

Connectivity properties of moment maps on based loop groups

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For a compact, connected, simply-connected Lie group G , the loop group LG is the infinite-dimensional Hilbert Lie group consisting of H^1 -Sobolev maps $S^1 \rightarrow G$. The geometry of LG and its homogeneous spaces is related to representation theory and has been extensively studied. The space of based loops $\Omega(G)$ is an example of a homogeneous space of LG and has a natural Hamiltonian $T \times S^1$ action, where T is the maximal torus of G . We study the moment map μ for this action, and in particular prove that its regular level sets are connected. This result is as an infinite-dimensional analogue of a theorem of Atiyah that states that the preimage of a moment map for a Hamiltonian torus action on a compact symplectic manifold is connected. In the finite-dimensional case, this connectivity result is used to prove that the image of the moment map for a compact Hamiltonian T -space is convex. Thus our theorem can also be viewed as a companion result to a theorem of Atiyah and Pressley, which states that the image $\mu(\Omega(G))$ is convex. We also show that for the energy functional E , which is the moment map for the S^1 rotation action, each non-empty preimage is connected.

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1 Introduction

The main results of this paper are infinite-dimensional analogues of well-known results in finite-dimensional symplectic geometry. More specifically, given a compact connected Hamiltonian T -manifold with moment map $\mu: M \rightarrow \mathfrak{t}^*$, a theorem of Atiyah [1, Theorem 1] states that any non-empty preimage of μ is connected. This connectivity result is intimately related to the famous convexity result of Atiyah and Guillemin–Sternberg [1; 7], that states that the image $\mu(M) \subseteq \mathfrak{t}^*$ is *convex*. Indeed, in the original paper of Atiyah, the connectivity result is used to establish the convexity of $\mu(M)$.

Atiyah and Pressley [2] showed that the convexity results mentioned above generalize to a certain class of infinite-dimensional manifolds that are homogeneous spaces of loop groups LG . An example is illustrated in Figure 1. Indeed, there is a general principle (see eg, Pressley and Segal [25; 26]) which says that these infinite-dimensional homogeneous spaces of LG behave, in many respects, like *compact* Kähler manifolds. The result of [2] may be viewed as an instance of this, as should the results of this paper. However, in contrast to the argument given in [1], the convexity result in [2] is proven without any mention of the connectivity of level sets of the moment map. Therefore a natural question still remains: is there an analogous connectivity result for these homogeneous spaces of loop groups? The purpose of this paper is to answer this question in the affirmative.

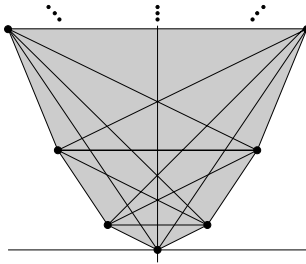


Figure 1: The shaded region indicates a portion of the image in $(\mathfrak{t}^2)^*$ of the moment map for the $T^2 = T^1 \times S^1$ action on $\Omega(SU(2))$, which is the convex hull of the integer points on a parabola. (We have also drawn in the critical values of μ , which are the line segments.) The convexity of the image was proven in [26]. We will show that the level sets of this map are connected.

In the finite-dimensional setting, connectivity of the level sets has several important implications. Some of these suggest very natural questions for the infinite-dimensional context; we mention three of these here. First, connectivity along with a local normal form description of the level sets yields the Atiyah–Guillemin–Sternberg convexity result. A new proof of the Atiyah–Pressley convexity result for ΩG that uses our connectivity result and some additional information about the local normal forms would be very interesting. Second, connectivity is the first piece of Kirwan’s surjectivity theorem [13]. Given a compact connected Hamiltonian G –manifold with moment map $\mu: M \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^*$, Kirwan showed that the inclusion of a level set $\mu^{-1}(0) \hookrightarrow M$ induces a surjection in equivariant cohomology. If the level set is regular, its equivariant cohomology is isomorphic to the ordinary cohomology of the symplectic quotient. Thus, there is a surjection $H_G^*(M) \rightarrow H^*(M//G)$. For the homogeneous spaces of loop groups, connectivity of the level sets implies that this map is a surjection for

degree 0 cohomology. A surjection $\kappa: H^*_{T \times S^1}(\Omega G) \rightarrow H^*(\Omega G // T \times S^1)$ would be a very powerful result. By understanding the map κ and its kernel, and using the description of $H^*_{T \times S^1}(\Omega G)$ in Harada, Henriques and Holm [9], one could obtain a description of the cohomology ring of this quotient. Extending known results about κ and its kernel (eg, Jeffrey, Kirwan, Tolman and Weitsman [11; 29]) will nevertheless require significant technical prowess. Moreover, there is a possible interpretation in terms of representation theory. According to the so-called “quantization commutes with reduction” principle in the finite-dimensional setting, it may be possible to interpret the spaces $\Omega G // T \times S^1$ as geometric analogues of $T \times S^1$ -weight spaces for certain loop group representations. Third, in finite dimensions, Karshon and Lerman [12] used the connectivity of level sets to deal with the double commutator conjecture of Guillemin and Sternberg [8]. This conjecture states that the centralizer of the algebra of G -invariant functions on a Hamiltonian G -manifold is *collective*, ie, the pullback via the G -moment map of a smooth function on \mathfrak{g}^* . The connectivity results contained herein may aid in the determining the validity of an infinite dimensional analogue of this theorem.

We now state more precisely the main results of this paper. Let G be a compact, connected and simply-connected Lie group. We fix a G -invariant inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ on the Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} . Let $L_1(G)$ denote the space of all maps $S^1 \cong \mathbb{R}/2\pi\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow G$ that are of Sobolev class H^1 , ie,

$$L_1(G) := \{\eta \in H^1(S^1, G)\}.$$

Remark Throughout the remainder of this paper, H^1 stands always for “Sobolev class” (and not for “cohomology”).

The space $L_1(G)$ is a group by pointwise multiplication. We now consider the subgroup $\Omega_1(G)$ of $L_1(G)$ consisting of *based* loops γ , ie, we add the requirement $\gamma(0) = e \in G$. The group $L_1(G)$ acts by conjugation on $\Omega_1(G)$ and it is straightforward to see that the stabilizer of the constant loop at e is exactly the set $G \subseteq L_1(G)$ of constant loops. Hence $\Omega_1(G)$ is a homogeneous space $L_1(G)/G$. This is a smooth Hilbert manifold (see eg, Palais [23]) which is also Kähler (see Atiyah, Pressley and Segal [2; 26]), and is the space on which we will focus for the remainder of the paper.

We consider the following torus action on $\Omega_1(G)$. The maximal torus T of G is a subgroup of $L_1(G)$, and hence acts on the left on $\Omega_1(G) \cong L_1(G)/G$. More specifically, for $t \in T, \gamma \in \Omega_1(G)$, the action is defined by

$$(t\gamma)(\theta) := t\gamma(\theta)t^{-1}.$$

In addition to this maximal torus action, we also have a *rotation action* of S^1 that rotates the loop variable. For $e^{is} \in S^1$ and $\gamma \in \Omega_1(G)$, we have

$$(1-1) \quad (e^{is}\gamma)(\theta) := \gamma(s + \theta)\gamma(s)^{-1}.$$

These actions commute, so we obtain a $T \times S^1$ action on $\Omega_1(G)$ which is also Hamiltonian with respect to the Kähler structure on $\Omega_1(G)$. The S^1 -moment map is in fact a well-known functional on spaces of loops: it is the *energy functional*

$$(1-2) \quad E(\gamma) := \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \|\gamma(\theta)^{-1}\gamma'(\theta)\|^2 d\theta.$$

The moment map for the T -action is given by a similar functional,

$$(1-3) \quad p(\gamma) = \text{pr}_{\mathfrak{t}} \left(\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \gamma(\theta)^{-1}\gamma'(\theta)d\theta \right),$$

where $\mathfrak{t} := \text{Lie}(T)$ and $\text{pr}_{\mathfrak{t}}: \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{t}$ denotes the orthogonal projection with respect to the fixed G -invariant inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$. Using this inner product, we may identify \mathfrak{t}^* with \mathfrak{t} , and use the standard inner product on \mathbb{R} to identify \mathbb{R}^* with \mathbb{R} . With these identifications, the $T \times S^1$ -moment map $\mu: \Omega_1(G) \rightarrow \mathfrak{t}^* \oplus \mathbb{R}^* \cong \mathfrak{t} \oplus \mathbb{R}$ is given by $\mu = p \oplus E$.

There is a subspace of $\Omega_1(G)$ that we will also study, namely $\Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$, which is the space of algebraic loops in G . The main result of [2], as mentioned above, is that the images $\mu(\Omega_{\text{alg}}(G))$ and $\mu(\Omega_1(G))$ are both convex. Our results are as follows.

Theorem 1.1 *Any level of $\mu: \Omega_{\text{alg}}(G) \rightarrow \mathfrak{t} \oplus \mathbb{R}$ is connected or empty.*

Theorem 1.2 *Any regular level of $\mu: \Omega_1(G) \rightarrow \mathfrak{t} \oplus \mathbb{R}$ is connected or empty.*

We also have a statement of connectivity for the level sets of just the energy functional, considered as a function on $\Omega_1(G)$ or on $\Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$. In this case, we have the connectivity for any (possibly singular) value of E .

