Due date: October 5, 2016

1. Let $f : \mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{R}$ be the moment map for the standard action of U(1) on \mathbb{C} by rotation:

$$f: z \mapsto -|z|^2/2$$

Construct the Hamiltonian flow of f^2 and f^3 . Show that the orbits are all periodic but of different period depending on the value of |z|: find the period of the orbit as a function of the radius. (Thus the functions f^2 and f^3 are NOT moment maps for a circle action, although all orbits are periodic.)

2. (Coadjoint orbits in u(n))

Recall that any matrix in u(n) may be conjugated to a matrix of the form

diag $(i\lambda_1,\ldots,i\lambda_n),$

where the $\lambda_j \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \cdots \leq \lambda_n$.

Let G = U(n) and let M be the orbit of diag $(i\lambda_1, \ldots, i\lambda_n)$ in the Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} of U(n):

 $M = \{ A \in GL(n, \mathbb{C}) : A + A^{\dagger} = 0, \text{ A has eigenvalues } i\lambda_1, \dots, i\lambda_n \}.$

Let T be the maximal torus of U(n).

Show that the moment map for the action of T on M is the projection

$$A \to (A_{11}, \ldots, A_{nn})$$

onto the diagonal elements of the matrix.

- 3. Let T be a torus acting on a symplectic manifold M in a Hamiltonian way, and let $F \subset M^T$ be a component of the fixed point set. Show that $\mu(F)$ is a point. (Hint: show that for any $f \in F$, $d\mu_f = 0$.)
- 4. Show that the Hamiltonian vector fields of the components of the map

$$\mu: T^* \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$$

given by the cross product,

$$\mu: (\bar{q}, \bar{p}) \mapsto \bar{q} \times \bar{p}$$

are the vector fields \hat{X} on $T^*\mathbb{R}^3$ generated by the action of $X \in \mathbb{R}^3 = \mathfrak{g}$ on $T^*\mathbb{R}^3$ (where G = SO(3) acts on \mathbb{R}^3 by rotations).

5. (a) Show that if a submanifold N of a symplectic manifold M is preserved by the action of an almost complex structure J on M (in other words N is an almost complex submanifold of M with respect to J) then the symplectic form restricts to a nondegenerate form on N. (b) Assume that $f : \mathbb{C}^n \to \mathbb{C}$ is a holomorphic function. Show that if 0 is a regular value of f then $f^{-1}(0)$ is a symplectic submanifold of \mathbb{C}^n .

(c) Assume that $f : \mathbb{C}^n \to \mathbb{C}$ is a *homogeneous* polynomial function (in other words $f(\lambda z) = \lambda^d f(z) \ \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{C}^*$). Show that if 0 is a regular value of f then $\{[z_1 : \ldots : z_n] \in \mathbb{C}P^{n-1} : (z_1, \ldots, z_n) \in f^{-1}(0)\}$ is a symplectic submanifold of $\mathbb{C}P^{n-1}$.

- 6. (Orbits of Hamiltonian group actions are isotropic) Let M be equipped with the Hamiltonian action of a compact Lie group G. Show that the orbits of the action of G on $\mu^{-1}(0)$ are isotropic with respect to the symplectic structure.
- 7. (Symplectic slices) Let Y be a symplectic manifold equipped with the Hamiltonian action of a torus T which is the maximal torus of a compact Lie group G with moment map $\mu_T: Y \to \mathfrak{t}^*$.

Define

$$M := Y \times_T G = \{(y,g) \in Y \times G : (y,g) \simeq (ty,tg) \text{ for } t \in T\}.$$

Define a symplectic structure on M on with respect to which the action of G is Hamiltonian. Exhibit a moment map $\mu_G : M \to \mathfrak{g}^*$ for the action of G on M. What is $\mu_G^{-1}(\mathfrak{t})$?

2)su(2)

8. Show explicitly that the diagonal elements of matrices conjugate (under SU(2)) to $\operatorname{diag}(2\pi i, -2\pi i)$ in $\mathfrak{su}(2)$ are of the form $\theta \operatorname{diag}(2\pi i, -2\pi i)$ where $\theta \in [-1, 1]$.