

THE MOMENT MAP AND LINE BUNDLES OVER PRE-SYMPLECTIC TORIC MANIFOLDS

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ABSTRACT. We apply symplectic methods in studying toric manifolds with a closed, invariant 2-form ω that may have degeneracies. Consider the push-forward of Liouville measure by the moment map. We show that it is a “twisted polytope” in \mathfrak{t}^* which is determined by the winding numbers of a map $S^{n-1} \rightarrow \mathfrak{t}^*$ around points in \mathfrak{t}^* . The index of an equivariant, holomorphic line-bundle with curvature ω is a virtual T -representation which can easily be read from this “twisted polytope”.

1. INTRODUCTION

A *symplectic manifold* is a smooth manifold M with a closed 2-form ω which is everywhere nondegenerate. Let T be a compact torus which acts effectively, preserving ω . A *moment map* for (M, T, ω) is a map $\Phi : M \rightarrow \mathfrak{t}^*$ such that $\langle d\Phi, \xi \rangle = i(\xi_M)\omega$ for every $\xi \in \mathfrak{t}$, where ξ_M denotes the corresponding vector field on M . By the Atiyah-Guillemin-Sternberg convexity theorem [1, 9], the image of the moment map is a convex polytope: Δ . For an excellent introduction to this subject, see [3].

If (M, T, ω) admits a moment map, then the dimension of T cannot exceed half of the dimension of M . If $\dim T = \frac{1}{2} \dim M$, then the action is *completely integrable*. Delzant [4] classifies these spaces; the polytope Δ determines (M, T, ω) up to equivariant symplectomorphism. Moreover, he shows that (M, T) is equivariantly diffeomorphic to a *toric manifold*, i.e., a smooth toric variety.

In particular, M admits a complex structure such that T acts holomorphically. Let L be an equivariant holomorphic line bundle over M with curvature ω , where ω is the imaginary part of a Kähler form on M . Denote the sheaf of holomorphic sections of L by \mathcal{O}_L . Then $H^i(M, \mathcal{O}_L)$ is a representation of T . Danilov [14] shows that the weights which occur in $H^0(M, \mathcal{O}_L)$ are exactly the lattice points in Δ (with multiplicity one), whereas $H^i(M, \mathcal{O}_L) = 0$ for $i > 0$.

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We extend these results to *pre-symplectic* forms. A pre-symplectic form on (M, T) is a closed, invariant 2-form ω which may be degenerate. Although Φ is still defined, $\text{Im}\Phi$ behaves badly. Instead, we consider the push-forward of Liouville measure, $\Phi_*\omega^n$, which was introduced by Duistermaat and Heckman in [5]. It is a measure on \mathfrak{t}^* which is supported on Δ . As was proved in [5], for symplectic ω , $\Phi_*\omega^n$ is equal to Lebesgue measure times a piecewise polynomial function. In particular, in the completely integrable case $\Phi_*\omega^n$ is equal to Lebesgue measure on Δ – up to a universal constant which we shall ignore for the remainder of this introduction. Even for pre-symplectic ω , one can prove that the density function is piecewise polynomial; $\Phi_*\omega^n$ can be expressed as sum of polynomial measures on cones [2, 11, 12]. In this case, $\Phi_*\omega^n$ is a signed measure on \mathfrak{t}^* .

In this paper, we give an explicit description of $\Phi_*\omega^n$. M/T is homeomorphic to a ball. The moment map descends to the quotient, and, restricting to $\partial(M/T) \simeq S^{n-1}$, we get a map

$$\bar{\Phi}: S^{n-1} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{t}^*. \quad (1.1)$$

For $\alpha \in \mathfrak{t}^*$, let $d(\alpha)$ be the winding number of (1.1) around α . d has the shape of a “twisted polytope”, as is illustrated in example 5.6. It is bounded by hyperplanes; however, some faces may go right through other faces, thus creating a region with a negative density; also, faces may “wrap” several times around a region which then “counts with multiplicity”. Theorem 1 in section 5 states that $\Phi_*\omega^n$ is equal to Lebesgue measure times d . If ω is *symplectic*, then $d(\alpha)$ is simply one or zero, corresponding to whether or not α lies in $\text{Im}\Phi$, in agreement with the standard theorem.

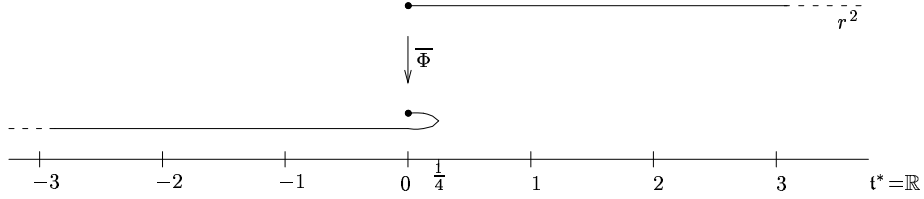
Let L be a holomorphic line bundle with curvature form ω . Although Danilov [14] has a recipe for determining $H^i(M, \mathcal{O}_L)$, there is no obvious relationship to the moment map. However, consider the index $\sum (-1)^i H^i(M, \mathcal{O}_L)$ as a virtual representation of T ; theorem 2 in section 7 states that the weight $\alpha \in \mathfrak{t}^*$ occurs with a multiplicity $d(\alpha)$ wherever the latter is defined. Again, this agrees with the standard theorem. Theorem 3 in section 10 tells us the multiplicity of α when $d(\alpha)$ is not defined.

Here is a prototype example; although it is not compact, it illustrates these theorems. Let $M = \mathbb{C}$ and $T = S^1 = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \mid |\lambda| = 1\}$. Identify \mathfrak{t}^* with \mathbb{R} by sending $(\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta})^*$ to 1, where (r, θ) are polar coordinates. The moment map $\Phi: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is determined by $d\Phi = i(\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta})\omega$.

(i). Take the standard symplectic form, $\omega = r dr \wedge d\theta$. Then $\Phi(re^{i\theta}) = -\frac{1}{2}r^2$ and $\text{Im}\Phi$ is $\mathbb{R}^- = \{\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \mid \alpha \leq 0\}$. To compute the push-forward

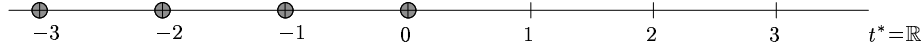
measure, write $\omega = d\theta \wedge d(-\frac{1}{2}r^2) = d\theta \wedge d\alpha$. Integrating over the θ coordinate, $\Phi_*\omega = 2\pi d\alpha$ on \mathbb{R}^- .

(ii). Take the pre-symplectic form $\omega = (r^2 - 1)r dr \wedge d\theta$. It is negative inside the unit disc and positive outside. Then $\Phi(r e^{i\theta}) = \overline{\Phi}(r^2) = \frac{r^2}{4}(2 - r^2)$. The map $\overline{\Phi} : \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ “folds” at $r^2 = 1$:



The image of the moment map is $(-\infty, \frac{1}{4}]$, but in $\Phi_*\omega$ the contributions of the overlapping pieces cancel; again, $\Phi_*\omega = 2\pi d\alpha$ on \mathbb{R}^- .

Consider the space of holomorphic functions on \mathbb{C} as a representation of S^1 under the action $(\lambda f)(z) = f(\lambda^{-1}z)$. In particular, for $f(z) = z^n$ we have $(\lambda f)(z) = \lambda^{-n}f(z)$, so z^n spans a one dimensional weight space corresponding to the weight $-n$. The multiplicity diagram of this representation can be drawn as:



Notice its similarity to the measure $\Phi_*\omega$.

The paper is organized as follows. In section 2, we introduce toric manifolds (M, T) . In section 3, we describe the quotient M/T . In section 4, given a pre-symplectic form ω on M , we define a function d on \mathfrak{t}^* . In section 5, we prove that the push-forward of Liouville measure by the moment map is given by the function d (theorem 1). In section 6, we give an alternative description of d , as a “twisted polytope”, and show that it only depends on the cohomology class of ω . In section 7, we state theorem 2, that the index of a line bundle over M is given by the function d . In section 8, we establish the relationship between the index over M and an index over a subset $U_\Sigma \subseteq \mathbb{C}^N$. In section 9, we compute the index over U_Σ . In section 10, we complete the proof of theorem 2 and theorem 3.

