

THE KOSZUL COMPLEX OF A MOMENT MAP

HANS-CHRISTIAN HERBIG AND GERALD W. SCHWARZ

Let $K \rightarrow \mathrm{U}(V)$ be a unitary representation of the compact Lie group K . Then there is a canonical moment mapping $\rho: V \rightarrow \mathfrak{k}^*$. We have the Koszul complex $\mathcal{K}(\rho, \mathcal{C}^\infty(V))$ of the component functions ρ_1, \dots, ρ_k of ρ . Let $G = K_{\mathbb{C}}$, the complexification of K . We show that the Koszul complex is a resolution of the smooth functions on $\rho^{-1}(0)$ if and only if $G \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}(V)$ is 1-large, a concept introduced in [11, 12]. Now let M be a symplectic manifold with a Hamiltonian action of K . Let ρ be a moment mapping and consider the Koszul complex given by the component functions of ρ . We show that the Koszul complex is a resolution of the smooth functions on $Z = \rho^{-1}(0)$ if and only if the complexification of each symplectic slice representation at a point of Z is 1-large.

1. Introduction

This work is motivated by the Batalin–Fradkin–Vilkovisky (BFV) approach toward symplectic reduction of constrained systems and their quantization (cf. [13] and references therein). In its simplest incarnation, the BFV-method deals with symplectic reduction of moment maps at the zero level. The BFV-method is based on the Koszul complex of the moment map. If this complex is a resolution of the algebra of smooth functions on the zero fiber of the moment map, then the BFV-construction can be used to describe the Poisson algebra of smooth functions on the symplectic quotient. The BFV-algebra provides a natural starting point for attempts to quantize the symplectic quotient. For example, along these lines it has been proven that the symplectic quotient with respect to a compact connected Lie group admits a continuous formal deformation quantization, provided that the Koszul complex fulfills the aforementioned conditions [3].

In [5] there is a systematic examination of the Koszul complex of moment maps of unitary representations of tori. It turns out that exactness of the Koszul complex in homological degree $i \geq 1$ translates into a rank condition on the weight matrix. In order that the zeroth homology gives the algebra

of smooth function on the zero fiber, the moment map has to satisfy a sign change condition.

Let K be a compact Lie group with a Hamiltonian action on the symplectic manifold M with moment mapping $\rho: M \rightarrow \mathfrak{k}^*$. For a closed subset Z of M , we define $\mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)$, the *smooth functions on Z* , to be the restrictions to Z of the smooth functions on M . We want to determine when the Koszul complex $\mathcal{K}(\rho, \mathcal{C}^\infty(M))$ on the components of ρ is a resolution of $\mathcal{C}^\infty(\rho^{-1}(0))$. This question is local, and as in [1], we use the symplectic slice theorem to reduce to the case that M is a unitary representation V of K with the standard moment mapping ρ . We show that $\mathcal{K}(\rho, \mathcal{C}^\infty(V))$ is a resolution of $\mathcal{C}^\infty(\rho^{-1}(0))$ if and only if the action of the complexification $G = K_{\mathbb{C}}$ on V is 1-large (see Section 2). This condition was important in the second author's work on lifting of differential operators from the quotient $V//G$ to V .

Here is an outline of the paper. In Section 2, we consider properties of the moment mapping μ associated to a representation $G \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}(V)$. This is just the mapping $\mu: V \oplus V^* \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^*$ such that $\mu(v, v^*)(A) = v^*(A(v))$ for $(v, v^*) \in V \oplus V^*$ and $A \in \mathfrak{g}$. We study the subscheme Y of $V \oplus V^*$ that is defined by setting all the component functions of μ equal to zero. We recall results of Avramov [2], Panyushev [9] and the second author [11, 12], which relate properties of $\mathcal{O}(Y)$ to the geometry of the G -action on V . In Section 3, we show that there are lots of G -modules V that are 1-large and give lists of some infinite families. In Section 4, we consider unitary actions $K \rightarrow \mathrm{U}(V)$ of compact Lie groups K and we show that the relevant Koszul complex $\mathcal{K}(\rho, \mathcal{C}^\infty(V))$ is a resolution of $\mathcal{C}^\infty(\rho^{-1}(0))$ if and only if $(V, K_{\mathbb{C}})$ is 1-large. In Section 5, we consider an example of [1] in our language, showing what can go wrong when 1-largeness fails. In Section 6, we consider a Hamiltonian action $K \times M \rightarrow M$ of a compact Lie group K with moment mapping ρ and recall the symplectic slice theorem. In Section 7, we combine the slice theorem and the results of the previous sections to give our necessary and sufficient condition for $\mathcal{K}(\rho, \mathcal{C}^\infty(M))$ to be a resolution of $\mathcal{C}^\infty(\rho^{-1}(0))$.