Theorem 1.3 *For $\bullet \in \{1, \text{alg}\}$, all preimages of $E: \Omega_{\bullet}(G) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are either empty or connected.*

We now make explicit the topologies on the spaces $\Omega_{\bullet}(G)$ with respect to which we state our Theorems 1.1–1.3 above. First, $\Omega_1(G)$ has a natural topology induced from $H^1(S^1, \mathfrak{g})$ via the exponential map $\exp: \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow G$, which is a local homeomorphism around 0 (see [2, Definition 2.4]). The issue of the topology on the subspace $\Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$ is more subtle. On the one hand, $\Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$ is equipped with the subset topology induced

from the inclusion $\Omega_{\text{alg}}(G) \hookrightarrow \Omega_1(G)$. However, $\Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$ also has a stratification by algebraic varieties, which gives it a direct limit topology (see [26, Section 3.5]). For Theorems 1.1 and 1.3 above, we consider $\Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$ with the *direct limit* topology. The two topologies on $\Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$ are related; the subset topology is coarser than the direct limit topology (see eg, Proposition 2.1), so Theorem 1.1 in fact implies that $\mu^{-1}(a) \cap \Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$ is connected with respect to either of the possible topologies of $\Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$.

It is worth remarking here that the proofs of connectivity for $\Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$ and $\Omega_1(G)$ are markedly different in flavor. To prove connectivity of levels for both μ and E on $\Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$, we exploit the algebraic structure of $\Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$, in particular that there it may be described as a union of finite-dimensional subvarieties. The proofs of the connectivity results for $\Omega_1(G)$, on the other hand, use the connectivity results for $\Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$ and the density (in the H^1 topology) of $\Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$ as a subset of $\Omega_1(G)$. The tool used here is Morse theory in infinite dimensions. To use Morse theory in this context requires additional technical hypotheses, such as the Palais–Smale condition (C). These hypotheses must explicitly be checked in order for us to use the Morse-theoretic arguments, and these are the main technical difficulties in this paper.

We now outline the contents of this manuscript. In Section 2 we briefly recall important known results about $\Omega_{\bullet}(G)$ and its moment maps. Then in Section 3 we prove the result for algebraic loops $\Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$. Section 4 is devoted to the proof of Theorem 1.2. The argument in Sections 3 and 4 also proves certain cases of Theorem 1.3. Finally, in Section 5, we prove Theorem 1.3 for the case of the singular levels of the energy functional on $\Omega_1(G)$, which requires a separate argument.

Remark It would be interesting to extend Theorem 1.1 and Theorem 1.2 to arbitrary adjoint orbits of Kac-Moody groups or even to isoparametric submanifolds in Hilbert space (cf Terng and Mare [28; 20]).

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2 Background material

In this section we collect facts that will be needed in the proofs of our main results.

2.1 Loop groups

The main reference for this section is [2], especially section 2 (see also Freed [5, Section 1] or Pressley [25, Section 2]). By definition, $L_1(G) = H^1(S^1, G)$ is the space of free loops in G of Sobolev class H^1 . These are maps $\eta: S^1 \rightarrow G$ with the property that for any local coordinate system Φ on G , the map $\Phi \circ \eta: S^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{\dim G}$ is of Sobolev class H^1 . The space $L_1(G)$ is an infinite dimensional Lie group (cf [23, Section 13]). It carries a natural left invariant Riemannian metric, which will be addressed as the H^1 metric. This is uniquely determined by its restriction to the Lie algebra of $L_1(G)$, which is $H^1(S^1, \mathfrak{g})$ (the tangent space at the constant loop e). First we fix an $\text{Ad}(G)$ -invariant metric on the Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} , denoted by $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$. The H^1 metric is determined by

$$\langle \gamma, \eta \rangle_e = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \langle \gamma(\theta), \eta(\theta) \rangle d\theta + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \langle \gamma'(\theta), \eta'(\theta) \rangle d\theta,$$

for $\gamma, \eta \in H^1(S^1, \mathfrak{g})$.

As mentioned in the introduction, the object of study of our paper is the space $\Omega_1(G)$. This is a closed submanifold of $L_1(G)$ and the H^1 metric defined above induces a metric on $\Omega_1(G)$, which we will denote by the same symbol $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ (the standard reference for this is [23, Section 13, especially Theorem (6)]). We will also consider the Kähler metric on $\Omega_1(G)$. The details of the construction of this metric can be found in the references indicated at the beginning of the section (see also [26, Section 8.9]). We will just mention here that $\Omega_1(G)$ carries a natural symplectic form ω , which is $L_1(G)$ -invariant and its value at e (the constant loop at the identity) is

$$\omega_e(\gamma, \eta) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \langle \gamma'(\theta), \eta(\theta) \rangle d\theta.$$

There is a certain complex structure J on $\Omega(G)$ and it can be shown that the triple $(\Omega_1(G), \omega, J)$ is a Kähler (Hilbert) manifold (see [26, Proposition 8.9.8]). The corresponding Kähler metric will be denoted by g in our paper. The difference between the H^1 and the Kähler metric is that the first one is complete whereas the second one is not (this observation will play an important role in Section 4). To understand where the difference comes from, we note that both metrics are induced by the closed embedding $\Omega_1(G) \subset L_1(G)$ (see above). The H^1 metric on $L_1(G) = H^1(S^1, G)$ is obviously complete. The Kähler metric on $\Omega_1(G)$ is the restriction of the $H^{\frac{1}{2}}$ metric on $L_1(G)$ (this was first noted by Pressley in [25, Section 2]), hence it is not complete. For a detailed discussion about Sobolev metrics on loop groups, we refer the reader to [5, Section 1].

Without loss of generality, we may assume that G is a closed subgroup of $SU(N)$, for N sufficiently large. Moreover, we may also assume that the torus T consists of diagonal matrices in $SU(N)$. It can be seen [23, Section 13] that $\Omega_1(G)$ is the space of all maps γ of class H^1 from $S^1 = \mathbb{R}/2\pi\mathbb{Z}$ to the space $M^{N \times N}(\mathbb{C})$ of all complex $N \times N$ matrices that have the properties that $\gamma(S^1) \subset G$ and $\gamma(0)$ is the identity matrix I . Moreover, $\Omega_1(G)$ is a submanifold of

$$L_1(M^{N \times N}(\mathbb{C})) := H^1(S^1, M^{N \times N}(\mathbb{C})).$$

Any $\gamma \in \Omega_1(G)$ has a Fourier expansion with coefficients in $M^{N \times N}(\mathbb{C})$. Then the subspace $\Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$ is defined to be the set of all algebraic loops, ie, loops γ with finite Fourier series

$$(2-1) \quad \gamma(\theta) = \sum_{k=-n}^n A_k e^{ik\theta},$$

where $A_k \in M^{N \times N}(\mathbb{C})$, and $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Consider the space

$$L_{\text{alg}}(M^{N \times N}(\mathbb{C})) := \{\gamma: S^1 \rightarrow M^{N \times N}(\mathbb{C}) : \gamma \text{ is a finite Fourier series}\}.$$

For any integer $n \geq 0$, we denote by L_n the set of all elements of $L_{\text{alg}}(M^{N \times N}(\mathbb{C}))$ of the form (2-1). The space L_n can be identified naturally with the direct product $(M^{N \times N}(\mathbb{C}))^{2n+1}$, hence it carries a natural topology. It is obvious that the spaces L_0, L_1, \dots are a filtration of $L_{\text{alg}}(M^{N \times N}(\mathbb{C}))$, in the sense that

$$L_0 \subset L_1 \subset \dots \subset L_n \subset \dots \subset L_{\text{alg}}(M^{N \times N}(\mathbb{C})),$$

and
$$\bigcup_{j \geq 0} L_j = L_{\text{alg}}(M^{N \times N}(\mathbb{C})).$$

In this way, $L_{\text{alg}}(M^{N \times N}(\mathbb{C}))$ can be equipped with the direct limit topology (by definition, a subset $U \subset L_{\text{alg}}(M^{N \times N}(\mathbb{C}))$ is open iff $U \cap L_j$ is open in L_j for any $j \geq 0$). The topology induced on $\Omega_{\text{alg}}(G) = \Omega_1(G) \cap L_{\text{alg}}(M^{N \times N}(\mathbb{C}))$ will be also called the *direct limit topology*. Now $\Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$ inherits a topology from $\Omega_1(G)$ as well. This will be addressed as the *subspace topology*. The following result seems to be known (see eg, [6]). We include a proof for the sake of completeness (we will use this result in Section 4).

