1 Motivation

Mirror symmetry is an enormous area of research. Here we provide motivation from just one perspective, which is Fano classification. Let X be a smooth n-dimensional algebraic variety over $\mathbb{C}$. Suppose we also have a line bundle $L \to X$, with some global sections $s_1, s_2, ..., s_m \in \Gamma(X, L)$. Then we can try and write down a map

$$\begin{aligned} \iota : X &\to \mathbb{P}^{m-1} \\ x &\to [s_1(x) : s_2(x) : ... : s_m(x)]. \end{aligned}$$

This is well defined as long as there is no $x \in X$ where all the sections vanish; $s_i(x) = 0$ for all $i = 1, ..., m$.

Definition 1. A line bundle L over an algebraic variety X is called *very ample* if there exist some global sections $s_1, ..., s_m$ of L for which the map ι defined above is an embedding of X into $\mathbb{P}^{m-1}$.

If there exists a natural number k such that $L^{\otimes k}$ is very ample, then we say L is *ample*.

For example, the line bundles $\mathcal{O}(n) \to \mathbb{P}^{m-1}$ (not to be confused with orthogonal groups!) are very ample for all $n \geq 1$.

Definition 2. The variety X is *Fano* if $-K_X := \bigwedge^n TX$ is *ample*.

If X is Fano, then it is projective, since $\bigwedge^n TX$ is very ample, meaning it has some sections which define an embedding ι of X into projective space. Some examples of Fano varieties include $\mathbb{P}^n$, any degree d projective curve in $\mathbb{P}^n$ with $d < n + 1$, and Grassmannians. Naturally then we can ask *Why study Fano varieties*?

- Fano varieties are often the ambient spaces in algebraic geometry. For example, Calabi-Yaus can be cut-out from Fano varieties.
- Fano varieties are special in that there are only finitely many of them in any given dimension.

Theorem 1 (Kollár-Miyaoka-Mori)**.** *Up to* deformation*, there are finitely many Fano varieties in each dimension.*

Here X_1 and X_2 are considered equivalent up to deformation if there exists a flat family $\mathcal{X} \to B$ over an irreducible base B such that X_1 and X_2 are fibers over some points $b_1, b_2 \in B$.

This raises the big question: Can we classify the Fano varieties? The current progress is:

- In dimension 1, there is just one Fano; $\mathbb{P}^1$.

- In dimension 2, there are 10, called the del Pezzo surfaces.
- In dimension 3, there are 105, which were classified throughout the 70s and 90s.
- All higher dimensions are yet to be classified.

In this course, we are also concerned with *mirror symmetries* for Fano varieties. A conjectured mirror symmetry is between n-dimensional Fano varieties and Laurent polynomials in n-dimensions up to an equivalence called *mutation*. Loosely, we can say

Definition 3. A variety X is *mirror* to a polynomial f, if you can determine *enumerative info* about X from f.

By enumerative info for X, we mean things like Gromov-Witten invariants, quantum cohomology and quantum periods. The mirror symmetry conjecture is that these can be computed in terms of correponding quantities of f. For example:

Definition 4. Let $f \in \mathbb{C}[x_1^{\pm 1}, ..., x_n^{\pm 1}]$ be a Laurent polynomial. The *classical period* of f is the quantity

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_f(t) &= \int_{(S^1)^n} \frac{1}{1 - tf} \frac{dx_1}{x_1} ... \frac{dx_n}{x_n} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{c_1(f^k)}{k!} t^k. \end{aligned}$$

where $c_1(f^k)$ means the coefficient of the constant term of f^k.

The idea therefore, is that mirror symmetry can help us compute hard things in geometry by using easier polynomial data. Then what is the status of this conjecture?

- Established in dimensions 1 and 2 by checking all cases.
- In dimension 3, all Fanos X have a mirror polynomial f, but the classification of other maximally mutable polynomials f is unknown.
- In all dimensions, the symmetry is established for *toric varieties*.