2. Linear actions of reductive groups

Let G be a complex reductive group and let V be a G -module. Then the algebra of invariant polynomial functions $\mathcal{O}(V)^G$ is finitely generated. Set $V//G := \mathrm{Spec} \mathcal{O}(V)^G$. We have a canonical map $\pi: V \rightarrow V//G$ dual to the inclusion $\mathcal{O}(V)^G \subset \mathcal{O}(V)$. Each fiber of π contains a unique closed orbit. Let Gv be a closed orbit. Then the isotropy group $H := G_v$ is reductive. The isotropy groups at points of Gv all lie in the conjugacy class (H) of H . Let Z denote $V//G$ and let $Z_{(H)}$ denote the image of the closed orbits with isotropy group in (H) . The $Z_{(H)}$ are a finite stratification of Z where each $Z_{(H)}$ is locally closed, smooth and irreducible. There is a unique open stratum that we denote as Z_{pr} . We call any element of the associated conjugacy class

a *principal isotropy group* and associated closed orbits are called *principal orbits*. We set $V_{\text{pr}} := \pi^{-1}(Z_{\text{pr}})$. We say that V is *stable* if V_{pr} consists of closed orbits. We say that V *has FPIG* (respectively V *has TPIG*) if its principal isotropy groups are finite (respectively trivial). In either case, V is stable. We say that V is *m-principal* if V has FPIG and $\text{codim} V \setminus V_{\text{pr}} \geq m$, $m \geq 1$. If V has FPIG, then it is automatically 1-principal.

Let $V_{(j)}$ denote the points of V where $\dim G_v = j$. Then the $V_{(j)}$ are locally closed subsets of V . We say that the G -action on V is *locally free* if $V_{(0)} \neq \emptyset$. Let c_j denote $\dim V_{(j)} - \dim G + j$. If $V_{(j)}$ is irreducible, then c_j is the transcendence degree of $\mathbb{C}(V_{(j)})^G$. We say that V is *m-modular* if $V_{(0)} \neq \emptyset$ and $c_j + m \leq c_0$ for all $j \geq 1$. Note that this differs slightly from the definition given in [12], where we assume that V has FPIG. If V has FPIG, then $c_0 = \dim V // G$. We say that V is *m-large* if it is m -principal and m -modular. If V is 0-modular or has FPIG, then it is locally free. Conversely, if V is locally free and G is semisimple, then V has FPIG [10].

There is a natural moment mapping $\mu: V \oplus V^* \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^*$ where for $A \in \mathfrak{g}$ and $(v, v^*) \in V \oplus V^*$ we have $\langle \mu(v, v^*), A \rangle = v^*(A(v))$. Choosing a basis A_1, \dots, A_k of \mathfrak{g} we may think of μ as a k -tuple of functions $\mu_1, \dots, \mu_k \in \mathcal{O}(V \oplus V^*)$. Let \mathcal{J} denote the ideal of the μ_i in $\mathcal{O}(V \oplus V^*)$.

Lemma 2.1.

- (1) *Suppose that the G -action is locally free. Then μ has rank $\dim G$ on an open dense subset of $V \oplus V^*$.*
- (2) *The G -action on V is 0-modular if and only if the μ_i are a regular sequence in $\mathcal{O}(V \oplus V^*)$.*

Proof. Part (1) is trivial, since for fixed $v \in V_{(0)}$ and $A \in \mathfrak{g}$, $\mu(v, \cdot)(A)$ is the linear function $v^* \mapsto v^*(A(v))$ where $\mathfrak{g}(v)$ has dimension $k = \dim G$. Part (2) is [12, Proposition 9.4]. □

It is useful to think of $\mathcal{O}(V \oplus V^*)$ as $\text{gr } \mathcal{D}(V)$ where $\mathcal{D}(V)$ is the algebra of algebraic differential operators on V and gr is taken with respect to the filtration by order of differentiation. Let $Y \subset V \oplus V^*$ be the subscheme corresponding to \mathcal{J} . We consider \mathfrak{g} as differential operators of order 1 on V .