Proposition 2.1 *The direct limit topology on $\Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$ is finer than the subspace topology.*

Proof In order to prove the lemma, it is sufficient to prove that the direct limit topology is finer than (the restriction of the) H^1 topology on $L_{alg}(M^{N \times N}(\mathbb{C}))$. Thus we need to prove that if $\gamma_n \in L_{alg}(M^{N \times N}(\mathbb{C}))$ and (γ_n) converges to 0 in the direct limit topology, then (γ_n) converges to 0 in the H^1 topology. Write

$$\gamma_n(\theta) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} A_{kn} e^{ik\theta},$$

where $A_{kn} \in M^{N \times N}(\mathbb{C})$ and only finitely many $A_{kn} \neq 0$ for each n . Fix K a positive integer. Consider

$$V := \{\gamma \in L_{alg}(M^{N \times N}(\mathbb{C})) \text{ of type (2-1)} : |A_k| < 2^{-K-|k|} \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}\},$$

which is open in the direct limit topology and contains the matrix 0. The convergence of (γ_n) to 0 in the direct limit topology implies that there exists a positive integer $n(K)$ such that for any $n \geq n(K)$ we have $\gamma_n \in V$, which means

$$|A_{kn}| < 2^{-K-|k|}, \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

In order to prove the convergence in the H^1 topology, recall that

$$\|\gamma_n\|_{H^1} := \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (\gamma_n(\theta), \gamma_n(\theta)) + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (\gamma_n'(\theta), \gamma_n'(\theta)) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} (1+k^2) |A_{kn}|^2,$$

which is less than

$$2^{-K} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{1+k^2}{2^{|k|}}.$$

Because $\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{1+k^2}{2^{|k|}}$ is finite, this implies $\|\gamma_n\|_{H^1} \rightarrow 0$, and hence γ_n converges to 0 in the H^1 topology as desired. □

Remark In general, the direct limit topology on $\Omega_{alg}(G)$ is *strictly* finer than the subspace topology. For example, for $G = SU(2)$, we can consider the sequence $\gamma_n \in \Omega_{alg}(SU(2))$ given by

$$\gamma_n(z) = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{n^4}} & \frac{1}{n^2} z^n \\ -\frac{1}{n^2} z^{-n} & \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{n^4}} \end{pmatrix}$$

where $z = e^{i\theta}$. We can see that (γ_n) converges to the constant loop I_2 in the H^1 topology, but not in the direct limit topology. To prove the first claim, we note that

$$\|\gamma_n - I_2\|_{H^1}^2 = \left\| \frac{1}{n^2} z^{-n} \right\|_{H^1}^2 + 2 \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{n^4}} \right)^2 + \left\| \frac{1}{n^2} z^n \right\|_{H^1}^2$$

which is convergent to 0. In order to prove the nonconvergence of (γ_n) in the direct limit topology, we write

$$\gamma_n(z) = -\frac{1}{n^2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} z^{-n} + \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{n^4}} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{n^4}} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{n^2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} z^n.$$

Let U be the (open) subspace of $L_{\text{alg}}(M^{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{C}))$ consisting of all series of the type (2–1) where n is arbitrary and $|A_k| < 2^{-|k|}$, for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Suppose that (γ_n) converges to I_2 in the direct limit topology. This implies that there exists n_0 such that for any $n \geq n_0$, we have $\gamma_n \in U$. This implies

$$\left| \frac{1}{n^2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right| < 2^{-n},$$

for all $n \geq n_0$, which is false.

2.2 The Grassmannian model

The main reference here is [26], sections 7 and 8 (see also [2, Section 2]). Let H be the Hilbert space $L^2(S^1, \mathbb{C}^N)$ and H_+ the (closed) subspace of H consisting of all elements with Fourier expansions of the type

$$\sum_{k \geq 0} a_k e^{ik\theta},$$

where $a_k \in \mathbb{C}^N$. Denote by H_- the orthogonal complement of H_+ in H . The infinite-dimensional Grassmannian $Gr(H)$ is the space of all closed linear subspaces $W \subset H$ such that

- (i) the orthogonal projection $\text{pr}_+ : W \rightarrow H_+$ is a Fredholm operator,
- (ii) the orthogonal projection $\text{pr}_- : W \rightarrow H_-$ is a Hilbert–Schmidt operator.

This Grassmannian $Gr(H)$ is a Hilbert manifold which has a Kähler form ω (see [26, Section 7.8]). We also identify the following important submanifolds of $Gr(H)$, that we will use in the sequel. First, $Gr_\infty(H)$ (called the smooth Grassmannian) is the space of all $W \in Gr(H)$ for which the images of both orthogonal projections $W \rightarrow H_-$ and $W^\perp \rightarrow H_+$ consist of smooth functions. By $Gr_0(H)$ one denotes the space of all $W \in Gr(H)$ with the property that there exists an integer $n \geq 0$ such that

$$(2-2) \quad e^{in\theta} H_+ \subset W \subset e^{-in\theta} H_+.$$

One can show that $Gr_0(H) \subset Gr_\infty(H)$ (see [26, Section 7.2]).

Like in section 2.1, we assume that G is a subgroup of $SU(N)$. The (linear) action of T on \mathbb{C}^N induces in a natural way actions on H and on $Gr(H)$. There also exists a “rotation” action of S^1 on H , given by

$$(e^{i\theta} f)(z) := f(e^{i\theta} z),$$

for all $e^{i\theta}, z \in S^1$ and all $f \in H$. It turns out that if $W \in Gr(H)$, then the space

$$e^{i\theta} W := \{e^{i\theta} f : f \in W\}$$

is also in $Gr(H)$. The actions of T and S^1 on $Gr(H)$ commute with each other and induce an action of $T \times S^1$ on $Gr(H)$. The space $Gr_\infty(H)$ is $T \times S^1$ invariant (see [26, Section 7.6]). Now if $W \in Gr(H)$, the map $S^1 \rightarrow Gr(H)$ given by $e^{i\theta} \mapsto e^{i\theta} W$ is in general not smooth. The latter map is smooth provided that W is in the smooth Grassmannian $Gr_\infty(H)$. In this way, we obtain a smooth action of $T \times S^1$ on $Gr_\infty(H)$. This fits well with the symplectic structure on $Gr(H)$, as indicated in the following proposition.

Proposition 2.2 [26, Proposition 7.8.2] *There exists a function $\tilde{\mu}: Gr_\infty(H) \rightarrow \mathfrak{t} \oplus \mathbb{R}$ such that for any $\xi \in \mathfrak{t} \oplus \mathbb{R}$, we have*

$$d\langle \tilde{\mu}, \xi \rangle = \omega(X_\xi, \cdot)$$

where X_ξ denotes the infinitesimal vector field on $Gr_\infty(H)$ induced by ξ .

The space $Gr_0(H)$ is also $T \times S^1$ invariant. Moreover, it is invariant under the natural action of the complexified torus $T^\mathbb{C}$ on $Gr(H)$, which is induced by the action of $T^\mathbb{C}$ on H . Combined with the action of $(S^1)^\mathbb{C} = \mathbb{C}^*$ defined in [26, Section 7.6], this gives an action of the complex torus $T^\mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}^*$ on $Gr_0(H)$, which extends the action of $T \times S^1$. Note that for a fixed n , the identification

$$W \mapsto W/e^{in\theta} H_+ \subset e^{-in\theta} H_+/e^{in\theta} H_+ = \mathbb{C}^{2nN}$$

makes the space of all W that satisfy equation (2–2) into a finite-dimensional Grassmannian, denoted

$$(2-3) \quad \mathcal{G}_n := Gr(nN, \mathbb{C}^{2nN}).$$

Thus we may think of \mathcal{G}_n as a subset of $Gr_\infty(H)$. By the definition of the action, it is straightforward to see that each $\mathcal{G}_n \subseteq Gr_\infty(H)$ is $T^\mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}^*$ -invariant. The following proposition summarizes the facts we need about the “Grassmannian model” [26, Section 8.3], [19, Lemma 2.4].

Proposition 2.3 (a) Let $\Omega_\infty(G)$ denote the space of all smooth loops $S^1 \rightarrow G$.

The map $\iota_1: \Omega_\infty(G) \rightarrow Gr_\infty(H)$ given by $\iota_1(\gamma) := \gamma H_+$, is injective. We have $\mu|_{\Omega_\infty(G)} = \tilde{\mu} \circ \iota_1$.

(b) We have $\Omega_{\text{alg}}(G) \subset \Omega_\infty(G)$ and $\iota_1(\Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)) \subset Gr_0(H)$. Consequently, $\iota_1(\Omega_{\text{alg}}(G))$ is contained in $\bigcup_{n \geq 0} X_n$, where X_n denotes the space of all closed linear subspaces $W \subset H$ with the properties

$$e^{in\theta} H_+ \subset W \subset e^{-in\theta} H_+, \quad e^{i\theta} W \subset W.$$

(c) The map $W \mapsto W/e^{in\theta} H_+$ identifies X_n with a subvariety of the Grassmannian \mathcal{G}_n of all complex vector subspaces of $e^{-in\theta} H_+/e^{in\theta} H_+ \cong \mathbb{C}^{2nN}$ of dimension nN . The subspace $\mathcal{G}_n \hookrightarrow Gr_\infty(H)$ is $T \times S^1$ invariant. The restriction of the Kähler form on $Gr(H)$ to \mathcal{G}_n is equal to the Kähler structure induced on $\mathcal{G}_n \cong Gr(nN, \mathbb{C}^{2nN})$ via the Plücker embedding into \mathbb{P}^M , where $M = \binom{2nN}{nN}$.

2.3 Morse theory for the components of μ

In this subsection we discuss Morse theory for the components of the moment map $\mu: \Omega_1(G) \rightarrow \mathfrak{t} \oplus \mathbb{R}$. We recall that an element of \mathfrak{t} is called *regular* if it is not contained in any of the hyperplanes $\ker \alpha \subseteq \mathfrak{t}$, where $\alpha \in \mathfrak{t}^*$ is a root of G .¹ The connected components of $\mathfrak{t} \setminus \bigcup_{\alpha \text{ root}} \ker \alpha$ are called Weyl chambers. We will need the following result (for a proof, one can see for instance [3, Chapter V, Proposition 2.3]).

Lemma 2.4 *If X is an element of \mathfrak{t} then the following two assertions are equivalent.*

- (i) *The centralizer of $\exp(X)$ reduces to T .*
- (ii) *The vector X does not belong to any of the affine hyperplanes*

$$H_{\alpha,k} := \{H \in \mathfrak{t} \mid \alpha(H) = k\},$$

where α is a root and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

If $X \in \mathfrak{t}$ is an arbitrary regular vector, then there exists a positive integer $q(X)$ such that for any $q \geq q(X)$, the vector X/q satisfies condition (ii) from above.

Definition 2.5 An element $\rho \in \mathfrak{t}$ is called *admissible* if it is of the type X/q , where X is a regular element which belongs to the integer lattice and $q \geq q(X)$.

