PMATH 965: Mirror Symmetry for GIT Quotients

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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 1.1. 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 1.2. 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 1.3 (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 1.4. 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 1.5. 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 $V \mathbin{/\!/} T$ 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 $V \mathbin{/\!/} G$ 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.

Exercise 1.6.

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 2.1. 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

$$\begin{aligned} G \times X &\to X \\ (g, x) &\to g \cdot x \end{aligned}$$

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 2.2. 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 2.3. *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 2.4. The action of a group G is called *closed* if every orbit of G is closed.

Definition 2.5. A *linear algebraic group* is a closed subgroup of $GL(n)$.

Goal: If we have an action $G \circlearrowleft X$, 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 could have the following desirable properties.

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

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

4. For all U open, $\mathcal{O}_Y(U) \cong \mathcal{O}_X(p^{-1}(U))^G$, where the superscript denotes G-invariant functions.
5. 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.

Definition 2.6. If a map p exists as in property 1, and it satisfies property 3, we say it is a *categorical quotient.* If p satisfies properties 4 and 5, then we say it is a *good quotient.*

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

Remark 2.7. 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 2.8. *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 2.9. *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 2.10. 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 2.11. *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 2.12 (Nagata's Theorem)**.** *Let G be geometrically reductive acting on a finitely generated $\mathbb{C}$-algebra R. Then R^G is finitely generated.*

Lemma 2.13. *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 2.14. The *affine GIT quotient* of an affine variety X under reductive group G, denoted $X /\!/ G$ is $\mathrm{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_X^G)$.

Theorem 2.15. *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. □

Proposition 2.16. *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 $\mathbb{C}^* \circlearrowright \mathbb{C}^2$ by $t(x, y) = (tx, t^{-1}y)$. Then the affine GIT quotient is given by $\mathbb{C}^2 \,/\!/\, \mathbb{C}^* = \operatorname{Spec}(\mathbb{C}[x, y]^G)$, 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

$$\begin{aligned}
x_1 &\to x_2 & \qquad x_2 &\to s x_1 + x_2 \\
x_3 &\to x_3 & \qquad x_4 &\to s x_3 + x_4
\end{aligned}$$

.

So x_1, x_3 are invariant, and $x_1 x_4 - x_2 x_3$ is invariant. It turns out these three generate all the invariants, and so $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^4}^{G_a} = \mathbb{C}[x_1, x_3, x_1 x_4 - x_2 x_3]$. Furthermore, $\operatorname{Spec}(\mathbb{C}[x_1, x_3, x_1 x_4 - x_2 x_3]) = \mathbb{C}^3$. The quotient map is

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

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 $X = \mathrm{Proj}(R)$, then we want to define $X /\!/ G$ to be $\mathrm{Proj}(R^G)$. To make sense of this in the (X, L) perspective, we need a G-action on the sections of the bundle L.

Definition 2.17. 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 2.18. 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 2.19. 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 $\mathbb{C}^*$.

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

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 $\mathrm{Proj}\left(\mathbb{C}[x_0, ..., x_n, y]\right)$, 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 2.20. 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.

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

Definition 2.21. 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 2.22. 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 and the G-action on D_f is closed.

Theorem 2.23. *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 $X /\!/ G = \mathrm{Proj}(R^G)$. The inclusion $R^G \hookrightarrow R$ induces a rational map $\mathrm{Proj}(R) \to \mathrm{Proj}(R^G)$, well-defined where points in $\mathrm{Proj}(R)$ 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

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

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 $\mathrm{Spec}((R_f)_0)$, and Y_f is the affine open equal to $\mathrm{Spec}([(R^G)_f]_0)$ 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 2.24. 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 2.25 (c.f. Hoskins)**.** *x is stable if and only if $G \cdot x$ is closed in X^{ss} and G_x is finite.*

Theorem 2.26. *The restriction of $p : X^{ss}(L) \to X /\!/ G$ to $p : X^s(L) \to X^s(L) /\!/ G$ is a geometric quotient.*

2.3 Stability Criteria

We've constructed good and geometric quotients of X^{ss} and X^s, but in general finding the semi-stable and stable points can be difficult. Therefore we will prove some criteria which help us compute these loci. We say f is HGI to mean $f : \mathbb{C}^{n+1} \to \mathbb{C}$ is a homogeneous, G-invariant polynomial.

Assume G is reductive, $X \subset \mathbb{P}^n$ is a projective variety, and G acts linearly on $\mathbb{C}^{n+1}$.