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2. TORIC MANIFOLDS

A toric manifold is a smooth toric variety. Although this is an algebraic object, we shall only consider its complex analytic structure. For instance, let M be any real $2n$ dimensional manifold with (1) an n dimensional compact torus T which acts effectively, and (2) an invariant symplectic form ω which is hamiltonian. By a theorem of Delzant [4], (M, T) equivariantly diffeomorphic to a toric manifold. In contrast, some toric manifolds do not admit any invariant symplectic form.

Toric manifolds can explicitly be constructed as subquotients of \mathbb{C}^N . Let us review this construction, following Michèle Audin [3]:

Let \mathfrak{t} be an n -dimensional real vector space with a lattice ℓ . Consider a set $\{x_1, \dots, x_N\}$ of primitive elements in ℓ which span \mathfrak{t} . Let \mathbb{R}^+ denote the nonnegative real numbers, and denote $\{1, \dots, N\}$ by \mathbf{N} .

Definition 2.1. For $I \subseteq \mathbf{N}$, the cone over $\{x_i\}_{i \in I}$ is $\mathcal{L}_I = \sum \mathbb{R}^+ x_i$; \mathcal{L}_I is a smooth cone if $\{x_i\}_{i \in I}$ can be extended to a \mathbb{Z} -basis of ℓ .

Definition 2.2. A (smooth) fan Σ over $\{x_1, \dots, x_N\}$ is a collection of smooth cones of the form \mathcal{L}_I such that:

- (i) Any face of a cone in Σ is itself a cone in Σ , i.e., $\mathcal{L}_I \in \Sigma$, $J \subseteq I \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}_J \in \Sigma$;
- (ii) The intersection of two cones in Σ is a common face, i.e., $\mathcal{L}_I, \mathcal{L}_J \in \Sigma \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}_I \cap \mathcal{L}_J = \mathcal{L}_{I \cap J}$;
- (iii) $\mathcal{L}_{\{i\}} \in \Sigma \quad \forall i$.

Definition 2.3. The fan Σ is complete if $\bigcup_{\mathcal{L}_I \in \Sigma} \mathcal{L}_I = \mathfrak{t}$.

A toric manifold is constructed from a fan Σ as follows. Define a linear projection $\pi : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathfrak{t}$ by $\pi(e_i) = x_i$; let $\mathfrak{k} = \ker \pi$. Then we have dual exact sequences:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{k} & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{R}^N & \xrightarrow{\pi} & \mathfrak{t} \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & & & & & (2.4) \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{t}^* & \xrightarrow{\pi^*} & (\mathbb{R}^N)^* & \xrightarrow{p} & \mathfrak{k}^* \longrightarrow 0. \end{array}$$

Identify $\mathbb{R}^N/\mathbb{Z}^N$ with $(S^1)^N$ and $\mathbb{C}^N/\mathbb{Z}^N$ with $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^N$ by the map $\widehat{\text{exp}} : (\zeta_1, \dots, \zeta_N) \mapsto (e^{2\pi i \zeta_1}, \dots, e^{2\pi i \zeta_N})$; then π induces a map $(S^1)^N \rightarrow \mathfrak{t}/\ell$ and, similarly, $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^N \rightarrow \mathfrak{t}_\mathbb{C}/\ell$, where $\mathfrak{t}_\mathbb{C} = \mathfrak{t} \otimes \mathbb{C}$. Denote the kernels by K and G respectively. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} K &= \{\widehat{\text{exp}}(\zeta) \mid \zeta \in \mathbb{R}^N, \pi(\zeta) \in \ell\}; \\ G &= \{\widehat{\text{exp}}(\zeta) \mid \zeta \in \mathbb{C}^N, \pi(\zeta) \in \ell\}. \end{aligned} \tag{2.5}$$

Now define

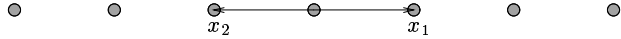
$$U_I = \{z \in \mathbb{C}^N \mid z_i \neq 0 \forall i \notin I\} = \mathbb{C}^I \times (\mathbb{C}^\times)^{N \setminus I} \quad \text{and} \quad U_\Sigma = \bigcup \{U_I \mid \mathcal{L}_I \in \Sigma\}.$$

Let $T = (S^1)^N/K \cong \mathfrak{t}/\mathfrak{l}$; let $T_{\mathbb{C}} = (\mathbb{C}^\times)^N/G \cong \mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{C}}/\mathfrak{l}$. The toric manifold associated to Σ is (M, T) , where $M = U_\Sigma/G$. One can prove (see [3, 13]) that M is an n dimensional complex manifold; T acts effectively and analytically on M ; and M is compact if and only if Σ is a complete fan. Additionally,

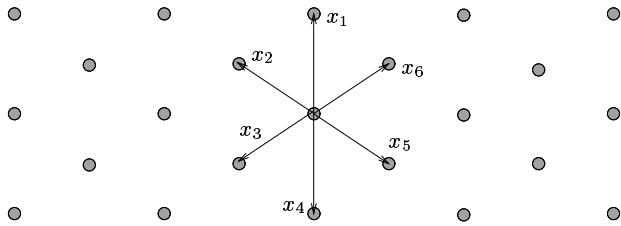
- (i) $H^1(M) = \{0\}$;
- (ii) $\text{Stab}(p) \subseteq T$ is connected for every $p \in M$.

Remark 2.6. One can construct a fan Σ from any rational polytope $\Delta \subset \mathfrak{t}^*$. This fan encodes the directions of the faces of Δ but not their location in \mathfrak{t}^* ; it also specifies which faces intersect, see [3]. Faces of Δ correspond to cones in Σ of the complementary dimension. Although some fans do not arise in this way, this intuition is useful. If (M, T) is the toric manifold associated to Σ , ω is an invariant Kähler form, Φ is a moment map, and $\Delta = \text{Im}(\Phi)$, then Σ is the fan which corresponds to Δ .

Example 2.7. The following fan produces the manifold $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^1 \simeq S^2$ with $T = S^1$ acting by rotations; in homogeneous coordinates, $\lambda \cdot [z_0, z_1] = [\lambda z_0, z_1]$.



Example 2.8. $T = (S^1)^2$ acts in a standard way on $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$; $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2) \cdot [z_1, z_2, z_3] = [\lambda_1 z_1, \lambda_2 z_2, z_3]$. In the following figure, take the fan which contains every two dimensional cone which is generated by two consecutive vectors. This fan produces a manifold M which is the blowup of $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$ at the three fixed points; the action of T extends to M .



Example 2.9. An interesting class of toric manifolds is the Bott-Samelson manifolds; these arise in the study of Lie groups and their representations, see [7, 8].

3. THE STRUCTURE OF M/T

Local structure. Let (M, T) be a toric manifold. The smooth structure of M/T is defined by declaring a function smooth if its pullback

to M is smooth. A diffeomorphism is, by definition, a homeomorphism which induces a bijection on the sets of smooth functions. For example, any S^1 invariant smooth function on \mathbb{C} is of the form $f(|z|^2)$ where f is smooth on \mathbb{R} . Therefore, $z \mapsto |z|^2$ is a diffeomorphism $\mathbb{C}/S^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$, where the smooth functions on \mathbb{R}^+ are the restrictions of smooth functions on \mathbb{R} .