¹We apologize to the reader for the confusing terminology; a “regular element of \mathfrak{t} ” means something different from a “regular value of the moment map.” Unfortunately both terms are fairly standard in their respective contexts, so we use both here. We hope the context makes clear which we mean.

We define a pairing on the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{t} \oplus \mathbb{R}$ by taking the restriction of the pairing on \mathfrak{g} on the first factor, taking the standard inner product on the second factor, and declaring the two factors to be orthogonal. We denote this pairing also by $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$. For the purposes of the Morse theoretical arguments in the following sections, we are interested in the functions $\langle \mu(\cdot), (0, 1) \rangle$ and $\langle \mu(\cdot), (\rho, 1) \rangle$, where $\rho \in \mathfrak{t}$ is an admissible element. The first function is the energy functional E , namely the S^1 -component of the moment map. The second one is, up to an additive constant $c = c(\rho)$, the “tilted” energy $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}$ [26, Section 8.9], ie,

$$(2-4) \quad \langle \mu(\gamma), (\rho, 1) \rangle = c + \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \|\gamma(\theta)^{-1} \gamma'(\theta) + \rho\|^2 d\theta,$$

$\gamma \in \Omega_1(G)$. Both of these functions have a good corresponding Morse theory with respect to the Kähler metric on $\Omega_1(G)$; in particular, the downward gradient flow with respect to both of these functions is well-defined for all time t , and both the critical sets and their unstable manifolds have explicit descriptions. The following two results are proved in [26, Section 8.9] (see also [15, Section 3.1]). We denote by ∇f the gradient vector field corresponding to a function f .

Proposition 2.6 (a) *Let ρ be admissible vector in \mathfrak{t} . The critical set of $\mu^{(\rho,1)} := \langle \mu(\cdot), (\rho, 1) \rangle$ is the lattice \check{T} of group homomorphisms $\lambda: S^1 \rightarrow T$. If $\gamma \in \Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$, then the solution $\phi_t(\gamma)$ of the initial value problem*

$$\frac{d}{dt} \phi_t(\gamma) = -\nabla(\mu^{(\rho,1)})_{\phi_t(\gamma)}, \quad \phi_0(\gamma) = \gamma$$

is defined for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$. Moreover, $\phi_t(\gamma) \in \Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$, the limit $\lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \phi_t(\gamma)$ exists, and it is a critical point.

(b) *If λ is a critical point of $\mu^{(\rho,1)}$, then the unstable manifold*

$$C_\lambda(\rho) := \{\gamma \in \Omega_{\text{alg}} : \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \phi_t(\gamma) = \lambda\}$$

is homeomorphic to $\mathbb{C}^{m(\lambda, \rho)}$, for a certain number $m(\lambda, \rho)$.

(c) *We have the cell decomposition*

$$\Omega_{\text{alg}}(G) = \bigcup_{\lambda \in \check{T}} C_\lambda(\rho).$$

(d) *For any ρ in the positive Weyl chamber, the $C_\lambda(\rho)$ are the Bruhat cells C_λ (as in [26, Section 8.6]).*

We have a similar result for the other component of μ , namely E . The main difference is that the critical sets are no longer isolated, but instead are diffeomorphic to coadjoint orbits of G .

Proposition 2.7 (a) *The critical set of the energy functional $E = \langle \mu(\cdot), (0, 1) \rangle$ is the union of the spaces*

$$\Lambda_{|\lambda|} = \{g\lambda g^{-1} : g \in G\},$$

where $|\lambda| \in \check{T}/W$. If $\gamma \in \Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$, then the solution $\psi_t(\gamma)$ of the initial value problem

$$\frac{d}{dt}\psi_t(\gamma) = -\nabla E_{\psi_t(\gamma)}, \quad \psi_0(\gamma) = \gamma$$

is defined for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$. Moreover, $\psi_t(\gamma) \in \Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$, the limit $\lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \psi_t(\gamma)$ exists, and it is a critical point.

(b) For any $\lambda \in \check{T}$, the unstable manifold

$$C_{|\lambda|} := \{\gamma \in \Omega_{\text{alg}} : \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \phi_t(\gamma) \in \Lambda_{|\lambda|}\}$$

is a closed submanifold of $\Omega_1(G)$.

(c) We have the decomposition

$$\Omega_{\text{alg}}(G) = \bigcup_{\lambda \in \check{T}/W} C_{|\lambda|}.$$

It is known that many results of Morse theory remain true for real functions on infinite dimensional Riemannian manifolds, provided that they satisfy the condition (C) of Palais and Smale. The latter condition is as follows (see for instance [24, Chapter 9]).

Definition 2.8 (Condition (C)) We say that a real function f on a Riemannian manifold M satisfies the condition (C) if any sequence $\{s(n)\}$ of points in M for which $\{f(s(n))\}$ is bounded and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|\nabla(f)_{s(n)}\| = 0$ has a convergent subsequence.

It turns out that the components of the moment map on $\Omega_1(G)$ do satisfy this condition, with respect to the H^1 metric (see Section 2.1). Indeed, let us consider the ‘‘gauge’’ action of $L_1(G) = H^1(S^1, G)$ on $H^0(S^1, \mathfrak{g})$, given by

$$\gamma \star u = \gamma u \gamma^{-1} - \gamma' \gamma^{-1},$$

for all $\gamma \in L_1(G)$ and all $u \in H^0(S^1, \mathfrak{g})$. This action is proper and Fredholm, which implies that if we regard any of its orbits as a submanifold of (the Hilbert space) $H^0(S^1, \mathfrak{g})$, then for any $a \in H^0(S^1, \mathfrak{g})$ the distance function $f_a(x) = \|x + a\|^2$, with x on the orbit, satisfy the condition (C) (see [27, Proposition 2.16 and Section 4]). The stabilizer of the constant loop $0 \in H^0(S^1, \mathfrak{g})$ consists of all constant loops in G , thus the orbit of 0 is $L_1(G)/G = \Omega_1(G)$. It is not difficult to see that any element of the orbit can be written uniquely as $\gamma^{-1}\gamma'$, with $\gamma \in \Omega_1(G)$. It turns out (see again [27,

Section 4]) that the metric on $\Omega_1(G)$ induced by its embedding in $H^0(S^1, \mathfrak{g})$ is just the H^1 metric. We summarize as follows.

Proposition 2.9 *Regard $\Omega_1(G)$ as a Riemannian manifold with respect to the H^1 metric. The map*

$$F: \Omega_1(G) \rightarrow H^0(S^1, \mathfrak{g}), \quad F(\gamma) = \gamma^{-1}\gamma'$$

is an isometric embedding. For any $\rho \in \mathfrak{t}$, the function $f_\rho: F(\Omega_1(G)) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by $f_\rho(x) = \|x + \rho\|^2$ satisfies the condition (C). Consequently, the function $\langle \mu, (\rho, 1) \rangle = c + \frac{1}{4\pi} f_\rho \circ F$ (see equation (2–4)) defined on $\Omega_1(G)$ satisfies the condition (C) as well.

The fact that the components of the moment map μ on $\Omega_1(G)$ satisfy condition (C) will be the key element in our arguments in Sections 4 and 5.

2.4 Geometric invariant theory

In our proof of the connectivity result for the algebraic loops $\Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$, we will heavily use the fact that in certain cases, the symplectic quotient is the same as the geometric invariant theory quotient (in the sense of algebraic geometry). The main reference for this section is the book [22] (see also [13; 14; 4]). Assume that a complex torus $T^\mathbb{C} = (\mathbb{C}^*)^k$ acts analytically on a complex projective irreducible (possibly singular) variety X . Let L be an ample $T^\mathbb{C}$ -line bundle on X . A point $x \in X$ is called L -semistable if there exists $m \geq 1$ and a section s of the tensor bundle $L^{\otimes m}$ with $s(x) \neq 0$. The set $X^{ss}(L)$ of all semistable points in X is a Zariski open, hence irreducible, subvariety of X . If $Z \subset X$ is a subvariety, then

$$Z^{ss}(L) = Z \cap X^{ss}(L).$$

Now suppose that $Y \subset \mathbb{P}^M$ is a smooth projective variety, invariant under the linear action of $T^\mathbb{C} = (\mathbb{C}^*)^k$ on \mathbb{P}^M . Take $\mu: Y \rightarrow \mathfrak{t} := \text{Lie}(T)$ to be the restriction to Y of any T -moment map on \mathbb{P}^M . We say that $x \in Y$ is μ -semistable if $\overline{T^\mathbb{C} \cdot x} \cap \mu^{-1}(0) \neq \emptyset$. We denote by $Y^{ss}(\mu)$ the set of all μ -semistable points in Y . The following result is Theorem 8.10 in [13]:

Theorem 2.10 *Let Y^{\min} denote the minimal Morse–Kirwan stratum of Y with respect to the function $f = \|\mu\|^2$, corresponding to the critical set $f^{-1}(0) = \mu^{-1}(0)$. Then $Y^{ss}(\mu) = Y^{\min}$.*

In order to relate the L -semistable points and μ -semistable points, we will also need the following result of Heinzner and Migliorini [10].

