

TORUS ACTIONS ON SYMPLECTIC ORBI-SPACES

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ABSTRACT. Which $2n$ -dimensional orbi-spaces have effective symplectic k -torus actions? As shown by Lerman and Tolman (1997) and Watson (1997), this question reduces to that of characterizing the finite subgroups of centralizers of tori in the real symplectic group $Sp(2n, \mathbb{R})$. We resolve this question, and generalize our method to a calculation of the centralizers of all tori in $Sp(2n, \mathbb{R})$.

1. INTRODUCTION

This work is motivated by the study of torus actions on symplectic orbifolds by Lerman and Tolman [LT], and is an extension of work by Watson [W] on circle actions on 4-dimensional orbi-spaces. As discussed in [LT], orbifolds arise in geometric mechanics as reduced phase spaces. The specific question we are concerned with is: for a given k , which $2n$ -dimensional orbi-spaces have effective symplectic T^k (k -torus) actions? As shown in [LT] and [W], this question reduces to that of characterizing the finite subgroups of centralizers of tori in the real symplectic group $Sp(2n, \mathbb{R})$ (see Lemma 2.1 below). In resolving this question, we were able to generalize our method to a calculation of the centralizers of all tori in $Sp(2n, \mathbb{R})$, which may be of interest in its own right.

A *symplectic orbi-space* is \mathbb{R}^{2n}/Γ for some finite subgroup Γ of $Sp(2n, \mathbb{R})$. The group of symplectomorphisms of \mathbb{R}^{2n}/Γ , denoted $Sp(\mathbb{R}^{2n}/\Gamma)$, is defined to be $N(\Gamma)/\Gamma$. A symplectomorphism φ of \mathbb{R}^{2n}/Γ acts on \mathbb{R}^{2n}/Γ by $\varphi(\Gamma v) = \Gamma\varphi(v)$. A *symplectic action* on \mathbb{R}^{2n}/Γ is a Γ -invariant symplectic action on \mathbb{R}^{2n} .

The main results are Theorems 4.7 and 5.1. It is hoped that the latter, resolving the question of which orbi-spaces have symplectic T^k actions, will be useful in a future classification of all orbifolds that admit effective torus actions. Lerman and Tolman have already classified $2n$ -dimensional orbifolds admitting an effective n -torus action [LT]. The results here are a generalization of the work of Watson [W], in which he proves Theorem 5.1 for $n = 2$ and $k = 1$. Both the present paper and [W] make use of results in [LT].

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Throughout this article, all centralizers mentioned will be with respect to $Sp(2n, \mathbb{R})$.

2. THE RELATIONSHIP OF TORUS ACTIONS TO CENTRALIZERS OF TORI

The following lemma gives the relationship between torus actions on symplectic orbi-spaces and centralizers of tori in $Sp(2n, \mathbb{R})$. Most of the result is contained in [LT, 3.1, 6.1]; since that version is only concerned with T^n actions in \mathbb{R}^{2n} , and the centralizer of T^n in $Sp(2n, \mathbb{R})$ is itself, centralizers are not mentioned. A version applicable to all torus actions is given in [W]; it is only stated for $n = 2$, but the proof generalizes easily. We present a collected and slightly modified proof here.

Lemma 2.1 ([LT], [W]). *Let Γ be a finite subgroup of $Sp(2n, \mathbb{R})$. Then \mathbb{R}^{2n}/Γ admits an effective symplectic T^k action if and only if Γ is a subgroup of the centralizer (in $Sp(2n, \mathbb{R})$) of some k -torus in $Sp(2n, \mathbb{R})$.*

