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RESSAYRE'S PAIRS IN THE KÄHLER SETTING

PAUL-EMILE PARADAN

ABSTRACT. The aim of this article is to explain how to parameterize the equations of the facets of the Kirwan polyhedron using the notion of Ressayre's pairs.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Let M be a complex manifold, not necessarily compact, and let $K_{\mathbb{C}}$ be a connected reductive complex Lie group acting holomorphically on M . We think of $K_{\mathbb{C}}$ as being the complexification of a connected compact real Lie group K . We will denote by \mathbb{J} the complex structure on the tangent space $\mathbf{T}M$.

Let Ω be a K -invariant Kähler form on M . It means that Ω is a closed 2-form and that the bilinear map $(v, w) \mapsto \Omega(v, \mathbb{J}w)$ defines a Riemannian metric on M . We suppose that the K -action on (M, Ω) is Hamiltonian, so there exists a moment map $\Phi : M \rightarrow \mathfrak{k}^*$ satisfying the relations

$$(1) \quad \iota(X_M)\Omega = d\langle \Phi, X \rangle, \quad \forall X \in \mathfrak{k}.$$

Here $X_M : m \mapsto X \cdot m := \frac{d}{dt}|_{t=0} e^{tX} \cdot m$ is the vector field generated by $X \in \mathfrak{k}$.

We assume that the moment map Φ is **proper**. Let $T \subset K$ be a maximal torus with Lie algebra \mathfrak{t} , and let $\mathfrak{t}_{\geq 0}^* \subset \mathfrak{t}^*$ be a closed Weyl chamber. The Convexity Theorem [1, 11, 18, 22] tells us that the set

$$\Delta(\Phi) := \Phi(M) \cap \mathfrak{t}_{\geq 0}^*$$

is a convex, locally polyhedral set, called the Kirwan polyhedron. The purpose of the present paper is to explain how to parameterize the equations of the facets of the Kirwan polyhedron using the notion of Ressayre's pairs [27].

We start by introducing the notion of admissible elements. The group $\text{Hom}(U(1), T)$ admits a natural identification with the lattice $\Lambda := \frac{1}{2\pi} \ker(\exp : \mathfrak{t} \rightarrow T)$. A vector $\gamma \in \mathfrak{t}$ is called *rational* if it belongs to the \mathbb{Q} -vector space $\mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ generated by Λ .

The stabilizer subgroup of $m \in M$ is denoted by $K_m := \{k \in K; km = m\}$, and its Lie algebra by \mathfrak{k}_m .

Definition 1.1. *Let us define $\dim_K(\mathcal{X}) := \min_{m \in \mathcal{X}} \dim(\mathfrak{k}_m)$ for any subset $\mathcal{X} \subset M$. A non-zero element $\gamma \in \mathfrak{t}$ is called *admissible* if γ is rational, and if $\dim_K(M^\gamma) - \dim_K(M) \in \{0, 1\}$.*

Remark 1.2. $\dim_K(M) = 0$ when the infinitesimal generic stabilizer of the K -action is reduced to $\{0\}$. In this case, a rational element γ is admissible if $\dim_K(M^\gamma) = 1$.

For any $m \in M$, the infinitesimal action of $\mathfrak{k}_{\mathbb{C}}$ on M defines a K_m -equivariant complex linear map

$$(2) \quad \begin{aligned} \rho_m : \mathfrak{k}_{\mathbb{C}} &\longrightarrow \mathbf{T}_m M \\ X &\longmapsto X \cdot m. \end{aligned}$$

Definition 1.3. a) *Consider the linear action $\rho : G \rightarrow \text{GL}_{\mathbb{C}}(E)$ of a compact Lie group on a complex vector space E . For any $(\gamma, a) \in \mathfrak{g} \times \mathbb{R}$, we define the vector subspace $E^{\gamma=a} = \{v \in E, d\rho(\gamma)v = iav\}$. Thus, for any $\gamma \in \mathfrak{g}$, we have the decomposition $E = E^{\gamma>0} \oplus E^{\gamma=0} \oplus E^{\gamma<0}$ where $E^{\gamma>0} = \sum_{a>0} E^{\gamma=a}$, and $E^{\gamma<0} = \sum_{a<0} E^{\gamma=a}$.*
b) *The real number $\text{Tr}_{\gamma}(E^{\gamma>0})$ is defined as the sum $\sum_{a>0} a \dim(E^{\gamma=a})$.*
c) *Let $\varphi : E \rightarrow F$ be a linear equivariant morphism between two G -module. For any $\gamma \in \mathfrak{g}$, the linear map φ specializes to a linear map $E^{\gamma>0} \rightarrow F^{\gamma>0}$.*

A choice of positive roots \mathfrak{R}^+ , induces a decomposition $\mathfrak{k}_{\mathbb{C}} = \mathfrak{n} \oplus \mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{C}} \oplus \bar{\mathfrak{n}}$ where $\mathfrak{n} = \sum_{\alpha \in \mathfrak{R}^+} (\mathfrak{k}_{\mathbb{C}})_{\alpha}$. We denote by $B \subset K_{\mathbb{C}}$ the Borel subgroup with Lie algebra $\mathfrak{b} := \mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{C}} \oplus \mathfrak{n}$.

Consider $(x, \gamma) \in M \times \mathfrak{t}$ such as $x \in M^\gamma$. The K_x -equivariant morphism (2) induces a complex linear map

$$(3) \quad \rho_x^\gamma : \mathfrak{n}^{\gamma>0} \longrightarrow (\mathbf{T}_x M)^{\gamma>0}.$$

Definition 1.4. *Let $\gamma \in \mathfrak{t}$ be a non-zero element, and let $C \subset M^\gamma$ be a connected component. The data (γ, C) is called an **infinitesimal B-Ressayre's pair** if $\exists x \in C$, such as ρ_x^γ is an isomorphism. If furthermore we have $\dim_K(C) - \dim_K(M) \in \{0, 1\}$, and λ is rational, we call (γ, C) a *regular infinitesimal B-Ressayre's pair*.*

Remark 1.5. *Since we work with rational vectors, for any $q \in \mathbb{Q}^{>0}$, we will identify the pairs (γ, C) and $(q\gamma, C)$.*

The first result of this article is the following theorem.

Theorem 1.6. *Let (M, Ω) be a Kähler K -manifold, equipped with a proper moment map Φ . For $\xi \in \mathfrak{t}_{\geq 0}^*$, the following statements are equivalent:*

- (1) $\xi \in \Delta(\Phi)$.
- (2) For any regular infinitesimal B -Ressayre's pair (γ, C) , we have $\langle \xi, \gamma \rangle \geq \langle \Phi(C), \gamma \rangle$.
- (3) For any regular infinitesimal B -Ressayre's pair (γ, C) such as $\Phi(C) \cap \mathfrak{t}_{\geq 0}^* \neq \emptyset$, we have $\langle \xi, \gamma \rangle \geq \langle \Phi(C), \gamma \rangle$.

Vergne and Walter obtained the same kind of result when M is a vector space [29].

Let us now introduce a more restrictive notion, that of B -Ressayre's pair. Let $\gamma \in \mathfrak{t}$ be a non-zero element, and let $C \subset M^\gamma$ be a connected component. We consider the Bialynicki-Birula's complex submanifold

$$(4) \quad C^- := \{m \in M, \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \exp(-it\gamma)m \in C\}.$$

We see that for any $x \in C$, $(\mathbf{T}_x M)^{\gamma \leq 0} = \mathbf{T}_x C^-$. Consider now the parabolic subgroup $P_\gamma \subset K_{\mathbb{C}}$ defined by

$$(5) \quad P_\gamma = \{g \in K_{\mathbb{C}}, \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \exp(-it\gamma)g \exp(it\gamma) \text{ exists}\}.$$

Note that C^- is invariant under the action of P_γ , hence we can consider the complex manifold $B \times_{B \cap P_\gamma} C^-$ and the holomorphic map

$$q_\gamma : B \times_{B \cap P_\gamma} C^- \rightarrow M$$

that sends $[b, x]$ to bx . We immediately see that for any $x \in C$, the tangent map $\mathbf{T}q_\gamma|_x$ is an isomorphism if and only if ρ_x^γ is an isomorphism.

Definition 1.7. *Let $\gamma \in \mathfrak{t}$ be a non-zero element, and let $C \subset M^\gamma$ be a connected component. The data (γ, C) is called a **B -Ressayre's pair** if the following conditions hold*

- The holomorphic map $q_\gamma : B \times_{B \cap P_\gamma} C^- \rightarrow M$ is dominant¹.
- There exists a $B \cap P_\gamma$ -invariant, open and dense subset $U \subset C^-$, intersecting C , so that q_γ defines a diffeomorphism $B \times_{B \cap P_\gamma} U \simeq BU$.

If furthermore we have $\dim_K(C) - \dim_K(M) \in \{0, 1\}$, and λ is rational, we call (γ, C) a regular B -Ressayre's pair.

The second result of this article is the following theorem

Theorem 1.8. *Let (M, Ω) be a Kähler K -manifold, equipped with a proper moment map Φ . For $\xi \in \mathfrak{t}_{\geq 0}^*$, the following statements are equivalent:*

- (1) $\xi \in \Delta(\Phi)$.
- (2) For any regular B -Ressayre's pair (γ, C) , we have $\langle \xi, \gamma \rangle \geq \langle \Phi(C), \gamma \rangle$.
- (3) For any regular B -Ressayre's pair (γ, C) such as $\Phi(C) \cap \mathfrak{t}_{\geq 0}^* \neq \emptyset$, we have $\langle \xi, \gamma \rangle \geq \langle \Phi(C), \gamma \rangle$.

In §4.5, we will explain under which circumstances the notions of *infinitesimal B -Ressayre's pair* and *B -Ressayre's pair* coincide. Let us denote by $\mathfrak{t}_{> 0}^*$ the interior of the Weyl chamber $\mathfrak{t}_{\geq 0}^*$.

¹The image of q_γ contains a dense open subset.

Theorem 1.9. *Let (γ, C) be a infinitesimal B-Ressayre's pair of a complex $K_{\mathbb{C}}$ -variety M . Let (Ω, Φ) be a Kähler-Hamiltonian structure on M such as $\Phi(C) \cap \mathfrak{t}_{>0}^* \neq \emptyset$. Then (γ, C) is a B-Ressayre's pair.*

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Notations. Throughout the paper, by *Kähler Hamiltonian K -manifold* we mean a complex manifold M equipped with an action of $K_{\mathbb{C}}$ by holomorphic transformations and a K -invariant Kähler 2-form Ω : we suppose furthermore that the K -action on (M, Ω) is Hamiltonian.

2. RESSAYRE'S PAIRS

2.1. The Bialynicki-Birula's complex submanifolds. Let M be a Kähler Hamiltonian K -manifold.

Let us consider an element $\gamma \in \mathfrak{k}$ and a connected component C of the complex submanifold $M^\gamma := \{m \in M, \gamma \cdot m = 0\}$. As in the introduction, we define the subset $C^- := \{m \in M, \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \exp(-it\gamma)m \in C\}$ and the projection $p_C : C^- \rightarrow C$ that sends $m \in C^-$ to $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \exp(-it\gamma)m \in C$.

Proposition 2.1. *C^- is a locally closed complex submanifold of M , and the projection $p_C : C^- \rightarrow C$ is an holomorphic map.*

Proof. Let $\mathbb{T} \subset K$ be the torus equal to the closure of $\exp(\mathbb{R}\gamma)$, and let $\mathbb{T}_{\mathbb{C}} \subset K_{\mathbb{C}}$ be its complexification. Let $m \in C^-$ and let $x = p_C(m) \in C \subset M^{\mathbb{T}_{\mathbb{C}}}$. A theorem of Koras [20, 25] tells us that $\mathbb{T}_{\mathbb{C}}$ -action can be linearized near x . In other words, there exists an holomorphic $\mathbb{T}_{\mathbb{C}}$ -equivariant diffeomorphism $\varphi : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ where \mathcal{U} is a $\mathbb{T}_{\mathbb{C}}$ -invariant open neighborhood of 0 in $\mathbf{T}_x M$ and \mathcal{V} is a $\mathbb{T}_{\mathbb{C}}$ -invariant open neighborhood of x in M .

By definition $\exp(-it\gamma)m$ tends to x , when t goes to infinity. Then $\exp(-it\gamma)m \in \mathcal{V}$ when t is large enough. But since \mathcal{V} is $\mathbb{T}_{\mathbb{C}}$ -invariant, we have then $m \in \mathcal{V}$. Through φ , we see that $C^- \cap \mathcal{V}$ is diffeomorphic to $(\mathbf{T}_x M)^{\gamma \leq 0} \cap \mathcal{U}$, and that the map $p_C : C^- \cap \mathcal{V} \rightarrow C \cap \mathcal{V}$ corresponds to the projection $(\mathbf{T}_x M)^{\gamma \leq 0} \cap \mathcal{U} \rightarrow (\mathbf{T}_x M)^{\gamma = 0} \cap \mathcal{U}$. It should be noted here that $(\mathbf{T}_x M)^{\gamma \leq 0} \cap \mathcal{U} = (\mathbf{T}_x M)^{\gamma = 0} \cap \mathcal{U} \oplus (\mathbf{T}_x M)^{\gamma < 0}$. \square

When M is a projective variety, Bialynicki-Birula shows that C^- is a subvariety Zariski dense in its closure [7]. We will not need this result here.

