

REMARKS ON POISSON REDUCTION ON K -SYMPLECTIC MANIFOLDS

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Abstract. Two reduced standard k -symplectic Poisson manifolds with respect to the action of a Lie group G are considered, and the relation between the corresponding Poisson structures is established.

1. Introduction

Starting with a Poisson manifold, one can construct by reduction other Poisson manifolds. This procedure is well known and important in the symplectic mechanics having applications in fluids [5], electromagnetism and plasma physics [4], etc. Let us mention also that Juan-Pablo Ortega and Tudor Rațiu [7] described the Poisson reduction specifying the assumptions under that a Poisson manifold could be reduced to a Poisson manifold, too.

In what follows we shall present the Poisson reduction in the case of the standard k -symplectic manifold $(T_k^1)^*\mathbb{R}^n$ with the canonical k -symplectic structure induced from (\mathbb{R}^n, ω_0) [1]. Then, using a diffeomorphism, we can endow $T_k^1\mathbb{R}^n$ with a k -symplectic structure that will be reduced, too (the two manifolds $T_k^1\mathbb{R}^n = T\mathbb{R}^n \oplus \dots \oplus T\mathbb{R}^n$ and respectively $(T_k^1)^*\mathbb{R}^n = T^*\mathbb{R}^n \oplus \dots \oplus T^*\mathbb{R}^n$ will be identified with the Whitney sum of k -copies of $T\mathbb{R}^n$ and respectively of $T^*\mathbb{R}^n$ [6]). Finally, we shall discuss the relation between the two induced Poisson structures on the reduced manifolds.

In order to do this, we consider an appropriate action of a Lie group G on the two manifolds. Such canonical actions can be obtained, for instance, by lifting an arbitrary action of G on \mathbb{R}^n to $(T_k^1)^*\mathbb{R}^n$ and $T_k^1\mathbb{R}^n$ respectively.

2. Poisson Reduction

Recall that a k -symplectic manifold $(M, \omega_i, V)_{1 \leq i \leq k}$ [1] is an $(n + nk)$ -dimensional smooth manifold M together with k two-forms ω_i , $1 \leq i \leq k$, and an nk -dimensional distribution V that satisfy the conditions

1. ω_i is closed, for every $1 \leq i \leq k$
2. $\bigcap_{i=1}^k \ker \omega_i = \{0\}$
3. $\omega_i|_{V \times V} = 0$, for every $1 \leq i \leq k$.

The canonical model for this structure is the standard k -symplectic manifold $((T_k^1)^* \mathbb{R}^n, \omega_i, V)_{1 \leq i \leq k}$ [3], where ω_i , $1 \leq i \leq k$ are the differentials of the Liouville one-forms and V is the vertical distribution. In Darboux coordinates $(q^\alpha, p_\alpha^i)_{1 \leq i \leq k, 1 \leq \alpha \leq n}$, we have

1. $\omega_i = \sum_{\alpha=1}^n dq^\alpha \wedge dp_\alpha^i$, $1 \leq i \leq k$
2. $V = \langle \frac{\partial}{\partial p_\alpha^i} \rangle_{1 \leq i \leq k, 1 \leq \alpha \leq n}$.

Consider an action $\Phi : G \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ of a Lie group G on \mathbb{R}^n and define the lifted action $\Phi^{T_k^*} : G \times (T_k^1)^* \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow (T_k^1)^* \mathbb{R}^n$ to the standard k -symplectic manifold $(T_k^1)^* \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\Phi^{T_k^*} : G \times (T_k^1)^* \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow (T_k^1)^* \mathbb{R}^n \quad (1)$$

$$\Phi^{T_k^*}(g, \alpha_{1q}, \dots, \alpha_{kq}) := (\alpha_{1q} \circ (\Phi_{g^{-1}})_{*\Phi_g(q)}, \dots, \alpha_{kq} \circ (\Phi_{g^{-1}})_{*\Phi_g(q)})$$

where $g \in G$, $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k) \in (T_k^1)^* \mathbb{R}^n$, $q \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

