mathsf{t}X)}\,\mathsf{Y}\right
angle = \left\langle \mathsf{Ad}_{\mathsf{exp}(\mathsf{t}X)}^{*}\,\mu,\mathsf{Y}\right
angle$$

e evaluar em t = 0. Concluimos que

$$\langle d\mu(X_M(\mathfrak{m})), Y \rangle = \langle X_{\mathfrak{a}} * (\mu(\mathfrak{m})), Y \rangle.$$

Ou seja,  $X_M$  e  $X_{\mathfrak{g}}*$  estão  $\mu$ -relacionados.

(b) De novo, como G é conexo, podemos supor que qualquer  $g \in G$  como g = exp(u) para  $u \in \mathfrak{g}$ . Isso permete expressar a invariância da multiplicação por g com respeito a  $\omega$  em termos da derivada de Lie de  $u_M$ :

$$\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{u}_M}\omega = \frac{d}{dt}\Big|_{t=0} \text{exp}(t\mathfrak{u}_M)^*\omega = \frac{d}{dt}\Big|_{t=0} \psi_{\text{exp}(t\mathfrak{u})}^*\omega = \frac{d}{dt}\Big|_{t=0} \psi_g^*\omega.$$

Agora lembre que  $\mathfrak{i}_{\mathfrak{u}_M}\omega=d\langle\mu,\mathfrak{u}\rangle$  implica  $\mathfrak{u}_M=X_{\langle\mu,\mathfrak{u}\rangle}$  por definição do campo vetorial hamiltoniano. Isso implica que a derivada de Lie dele com respeito a  $\omega$  se anula. Lembremos por que:

$$\mathcal{L}_{u_M} \omega \overset{\text{Cartan}}{=} \operatorname{di}_{u_M} \omega + \underline{\mathbf{j}}_{u_M} \operatorname{dw}^{-0} = \operatorname{di}_{u_M} \omega = \operatorname{dd} \langle \mu, u \rangle = 0$$

**Problem 8** Let G be a Lie group and consider the action by multiplication on the left:  $G \times G \to G$ ,  $(g, \alpha) \mapsto L_g(\alpha) = g\alpha$ . Take the G-action on T\*G by cotangent lift,  $\psi : G \times T^*G \to T^*G$ .

(a) Consider the action of  $G_{\xi}$  on G by left multiplication, and the map  $g: Gto \mathcal{O}_{\xi}, g \mapsto Ad_{g^{-1}}^* \xi$  (where  $\mathcal{O}_{\xi}$  is the coadjoint orbit through  $\xi$ ). Note that we have an induced bijection  $G/G_{\xi} \to \mathcal{O}_{\xi}$ . (It is a general fact that the quotient  $G/G_{\xi}$  is naturally a smooth manifold, and we equip  $\mathcal{O}_{\xi}$  with the smooth structure for which this bijection is a diffeomorphism.)

Verify that  $q(R_h(g)) = Ad^*_{h^{-1}}(q(g))$ , and conclude that  $dq(\mathfrak{u}^L|_g = \mathfrak{u}_{\mathfrak{g}*}|_{q(g)}$  and  $dq(\mathfrak{u}^R|_g) = (Ad_{g^{-1}}(\mathfrak{u}))_{\mathfrak{g}*}|_{q(g)}$ .

Solution.

(a) Temos que

$$\begin{split} q(R_h(g)) &= q(gh) = \text{Ad}^*_{(gh)^{-1}} \, \xi = \text{Ad}^*_{h^{-1}g^{-1}} \, \xi \\ &= \text{Ad}^*_{h^{-1}} \, \text{Ad}^*_{g^{-1}} \, \xi = \text{Ad}^*_{h^{-1}} \, q(g). \end{split}$$

Diferenciando no lado esquerdo dessa expresão e avaliando em  $\mathfrak{u} \in \mathfrak{g} = T_e G$ 

$$d_e(qR_h)(u) = d_h q(d_eR_h(u)) = d_h q(u^L|_h),$$

enquanto que o lado direito nos da

$$d_{\varepsilon}(\text{Ad}_{h^{-1}}^*\,q)(u)=d_{q(\varepsilon)}\,\text{Ad}_{h^{-1}}^*\left(d_{\varepsilon}q(u)\right)=d_{\xi}\,\text{Ad}_{h^{-1}}^*\left(\,\text{ad}_u^*(\xi)\right)\!.$$

Parece que algo tá errado aqui. . . ∼

**Problem 9** (Shift trick) Let  $(M, \omega, \mu)$  be a hamiltonian G-space. Take a coadjoint orbit  $\overline{\Theta_{\xi}}$  with symplectic form  $-\omega_{kks}$ . Verify that the diagonal G-action on  $M \times \overline{\Theta_{\xi}}$  is hamiltonian with moment map

$$\tilde{\mu}: M \times \overline{\Theta_{\tilde{\xi}}} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{g}^*, \qquad \tilde{\mu}(x, \eta) = \mu(x) - \eta,$$

and that  $\xi$  is a regular value for  $\mu$  if and only if 0 is a regular value for  $\tilde{\mu}$ .