Proof. (\implies) Suppose \mathbb{R}^{2n}/Γ admits an effective symplectic T^k action. Then there is some k -torus T in $N(\Gamma)/\Gamma$. Let $\hat{T} = \pi^{-1}(T)$ be the preimage of T by the quotient map $N(\Gamma) \rightarrow N(\Gamma)/\Gamma$, and let \tilde{T} be the identity component of \hat{T} . We will show that \tilde{T} is a k -torus and $\hat{T} \subset Z(\tilde{T})$, which will complete this half of the proof, since $\Gamma \subset \hat{T}$. Since \tilde{T} is a connected component, it is closed, and so it must be a Lie group. To show compactness of \hat{T} , and hence \tilde{T} , let (q_i) be a sequence in \hat{T} . Since the original torus T is compact, $(\pi(q_i))$ must have a cluster point, p . Since Γ is finite, one of the preimages of p must be a cluster point of (q_i) . Next we show that $\hat{T} \subset Z(\tilde{T})$. Let $a \in \hat{T}$. Define $f_a : \hat{T} \rightarrow \hat{T}$ by $f_a(b) = aba^{-1}b^{-1}$. Since $\pi(\hat{T})$ is abelian, we must have $\pi(f_a(\hat{T})) = \{\Gamma\}$, so $f_a(\hat{T}) \subset \Gamma$. Now \tilde{T} is connected by definition, and f_a is continuous, so $f_a(\tilde{T})$ is connected. But the only connected subgroup of the finite group Γ is the trivial one, so $f_a(\tilde{T}) = \{I\}$. Since this holds for every element a of \hat{T} , we have shown that $\hat{T} \subset Z(\tilde{T})$. One useful consequence of this is that \tilde{T} is abelian; since we have already shown that it is a compact and connected Lie group, it must be a torus. Since π is onto \hat{T} and has a finite kernel, \tilde{T} must be k -dimensional. Thus \tilde{T} is a k -torus and $\Gamma \subset \hat{T} \subset Z(\tilde{T})$, as required.

(\impliedby) Suppose Γ is a finite subgroup of $Z(\tilde{T})$ for some k -torus \tilde{T} in $Sp(2n, \mathbb{R})$. Then $\tilde{T} \subset N(\Gamma)$, so by the “second isomorphism theorem for Lie groups” we have

$$\tilde{T}\Gamma/\Gamma \cong \tilde{T}/(\Gamma \cap \tilde{T}).$$

From this isomorphism we see that $\tilde{T}\Gamma/\Gamma$ is abelian, compact and connected, so it must be a torus; in fact, it must be a k -torus, because $\Gamma \cap \tilde{T}$ is finite. Thus we have constructed an effective symplectic T^k action on \mathbb{R}^{2n}/Γ . \square

3. CENTRALIZERS OF TORI: REDUCTION TO A SPECIAL CASE

We will now show that we need only consider centralizers of certain very simple tori. These results lead fairly easily to a proof of Theorem 5.1. Though the proof of Theorem 5.1 does not require an explicit computation of the centralizers of all tori in $Sp(2n, \mathbb{R})$, we give the result of such a computation in Theorem 4.7.

As a first step, it follows from standard results (see for example [BtD]), that all tori in $Sp(2n, \mathbb{R})$ are conjugate to one contained in the following diagonal represen-

tation of T^n :

$$\mathbb{T}^n := \left\{ \left(\begin{array}{cccc} \cos \theta_1 & -\sin \theta_1 & & 0 \\ \sin \theta_1 & \cos \theta_1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & 0 & & \cos \theta_n & -\sin \theta_n \\ & & & \sin \theta_n & \cos \theta_n \end{array} \right) : \theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_n \in \mathbb{R} \right\}.$$

Thus Lemma 2.1 implies the following.

Lemma 3.1. *Let Γ be a finite subgroup of $Sp(2n, \mathbb{R})$. Then \mathbb{R}^{2n}/Γ admits an effective symplectic T^k action if and only if Γ is conjugate to a subgroup of the centralizer of some k -torus in \mathbb{T}^n .*

We now define some notation for tori in \mathbb{T}^n . First, a few conventions. We will consider the standard tori T^n to be subgroups of \mathbb{C}^n in the usual way,

$$T^n = \{(z_1, \dots, z_n) \in \mathbb{C}^n : |z_i| = 1 \text{ for all } i\}.$$

We denote by \exp the map from \mathbb{R}^n to T^n given by $\mathbf{t} \mapsto e^{2\pi i \mathbf{t}}$ (component-wise exponentiation). Define the map $diag : \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow Mat(n, \mathbb{C})$ by

$$diag \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ \vdots \\ z_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & z_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