This action is k -symplectic [6], that is, it preserves the standard k -symplectic structure $\omega_1, \dots, \omega_k$ on $(T_k^1)^* \mathbb{R}^n$. Moreover, the Liouville one-forms θ_i , $1 \leq i \leq k$ ($\omega_i := d\theta_i$, $1 \leq i \leq k$) are G -invariant, that is

$$(\Phi_g^{T_k^*})^* \theta_i = \theta_i, \quad g \in G, \quad 1 \leq i \leq k. \quad (2)$$

Similarly one can lift the action Φ to $T_k^1 \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\Phi^{T_k} : G \times T_k^1 \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow T_k^1 \mathbb{R}^n \quad (3)$$

$$\Phi^{T_k}(g, v_{1q}, \dots, v_{kq}) := ((\Phi_g)_{*q} v_{1q}, \dots, (\Phi_g)_{*q} v_{kq})$$

for $g \in G$, $(v_1, \dots, v_k) \in T_k^1 \mathbb{R}^n$, $q \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

Using a diffeomorphism $F : T_k^1 \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow (T_k^1)^* \mathbb{R}^n$, equivariant with respect to these actions, that is $\Phi_g^{T_k^*} \circ F = F \circ \Phi_g^{T_k}$, for any $g \in G$, we can take the pull-back on $T_k^1 \mathbb{R}^n$ of the k -symplectic structure $(\omega_i, V)_{1 \leq i \leq k}$ on the standard k -symplectic manifold $(T_k^1)^* \mathbb{R}^n$ [3], and define $((\omega_F)_i, V_F)_{1 \leq i \leq k}$ by

1. $(\omega_F)_i = F^* \omega_i$
2. $V_F = \ker(\pi_F)_*$

for any $1 \leq i \leq k$, where $\pi_F : T_k^1 \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, $\pi_F(v_{1q}, \dots, v_{kq}) := q$. Then $(T_k^1 \mathbb{R}^n, (\omega_F)_i, V_F)_{1 \leq i \leq k}$ is a k -symplectic manifold and F becomes a symplectomorphism between $(T_k^1 \mathbb{R}^n, (\omega_F)_i)_{1 \leq i \leq k}$ and $((T_k^1)^* \mathbb{R}^n, \omega_i)_{1 \leq i \leq k}$. Let us remark that the projection π_F that defines the distribution V_F is the pull-back by F of the projection π that defines the distribution V [3]. Therefore, the two distributions V and V_F are connected by the relation $V = F_* V_F$.

Note that a diffeomorphism between $T_k^1 \mathbb{R}^n$ and $(T_k^1)^* \mathbb{R}^n$ can be the Legendre transformation TL associated to a regular Lagrangian $L \in C^\infty(T_k^1 \mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R})$, that is

$$TL : T_k^1 \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow (T_k^1)^* \mathbb{R}^n$$

defined by

$$(TL(v_{1q}, \dots, v_{kq}))^i(w_q) := \frac{d}{ds} \Big|_{s=0} L(v_{1q}, \dots, v_{iq} + sv_q, \dots, v_{kq}), \quad 1 \leq i \leq k. \quad (4)$$

Let $H \in C^\infty((T_k^1)^* \mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R})$.

Definition 1. [8] $X_H^i = (X_{1H}^i, \dots, X_{kH}^i)$, $1 \leq i \leq k$, are called the Hamiltonian vector fields on $(T_k^1)^* \mathbb{R}^n$ associated to the Hamiltonian H if they are solutions of the Hamilton's equations

$$\sum_{j=1}^k i_{X_{jH}^i} \omega_j = dH, \quad 1 \leq l \leq k. \quad (5)$$

In Darboux coordinates $(q^\alpha, p_\alpha^i)_{1 \leq \alpha \leq n, 1 \leq i \leq k}$, the Hamiltonian vector fields are given by

$$X_{jH}^i = \sum_{\alpha=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial p_\alpha^j} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial q^\alpha} - \delta_j^i \frac{\partial H}{\partial q^\alpha} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial p_\alpha^j} \right), \quad 1 \leq i, j \leq k. \quad (6)$$

Proposition 2. ([8]) *A Poisson structure on $(T_k^1)^*\mathbb{R}^n$ is given by*

$$\{f, h\} = \sum_{i=1}^k \omega_i(X_{if}^i, X_{ih}^i) \quad (7)$$

where $f, h \in C^\infty((T_k^1)^*\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R})$ and $X_f^i = (X_{1f}^i, \dots, X_{kf}^i)$, $X_h^i = (X_{1h}^i, \dots, X_{kh}^i)$, $1 \leq i \leq k$, are the corresponding Hamiltonian vector fields.