We finish this section with a remark that we will need later. Consider an holomorphic line bundle $\mathbb{L} \rightarrow C^-$ that is equivariant relatively to the action of the torus \mathbb{T} . We consider its restriction $\mathbb{L}|_C$. If $\theta \in H^0(C^-, \mathbb{L})^{\mathbb{T}}$ is an equivariant holomorphic section, we can consider its restriction $\theta|_C$.

Lemma 2.2. *Let $\theta \in H^0(C^-, \mathbb{L})^{\mathbb{T}}$.*

- (1) *If the \mathbb{T} -action on $\mathbb{L}|_C$ is not trivial, then $\theta|_C = 0$.*

(2) If the \mathbb{T} -action on $\mathbb{L}|_C$ is trivial, then

$$\{m \in C^-; \theta(m) \neq 0\} = p_C^{-1}(\{x \in C; \theta|_C(x) \neq 0\}).$$

Proof. The first point is obvious to see.

Let $m \in C^-$ and $x = p_C(m)$. In the previous proposition, we have explained that a \mathbb{T} -invariant neighborhood \mathcal{W} of m in C^- admits an holomorphic diffeomorphism with $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}} := U_0 \times (\mathbf{T}_x M)^{\gamma < 0}$ where U_0 is an open neighborhood of 0 in $(\mathbf{T}_x M)^{\gamma = 0}$. In this model, the projection p_C is $(v_0, v_{<0}) \in \widetilde{\mathcal{W}} \mapsto v_0$.

For any \mathbb{T} -equivariant holomorphic line bundle \mathbb{L} on C^- , we have a \mathbb{T} -equivariant isomorphism between $\mathbb{L}|_{\mathcal{W}}$ and $U_0 \times (\mathbf{T}_x M)^{\gamma < 0} \times \mathbb{L}_x$. Then, a section $\theta \in H^0(C^-, \mathbb{L})^{\mathbb{T}}$ defines a \mathbb{T} -equivariant map $\theta|_{\mathcal{W}} : U_0 \times (\mathbf{T}_x M)^{\gamma < 0} \rightarrow \mathbb{L}_x$. If the \mathbb{T} -action on \mathbb{L}_x is trivial, we see that $\theta|_{\mathcal{W}}(v_o, v_{<0}) = \theta|_{\mathcal{W}}(v_o, 0)$, because $t \mapsto \theta|_{\mathcal{W}}(v_o, e^{-it\gamma} v_{<0})$ is a constant map. \square

2.2. $K_{\mathbb{C}}$ -Ressayre's pairs. Let N be a Kähler Hamiltonian K -manifold, and let $\gamma \in \mathfrak{t}$ be a non-zero element. When $x \in N^\gamma$, the K_x -equivariant morphism (2) induces a complex linear map

$$(6) \quad (\mathfrak{k}_{\mathbb{C}})^{\gamma > 0} \longrightarrow (\mathbf{T}_x N)^{\gamma > 0}.$$

Definition 2.3. Let $C_N \subset N^\gamma$ be a connected component. The data (γ, C_N) is called an **infinitesimal $K_{\mathbb{C}}$ -Ressayre's pair** if $\exists x \in C_N$, such as (6) is an isomorphism. If furthermore we have $\dim_K(C) - \dim_K(N) \in \{0, 1\}$, and λ is rational, we call (γ, C_N) a regular infinitesimal $K_{\mathbb{C}}$ -Ressayre's pair.

Consider the Bialynicki-Birula's complex submanifold C_N^- defined by (4). We denote by $p : C_N^- \rightarrow C_N$ the projection. As C_N^- is invariant under the action of the parabolic subgroup P_γ , we may consider the holomorphic map

$$\pi_\gamma : K_{\mathbb{C}} \times_{P_\gamma} C_N^- \rightarrow N$$

that sends $[g, x]$ to gx . Let $(C_N^-)_{\text{reg}}$ be the open subset formed by the point $n \in C_N^-$ such as the tangent map $\mathbf{T}\pi_\gamma|_{[e, n]}$ is an isomorphism. We immediatly see that $x \in C_N \cap (C_N^-)_{\text{reg}}$ if and only if (6) is an isomorphism.

Lemma 2.4. Let (γ, C_N) be an infinitesimal $K_{\mathbb{C}}$ -Ressayre's pair. Then $(C_N^-)_{\text{reg}}$ is a dense, P_γ -invariant, open subset of C_N^- such as $(C_N^-)_{\text{reg}} = p^{-1}(C_N \cap (C_N^-)_{\text{reg}})$.

Proof. The tangent map $\mathbf{T}\pi_\gamma|_{[e, n]}$ is an isomorphism if

$$\begin{cases} \mathfrak{k}_{\mathbb{C}} \cdot n + \mathbf{T}_n C_N^- = \mathbf{T}_n M \\ \mathfrak{k}_{\mathbb{C}} \cdot n \cap \mathbf{T}_n C_N^- \simeq \mathfrak{p}_\gamma, \end{cases}$$

where $\mathfrak{p}_\gamma = (\mathfrak{k}_{\mathbb{C}})^{\gamma \leq 0}$ is the Lie algebra of P_γ .

As (γ, C_N) is an infinitesimal $K_{\mathbb{C}}$ -Ressayre's pair, the previous relations are satisfied on some points of C_N . Then, the rank r of the holomorphic bundle $\mathbb{E} := \mathbf{T}M|_{C_N^-} / \mathbf{T}C_N^-$ is equal to the dimension of $\mathfrak{k}_{\mathbb{C}}/\mathfrak{p}_\gamma$. We consider now the P_γ -holomorphic line bundle $\mathbb{L} \rightarrow C_N^-$ defined by $\mathbb{L} := \text{hom}(\wedge^r(\mathfrak{k}_{\mathbb{C}}/\mathfrak{p}_\gamma), \wedge^r \mathbb{E})$. We have a canonical P_γ -equivariant section $\theta : C_N^- \rightarrow \mathbb{L}$ defined by

$$\theta(n) : \overline{X_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge \overline{X_r} \longrightarrow \overline{X_1 \cdot n} \wedge \cdots \wedge \overline{X_r \cdot n}.$$

We notice that $(C_N^-)_{\text{reg}} = \{n; \theta(n) \neq 0\}$ and that the torus $\mathbb{T} = \overline{\exp(\mathbb{R}\gamma)}$ acts trivially on $\mathbb{L}|_{C_N}$. Thanks to Lemma 2.2, we can conclude that $n \in (C_N^-)_{\text{reg}}$ if and only if $p(n) \in (C_N^-)_{\text{reg}}$. \square

Let us now introduce a more restrictive notion, that of $K_{\mathbb{C}}$ -Ressayre's pair.

Definition 2.5. *The data (γ, C_N) is called a $K_{\mathbb{C}}$ -Ressayre's pair if the following conditions hold*

- *The holomorphic map π_γ is dominant.*
- *There exists a P_γ -invariant, open and dense subset $U \subset C_N^-$, intersecting C_N , so that π_γ defines a diffeomorphism $K_{\mathbb{C}} \times_{P_\gamma} U \simeq K_{\mathbb{C}}U$.*

If furthermore we have $\dim_K(C) - \dim_K(N) \in \{0, 1\}$, and λ is rational, we call (γ, C_N) a regular $K_{\mathbb{C}}$ -Ressayre's pair.

2.3. $K_{\mathbb{C}}$ -Ressayre's pairs versus B -Ressayre's pairs. Let M be a Kähler Hamiltonian K -manifold. We associate to it the complex manifold $N := M \times K_{\mathbb{C}}/B$. To a connected component C of M^γ we associate the connected component

$$C_N := C \times K_{\mathbb{C}}^\gamma / K_{\mathbb{C}}^\gamma \cap B$$

of N^γ .

Proposition 2.6. (1) *(γ, C) is a B -Ressayre's pair on M if and only if (γ, C_N) is a $K_{\mathbb{C}}$ -Ressayre's pair on N .*

(2) *(γ, C) is an infinitesimal B -Ressayre's pair on M if and only if (γ, C_N) is an infinitesimal $K_{\mathbb{C}}$ -Ressayre's pair on N .*

Proof. Let us prove the first point. The Bialynicki-Birula's complex manifold C_N^- is equal to $C^- \times P_\gamma / P_\gamma \cap B$. We have to compare the maps $q_\gamma : B \times_{B \cap P_\gamma} C^- \rightarrow M$, and $\pi_\gamma : K_{\mathbb{C}} \times_{P_\gamma} C_N^- \rightarrow N$. Consider the canonical isomorphism $C_N = C^- \times P_\gamma / P_\gamma \cap B \simeq P_\gamma \times_{P_\gamma \cap B} C^-$. More generally, for any P_γ -invariant open subset $\mathcal{U}_N \subset C_N^-$ we have an isomorphism $\mathcal{U}_N \simeq P_\gamma \times_{P_\gamma \cap B} \mathcal{U}$ where \mathcal{U} is the open $P_\gamma \cap B$ -invariant subset of C^- defined by the relation $\mathcal{U} := \{x \in C^-; (x, [e]) \in \mathcal{U}_N\}$. Note that \mathcal{U}_N intersects C_N if and only if \mathcal{U} intersects C .

Now, we notice that q_γ defines a diffeomorphism $B \times_{B \cap P_\gamma} \mathcal{U} \simeq B\mathcal{U}$ if and only if π_γ defines a diffeomorphism $K_{\mathbb{C}} \times_{P_\gamma} \mathcal{U}_N \simeq K_{\mathbb{C}}\mathcal{U}_N$. It can be seen easily through the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} K_{\mathbb{C}} \times_{P_\gamma} \mathcal{U}_N & \xrightarrow{\sim} & K_{\mathbb{C}} \times_B (B \times_{B \cap P_\gamma} \mathcal{U}) \\ \downarrow \pi_\gamma & & \downarrow q_\gamma \\ N & \xrightarrow{\sim} & K_{\mathbb{C}} \times_B M. \end{array}$$

The second point is immediate since for any $x \in C$, the tangent map $\mathbf{T}q_\gamma|_x$ is an isomorphism if and only if $\mathbf{T}\pi_\gamma|_{(x, [e])}$ is an isomorphism \square

2.4. Ressayre's pairs and semi-stable points I. Let N be a Kähler Hamiltonian K -manifold with proper moment map Φ_N . In this section we suppose that $\Phi_N^{-1}(0) \neq \emptyset$, and we consider the subset of analytical semi-stable points:

$$N^{ss} = \{n \in N; \overline{K_{\mathbb{C}} n} \cap \Phi_N^{-1}(0) \neq \emptyset\}.$$

In §3.1, we will explain the well-known fact that² N^{ss} is a dense open subset of N .

Let $(\gamma, x) \in \mathfrak{k} \times N$, such as the limit $x_\gamma := \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{-it\gamma}x$ exists in N . Recall that $t \geq 0 \mapsto e^{-it\gamma}x$ corresponds to the gradient flow of the Morse-Bott function $-\langle \Phi, \gamma \rangle$.

The result of the next proposition is classical in the projective case (see [27], Lemma 2).

Proposition 2.7. *Let $(\gamma, x) \in \mathfrak{k} \times N$, such as the limit $x_\gamma := \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{-it\gamma}x$ exists. Then, the following hold*

- (1) *If $x \in N^{ss}$, then $\langle \Phi_N(x_\gamma), \gamma \rangle \leq 0$.*
- (2) *If $x \in N^{ss}$ and $\langle \Phi_N(x_\gamma), \gamma \rangle = 0$, then $x_\gamma \in N^{ss}$.*

Proof. Let $P_\gamma \subset K_{\mathbb{C}}$ be the parabolic subgroup associated to γ (see (5)). Since $K_{\mathbb{C}} = KP_\gamma$, the fact that $x \in N^{ss}$ means that $\overline{P_\gamma x} \cap \Phi_N^{-1}(0) \neq \emptyset$: in other words $\min_{n \in P_\gamma x} \|\Phi_N(n)\| = 0$.

Consider now the function $t \geq 0 \mapsto \langle \Phi_N(e^{-it\gamma}n), \gamma \rangle$ attached to $n \in P_\gamma x$. Since $\frac{d}{dt} \langle \Phi_N(e^{-it\gamma}n), \gamma \rangle = -\|\gamma_M\|^2(e^{-it\gamma}n) \leq 0$, we have

$$(7) \quad \langle \Phi_N(n), \gamma \rangle \geq \langle \Phi_N(e^{-it\gamma}n), \gamma \rangle, \quad \forall t \geq 0.$$

Let $C_N \subset N$ be the connected component of N^γ containing x_γ : it is a complex submanifold of N , stable by the $K_{\mathbb{C}}^\gamma$ -action. Moreover, the function $n \mapsto \langle \Phi_N(n), \gamma \rangle$ is constant when restricted to C_N , equal to $\langle \Phi_N(x_\gamma), \gamma \rangle$. Let's take $p \in P_\gamma$ and $n = px$. Then, the limit $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{-it\gamma}n$ is equal to $kx_\gamma \in C_N$ where $k = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{-it\gamma}p e^{it\gamma} \in K_{\mathbb{C}}^\gamma$. If we take the limit in (7) as $t \rightarrow \infty$, we obtain $\langle \Phi_N(n), \gamma \rangle \geq \langle \Phi_N(x_\gamma), \gamma \rangle$ for any $n \in P_\gamma x$. Since $\min_{n \in P_\gamma x} \|\Phi_N(n)\| = 0$, we can conclude that $0 \geq \min_{n \in P_\gamma x} \langle \Phi_N(n), \gamma \rangle \geq \langle \Phi_N(x_\gamma), \gamma \rangle$.

