

## SOME REMARKS ON THE INSTABILITY FLAG

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**Introduction.** Let  $G$  be a reductive group acting on a projective variety  $M \subset P(V)$ . Mumford raised the question of associating a canonical parabolic subgroup  $P(m)$  of  $G$  to any nonsemistable point  $m \in M$  ([9, p. 64]). This would have the interesting consequence that if the action of  $G$  as well as the point  $m$  are rational over a perfect field, then  $P(m)$  would (by Galois descent) be rational. Recently this problem was solved in the affirmative by Kempf [7] and Rousseau [16].

Besides, one can also associate to  $m$ , a conjugacy class of 1-parameter subgroups (1-PS's) in  $P(m)$ . Let  $\lambda$  be a 1-PS in this class and let  $V = \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} V_i$  be the decomposition of  $V$  where  $V_i$  is the space of weight vectors of weight  $i$  for  $\lambda$ . Let  $m = m_0 + m_1$  with  $0 \neq m_0 \in V_j$  and  $m_1 \in \bigoplus_{i > j} V_i$ . Then we show by a refinement of Kempf's arguments that  $P(m_0) = P(m)$  (Proposition 1.9). Moreover for the natural action of  $P/U$  on  $V_j$ , where  $U$  is the unipotent radical of  $P$ ,  $m_0$  becomes semistable after the polarisation is replaced by a multiple and the action of  $P/U$  is twisted by a dominant character (Proposition 1.12).

In Section 2 we investigate the existence of the instability flag over non-perfect fields. We prove that if  $G$  acts separably (see Definition 2.1) on  $M$  over  $k$  and  $m$  is a  $k$ -rational nonsemistable point then  $P(m)$  is defined over  $k$  (Theorem 2.3).

In Section 3 we apply these results to the study of bundles on projective nonsingular varieties. If  $E$  is a semistable vector bundle on a projective curve  $X$  defined over an algebraically closed field of characteristic 0 then it follows from the characterisation of stable bundles in terms of unitary representation of Fuchsian groups ([10]) that any bundle associated to  $E$  by extension of structure group is also semistable. An analogous result is also valid for  $G$ -bundles, thanks to [14]. An algebraic proof of this has been given in [5], [8]. We give another algebraic proof using the existence of parabolic subgroups mentioned above. Our ideas are close to those in [1].

We will now give an outline of our proof. For simplicity we assume that  $X$  is a curve. A principal  $G$ -bundle  $E \rightarrow X$  is semistable if for any reduction of structure group to a parabolic subgroup  $P$  and any dominant