Theorem 2.2. *Set $Q := \mathcal{D}(V)/(\mathcal{D}(V)\mathfrak{g})$. Then*

- (1) *$(\mathcal{D}(V)\mathfrak{g})^G$ is an ideal in $\mathcal{D}(V)^G$. Hence Q^G is naturally an algebra of differential operators on $\mathcal{O}(V // G)$.*
- (2) *If V is 0-modular, then $\text{gr } Q \simeq \mathcal{O}(Y)$ and Y is a complete intersection.*
- (3) *If V is 1-large, then Y is reduced and irreducible, i.e., \mathcal{J} is prime.*
- (4) *If V is 2-large, then Y is normal.*
- (5) *If V is 2-large, then $Q^G \simeq \mathcal{D}(V // G)$.*

Proof. One can see that for any $A \in \mathcal{D}(V)^G$ and $B \in (\mathcal{D}(V)\mathfrak{g})^G$, AB is obviously in $(\mathcal{D}(V)\mathfrak{g})^G$ and BA is also since A commutes with \mathfrak{g} . Hence we

have (1). For (2) we can appeal to [12, Proposition 8.11] and Lemma 2.1. For (3) let Y_j denote $(V_{(j)} \times V^*) \cap Y$ for $j \geq 0$. Then each Y_j is a vector bundle over $V_{(j)}$ with fiber dimension $\dim V - \dim G + j$ and Y_0 is smooth. Let $0 \neq f \in \mathcal{O}(V)^G$ such that f vanishes on $V \setminus V_{\text{pr}}$. Then f is not a zero divisor of $\mathcal{O}(Y)$ [12, Lemma 9.7], hence $\mathcal{O}(Y) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(Y)_f = \mathcal{O}(Y_f)$ is injective. Since Y_f is open in Y_0 , it is smooth, hence reduced. Thus, Y is reduced. Now every irreducible component of Y has codimension $k = \dim G$. For $j \geq 1$ we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \dim Y_j &= \dim V_{(j)} + \dim V - \dim G + j \\ &= c_j + \dim V \leq 2 \dim V - \dim G - 1 = \dim Y - 1 \end{aligned}$$

since V is 1-modular. Thus, Y_j has codimension greater than k , hence its closure is not dense in any irreducible component of Y . Since $V_{(0)}$ is irreducible, so is Y_0 . Thus, $Y = \overline{Y_0}$ is irreducible and we have (3). For (4), we know that Y_0 is smooth and since V is 2-large, there are invariants f_1 and f_2 that are a regular sequence for $\mathcal{O}(Y)$, which vanish off $V_{\text{pr}} \times V^*$ [12, Lemma 9.7]; hence they vanish off of Y_0 . Thus the singularities of Y are in codimension two and we have normality of Y giving (4). Part (5) is [12, Theorem 0.4(1)]. \square

Remark 2.3. Suppose that V has FPIG. It is clear from the proof above that if V fails to be 1-modular, then Y is not irreducible. Also, there is a unique irreducible component $\overline{Y_0}$ of Y whose projection to V is dense.

Remark 2.4. One can also combine work of D. Panyushev on the Jacobian module [9] and work of L. Avramov on symmetric algebras [2] to obtain part of (2) above and (3) and (4) with “large” replaced by “modular.” We need to recall the notion of the Jacobian module. Consider \mathfrak{g} as a subset of $V^* \otimes V$ and let R denote $\mathcal{O}(V)$. Then we have the following map of free R -modules:

$$R \otimes \mathfrak{g} \xrightarrow{\hat{\mu}} R \otimes V, \quad f \otimes \sum_i \xi_i \otimes v_i \mapsto \sum_i f \xi_i \otimes v_i$$

where the v_i are in V , the ξ_i are in $V^* \subset R$ and $\sum_i \xi_i \otimes v_i \in \mathfrak{g}$. The *Jacobian module* E is defined to be the cokernel of $\hat{\mu}$. Note that $\hat{\mu}$, in coordinates, is a matrix of linear forms. It is known (cf. [9, Theorem 1.3]) that the coordinate ring $\mathbb{C}[Y]$ of the zero fiber $Y = \mu^{-1}(0) \subset V \oplus V^*$ is isomorphic to the symmetric algebra $S_R(E)$. Let $I_t(\hat{\mu})$ be the ideal in R that is generated by the $t \times t$ -minors of the matrix $\hat{\mu}$. For $d \geq 0$ consider the condition

$$(\mathcal{F}_d) : \quad \text{grade } I_t(\hat{\mu}) \geq \text{rk}(\hat{\mu}) - t + 1 + d, \quad \text{for } 1 \leq t \leq \text{rk}(\hat{\mu}).$$