Theorem 2.11 [10] *There exists an ample $T^{\mathbb{C}}$ -line bundle L such that $Y^{ss}(L) = Y^{ss}(\mu)$.*

3 The levels of moment maps on algebraic loops

The goal of this section is to prove that all non-empty levels of both $E: \Omega_{\text{alg}}(G) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $\mu: \Omega_{\text{alg}}(G) \rightarrow \mathfrak{t} \oplus \mathbb{R}$ are connected. The essential idea of the proof is to use the decomposition of $\Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$ into Bruhat cells, given in Proposition 2.6. We will first prove that the level sets on the closure of each Bruhat cell C_λ are connected, using the fact that each such closure $\overline{C_\lambda}$ can be interpreted as a T -invariant subvariety of an appropriate projective space. This allows us to use geometric invariant theory results (Theorems 2.10 and 2.11) to prove the connectivity result on each $\overline{C_\lambda}$. We then use the closure relations on the Bruhat cells to prove that the connectivity result for each cell is sufficient to show that the level set on the union $\Omega_{\text{alg}}(G) = \cup_\lambda C_\lambda$ is also connected.

In order to use the results outlined in Section 2.4, we must first prove that the spaces under consideration are indeed T -invariant Zariski-closed subvarieties of an appropriate projective space. Recall that $\Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$ contains subvarieties of finite-dimensional Grassmannians \mathcal{G}_n , as explained in Section 2.2. On the other hand, the Grassmannians $\mathcal{G}_n = Gr(n, \mathbb{C}^{2n})$ may also be seen as a subvariety of a projective space via the Plücker embedding. We first observe that this Plücker embedding is compatible with the torus action on $\Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$.

Lemma 3.1 *Let $\varphi: \mathcal{G}_n \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^M$ be the Plücker embedding of the Grassmannian \mathcal{G}_n where $M := \binom{2nN}{nN}$. Then the action of $T^{\mathbb{C}} \times \mathbb{C}^*$ on \mathcal{G}_n extends to a linear action on \mathbb{P}^M .*

Proof By definition, \mathcal{G}_n is the space of all nN -dimensional subspaces of

$$(3-1) \quad e^{-in\theta} H_+ / e^{in\theta} H_+ \simeq \langle e^{-ik\theta} b_j : -n \leq k \leq n-1, 1 \leq j \leq N \rangle \simeq \mathbb{C}^{2kn},$$

where b_1, \dots, b_N is the canonical basis of \mathbb{C}^N . Recall that in order to define the Plücker embedding, we specify an element of the \mathcal{G}_n by a $2nN \times nN$ matrix A of rank nN ; such a matrix specifies a subspace of \mathbb{C}^{2N} by taking the span of its columns. The Plücker embedding then maps A to \mathbb{P}^M by taking the coordinates in \mathbb{P}^M to be the $nN \times nN$ minors of A . This is well-defined.

We wish to show that this standard Plücker embedding is $T^{\mathbb{C}} \times \mathbb{C}^*$ -equivariant, and in fact the action extends to a linear $T^{\mathbb{C}} \times \mathbb{C}^*$ -action on \mathbb{P}^M . By our assumption on T (see Section 2.2), $T^{\mathbb{C}}$ acts on \mathbb{C}^N as left multiplication by diagonal matrices.

The corresponding action of $T^{\mathbb{C}}$ on the matrix A , which represents an element in \mathcal{G}_n , is therefore also given by left multiplication by a diagonal matrix. It is then straightforward to check that the action of $T^{\mathbb{C}}$ extends to a linear (indeed, diagonal) action on \mathbb{P}^M .

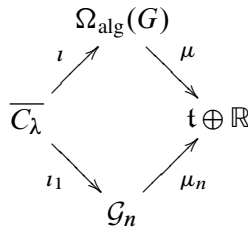
It remains to show that the extra \mathbb{C}^* -action also extends linearly to \mathbb{P}^M . Since this action is to “rotate the loop,” an element z of \mathbb{C}^* acts as follows:

$$z \cdot (e^{ik\theta} b_j) = (ze^{i\theta})^k b_j = z^k (e^{ik\theta} b_j),$$

$-n \leq k \leq n-1, 1 \leq j \leq N$. Again, regarded as a linear transformation of \mathbb{C}^{2nN} , z is diagonal. We use the same argument as before to complete the proof. \square

We are now prepared to prove the connectivity for each Bruhat cell. Let $\lambda \in \check{T}$. There exists $n \geq 1$ such that $\iota_1(\overline{C_\lambda}) \subset X_n$ (see eg, [2]). Here $\overline{C_\lambda}$ represents the closure of C_λ in $\Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$ in the *direct limit* topology, as explained in the Introduction. The $T \times S^1$ -equivariance of the Plücker embedding in the previous lemma allows us to analyze the level set of the moment map μ on $\overline{C_\lambda}$ as that of a moment map defined on a finite-dimensional space, namely the Grassmannian. The next result is a direct consequence of Proposition 2.3 (see also [19, Lemma 2.4]).

Lemma 3.2 *The following diagram is commutative.*



Here $\iota: \overline{C_\lambda} \rightarrow \Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$ denotes the inclusion map, and $\mu_n: \mathcal{G}_n \rightarrow \mathfrak{t} \oplus \mathbb{R}$ is the moment map corresponding to the action of $T \times S^1$ on \mathcal{G}_n and the symplectic form on \mathcal{G}_n induced by the Plücker embedding $\varphi: \mathcal{G}_n \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^M$.

Proof By Proposition 2.3 (a), we have

$$\mu \circ \iota = \mu|_{\overline{C_\lambda}} = \tilde{\mu} \circ \iota_1|_{\overline{C_\lambda}}.$$

We only need to show that $\tilde{\mu}|_{\mathcal{G}_n} = \mu_n$. We have already seen in Proposition 2.3 that the symplectic structures on \mathcal{G}_n coming from the inclusions $\mathcal{G}_n \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^M$ and $\mathcal{G}_n \hookrightarrow Gr(H)$ are equal. Hence it is sufficient to see that the two inclusions are $T \times S^1$ -equivariant. For the first inclusion, this statement is the content of Lemma 3.1, and the latter was observed in Section 2.2 (see Proposition 2.3 (c)). \square

We can now prove the connectivity result on each closed Bruhat cell, using the geometric invariant results of Section 2.4.

Lemma 3.3 *If $\lambda \in \check{T}$, then for any value $a \in \mathfrak{t} \oplus \mathbb{R}$, the level set $\mu^{-1}(a) \cap \overline{C_\lambda}$ is either empty or path connected.*

Proof By Lemma 3.2, we have

$$\mu^{-1}(a) \cap \overline{C_\lambda} = \mu_n^{-1}(a) \cap \overline{C_\lambda}.$$

Hence it suffices to prove that the RHS is connected. We consider the function $f: \mathcal{G}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = \|\mu_n(x) - a\|^2$, as well as its gradient flow Φ_t . We will prove first that Φ_t leaves $\overline{C_\lambda}$ invariant. It suffices to show that the gradient flow of f leaves any $T^{\mathbb{C}} \times \mathbb{C}^*$ orbit in \mathcal{G}_n invariant, since C_λ is $T^{\mathbb{C}} \times \mathbb{C}^*$ -invariant. Recall that the gradient vector field of f is given by

$$\text{grad}(f)_x = J(\mu_n(x) - a) \cdot x,$$

where the dot denotes the infinitesimal action of $\text{Lie}(T \times S^1) = \mathfrak{t} \oplus \mathbb{R}$ on \mathcal{G}_n at the point $x \in \mathcal{G}_n$, and J denotes the complex structure. We deduce that the vector field $\text{grad}(f)$ is tangent to a $T^{\mathbb{C}} \times \mathbb{C}^*$ orbit, hence any integral curve of $\text{grad}(f)$ remains in an orbit.

Recall that the function f induces a stratification of \mathcal{G}_n ([13]) as follows. Let $\{C_j\}_{j=0}^\ell$ be the critical sets of f in \mathcal{G}_n , ordered by their values $f(C_j)$, where $C_0 = f^{-1}(0) = \mu_n^{-1}(a)$ is the minimum. To each C_j corresponds the stratum

$$S_j = \{x \in \mathcal{G}_n : \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \Phi_t(x) \in C_j\}.$$

Each S_j is a complex submanifold of \mathcal{G}_n , which contains C_j as a deformation retract [30; 18; 22]. The unique open stratum S_0 coincides with the set $(\mathcal{G}_n)^{ss}(\mu_n - a)$ of all semi-stable points in \mathcal{G}_n (Theorem 2.10). By Theorem 2.11, there exists an ample $T^{\mathbb{C}} \times \mathbb{C}^*$ -line bundle L such that

$$(\mathcal{G}_n)^{ss}(\mu_n - a) = (\mathcal{G}_n)^{ss}(L).$$

Since $\overline{C_\lambda}$ is a subvariety of \mathcal{G}_n , the set of all semi-stable points of $\overline{C_\lambda}$ is

$$(\overline{C_\lambda})^{ss}(L) = (\mathcal{G}_n)^{ss}(L) \cap \overline{C_\lambda} = S_0 \cap \overline{C_\lambda}.$$

Since $\overline{C_\lambda}$ is irreducible (see eg, [21]), $(\overline{C_\lambda})^{ss}(L)$ is irreducible as well. Since any irreducible complex analytic projective variety has a resolution of singularities, $(\overline{C_\lambda})^{ss}(L)$ is path-connected in the usual differential topology of \mathbb{P}^M . We deduce that $S_0 \cap \overline{C_\lambda}$ is path-connected. Because $\overline{C_\lambda}$ is invariant under Φ_t , the space $S_0 \cap \overline{C_\lambda}$ contains $C_0 \cap \overline{C_\lambda} = \mu_n^{-1}(a) \cap \overline{C_\lambda}$ as a deformation retract. Thus the latter is path-connected as well. □

We now use [Lemma 3.3](#) and the closure relations for the Bruhat cells to prove the connectivity result for all of $\Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$.