We will identify $Mat(n, \mathbb{C})$ with its representation in $Mat(2n, \mathbb{R})$ induced by

$$a + bi \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix}.$$

All homomorphisms from T^k to T^n are of the form $\exp(\mathbf{t}) \mapsto \exp(M\mathbf{t})$ for some $n \times k$ matrix M with integer entries. For all such matrices M , define

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_M : T^k &\rightarrow \mathbb{T}^n \\ \exp(\mathbf{t}) &\mapsto diag(\exp(M\mathbf{t})) \end{aligned}$$

and let $\Phi_M = Im(\varphi_M)$. All tori in \mathbb{T}^n are of this form. Note that Φ_M is a k -torus if and only if M has rank k (though φ_M need not be faithful).

Lemma 3.2. *If $C \in Z(\Phi_M)$, then either the i^{th} row of M equals ± 1 times the j^{th} row or (considering C as an element of $Mat(2n, \mathbb{R})$) the $(i, j)^{th}$ 2×2 block of C is zero. If the i^{th} row equals the j^{th} row, then the $(i, j)^{th}$ block is of the form $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix}$. If the i^{th} row equals -1 times the j^{th} row, then the $(i, j)^{th}$ block is of the form $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & -a \end{pmatrix}$.*

Proof. We have $C\varphi_M(\mathbf{s}) = \varphi_M(\mathbf{s})C$ for all $\mathbf{s} = (s_1, \dots, s_n) \in T^k$. For every $1 \leq \ell \leq k$, we can differentiate this equation at the identity, giving

$$C \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_M}{\partial s_\ell} \Big|_{\mathbf{s}=0} \right) = \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_M}{\partial s_\ell} \Big|_{\mathbf{s}=0} \right) C.$$

By direct computation we find that, if $M = (m_{ij})$ and the $(i, j)^{th}$ 2×2 block of C is $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$, we have

$$m_{j\ell} \begin{pmatrix} b & -a \\ d & -c \end{pmatrix} = m_{i\ell} \begin{pmatrix} -c & -d \\ a & b \end{pmatrix},$$

from which it follows that

$$m_{i\ell}^2 \begin{pmatrix} -c & -d \\ a & b \end{pmatrix} = m_{i\ell} \cdot m_{j\ell} \begin{pmatrix} b & -a \\ d & -c \end{pmatrix} = m_{j\ell}^2 \begin{pmatrix} -c & -d \\ a & b \end{pmatrix}.$$

Thus if any of a, b, c or d are nonzero, we see that $m_{i\ell} = \pm m_{j\ell}$. Further, the ratio $\frac{m_{i\ell}}{m_{j\ell}}$ is independent of l . The result follows. \square

Lemma 3.3. *If M_1 and M_2 are $n \times k$ matrices with integer entries and $M_2 = QM_1$, where Q is a permutation matrix, then $Z(\Phi_{M_2}) = QZ(\Phi_{M_1})Q^{-1}$.*

Proof. Consider first the case where Q is a transposition of two rows, say rows i and j . Let $\mathbf{t} \in \mathbb{R}^k$. Since \exp acts componentwise, $\exp(Q\mathbf{t}) = Q \exp \mathbf{t}$. By a simple computation, we see that for any $\mathbf{s} \in \mathbb{C}^n$, we have $diag(Q\mathbf{s}) = Qdiag(\mathbf{s})Q^{-1}$. So

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{M_2} &= \{diag(\exp(QM_1\mathbf{t}) : \mathbf{t} \in \mathbb{R}^k)\} \\ &= \{Qdiag(\exp(M_1\mathbf{t}))Q^{-1} : \mathbf{t} \in \mathbb{R}^k\} \\ &= Q\Phi_{M_1}Q^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

This implies that $Z(\Phi_{M_2}) = QZ(\Phi_{M_1})Q^{-1}$. The result for general Q follows. \square

Definition 3.4. A matrix M is in *PM-block form* (the “*PM*” stands for “plus-or-minus”) if it can be divided horizontally into blocks,

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} \text{Block 1} \\ \text{Block 2} \\ \vdots \\ \text{Block } r \end{pmatrix},$$

satisfying the following conditions.