In case V is locally free, we can apply [9, Theorem 2.4]) to conclude that condition (\mathcal{F}_d) is equivalent to the representation being d -modular. Applying [2, Proposition 3], it follows that $S_R(E)$ is a complete intersection if (\mathcal{F}_0) holds. By [9, Theorem 1.8], $\hat{\mu}$ is injective, and hence, $\text{pd}_R(E) = 1$. Then [2,

Proposition 5] shows that if V is 1-modular, then $S_R(E) \cong \mathbb{C}[Y]$ is a domain. Conversely, if $S_R(E) \cong \mathbb{C}[Y]$ is a domain and V is locally free, then it is 1-modular. Finally, by [2, Proposition 6], if V is 2-modular then $S_R(E) \cong \mathbb{C}[Y]$ is factorial, hence normal.

3. Modules that are 1-large

We consider modules that are 1-large for various classes of groups. It turns out that 1-largeness usually holds. From [12, Proposition 11.5] we have

Proposition 3.1. *Let (V, G) be 1-large. Then so is $V \oplus V'$ for any G -module V' .*

Theorem 3.2. *Let $T \simeq (\mathbb{C}^*)^n$ be a torus and let V be a faithful T -module. Then V is stable if and only if it is 1-large.*

Proof. We may assume that T acts stably. Then the principal isotropy groups are trivial and V is 1-principal. By a theorem of Vinberg [15] it follows that V is 1-modular, hence 1-large. □

Remark 3.3. Let $T \rightarrow \text{GL}(V)$ be a torus action, not necessarily effective. Then V is stable if and only if 0 is in the relative interior of the convex hull of the weights ([16, Lemma 2], [17, Lemma 1]). If $S \rightarrow U(V)$ is a unitary action of a compact torus S , the condition on the convex hull of the weights is one of the equivalent conditions in [5, Proposition 2.2] for the action of S to satisfy the “generating hypothesis.” Thus these conditions are equivalent to the stability of the action of the complexification $T = S_{\mathbb{C}}$ on V .

For non-toral groups things are a bit more difficult, but there are some general results, mainly coming from our investigations of differential operators on quotients [11, 12].

Let R_j denote the representation of SL_2 on the binary forms of degree j , $j \in \mathbb{Z}^+$.

Theorem 3.4. *(cf. [1, Example 7.14]) Let V be a non-zero SL_2 -module with $V^{\text{SL}_2} = (0)$. Then V is 1-large, except when $V \simeq R_1$, $V \simeq 2R_1$ or $V \simeq R_2$.*

Proof. In [12, Theorem 11.9] we listed the V that are not 2-large. The techniques we used show that all the entries on the list are 1-large, except for R_1 , $2R_1$ and R_2 . □

For the classical representations of the classical groups one can also be precise. Again the techniques can be found in [12, Section 11]. Let $(\mathbb{C}^7, \text{G}_2)$ and $(\mathbb{C}^8, \text{Spin}_7)$ denote the irreducible representations of dimensions 7 and 8, respectively.

Theorem 3.5. *The following representations are 1-large.*

- (1) $(V, G) = (p\mathbb{C}^n + q(\mathbb{C}^n)^*, \mathrm{GL}_n)$, $p, q \geq n$.
- (2) $(V, G) = (p\mathbb{C}^n + q(\mathbb{C}^n)^*, \mathrm{SL}_n)$, $p + q \geq 2n - 1$.
- (3) $(V, G) = (p\mathbb{C}^n, \mathrm{SO}_n)$ or $(p\mathbb{C}^n, \mathrm{O}_n)$, $p \geq n - 1$.
- (4) $(V, G) = (p\mathbb{C}^{2n}, \mathrm{Sp}_{2n})$, $p \geq 2n + 1$.
- (5) $(V, G) = (p\mathbb{C}^7, \mathrm{G}_2)$, $p \geq 4$.
- (6) $(V, G) = (p\mathbb{C}^8, \mathrm{Spin}_7)$, $p \geq 5$.