Proposition 2.27 (Topological criterion for stability)**.** *Let $\hat{x}$ be a lift of $x \in X$ to $\mathbb{C}^{n+1}$. Then*

1. *x is semistable $\iff$ $0 \notin G \cdot \tilde{x}$.*
2. *x is stable $\iff$ $\dim G_{\hat{x}} = 0$ and $G \cdot \hat{x}$ is closed in $\hat{X}$.*

Proof. 1) If x is semistable, then there exists f HGI such that $f(x) \neq 0$. Then $f(\hat{x}) \neq 0$, and by G-invariance $f(G \cdot \hat{x}) = f(\hat{x})$ is non-zero constant. Furthermore, by continuity this means $f(\overline{G \cdot \hat{x}}) \neq 0$. Thus $\overline{G \cdot \hat{x}} \cap \{0\} = \emptyset$ by the topological property of good quotients.

Conversely, these sets being disjoint means there exists an $f \in \mathbb{C}[x_0, ..., ; x_n]^G$ such that $f(\overline{G \cdot \hat{x}}) = 1$ and $f(0) = 0$ by an earlier lemma. We can write $f = \sum h_i$ with the h_i all HIG, and since f does not vanish on $\overline{G \cdot \hat{x}}$ at least one h_i must not vanish there.

2) Suppose $\dim G_x 0$ and there is a HIG f such that $x \in D_f$ and $G \cdot \hat{x}$ is closed in D_f. Note that $G_{\hat{x}} \subset G_x$ which implies $G_{\hat{x}}$ is finite. Let $\pi : \mathbb{C}^{n+1} \to \mathbb{P}^n$ be the quotient and define

$$Z = \{z \in \hat{X} \mid f(z) = f(\hat{x})\}. \tag{15}$$

Z is closed. Consider the map $\pi : Z \to D_f$, which is surjective and finite because things in $\pi^{-1}(a)$ must be in the stabiliser G_a which is finite. Then $\pi^{-1}(G \cdot x)$ is cclosed since $G\dot{x}$ is closed in D_f, and π is continuous. $\pi^{-1}(G \cdot x)$ is G-invariant, and so it is the union of a finite number of G orbits, all of dimension $\dim G_x$, hence they are closed, and so is $G \cdot \hat{x} \subset \pi^{-1}(G \cdot x)$.

Conversely, suppose $G \cdot \hat{x}$ is closed in $\hat{X}$. Then $0 \notin \overline{G \cdot \hat{x}}$ again and by 1), x is semi-stable. Hence there exists f HIG s.t. $f(x) \neq 0$.

Let Z, π be the same as before. Since $\pi(G \cdot \hat{x}) = G \cdot x$, then x has a finite stabiliser and $G \cdot x$ is closed in D_f. This argument works for every HGI f with $f(x) \neq 0$, hence $G \cdot x$ is closed in X^{ss}, and x is stable. ☐

Now, we will work towards a numerical criterion, first by considering $G = \mathbb{C}^*$. Let $\mathbb{C}^* \circlearrowright X \subset \mathbb{P}^k$ linearly. Up to change of basis, we can assume $\mathbb{C}^*$ acts diagonally on $\mathbb{C}^{k+1}$. To be precise, for $t \in \mathbb{C}^*$ we have

$$t \cdot (x_0, ..., x_k) = (t^{w_0} x_0, ..., t^{w_k} x_k), \quad w_i \in \mathbb{Z}. \tag{16}$$

For $x = [x_0 : ... : x_n] \in X$, let $\hat{x} = (x_0, ..., x_n)$, and let $\mu(x) = \max\{-w_i \mid i \text{ such that } x_i \neq 0\}$. Consider

$$\lim_{t \to 0} t^s (t \cdot \hat{x}) = \lim_{t \to 0} (t^{s+w_0} x_0, ..., t^{s+w_k} x_k). \tag{17}$$

If $s > \mu(x)$, then the limit goes to 0. If $s < \mu(x)$ then the limit doesn't exist. Thus, $\mu(x)$ is the unique $s \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that this limit exists but is non-zero. Similarly, let $\mu(x) = \max\{w_i \mid i \text{ such that } x_i \neq 0\}$. Then

1. $\mu^-(x) < 0 \iff \lim_{t \to \infty} t \cdot \hat{x}$ does not exist.
2. $\mu^-(x) = 0 \iff \lim_{t \to \infty} t \cdot \hat{x}$ exists and is non-zero.