- Each block can be subdivided horizontally into two sub-blocks, $\begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix}$ called the *top half* and the *bottom half*, such that A is nonempty, all rows in A are equal, and if B is nonempty, then all rows in B are equal and each row in B equals -1 times each row in A .
- No row is equal to ± 1 times a row from a different block.
- If there is a zero block, it is the bottom one (Block r).

Each block satisfying these conditions will be called a *PM-block*.

Definition 3.5. For any sets of matrices $S_1 \subset Mat(n_1, \mathbb{C})$ and $S_2 \subset Mat(n_2, \mathbb{C})$, define

$$S_1 \times_{\iota} S_2 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 \end{pmatrix} : A_1 \in S_1 \text{ and } A_2 \in S_2 \right\}.$$

Note that if $M = \begin{pmatrix} M_1 \\ \vdots \\ M_r \end{pmatrix}$, then $\Phi_M = \Phi_{M_1} \times_{\iota} \dots \times_{\iota} \Phi_{M_r}$.

Proposition 3.6. *If M has integer entries and is in PM-block form, with PM-blocks M_1, \dots, M_r , then $Z(\Phi_M) = Z(\Phi_{M_1}) \times_{\iota} \dots \times_{\iota} Z(\Phi_{M_r})$.*

Proof. Suppose $C \in Z(\Phi_M)$. For every i and j , if the i^{th} and j^{th} rows of M are in different PM-blocks, then by Lemma 3.2, the $(i, j)^{\text{th}}$ 2×2 block of C is zero. So C is of the form

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} C_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & C_r \end{pmatrix}$$

for some $2n_s \times 2n_s$ matrices C_s , where n_1, \dots, n_r are the sizes of the blocks M_1, \dots, M_r respectively.

For matrices of this form, it is clear that C is symplectic if and only if C_1, \dots, C_r are. Further, since $\Phi_M = \Phi_{M_1} \times_{\iota} \dots \times_{\iota} \Phi_{M_r}$, we see that $C \in Z(\Phi_M)$ if and only if each $C_s \in Z(\Phi_{M_s})$. □

Note that for every $n \times n$ matrix M , there exists some row-permutation matrix Q such that QM is in PM-block form. Thus Lemma 3.3 and the preceding proposition reduce our problem to one of finding the centralizers of tori Φ_M for matrices M consisting of only one PM-block.

In fact, the results in this section suffice in order to prove our main result, Theorem 5.1, about torus actions on orbi-spaces. However, we are now in a position to calculate the centralizers of all tori in $Sp(2n, \mathbb{R})$.

4. COMPUTATION OF THE CENTRALIZERS OF TORI

We now find the centralizers of all tori Φ_M such that M consists of only one PM-block. In general, matrices in the centralizer of Φ_M won't be in $GL(n, \mathbb{C})$. However, we will find conjugates that are. We need to define some new families of matrices.

Definition 4.1. For any $p \leq n$ and $q = n - p$, let $F_{p,q} \in GL(2n, \mathbb{R})$ be the matrix in which the upper left hand block is the $2p \times 2p$ identity matrix, the remainder of the diagonal consists of alternating 1's and -1 's, and the rest of the matrix is zero.

Note that $F_{p,q} = F_{p,q}^T = F_{p,q}^{-1}$.

Lemma 4.2. *Let M be the $n \times 1$ matrix $(m, \dots, m, -m, \dots, -m)^T$ for some non-zero integer m , where there are p entries of m and q entries of $-m$. Then $F_{p,q}Z(\Phi_M)F_{p,q}^{-1} \subset GL(n, \mathbb{C})$.*

Proof. Let $C \in Z(\Phi_M)$, and let $1 \leq i, j \leq n$. If i and j are either both less than or equal to p , or both greater than p , then Lemma 3.2 shows that the $(i, j)^{\text{th}}$ 2×2 block of C is of the form $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix}$. Direct calculation shows that the $(i, j)^{\text{th}}$ 2×2 block of $F_{p,q}CF_{p,q}^{-1}$ is either