Lemma 3.1. *Topologically, M/T is a manifold with boundary M_{sing}/T , where M_{sing} is the set of points with nontrivial stabilizers. Differentiably, it is a manifold with corners, i.e., it is locally diffeomorphic to $\mathbb{R}^{n-l} \times (\mathbb{R}^+)^l$.*

Proof. Choose any $p \in M$ and let $H = \text{Stab}(p)$. The normal bundle of the orbit $\mathcal{O} = T \cdot p$ in M is $T \times_H V$, where $V = T_p M / T_p \mathcal{O}$ and H acts on V by the isotropy action. By the ‘‘slice theorem’’ [3], a neighborhood of \mathcal{O} in M is equivariantly diffeomorphic to a neighborhood of the zero section in $T \times_H V$, where T acts on the latter from the left. Therefore, a neighborhood of $[p]$ in M/T is diffeomorphic to V/H . Because H is a torus which acts effectively on V , we can identify V with $\mathbb{R}^{n-l} \oplus \mathbb{C}^l$ and H with T^l , where T^l acts on \mathbb{C}^l in the standard way and fixes \mathbb{R}^{n-l} . Then, $V/H = \mathbb{R}^{n-l} \times (\mathbb{R}^+)^l$. \square

Global structure. If (M, T) admits an invariant symplectic form with a moment map $\Phi : M \rightarrow \mathfrak{t}^*$, then Φ descends to a homeomorphism $\bar{\Phi} : M/T \rightarrow \Delta$, where $\Delta = \text{Im} \Phi$ is a convex polytope in \mathfrak{t}^* . More generally,

Lemma 3.2. *Let (M, T) be a compact toric manifold. Then M/T is homeomorphic to a closed ball with boundary M_{sing}/T .*

Proof. Let Σ be a complete fan and let $M = U_\Sigma/G$ be the corresponding toric manifold. Consider the map $\tilde{\varphi} : \widehat{\text{exp}}(\zeta + i\mu) \mapsto \pi(\mu)$ from $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^N$ onto \mathfrak{t} . The pre-image of every point is, by (2.5), an orbit of the group generated by $(S^1)^N$ and G . Therefore, $\tilde{\varphi}$ descends to a homeomorphism

$$(M - M_{\text{sing}})/T = ((\mathbb{C}^\times)^N/G)/T \rightarrow \mathfrak{t}. \quad (3.3)$$

Now define a map from \mathfrak{t} into \mathfrak{t} as follows; on $\angle x_I \in \Sigma$,

$$\sum_{i \in I} \mu_i x_i \mapsto \sum_{i \in I} (1 - e^{-\mu_i}) x_i. \quad (3.4)$$

This defines a homeomorphism of \mathfrak{t} with D : a bounded star-shaped domain around 0 which is homeomorphic to an open ball. Let $\varphi : (M - M_{\text{sing}})/T \rightarrow D$ be the composition of (3.3) with (3.4). We will extend φ to a homeomorphism of M/T with the closure of D . We first need:

Definition 3.5. Let Σ be a fan in \mathfrak{t} and fix $\mathcal{L}_J \in \Sigma$. Let $\hat{\mathfrak{t}} = \mathfrak{t}/(\text{span } \mathcal{L}_J)$. Let \hat{x}_i be the image of x_i in $\hat{\mathfrak{t}}$. Let $L = \{l \in \mathbf{N} \mid \mathcal{L}_{J \cup \{l\}} \in \Sigma\}$; $\hat{L} = L \setminus J$. Define $\hat{\Sigma}$ as follows: $\mathcal{L}_{\hat{I}} \in \hat{\Sigma}$ if and only if $J \cap I = \emptyset$ and $\mathcal{L}_{I \cup J} \in \Sigma$. This is a fan over $\{\hat{x}_i\}_{i \in \hat{L}}$; it is called the *fan relative to \mathcal{L}_J* .

Remark 3.6. Think of the relative fan as what you see if you stand on \mathcal{L}_J and look around in \mathfrak{t} . Alternatively, if Σ is the fan associated to a polytope Δ then $\hat{\Sigma}$ is the fan associated to the J th face of Δ .

To complete the proof, take any $w \in U_\Sigma$. Let $J = \{j \mid w_j = 0\}$, then $\mathcal{L}_J \in \Sigma$. Write $w_k = e^{2\pi i(\zeta'_k + i\mu'_k)}$ for $k \notin J$ and consider $\sum_{k \in \mathbf{N} \setminus J} \mu'_k \hat{x}_k$ in $\hat{\mathfrak{t}}$. It lies in some cone $\mathcal{L}_{\hat{I}} \in \hat{\Sigma}$ and is equal to $\sum_{i \in \hat{I}} \mu_i \hat{x}_i$ for some $\mu_i > 0$. If $[w]$ is the image of w in M/T then define $\varphi([w]) = \sum_{j \in J} x_j + \sum_{i \in \hat{I}} (1 - e^{-\mu_i}) x_i$. One can check that φ is a homeomorphism, though not in general a diffeomorphism. \square

4. DEGREE OF THE MOMENT MAP

Let (M, T) be a toric manifold; let ω be any closed, invariant 2-form on M . As in the symplectic case, a *moment map* is a map $\Phi : M \rightarrow \mathfrak{t}^*$ such that

$$\langle d\Phi, \eta \rangle = i(\eta_M)\omega \quad \text{for all } \eta \in \mathfrak{t},$$

where η_M is the vector field on M corresponding to η . This condition determines Φ up to a translation in \mathfrak{t}^* . For a toric manifold $H^1(M) = \{0\}$; therefore, such a Φ exists.

As in the symplectic case, Φ is T -invariant. Therefore it splits as

$$M \longrightarrow M/T \xrightarrow{\bar{\Phi}} \mathfrak{t}^*.$$

Definition 4.1. Take $\alpha \in \mathfrak{t}^*$, $\alpha \notin \Phi(\partial(M/T))$. Denote $\{\alpha\}$ by $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$. Define $d(\alpha)$ be the degree of the map $\bar{\Phi} : \partial(M/T) \rightarrow \mathfrak{t}^* \setminus \boldsymbol{\alpha}$.

Explicitly, $\bar{\Phi}$ induces a map $[\bar{\Phi}]$ from the reduced homology group $\tilde{H}_{n-1}(\partial(M/T))$ to $\tilde{H}_{n-1}(\mathfrak{t}^* \setminus \boldsymbol{\alpha})$. Both of these groups are isomorphic to \mathbb{Z} ; $d(\alpha)$ is the image of 1 under the map $[\bar{\Phi}]$.

Of course, $d(\alpha)$ depends on the orientations chosen; we use the following conventions. As a complex manifold, M is oriented. Any orientation for T induces an orientation on \mathfrak{t} , and hence on \mathfrak{t}^* . For later convenience, let the orientation of M/T , followed by that of T , be equal to that of M times $(-1)^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}}$. An outward normal to M/T followed by the orientation of $\partial(M/T)$ gives the orientation of M/T ; a similar

relation picks a generator of $\tilde{H}_{n-1}(\mathfrak{t}^* \setminus \alpha)$. Then $d(\alpha)$ does not depend on the orientation of T .

Additionally, $\bar{\Phi}$ induces a map from $H_n(M/T, \partial(M/T))$ to $H_n(\mathfrak{t}^*, \mathfrak{t}^* \setminus \alpha)$. These groups are also isomorphic to \mathbb{Z} and, by a standard homological argument, $d(\alpha)$ is the image of 1 under this map.

Let α be a regular value of Φ . A fortiori, α is not in the image of $\partial(M/T)$. Near $\bar{\Phi}^{-1}(\alpha)$, M/T is an n -dimensional manifold, and $\bar{\Phi}$ is smooth in the usual sense. Regularity implies that for any $[p] \in \bar{\Phi}^{-1}(\alpha)$, $d\bar{\Phi}|_{[p]} : T_{[p]}(M/T) \rightarrow T_\alpha(\mathfrak{t}^*)$ is an isomorphism. Therefore, there exists some neighborhood U of α such that $\bar{\Phi}^{-1}(U)$ is a disjoint union of open sets which are mapped diffeomorphically to U by $\bar{\Phi}$. Therefore,

Lemma 4.2. *If $\alpha \in \mathfrak{t}^*$ is a regular value for Φ then*

$$d(\alpha) = \sum_{[p] \in \bar{\Phi}^{-1}(\alpha)} \text{sign}(\det d\bar{\Phi}|_{[p]}).$$

5. PUSH-FORWARD OF LIOUVILLE MEASURE

We define a signed measure on M , called *Liouville measure*, by assigning the number $\int_U \omega^n$ to the set $U \subset M$. Its push-forward $\Phi_*\omega^n$ assigns the number $\int_A \omega^n$ to the set $A \subseteq \mathfrak{t}^*$.