Toric varieties are Fano varieties which have the form $V /\!/ T$ where V is a (complex) vector space and $T = (\mathbb{C}^*)^k$, which is called the *algebraic torus*. The double slash // indicates a *geometric invariant theory* quotient, which will be discussed in the first part of the course. Recently, there is a lot of work on extending mirror symmetry to GIT quotients $V /\!/ G$ more generally, for G a reductive algebraic group.

As we will see, toric varieties are very nice to work with. This is because they are extremely computable. Essentially, there is a dictionary between the geometry of a toric variety X and the combintorics of a polytope P corresponding to X. The basic question then, is can a similar correspondence be generalised to other Fano varieties? What should play the role of the polytope? Mirror symmetry answers this question: X corresponds to f, which has a *Newton polytope* with some additional coefficient data.

Exercises:

1. Show that a degree d hypersurface in $\mathbb{P}^n$ is Fano for $d < n + 1$.
2. Find a closed formula for the classical period of $f(x, y) = x + y + \frac{1}{xy}$, and find a differential equation that it satisfies.

2 Quotients in Algebraic Geometry

Definition 5. An *algebraic* group is a group which is also an algebraic variety. An *action* of an algebraic group G on a variety X is a morphism

$$G \times X \to X$$
$$(g, x) \to g \cdot x$$

such that for all $g, g' \in G$ and $x \in X$, we have $(gg') \cdot x = g \cdot (g' \cdot x)$ and $e \cdot x = x$.

For example: $\mathbb{C}^*$, $GL(n)$ and $SL(n)$.

Definition 6. Given an action of G on X and some $x \in X$, the *orbit* of x is

$$G \cdot x = \{g \cdot x, \mid g \in G\}. \tag{1}$$

The *stabiliser* of x is

$$G_x = \{g \in G \text{s.t.} g \cdot x = x\}. \tag{2}$$

Note that G_x is a closed subgroup of G.

Example: Let $T = \mathbb{C}^*$ and $V = \mathbb{C}^2$. Define an action of T on V by $\lambda \cdot (z_1, z_2) = (\lambda z_1, \lambda z_2)$ for all $\lambda \in T$, $(z_1, z_2) \in V$. Then the orbit of $(z_1, z_2) \neq (0, 0)$ is the line through (z_1, z_2), except the origin. The stabilizer is $\{1\}$. If $(z_1, z_2) = (0, 0)$ then the orbit is $\{(0, 0)\}$ and the stabilizer is all of T. Notice that $(0, 0)$ is in the closure of $G \cdot z$ for all $z \in \mathbb{C}^2$.

Proposition 1. *For any G, X and $x \in X$,*

- *The orbit $G \cdot x$ is locally closed and a smooth subvariety of X.*
- *Each of its irreducible components has dimension $\dim(G) - \dim(G_x)$.*
- *The closure of $G \cdot x$ is a union of $G \cdot x$ and orbits of strictly smaller dimension.*

The last point implies that minimal dimension orbits must be closed, and $\overline{G \cdot x}$ always contains a closed orbit.

Definition 7. The action of a group G is called *closed* if every orbit of G is closed.

Definition 8. A *linear algebraic group* is a closed subgroup of $GL(n)$.

Goal: If we have an action $G \circlearrowright X$, we want to build some quotient X/G in an algebraio-geometric way. As a naive attempt we can just take the quotient as topological spaces. Consider the action of $\mathbb{C}^*$ on $\mathbb{C}^2$ from before. If we endow the set $\mathbb{C}^2/\mathbb{C}^*$ with the quotient topology, then since $[(0, 0)]$ is in every open neighbourhood of every other point (as we can always take a sequence of $\lambda_i \in \mathbb{C}^*$ approaching zero), this quotient is not even Hausdorff.