The second point is proved in the Appendix. \square

3. THE KIRWAN-NESS STRATIFICATION

3.1. The square of the moment map. Let us now choose a rational invariant inner product on \mathfrak{k}^* . By rational we mean that for a maximal torus $T \subset K$ with Lie algebra \mathfrak{t} , the inner product takes integral values on the lattice $\Lambda := \frac{1}{2\pi} \ker(\exp : \mathfrak{t} \rightarrow T)$. Let us denote by $\Lambda^* \subset \mathfrak{k}^*$ the dual lattice : $\Lambda^* = \text{hom}(\Lambda, \mathbb{Z})$. We associate to the lattices Λ and Λ^* the \mathbb{Q} -vector space $\mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ and $\mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{Q}}^*$ generated by them: the vectors belonging to $\mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ and $\mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{Q}}^*$ are designed as rational.

The invariant scalar product on \mathfrak{k} induces an identification $\mathfrak{k}^* \simeq \mathfrak{k}, \xi \mapsto \tilde{\xi}$ such as $\mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{Q}} \simeq \mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{Q}}^*$. To simplify our notation, we will not distinguish between ξ and $\tilde{\xi}$: for example we write M^λ for the submanifold fixed by the subgroup generated by $\tilde{\lambda}$, and we denote by $K^\gamma \subset K$ the subgroup that leaves $\tilde{\lambda}$ invariant.

²The set N^{ss} is denoted by N_0 in §3.1.

Let M be a Kähler Hamiltonian K -manifold with proper moment map $\Phi : M \rightarrow \mathfrak{k}^*$. Let

$$f := \frac{1}{2}(\Phi, \Phi) : M \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

denote the norm-square of the moment map. Notice that f is a proper function on M .

Definition 3.1. *The Kirwan vector field on M is defined by the relation*

$$\kappa_\Phi(m) = \Phi(m) \cdot m, \quad \forall m \in M.$$

We consider the gradient $\text{grad}(f)$ of the function f relatively to the Riemannian metric $\Omega(-, \mathbb{J}-)$. We recall the following well-known facts [30].

- Proposition 3.2.** (1) *The set of critical points of the function f is $\text{crit}(f) = \{\kappa_\Phi = 0\}$.*
(2) *The gradient of f is $\text{grad}(f) = \mathbb{J}(\kappa_\Phi)$.*
(3) *We have the decomposition $\Phi(\text{crit}(f)) = \bigcup_{\lambda \in \mathcal{B}_\Phi} K\lambda$ where the set $\mathcal{B}_\Phi \subset \mathfrak{k}_{\geq 0}^*$ is discrete. \mathcal{B}_Φ is called the set of types of M .*
(4) *We have the decomposition $\text{crit}(f) = \bigcup_{\lambda \in \mathcal{B}_\Phi} Z_\lambda$ where $Z_\lambda = \text{crit}(\phi) \cap \Phi^{-1}(K\lambda)$ is equal to $K(M^\lambda \cap \Phi^{-1}(\lambda))$.*

Let $\varphi_t : M \rightarrow M$ be the flow of $-\text{grad}(f)$; since f is proper, φ_t exists for all times $t \in [0, \infty[$, and according to a result of Duistermaat [21] we know that any trajectory of φ_t has a limit when $t \rightarrow \infty$. For any $m \in M$, let us denote $m_\infty := \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \varphi_t(m)$.

The construction of the Kirwan-Ness stratification goes as follows. For each $\lambda \in \mathcal{B}_\Phi$, let M_λ denote the set of points of M flowing to Z_λ ,

$$M_\lambda := \{m \in M; m_\infty \in Z_\lambda\}.$$

From its very definition, the set M_λ is contained in $\{m \in M, \phi(m) \geq \frac{1}{2}\|\lambda\|^2\}$.

The Kirwan-Ness stratification is the decomposition [17], [24]:

$$M = \bigcup_{\lambda \in \mathcal{B}_\Phi} M_\lambda.$$

When 0 belongs to the image of Φ , the strata M_0 corresponds to the open subset of analytical semi-stable points: $M_0 = \{m \in M; \overline{K_{\mathbb{C}}} m \cap \Phi^{-1}(0) \neq \emptyset\}$.

Let us now explain the geometry of M_λ for a non-zero type λ . Let C_λ be the union of the connected components of M^λ intersecting $\Phi^{-1}(\lambda)$. Then C_λ is a Kähler Hamiltonian K^λ -manifold with proper moment map $\Phi_\lambda := \Phi|_{C_\lambda} - \lambda$.

The Bialynicki-Birula's complex submanifold

$$C_\lambda^- := \{m \in M, \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \exp(-it\lambda) \cdot m \in C_\lambda\}$$

corresponds to the set of points of M flowing to C_λ under the flow $\varphi_{\lambda,t}$ of $-\text{grad}\langle \Phi, \lambda \rangle$, as $t \rightarrow \infty$. The limit of the flow defines a projection $C_\lambda^- \rightarrow C_\lambda$. Notice that C_λ^- is invariant under the action of the parabolic subgroup P_λ .

Consider now the Kirwan-Ness stratification of the Kähler Hamiltonian K_λ -manifold C_λ . Let $C_{\lambda,0}$ be the open strata of C_λ corresponding to the 0-type:

$$C_{\lambda,0} = \{x \in C_\lambda; \overline{K_{\mathbb{C}}} x \cap \Phi_\lambda^{-1}(0) \neq \emptyset\}.$$

Let $C_{\lambda,0}^-$ denotes the inverse image of $C_{\lambda,0}$ in C_λ^- .

Theorem 3.3 (Kirwan [17]). *Let M be a Kähler Hamiltonian K -manifold with proper moment map $\Phi : M \rightarrow \mathfrak{k}^*$. For each non zero type λ , M_λ is a $K_{\mathbb{C}}$ -invariant complex submanifold, and $K_{\mathbb{C}} \times_{P_\lambda} C_{\lambda,0}^- \rightarrow M_\lambda$, $[g, z] \mapsto g \cdot z$ is an isomorphism of complex $K_{\mathbb{C}}$ -manifolds.*

Remark 3.4. *Kirwan gave a proof when M is a compact Kähler Hamiltonian K -manifold. When M is non-compact but the moment map is proper, a proof is given in [13] (see also [30]).*

Theorem 3.3 gives a useful corollary.

Corollary 3.5. *For any $m \in M$, we have $\|\Phi(m_\infty)\| = \inf_{x \in K_{\mathbb{C}}m} \|\Phi(x)\|$.*

3.2. The minimal type. Let $\Delta(\Phi) \subset \mathfrak{t}_{\geq 0}^*$ be the Kirwan polyhedron, and let \mathcal{B}_Φ be the set of types of our Kähler Hamiltonian K -manifold M with proper moment map Φ . Let λ_s be the orthogonal projection of 0 on the closed convex polyhedron $\Delta(\Phi)$.

We start with the following basic facts.

- Lemma 3.6.**
- a) λ_s is the unique element of \mathcal{B}_Φ with minimal norm.
 - b) The critical subset Z_{λ_s} is equal to $\Phi^{-1}(K\lambda_s)$.
 - c) The submanifold C_{λ_s} is the connected component of M^{λ_s} containing $\Phi^{-1}(\lambda_s)$.
 - d) The strata M_{λ_s} is connected.

Proof. Any element $m \in \Phi^{-1}(K\lambda_s)$ is a critical point of f , as $\frac{1}{2}\|\lambda_s\|^2 = f(m) = \min_M f$. It proves that λ_s is an element of \mathcal{B}_Φ , that $\Phi^{-1}(\lambda_s) \subset M^{\lambda_s}$ and that $Z_{\lambda_s} = \Phi^{-1}(K\lambda_s)$. Moreover since $\mathcal{B}_\Phi \subset \Delta(\Phi)$, λ_s is the unique element of \mathcal{B}_Φ with minimal norm.

Since $\Phi^{-1}(\lambda_s)$ is connected, there exists a unique connected component C_{λ_s} of M^{λ_s} containing $\Phi^{-1}(\lambda_s)$. Since $\Phi^{-1}(K\lambda_s)$ is connected, the strata $M_{\lambda_s} := \{m \in M; \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \varphi_t(m) \in \Phi^{-1}(K\lambda_s)\}$ is also connected. \square

It should be noted that λ_s is not rational in general, as shown in the following example.

Example 3.7. *Consider a regular element $\xi \in \mathfrak{t}_{>0}^*$, and the Kähler Hamiltonian K -manifold $M := K(2\xi) \times \overline{K\xi}$. Here the minimal type is $\lambda_s = \xi$. So the minimal type of M is not rational if $\xi \notin \mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{Q}}^*$.*

We recall the following fundamental fact.

Proposition 3.8. *The strata M_λ has a non-empty interior if and only if $\lambda = \lambda_s$.*

Corollary 3.9. *The strata M_{λ_s} is an open, dense and $K_{\mathbb{C}}$ -invariant subset of M .*

Proof. For any type λ , the strata M_λ is contained in the closed subset $M(\|\lambda\|) := \{m \in M, \phi(m) \geq \frac{1}{2}\|\lambda\|^2\}$. If we take $r = \inf\{\|\lambda\|, \lambda \in \mathcal{B}_\Phi - \{\lambda_s\}\} > \|\lambda_s\|$, we see that the union $\cup_{\lambda \neq \lambda_s} M_\lambda$ is contained in $M(r)$. Hence the non-empty open subset $M - M(r)$ is contained in the strata M_{λ_s} : thus M_{λ_s} is an open subset of M .

Consider a strata M_λ with a non-empty interior. This means that a connected component M_λ^o of the submanifold M_λ is an open subset of M . By definition, M_λ^o intersects $\Phi^{-1}(\lambda)$: so let's take $x_o \in \Phi^{-1}(\lambda) \cap M_\lambda^o$. We have $f \geq \frac{1}{2}\|\lambda\|^2$ on M_λ^o and $f(x_o) = \frac{1}{2}\|\lambda\|^2$: hence x_o is a local minimum of the function f .

We finish the proof of Proposition 3.8 with the

Lemma 3.10. *Let $x_o \in M$ be a local minimum of f . Then $f(x_o) \in K\lambda_s$.*

Proof. For any K -invariant open subset $U \subset M$, we consider $\Delta(U) = \Phi(U) \cap \mathfrak{t}_{\geq 0}^*$ which is a subset of the Kirwan polyhedron $\Delta(\Phi)$. Up to a change by the K -action, we can assume that $\mu := \Phi(x_o)$ belongs to the Weyl chamber. Let us denote by $B_\mu(r) \subset \mathfrak{t}^*$ the open ball centered at μ and of radius $r > 0$.

The local convexity theorem of Sjamaar [26] (Theorems 6.5 and 6.7) tells us that for any K -invariant open subset U containing x_o , there exists $r > 0$ such as

$$\Delta(\Phi) \cap B_\mu(r) = \Delta(U) \cap B_\mu(r).$$

If $x_o \in M$ is a local minimum of f , there exists a K -invariant open neighborhood U_o of x_o so that $\|\xi\| \geq \|\mu\|$ for any $\xi \in \Delta(U_o)$. Thus for $r_o > 0$ small enough, $\Delta(\Phi) \cap B_\mu(r_o)$ is contained in $\{\xi \in \mathfrak{t}^*, \|\xi\| \geq \|\mu\|\}$. Since $\Delta(\Phi) \cap B_\mu(r_o)$ is convex, it implies that

$$(8) \quad (\xi, \mu) \geq \|\mu\|^2, \quad \forall \xi \in \Delta(\Phi) \cap B_\mu(r_o).$$

Using now the convexity of $\Delta(\Phi)$, we see that (8) forces $\Delta(\Phi)$ to be contained in the half-space $(\xi, \mu) \geq \|\mu\|^2$: hence μ is the smallest element of $\Delta(\Phi)$. \square

\square

Let us finish this section by considering the particular situation where the strata M_0 is empty. In other words, we suppose that the minimal type λ_s is non-zero. Let C_{λ_s} be the connected component of M^{λ_s} containing $\Phi^{-1}(\lambda_s)$. We consider the Bialynicki-Birula's complex submanifold $C_{\lambda_s}^-$ and the holomorphic map $\pi_{\lambda_s} : K_{\mathbb{C}} \times_{P_{\lambda_s}} C_{\lambda_s}^- \rightarrow M$.

Theorem 3.3 gives us the following important fact.

Proposition 3.11. *When $\lambda_s \neq 0$,*

- *The map π_{λ_s} is dominant.*
- *There exists a P_{λ_s} -invariant open and dense subset $U \subset C_{\lambda_s}^-$, intersecting C_{λ_s} , so that π_{λ_s} defines a diffeomorphism $K_{\mathbb{C}} \times_{P_{\lambda_s}} U \simeq K_{\mathbb{C}}U$.*

In other words, the data $(\lambda_s, C_{\lambda_s})$ is a $K_{\mathbb{C}}$ -Ressayre's pairs on M .