Proposition 3.4 *For any $a \in \mathfrak{t} \oplus \mathbb{R}$, the set $\mu^{-1}(a) \cap \Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$ is empty or connected.*

Proof Let γ_1 and γ_2 be in $\mu^{-1}(a) \cap \Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$. Since the union of the Bruhat cells equals $\Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$, there exist λ_1, λ_2 in the integer lattice \check{T} such that $\gamma_1 \in C_{\lambda_1}, \gamma_2 \in C_{\lambda_2}$. Let us consider the ordering \leq on \check{T} given by $\lambda \leq \nu$ if and only if $C_\lambda \subset \overline{C_\nu}$. One can show that this is the same as the Bruhat ordering on \check{T} (see for instance [\[21, Theorem 1.3\]](#)). This is induced (see [\[16, Section 1.3\]](#)) by the Bruhat ordering on the affine Weyl group $W_{\text{aff}} = \check{T} \rtimes W$, which is a Coxeter group, via the obvious identification $\check{T} = W_{\text{aff}}/W$. One of the properties of the Bruhat ordering on Coxeter groups is that for any two elements there exists a third one which is “larger” than both of the previous two (see for instance [\[16, Lemma 1.3.20\]](#)). In our context this implies that there exists $\nu \in \check{T}$ such that $\lambda_1 \leq \nu$ and $\lambda_2 \leq \nu$, that is, $C_{\lambda_1} \subseteq \overline{C_\nu}$ and $C_{\lambda_2} \subseteq \overline{C_\nu}$. We apply [Lemma 3.3](#) and deduce that $\mu^{-1}(a) \cap \Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$ is path connected, hence connected. \square

By using exactly the same methods, we can prove the following proposition.

Proposition 3.5 *For any $a \in \mathbb{R}$, the energy level set $E^{-1}(a) \cap \Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$ is either empty or connected.*

4 The regular levels of the moment map on $\Omega(G)$

In this section we prove the connectivity result for $\Omega_1(G)$, using the topology induced from H^1 . By [Proposition 3.4](#), we know that $\mu^{-1}(a) \cap \Omega_{\text{alg}}$ is a connected subspace of $\Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$ in the direct limit topology. As observed in [Section 1](#), the direct limit topology is strictly finer than the topology induced from $\Omega_1(G)$, so $\mu^{-1}(a) \cap \Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$ is also connected in the H^1 topology. For the rest of the section, we consider only the H^1 topology.

In order to prove the connectivity result for $\Omega_1(G)$, we will heavily use the connectivity result for $\Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$, proven in the previous section. We also use that $\Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$ is dense in $\Omega_1(G)$ in the H^1 topology [\[2, Theorem 2\]](#). Since the closure of a connected subset is also connected, in order to prove [Theorem 1.2](#), it therefore suffices to prove the following proposition.

Proposition 4.1 *If $a \in \mathfrak{t} \oplus \mathbb{R}$ is a regular value of μ , then $\mu^{-1}(a) \cap \Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$ is dense in $\mu^{-1}(a)$ in the H^1 topology.*

Remark 4.2 The reader may notice that the above proposition has an additional hypothesis of regularity of the value, which was not necessary for the case of $\Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$. We need this hypothesis to use the Morse-theoretic arguments below. We are not aware of other methods to prove [Theorem 1.2](#), although the question of singular values is still of interest. We address the case of singular values for E in the next section.

We now concentrate on the proof of [Proposition 4.1](#). Before we proceed, we warn the reader that throughout the rest of this section, the loops will be generically denoted by x , rather than γ . In order to prove the density, we will construct for any point $x_0 \in \mu^{-1}(a)$ a sequence contained in $\mu^{-1}(a) \cap \Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$ converging to it. We accomplish this by first using the fact that $\Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$ is dense in $\Omega_1(G)$ to find a sequence $x(r) \rightarrow x_0 \in \mu^{-1}(a)$, where $x(r) \in \Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$. We then use the Morse flow with respect to independent components of the moment map μ , restricted to $\Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$, to produce a new sequence $y(r) \rightarrow x_0$, where now $y(r) \in \mu^{-1}(a) \cap \Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$. It is precisely this construction – which uses Morse flows with respect to components of the moment map μ – where we need the Palais–Smale condition (C).

We will need the following.

Lemma 4.3 *Let a be a regular value of $\mu: \Omega_1(G) \rightarrow \mathfrak{t} \oplus \mathbb{R}$, and let $x \in \mu^{-1}(a)$.*

- (a) *The map $P: \mathfrak{t} \oplus \mathbb{R} \rightarrow T_x(\Omega_1(G))$, $\xi \mapsto \nabla \langle \mu(\cdot), \xi \rangle(x)$ is \mathbb{R} -linear and injective. Denote by $V := P(\mathfrak{t} \oplus \mathbb{R}) \subset T_x(\Omega_1(G))$ the image of this map.*
- (b) *Denote $k - 1 := \dim(\mathfrak{t})$. There exists a basis ξ_1, \dots, ξ_k of $\mathfrak{t} \oplus \mathbb{R}$ such that $\xi_1 = (0, 1)$, $\xi_j = (\rho_j, 1)$, where ρ_2, \dots, ρ_k are admissible (in the sense of [Definition 2.5](#)) elements of \mathfrak{t} with the following property: let $v_i := \nabla \langle \mu(\cdot), \xi_i \rangle(x)$, and $p_i: V \rightarrow V$ the orthogonal projection on the hyperplane orthogonal to v_i . Then*

$$g(v_j, p_1 \circ \dots \circ p_{j-1}(v_j)) \neq 0,$$

for all $j \geq 2$. Here g denotes the Kähler metric on $\Omega_1(G)$.

Proof We first prove claim (a). Since a is a regular value, $T \times S^1$ acts locally freely on the level $\mu^{-1}(a)$, hence the linear map $\xi \mapsto \xi_x$ from $\mathfrak{t} \oplus \mathbb{R} \rightarrow T_x \Omega_1(G)$ is injective. The vector ξ_x is the Hamiltonian vector field of $\langle \mu(\cdot), \xi \rangle$ at x . By properties of Hamiltonian vector fields on a Kähler manifold, $J_x \xi_x = \nabla \langle \mu(\cdot), \xi \rangle$, where J_x denotes the complex structure at x . We then have that $P(\xi) = J_x \xi_x$, and since J_x is a linear isomorphism at $T_x M$, the claim follows.

We now prove claim (b). We identify V with $\mathfrak{t} \oplus \mathbb{R}$. This gives the identifications

$$v_1 := P(\xi_1) = \xi_1 := (0, 1), \quad \text{and} \quad v_j := P(\xi_j) = \xi_j := (\rho_j, 1), \quad 2 \leq j \leq k.$$

The space $\mathfrak{t} \oplus \mathbb{R}$ inherits from $T_{x_0}(\Omega(G))$ an inner product via the map P . By abuse of notation we denote this metric on $\mathfrak{t} \oplus \mathbb{R}$ also by g . The argument is more easily given on $\mathfrak{t} \oplus \mathbb{R}$, but since the metric g is the pullback from $T_x\Omega_1(G)$, the claim follows from the following construction of the ρ_i .

We inductively construct admissible vectors $\rho_2, \dots, \rho_k \in \mathfrak{t}$ with the property that for any $\ell \geq 2$ we have

- (i) the vectors $(0, 1), (\rho_2, 1), \dots, (\rho_\ell, 1)$ are linearly independent,
- (ii) $g(v_\ell, p_1 \circ \dots \circ p_{\ell-1}(v_\ell)) \neq 0$,
- (iii) $g((0, 1), (\rho_\ell, 1)) \neq 0$.

Let $2 \leq \ell \leq k-1$. If $\ell \geq 3$ we assume that $\{\rho_2, \dots, \rho_{\ell-1}\}$ have already been constructed. Now consider the function $f: \mathfrak{t} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, given by

$$\begin{aligned} f(\rho) &= g((\rho, 1), p_1 \circ \dots \circ p_{\ell-1}(\rho, 1)) \\ &= g((\rho, 0), p_1 \circ \dots \circ p_{\ell-1}(\rho, 1)) \\ &= g((\rho, 0), p_1 \circ \dots \circ p_{\ell-1}(0, 1)) + g((\rho, 0), p_1 \circ \dots \circ p_{\ell-1}(\rho, 0)). \end{aligned}$$

The two components of f described by the previous equation are homogeneous polynomial functions of degree 1, respectively 2, on \mathfrak{t} .

We will prove that f is not identically zero. To this end, it is sufficient to prove that the degree 1 component of f is not identically zero. More specifically, we will prove the following claim.

Claim The function $\rho \mapsto g((\rho, 0), p_1 \circ \dots \circ p_{\ell-1}(0, 1))$, $\rho \in \mathfrak{t}$ is not identically zero.

Proof of the claim First we show that $p_1 \circ \dots \circ p_{\ell-1}(0, 1) = p_1 \circ \dots \circ p_{\ell-1}(\xi_1)$ is different from the 0 vector. To do that, we take into account that

$$(4-1) \quad p_j(\xi) = \xi - \frac{g(\xi, \xi_j)}{g(\xi_j, \xi_j)} \xi_j$$

where $1 \leq j \leq \ell-1$ and $\xi \in \mathfrak{t} \oplus \mathbb{R}$. From here, a straightforward computation that involves applying a projection of the form (4-1) successively $\ell-2$ times shows that $p_2 \dots p_{\ell-1}(\xi_1)$ is a linear combination of $\xi_1, \dots, \xi_{\ell-1}$, where the coefficient of $\xi_{\ell-1}$ is $\frac{g(\xi_1, \xi_{\ell-1})}{g(\xi_{\ell-1}, \xi_{\ell-1})}$. The latter number is nonzero, by the induction hypothesis, hence $p_2 \dots p_{\ell-1}(\xi_1)$ cannot be collinear to ξ_1 . This implies that $p_1 \dots p_{\ell-1}(\xi_1) \neq 0$, as stated above. Now if the function mentioned in the claim was identically 0, from the fact that

$$g((0, 1), p_1 \dots p_{\ell-1}(0, 1)) = 0$$

and the nondegeneracy of the metric g on $\mathfrak{t} \oplus \mathbb{R}$, we deduce $p_1 \dots p_{\ell-1}(0, 1) = 0$, which is false. The claim is now proved.