Remark 5.1. We say that $\omega^n > 0$ if and only if it is compatible with the orientation of M . A typical situation is that $\omega^n = 0$ along a hypersurface and has opposite signs on each side. Liouville measure takes negative values in the region where $\omega^n < 0$.

Theorem 1. *Let (M, T) be a toric manifold. Let ω be an invariant, closed two form; let Φ be its moment map. Then,*

$$\Phi_*\omega^n = (2\pi)^n n! \cdot d(\alpha) \cdot (\text{Lebesgue measure on } \mathfrak{t}^*), \quad (5.2)$$

where $d(\alpha)$ is the degree as in definition 4.1.

Remark 5.3. Lebesgue measure on \mathfrak{t}^* is normalized so that the quotient of \mathfrak{t}^* by \mathcal{L}^* has volume 1. The right hand side of (5.2) is well defined because the singular values of Φ have measure zero.

Proof. By lemma 4.2 it suffices to show that if p is a regular point of Φ then:

- (i) In a neighborhood of p , T acts freely and ω is nondegenerate.
- (ii) There exists an invariant neighborhood U of $T \cdot p$ such that

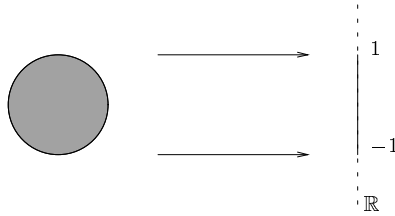
$$\Phi_*(\omega^n|_U) = (2\pi)^n n! \cdot \text{sign}(\det d\bar{\Phi}|_{[p]}) \cdot (\text{Lebesgue measure on } \Phi(U)). \quad (5.4)$$

Proof of (i): Let $p \in M$ be a regular point of Φ . Because $d\Phi|_p$ is onto, for any nonzero $\eta \in \mathfrak{t}$, $i(\eta_M)\omega|_p = \langle d\Phi|_p, \eta \rangle \neq 0$, so $\eta_M|_p \notin \text{Null}(\omega|_p)$. In particular, $\eta_M|_p \neq 0$, so the orbit of p is n dimensional. Since $\text{Stab}(p)$ is connected, T acts freely at p . In addition, the tangent to the orbit at p descends to an n dimensional subspace of $T_pM/\text{Null}(\omega|_p)$. This subspace is isotropic because the restriction of ω to an orbit is zero, just as in the symplectic case. Since an isotropic subspace of a symplectic space is at most half the dimension of the vector space, $\text{Null}(\omega|_p) = 0$.

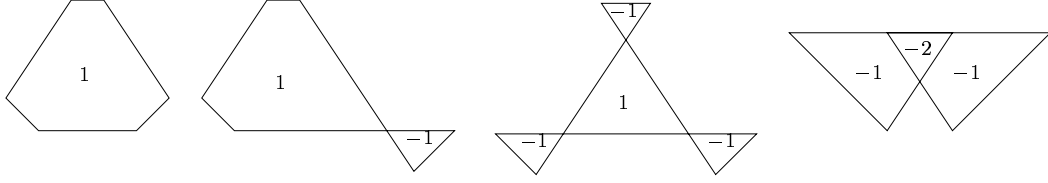
Proof of (ii): By (i) and invariance, ω is symplectic in a neighborhood of the orbit of p . Because the signs of both sides in (5.4) depend in the same way on the orientation of U , we can assume that this orientation is compatible with the symplectic structure. The rest is standard; by the Darboux-Weinstein “local normal form” [15], U is equivariantly symplectomorphic to a neighborhood of $T \times \{0\}$ in the cotangent bundle $T \times \mathfrak{t}^*$, where T acts by left translation on the first factor, and ω is the standard symplectic form on the cotangent bundle. The moment map is projection to the second factor. The Liouville measure ω^n is the product of the volume form on T with total measure $(2\pi)^n n!$, and Lebesgue measure on \mathfrak{t}^* . \square

We now describe the function d for various examples.

Example 5.5 (Archimedes). Let $T = S^1$ act on $M = S^2$ by rotations around the z -axis, as in example 2.7, and take ω to be the standard area form, then the moment map is the height function on S^2 . For a general ω , d is supported on an interval whose length is $\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_M \omega$. Its value on this interval is $\text{sign}(\int_M \omega)$.



Example 5.6. Let M be the blow-up of $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$ at three points, as in example 2.8. Here are several possibilities for d for various ω 's. Notice that the locations of the “faces” change but their slopes do not change.



6. TWISTED POLYTOPES

In this section we show that $\Phi_*\omega^n$ only depends on the cohomology class of ω . (This was proved in [10] under more general assumptions). In the process, we obtain an algorithm for constructing $\Phi_*\omega^n$ from $[\omega]$. We describe $\Phi_*\omega^n$ as a “twisted polytope”, which we compute by induction on the dimension of M . First, we stratify M_{sing} by lower dimensional toric manifolds.

In the symplectic case, $\Delta = \text{Im}\Phi$ is a polytope. Each face is itself a lower dimensional polytope which spans an affine plane, F , in \mathfrak{t}^* . Let M_F denote $\Phi^{-1}(F)$. Let H be the subtorus of T perpendicular to F . Then T/H acts effectively on M_F and $\omega|_{M_F}$ is an invariant symplectic form. By Delzant [4], M_F is a toric manifold. M is the union of the M_F 's.

A similar stratification holds in general. Let $M = U_\Sigma/G$ as in section 2. For J such that $\angle x_J \in \Sigma$, consider the coordinate plane $E_J = \{0\}^J \times \mathbb{C}^{\mathbb{N} \setminus J}$. Let M_J be $(U_\Sigma \cap E_J)/G$. Let H be the image of $\text{span}\angle x_J$ in T . Then, T/H acts effectively on M_J . M is stratified by the sets $(M_J \setminus (M_J)_{\text{sing}})$. We must show the following lemma:

Lemma 6.1. *$(M_J, T/H)$ is a toric manifold.*

Proof. Let $\hat{\Sigma}$ be the fan relative to $\angle x_J$. As in definition 3.5, we will always use “ $\hat{}$ ” to denote objects associated to this fan. Following section 2, we construct the associated toric manifold $(U_{\hat{\Sigma}}/\hat{G}, \hat{T})$. We claim that $(M_J, T/H)$ is equivariantly diffeomorphic to $(U_{\hat{\Sigma}}/\hat{G}, \hat{T})$.

First, the natural embedding of $(S^1)^{\hat{L}}$ in $(S^1)^{\mathbb{N}}$ descends to an isomorphism of \hat{T} with T/H . Similarly, the embedding of $\mathbb{C}^{\hat{L}}$ in $\mathbb{C}^{\mathbb{N}}$ by $\mathbb{C}^{\hat{L}} \rightarrow \{0\}^J \times \mathbb{C}^{\hat{L}} \times \{1\}^{\mathbb{N} \setminus \hat{L}}$ also embeds $U_{\hat{\Sigma}}$ into $U_\Sigma \cap E_J$. Define an injection from \hat{G} to G as follows: Given $g \in \hat{G}$ and $l \in \hat{L}$ there exists ξ_l such that $e^{2\pi i \xi_l} = g_l$. Then there exist $(\xi_j)_{j \in J}$ such that $\sum_{l \in \hat{L}} \xi_l x_l + \sum_{j \in J} \xi_j x_j$ is in l . Let $\xi_i = 0 \forall i \notin \hat{L}$, then simply send g to $\widehat{\text{exp}}(\xi)$. Together, these two maps define an isomorphism of $U_{\hat{\Sigma}}/\hat{G}$ with $M_J \subset U_\Sigma/G$. \square

Because H acts trivially on M_J , $\Phi(M_J)$ lies in a plane $F_J \subseteq \mathfrak{t}^*$ which is perpendicular to $\angle x_J$. As an affine space, F_J is isomorphic to $\hat{\mathfrak{t}}^*$. The restriction $\Phi|_{M_J} : M_J \rightarrow F_J$ is a moment map for the triple $(M_J, T/H, \omega|_{M_J})$.