Using μ and μ^- we can find the following stability criterion.

Proposition 2.28. *x is (semi)-stable if and only if $\mu(x) > (\geq) 0$ and $\mu^-(x) > (\geq) 0$.*

Proof. The closure of $G \cdot \hat{x}$ is obtained by adding in the limits as $t \to 0$ and $t \to \infty$;

$$\overline{G \cdot \hat{x}} = G \cdot \hat{x} \cup \{\lim_{t \to 0} t \cdot \hat{x}, \lim_{t \to \infty} t \cdot \hat{x}\}. \tag{18}$$

From the topological criterion, we know semistability means $0 \notin \overline{G \cdot \hat{x}}$. This happens exactly when neither limit is zero, which happens if and only if $\mu(x) \geq 0$ and $\mu^-(x) \geq 0$, as discussed above.

Furthermore stability occurs $G \cdot \hat{x}$ is closed, namely $\overline{G \cdot \hat{x}} = G \cdot \hat{x}$. This happens when both limits do not exist, which is if and only if $\mu(x) > 0$ and $\mu^-(x) > 0$. ☐

Now we will use this to build a criterion for general reductive G, called the *Hilbert-Mumford Numerical Criterion.* Let G be reductive acting on X projective via $\rho : G \hookrightarrow GL(n, \mathbb{C})$.

Definition 2.29. A *one-parameter subgroup* (1PS) of G is a non-trivial group homomorphism $\lambda : \mathbb{C}^* \to G$.

Let λ be a 1PS of G, $x \in X$ and $\hat{x}$ a lift of x as before. Then there is an action $\mathbb{C}^* \circlearrowright X$ by $\mathbb{C}^* \xrightarrow{\lambda} G \xrightarrow{\rho} GL(n, \mathbb{C})$. If we write $x = \sum x_i e_i$ in a diagonal basis $\{e_i\}_{i=0}^k$ for this action, then as before $t \in \mathbb{C}^*$ acts by

$$t \cdot (x_0, ..., x_k) = (t^{w_0} x_0, ..., t^{w_k} x_k), \quad w_i \in \mathbb{Z}. \tag{19}$$

Define $\mu(x, \lambda) = -\min\{w_i \mid i \text{ such that } w_i \neq 0\}$.

Exercise 2.30. Prove that

1. $\mu(x, \lambda^n) = n\mu(x, \lambda)$,
2. $\mu(g \cdot x, g\lambda g^{-1}) = \mu(x, \lambda)$,
3. $\mu(x, \lambda) = \mu(x_0, \lambda), \quad x_0 := \lim_{t\to 0} \lambda(t) \cdot x$.

Note that we do not need a μ^- because $\lim_{t\to\infty} \lambda(t) \cdot \hat{x} = \lim_{t\to 0} \lambda^{-1}(t) \cdot x$.

Lemma 2.31. *x is (semi)-stable with respect to $\lambda(\mathbb{C}^*)$ if and only if $\mu(x, \lambda) > (\geq) 0$ and $\mu(x, \lambda^{-1}) > (\geq) 0$.*

Proof. Exactly as in the $\mathbb{C}^*$ case. □

Theorem 2.32 (Hilbert-Mumford Numerical Criterion)**.** *Let G be a reductive group, acting linearly on $X \subset \mathbb{P}^n$. Then x is (semi)-stable if and only if $\mu(x, \lambda) > (\geq) 0$ for all 1PS λ of G.*

We won't prove this, but the work we've done so far shows that this theorem is equivalent to:

Theorem 2.33 (Fundamental Theorem of GIT)**.** *Let G be a reductive group acting linearly on $\mathbb{C}^{n+1}$, and let $x \in \mathbb{C}^{n+1}$. If $y \in \overline{G \cdot x}$ then there is a 1PS λ of G such that $\lim_{t\to 0} \lambda(t)x = y$.*

Exercise 2.34. Let $G = \mathbb{C}^*$, $X = \mathbb{P}^n$. Consider the action given by weights $(-1, ..., -1, 1, ..., 1)$, k and then $n - k$ times. Determine, using the Hilbert-Mumford criterion, the GIT quotient $\mathbb{P}^n /\!/ \mathbb{C}^*$.