To solve this, we essentially want to delete the origin, and obtain $\left(\mathbb{C}^2 - \{(0, 0)\}\right)/\mathbb{C}^* = \mathbb{P}^1$. The putative quotient Y we want to define must have the following properties:

- There exists a surjection $p : X \to Y$ which is G-invariant.
- Y is separated.
- Y satisfies the following universal property: if $f : X \to Z$ is G invariant, then it factors uniquely through p. That is:

$$\begin{tikzcd} X \arrow[r, "p"] \arrow[dr, "f"'] & Y \arrow[d, dashed] \\ & Z \end{tikzcd}$$

- For all U open, $\mathcal{O}_Y(U) \cong \mathcal{O}_X(p^{-1}(U))^G$, where the superscript denotes G-invariant functions.
- If $Z \subset X$ is closed and G-invariant, then $p(Z)$ is closed. If Z_1, Z_2 are disjoint and closed then $p(Z_1)$ and $p(Z_2)$ are disjoint.

If p satisfies all these properties, we say it is a *good quotient*. Moving forward, we will talk about affine and projective GIT quotients, symplectic reduction, and comparison between these two methods of constructing good quotients.

We can also consider a geometric quotient, which is a good quotient whose points are orbits of $G \circlearrowright X$.

Remark: The properties of being good or geometric are local on the base, meaning that $p : X \to Y$ is good or geometric if and only if there exists an open cover of Y with the restrictions of p being good or geometric.

Lemma 1. *If $p : X \to Y$ is good, then it is categorical.*

Proof. Suppose $g : X \to Z$ is another H invariant morphism and $p : X \to Y$ is good. Then we want to define $h : Y \to Z$ such that $p \circ h = g$. Consider $g(p^{-1}(y))$ for some $y \in Y$, which we claim is a singleton set. Suppose for contradiction that there are $z_1 \neq z_2 \in g(p^{-1}(y))$. Then $g^{-1}(z_1) \cap g^{-1}(z_2) = \emptyset$, and these are closed, G-invariant sets because g is continuous and G-invariant. Hence, by the hypothesis that p is good we have:

$$p(g^{-1}(z_1)) \cap p(g^{-1}(z_2)) = \emptyset. \tag{3}$$

However, we must also have that $y \in p(g^{-1}(z_i)), i = 1, 2$ because $z_i \in g(p^{-1}(y))$; hence we have a contradiction and must have that $g(p^{-1}(y))$ is a singleton.

Therefore, we can define a map $h : Y \to Z$ by $y \to g(p^{-1}(y))$ and it is well-defined and clearly $p \circ h = g$. It remains to show that this is a morphism of schemes (namely we need it to be locally induced by ring morphisms $\mathcal{O}_X \to \mathcal{O}_Y$). Let $\{U_i\}$ be a finite open affine cover of Z. Let $W_i = X - g^{-1}(U_i) = g(U_i)^c$. Then U_i being open implies that $g^{-1}(U_i)$ is open and hence W_i is closed. Similarly, g being G-invariant implies W_i is also. Finally, since U_i is a cover, $\bigcap W_i = \emptyset$. Thus by goodness of p we have that $p(W_i)$ are all closed and

$$\bigcap p(W_i) = \emptyset. \tag{4}$$

Define $V_i = Y - p(W_i) = p(W_i)^c$ Then the V_i are an open cover of Y by equation 4. Note further that $p^{-1}(V_i) \subset g^{-1}(U_i)$. Thus we have a sequence of maps

$$\mathcal{O}_Z(U_i) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{O}}_X (g^{-1}(U_i))^G \xrightarrow{\mathrm{res}|_{p^{-1}(V_i)}} \mathcal{O}_X(p^{-1}(V_i))^G \cong_{p \text{ good}} \mathcal{O}_Y(V_i). \tag{5}$$

The G-invariance on the second ring comes from the invariance of g. The last isomorphism is one of the hypothesis conditions of p being good. Thus since U_i and V_i are affine, this defines a local morphism $h_i : V_i \to U_i$, and it suffices to verify that $h|_{V_i} = h$. □