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix} \text{ (if } i, j \leq p\text{), or } \begin{pmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix} \text{ (if } i, j > p\text{).}$$

If $i \leq p < j$ or $j \leq p < i$, then Lemma 3.2 shows that $(i, j)^{\text{th}}$ 2×2 block of C is of the form $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & -a \end{pmatrix}$. So the $(i, j)^{\text{th}}$ 2×2 block of $F_{p,q}CF_{p,q}^{-1}$ is either

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix} \text{ (if } i \leq p \text{ and } j > p), \text{ or } \begin{pmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix} \text{ (if } j \leq p \text{ and } i > p).$$

□

Definition 4.3. For any $p \leq n$ and $q = n - p$, let $I_{p,q}$ be the complex $n \times n$ matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} I_p & 0 \\ 0 & -I_q \end{pmatrix},$$

where I_p is the $p \times p$ identity matrix.

Note that $-iI_{n,0}$, when regarded as an element of $GL(2n, \mathbb{R})$, is the matrix J_n used to define the symplectic form.

More generally, $F_{p,q}J_nF_{p,q}^{-1} = -iI_{p,q}$.

Definition 4.4. Let $U(p, q) = \{A \in GL(n, \mathbb{C}) \mid A^*I_{p,q}A = I_{p,q}\}$. The matrices in these groups are called *pseudounitary*.

Note that $U(n, 0) = U(0, n) = U(n)$, the unitary group.

Lemma 4.5. The pseudounitary group $U(p, q) = GL(n, \mathbb{C}) \cap F_{p,q}Sp(2n, \mathbb{R})F_{p,q}^{-1}$.

Note that this is a generalization of the standard result that $U(n) = GL(n, \mathbb{C}) \cap Sp(2n, \mathbb{R})$ [MS, 2.17].

Proof. Let $A \in GL(n, \mathbb{C})$. In the second line of the following computation we use the fact that A^* , when A is considered as an element of $GL(n, \mathbb{C})$, corresponds to A^T when A is considered as an element of $GL(2n, \mathbb{R})$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} A \in U(p, q) &\iff A^*I_{p,q}A = I_{p,q} \\ &\iff A^T I_{p,q}A = I_{p,q} \\ &\iff A^T(-iI_{p,q})A = (-iI_{p,q}) \\ &\iff A^T F_{p,q}J_nF_{p,q}^{-1}A = F_{p,q}J_nF_{p,q}^{-1} \\ &\iff F_{p,q}^{-1}A^T F_{p,q}J_nF_{p,q}^{-1}AF_{p,q} = J_n \\ &\iff (F_{p,q}^{-1}AF_{p,q})^T J_n(F_{p,q}^{-1}AF_{p,q}) = J_n \\ &\iff F_{p,q}^{-1}AF_{p,q} \in Sp(2n, \mathbb{R}) \\ &\iff A \in F_{p,q}Sp(2n, \mathbb{R})F_{p,q}^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

□

Definition 4.6. For every p and q , let $W(p, q) = F_{p,q}^{-1}U(p, q)F_{p,q}$.

Note that $W(n, 0) = W(0, n) = U(n)$.

We are now able to state the main result of this section.

Theorem 4.7. Let M be an $n \times k$ matrix, with integer entries, in PM-block form. Let r be the number of PM-blocks in M , and let n_i be the number of rows in the i^{th} PM-block, p_i the number of rows in the top half and $q_i = n_i - p_i$ the number of rows in the bottom half. If all rows of M are nonzero, then

$$Z(\Phi_M) = W(p_1, q_1) \times \iota \cdots \times \iota W(p_r, q_r)$$

and if M does contain some zero rows, then

$$Z(\Phi_M) = W(p_1, q_1) \times_\iota \cdots \times_\iota W(p_{r-1}, q_{r-1}) \times_\iota Sp(2n_r, \mathbb{R}) .$$

The proof will follow easily from the following result.