Next we will rephrase this criterion for GIT quotients defined in terms of an ample line bundle $L \to X$. Suppose L has a G linearisation and let λ be a 1PS of G. Then since X is projective,

$$x_0 := \lim_{t\to 0} \lambda(t)x \in X \tag{20}$$

is a fixed point for λ. Then λ acts on the fibre L_{x_0} by some character $t \to t^r$ and we define $\mu^L(x, \lambda) = r$. To compare this definition with the previous one, choose a basis such that λ acts diagonally with weights $w_0, ..., w_k$, and write $\hat{x} = [a_0 : ... : a_k]$. Then

$$\lim_{t\to 0} \lambda(t) = [b_0 : ... : b_n], \quad b_i = \begin{cases} a_i & \text{if } w_i = -\mu(x, \lambda), \\ 0 & \text{else.} \end{cases} \tag{21}$$

On the fibres, the action of λ has weight $-\mu(x, \lambda)$. These fibres lift to $\mathcal{O}(-1)$ so the weight of λ on $\mathcal{O}(1)$ is $\mu(x, \lambda)$. Using the Hilbert-Mumford criterion, we obtain

Theorem 2.35. *Let G be reductive, $G \circlearrowright X$ projective, and $L \to X$ ample and with a linearisation. Then x is (semi)-stable if and only if $\mu^L(x, \lambda) > (\geq) 0$ for all 1PS λ of G.*

Proof. L^n is very ample, and $\mu^{L^n}(x, \lambda) = \mu^L(x, \lambda)$. Since we are only checking for μ non-zero, we can assume L is very ample without loss of generality, embed X into $\mathbb{P}^n$ and then reduce to the Hilbert-Mumford criterion. □

There is one other important case. If $X = \mathbb{C}^n$ then the criterion does not apply as written as $\mathbb{C}^n$ is not projective. However, projectivity was only used to look at the limit $\lim_{t\to 0} \lambda(t) \cdot x$. Now for $\mathbb{C}^n$ this limit may not exist, but if it does not exist then it cannot add anything to the closure of $G \cdot x$, and that is exactly what we want for stability. Thus we have

Theorem 2.36. *A point $x \in \mathbb{C}^n$ is (semi)-stable if and only if $\mu(x, \lambda) > (\geq) 0$ for all 1PS λ of G for which $\lim_{t\to 0} \lambda(t) \cdot x$ exists.*

Example - Grassmannian: Let $0 < r < n \in \mathbb{N}$ and let $GL(r) \circlearrowright M_{r\times n}$ by left multiplication. Let $L = M_{r\times n} \times \mathbb{C}$ be the trivial line bundle and let it be linearized by $g \to \det(g)$. First we claim that :

$$A \in M_{r\times n} \text{ is stable } \iff A \text{ is stable } \iff \mathrm{rk}(A) = r.$$

Suppose that $\mathrm{rk}(A) < r$. Since stability is G-invariant, we can replace A with gA and thus row reduce to A in row-reduced echelon form; in particular since the rank is not full, it will have a bottom row of zeros. Let λ be the 1PS defined by

$$\lambda(t) = \mathrm{diag}(t, t, ..., t, t^{-r}),$$

so that the limit $\lim_{t\to 0} \lambda(t)A$ exists, and $\langle \theta, \lambda\rangle = r - 1 - r = -1 < 0$, implying A is unstable.

Now suppose that $\mathrm{rk}(A) = r$. Since $\mu_L(gx, g\lambda g^{-1}) = \mu_L(x, \lambda)$, we can assume that any λ is diagonal. Let $\lambda(t)$ be the 1PS given by weights $w_1, ..., w_r$. Since every row of A is non-zero, $\lim_{t\to 0} \lambda(t)A$ exists and hence $w_i \geq 0$ unless $\rangle \theta, \lambda\rangle = \sum w_i > 0$. Hence A is stable.

Using this claim, we have that the GIT quotient $M_{r\times n} /\!/ GL(r)$ is classes of full-rank matrices up to chance of basis, which is the Grassmannian $\mathrm{Gr}(n, r)$.

2.4 Symplectic Reduction

In this section, our goal is to connect GIT quotients to another form of geometric quotient called symplectic reduction.

Definition 2.37. A *symplectic manifold* is a pair (X, ω) where X is a real manifold, and ω is a closed, non-degenerate smooth 2-form on X, called the symplectic form.