Proposition 2. *Let $p : X \to Y$ be a good quotient. Then*

1. $\overline{G \cdot x_1} \cap \overline{G \cdot x_2} \neq \emptyset \iff p(x_1) = p(x_2)$.
2. *For alL $y \in Y$, there exists a unique closed orbit in $p^{-1}(y)$.*

Proof. 1) Suppose $\overline{G \cdot x_1} \cap \overline{G \cdot x_2} \neq \emptyset$. Since p is continuous and constant on orbits, it is constant on orbit closures and hence $p(\overline{G \cdot x_1}) = p(\overline{G \cdot x_2})$ and in particular $p(x_1) = p(x_2)$. On the other hand if $\overline{G \cdot x_1} \cap \overline{G \cdot x_2} = \emptyset$, then since p is good, the image of each orbit is disjoint.

2) Suppose there exist two closed orbits in $p^{-1}(y)$. If they are not equal, then again since p is continuous and constant on orbits they must be disjoint and hence their image is disjoint by goodness. However they must each contain y so this is a contradiction. (Existence was not given in class, maybe it is obvious?) □

Now, let us construct good quotients for affine varieties.

2.1 Affine GIT Quotient

Suppose we have the action of a group G on an affine variety X. Then $X = \mathrm{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_X)$ by definition, and we want our quotient to be good; so we want it to have functions $\mathcal{O}_X^G$. Thus the idea is to let our quotient be $\mathrm{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_X^G)$. However $\mathcal{O}_X^G$ is not finitely generated in general, so we will restrict ourselves to *reductive* groups.

Definition 9. Let G be a linear algebraic group.

- We say G is *reductive* if every smooth connected unipotent normal subgroup of G is trivial.

- We say G is *linearly reductive* if, for every representation $G \to GL(V)$ and every non-zero fixed point $v \in V$, there exists a homogeneous G-invariant degree-1 polynomial f on V such that $f(V) \neq 0$.
- We say G is *geometrically reductive* if, for every representation $G \to GL(V)$ and every non-zero fixed point $v \in V$, there exists a homogeneous G-invariant polynomial f on V such that $f(V) \neq 0$.

Theorem 2. *The three properties above are equivalent over $\mathbb{C}$.*

For example, $GL(n, \mathbb{C})$, $SL(n, \mathbb{C})$ and $PGL(n, \mathbb{C})$ are reductive.

Theorem 3 (Nagata's Theorem)**.** *Let G be geometrically reductive acting on a finitely generated $\mathbb{C}$-algebra R. Then R^G is finitely generated.*

Lemma 2. *Let G be a geometrically reductive group acting on an affine variety X. Let Z_1 and Z_2 be two closed, G-invariant disjoint subsets of X. Then there exists a G-invariant function $\psi \in \mathcal{O}_X^G$ such that $\psi(Z_1) = 1$ and $\psi(Z_2) = 0$.*

Proof. Firstly

$$\langle 1 \rangle = I(\emptyset) = I(Z_1 \cap Z_2) = I(Z_1) + I(Z_2), \tag{6}$$

therefore $1 = f_1 + f_2$ for some f_1, f_2 with $f_i(Z_j) = \delta_{ij}$. Claim: (c.f. Hoskins) The subspace spanned by $\{g \cdot f, \mid g \in G\} \subset \mathcal{O}_X$ is G-invariant and finite dimensional. Therefore we can pick a basis $h_1, .., h_n$, and because G acts on all of the h_i, we get an induced action of G on $\mathbb{C}^n$ such that the map

$$\begin{aligned} \phi : X &\to \mathbb{C}^n \\ x &\to (h_i(x)) \end{aligned}$$

is G-equivariant, meaning $\phi(g \cdot x) = g\phi(x)$. Note then that $\phi(Z_1) = 0$ and $\Phi(Z_2) \neq 0$, and define $v = \Phi(Z_2) \in \mathbb{C}^n$.