Proposition 4.8. *Suppose M is a nonzero $n \times k$ matrix, with integer entries, consisting of only one PM-block, with p rows in the top half and q rows in the bottom half. Then $Z(\Phi_M) = W(p, q)$. (This was proved for $n = 2$ and $k = 1$ in [W].)*

Proof. The rank of M is 1, so Φ_M is also the image of a faithful homomorphism from T^1 to $Sp(2n, \mathbb{R})$. So without loss of generality, we will assume that M has only one column, in other words, that $M = (m, \dots, m, -m, \dots, -m)^T$ for some nonzero integer m . We can now easily prove that $Z(\Phi_M) \subset W(p, q)$. Lemma 4.2 shows that $F_{p,q}Z(\Phi_M)F_{p,q}^{-1} \subset GL(n, \mathbb{C})$. Hence, by Lemma 4.5, we have $F_{p,q}Z(\Phi_M)F_{p,q}^{-1} \subset U(p, q)$. So $Z(\Phi_M) \subset F_{p,q}^{-1}U(p, q)F_{p,q}$, which equals $W(p, q)$ by definition.

In order to prove the other inclusion, $W(p, q) \subset Z(\Phi_M)$, note that for every $t \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\begin{aligned} F_{p,q}\varphi_M(\exp(t))F_{p,q}^{-1} &= F_{p,q} \begin{pmatrix} e^{2\pi imt}I_p & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-2\pi imt}I_q \end{pmatrix} F_{p,q}^{-1} \\ &= e^{2\pi imt}I_n, \end{aligned}$$

which commutes with everything in $GL(n, \mathbb{C})$. Let $B \in W(p, q)$. Then $F_{p,q}BF_{p,q}^{-1} \in GL(n, \mathbb{C})$ by definition. So $F_{p,q}BF_{p,q}^{-1}$ commutes with every element of $F_{p,q}\Phi_M F_{p,q}^{-1}$, and hence B commutes with every element of Φ_M . Therefore $W(p, q) \subset Z(\Phi_M)$. \square

Proof of Theorem 4.7. Let the PM-blocks of M be M_1, \dots, M_r . By Proposition 3.6,

$$Z(\Phi_M) = Z(\Phi_{M_1}) \times_\iota \cdots \times_\iota Z(\Phi_{M_r}) .$$

For each nonzero M_i , Proposition 4.8 shows that $Z(\Phi_{M_i}) = W(p_i, q_i)$. If all of the PM-blocks are nonzero, then

$$Z(\Phi_M) = W(p_1, q_1) \times_\iota \cdots \times_\iota W(p_r, q_r).$$

By the definition of PM-block form, the only block that can be zero is the last one, M_r . Suppose that M_r is zero. Then $\Phi_{M_r} = \{I_{2n}\}$, so $Z(\Phi_{M_r}) = Sp(2n_r, \mathbb{R})$, and hence

$$Z(\Phi_M) = W(p_1, q_1) \times_\iota \cdots \times_\iota W(p_{r-1}, q_{r-1}) \times_\iota Sp(2n_r, \mathbb{R}).$$

\square

5. TORUS ACTIONS ON SYMPLECTIC ORBI-SPACES

In this section, we characterize all symplectic orbi-spaces that admit an effective symplectic T^k action. The main theorem is the following. It was proved in [W] for $n = 2$ and $k = 1$, and in [LT] for $k = n$.

Theorem 5.1. *A symplectic orbi-space \mathbb{R}^{2n}/Γ admits an effective symplectic T^k action if and only if Γ is conjugate to a subgroup of $U(n_1) \times_\iota \dots \times_\iota U(n_k)$, where the n_i 's are nonzero, the sum of the n_i 's is n .*

Proof. (\implies) Suppose \mathbb{R}^{2n}/Γ admits an effective symplectic action. Lemmas 3.1 and 3.3 show that Γ is conjugate to the centralizer of a k -torus Φ_M in \mathbb{T}^n for some matrix M in PM-block form. Let r be the number of PM-blocks in M , and for each i , let n_i be the number of rows in the i^{th} PM-block. The n_i 's are nonzero (since PM-blocks are nonempty), the sum of the n_i 's is n , and since the rank of M is k , it follows that r is at least k . By Theorem 4.7 (or Proposition 3.6), we have

$$Z(\Phi_M) \subset Sp(2n_1, \mathbb{R}) \times_{\iota} \cdots \times_{\iota} Sp(2n_r, \mathbb{R}).$$

Since Γ is finite, it must be conjugate to a subgroup of $U(n_1) \times_{\iota} \cdots \times_{\iota} U(n_r)$. By combining factors if $r > k$, we see that Γ is conjugate to a subgroup of $U(n_1) \times_{\iota} \cdots \times_{\iota} U(n_k + \cdots + n_r)$.