In each case, the inequalities on p and q are the minimum possible.

From [12, Corollary 11.6] we have

Theorem 3.6. *Let G be connected semisimple and V a G -module such that $V^G = (0)$ and such that \mathfrak{g} acts faithfully on any irreducible component of V . Then, up to isomorphism, there are only finitely many V which are not 1-large.*

We say that a G -module is *coregular* if $\mathcal{O}(V)^G$ is a polynomial ring, equivalently; $V//G$ is smooth. This is a rather rare occurrence. For G simple the list of irreducible coregular representations was determined in [6]. From [11] we have

Theorem 3.7. *Let G be a connected simple algebraic group and let V be an irreducible non-coregular G -module. Then V is 2-large.*

4. The unitary case

Let V be a unitary representation of the compact Lie group K . We have a moment mapping $\rho: V \rightarrow \mathfrak{k}^*$, as follows. For $v \in V$ and $A \in \mathfrak{k}$ we set $\rho(v)(A) = (-i/2)\langle A(v), v \rangle$ where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is the hermitian form on V (which by our convention is conjugate linear in the second argument). Since iA is hermitian symmetric, ρ is real valued.

Let G denote the complexification of K . Then G also acts on V (the image of G in $\mathrm{GL}(V)$ is the Zariski closure of the image of K). We have that $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} + i\mathfrak{k}$. Consider the complexification $V_{\mathbb{C}} := V \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{C}$. Then $V_{\mathbb{C}} \simeq V \oplus V^*$ as a representation of G . One sees this as follows. Let J denote the complex structure on V . Then $V_{\mathbb{C}}$ decomposes into the $\pm i$ -eigenspaces V_{\pm} of J . We have $V_+ = \{v - iJv \mid v \in V\}$ and $V_- = \{v + iJv \mid v \in V\}$. Thus, $V_{\mathbb{C}} = V_+ \oplus V_-$ where $V_+ \simeq V$ by the obvious mapping. We have a non-degenerate pairing of V_+ and V_- which sends $(v - iJv, v' + iJv')$ to $\langle v, v' \rangle$. Thus, $V_- \simeq V^*$. We have the moment mapping μ on $V \oplus V^*$ where $\mu(v, v^*)(A) = v^*(A(v))$ for $A \in \mathfrak{g}$, $v \in V$ and $v^* \in V^*$. Thus, in $V_{\mathbb{C}}$, μ has the formula $\mu(v - iJv, v' + iJv')(A) = \langle A(v), v' \rangle$. Now we have an embedding of V into $V_{\mathbb{C}}$ that sends v to $v \otimes 1 = \frac{1}{2}(v - iJv, v + iJv) \in V_+ \oplus V_-$. Thus, up to a scalar, $\mu(v \otimes 1)$, considered as an element of $i\mathfrak{k}^*$, is just $\rho(v)$. If $\rho(v) = 0$, then $\mu(v \otimes 1)$ vanishes on $i\mathfrak{k}$, hence $\mu(v \otimes 1) = 0$. Thus, the zero set Y of μ intersected with $V \simeq V \otimes 1$ is the zero set of ρ . This zero set, denoted

\mathcal{M} , is the *Kempf–Ness set* of V . It is K -stable and a real algebraic cone in V . It is a basic fact that an orbit Gv is closed if and only if it intersects \mathcal{M} , and then the intersection is a K -orbit. Hence $V//G \simeq \mathcal{M}/K$. Moreover, for $v \in \mathcal{M}$, $G_v = (K_v)_{\mathbb{C}}$. If the quotient of V by G is not a point, then \mathcal{M} contains non-zero points.

Proposition 4.1. *Suppose that (V, G) has FPIG. Then the points of \mathcal{M} where ρ has rank k form an open dense subset of \mathcal{M} (classical topology).*

Proof. It is clear that the set of points of \mathcal{M} where the rank of ρ is $k = \dim G$ is open and contains the principal points $\mathcal{M}_{\text{pr}} := V_{\text{pr}} \cap \mathcal{M}$. Let Z denote $V//G$. Then Z_{pr} is the image of \mathcal{M}_{pr} and Z_{pr} is open and dense in $Z \simeq \mathcal{M}/K$. It follows that \mathcal{M}_{pr} is dense in \mathcal{M} . \square

We consider \mathcal{M} as a subset of Y as above.