3.3. Construction of B-Ressayre's pairs. Let (M, Ω, Φ) be a Kähler Hamiltonian K -manifold with proper moment map. We consider a regular element $a \in \mathfrak{t}_{>0}^*$ such as $a \notin \Delta(\Phi)$. Let a' be the orthogonal projection of a on $\Delta(\Phi)$.

We consider the Kähler Hamiltonian K -manifold $M \times \overline{Ka}$. Here \overline{Ka} denotes the coadjoint orbit Ka equipped with the opposite symplectic structure: the complex structure is defined through the identifications $\overline{Ka} \simeq K/T \simeq K_{\mathbb{C}}/B$, where B is the Borel subgroup with Lie algebra $\mathfrak{b} = \mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{C}} \oplus \mathfrak{n}$. The moment map $\Phi_a : M \times \overline{Ka} \rightarrow \mathfrak{k}^*$ is defined by the relation $\Phi_a(m, \xi) = \Phi(m) - \xi$.

We start with a basic result.

Lemma 3.12. *The function $\|\Phi_a\| : M \times \overline{Ka} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ reaches its minimum on $K(\Phi^{-1}(a') \times \{a\})$.*

So the minimal type of $M \times \overline{Ka}$ is

$$\gamma_a := a' - a \neq 0.$$

The corresponding critical set is $\Phi_a^{-1}(K\gamma_a) = K(\Phi^{-1}(a') \times \{a\})$. Let C_{γ_a} be the connected component of $(M \times \overline{Ka})^{\gamma_a}$ containing $\Phi_a^{-1}(\gamma_a)$: we have $C_{\gamma_a} = C_a \times \overline{K^{\gamma_a}a}$, where C_a is the connected component of M^{γ_a} containing $\Phi^{-1}(a')$.

The Bialynicki-Birula's complex submanifold $C_{\gamma_a}^- \subset M \times K_{\mathbb{C}}/B$ is then

$$C_{\gamma_a}^- \simeq C_a^- \times P_{\gamma_a}/B \cap P_{\gamma_a}.$$

We know from the previous section that (γ_a, C_{γ_a}) is a $K_{\mathbb{C}}$ -Ressayre's pair on $N \simeq M \times K_{\mathbb{C}}/B$. Thanks to Proposition 2.6, we can translate this property on the manifold M .

Proposition 3.13. *Let $a \in \mathfrak{t}_{\geq 0}^*$ be a regular element such as $a \notin \Delta(\Phi)$. Then (γ_a, C_a) is a B -Ressayre's pair of the complex $K_{\mathbb{C}}$ -manifold M . If furthermore, γ_a is rational and $\dim_K(C_a) - \dim_K(M) \in \{0, 1\}$, then (γ_a, C_a) is a regular B -Ressayre's pair*

4. PROOFS OF THE MAIN THEOREMS

This section is devoted to the proofs of Theorems 1.6 and 1.8. Let $\Delta(\Phi) := \Phi(M) \cap \mathfrak{t}_{\geq 0}^*$ be the Kirwan polyhedron of a Kähler Hamiltonian K -manifold (M, Ω) with proper moment map Φ .

We define the following subsets of the Weyl chamber.

- $\Delta_{\text{inf-RP}}$ is the set of points $\xi \in \mathfrak{t}_{\geq 0}^*$ satisfying the inequalities $\langle \xi, \gamma \rangle \geq \langle \Phi(C), \gamma \rangle$, for any **infinitesimal B -Ressayre's pair** (γ, C) .
- $\Delta_{\text{inf-RP}}^{\text{reg}}$ is the set of points $\xi \in \mathfrak{t}_{\geq 0}^*$ satisfying the inequalities $\langle \xi, \gamma \rangle \geq \langle \Phi(C), \gamma \rangle$, for any **regular infinitesimal B -Ressayre's pair** (γ, C) .
- Δ_{RP} is the set of points $\xi \in \mathfrak{t}_{\geq 0}^*$ satisfying the inequalities $\langle \xi, \gamma \rangle \geq \langle \Phi(C), \gamma \rangle$, for any **B -Ressayre's pair** (γ, C) .
- $\Delta_{\text{RP}}^{\text{reg}}$ is the set of points $\xi \in \mathfrak{t}_{\geq 0}^*$ satisfying the inequalities $\langle \xi, \gamma \rangle \geq \langle \Phi(C), \gamma \rangle$, for any **regular B -Ressayre's pair** (γ, C) .
- Δ is the set of points $\xi \in \mathfrak{t}_{\geq 0}^*$ satisfying the inequalities $\langle \xi, \gamma \rangle \geq \langle \Phi(C), \gamma \rangle$, for any **regular B -Ressayre's pair** (γ, C) satisfying $\Phi(C) \cap \mathfrak{t}_{\geq 0}^*$.

By definition, we have the commutative diagram, where all the maps are inclusions:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Delta_{\text{inf-RP}} & \hookrightarrow & \Delta_{\text{inf-RP}}^{\text{reg}} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \Delta_{\text{RP}} & \hookrightarrow & \Delta_{\text{RP}}^{\text{reg}} \hookrightarrow \Delta \end{array}$$

In §4.1, we prove the inclusions $\Delta_{\text{RP}} \subset \Delta(\Phi) \subset \Delta_{\text{inf-RP}}$. It follows then that

$$\Delta(\Phi) = \Delta_{\text{inf-RP}} = \Delta_{\text{RP}}.$$

In §4.2, we prove the inclusion $\Delta \subset \Delta(\Phi)$, and since $\Delta(\Phi) \subset \Delta_{\text{RP}}^{\text{reg}} \subset \Delta$, we get finally that $\Delta(\Phi) = \Delta_{\text{RP}}^{\text{reg}} = \Delta$. At this stage, the proof of Theorem 1.8 is completed, together with the equivalence of the points 1. and 2. in Theorem 1.6.

In §4.4, we explain geometrically the equivalence of the points 2. and 3. in Theorem 1.6.

In §4.5, we expose in which circumstances an infinitesimal B -Ressayre's pair is a B -Ressayre's pair.

4.1. $\Delta_{\text{RP}} \subset \Delta(\Phi) \subset \Delta_{\text{inf-RP}}$. Let us check the two inclusions.

$$\underline{\Delta_{\text{RP}} \subset \Delta(\Phi)}$$

Let $\xi \in \mathfrak{t}_{\geq 0}^*$ that does not belong to $\Delta(\Phi)$. Let $r > 0$ be the distance between ξ and $\Delta(\Phi)$, also let $a \in \mathfrak{t}_{> 0}^*$ be a regular element such as $\|\xi - a\| < \frac{r}{2}$. Since $a \notin \Delta(\Phi)$, we can exploit the result of §3.3. Let a' be the orthogonal projection of a on $\Delta(\Phi)$. We consider $\gamma_a := a' - a$, and the connected component C_a of M^{γ_a} containing $\Phi^{-1}(a')$. Proposition 3.13 tells us that (γ_a, C_a) is a B -Ressayre's pair.

Now, we compute

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \xi, \gamma_a \rangle - \langle \Phi(C_a), \gamma_a \rangle &= \langle \xi, \gamma_a \rangle - \langle a', \gamma_a \rangle \\ &= \langle \xi - a, \gamma_a \rangle - \|\gamma_a\|^2 \\ &\leq -\|\gamma_a\|(\|\gamma_a\| - \|\xi - a\|) \\ &< 0. \end{aligned}$$

The last inequality comes from the fact that $\|\xi - a\| < \frac{r}{2}$ and that $\|\gamma_a\| > \frac{r}{2}$ since it represents the distance between a and $\Delta(\Phi)$. The inequality $\langle \xi, \gamma_a \rangle - \langle \Phi(C_a), \gamma_a \rangle < 0$ shows that $\xi \notin \Delta_{\text{RP}}$.

$$\underline{\Delta(\Phi) \subset \Delta_{\text{inf-RP}}}$$

Let $\xi \in \Delta(\Phi)$, and consider the Kähler manifold $N := M \times \overline{K\xi}$. By definition the set N^{ss} of analytical semi-stable points is dense in N .

Let (γ, C) be an infinitesimal B -Ressayre's pair on M , and let $C_N := C \times K_{\mathbb{C}}^{\gamma} / P_{\xi} \cap K_{\mathbb{C}}^{\gamma}$ be the corresponding connected component of N^{γ} . Here $P_{\xi} \subset K_{\mathbb{C}}$ is the parabolic subgroup associated to $\xi \in \mathfrak{t}_{\geq 0}^*$, so that $\overline{K\xi} \simeq K_{\mathbb{C}} / P_{\xi}$. Let $C_N^- := \{n \in N, \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{-it\gamma} n \in C_N\}$ be the Bialynicki-Birula's submanifold.

Lemma 4.1. (1) *The set $K_{\mathbb{C}} C_N^-$ as a non-empty interior.*
 (2) $C_N^- \cap N^{ss} \neq \emptyset$.

Proof. The second point follows from the first one since N^{ss} is a dense $K_{\mathbb{C}}$ -invariant subset of N .

Let $x \in C$ so that $\mathfrak{n}^{\gamma > 0} \cdot x \simeq (\mathbf{T}_x M)^{\gamma > 0}$. The point $n = (x, [e]) \in C_N$ is in the interior of $K_{\mathbb{C}} C_N^-$ if we show that $\mathfrak{k}_{\mathbb{C}} \cdot n + \mathbf{T}_n C_N^- = \mathbf{T}_n N$. Since $\mathbf{T}_n C_N^- = (\mathbf{T}_n N)^{\gamma \leq 0}$ it is sufficient to check that $(\mathbf{T}_n N)^{\gamma > 0} \subset \mathfrak{k}_{\mathbb{C}} \cdot n$. We have the decomposition $(\mathbf{T}_n N)^{\gamma > 0} = (\mathbf{T}_x M)^{\gamma > 0} \oplus \mathfrak{k}_{\mathbb{C}}^{\gamma > 0} \cdot [e]$. It means that for any $v \in (\mathbf{T}_n N)^{\gamma > 0}$, there exists $X \in \mathfrak{k}_{\mathbb{C}}^{\gamma > 0}$ so that $v - X \cdot (x, [e]) \in (\mathbf{T}_x M)^{\gamma > 0}$. But $\mathfrak{n}^{\gamma > 0} \cdot x \simeq (\mathbf{T}_x M)^{\gamma > 0}$, so there exists $Y \in \mathfrak{n}^{\gamma > 0}$ such as $v - X \cdot (x, [e]) = Y \cdot x$. The Lie algebra \mathfrak{n} is contained in the Lie algebra of the parabolic subgroup P_{ξ} : hence $Y \cdot [e] = 0$. Finally we have proved that $v = (X + Y) \cdot (x, [e]) \in \mathfrak{k}_{\mathbb{C}} \cdot n$. \square

Take $n \in C_N^- \cap N^{ss}$, and consider $n_{\gamma} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{-it\gamma} n \in C \times \{[e]\}$. The first point of Proposition 2.7 tells us that $\langle \Phi_N(n_{\gamma}), \gamma \rangle \leq 0$, and this inequality means $\langle \Phi(C), \gamma \rangle \leq \langle \xi, \gamma \rangle$. We have proved that any point $\xi \in \Delta(\Phi)$ satisfies $\langle \Phi(C), \gamma \rangle \leq \langle \xi, \gamma \rangle$, for any infinitesimal B -Ressayre's pair (γ, C) . So, $\Delta(\Phi) \subset \Delta_{\text{inf-RP}}$.

4.2. $\Delta \subset \Delta(\Phi)$. The aim of this section is the proof of the following

Theorem 4.2. *Let $\xi \in \mathfrak{t}_{\geq 0}^*$ satisfying the inequalities $\langle \xi, \gamma \rangle \geq \langle \Phi(C), \gamma \rangle$, for any regular B -Ressayre's pair (γ, C) such as $\Phi(C) \cap \mathfrak{t}_{\geq 0}^* \neq \emptyset$. Then $\xi \in \Delta(\Phi)$.*

Our arguments go as follows: we will show that there exists a collection $(\gamma_i, C_i)_{i \in I}$ of regular Ressayre's pairs satisfying $\Phi(C_i) \cap \mathfrak{t}_{\geq 0}^* \neq \emptyset$, and for which we have

$$\bigcap_{i \in I} \{ \xi \in \mathfrak{t}_{\geq 0}^*, \langle \xi, \gamma_i \rangle \geq \langle \Phi(C_i), \gamma_i \rangle \} = \Delta(\Phi).$$

The set I will be finite when M is compact.

We start with the following remark concerning admissible elements

Lemma 4.3. $\dim_K(M^\gamma) = \dim_K(M)$ if and only if $K \cdot M^\gamma = M$.

Proof. If $K \cdot M^\gamma = M$, we have obviously $\dim_K(M^\gamma) = \dim_K(M)$. Suppose now that there exists $x_o \in M^\gamma$ such as $\dim(\mathfrak{k}_{x_o}) = \dim_K(M)$. Then a neighborhood of Kx_o is of the form $\mathcal{U} = K \times_{K_{x_o}} V$ where \mathfrak{k}_{x_o} acts trivially on V and $\gamma \in \mathfrak{k}_{x_o}$. Then a neighborhood of $K^\gamma x_o$ in M^γ is $\mathcal{V} = K^\gamma \times_{K_{x_o}^\gamma} V$. We see then that $K\mathcal{V} = \mathcal{U}$: in other words $K \cdot M^\gamma$ contains x_o in its interior.