(\impliedby) Suppose Γ is conjugate to a subgroup of $U(n_1) \times_{\iota} \cdots \times_{\iota} U(n_k)$, where the n_i 's are nonzero and their sum is n . Let M be the $n \times k$ matrix in PM-block form

with k PM-blocks, the i^{th} of which is $\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{e}_i \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{e}_i \end{pmatrix}$, with n_i rows, where \mathbf{e}_i is the i^{th} standard basis vector of the row space. By Theorem 4.7,

$$Z(\Phi_M) = U(n_1) \times_{\iota} \cdots \times_{\iota} U(n_k).$$

Hence Γ is contained in some conjugate of $Z(\Phi_M)$. Since M has rank k , it follows that Φ_M is a k -torus. Therefore, by Lemma 3.1, we see that \mathbb{R}^{2n}/Γ admits an effective T^k -action. \square

Remark 5.2. This theorem can actually be proven almost as easily using only the results from Section 3.

Remark 5.3. This result does not necessarily imply that if $\Gamma \subset Sp(2n, \mathbb{R})$ is isomorphic to a finite subgroup of $U(n_1) \times \cdots \times U(n_k)$, then \mathbb{R}^{2n}/Γ admits an effective symplectic T^k action; the T^k action is only guaranteed for *some representation* of Γ in $Sp(2n, \mathbb{R})$. We believe that the question of whether such an action exists for *all* representations of Γ is open.

Corollary 5.4. *All symplectic orbi-spaces admit a circle action.*

Proof. Let \mathbb{R}^{2n}/Γ be a symplectic orbi-space. Since Γ is a finite subgroup of $Sp(2n, \mathbb{R})$, and hence compact, it must be conjugate to a subgroup of $U(n)$. \square

Corollary 5.5 ([LT]). *\mathbb{R}^{2n}/Γ admits an effective symplectic T^n action if and only if Γ is conjugate to a subgroup of \mathbb{T}^n (or equivalently, Γ is contained in some torus).*

Proof. In the statement of Theorem 5.1, since $k = n$, we must have each $n_i = 1$. So Γ is conjugate to a subgroup of $U(1) \times_{\iota} \cdots \times_{\iota} U(1)$, where there are n copies of $U(1)$, which equals \mathbb{T}^n . \square

The preceding corollary allows us to easily find examples of orbi-spaces \mathbb{R}^{2n}/Γ that *don't* admit effective symplectic n -torus actions.

Example 5.6 ([STW]). Let Γ be a non-abelian subgroup of $U(2)$, for example the representation of D_4 generated by $\begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{pmatrix}$ and $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$. Since Γ is not abelian, it is not conjugate to a subgroup of T^2 , so \mathbb{R}^4/Γ does not admit an effective symplectic T^2 action.

Corollary 5.7. *If $k > \frac{n}{2}$ and \mathbb{R}^{2n}/Γ admits an effective symplectic T^k action, then Γ is conjugate to a subgroup of $U(2n - 2k) \times_{\iota} \mathbb{T}^{2k-n}$.*

(Note that we do not claim the converse.)

Proof. In the statement of Theorem 5.1, let a be the number of values of i such that $n_i = 1$. There must be $(k - a)$ values of i such that $n_i \geq 2$, so the sum of all of the n_i 's, which must equal n , is at least $2(k - a) + a$. So $n \geq 2k - a$, which implies $a \geq 2k - n$. The product of $2k - n$ factors of $U(1)$ is \mathbb{T}^{2k-n} . The product of the remaining factors is a subgroup of $U(n - (2k - n)) = U(2n - 2k)$. \square

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