Since ϕ is G-equivariant, v is fixed by the action of G. Then by the hypothesis of geometric reductivity, there exists some G-invariant homogenous f_0 such that $f_0(v) \neq 0$ and $f_0(0) = 0$. Finally, let

$$\psi = \frac{1}{f_0(v)} f_0 \circ \phi. \tag{7}$$

□

Definition 10. The *affine GIT quotient* of an affine variety X under reductive group G, denoted $X /\!/ G$ is $\mathrm{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_X^G)$.

Theorem 4. *Let X be an affine variety and G a reductive group acting on X. Then $p : X \to Y = Spec(\mathcal{O}_X^G)$ is a good quotient.*

Proof. First we show p is G-invariant. Suppose for contradiction there exist $x \in X$, $g \in G$ such that $p(x) \neq p(g \cdot x)$. Since Y is affine, there exists an $x \in \mathcal{O}_Y$ such that $f(x) \neq f(g \cdot x)$. However $\mathcal{O}_Y = \mathcal{O}_X^G$ by definition, so f must be G invariant, giving a contradiction.

Next we show p is surjective. Let $y \in Y$ and let $\langle f_1, ..., f_n \rangle$ be the ideal defining y. Let $\mathfrak{m}$ be the maximal ideal containing $\langle f_1, ..., f_n \rangle$. The point corresponding to $\mathfrak{m}$ in X maps to y under p.

Now let $U \subset Y$ be open. We want to show $\mathcal{O}_Y(U) \cong \mathcal{O}_X(p^{-1}(U))^G$; it suffices to show this for $U = D_f^Y$ for any $f \in \mathcal{O}_Y$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{O}_Y(D_f^Y) &= (\mathcal{O}_Y)_f \\
&= [\mathcal{O}_X(X)^G]_F \\
&= [\mathcal{O}_X(X)_f]^G \\
&= [\mathcal{O}_X(D_f^X)]^G \\
&= \mathcal{O}_X(p^{-1}(D_f^Y))^G
\end{aligned}$$

Let Z_1, Z_2 be G-invariant closed disjoint subsets. By the lemma, there exists $\psi \in \mathcal{O}_X^G$ with $\psi(Z_1) = 0$ and $\psi(Z_2) = 1$. Then $\overline{p(Z_1)} \cap \overline{p(Z_2)} = \emptyset$, because there is a G-invariant function which separates them. This turns out to be equivalent to the topological condition for goodness, that $p(Z_1) \cap p(Z_2) = \emptyset$. To prove this, it suffices to prove that if Z is closed and G-invariant then $p(Z)$ is closed.

Suppose Z is closed and G-invariant. For contradiction, suppose there exists $g \in \overline{p(Z)} - p(Z)$. Then Z and $p^{-1}(y)$ are both closed and G-invariant, so

$$\overline{p(Z)} \cap \overline{p(p^{-1}(y)} = \emptyset. \tag{8}$$

however y must be in this intersection, giving a contradiction. $\square$

Proposition 3. *If the action of G is closed then $X /\!/ G$ is a geometric quotient.*

This GIT construction separates orbits as much as possible while still being good.

Example: Consider $\mathbb{C}^* \circlearrowleft \mathbb{C}^2$ by $t(x, y) = (tx, t^{-1}y)$. Then the affine GIT quotient is given by $\mathbb{C}^2 /\!/ \mathbb{C}^* = \mathrm{Spec}(\mathbb{C}[x, y]^G)$, and $\mathbb{C}[x, y]^G = \mathbb{C}[xy] \cong \mathbb{C}[z]$. Therefore $\mathbb{C}^2 /\!/ \mathbb{C}^* = \mathbb{C}$. The quotient map is $(x, y) \to xy$ and the orbits come in three types:

1. The orbit of the origin is $G \cdot (0, 0) = (0, 0)$.
2. The orbits of $(x, 0)$ and $(0, y)$, for $x, y \neq 0$ are the x and y axes in $\mathbb{C}^2$.
3. The remaining orbits have the form $G \cdot (x, y) = \{(z_1, z_2) \mid z_1 z_2 = \lambda\}$ for some λ, which are conics.