Corollary 4.2. *Suppose that (V, G) is 1-large. Then \mathcal{M} is Zariski dense in Y .*

Proof. By Theorem 2.2 we know that Y is reduced and irreducible. Let $v \in \mathcal{M}$ such that ρ has rank k at v . Then v is a smooth point of \mathcal{M} which shows that \mathcal{M} has codimension k in V . Thus the complexification of \mathcal{M} has complex codimension k , which shows that \mathcal{M} is Zariski dense in Y . \square

Let X be a real analytic subset of \mathbb{R}^n and let $x \in X$. Let f_1, \dots, f_m be germs of analytic functions generating the ideal of X at x . We say that X is *coherent at x* if the f_i generate the ideal of X at x' for x' in a sufficiently small neighborhood of x in \mathbb{R}^n . We say that X is *coherent* if it is coherent at every $x \in X$.

Corollary 4.3. *Suppose that (V, G) is 1-large. Then \mathcal{M} is coherent and its real analytic ideal is generated by the component functions of ρ .*

Proof. We have our generators μ_1, \dots, μ_k of the ideal \mathcal{J} of Y in $V \oplus V^*$. They restrict to elements of the ideal of \mathcal{M} in V . If f is a real analytic germ at $x \in \mathcal{M}$ which vanishes on \mathcal{M} , then its complexification $f_{\mathbb{C}}$ vanishes on Y since the germ of \mathcal{M} at x contains the germ of an open subset of \mathcal{M} consisting of smooth points. Thus $f_{\mathbb{C}}$ lies in the ideal of the μ_i which generate the ideal of Y at all points. Hence at points near x in \mathcal{M} , f lies in the ideal of the ρ_i . Thus \mathcal{M} is coherent and its real analytic ideal is generated by the restrictions ρ_i of the μ_i . \square

Corollary 4.4. *Suppose that (V, G) is 1-large. Then ρ_1, \dots, ρ_k generate the ideal of \mathcal{M} in $\mathcal{C}^{\infty}(V)$.*

Proof. We just saw that the real analytic ideal of \mathcal{M} is generated by the ρ_i . By [7, Chapter VI, 3.10] or [14, Chapter VI, 4.2], coherence of \mathcal{M} is equivalent to the ideal of \mathcal{M} in $\mathcal{C}^{\infty}(V)$ being generated by the ρ_i . \square

Proposition 4.5. *Suppose that (V, G) is 1-large. Then the Koszul complex $\mathcal{K}(\rho, \mathcal{C}^\infty(V))$ of ρ_1, \dots, ρ_k is acyclic, i.e., has homology concentrated in degree zero.*

Proof. It is enough to consider germs at a point $x \in \mathcal{M}$. We know that the germs of the ρ_i form a regular sequence, i.e., the relations are just the Koszul relations. But the inclusion of the germs of regular functions to the germs of analytic functions is faithfully flat as is the inclusion of the germs of analytic functions to the germs of smooth functions [7, Chapter VI, 1.12] or [14, Chapter VI, 1.3]. Thus the smooth relations of the germs of the ρ_i are locally generated by the Koszul relations. Hence, this is true globally. \square

Corollary 4.6. *Suppose that (V, G) is 1-large. Then the Koszul complex $\mathcal{K}(\rho, \mathcal{C}^\infty(V))$ is a resolution of the algebra of smooth functions on \mathcal{M} .*

We have the converse of the corollary.

Proposition 4.7. *If the Koszul complex $\mathcal{K}(\rho, \mathcal{C}^\infty(V))$ of ρ_1, \dots, ρ_k is a resolution of the smooth functions on \mathcal{M} , then V is 1-large.*

Proof. The ρ_i have to be a regular sequence, hence so are the corresponding polynomial functions μ_i on $V \oplus V^*$, $i = 1, \dots, k$. Thus V is 0-modular and all irreducible components of Y have dimension $2 \dim V - \dim G$. Since the ideal of \mathcal{M} is generated by the ρ_i , \mathcal{M} is Zariski dense in Y .