We now note that condition (ii) is equivalent to the statement $f(\rho_\ell) \neq 0$. Similarly, conditions (i) and (iii) can be phrased as the non-vanishing of certain non-zero polynomials f_1 and f_3 on \mathfrak{t} . In particular, condition (i) is equivalent to the non-vanishing of all the $\ell \times \ell$ minors (and hence of their product, which we call f_1) of the matrix formed by the coordinates of the vectors $(0, 1), (\rho_2, 1), \dots, (\rho_\ell, 1)$. Similarly, condition (iii) is equivalent to the non-vanishing of the degree 1 polynomial $f_3(\rho) := g((0, 1), (\rho, 1))$. Hence conditions (i), (ii), and (iii) are satisfied by any ρ_ℓ for which $f_0(\rho_{\ell+1}) \neq 0$, where we define

$$f_0(\rho) := f_1(\rho) f(\rho) f_3(\rho).$$

Since f was shown above to be not identically zero, and f_1, f_3 are also both not identically zero, f_0 is also not identically zero.

Let Λ denote the integer lattice in \mathfrak{t} . Since a non-zero polynomial cannot vanish on all points of a full lattice, there exists $X \in \Lambda$ regular such that $f_0(X) \neq 0$. Moreover, there exists an integer $q \geq q(X)$ (see subsection 2.2 for the definition of $q(X)$) such that $f_0(X/q) \neq 0$. This follows from the fact that the polynomial in one variable t given by $p(t) := f_0(tX)$ also cannot be identically zero, since $p(1) = f_0(X) \neq 0$. We set $\rho_\ell := X/q$, and the lemma is proved. \square

Remark 4.4 Notice that the first vector ξ_1 in this basis is deliberately chosen so that the corresponding component μ^{ξ_1} is exactly the energy functional E . This is not necessary for the argument, but makes it evident how to apply a similar argument in Section 5 for just the energy functional.

Denote by $h_1 = \langle \mu(\cdot), \xi_1 \rangle, \dots, h_k = \langle \mu(\cdot), \xi_k \rangle$ the components of the moment map μ corresponding to the ξ_k . By Proposition 2.9, each h_j satisfies condition (C) of Palais–Smale with respect to the H^1 metric on $\Omega_1(G)$. Also let $a_1 = \langle a, \xi_1 \rangle, \dots, a_k = \langle a, \xi_k \rangle$ be the coordinates of a with respect to the basis $\{\xi_k\}$. Note that

$$\mu^{-1}(a) = h_1^{-1}(a_1) \cap \dots \cap h_k^{-1}(a_k).$$

Let x_0 be a point in $\mu^{-1}(a)$, and fix $j \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}$. We denote by $g(\cdot, \cdot)$ the Kähler metric and by $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_1$ the H^1 Riemannian metric on $\Omega_1(G)$. We also denote by ∇h_j the gradient vector field of h_j with respect to the Kähler metric. Since x_0 is a regular value of h_j , we have that $\nabla h_j(x_0) \neq 0$, so by a continuity argument there exists an open neighbourhood U of x_0 in $\Omega_1(G)$ and a positive number M such that the vector field on U defined as

$$Y_j := -\frac{1}{g(\nabla h_j, \nabla h_j)} \nabla h_j$$

satisfies $\|Y_j(x)\|_1 \leq M$ for any $x \in U$. We now show that Y_j can be extended to a vector field on all of $\Omega_1(G)$, with bounded H^1 -length. Consider a coordinate system around x_0 which maps x_0 to 0. We may assume without loss of generality that the field Y_j has bounded H^1 -length on the ball $B(0, r)$ in this coordinate system. We consider a smooth function g on the coordinate system which is equal to 1 on $B(0, r/3)$ and 0 outside the ball $B(0, r/2)$. Define the vector field $Y'_j := gY_j$ on this coordinate system. By extending further by 0 to all of $\Omega_1(G)$, we may take Y'_j to be defined on all of $\Omega_1(G)$. We will need the following result.

Lemma 4.5 *There exists an open neighbourhood U_0 of x_0 and a number $\varepsilon > 0$ with the property that for each $j = 1, 2, \dots, k$, there exists a one-parameter group of automorphisms $\Phi_t^j, t \in \mathbb{R}$, of $\Omega_1(G)$, such that for any $t \in (-\varepsilon, \varepsilon)$ and for any $x \in U_0$, we have*

$$(4-2) \quad h_j(\Phi_t^j(x)) = h_j(x) - t.$$

The group Φ_t^j leaves $\Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$ invariant.

Proof Because the metric H^1 is complete and the vector field Y'_j on $\Omega_1(G)$ defined above has bounded H^1 -length, we deduce that Y'_j is completely integrable (see [24, Corollary 9.1.5]). Let $\Phi_t^j, t \in \mathbb{R}$, be the flow given by Y'_j . By continuity, there exists $\varepsilon > 0$ and $U_0 \subset U$ such that for any $t \in (-\varepsilon, \varepsilon)$ and any $x \in U_0$, we have

$$\Phi_t^j(x) \in U.$$

Consider the function

$$t \mapsto \gamma_j(t) := h_j(\Phi_t^j(x)).$$

For $t \in (-\varepsilon, \varepsilon)$ and $x \in U_0$ we have

$$\frac{d\gamma_j}{dt} = -g(\nabla h_j(\Phi_t^j(x)), \frac{1}{g(\nabla h_j(\Phi_t^j(x)), \nabla h_j(\Phi_t^j(x)))} \nabla h_j(\Phi_t^j(x))) = -1.$$

Since $\gamma_j(0) = h_j(x)$, we deduce that $\gamma_j(t) = h_j(x) - t$.

We now prove the last statement of the lemma. We will argue the result only for $j \geq 2$, and simply note that a similar argument can be used for $j = 1$. In order to simplify the notation, we will assume that ρ_j is in the positive Weyl chamber, so that $C_\lambda(\rho_j) = C_\lambda$ (see Proposition 2.6). From the construction of Y'_j preceding the lemma, we can see that for any $x \in \Omega_1(G)$, the vector $(Y'_j)_x$ is a multiple of $\nabla h_j(x)$. In particular, if C_λ is a Bruhat cell, then for any $x \in C_\lambda$, the vector $(Y_j)_x$ is in $T_x C_\lambda$ (see Proposition 2.6). The restriction of Y_j to C_λ has bounded H^1 length, hence it generates a 1-parameter group of diffeomorphisms $\tilde{\Phi}_t^j, t \in \mathbb{R}$, of C_λ (again by [24, Corollary 9.1.5]). For

any $x \in C_\lambda$, the curves $\tilde{\Phi}_t^j(x)$ and $\Phi_t^j(x)$ are integral curves of Y'_j in the Hilbert manifold $\Omega_1(G)$ with the same initial condition at $t = 0$. By [17, Chapter IV, Section 2, Theorem 2], we deduce that $\Phi_t^j(x) = \tilde{\Phi}_t^j(x)$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$. In other words, Φ_t^j leaves the Bruhat cell C_λ invariant, for any $\lambda \in \check{T}$. Hence it leaves $\Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$ invariant, as desired. \square

Let us consider the map $\pi_j: U_0 \cap h_j^{-1}(a_j - \varepsilon, a_j + \varepsilon) \rightarrow h_j^{-1}(a_j)$ given by

$$\pi_j(x) = \Phi_{h_j(x)-a_j}^j(x).$$

We wish to compose these maps π_j in order to take a sequence in $\Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$ to a sequence contained in $\mu^{-1}(a) \cap \Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$. Complications arise, however, in that there is no guarantee that a projection π_j leaves $h_i^{-1}(a_i)$ invariant for $i \neq j$. In order to get around this difficulty, we will need the following lemma.

Lemma 4.6 *For any $1 \leq j \leq k$, the map*

$$A_j(x, t) := \pi_1 \circ \dots \circ \pi_{j-1}(\Phi_t^j(x))$$

maps an open neighbourhood of $(x_0, 0)$ in $h_1^{-1}(a_1) \cap \dots \cap h_j^{-1}(a_j) \times (-\varepsilon, \varepsilon)$ diffeomorphically onto an open neighbourhood of x_0 in $h_1^{-1}(a_1) \cap \dots \cap h_{j-1}^{-1}(a_{j-1})$.