The GIT quotient sends the type 1 and 2 orbits to the same point, $0 \in \mathbb{C}$, so this is not a geometric quotient.

Example: Consider the additive complex group $G_a = (\mathbb{C}, +)$. Let it act on $\mathbb{C}^4$ by embedding it into $GL(4, \mathbb{C})$ by the map

$$s \to \begin{pmatrix} 1 & s & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & s \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}. \tag{9}$$

G_a is not reductive, but in this case the ring of invariants is still finitely generated. Note however that in our proof that the GIT quotient is surjective, we again used that G is reductive. In this case, we will not have a good quotient. If f is invariant, it must send

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &\to x_2 & x_2 &\to sx_1 + x_2 \\ x_3 &\to x_3 & x_4 &\to sx_3 + x_4 \\ . \end{aligned}$$

So x_1, x_3 are invariant, and $x_1x_4 - x_2x_3$ is invariant. It turns out these three generate all the invariants, and so $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^4}^{G_a} = \mathbb{C}[x_1, x_3, x_1x_4 - x_2x_3]$. Furthermore, $\operatorname{Spec}(\mathbb{C}[x_1, x_3, x_1x_4 - x_2x_3]) = \mathbb{C}^3$. The quotient map is

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \to (x_1, x_3, x_1x_4 - x_2x_3), \tag{10}$$

which is not surjective as $(0, 0, \lambda)$ is not in its image for $\lambda \neq 0$.

2.2 Projective GIT Quotient

Recall the example of $\mathbb{C}^* \circlearrowright \mathbb{C}^2$ by scaling. We saw that $(0, 0)$ is in the closure of every orbit. Hence $\mathbb{C}^2/\mathbb{C}^*$ is just one point. This is the same as saying that all the $\mathbb{C}^*$ invariants in $\mathbb{C}[x_1, x_2]$ are just the constants. Projective GIT will allow us to loosen the definition of G-invariance and get that $\mathbb{C}^2 /\!/ \mathbb{C}^* = \mathbb{P}^1$. Recall, if f is homogeneous of degree k then $f(\lambda x, \lambda y) = \lambda^k f(x, y)$, so f is projectively invariant.

Consider $G \circlearrowright X$, with X a projective variety. We can think of X being projective in two ways, either there is an embedding $X \subset \mathbb{P}^k$, or X is equipped with an ample line bundle $L \to X$. We will swap between these two pictures as convenient. The idea of projective GIT is to replace Spec with Proj. If R is the graded ring with $X = \operatorname{Proj}(R)$, then we want to define $X /\!/ G$ to be $\operatorname{Proj}(R^G)$. To make sense of this in the (X, L) perspective, we need a G-action on the sections of the bundle L.

Definition 11. Let X be an algebraic variety and $\pi : L \to X$ a line bundle. Suppose $G \circlearrowright X$ via $\sigma : G \times X \to X$. Then a *$G$-linearisation* of L is a lift of σ

to $\overline{\sigma} : G \times L \to L$ which commutes with σ under the projection π; $\sigma(g, \pi(s)) = \pi(\overline{\sigma}(g, s))$ for all $s \in \Gamma(X, L)$, and such that the 0 section is invariant.

Remark: A linearisation defines a linear map between fibres of L, $\overline{\sigma} : L_x \to L_{g \cdot x}$.