In [2] we have shown that

$$\{f, h\}_F = F^*\{F^{*-1}f, F^{*-1}h\} \quad (8)$$

$f, h \in C^\infty(T_k^1\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R})$, is a Poisson structure on $T_k^1\mathbb{R}^n$.

In order to get Poisson structures on $T_k^1\mathbb{R}^n/G$ and $(T_k^1)^*\mathbb{R}^n/G$, we need some additional assumptions concerning the actions of G on these spaces. If the Lie group G acts freely and properly on $T_k^1\mathbb{R}^n$ and $(T_k^1)^*\mathbb{R}^n$, then the quotient spaces are smooth manifolds. Moreover, assume that G acts canonically on $T_k^1\mathbb{R}^n$ and $(T_k^1)^*\mathbb{R}^n$ respectively via the maps $\Phi_g^{T_k^*}$ and $\Phi_g^{T_k}$ respectively, that is

$$(\Phi_g^{T_k})^*\{f, h\}_F = \{(\Phi_g^{T_k})^*(f), (\Phi_g^{T_k})^*(h)\}_F, \quad g \in G$$

$f, h \in C^\infty(T_k^1\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R})$ and

$$(\Phi_g^{T_k^*})^*\{f, h\} = \{(\Phi_g^{T_k^*})^*(f), (\Phi_g^{T_k^*})^*(h)\}, \quad g \in G$$

$f, h \in C^\infty((T_k^1)^*\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R})$.

Denote by $\pi : (T_k^1)^*\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, $\pi(\alpha_{1q}, \dots, \alpha_{kq}) := q$, the canonical projection and assume that $\pi \circ F = \pi_F$. As F is compatible with the equivalence relations that define the quotient manifolds $T_k^1\mathbb{R}^n/G$ and $(T_k^1)^*\mathbb{R}^n/G$ (that means, F maps each orbit of the action of G on $T_k^1\mathbb{R}^n$ onto an orbit of the action of G on $(T_k^1)^*\mathbb{R}^n$), it induces a diffeomorphism $[F] : T_k^1\mathbb{R}^n/G \rightarrow (T_k^1)^*\mathbb{R}^n/G$ such that the following diagram commutes

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T_k^1\mathbb{R}^n & \xrightarrow{F} & (T_k^1)^*\mathbb{R}^n \\ \pi^{T_k} \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi^{T_k^*} \\ T_k^1\mathbb{R}^n/G & \xrightarrow{[F]} & (T_k^1)^*\mathbb{R}^n/G \end{array}$$

where $\pi^{T_k^*} : (T_k^1)^*\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow (T_k^1)^*\mathbb{R}^n/G$ and $\pi^{T_k} : T_k^1\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow T_k^1\mathbb{R}^n/G$ are the canonical projections.

Under the hypotheses above and following [7], the reduced spaces $(T_k^1)^*\mathbb{R}^n/G$ and $T_k^1\mathbb{R}^n/G$ are Poisson manifolds, too, with the Poisson structures given by

$$\{f, h\}^{(T_k^1)^*\mathbb{R}^n/G}(\pi^{T_k^*}(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k)) := \{f \circ \pi^{T_k^*}, h \circ \pi^{T_k^*}\}(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k) \quad (9)$$

$f, h \in C^\infty((T_k^1)^*\mathbb{R}^n/G, \mathbb{R})$, $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k) \in (T_k^1)^*\mathbb{R}^n$ and respectively by

$$\{f, h\}_F^{T_k^1\mathbb{R}^n/G}(\pi^{T_k}(v_1, \dots, v_k)) := \{f \circ \pi^{T_k}, h \circ \pi^{T_k}\}_F(v_1, \dots, v_k) \quad (10)$$

$f, h \in C^\infty(T_k^1\mathbb{R}^n/G, \mathbb{R})$, $(v_1, \dots, v_k) \in T_k^1\mathbb{R}^n$.