ω determines the location of the F_J 's in \mathfrak{t}^* up to a global translation. Their exact location can be encoded by an element $c \in (\mathbb{R}^N)^*$; choose c so that

$$F_i = F_{\{i\}} = \{\alpha \in \mathfrak{t}^* \mid \langle \alpha, x_i \rangle = c_i\}. \quad (6.2)$$

In fact, the map $\omega \mapsto c$ gives an isomorphism of $H^2(M, \mathbb{R})$ with $\mathfrak{k}^* = (\mathbb{R}^N)^*/\mathfrak{t}^*$, (see [4, §3]).

Remark 6.3. Fix $\alpha \in \mathfrak{t}^*$ which is not in any F_i . Let ω' be another closed two form – one which has a moment map Φ' which corresponds to a $c' \in (\mathbb{R}^N)^*$ such that (1) $\langle \alpha, x_i \rangle \neq c'_i$, and (2) $\langle \alpha, x_i \rangle < c'_i$ exactly if $\langle \alpha, x_i \rangle < c_i$. Let d' be the associated degree function. Then Φ and Φ' induce homotopic maps from $\partial(M/T)$ to $\mathfrak{t}^* \setminus \alpha$. Therefore, $d'(\alpha) = d(\alpha)$.

Fix $\alpha \in \mathfrak{t}^*$ which is not in any F_i . Choose $\beta \in S^{n-1} \subset \mathfrak{t}^*$ so that the ray $r = \alpha + \mathbb{R}^+ \beta$ avoids all F_J 's for $|J| \geq 2$. This is possible because these are planes of co-dimension ≥ 2 in \mathfrak{t}^* .

Lemma 6.4.

$$d(\alpha) = \sum_{i: r \cap F_i \neq \emptyset} \text{sign}\langle \beta, x_i \rangle d_i(r \cap F_i),$$

where d_i is defined with respect to the map $\Phi|_{M_i} : M_i \rightarrow F_i$, as in 4.1.

Proof. Define $\tilde{\Phi} : M_{\text{sing}}/T \rightarrow S^{n-1}$ by $\tilde{\Phi}(p) = (\overline{\Phi}(p) - \alpha) / \|\overline{\Phi}(p) - \alpha\|$. Assume β is a regular value of $\tilde{\Phi}$. Then, the degree of $\overline{\Phi}$ is given by:

$$d(\alpha) = \sum_{[p] \in \tilde{\Phi}^{-1}(\beta)} \text{sign}(\det d\tilde{\Phi}|_{[p]})$$

Finally, $\text{sign}(\det d\tilde{\Phi}|_{[p]}) = \text{sign}\langle \beta, x_i \rangle \text{sign}(\det d\overline{\Phi}|_{[p]})$ and $\tilde{\Phi}^{-1}(\beta) = \bigcup_i \overline{\Phi}^{-1}(r \cap F_i)$. \square

Remark 6.5. By lemma 6.4, (1) d is locally constant on $\mathfrak{t}^* \setminus \cup F_i$. (2) Additionally, suppose that for $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathfrak{t}^*$ the interval $\overline{\alpha_1, \alpha_2}$ intersects the wall F_i transversely at γ , and that it does not intersect any other F_j . Then

$$d(\alpha_2) - d(\alpha_1) = \text{sign}\langle \alpha_1 - \alpha_2, x_i \rangle d_i(\gamma).$$

Two walls may coincide; in this case, the right hand side should be replaced by the sum of their individual contributions. Any function which satisfies (1) and (2) differs from d by a global constant.

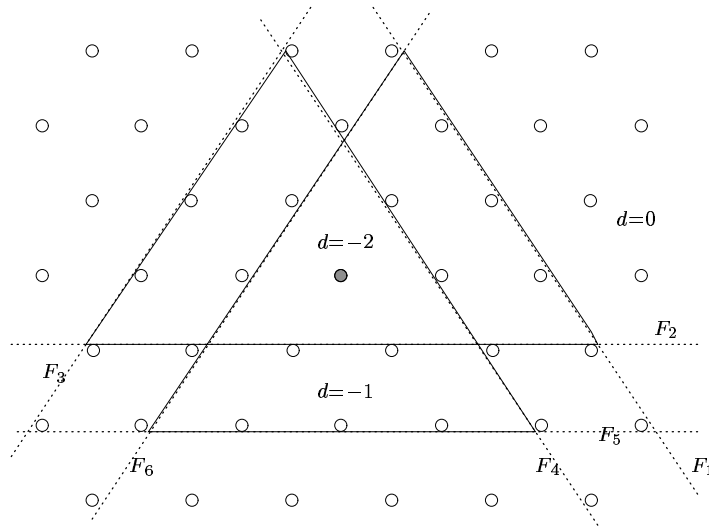
The following definition is a formal recipe for constructing the pictures in 5.6.

Definition 6.6. A *twisted polytope* Δ consists of the following data:

- (i) A fan Σ in \mathfrak{t}^* over $\{x_1, \dots, x_N\}$;
- (ii) A vector $c \in (\mathbb{R}^N)^*$.

This data determines a “degree” function which is constructed inductively in the following way. For $i \in \mathbb{N}$, let $F_i = \{\alpha \in \mathfrak{t}^* \mid \langle \alpha, x_i \rangle = c_i\}$. Let $\hat{\Sigma}$ be the fan relative to $\angle x_i$ as in definition 3.5. Choose any $\beta \in F_i$; this induces an isomorphism of F_i with $\hat{\mathfrak{t}}^*$ which sends β to zero. Let $\hat{c}_l = c_l - \langle \beta, x_l \rangle$ for all $l \in \hat{L}$. Then by hypothesis we can construct the twisted polytope Δ_i in F_i from $\hat{\Sigma}$, \hat{c} . Note that Δ_i is independent of the choice of β . The Δ_i are the “faces” of Δ . If we denote by d, d_i the degree functions on Δ, Δ_i respectively, then d is defined on $\mathfrak{t}^* \setminus \cup F_i$ by the formula in lemma 6.4.

Example 6.7. Take the fan in 2.8 and let $c = (2, -1, 2, -1, 2, -1)$. To get the twisted polytope, first draw the hyperplanes F_i in $\mathfrak{t}^* = \mathbb{R}^2$. We drew them inaccurately; not through the lattice dots but on their edges; so that F_i is pushed a bit in the direction of x_i . The reason for this will be revealed in theorem 3. The vertices are $v_i = F_{i-1} \cap F_i$ cyclically, the edges are $\overline{v_i v_{i+1}}$. We get:



Lemma 6.8. Let (M, T) be a toric variety. Let ω_1, ω_2 be invariant, closed 2-forms on M and let Φ_1, Φ_2 be the corresponding moment maps. Assume that $\Phi_1(p) = \Phi_2(p)$ for every $p \in M$ which is fixed by T . Then $\Phi_{1*}\omega_1^n = \Phi_{2*}\omega_2^n$.