Suppose that V is not stable. Then $V//G$ has dimension less than $\dim V - \dim G$, and \mathcal{M} must have real dimension at most $\dim G + 2 \dim V//G < 2 \dim V - \dim G$. But Y has dimension $2 \dim V - \dim G$, hence \mathcal{M} cannot be dense in Y . Thus V is stable and it follows that V has FPIG and is 1-principal.

Let \mathcal{M}_0 denote the complement in \mathcal{M} of the principal orbits \mathcal{M}_{pr} . Then \mathcal{M}_0 is a proper algebraic subset of \mathcal{M} , hence it is not dense in any irreducible component of Y . Let Y_0 be as in Remark 2.3. Then $\mathcal{M}_{\text{pr}} \subset Y_0$ where $\overline{Y_0}$ is an irreducible component of Y . Hence Y is irreducible and by Remark 2.3 this implies that V is 1-modular. \square

5. An example

We rework in our language an example of [1] where (V, G) is not 1-large and Y is not reduced or irreducible.

Example 5.1 (cf. [1, Example 7.13]). Let us consider unitary $K := \text{SU}_2$ -modules V . It follows from Theorem 3.4 that most V are 1-large. Let us look at an example where this fails. Let $V = 2\mathbb{C}^2$ with the usual unitary action of K . Then $(V, G) = (2\mathbb{C}^2, \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{C}))$ where (V, G) has TPIG but is only 0-modular. We have the moment mapping $\mu: V \oplus V^* \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^*$ with zero set Y . Let $\text{pr}_1: Y \rightarrow V$ denote projection onto the first factor. The complement of V_{pr} is the null cone \mathcal{N} , defined to be $\pi^{-1}(\pi(0))$. It consists of pairs of

vectors $(v_1, v_2) \in V$ which are linearly dependent. This is a subset of V of codimension one and for $v \in \mathcal{N}' := \mathcal{N} \setminus \{0\}$, the dimension of G_v is 1. Thus $\text{pr}_1^{-1}(\mathcal{N}') \rightarrow \mathcal{N}'$ is a vector bundle with fiber dimension 2, and the closure is an irreducible component Y' of Y . The points of Y lying over $0 \in V$ are in Y' . By Remark 2.3, we also have one more irreducible component \overline{Y}_0 , the unique irreducible component whose projection to V is dense. Now consider the mapping $V \rightarrow V_+ \oplus V_-$, $v \mapsto v \otimes 1 = v_+ + v_-$. If $v_+ \in \mathcal{N}(V_+)$, then $v \in \mathcal{N}(V)$ since $V \rightarrow V_+$ is a G -isomorphism. But $\mathcal{N}(V) \cap \mathcal{M} = \{0\}$. Thus $Y' \cap \mathcal{M} = \{0\}$ is not dense in Y' while \mathcal{M} is dense in \overline{Y}_0 .

Example 5.2. We consider cases where Y is not reduced. Let $K \subset L$ be compact Lie groups where $\dim K < \dim L$. Suppose that we have a unitary L -module V such that $\mathcal{O}(V)^G = \mathcal{O}(V)^H$ where $G = K_{\mathbb{C}}$ and $H = L_{\mathbb{C}}$. Let μ_G (respectively μ_H) be the moment mapping for G (respectively H). Let $Y_G := \mu_G^{-1}(0)$ and $Y_H := \mu_H^{-1}(0)$. Then Y_G is not reduced. One sees this as follows. Since $K \subset L$, the Kempf–Ness set \mathcal{M}_L for the H -action is a subset of the Kempf–Ness set \mathcal{M}_K of the G -action. However, $\mathcal{M}_K/K \simeq \mathcal{M}_L/L \simeq V//G \simeq V//H$. Thus, we must have that $\mathcal{M}_K = \mathcal{M}_L$. This says that $\mu_H = 0$ and $\mu_G = 0$ give the same zero set when restricted to V . Hence, the irreducible components of Y_G in the Zariski closure of \mathcal{M}_K are not reduced and so Y_G is not reduced.

In Example 5.1 above, let $\overline{\text{SL}}_2(\mathbb{C})$ denote another copy of $\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ acting on a copy $\overline{\mathbb{C}^2}$ of \mathbb{C}^2 . Consider the action of $\text{SO}_4(\mathbb{C}) = (\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{C}) \times \overline{\text{SL}}_2(\mathbb{C}))/\pm I$ on $\mathbb{C}^2 \otimes \overline{\mathbb{C}^2}$. Then the $\text{SO}_4(\mathbb{C})$ -invariants are the same as the SL_2 -invariants, hence \overline{Y}_0 is not reduced.