To any subalgebra $\mathfrak{h} \subset \mathfrak{k}$ we associate the sub-manifolds $M_{\mathfrak{h}} = \{m \in M, \mathfrak{h} = \mathfrak{k}_m\}$ and $M^{\mathfrak{h}} = \{m \in M, \mathfrak{h} \subset \mathfrak{k}_m\}$. There exists a subalgebra \mathfrak{h}_o , unique up to conjugation, such as $K \cdot M^{\mathfrak{h}_o} = M$, and $K \cdot M_{\mathfrak{h}_o}$ is a dense open subset in M . The set $K \cdot M^\gamma \cap K \cdot M_{\mathfrak{h}_o}$ is non-empty, hence, up to a change of \mathfrak{h}_o by conjugation, we have $M^\gamma \cap M_{\mathfrak{h}_o} \neq \emptyset$: in other words $\gamma \in \mathfrak{h}_o$. Finally we see that $M^{\mathfrak{h}_o} \subset M^\gamma$ and $K \cdot M^\gamma = M$. \square

Before starting the description of the collection $(\gamma_i, C_i)_{i \in I}$, we need to recall the following facts. There exists a unique open face τ of the Weyl chamber $\mathfrak{t}_{\geq 0}^*$ such as $\Delta(\Phi) \cap \tau$ is dense in $\Delta(\Phi)$: τ is called the *principal face* [22]. All points in the open face τ have the same connected centralizer K_τ . Let A_τ be the identity component of the center of K_τ and $[K_\tau, K_\tau]$ its semi-simple part. Note that we have an identification between the dual of the Lie algebra \mathfrak{a}_τ of A_τ and the linear span $\mathbb{R}\tau$ of the face τ . The Principal-cross-section Theorem [22] tells us that $Y_\tau := \Phi^{-1}(\tau)$ is a symplectic K_τ -manifold, with a trivial action of $[K_\tau, K_\tau]$. So, the restriction of Φ on Y_τ is a moment map $\Phi_\tau : Y_\tau \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\tau$ for the Hamiltonian action of the torus A_τ .

As the following example shows, the slice Y_τ is not always a complex submanifold of M .

Example 4.4. *Let λ be a regular element in the Weyl chamber, and consider the Kähler manifold $M = K(2\lambda) \times \overline{K\lambda}$. The moment map is defined by the relations $\Phi(\eta, \xi) = \eta - \xi$, and the principal face τ is the interior of the Weyl chamber. The element $x := (2\lambda, \lambda)$ belongs to $Y_\tau := \Phi^{-1}(\tau)$. Let $\mathfrak{q} \subset \mathfrak{k}$ be the image of \mathfrak{n} by the map $\mathfrak{R} : \mathfrak{k}_{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{k}$. We view \mathfrak{q} as a complex T -module through the isomorphism $\mathfrak{R} : \mathfrak{n}_{\mathbb{C}} \simeq \mathfrak{q}$. Then, the tangent space $\mathbf{T}_x M$ is equal to $\mathfrak{q} \times \overline{\mathfrak{q}}$ and the subspace $\mathbf{T}_x Y_\tau$ corresponds to $V := \{(X, 2X), X \in \mathfrak{q}\}$. We see that V is not a complex subspace of $\mathfrak{q} \times \overline{\mathfrak{q}}$.*

The Ressayre's pair (γ_τ, C_τ) . In this section, we show that a Ressayre's pair describes the fact that $\Delta(\Phi)$ is contained in $\bar{\tau}$. Let us denote by $H_\alpha \in \mathfrak{t}$ the coroot associated to a root α . Let $\mathfrak{R}_\tau^+ \subset \mathfrak{R}^+$ be the set of positive roots that are orthogonal to τ .

Definition 4.5. Consider the following rational vector

$$\gamma_\tau := - \sum_{\alpha \in \mathfrak{R}_\tau^+} H_\alpha.$$

Lemma 4.6. The element γ_τ satisfies the following properties:

- $\langle \xi, \gamma_\tau \rangle \leq 0$ for any $\xi \in \mathfrak{t}_{\geq 0}^*$.
- For any $\xi \in \mathfrak{t}_{\geq 0}^*$, $\langle \xi, \gamma_\tau \rangle = 0$ if and only if $\xi \in \bar{\tau}$.
- γ_τ acts trivially on Y_τ .
- $\langle \alpha, \gamma_\tau \rangle < 0$ for any $\alpha \in \mathfrak{R}_\tau^+$.

Proof. The first two points follow from the fact that $\langle \xi, H_\alpha \rangle \geq 0$ for any $\xi \in \mathfrak{t}_{\geq 0}^*$ and any positive roots α . The third point is due to the fact that $\gamma_\tau \in [\mathfrak{k}_\tau, \mathfrak{k}_\tau]$.

Let α_o be a simple root of \mathfrak{R}_τ^+ . Let $\sigma_{\alpha_o} : \mathfrak{t} \rightarrow \mathfrak{t}$ and $\tilde{\sigma}_{\alpha_o} : \mathfrak{t}^* \rightarrow \mathfrak{t}^*$ be the associated orthogonal symmetries: $\sigma_{\alpha_o}(X) = X - \langle \alpha_o, X \rangle H_{\alpha_o}$, and $\tilde{\sigma}_{\alpha_o}(\xi) = \xi - \langle \xi, H_{\alpha_o} \rangle \alpha_o$. We have $\sigma_{\alpha_o}(H_\beta) = H_{\tilde{\sigma}_{\alpha_o}(\beta)}$ for any root β . We also have $\tilde{\sigma}_{\alpha_o}(\mathfrak{R}_\tau^+ - \{\alpha_o\}) = \mathfrak{R}_\tau^+ - \{\alpha_o\}$ and $\tilde{\sigma}_{\alpha_o}(\alpha_o) = -\alpha_o$. We then see that

$$\sigma_{\alpha_o} \left(\sum_{\alpha \in \mathfrak{R}_\tau^+} H_\alpha \right) = \sum_{\alpha \in \mathfrak{R}_\tau^+} H_\alpha - 2H_{\alpha_o}.$$

In other words $\langle \alpha_o, \sum_{\alpha \in \mathfrak{R}_\tau^+} H_\alpha \rangle = 2$. Thus $\langle \alpha_o, \gamma_\tau \rangle < 0$. This implies that $\langle \alpha, \gamma_\tau \rangle < 0$ for any $\alpha \in \mathfrak{R}_\tau^+$. \square

Let C_τ be the connected component of M^{γ_τ} containing Y_τ . We start with the following basic result.

Lemma 4.7. • γ_τ is an admissible element.

- For any $\xi \in \mathfrak{t}_{\geq 0}^*$, the inequality $\langle \xi, \gamma_\tau \rangle \geq \langle \Phi(C_\tau), \gamma_\tau \rangle$ is equivalent to $\xi \in \bar{\tau}$.

Proof. Since $K \cdot M^{\gamma_\tau} = M$, γ_τ is an admissible element (see Lemma 4.3). Now we consider the inequality $\langle \xi, \gamma_\tau \rangle \geq \langle \Phi(C_\tau), \gamma_\tau \rangle$ for an element $\xi \in \mathfrak{t}_{\geq 0}^*$. First we notice that $\langle \Phi(C_\tau), \gamma_\tau \rangle = 0$, and the first two points of the previous Lemma tell us that $\langle \xi, \gamma_\tau \rangle \geq 0$ is equivalent to $\xi \in \bar{\tau}$. \square

Proposition 4.8. (γ_τ, C_τ) is a regular B-Ressayre's pair such as $\Phi(C_\tau) \cap \mathfrak{t}_{\geq 0}^* \neq \emptyset$.

Proof. Using the identification $\mathfrak{t} \simeq \mathfrak{t}^*$, we view γ_τ as a rational element of \mathfrak{t}^* orthogonal to τ . Let $a' \in \Delta(\Phi) \cap \tau$ and consider the elements $a(n) := a' - \frac{1}{n}\gamma_\tau$ for $n \geq 1$. We notice that for n large enough

- (1) $a(n)$ is a regular element of the Weyl chamber,
- (2) $a(n) \notin \Delta(\Phi)$,
- (3) a' is the orthogonal projection of $a(n)$ on $\Delta(\Phi)$.

So we can exploit the results of §3.3 with the elements $a(n)$ for $n \gg 1$. Proposition 3.13 and Lemma 4.7 tell us that (γ_τ, C_τ) is a regular B-Ressayre's pair. \square

The Ressayre's pairs (γ_l^\pm, C_l^\pm) . Let S_τ be the identity component of the principal stabilizer for the action of A_τ on Y_τ : let \mathfrak{s}_τ be its Lie algebra. The convex polyhedron $\Delta(\Phi) \subset \bar{\tau}$ generates an affine subspace Π of $\mathbb{R}\tau$ with direction $(\mathfrak{s}_\tau)^\perp$. In this section, we show that a finite family of Ressayre's pairs describe the fact that $\Delta(\Phi)$ is contained in the affine subspace Π .

Let $(\eta_l)_{l \in L}$ be a rational basis of \mathfrak{s}_τ . We consider then the rational elements

$$\gamma_l^\pm := \pm \eta_l + \gamma_\tau, \quad l \in L.$$

For any $l \in L$, we denote by C_l^\pm the connected component of $M^{\gamma_l^\pm}$ containing Y_τ .

Lemma 4.9. • Any γ_l^\pm is an admissible element.

- The set of elements $\xi \in \mathbb{R}\tau$ satisfying the inequalities

$$(9) \quad \langle \xi, \gamma_l^\pm \rangle \geq \langle \Phi(C_l^\pm), \gamma_l^\pm \rangle, \quad \forall l \in L$$

corresponds to the affine subspace Π .

Proof. Since $K \cdot M^{S_\tau} = M$, we have $K \cdot M^{\gamma_l^\pm} = M$ for any $l \in L$. Hence, $(\gamma_l^\pm)_{l \in L}$ are admissible elements. Let $\xi_o \in \Phi(Y_\tau) \subset \Pi$. Since $\langle \xi, \gamma_\tau \rangle = 0, \forall \xi \in \mathbb{R}\tau$, the inequalities (9) are equivalent to $\pm \langle \xi - \xi_o, \eta_l \rangle \geq 0, \forall l \in L$: in other words $\xi - \xi_o \in (\mathfrak{s}_\tau)^\perp$, so $\xi \in \Pi$. \square

Proposition 4.10. For any $l \in L$, (γ_l^\pm, C_l^\pm) is a regular B -Ressayre's pair such as $\Phi(C_l^\pm) \cap \mathfrak{t}_{\geq 0}^* \neq \emptyset$.

Proof. The proof follows the lines of the proof of Proposition 4.8. Let $a' \in \Delta(\Phi) \cap \tau$ and consider the elements $a_l^\pm(n) := a' - \frac{1}{n} \gamma_l^\pm$ for $n \geq 1$. We notice that for n is large enough

- (1) $a_l^\pm(n)$ is a regular element of the Weyl chamber,
- (2) $a_l^\pm(n) \notin \Delta(\Phi)$,
- (3) a' is the orthogonal projection of $a_l^\pm(n)$ on $\Delta(\Phi)$.

So we can exploit the results of §3.3 with the element $a_l^\pm(n)$ for $n \gg 1$. Proposition 3.13 tells us that (γ_l^\pm, C_l^\pm) is a B -Ressayre's pair. \square

The Ressayre's pairs (γ_F, C_F) . In this section, we show that the polyhedron $\Delta(\Phi)$, viewed as a subset of the affine subspace Π , is the intersection of the cone $\Pi \cap \mathfrak{t}_{\geq 0}^*$, with a collection of half spaces parametrized by a family of B -Ressayre's pairs.

Definition 4.11. An open facet F of $\Delta(\Phi)$ is called non trivial if $F \subset \tau$. We denote by $\mathcal{F}(\Phi)$ the set of non trivial open facets of $\Delta(\Phi)$.

Let $F \in \mathcal{F}(\Phi)$. There exists $\eta_F \in \mathfrak{a}_\tau \setminus \mathfrak{s}_\tau$ such as the affine space generated by F is $\Pi_F = \{\xi \in \Pi, \langle \xi, \eta_F \rangle = \langle \xi_F, \eta_F \rangle\}$ for any $\xi_F \in F$. The vector η_F is chosen so that $\Delta(\Phi) \subset \{\xi \in \Pi, \langle \xi, \eta_F \rangle \geq \langle \xi_F, \eta_F \rangle\}$.

By definition of the set $\mathcal{F}(\Phi)$, we have the following description of the Kirwan polyhedron

$$(10) \quad \Delta(\Phi) = \bigcap_{F \in \mathcal{F}(\Phi)} \{\xi \in \Pi, \langle \xi, \eta_F \rangle \geq \langle \xi_F, \eta_F \rangle\} \bigcap \mathfrak{t}_{\geq 0}^*.$$

The pull-back $Z_F := \Phi_\tau^{-1}(F)$ is a connected component of the submanifold $Y_\tau^{\eta_F}$ fixed by η_F . Here, the generic infinitesimal stabilizer of the A_τ -action on Z_F is $\mathfrak{s}_\tau \oplus \mathbb{R}\eta_F$, hence the element η_F can be chosen in \wedge . Consider an element $x_F \in Z_F$ with stabilizer subalgebra \mathfrak{k}_{x_F} equal $\mathfrak{s}_\tau \oplus \mathbb{R}\eta_F \oplus [\mathfrak{k}_\tau, \mathfrak{k}_\tau]$.