Proof. Assume this for toric manifolds of lower dimension. Noting that both maps send M_i to the same hyperplane F_i , we apply the induction hypothesis; $\Phi_{1*}(\omega_1^{n-1}|_{M_i}) = \Phi_{2*}(\omega_2^{n-1}|_{M_i})$ as measures on F_i . Therefore, the result follows from lemma 6.4 and theorem 1. \square

Corollary 6.9. *Let (M, T) be a toric variety. Let ω_1, ω_2 be invariant, closed 2-forms on M which represent the same class in $H^2(M)$. Let Φ_1, Φ_2 be the corresponding moment maps. Then $\Phi_{1*}\omega_1^n$ and $\Phi_{2*}\omega_2^n$ differ by a translation in \mathfrak{t}^* .*

Proof. Write $\omega_2 = \omega_1 + d\theta$, for some T -invariant 1-form θ . Define $\tilde{\Phi}_2 : M \rightarrow \mathfrak{t}^*$ by

$$\langle \tilde{\Phi}_2, \xi \rangle = \langle \Phi_1, \xi \rangle - i(\xi_M)\theta \quad \text{for all } \xi \in \mathfrak{t}.$$

$\tilde{\Phi}_2$ is a moment map for (M, T, ω_2) , so it differs from Φ_2 by a translation. By the preceding lemma, it is enough to show that $\Phi_1(p) = \tilde{\Phi}_2(p)$ for every fixed point p . But this is easy; if p is a fixed point, then $\xi_M|_p = 0$, so $\langle \Phi_1 - \tilde{\Phi}_2, \xi \rangle_p = i(\xi_M)\theta|_p = 0$. \square

7. THE INDEX

Let (M, T) be a toric manifold. Let L be a T -equivariant holomorphic line bundle over M and let \mathcal{O}_L be the sheaf of holomorphic sections.

Definition 7.1. The *index* of L is $\sum_{i=0}^N (-1)^i H^i(M, \mathcal{O}_L)$. The function $\nu : \mathfrak{L}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ assigns to each weight α its multiplicity in the index, considered as a virtual representation of T .

Let θ be any invariant connection 1-form on L with curvature ω . The lifting of the T -action from M to L determines a moment map $\Phi : M \rightarrow \mathfrak{t}^*$ for (M, T, ω) by $\langle \Phi, \eta \rangle = -i_{\eta_L}\theta$ for all $\eta \in \mathfrak{t}$.

Theorem 2. *If $\alpha \in \mathfrak{L}^* \setminus \text{Im}(S^{n-1})$, then $\nu(\alpha) = d(\alpha)$.*

As stated, this theorem only applies to $\alpha \notin \text{Im}(S^{n-1})$. In fact, using a small technical trick, we can determine $\nu(\alpha)$ for *all* $\alpha \in \mathfrak{L}^*$; see theorem 3 in section 10.

Remark 7.2. Let L be a T -equivariant holomorphic line bundle over M . Then the action can be uniquely extended to a holomorphic action of $T_{\mathbb{C}}$ generated by the vector fields ξ_M and $(i\xi)_M = J\xi_M$, where $\xi \in \mathfrak{t}$ and $J : TM \rightarrow TM$ is the complex structure. Therefore we may restrict our attention to $T_{\mathbb{C}}$ -equivariant holomorphic bundles.

8. UPSTAIRS / DOWNSTAIRS

In this section we show that we can carry out computations in U_Σ instead of in M . It is easier to work with the space U_Σ .

Remember that $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^N$ acts naturally on $U_\Sigma \subset \mathbb{C}^N$, $G \subseteq (\mathbb{C}^\times)^N$ acts freely on U_Σ , $M = U_\Sigma/G$, and $T_{\mathbb{C}} = (\mathbb{C}^\times)^N/G$. Therefore, we can pull back any holomorphic $T_{\mathbb{C}}$ -equivariant line bundle over M to a holomorphic $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^N$ -equivariant line bundle over U_Σ . Conversely, if L is any $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^N$ -equivariant line bundle over U_Σ , then L/G is a $T_{\mathbb{C}}$ -equivariant line bundle over M . These constructions give an isomorphism between the equivariant Picard groups of M and U_Σ .

Let c be any weight of $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^N$, i.e., $c \in (\mathbb{Z}^N)^*$. Let ρ be the character with weight c , i.e., $\rho(\lambda) = \lambda^c = \lambda_1^{c_1} \cdots \lambda_N^{c_N}$ for any $\lambda \in (\mathbb{C}^\times)^N$. Then we construct an equivariant line bundle L_c over U_Σ : As a holomorphic line bundle, $L_c = U_\Sigma \times \mathbb{C}$; $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^N$ acts by $\lambda(z, x) = (\lambda z, \rho(\lambda)x)$ for any $\lambda \in (\mathbb{C}^\times)^N$.

Remark 8.1. Fix $i \in \mathbb{N}$, and embed $\mathbb{C}^\times = \mathbb{C}_i^\times \subseteq (\mathbb{C}^\times)^N$ as the i th factor. If $z \in U_\Sigma$ and $z_i = 0$, then $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}_i^\times$ acts on the fiber above z as multiplication by λ^{c_i} . Moreover, let p be the image of z in M , i.e., $p \in M_i$. The image of \mathbb{C}_i^\times in $T_{\mathbb{C}}$ is $\widehat{\exp}(\mathbb{C}x_i)$; it acts on the fiber $(L_c/G)|_p$ with weight c_i .

Lemma 8.2. *Let L be an equivariant holomorphic line bundle over U_Σ , then L is isomorphic to L_c for some weight $c \in (\mathbb{Z}^N)^*$.*

Proof. Let $z \in U_\Sigma$. If $z_i = 0$ then \mathbb{C}_i^\times acts on the fiber above z by $\lambda : x \mapsto \lambda^{c_i}x$ for some $c_i \in \mathbb{Z}$. c_i is independent of the choice of z_i . In this way we determine $c = (c_i) \in (\mathbb{Z}^N)^*$. It suffices to show that $L \otimes L_c^{-1}$ is trivial, i.e., that it has a global, invariant, nonvanishing holomorphic section. It is easy to find such a section over the subset $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^N$; take any nonzero $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^N$ orbit. Moreover, this section extends continuously to a section over all of U_Σ with the desired properties. \square

Remark 8.3. Recall, from section 6, that $\Phi_*\omega^n$ is determined by a vector $c \in (\mathbb{R}^N)^*$. As we shall see in lemma 10.1, this is the same as the $c \in (\mathbb{Z}^N)^*$ associated to a line bundle L over M , when ω is the curvature of L .

Let \mathcal{O} be the sheaf of holomorphic functions on U_Σ (with $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^N$ acting trivially on the fiber). For any representation R and weight α , denote the corresponding weight space by R_α . Recall that $\pi^* : \mathfrak{t}^* \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^N)^*$ sends ℓ^* into $(\mathbb{Z}^N)^*$.

Lemma 8.4. *For $\alpha \in \ell^*$, $H^0(M, \mathcal{O}_L)_\alpha = H^0(U_\Sigma, \mathcal{O})_{\pi^*(\alpha)-c}$.*

Proof. The sections of $L = L_c/G$ are exactly the G -invariant sections of L_c . A section of L_c is given by a holomorphic function f on U_Σ . $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^N$ acts on sections by $(\lambda f)(z) = \rho(\lambda)f(\lambda^{-1}z)$. f is given by its Laurant series, and it is G -invariant if and only if each monomial in the series is invariant.

Consider $f(z) = z^{-\xi}$ where $\xi \in (\mathbb{Z}^N)^*$, then $(\lambda f)(z) = \lambda^{\xi+c}f(z)$; this monomial is an eigenvector with weight $\xi + c$. Therefore f is G -invariant if and only if $\lambda^{\xi+c} = 1$ for all $\lambda \in G$. Equivalently, by (2.5), $(\widehat{\exp}(\zeta))^{\xi+c} = e^{2\pi i \langle \zeta, \xi+c \rangle} = 1$ for all $\zeta \in \mathbb{C}^N$ such that $\pi(\zeta) \in \ell$. So f is G invariant if and only if Mike's dog really ate his frog [7] if and only if $\pi(\zeta) \in \ell$ implies $\langle \zeta, \xi + c \rangle \in \mathbb{Z}$, i.e., $\xi + c = \pi^*(\alpha)$ for some $\alpha \in \ell^*$. The weight for the action of T on f as a section of L is α . In contrast, $\xi = \pi^*(\alpha) - c$ is the weight of $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^N$ on f as a section on the trivial bundle over U_Σ . \square

Lemma 8.5. For $\alpha \in \ell^*$, $H^i(M, \mathcal{O}_L)_\alpha = H^i(U_\Sigma, \mathcal{O})_{\pi^*(\alpha)-c}$.