Note that we have a natural inclusion  $j:\mu^{-1}(\xi)\hookrightarrow \tilde{\mu}^{-1}(0), x\mapsto (x,\xi)$ . Show that this inclusion induces a diffeomorphism  $\mu^{-1}(\xi)/G_\xi\stackrel{\sim}{\longrightarrow} \tilde{\mu}^{-1}(0)/G$  preserving the reduced symplectic forms.

Solution. Vamos denotar  $Q:=M\times\overline{\mathcal{O}_\xi}$ Primeiro vamos ver que a ação  $\tilde{\mu}$  é fracamante hamiltoniana, i.e., que

$$i_{u_{\,Q}}\,\omega_{\,Q}\,=\,d\,\big\langle\tilde{\mu},u\big\rangle\,.$$

O resultado e bastante imediato assim que identifiquemos cada elemento na equação anterior. Em primeiro lugar, note que a forma simplética na variedade produto  $Q=M\times\overline{\mathcal{O}_{\xi}}$  está dada por

$$\omega_{Q}((v,w),(v',w')) = \omega(v,v') - \omega_{kks}(w,w').$$

Em segundo lugar, lembre que a ação de G em  $\Theta_{\xi}$  é hamiltoniana com mapa momento

$$\mu_{\mathcal{O}_{\varepsilon}}(\eta) = \eta.$$

Em terceiro lugar note que para qualquer  $u \in \mathfrak{g}^*$ , o campo  $u_Q$  está dado como  $(u_M, u_{\mathcal{O}_\xi})$ . Isso é simplesmente porque a ação de G em Q está dada entrada a entrada.

Então podemos simplesmente escrever

$$\begin{split} d\left\langle \tilde{\mu},u\right\rangle &=d\bigg(\left\langle \mu,u\right\rangle -\left\langle \mu_{\mathfrak{O}_{\xi}},u\right\rangle \bigg)\\ &=i_{u_{M}}\,\omega-i_{u_{\mathfrak{O}_{\xi}}}\,\omega_{\text{kks}}\\ &=i_{u_{Q}}\,\omega_{Q}. \end{split}$$

A prova da equivariância também segue das observações anteriores: para todo  $g \in G$ ,

$$\tilde{\mu}(gx,g\eta) = \mu(gx) - \mu_{\mathbb{O}_{\digamma}}(g\eta) = \mathsf{Ad}^*_{\mathfrak{g}}(\mu(x)) - \mathsf{Ad}^*_{\mathfrak{g}}\left(\mu_{\mathbb{O}_{\digamma}}(\eta)\right) = \mathsf{Ad}^*_{\mathfrak{g}}\left(\tilde{\mu}(x,\eta)\right).$$

A prova de que  $\xi$  é um valor regular de  $\mu$  se e somente se 0 é um valor regular de  $\tilde{\mu}$  segue do fato de que (Silva, p. 168)

$$\mathfrak{g}_{\mathfrak{p}} = \{0\} \iff d\mu_{\mathfrak{p}} \text{ \'e surjetiva}$$

onde  $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathfrak{p}} = \{X \in \mathfrak{g} : X_{M}(\mathfrak{p}) = 0\}$  é a algebra de Lie do estabilizador de  $\mathfrak{p}$ .

Para nosso exercício suponha primeiro que 0 é um valor regular de  $\tilde{\mu}$ . Então  $\mathfrak{g}_{(p,\eta)}=\{0\}$  para qualquer  $(p,\eta)\in \tilde{\mu}^{-1}(0)$ . Isso significa que se  $X\in \mathfrak{g}_{(p,\eta)}, X=0$ . Ou seja, se  $X_Q(p,\eta)=0$  então X=0.

Para ver que  $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathfrak{p}}=\{0\}$  se  $\mathfrak{p}\in\mu^{-1}(\xi)$ , pegue  $\mathfrak{p}\in M$  tal que  $\mu(\mathfrak{p})=\xi$  e  $X\in\mathfrak{g}$  tal que  $X_M(\mathfrak{p})=0$ . Então  $(\mathfrak{p},\xi)\in\tilde{\mu}^{-1}(0)$ , e então, se  $X_Q(\mathfrak{p},\xi)=0$  teremos que X=0. De fato,  $X_Q(\mathfrak{p},\xi)=(X_M\mathfrak{p},X_{\overline{O}_{\mathfrak{p}}}(\xi))=(0,0)$ . (Não consegui ver por que tem 0 alí.)

A implicação conversa é mais simples: imitando o argumento, concluimos notando que o fato de  $X_Q(p,\eta)=0$  implica trivialmente que  $X_M(p)=0$ .

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