We consider now the rational elements

$$\gamma_F = \eta_F + \gamma_\tau, \quad F \in \mathcal{F}(\Phi).$$

Let C_F be the connected component of M^{γ_F} containing Z_F .

Lemma 4.12. • γ_F is an admissible element, for any $F \in \mathcal{F}(\Phi)$.

- The set of elements $\xi \in \Pi \cap \mathfrak{t}_{\geq 0}^*$ satisfying the inequalities

$$(11) \quad \langle \xi, \gamma_F \rangle \geq \langle \Phi(C_F), \gamma_F \rangle, \quad \forall F \in \mathcal{F}(\Phi)$$

corresponds to $\Delta(\Phi)$.

Proof. The element x_F belongs to C_F , and the stabilizer subalgebra \mathfrak{k}_{x_F} is equal to $\mathfrak{s}_\tau \oplus \mathbb{R}\gamma_F \oplus [\mathfrak{k}_\tau, \mathfrak{k}_\tau]$. Hence $\dim_K(C_F) = \dim_K(M) + 1$. The first point is settled. The last assertion of the proposition is a consequence of (10). \square

Proposition 4.13. For any $F \in \mathcal{F}(\Phi)$, the couple (γ_F, C_F) is a regular B-Ressayre's pair such as $\Phi(C_F) \cap \mathfrak{t}_{\geq 0}^* \neq \emptyset$.

Proof. The proof follows the lines of the proof of Proposition 4.8. Let $a'_F \in F$ and consider the elements $a_F(n) := a' - \frac{1}{n}\gamma_F$ for $n \geq 1$. We notice that for n is large enough

- (1) $a_F(n)$ is a regular element of the Weyl chamber,
- (2) $a_F(n) \notin \Delta(\Phi)$,
- (3) a'_F is the orthogonal projection of $a_F(n)$ on $\Delta(\Phi)$.

So we can exploit the results of §3.3 with the elements $a_F(n)$ for $n \gg 1$. Proposition 3.13 tells us that (γ_F, C_F) is a B-Ressayre's pair. \square

4.3. Ressayre's pairs and semi-stable points II. Let N be a Kähler Hamiltonian K -manifold with proper moment map Φ_N . The aim of this section is the following proposition that completes the results of Proposition 2.7.

Proposition 4.14. Let C_N be a connected component of N^γ . Then, the following holds

- (1) If $N^{ss} \cap C_N^- \neq \emptyset$, then $\langle \Phi_N(C_N), \gamma \rangle \leq 0$.
- (2) If $N^{ss} \cap C_N^- \neq \emptyset$ and $\langle \Phi_N(C_N), \gamma \rangle = 0$, then $C_N \cap \Phi_N^{-1}(0) \neq \emptyset$.

Proof. Let $x \in C_N^- \cap N^{ss}$, and let denote by $x_\gamma \in C_N$ the limit of $e^{-it\gamma}x$ when $t \rightarrow \infty$. In Proposition 2.7, we proved that $\langle \Phi_N(x_\gamma), \gamma \rangle \leq 0$, and also that $x_\gamma \in N^{ss}$ when $\langle \Phi_N(x_\gamma), \gamma \rangle = 0$. Our first point is then settled.

Suppose that $x_\gamma \in N^{ss}$: it remains to show that $C_N \cap \Phi_N^{-1}(0) \neq \emptyset$. Let $z \in \Phi_N^{-1}(0)$ so that $K_{\mathbb{C}}z$ is the closed orbit contained in $\overline{K_{\mathbb{C}}x_\gamma} \subset \overline{K_{\mathbb{C}}x}$. We will use now the Holomorphic Slice Theorem of Sjamaar [25] in order to describe a neighbourhood of $K_{\mathbb{C}}z$. First recall that the stabilizer subgroup $(K_{\mathbb{C}})_z$ is equal to the complexification of $H := K_z$. Let $E \subset \mathbf{T}_z N$ be the orthogonal complement (relatively to the Kähler metric) of the subspace $\mathfrak{k}_{\mathbb{C}} \cdot z$. We see that E is a Hermitian vector space equipped with a linear action of $H_{\mathbb{C}}$. Sjamaar proved in [25] that a $K_{\mathbb{C}}$ -invariant neighbourhood \mathcal{W} of the orbit $K_{\mathbb{C}}z$ admits a $K_{\mathbb{C}}$ -equivariant holomorphic diffeomorphism with

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{W}} := K_{\mathbb{C}} \times_{H_{\mathbb{C}}} E^0,$$

where E^0 is a $H_{\mathbb{C}}$ -invariant neighborhood of $0 \in E$.

By definition, the orbits $K_{\mathbb{C}}x$ and $K_{\mathbb{C}}x_\gamma$ intersect \mathcal{W} , so the points x and x_γ belong to \mathcal{W} . Let us write by $\tilde{x}, \tilde{x}_\gamma, \tilde{z} \in \widetilde{\mathcal{W}}$ the image of $x, x_\gamma, z \in \mathcal{W}$. Here $\tilde{z} = [e, 0]$.

Lemma 4.15. (1) *There exists $(a, p_\gamma, k_\gamma, v) \in K \times P_\gamma \times K_{\mathbb{C}}^\gamma \times E$ such as*

$$\tilde{x} = [p_\gamma a, v] \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{x}_\gamma = [k_\gamma a, v_o].$$

The data $(a, p_\gamma, k_\gamma, v)$ satisfies the following relations: $\gamma' := a^{-1}\gamma \in \mathfrak{h}$, $v \in E^{\gamma' \leq 0}$, $v_o := \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{-it\gamma'} v \in E^{\gamma' = 0}$, and $k_\gamma := \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{-it\gamma} p_\gamma e^{it\gamma}$.

(2) $0 \in \overline{H_{\mathbb{C}} v}$ and $0 \in \overline{H_{\mathbb{C}}^{\gamma'} v_o}$.

(3) $K \tilde{z} \cap \overline{K_{\mathbb{C}}^\gamma \tilde{x}_\gamma} \neq \emptyset$.

The third point of the lemma says that $Kz \cap \overline{K_{\mathbb{C}}^\gamma x_\gamma} \neq \emptyset$. But $\overline{K_{\mathbb{C}}^\gamma x_\gamma} \subset C_N$ and $Kz \subset \Phi_N^{-1}(0)$, so we have proved that $C_N \cap \Phi_N^{-1}(0) \neq \emptyset$. The proof of Proposition 4.14 is completed.

Proof. Consider the projection $T : \widetilde{\mathcal{W}} \rightarrow K_{\mathbb{C}}/H_{\mathbb{C}}$. Since $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{-it\gamma} \tilde{x} = \tilde{x}_\gamma$, we have $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{-it\gamma} T(\tilde{x}) = T(\tilde{x}_\gamma) \in (K_{\mathbb{C}}/H_{\mathbb{C}})^\gamma$. It is not difficult to check that there exists $(a, p_\gamma, k_\gamma) \in K \times P_\gamma \times K_{\mathbb{C}}^\gamma$ so that

$$T(\tilde{x}) = [p_\gamma a] \quad \text{and} \quad T(\tilde{x}_\gamma) = [k_\gamma a],$$

where $k_\gamma := \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{-it\gamma} p_\gamma e^{it\gamma}$ and $\gamma' := a^{-1}\gamma \in \mathfrak{h}$.

Now let $v, v_o \in E$ such as $\tilde{x} = [p_\gamma a, v]$ and $\tilde{x}_\gamma = [k_\gamma a, v_o]$. Since $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{-it\gamma} \tilde{x} = \tilde{x}_\gamma$, we have $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{-it\gamma'} v = v_o$, and this implies that $v \in E^{\gamma' \leq 0}$ and $v_o \in E^{\gamma' = 0}$. The first point of the lemma is settled.

Since \tilde{z} belongs to $\overline{K_{\mathbb{C}} \tilde{x}}$, we must have $0 \in \overline{H_{\mathbb{C}} v}$. Let $P_{\gamma'}$ be the parabolic subgroup of $K_{\mathbb{C}}$ attached to γ' , and take $P_{\gamma'}^H := P_{\gamma'} \cap H_{\mathbb{C}}$. Since $H_{\mathbb{C}} = H P_{\gamma'}^H$, we have $0 \in \overline{P_{\gamma'}^H v}$. Let $\epsilon > 0$, and let $w = p v \in P_{\gamma'}^H v$ such as $\|w\| \leq \epsilon$. Since w belongs to $E^{\gamma' \leq 0}$, we have $\|e^{-it\gamma'} w\| \leq \epsilon$ for any $t \geq 0$. Hence the vector $w_o := \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{-it\gamma'} w$ satisfies $\|w_o\| \leq \epsilon$ and $w_o = h v_o$, where $h = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{-it\gamma'} p e^{it\gamma'} \in \overline{H_{\mathbb{C}}^{\gamma'}}$. We have proved that $0 \in \overline{H_{\mathbb{C}}^{\gamma'} v_o}$, and this fact implies that $a\tilde{z} = [a, 0]$ belongs to $\overline{K_{\mathbb{C}}^\gamma \tilde{x}_\gamma}$. The last point is proved. \square

\square

Remark 4.16. *In the proof of Lemma 4.15, we have seen that the element $z \in \overline{K_{\mathbb{C}} x} \cap \Phi^{-1}(0)$ can be chosen in $\overline{K_{\mathbb{C}}^\gamma x_\gamma} \cap \Phi^{-1}(0)$. If we do so, the expression in $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}$ are $\tilde{x} = [p, v]$ and $\tilde{x}_\gamma = [k, v_o]$, where $p \in P_\gamma$ and $k := \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{-it\gamma} p e^{it\gamma} \in K_{\mathbb{C}}^\gamma$.*

4.4. 2. \Leftrightarrow 3. in Theorem 1.6. Let M be a Kähler Hamiltonian K -manifold with proper moment map Φ . We denote by \mathcal{R} the set of infinitesimal B -Ressayre's pair on M , and by $\mathcal{R}' \subset \mathcal{R}$ the subset formed by the infinitesimal B -Ressayre's pair (γ, C) satisfying $\Phi(C) \cap \mathfrak{t}_{\geq 0}^*$.

In §4.1 and §4.2, we proved that $\Delta_{\text{inf-RP}} = \Delta(\Phi)$. The aim of this section is to explain why $\Delta_{\text{inf-RP}}$ coincides with

$$\Delta'_{\text{inf-RP}} = \{ \xi \in \mathfrak{t}_{\geq 0}^*; \langle \xi, \gamma \rangle \geq \langle \Phi(C), \gamma \rangle, \forall (\gamma, C) \in \mathcal{R}' \}.$$

To any $(\gamma, C) \in \mathcal{R}$, we associate the hyperplane of \mathfrak{t}^* : $\Pi_{(\gamma, C)} := \{ \xi \in \mathfrak{t}^*; \langle \xi, \gamma \rangle = \langle \Phi(C), \gamma \rangle \}$. Let $\mathcal{R}^0 \subset \mathcal{R}$ be the subset formed by the infinitesimal B -Ressayre's pair (γ, C) satisfying $\Pi_{(\gamma, C)} \cap \Delta(\Phi) \neq \emptyset$.

The equality $\Delta_{\text{inf-RP}} = \Delta'_{\text{inf-RP}}$ follows from the following proposition.

Proposition 4.17. (1) $\Delta_{\text{inf-RP}}$ is equal to

$$\Delta_{\text{inf-RP}}^0 = \{\xi \in \mathfrak{t}_{\geq 0}^*; \langle \xi, \gamma \rangle \geq \langle \Phi(C), \gamma \rangle, \forall (\gamma, C) \in \mathcal{R}^0\}.$$

(2) $\mathcal{R}' = \mathcal{R}^0$.

Proof. We have obviously $\Delta_{\text{inf-RP}} \subset \Delta_{\text{inf-RP}}^0$. Let us consider $\xi_0 \in \Delta_{\text{inf-RP}}^0$ and $\xi_1 \in \Delta_{\text{inf-RP}}$. For any $t \in [0, 1]$, let's $\xi_t = t\xi_1 + (1-t)\xi_0$. Let $s = \inf\{t \in [0, 1], \xi_t \in \Delta(\Phi)\}$. If $s > 0$, there exists $(\gamma, C) \in \mathcal{R}$ such as $\langle \xi_s, \gamma \rangle = \langle \Phi(C), \gamma \rangle$ and $\langle \xi_{s-\epsilon}, \gamma \rangle < \langle \Phi(C), \gamma \rangle$ for $\epsilon > 0$ small enough. The first equality means that $\xi_s \in \Pi_{(\gamma, C)} \cap \Delta(\Phi)$, hence $(\gamma, C) \in \mathcal{R}^0$. Then the second inequality is in contradiction with the fact that $\langle \xi_0, \gamma \rangle \geq \langle \Phi(C), \gamma \rangle$ and $\langle \xi_1, \gamma \rangle \geq \langle \Phi(C), \gamma \rangle$. So, $s = 0$ which means that $\xi_0 \in \Delta_{\text{inf-RP}}$. The first point is settled.