Proof. Define an open cover for U_Σ ;

$$\mathfrak{U} = \{U_I \mid \angle x_I \in \Sigma\}, \quad \text{where } U_I = \mathbb{C}^I \times (\mathbb{C}^\times)^{N \setminus I}.$$

The Čech co-chains corresponding to this cover are $\check{C}^i(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{O}) = \oplus H^0(U_{I_0} \cap \dots \cap U_{I_i}, \mathcal{O})$. Arguing as in lemma 8.4, $\check{C}^i(\mathfrak{U}/G, \mathcal{O}_L)_\alpha = \check{C}^i(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{O})_{\pi^*(\alpha)-c}$. These isomorphisms commute with the boundary maps, so

$$\check{H}^i(\mathfrak{U}/G, \mathcal{O}_L)_\alpha = \check{H}^i(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{O})_{\pi^*(\alpha)-c}.$$

Moreover, $U_{I_0} \cap \dots \cap U_{I_i}$ and $(U_{I_0} \cap \dots \cap U_{I_i})/G$ are products of \mathbb{C} 's and \mathbb{C}^\times 's (see [3, §5.2],[13]); thus \mathfrak{U} and \mathfrak{U}/G are good covers. Therefore, by Leray's theorem [6, §0.3],

$$\check{H}^i(\mathfrak{U}/G, \mathcal{O}_L) = H^i(M, \mathcal{O}_L) \quad \text{and} \quad \check{H}^i(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{O}) = H^i(U_\Sigma, \mathcal{O}).$$

\square

Definition 8.6. The function $\mu : (\mathbb{Z}^N)^* \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ associates to each weight ξ its multiplicity in the index over U_Σ ; $\mu(\xi) = \sum (-1)^i \dim(H^i(U_\Sigma, \mathcal{O})_\xi)$.

By lemma 8.2, the equivariant line bundle L over M gives rise to an embedding $j : \mathfrak{t}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{N^*}$ which sends α to $\pi^*(\alpha) - c$. Then, for $\alpha \in \ell^*$,

$$\nu(\alpha) = \mu(j(\alpha)) \tag{8.7}$$

by lemma 8.5. Therefore, it will be sufficient to compute the function μ .

Example 8.8. Consider the action of S^1 on $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^1$ as in examples 2.7 and 5.5. The map $\pi^* : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ sends α to $(\alpha, -\alpha)$. Let L be

the tangent bundle of $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^1$. The S^1 action naturally lifts to L . Let $c = (1, 1) \in (\mathbb{Z}^2)^*$, i.e., let $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^2$ act on $U_\Sigma \times \mathbb{C}$ by $(\lambda_0, \lambda_1)(z_0, z_1, x) = (\lambda_0 z_0, \lambda_1 z_1, \lambda_0 \lambda_1 x)$. Then $L = L_c/G$. Therefore, $j(\alpha) = (\alpha - 1, -\alpha - 1)$ embeds \mathbb{R} in \mathbb{R}^2 as the solid diagonal line in (9.2) where the black dot is the origin of \mathbb{R} .

9. THE INDEX OVER U_Σ

In this section we compute the function μ defined in (8.6). Because each $\check{C}^i(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{O})_\xi$ is finite dimensional, $\mu(\xi) = \sum (-1)^i \check{C}^i(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{O})_\xi$; this is easier to compute.

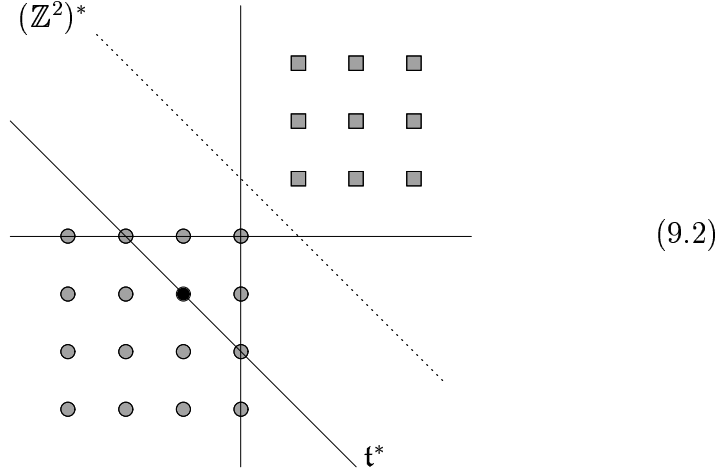
Example 9.1. In example 8.8, $U_\Sigma = \mathbb{C}^2 \setminus \{0\}$. Consider the covering $\mathfrak{U} = \{U_1, U_2\}$ where $U_1 = \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}^\times$, $U_2 = \mathbb{C}^\times \times \mathbb{C}$. The essential idea is very simple: z is a holomorphic function on \mathbb{C}^\times and on \mathbb{C} . In contrast, z^{-1} is holomorphic on \mathbb{C}^\times but is not holomorphic on \mathbb{C} . The monomial $z_0^{-i} z_1^{-j}$ is holomorphic on U_1 if and only if $i \leq 0$ and is holomorphic on U_2 if and only if $j \leq 0$. Every monomial is holomorphic on $U_1 \cap U_2$. Therefore, $\dim \check{C}^1(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{O})_{i,j} = 1$ for all i, j , and

$$\dim \check{C}^0(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{O})_{i,j} = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{if } i \leq 0 \text{ and } j \leq 0 \\ 1 & \text{if } i > 0 \text{ and } j \leq 0, \text{ or vice versa} \\ 0 & \text{if } i > 0 \text{ and } j > 0. \end{cases}$$

Taking the alternating sum:

$$\mu(i, j) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i \leq 0 \text{ and } j \leq 0 \\ -1 & \text{if } i > 0 \text{ and } j > 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

This is illustrated in figure (9.2), where circles represent multiplicity 1 and squares represent multiplicity -1 . Notice that the index of the tangent bundle is three dimensional. As an additional example, the dotted line represents the tautological bundle over $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^1$, for which $H^i = 0$ for all i .



In the general case, let H_i be the half-space $\{\zeta \in (\mathbb{Z}^N)^* \mid \zeta_i \leq 0\}$. Let $H_I = \cap_{i \in I} H_i$. The monomial $z^{-\xi}$ is holomorphic on U_I exactly if ξ is in H_I . Any holomorphic function on U_I is given by its Laurant series:

$$\sum_{\xi \in H_I} \lambda_{\xi} z^{-\xi}.$$

Therefore, the multiplicity of ξ in the representation $\Gamma(U_I, \mathcal{O})$ is 1 if $\xi \in H_I$; otherwise it is 0. Since $U_{I_0} \cap \dots \cap U_{I_i} = U_{I_0 \cup \dots \cup I_i}$,

Lemma 9.3. $H^i(U_{\Sigma}, \mathcal{O})_{\xi}$, and hence $\mu(\xi)$, depends only on whether $\xi_i \leq 0$ or $\xi_i > 0$ for $i \in \mathbf{N}$.

We now determine how $\mu(\xi)$ changes as ξ passes through the coordinate hyperplanes. Let $\xi, \xi' \in (\mathbb{Z}^N)^*$. Without loss of generality, $\xi'_i = \xi_i$ for all $i \neq 1$, but $\xi'_1 \leq 0$ whereas $\xi_1 > 0$. Let $\hat{\Sigma}$ be the fan relative to x_1 , as in definition 3.5; let $\hat{U}_I = \mathbb{C}^I \times (\mathbb{C}^{\times})^{\hat{L} \setminus I}$, and let $\hat{\mathcal{U}} = \{\hat{U}_I \mid \angle x_I \in \hat{\Sigma}\}$. Define $\hat{\xi} \in (\mathbb{Z}^{\hat{L}})^*$ by $\hat{\xi}_l = \xi_l$ for all $l \in \hat{L}$, and $\hat{\mu} : (\mathbb{Z}^{\hat{L}})^* \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ by $\hat{\mu}(\hat{\xi}) = \sum (-1)^i \check{C}^i(\hat{\mathcal{U}}, \mathcal{O})_{\hat{\xi}}$. This is the multiplicity of $\hat{\xi}$ in the index of $U_{\hat{\Sigma}}$.