In detail, ω is a skew-symmetric bilinear form $\omega_x : T_xX \times T_xX \to \mathbb{R}$ such that

- (Smooth) ω_x varies smoothly in x.
- (Non-degenerate) For all $x \in X$, ω_x is an isomorphism of T_xX with T_x^*X via

$$\xi \to \omega_x(\xi, -)$$

- (Closed) $d\omega = 0$.

Example: Let $X = \mathbb{C}^n$ with co-ordinates $z_k = x_k + iy_k$. Then

$$\omega = \sum_{k=1}^{n} dy_k \wedge dx_k = \frac{1}{2i} \sum dz_k \wedge d\bar{z}_k$$

is a symplectic form.

Example: Let $X = \mathbb{P}^n$, which is given by the quotient $\mathbb{C}^{n+1}/\mathbb{C}^*$. The symplectic form on $\mathbb{C}^{n+1}$ is not invariant under $\mathbb{C}^*$, so it does not pass to the quotient. However, if we think of $\mathbb{P}^n = S^{2n+1}/S^1$, and restrict the form on $\mathbb{C}^{n+1}$ to S^{2n+1}, we get a short exact sequence:

$$T_p(S^1 \cdot p) \hookrightarrow T_pS^{2n+1} \twoheadrightarrow T_{[p]}\mathbb{P}^n. \tag{22}$$

From this we define the *Fubini-Study* form ω_{FS}, by $\pi^*\omega_{FS} = \omega_{S^{2n+1}}$, where $\pi : S^{2n+1} \to \mathbb{P}^n$ is the projection. For this to be well defined, one must check that it vanishes on $T_p(S^1 \cdot p)$.

For the remainder of this section, fix (X, ω) to be a symplectic manifold.

Definition 2.38. Let $H : X \to \mathbb{R}$ be smooth. Then $dH \in \Omega^1(X)$. The *Hamiltonian vector field* corresponding to H is the unique vector field ξ such that

$$\iota_\xi \omega = dH. \tag{23}$$

We say a vector field ξ is *Hamiltonian* if $\iota_\xi \omega$ is exact.

Definition 2.39. A vector field ξ is *symplectic* if $\iota_\xi \omega$ is closed

Note then that being Hamiltonian implies being symplectic.

Definition 2.40. Let K be a compact, connected Lie group acting on (X, ω). If $(g \cdot -) = l_g : X \to X$ is a symplectomorphism for all $g \in K$, then we say K *acts symplectically.*

Suppose $K \circlearrowleft (X, \omega)$ symplectically. Let $\mathrm{Lie}(K) = \mathfrak{k}$. There exists the exponential map

$$\exp(-, A) : \mathbb{R} \to X, \quad t \to \exp(tA) \cdot x. \tag{24}$$

We can take the derivative and evaluate at zero to get

$$\frac{d}{dt} e^{tA} \cdot x|_{t=0} \in T_xX, \tag{25}$$

and letting x vary, this defines a vector field denoted X_A.

Exercise 2.41. Since K acts symplectically, its image is closed. When is X_A Hamiltonian? Can we pick a map $\mathfrak{k} \to C^\infty(X)$ which is a Lie algebra homomorphism?

Definition 2.42. A *moment map* for a Hamiltonian action is a map $\mu : X \to \mathfrak{k}^*$ such that

1. μ is $\mathfrak{k}$-equivariant
2. $d(\langle \mu(\xi), A \rangle) = \omega(X_A, \xi)$ for all $A \in \mathfrak{k}$

Example: Let $U(n)$ act on $\mathbb{C}^n$ in the natural way. Then $\mathfrak{u}(n)$ is the skew-Hermitian matrices and

$$\omega(z,v) = \frac{1}{2i}\left(H(z,v) - \overline{H(z,v)}\right), \tag{26}$$

where $H(z,v) = zv^\dagger$, defines a symplectic form. We identify $\mathfrak{u}(n) \cong \mathfrak{u}(n)^*$ by the map $A \to (B \to \mathrm{Tr}(AB))$, which lets us define

$$\begin{aligned} \mu : X &\to \mathfrak{u}(n) \\ z &\to -\frac{i}{2} zz^\dagger \end{aligned}$$

or equivalently,

$$\begin{aligned} \mu : X &\to \mathfrak{u}(n)^* \\ z &\to -\frac{i}{2}\mathrm{Tr}(z^\dagger A z). \end{aligned}$$

We show this is equivariant and leave condition 2 as an exercise. Let $K \in U(n)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(K\cdot z)A &= -\frac{i}{2}\mathrm{Tr}\left((Kz)^\dagger A(Kz)\right) \\ &= -\frac{i}{2}\mathrm{Tr}(z^\dagger K^\dagger AKz) \\ &= \mu(z)(K\cdot A). \end{aligned}$$