By definition, we have $\mathcal{R}' \subset \mathcal{R}^0$. Let us prove the opposite inclusion. Let $(\gamma, C) \in \mathcal{R}^0$. The hyperplane $\Pi_{(\gamma, C)}$ intersects $\Delta(\Phi)$ and we want to prove that $\Phi(C) \cap \mathfrak{t}_{\geq 0}^* \neq \emptyset$. Let us consider $\xi \in \Pi_{(\gamma, C)} \cap \Delta(\Phi)$ and the associated manifold $N := M \times \overline{K\xi}$. We consider the connected component $C_N = C \times \overline{K^\gamma \xi}$ of N^γ , and the Bialynicki-Birula's submanifold C_N^- . We prove in Lemma 4.1 that $C_N^- \cap N^{ss} \neq \emptyset$ and the relation $\langle \xi, \gamma \rangle = \langle \Phi(C), \gamma \rangle$ means that $\langle \Phi_N(C_N), \gamma \rangle = 0$. We can conclude, thanks to Proposition 4.14, that $0 \in \Phi_N(C_N)$: in other words $\xi \in \Phi(C)$. \square

4.5. Ressayre's pairs = infinitesimal Ressayre's pairs. Let M be a Kähler Hamiltonian K -manifold with proper moment map Φ . The main purpose of this section is the following proposition.

Proposition 4.18. *Let (γ, C) be an infinitesimal B-Ressayre's pair on M satisfying both conditions:*

- (1) $K_{\mathbb{C}}C^-$ is dense in M ,
- (2) $\Phi(C) \cap \mathfrak{t}_{> 0}^* \neq \emptyset$.

Then (γ, C) be a B-Ressayre's pair on M .

Remark 4.19. *Ressayre obtained a similar result in the algebraic setting (see [27], §6).*

Proof. Let $\xi \in \Phi(C) \cap \mathfrak{t}_{> 0}^*$, and consider the Kähler Hamiltonian K -manifold $N := M \times \overline{K\xi}$. We work with the connected component $C_N := C \times \overline{K^\gamma \xi}$. Thanks to Proposition 2.6, we know that it is sufficient to check that (γ, C_N) is a $K_{\mathbb{C}}$ -Ressayre's pair on N . We will use here, as a key fact, that the stabilizer subgroups for the K -action on N are abelian: in particular, for any $n \in C_N$, the stabilizer subgroup K_n is an abelian subgroup contained in K_γ .

By definition the set N^{ss} is non-empty and $\langle \Phi_N(C_N), \gamma \rangle = 0$. Let $p : C_N^- \rightarrow C_N$ be the canonical projection. We have proved in Proposition 4.14 that $N^{ss} \cap C_N^- = p^{-1}(C_N^{ss})$, where $C_N^{ss} = \{n \in C_N; \overline{K_{\mathbb{C}}^\gamma n} \cap \Phi_N^{-1}(0)\}$ is a dense open subset of C_N .

Lemma 4.20. *Let $g \in K_{\mathbb{C}}$ and $x \in N^{ss} \cap C_N^-$, such as $gx \in C_N^-$. Then $g \in P_\gamma$.*

Proof. Let $x' = gx$. Let $x_\gamma := \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{-it\gamma}x$ and $x'_\gamma := \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{-it\gamma}x'$ be the corresponding point in C_N^{ss} . The orbits $K_{\mathbb{C}}x_\gamma$ and $K_{\mathbb{C}}x'_\gamma$ are both contained in the closure of the orbit $K_{\mathbb{C}}x \subset N^{ss}$. Thanks to Proposition 4.14 and Remark 4.16, we know that there exists $z \in C_N \cap \Phi_N^{-1}(0)$, such as $z \in \overline{K_{\mathbb{C}}^\gamma x_\gamma} \cap \overline{K_{\mathbb{C}}^\gamma x'_\gamma}$.

As in the proof of Proposition 4.14, we use now the Holomorphic Slice Theorem of Sjamaar [25] in order to describe a neighbourhood of $K_{\mathbb{C}}z$. The stabilizer subgroup $(K_{\mathbb{C}})_z$, which is equal to the complexification of $H := K_z$, is an abelian group contained in $K_{\mathbb{C}}^{\gamma}$. A $K_{\mathbb{C}}$ -invariant neighbourhood \mathcal{W} of the orbit $K_{\mathbb{C}}z$ admits a $K_{\mathbb{C}}$ -equivariant holomorphic diffeomorphism with $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}} := K_{\mathbb{C}} \times_{H_{\mathbb{C}}} E^0$.

The points x, x' belong to \mathcal{W} . Let us write by \tilde{x}, \tilde{x}' the corresponding points in $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}$. Lemma 4.15 and Remark 4.16 say that there exists $(p, p') \in P_{\gamma}^2$ such as $\tilde{x} = [p, v]$, and $\tilde{x}' = [p', v']$. But $x' = gx$, so there exists $h \in H_{\mathbb{C}}$ satisfying $gp = p'h$. Finally, we see that $g = p'hp^{-1} \in P_{\gamma}$ because $h \in K_{\mathbb{C}}^{\gamma}$. \square

Let us finish the proof of Proposition 4.18. The map $\pi_{\gamma} : K_{\mathbb{C}} \times_{P_{\lambda}} C_N^{-} \rightarrow N$ has a dense image by hypothesis, and it is injective when restricted to $K_{\mathbb{C}} \times_{P_{\lambda}} (N^{ss} \cap C_N^{-})$. Let $(C_N^{-})_{\text{reg}}$ be the open subset formed by the point $n \in C_N^{-}$ such as the tangent map $\mathbf{T}\pi_{\gamma}|_{[e, n]}$ is an isomorphism. We have seen in Lemma 2.4 that $(C_N^{-})_{\text{reg}}$ is a dense, P_{γ} -invariant, open subset of C_N^{-} such as $(C_N^{-})_{\text{reg}} = p^{-1}(C_N \cap (C_N^{-})_{\text{reg}})$.

Finally, let's take $U = (C_N^{-})_{\text{reg}} \cap N^{ss}$. We have $U = p^{-1}(V)$ where $V = C_N^{ss} \cap (C_N^{-})_{\text{reg}}$ is a dense open subset of C_N . The map π_{γ} defines then an holomorphic diffeomorphism between $K_{\mathbb{C}} \times_{P_{\lambda}} U$ and the dense open subset $K_{\mathbb{C}}U \subset N$. \square

5. HÖRN CONDITIONS

Let $\gamma \in \mathfrak{t}$ be a non-zero element, and let $C \subset M^{\gamma}$ be a connected component. Let C^{-} be the Bialynicki-Birula's complex manifold associated to C (see (4)). In order to analyse the fibers of the map $q_{\gamma} : B \times_{B \cap P_{\gamma}} C^{-} \rightarrow M$, we introduce the maps $r_{\gamma}^g : B \times_{B \cap P_{\gamma}} C^{-} \rightarrow K_{\mathbb{C}}/Ad(g)P_{\gamma}$ that sends $[b, x]$ to $[bg^{-1}]$.

5.1. Characterization of B -Ressayre's pairs. We start with the following basic remark.

Lemma 5.1. *Let $g \in K_{\mathbb{C}}$. For any $m \in M$, the map r_{γ}^g is injective when restricted to $q_{\gamma}^{-1}(m)$.*

We have the following characterization of B -Ressayre's pairs.

Proposition 5.2. *Let $g \in K_{\mathbb{C}}$.*

- *If (γ, C) is an infinitesimal B -Ressayre's pair then :*
 - A) $\dim_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathfrak{n}^{\gamma > 0}) = \text{rank}_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathbf{T}M|_C)^{\gamma > 0}$,
 - B) $\text{Tr}_{\gamma}(\mathfrak{n}^{\gamma > 0}) = \text{Tr}_{\gamma}((\mathbf{T}M|_C)^{\gamma > 0})$.
- *If (γ, C) satisfies conditions A), B), and furthermore the set*

$$(12) \quad \text{Image}(q_{\gamma}) = \{m \in M, r_{\gamma}^g(q_{\gamma}^{-1}(m)) \neq \emptyset\} \quad \text{has a nonempty interior,}$$

then (γ, C) is an infinitesimal B -Ressayre's pair.

- *Suppose that M is an algebraic variety equipped with an algebraic action of $K_{\mathbb{C}}$. If (γ, C) satisfies relations A), B), and furthermore the set*

$$(13) \quad \{m \in M, \text{cardinal}(r_{\gamma}^g(q_{\gamma}^{-1}(m))) = 1\} \quad \text{has a nonempty interior,}$$

then (γ, C) is a B -Ressayre's pair.

Proof. Let $x \in C$ such as $\rho_x^\gamma := \mathfrak{n}^{\gamma>0} \rightarrow (\mathbf{T}_x M)^{\gamma>0}$ is bijective. Since the map ρ_x^γ commutes with the action of γ we get A) and B). The first point is proved.

Suppose now that (γ, C) satisfies conditions A) and B). Condition A) insures that the manifolds $B \times_{B \cap P_\gamma} C^-$ and M have the same dimension. Either (12) or (13) imply that $\text{Image}(q_\gamma)$ has a non-empty interior, so it must contains a regular value of the map q_γ . We see then that the set $(C^-)_{\text{reg}}$ formed by the point $m \in C^-$ for which the tangent map $\mathbf{T}q_\gamma|_{[e,m]}$ is an isomorphism, is a dense open subset of C^- .

As we did in Lemma 2.4, let us check that equality B) implies that $(C^-)_{\text{reg}} \cap C \neq \emptyset$. The rank s of the holomorphic bundle $\mathbb{E} := \mathbf{T}M|_{C^-}/\mathbf{T}C^-$ is equal to the dimension of $\mathfrak{b}/\mathfrak{p}_\gamma \cap \mathfrak{b}$. We consider now the $B \cap P_\gamma$ -holomorphic line bundle $\mathbb{L} \rightarrow C^-$ defined by $\mathbb{L} := \text{hom}(\wedge^r(\mathfrak{b}/\mathfrak{p}_\gamma \cap \mathfrak{b}), \wedge^r \mathbb{E})$. We have a canonical $B \cap P_\gamma$ -equivariant section $\theta : C^- \rightarrow \mathbb{L}$ defined by $\theta(m) : \overline{X_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge \overline{X_s} \rightarrow \overline{X_1 \cdot m} \wedge \cdots \wedge \overline{X_s \cdot m}$. We notice that $(C^-)_{\text{reg}} = \{m; \theta(m) \neq 0\}$ and condition B) tell us that the torus $\mathbb{T} = \exp(\mathbb{R}\gamma)$ acts trivially on $\mathbb{L}|_C$. Thanks to Lemma 2.2, we can conclude that $m \in (C^-)_{\text{reg}}$ if and only if $p(m) \in (C^-)_{\text{reg}}$. The set $C \cap (C^-)_{\text{reg}}$ is not empty, and for any $x \in C \cap (C^-)_{\text{reg}}$, the map ρ_x^γ is an isomorphism. At this stage, we have proved that (γ, C) is an infinitesimal B -Ressayre's pair.

Suppose now that M is an algebraic variety. We have an algebraic map q_γ between smooth algebraic varieties of same dimension. Moreover, on the open subset $B \times_{B \cap P_\gamma} (C^-)_{\text{reg}}$, the differential q_γ is always bijective. If (13) holds, we can conclude that q_γ defines an isomorphism between $B \times_{B \cap P_\gamma} (C^-)_{\text{reg}}$ and $B(C^-)_{\text{reg}}$. We have proved that (γ, C) is a B -Ressayre's pair since $(C^-)_{\text{reg}} \cap C \neq \emptyset$. \square

5.2. Highest weight vector.

Definition 5.3. We associate to an infinitesimal Ressayre's pair (γ, C) the holomorphic line bundle $\mathbb{L}_{(\gamma, C)} := \det((\mathbf{T}M|_C)^{\gamma>0})$ on C .

Take a basis Y_1, \dots, Y_p of $\mathfrak{n}^{\gamma>0}$. We define an holomorphic section of the line bundle $\mathbb{L}_{(\gamma, C)}$ as follows : $\Theta_{(\gamma, C)}(x) := Y_1 \cdot x \wedge \cdots \wedge Y_p \cdot x, \quad \forall x \in C$.

The vector space of holomorphic sections $H^0(C, \mathbb{L}_{(\gamma, C)})$ is a K_γ -module, and we will now see that $\Theta_{(\gamma, C)} \in H^0(C, \mathbb{L}_{(\gamma, C)})$ is a highest weight vector. Let

$$\rho_{(\gamma, C)} := \sum_{\substack{\alpha>0 \\ \langle \alpha, \gamma \rangle < 0}} \alpha.$$

The following property is immediate.

Proposition 5.4. We have $X \cdot \Theta_{(\gamma, C)} = 0$ for any $X \in \mathfrak{n}^{\gamma=0}$ and

$$t \cdot \Theta_{(\gamma, C)} = t^{\rho_{(\gamma, C)}} \Theta_{(\gamma, C)}, \quad \forall t \in T.$$

6. EXAMPLES

6.1. $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{C}} \times K_{\mathbb{C}}$ acting on $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{C}}$. In this section, we work out the example of a complex reductive group $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{C}}$ equipped with the following action of $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{C}} \times K_{\mathbb{C}}$: $(\tilde{k}, k) \cdot a = \tilde{k} a k^{-1}$. Here $K \hookrightarrow \tilde{K}$ is a closed connected subgroup, and $K_{\mathbb{C}}$ is the corresponding reductive subgroup of $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{C}}$.