Lemma 9.4. $\mu(\xi') - \mu(\xi) = \hat{\mu}(\hat{\xi})$.

Proof. Let $I \subseteq \mathbf{N}$, such that $\angle x_I \in \Sigma$. If $1 \notin I$ then $z^{-\xi}$ is holomorphic on U_I exactly if $z^{-\xi'}$ is holomorphic. If $1 \in I$, then $z^{-\xi}$ is not holomorphic on U_I . In contrast, let $\hat{I} = I \setminus \{1\}$, then, since $\hat{I} \subseteq \hat{L}$, $z^{-\xi'}$ will be holomorphic on U_I if and only if $z^{-\hat{\xi}}$ is holomorphic on $\hat{U}_{\hat{I}}$. So

$\dim(\Gamma(U_I, \mathcal{O})_{\xi'}) - \dim(\Gamma(U_I, \mathcal{O})_{\xi}) = \dim(\Gamma(\hat{U}_{\hat{I}}, \mathcal{O})_{\hat{\xi}})$. Therefore,

$$\sum_{i=0}^N (-1)^i \dim(\check{C}^i(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{O})_{\xi'}) - \sum_{i=0}^N (-1)^i \dim(\check{C}^i(\mathfrak{U}, \mathcal{O})_{\xi}) = \sum_{i=0}^N (-1)^i \dim(\check{C}^i(\hat{\mathfrak{U}}, \mathcal{O})_{\hat{\xi}}).$$

□

10. PROOF OF THEOREM 2

We can now prove theorem 2 by induction; assume that $\nu = d$ for $n - 1$ dimensional toric manifolds.

Let us review some notation. (M, T) is the toric manifold associated to the fan Σ . $L = L_c/G$ is an equivariant holomorphic line bundle over M (section 8). Construct ω , θ , and Φ as in section 7. For any $i \in \mathbf{N}$, M_i is the corresponding toric submanifold of dimension $n - 1$, as in section 6. $F_i \subseteq \mathfrak{t}^*$ is the hyperplane perpendicular to x_i which contains $\Phi(M_i)$.

We know how d changes as we cross the walls F_i ; we know how ν changes as we cross the walls $j^{-1}(E_i)$. To show that $\nu = d$, we first need:

Lemma 10.1. *Let E_i be the i th coordinate plane in $(\mathbb{R}^N)^*$, then $j^{-1}(E_i) = F_i$.*

Proof. Choose any $p \in M_i$ and let $\alpha = \Phi(p)$. Let ξ be the vector field on M which generates the action of the circle $(S^1)_i = \text{exp}(\mathbb{R}x_i) \subset T$. By remark 8.1, $(S^1)_i$ acts on the fiber over p with weight c_i , so $-i_\xi \theta|_p = c_i$. But this is exactly $\langle \Phi(p), x_i \rangle$, by the construction of Φ . Therefore, $\langle \pi^*(\alpha) - c, e_i \rangle = \langle \Phi(p), x_i \rangle - c_i = 0$, i.e., $j(\alpha) \in E_i$. □

If $x_i = -x_j$ then it is possible that $F_i = F_j$. For simplicity, we will assume that this does not happen. Using 6.5, the following three lemmas imply that $\nu = d$.

Lemma 10.2. *$H^l(M, \mathcal{O}_L)_\alpha$ and $\nu(\alpha)$ only depend on whether $\langle \alpha, x_i \rangle \leq c_i$ or $\langle \alpha, x_i \rangle > c_i$ for all $i \in \mathbf{N}$.*

Proof. This follows immediately from 10.1, 9.3, and (8.7). □

Lemma 10.3. *Assume that for $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathfrak{L}^*$ the interval $\overline{\alpha_1, \alpha_2}$ intersects the wall F_i transversely at γ , and that it does not intersect any other F_j . Then*

$$\nu(\alpha_2) - \nu(\alpha_1) = \text{sign}\langle \alpha_1 - \alpha_2, x_i \rangle d_i(\gamma).$$

Proof. Define $\hat{c} \in (\mathbb{Z}^{\hat{L}})^*$ by $\hat{c}_l = c_l \forall l \in \hat{L}$. Then $L|_{M_i} = L_{\hat{c}}/\hat{G}$, in the notation of 6.1. By the induction hypothesis, for any $\hat{\alpha} \in \hat{\mathfrak{L}}^*$,

$d_i(\hat{\alpha}) = \hat{\nu}(\hat{\alpha})$. By (8.7), $\hat{\nu}(\hat{\alpha}) = \hat{\mu}(\hat{\pi}^*(\hat{\alpha}) - \hat{c})$. Let $\alpha \in \mathcal{L}^*$ be the image of $\hat{\alpha}$ under the natural map from $\hat{\mathfrak{t}}^*$ to \mathfrak{t}^* . Let $\xi = \pi^*(\alpha) - c$; let $\hat{\xi} = \hat{\pi}^*(\hat{\alpha}) - \hat{c}$. Then $\hat{\xi}_l = \xi_l$ for all $l \in \hat{L}$. The lemma now follows from 9.4 and (8.7). \square

Lemma 10.4. *There exists $\alpha \in \mathcal{L}^*$ such that $\nu(\alpha) = d(\alpha)$.*

Proof. Choose any $\beta \in \mathcal{L}^*$ such that $\langle \beta, x_i \rangle \neq 0$ for all i . Choose $m \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $m|\langle \beta, x_i \rangle| > |c_i|$ for all i . By the previous lemma, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $n \geq m$ implies that $H^i(M, \mathcal{O}_L)_{m\beta} = H^i(M, \mathcal{O}_L)_{n\beta}$. Because M is compact, $H^i(M, \mathcal{O}_L)$ is finite dimensional; therefore, $H^i(M, \mathcal{O}_L)_{m\beta} = 0$. On the other hand, $d(m\beta) = 0$ for large m because d is compactly supported. Thus, $\nu(m\beta) = 0 = d(m\beta)$. \square

We are now almost finished. However, we still wish to determine $\nu(\alpha)$ for $\alpha \in F_i$; we do this by shifting the walls F_j slightly in the “positive” direction. Formally, define c' in $(\mathbb{Z}^N)^*$ by $c'_i = c_i + \frac{1}{2}$ for all $i \in \mathbb{N}$. Remember that a degree function is determined by any N -tuple in $(\mathbb{R}^N)^*$, as in 6.6. Let d' be the degree function associated to c' . Then $d'(\alpha)$ is defined for all $\alpha \in \mathcal{L}^*$, and $d'(\alpha) = d(\alpha)$ wherever the latter is defined.

Theorem 3. *$\nu(\alpha) = d'(\alpha)$ for all $\alpha \in \mathcal{L}^*$.*

Proof. Let $\xi = \pi^*(\alpha) - c$. Define \tilde{c} in $(\mathbb{Z}^N)^*$ by $\tilde{c}_i = c_i$ if $\xi_i \neq 0$, $\tilde{c}_i = c_i + 1$ if $\xi_i = 0$. Let \tilde{d} be the degree function associated to \tilde{c} . Let $\tilde{\xi} = \pi^*(\alpha) - \tilde{c}$. It is clear from lemma 9.3 that $\mu(\xi) = \mu(\tilde{\xi})$. Then, $\nu(\alpha) = \mu(\xi) = \mu(\tilde{\xi}) = \tilde{\nu}(\alpha)$ where $\tilde{\nu} = \mu(\pi^*(\alpha) - \tilde{c})$. By theorem 2, $\tilde{d}(\alpha) = \tilde{\nu}(\alpha)$. Finally, it follows directly from 6.3 that $\tilde{d}(\alpha) = d'(\alpha)$. \square

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