Then we have

Proposition 3. *For any $f, h \in C^\infty((T_k^1)^*\mathbb{R}^n/G, \mathbb{R})$, the two reduced Poisson structures are connected by the relation*

$$[F]^*\{f, h\}^{(T_k^1)^*\mathbb{R}^n/G} = \{[F]^*(f), [F]^*(h)\}_F^{T_k^1\mathbb{R}^n/G} \quad (11)$$

that is, $[F]$ is a Poisson diffeomorphism.

Proof: Since F is a diffeomorphism compatible with the equivalence relations that define the quotient manifolds $(T_k^1)^*\mathbb{R}^n/G$ and $T_k^1\mathbb{R}^n/G$, for any $(v_1, \dots, v_k) \in T_k^1\mathbb{R}^n$ and for any $f, h \in C^\infty((T_k^1)^*\mathbb{R}^n/G, \mathbb{R})$, we obtain successively

$$\begin{aligned} & ([F]^*\{f, h\}^{(T_k^1)^*\mathbb{R}^n/G})(\pi^{T_k}(v_1, \dots, v_k)) \\ &= (\{f, h\}^{(T_k^1)^*\mathbb{R}^n/G} \circ [F])(\pi^{T_k}(v_1, \dots, v_k)) \\ &= \{f, h\}^{(T_k^1)^*\mathbb{R}^n/G}([F] \circ \pi^{T_k})(v_1, \dots, v_k) \\ &= \{f, h\}^{(T_k^1)^*\mathbb{R}^n/G}((\pi^{T_k^*} \circ F)(v_1, \dots, v_k)) \\ &= \{f \circ \pi^{T_k^*}, h \circ \pi^{T_k^*}\}(F(v_1, \dots, v_k)) \\ &= (F^*\{f \circ \pi^{T_k^*}, h \circ \pi^{T_k^*}\})(v_1, \dots, v_k) \\ &= \{F^*(f \circ \pi^{T_k^*}), F^*(h \circ \pi^{T_k^*})\}(v_1, \dots, v_k) \\ &= \{f \circ (\pi^{T_k^*} \circ F), h \circ (\pi^{T_k^*} \circ F)\}(v_1, \dots, v_k) \\ &= \{f \circ ([F] \circ \pi^{T_k}), h \circ ([F] \circ \pi^{T_k})\}(v_1, \dots, v_k) \\ &= \{[F]^*(f) \circ \pi^{T_k}, [F]^*(h) \circ \pi^{T_k}\}(v_1, \dots, v_k) \\ &= \{[F]^*(f), [F]^*(h)\}_F^{T_k^1\mathbb{R}^n/G}(\pi^{T_k}(v_1, \dots, v_k)). \end{aligned}$$

■

Remark 4. *The reason for which we have chosen the Poisson brackets to be defined by the relations (9) and (10) is that they are suitable for the reduction of the Hamiltonian dynamics in the following sense: if $\pi : M \rightarrow M/G$ is the canonical projection, $H \in C^\infty(M, \mathbb{R})$ a G -invariant Hamiltonian on M , and*

$$\{f, h\}^{M/G}(\pi(x)) := \{f \circ \pi, h \circ \pi\}(x) \quad (12)$$

$f, h \in C^\infty(M/G, \mathbb{R})$, $x \in M$, the Poisson bracket on M/G , then the Hamiltonian flow F_t of the Hamiltonian vector field X_H commutes with the G -action. Thus it induces the flow $F_t^{M/G}$ on G/M associated to the reduced Hamiltonian $[H] \in C^\infty(M/G, \mathbb{R})$, where $[H] \circ \pi = H$.

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