Example: Let $X = \mathbb{C}^n$ and $L = \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}^n$ be the trivial bundle. Then a linearisation of L is a character in $\chi(G)$. If we fix $\theta \in \chi(G)$, then the linearisation of L is

$$g \cdot (a, v) = (\theta(g)a, g \cdot v). \tag{11}$$

This defines an action on the sections of L; for $U \subset X$ open and $s \in \Gamma(U, L)$, let $(g \cdot s)(x) = \theta(g)s(g^{-1}x)$.

In the other perspective, when $X \subset \mathbb{P}^k$ explicitly, then a linearisation is a way to think of $G \circlearrowright X$ via an embedding $G \hookrightarrow GL(k+1, \mathbb{C}) \circlearrowright \mathbb{P}^k$. In particular, if L is very ample, then $X \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}(\Gamma(X, L)^\vee) = \mathbb{P}^k$. Then these two notions of linearisation agree. If $X = \mathrm{Proj}(R)$, then a linearisation is an action $G \circlearrowright R$ which preserves the grading.

In any case, we can now define projective GIT.

Definition 12. The *projective GIT quotient* of (X, L) by G, with respect to a given linearisation, is

$$X /\!/ G = \mathrm{Proj}\left(\bigoplus_{r \geq 0} \Gamma(X, L^r)^G\right) \tag{12}$$

with the quotient map induced by the injection $R^G \hookrightarrow R$.

Example: We construct $\mathbb{P}^n$ as a GIT quotient of $X = \mathbb{C}^{n+1}$ by $\mathbb{C}^*$ under scaling. A linearisation is given by a character of $\mathbb{C}^*$.

$$\chi(\mathbb{C}^*) \cong \mathbb{Z}$$
$$(\lambda \to \lambda^a) \leftrightarrow a$$

Let $a \in \mathbb{Z}$ be a character, then $\mathbb{C}^*$ acts on the trivial line bundle L over $\mathbb{C}^{n+1}$ by $\lambda \cdot s(x) = \lambda^a s(x)$. We have that $\Gamma(\mathbb{C}^{n+1}, L^k) = \mathbb{C}[x_0, ..., x_n]$. If we want an element f to be $\mathbb{C}^*$ invariant, we need

$$t \cdot f(x_0, ..., x_n) = t^a f(t^{-1}x_0, ..., t^{-1}x_n) = f(x_0, ..., x_n). \tag{13}$$

If $a = 1$ then equation 13 exactly means that f is a degree-k homogenous polynomial. Then

$$X /\!/ G = \mathrm{Proj}(\bigoplus_{k \geq 0} \text{degree k homogenous polynomials}) = \mathbb{P}^n.$$

If $a = 0$, then equation 13 is only solved by constants. In this case, $X /\!/ G$ has only one point and we recover the affine GIT quotient.

If $a < 0$ then equation 13 has no solutions and the quotient is the empty set. Finally, the case with $a > 1 \in \mathbb{N}$ is left as an exercise.

We can also think of $\mathbb{C}^{n+1}$ as $\operatorname{Proj}(\mathbb{C}[x_0, ..., x_n, y])$, with the grading that lets x_i have degree 0 and y have degree 1. Then $\mathbb{C}^* \circlearrowright \mathbb{C}^{n+1}$ by $\lambda \cdot (x_0, ..., x_n, y) = (\lambda x_0, ..., \lambda x_n, \lambda^{-a} y)$ for $a \in \chi(\mathbb{C}^*)$. The quotient in each case works out exactly the same as above.

Let us try to get an intuitive sense for $X /\!/ G$. Suppose that L is very ample. Suppose further that some sections $s_0, ..., s_n$ generate the G-invariant sections in all degrees. Then the Proj construction is essentially doing

$$\begin{aligned} X &\to \mathbb{P}^n \\ x &\to [s_0(x) : ... : s_n(x)]. \end{aligned}$$

This is defined where not all of the $s_i(x)$ vanish; the image is $X /\!/ G$, which contains all the points x that have some non-vanishing G-invariant section.