6. The symplectic slice theorem

We need to recall the symplectic slice theorem. It will allow us to apply our results above to Hamiltonian actions of compact groups on manifolds.

Let (M, ω) be a Hamiltonian K -manifold, K a compact Lie group, with moment map $\rho : M \rightarrow \mathfrak{k}^*$. Let $Z := \rho^{-1}(0)$ be the zero fiber and let $z \in Z$. The symplectic slice at z is defined as $V := T_z(Kz)^\omega / (T_z(Kz) \cap T_z(Kz)^\omega)$. Here $T_z(Kz)^\omega$ denotes the perpendicular space relative to ω . The subspace V can be identified with a subspace of the slice representation at z and the symplectic form ω_z restricted to V is non-degenerate and K_z -invariant. We have the canonical moment map ρ_V on V with image in \mathfrak{k}_z^* . Choose a K_z -equivariant splitting $\mathfrak{k} = \mathfrak{k}_z \oplus \mathfrak{m}$ so that $\mathfrak{k}^* = \mathfrak{m}^* \oplus \mathfrak{k}_z^*$. We set

$$Y := K \times^{K_z} (\mathfrak{m}^* \times V).$$

There exists a canonical K -invariant symplectic form on Y and moment mapping $\rho_Y : Y \rightarrow \mathfrak{k}^*$.

Theorem 6.1 ([4, 8]). *Let (M, ω) , z , etc. be as above.*

- (1) *The action of K on Y is Hamiltonian with moment map:*

$$\rho_Y : Y \rightarrow \mathfrak{k}^*, \quad \rho_Y(k, \lambda, v) = \text{Ad}_{k^{-1}}^*(\lambda + \rho_V(v)),$$

where $\text{Ad}_{k^{-1}}^*$ denotes the coadjoint action of $k^{-1} \in K$ on \mathfrak{k}^* .

- (2) *There exists a K -invariant open neighborhood U_1 of Kz in M , a K -invariant open neighborhood U_2 of $[e, 0]$ in Y and a K -equivariant symplectomorphism $\varphi : U_1 \rightarrow U_2$.*
- (3) *The pull-back of ρ_Y by φ is ρ .*

Remark 6.2. Let V be as above. Since ω_z is non-degenerate and K_z -invariant on V , there is a K_z -invariant Hermitian form $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ on V whose associated 2-form (the imaginary part of $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$) is ω_z . Note that the moment map ρ_V is defined by $\rho_V(v)(A) = (1/2)\omega_z(Av, v)$, $v \in V$, $A \in \mathfrak{k}_v$ which is the same as $(-i/2)\langle A(v), v \rangle$, so the canonical moment mapping on V is the one that we have been using.

The Hermitian structure on V gives us a complex structure on V and we have an action of $G_z = (K_z)_{\mathbb{C}}$ on V . The isomorphism class of the representation of G_z is uniquely determined by the K_z -action. Thus it makes sense to ask if (V, G_z) is 1-large, etc. The answer is independent of the complex structure that we choose.

7. Actions on manifolds

Theorem 7.1. *Let K be a compact Lie group acting in a Hamiltonian way on a symplectic manifold M , and let $\rho : M \rightarrow \mathfrak{k}^*$ be a moment map for the action. Then the Koszul complex $\mathcal{K}(\rho, \mathcal{C}^\infty(M))$ is a resolution of the ring $\mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)$ of smooth functions on $Z = \rho^{-1}(0)$ if and only if for every $z \in Z$ the complexification of the symplectic slice representation at z is 1-large.*

Proof. Let $z \in Z$. By the formula in Theorem 6.1 we only have to prove the result for $Y := K \times^{K_z} (\mathfrak{m}^* \times V)$ with the moment map ρ_Y given there. Now the zero set of ρ_Y is $K \times^{K_z} \rho_V^{-1}(0)$. Thus, the theorem follows from Corollary 4.6 and Proposition 4.7 (see Remark 6.2). \square

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INSTITUT FOR MATEMATISKE FAG
AARHUS UNIVERSITET
DK-8000, AARHUS C
DENMARK
E-mail address: herbig@imf.au.dk

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS
BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY
WALTHAM,
MA 02454-9110
E-mail address: schwarz@brandeis.edu

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