This example allows us to compute the moment map for any unitary linear action on $\mathbb{C}^n$. If $\rho : K \to U(n)$, then $\mu_K = \rho^*\mu_{U(n)}$.
Example: If $K = (S^1)^n$ acting on $\mathbb{C}^n$ with weights $(r_1, ..., r_n)$, then $\mu : \mathbb{C}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n$ is given by

$$\mu(z_1, ..., z_n) = \left(\frac{r_i|z_i|^2}{2}\right)_{i=1}^n.$$

Exercise 2.43. Show that the moment map for $U(r) \circlearrowright M_{r\times n}$ is given by $A \to i(A^\dagger A - \mathbb{I})$.

Now we have all the pieces to define symplectic reduction. Suppose we have $K \circlearrowright (X,\omega)$ and we want to build a quotient which is also symplectic. Even if X/K is a smooth manifold, it might not have even dimension and so it certainly might not be symplectic. Suppose there is a moment map μ for the K action.

Lemma 2.44. *If η is a regular value of μ, then $\mu^{-1}(\eta)$ is a closed submanifold of X with codimension* $\dim K$*.*

Moreover, $T_x\mu^{-1}(\eta)$ and $T_x(K\cdot x)$ are orthogonal with respect to the ω for all $x \in \mu^{-1}(\eta)$.

Suppose η is a regular value of μ which is fixed by the coadjoint orbit action. Since μ is K-equivariant, $\mu^{-1}(\eta)$ is K-invariant. Thus we can define the *symplectic reduction* to be

$$X^{red}_\eta = \mu^{-1}(\eta)/K. \tag{27}$$

Theorem 2.45 (Marsden-Weinstein-Meyer)**.** *Fix a Hamiltonian action of a compact connected Lie group K on a symplectic manifold (X,ω) with moment map μ, and a regular, co-adjoint fixed value $\eta \in \mathfrak{k}^*$. If the action of K on $\mu^{-1}(\mathfrak{k})$ is free then*

1. *X^{red}_η is a smooth manifold of dimension* $\dim X - 2\dim K$*.*
2. *There is a unique symplectic form ω^{red} on X^{red}_η such that*

$$\pi^*(\omega^{red}) = \iota^*\omega$$

where $\iota : \mu^{-1}(\eta) \to X$ and $\pi : \mu^{-1}(\eta) \to X^{red}_\eta$ are the inclusion and quotient maps.

Reductive groups are the complexification of real compact Lie groups: Fix any reductive group G. There is a compact Lie group $K < G$ such that $\mathfrak{k} \subset \mathfrak{g}$ and $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} + i\mathfrak{k}$.
Examples: $S^1 < \mathbb{C}^*$, $SU(n) < SL(n,\mathbb{C})$.

Now suppose we have G reductive, $K < G$ compact, and G acts on a smooth projective variety $X \subset \mathbb{P}^n$ linearly. Then this induces an action of K on X which is symplectic on $\mathbb{P}^n$. The moment-map corresponding to the Fubini-Study form on $\mathbb{P}^n$ gives a moment map for the K action.

Theorem 2.46 (Kempf-Ness)**.** *Let K, G, X, μ be as above. Then*

1. *$G\cdot\mu^{-1}(0) = X^{polystable}$.*

2. *If $x \in X$ is polystable, then $G \cdot x \cap \mu^{-1}(0) = K \cdot y$ for some $y \in X$.*
3. $x \in X^{ss} \iff \overline{G \cdot x} \cap \mu^{-1}(0) \neq \emptyset$.

Proof: Hoskins

As a corollary we have

Proposition 2.47. *The inclusion $\mu^{-1}(0) \subset X^{ss}$ induces a homeomorphism $\mu^{-1}(0)/K \to X /\!/ G$*

Proof. $X /\!/ G$ is a good quotient, the set $X^{ss}/\sim$, where $\sim$ denotes GIT equivalence. Then for $x \in X^{ss}$, $\overline{Gx}$ contains a unique closed orbit, which is polystable. Hence as a set

$$X /\!/ G = \{\text{polystable orbits}\}$$

Then point 2 of Kempf-Ness tells us the sets are the same and we have a continuous bijetion between a compact space and a Hausdorff space; hence a homeomorphism. □