Definition 13. A point $x \in X$ is *L-semistable* for (X, L) If $\{y \in X \mid s(y) \neq 0\}$ is affine and there exists a G-invariant section s of L^r, for some r such that $s(x) \neq 0$.

A point which is not semistable is called unstable. The set of semistable points is denoted $X^{ss}(L)$, it is Zariski open and G-invariant.

Remark: If L is ample then $\{y \in X \mid s(y) \neq 0\}$ is always affine.

Definition 14. A semistable point $x \in X^{ss}$ is *stable* if there exists some $s \in \Gamma(X, L^k)^G$ such that $s(x) \neq 0$ and the action G on $Y = \{y \in X \mid s(y) \neq 0\}$ is closed, Y is affine and the stabiliser of x is finite. If the stabiliser is not finite, x is called *polystable*.

The set of polystable points is a disjoint union of open sets, each of which consists of polystable orbits of a fixed dimension.

Exercise: Suppose L is very ample and we have an embedding $X \subset \mathbb{P}^k$ for some k. Show that the following notions of semistable and stable agree with the definitions above.

- $x \in X$ is semi-stable if there exists a G-invariant homogeneous polynomial f with $f(x) \neq 0$.
- $x \in X$ is stable if $G \cdot x$ is finite and there exists a G-invariant homogeneous polynomial with $G \cdot x$ closed in D_f.

Theorem 5. *There is a G-invariant morphism*

$$p : X^{ss}(L) \to X \,/\!/\, G$$

such that p is a good quotient and $X \,/\!/\, G$ is quasi-projective. If L is ample, $X \,/\!/\, G$ is projective.

Proof. We prove for L very ample. Write $X = V(I) \subset \mathbb{P}^K$, where $I \subset$ some homogeneous ideal. Then let $R = \mathbb{C}[x_0 : ... : x_n]/I$ such that $X /\!/ G = \operatorname{Proj}(R^G)$. The inclusion $R^G \hookrightarrow R$ induces a rational map $\operatorname{Proj}(R) \to \operatorname{Proj}(R^G)$, well-defined where points in $\operatorname{Proj}(R)$ don't get mapped into points containing the irrelevant ideal. That is to say, well defined away from the *null cone*

$$N_{R^G}(X) := \{x \in X \mid f(x) = 0, \ \forall f \in R^G\}. \tag{14}$$

Thus the map is well defined on

$$X^{ss} = X - N_{R^G}(X) \to \operatorname{Proj}(R^G).$$

Let $f \in R^G$, let Y_f be the affine open of f in $Y := X \,/\!/\, G$. Then X_f is the affine open set in X^{ss} equal to $\operatorname{Spec}((R_f)_0)$, and Y_f is the affine open equal to $\operatorname{Spec}([(R^G)_f]_0)$ and the ring map

$$[(R^G)_f]_0 = [(R_f)_0]^G \hookrightarrow (R_f)_0$$

induces a map $X_f \to Y_f$. This map is exactly the affine GIT quotient which we proved has the required properties. Since being a good quotient is local on the base, being local on the distinguished affines implies that the quotient must be good everywhere. ☐

The next question is to understand when $X /\!/ G$ will be a geometric quotient.

Definition 15. Let $G \cdot x_1$ and $G \cdot x_2$ be semistable orbits. Then we say that x_1 and x_2 are GIT equivalent if either of the following equivalent things happen:

- $\overline{G \cdot x_1} \cap \overline{G \cdot x_2} \cap X^{ss} = \emptyset$.
- x_1 and x_2 map to the same point in $X \,/\!/\, G$.

Proposition 4 (c.f. Hoskins)**.** *x is stable if and only if $G \cdot x$ is closed in X^{ss} and G_x is finite.*

Theorem 6. *The restriction of $p : X^{ss}(L) \to X /\!/ G$ to $p : X^s(L) \to X^s(L) /\!/ G$ is a geometric quotient.*