Proof First of all, we note that A_j is a well-defined map from a certain open neighbourhood of $(x_0, 0)$ in $h_1^{-1}(a_1) \cap \dots \cap h_j^{-1}(a_j) \times (-\varepsilon, \varepsilon)$ to $h_1^{-1}(a_1) \cap \dots \cap h_{j-1}^{-1}(a_{j-1})$. We will show that the latter map is a local diffeomorphism at $(x_0, 0)$. To this end, we consider the map

$$B_j(x, t) := \pi_2 \circ \dots \circ \pi_{j-1}(\Phi_t^j(x))$$

from an open neighbourhood of $(x_0, 0)$ in $h_2^{-1}(a_2) \cap \dots \cap h_j^{-1}(a_j) \times (-\varepsilon, \varepsilon)$ to $h_2^{-1}(a_2) \cap \dots \cap h_{j-1}^{-1}(a_{j-1})$. We have $A_j = \pi_1 \circ B_j|_{h_1^{-1}(a_1) \cap \dots \cap h_j^{-1}(a_j)}$ and consequently the following diagram is commutative:

$$\begin{CD} \left(\bigcap_{\ell=2}^j \ker(dh_\ell)_{x_0}\right) \oplus \mathbb{R} @>(dB_j)_{(x_0,0)}>> \bigcap_{\ell=2}^{j-1} \ker(dh_\ell)_{x_0} \\ @V \iota VV @VV (d\pi_1)_{x_0} V \\ \left(\bigcap_{\ell=1}^j \ker(dh_\ell)_{x_0}\right) \oplus \mathbb{R} @>(dA_j)_{(x_0,0)}>> \bigcap_{\ell=1}^{j-1} \ker(dh_\ell)_{x_0} \end{CD}$$

Since $(dB_j)_{(x_0,0)}(v, 0) = v$, we only need to prove that $(dA_j)_{(x_0,0)}(0, 1) \notin \ker(dh_j)_{x_0}$. This is true, because Lemma 4.3 (b) says that

$$(4-3) \quad g(\nabla(h_j)_{x_0}, (d\pi_1)_{x_0} \circ \dots \circ (d\pi_{j-1})_{x_0}(\nabla(h_j)_{x_0})) \neq 0.$$

□

We may now prove the main result of this section.

Proof of Proposition 4.1 Let $x_0 \in \mu^{-1}(a)$. We wish to show that $\mu^{-1}(a) \cap \Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$ is dense in $\mu^{-1}(a)$. To this end it would suffice to construct a sequence $y(r) \in \mu^{-1}(a) \cap \Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$ such that $y(r) \rightarrow x_0$ in the H^1 topology. By [26, Proposition 3.5.3], we know that $\Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$ is dense in $\Omega_1(G)$, so there exists a sequence $x_0(r)$ with $x_0(r) \in \Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$, $x_0(r) \rightarrow x_0$. Then

$$x_1(r) := \pi_1(x_0(r))$$

has the property $x_1(r) \in h_1^{-1}(a_1) \cap \Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$ and $x_1(r) \rightarrow \pi_1(x_0) = x_0$. Note that since $x_0 \in h_i^{-1}(a_i) \quad \forall i$, the projection π_i fixes x_0 for all i . Suppose now we have a sequence $x_\ell(r) \rightarrow x_0$, where $x_\ell(r) \in h_1^{-1}(a_1) \cap \dots \cap h_\ell^{-1}(a_\ell)$. From Lemma 4.6, A_ℓ is a local diffeomorphism, and hence by taking an appropriate subsequence, we may define $x_{\ell+1}(r)$ by the relation

$$x_\ell(r) = A_\ell(x_{\ell+1}(r), t_r)$$

where $x_{\ell+1}(r) \in h_1^{-1}(a_1) \cap \dots \cap h_{\ell+1}^{-1}(a_{\ell+1}) \cap \Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$. Because A_ℓ is a local diffeomorphism around $(x_0, 0)$ (see Lemma 4.6), from $A_\ell(x_{\ell+1}(r), t_r) \rightarrow A_\ell(x_0, 0)$ we deduce $x_{\ell+1}(r) \rightarrow x_0$. Continuing, we may set $y(r) := x_k(r)$ (recall that $k - 1$ is the dimension of T). In this way Proposition 4.1 is completely proved. □

We may immediately conclude that Theorem 1.2 holds.

Proof of Theorem 1.2 We have just shown that $\mu^{-1}(a) \cap \Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$ is dense in $\mu^{-1}(a) \subseteq \Omega_1(G)$ in the H^1 topology. Since $\mu^{-1}(a) \cap \Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$ is connected in the direct limit topology on $\Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$, and the direct limit topology on $\Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$ is finer than the subset topology induced from the H^1 topology on $\Omega_1(G)$ (see Proposition 2.1), we may conclude that $\mu^{-1}(a) \cap \Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$ is also connected in the H^1 topology, considered as a subset of $\Omega_1(G)$. The closure of the connected set is also connected, and $\mu^{-1}(a)$ is closed, so we conclude that $\mu^{-1}(a)$ is connected, as desired. □

By repeating the same argument using only the function $h_1 = E$, we also immediately obtain the following, which is a special case of Theorem 1.3.

Proposition 4.7 For any $a \in \mathbb{R}$ which is a regular value of $E: \Omega_1(G) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, the preimage $E^{-1}(a)$ is empty or connected.

5 The singular levels of the energy on $\Omega_1(G)$

Proposition 4.7 of the previous section already proves the connectivity for level sets of regular values for the energy functional. Hence, in order to prove completely **Theorem 1.3**, it only remains to consider the case of a *singular* level set of the energy functional E . We prove this using essentially the same ideas as in **Section 4**, except that we must remove a certain subset of the critical points in order to force the regularity condition. It is then also necessary to prove that the condition (C) of Palais–Smale holds even after we have removed this subset. This is the main technical result of this section.

We first observe that, as in **Section 4**, it suffices to prove the following.

Proposition 5.1 *Let $a \in \mathbb{R}$ be a singular value of $E: \Omega_1(G) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Then $E^{-1}(a) \cap \Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$ is dense in $E^{-1}(a)$.*

Following the ideas of the previous section, we will prove below that if $x_0 \in E^{-1}(a)$, then there exists a sequence $\{x(r)\}$ with $x(r) \in E^{-1}(a) \cap \Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$ and such that $x(r) \rightarrow x_0$. Denote by K the (closed) subset of $\mu^{-1}(a)$ consisting of all singular points of E contained in $E^{-1}(a)$. This K is of the type $\Lambda_{|\lambda|}$ in **Proposition 2.7**, so it is contained in $\Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$. We may assume without loss of generality that $x_0 \notin K \subseteq \Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$, since otherwise there trivially exists a sequence in $\Omega_{\text{alg}}(G)$ converging to x_0 (eg, the constant sequence).

We now fix, for the rest of the discussion, such a point $x_0 \in E^{-1}(a)$, $x_0 \notin K$. We must show that singular values of the energy functional are well-behaved. We have the following two lemmas.

Lemma 5.2 *The critical values of $E: \Omega_1(G) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are isolated in \mathbb{R} .*

Proof As shown in [2], the critical values are

$$E(\alpha) = \frac{1}{2}|\alpha|^2,$$

where α is in the integer lattice $\check{T} = \ker(\exp: \mathfrak{t} \rightarrow T) \subset \mathfrak{t}$. We claim that the set of all $E(\alpha)$ from above has no limit points. Suppose not; then such a limit point would occur within a ball of radius $R < \infty$. But $\{X \in \mathfrak{t}: |X| \leq R\}$ is compact, and therefore only contains finitely many points in the integer lattice \check{T} . \square

Lemma 5.3 *There exists a closed neighborhood K_0 of K in $\Omega_1(G)$ such that $x_0 \notin K_0$ and the only critical points of E in K_0 are those in K .*

Proof There exist open neighborhoods U (respectively V) of K (respectively of x_0) in $\Omega_1(G)$ such that $U \cap V = \emptyset$ (because $\Omega_1(G)$ is a normal topological space). We choose ε such that the only critical points in $E^{-1}([a - \varepsilon, a + \varepsilon])$ are those in $E^{-1}(a)$ (see [Lemma 5.2](#)). We define K_0 the closure of $U \cap E^{-1}(a - \varepsilon, a + \varepsilon)$. \square

We consider the infinite dimensional manifold $M := \Omega_1(G) \setminus K_0$ (which is a Hilbert manifold) and the restriction of E to it.

Lemma 5.4 *The function E restricted to M satisfies condition (C) with respect to the restriction of the H^1 metric to M .*

Proof Condition (C) is given in [Definition 2.8](#). Let $\{s(n)\}$ be a sequence in M with $|E(s(n))|$ bounded and $\|\nabla E_{s(n)}\|_1 \rightarrow 0$. Since $E: \Omega_1(G) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ does satisfy (C), we deduce that there exists $p \in \Omega_1(G)$ with $s(n_k) \rightarrow p$. But p cannot be in K_0 . Indeed, p is necessarily a critical point, so if $p \in K_0$, then $p \in K$ (as in the statement of [Lemma 5.3](#)); this is not possible, because all $s(n_k)$ are contained in the complement of a neighborhood of K , hence the limit must stay out of that neighborhood. The lemma is proved. \square

We may now prove the proposition.

Proof of Proposition 5.1 For the function E restricted to M , a is a regular value. By using the methods from Section 4, we can construct a sequence $\{x(r)\}$ with $x(r) \in \Omega_{\text{alg}}(G) \cap M \cap E^{-1}(a)$ and $x(r) \rightarrow x_0$. The crucial fact is that ∇E is always tangent to Bruhat cells, hence the flow Φ_t of E leaves $M \cap \Omega_{\text{alg}}$ invariant. \square

We assemble these observations to finish the proof of [Theorem 1.3](#).

Proof of Theorem 1.3 Since [Proposition 4.7](#) already proves [Theorem 1.3](#) for the case of regular values, we only need to discuss the case when a is a singular value. In this case, we use [Proposition 3.5](#) and [Proposition 5.1](#) and an argument exactly analogous to that given for [Theorem 1.2](#) at the end of [Section 4](#). \square

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