There is a diffeomorphism of the cotangent bundle $\mathbf{T}^* \tilde{K}$ with $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{C}}$ defined as follows. We identify $\mathbf{T}^* \tilde{K}$ with $\tilde{K} \times \tilde{\mathfrak{k}}^*$ by means of left-translation and then with $\tilde{K} \times \tilde{\mathfrak{k}}$ by means of an invariant inner product on $\tilde{\mathfrak{k}}$. The map $\varphi : \tilde{K} \times \tilde{\mathfrak{k}} \rightarrow \tilde{K}_{\mathbb{C}}$ given by $\varphi(a, X) = ae^{iX}$ is a diffeomorphism. If we use φ to transport the complex structure of $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{C}}$ to $\mathbf{T}^* \tilde{K}$, then the resulting complex structure on $\mathbf{T}^* \tilde{K}$ is compatible with the symplectic structure on $\mathbf{T}^* \tilde{K}$, so that $\mathbf{T}^* \tilde{K}$ becomes a Kähler Hamiltonian $\tilde{K} \times K$ -manifold (see [12], §3). The moment map relative to the $\tilde{K} \times K$ -action is a proper map $\Phi = \Phi_{\tilde{K}} \oplus \Phi_K : \mathbf{T}^* \tilde{K} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathfrak{k}}^* \oplus \mathfrak{k}^*$ defined by

$$(14) \quad \Phi_{\tilde{K}}(a, \tilde{\xi}) = -a\tilde{\xi}, \quad \Phi_K(a, \tilde{\xi}) = \pi(\tilde{\xi}).$$

Here $\pi : \tilde{\mathfrak{k}}^* \rightarrow \mathfrak{k}^*$ is the projection dual to the inclusion $\mathfrak{k} \hookrightarrow \tilde{\mathfrak{k}}$ of Lie algebras.

Select maximal tori T in K and \tilde{T} in \tilde{K} such as $T \subset \tilde{T}$, and Weyl chambers $\tilde{\mathfrak{t}}_{\geq 0}^*$ in $\tilde{\mathfrak{k}}^*$ and $\mathfrak{t}_{\geq 0}^*$ in \mathfrak{k}^* , where \mathfrak{t} and $\tilde{\mathfrak{t}}$ denote the Lie algebras of T , resp. \tilde{T} .

Let $\Delta(\mathbf{T}^* \tilde{K}) \subset \tilde{\mathfrak{t}}_{\geq 0}^* \times \mathfrak{t}_{\geq 0}^*$ be the Kirwan polytope associated to Φ . Equations (14) show that

$$\Delta(\mathbf{T}^* \tilde{K}) = \left\{ (\tilde{\xi}, \xi) \in \tilde{\mathfrak{t}}_{\geq 0}^* \times \mathfrak{t}_{\geq 0}^* \mid -\xi \in \pi(\tilde{K}\tilde{\xi}) \right\}.$$

We recall from general principle that the Kirwan polyhedron $\Delta(\mathbf{T}^* \tilde{K})$ has a non zero interior in $\tilde{\mathfrak{t}}^* \times \mathfrak{t}^*$ if and only if the generic stabilizer of the $\tilde{K} \times K$ -action on $\mathbf{T}^* \tilde{K}$ is finite. To simplify the exposition, we assume from now on that *no non-zero ideal of $\tilde{\mathfrak{k}}$ is an ideal of \mathfrak{k}* . It implies the following

Lemma 6.1. *The intersection of $\Delta(\mathbf{T}^* \tilde{K})$ with $\tilde{\mathfrak{t}}_{>0}^* \times \mathfrak{t}_{>0}^*$ has a non empty interior, and the generic stabilizer of the $\tilde{K} \times K$ -action on $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{C}} \simeq \mathbf{T}^* \tilde{K}$ is finite.*

In the next section, we look after the B -Ressayre's pairs of the complex manifold $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{C}}$ relative to the $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{C}} \times K_{\mathbb{C}}$ -action.

6.1.1. *Admissible elements.* Let (\tilde{X}, X) be an element of $\tilde{\mathfrak{t}} \times \mathfrak{t}$. In the following lemma, which follows by direct checking, we describe the manifold $N^{(\tilde{X}, X)}$ of zeroes of the vector field (\tilde{X}, X) on $N = \mathbf{T}^* \tilde{K}$. We denote $\tilde{K}^X \subset \tilde{K}$ the subgroup that fixes X . The cotangent bundle $\mathbf{T}^* \tilde{K}^X \simeq \tilde{K}_{\mathbb{C}}^X$ is then a submanifold of $\mathbf{T}^* \tilde{K} \simeq \tilde{K}_{\mathbb{C}}$.

Lemma 6.2.

- If \tilde{X} is not conjugate to X in $\tilde{\mathfrak{k}}$, then $N^{(\tilde{X}, X)} = \emptyset$
- If $\tilde{X} = aX$ with $a \in \tilde{K}$, then $N^{(\tilde{X}, X)} = a \cdot \mathbf{T}^* \tilde{K}^X$.

Let $\tilde{W} = N(\tilde{T})/\tilde{T}$ be the Weyl group. We notice that if $\tilde{X} = aX$ for some $a \in \tilde{K}$, then there exists $\tilde{w} \in \tilde{W}$ such as $\tilde{X} = \tilde{w}X$. So, the admissible elements relative to the action of $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{C}} \times K_{\mathbb{C}}$ on $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{C}}$ are of the form $(\tilde{w}\gamma, \gamma)$ where $\gamma \in \mathfrak{t}$ is a rational element and $\tilde{w} \in \tilde{W}$.

We consider now a K -invariant decomposition at the level of Lie algebras:

$$\tilde{\mathfrak{k}} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{q}$$

Let $\mathfrak{q}^{\gamma} \subset \mathfrak{q}$ be the subspace fixed by the adjoint action of γ . We let $\tilde{\mathfrak{R}} \subset \tilde{\mathfrak{k}}^*$ denote the set of roots for the group $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{C}}$, and $\tilde{\mathfrak{R}}^{\gamma=0}$ denote the subset of roots vanishing on γ .

Lemma 6.3. *Let $\gamma \in \mathfrak{t}$ be a rational element and let $\tilde{w} \in \tilde{W}$.*

(1) *The element $(\tilde{w}\gamma, \gamma)$ is admissible if and only if $\dim_T(\mathfrak{q}^{\gamma}) = 1$.*

(2) If $(\tilde{w}\gamma, \gamma)$ is admissible, then the projection of $\tilde{\mathfrak{R}}^{\gamma=0}$ on \mathfrak{t}^* generates $(\mathbb{R}\gamma)^\perp$.

Corollary 6.4. *The $\tilde{K} \times K$ -action on $\tilde{K}_\mathbb{C}$ admits a finite number of admissible elements (modulo identifications $(\tilde{w}q\gamma, q\gamma) \sim (\tilde{w}\gamma, \gamma)$ for any $q \in \mathbb{Q}^{>0}$).*

Proof. Since the generic stabilizer of the $\tilde{K} \times K$ -action on $\tilde{K}_\mathbb{C}$ is finite, we have $\dim_{\tilde{K} \times K}(\tilde{K}_\mathbb{C}) = 0$. The submanifold fixed by $(\tilde{w}\gamma, \gamma)$ is $\tilde{w}\tilde{K}_\mathbb{C}^\gamma$ and a direct computation gives

$$\begin{aligned} \dim_{\tilde{K} \times K}(\tilde{w}\tilde{K}_\mathbb{C}^\gamma) &= \dim_{\tilde{K} \times K}(\tilde{K}_\mathbb{C}^\gamma) = \dim_{\tilde{K} \times K}(\tilde{K}^\gamma \times \tilde{\mathfrak{k}}^\gamma) &= \dim_{\tilde{K} \times K}(\{1\} \times \tilde{\mathfrak{k}}^\gamma) \\ & &= \dim_K(\tilde{\mathfrak{k}}^\gamma) \\ & &= \dim_K(\mathfrak{k}^\gamma \times \mathfrak{q}^\gamma) = \dim_T(\mathfrak{q}^\gamma). \end{aligned}$$

As $\dim_{\tilde{K} \times K}(\tilde{K}_\mathbb{C}) = 0$, a rational element $(\tilde{w}\gamma, \gamma)$ is admissible if and only if $\dim_T(\mathfrak{q}^\gamma) = \dim_{\tilde{K} \times K}(\tilde{w}\tilde{K}_\mathbb{C}^\gamma)$ is equal to 1 (see Remark 1.2). The first point is proved.

The projection of $\tilde{\mathfrak{R}}^{\gamma=0}$ on \mathfrak{t}^* is equal to $\mathfrak{R}^{\gamma=0} \cup \mathfrak{R}(\mathfrak{q}^\gamma)$ where $\mathfrak{R}^{\gamma=0}$ denotes the set of roots for the group K vanishing on γ and $\mathfrak{R}(\mathfrak{q}^\gamma)$ denotes the set of weights for the T -action on $\mathfrak{q}^\gamma \otimes \mathbb{C}$. The equality $\dim_T(\mathfrak{q}^\gamma) = 1$ means that the set $\mathfrak{R}(\mathfrak{q}^\gamma)$ generates $(\mathbb{R}\gamma)^\perp$. So, the first point tells us that the projection of $\tilde{\mathfrak{R}}^{\gamma=0}$ on \mathfrak{t}^* generates $(\mathbb{R}\gamma)^\perp$, when $(\tilde{w}\gamma, \gamma)$ is admissible. \square

6.1.2. *Ressayre's pairs of $\tilde{K}_\mathbb{C}$.* At any element $(\tilde{w}, \gamma) \in \tilde{W} \times \mathfrak{t}$, we associate $\gamma_{\tilde{w}} := (\tilde{w}\gamma, \gamma)$ and the submanifold $C_{\tilde{w}, \gamma} := \tilde{w}\tilde{K}_\mathbb{C}^\gamma \subset \tilde{K}_\mathbb{C}$ fixed by $\gamma_{\tilde{w}}$. The Bialynicki-Birula's complex submanifold associated to $C_{\tilde{w}, \gamma}$ is $C_{\tilde{w}, \gamma}^- := \tilde{w}\tilde{P}_\gamma$ where \tilde{P}_γ is the parabolic subgroup of $\tilde{K}_\mathbb{C}$ associated to γ (see (5)). The parabolic subgroup of $\tilde{K}_\mathbb{C} \times K_\mathbb{C}$ associated to the weight $\gamma_{\tilde{w}}$ is

$$\mathbb{P}_{\tilde{w}, \gamma} := \text{Ad}(\tilde{w})(\tilde{P}_\gamma) \times P_\gamma.$$

Let $B \subset K_\mathbb{C}$ (resp. $\tilde{B} \subset \tilde{K}_\mathbb{C}$) be the Borel subgroup associated to the choice of the Weyl chamber $\mathfrak{t}_{\geq 0}^*$ (resp. $\tilde{\mathfrak{t}}_{\geq 0}^*$). We can now consider the holomorphic map

$$q_{\tilde{w}, \gamma} : (\tilde{B} \times B) \times_{(\tilde{B} \times B) \cap \mathbb{P}_{\tilde{w}, \gamma}} C_{\tilde{w}, \gamma}^- \longrightarrow \tilde{K}_\mathbb{C}$$

that sends $[\tilde{b}, b; \tilde{w}\tilde{p}]$ to $\tilde{b}\tilde{w}\tilde{p}b^{-1}$.

In our context, Relations A) and B) of Proposition 5.2 can be computed as follows.

Lemma 6.5.

- Relation A) is $\dim_{\mathbb{C}}(\tilde{\mathfrak{n}}^{\tilde{w}\gamma > 0}) + \dim_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathfrak{n}^{\gamma > 0}) = \dim_{\mathbb{C}}(\tilde{\mathfrak{k}}_\mathbb{C})^{\tilde{w}\gamma > 0}$.
- Relation B) corresponds to

$$(15) \quad \sum_{\substack{\alpha \in \mathfrak{R}^+ \\ \langle \alpha, \gamma \rangle > 0}} \langle \alpha, \gamma \rangle = \sum_{\substack{\tilde{\alpha} \in \tilde{\mathfrak{R}}^- \\ \langle \tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{w}\gamma \rangle > 0}} \langle \tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{w}\gamma \rangle.$$

In the next section, we will see that the B -Ressayre's pair on $\tilde{K}_\mathbb{C}$ have a nice characterisation in terms of Schubert calculus.

6.1.3. *Schubert calculus.* For any $\gamma \in \mathfrak{t}$, we consider the projective varieties $\mathcal{F}_\gamma := K_{\mathbb{C}}/P_\gamma$, $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_\gamma := \tilde{K}_{\mathbb{C}}/\tilde{P}_\gamma$, and the map

$$r_{\tilde{w},\gamma} : (\tilde{B} \times B) \times_{(\tilde{B} \times B) \cap \mathbb{P}_{\tilde{w},\gamma}} C_{\tilde{w},\gamma}^- \longrightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{F}}_\gamma \times \mathcal{F}_\gamma$$

that sends $[\tilde{b}, b; \tilde{w}\tilde{p}]$ to $([\tilde{b}\tilde{w}], [b])$. Here $r_{\tilde{w},\gamma}$ corresponds to the map r_γ^g introduced in §5, with $g = (\tilde{w}^{-1}, e)$.

We associate to any $\tilde{w} \in \tilde{W}$, the Schubert cell

$$\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}_{\tilde{w},\gamma}^o := \tilde{B}[\tilde{w}] \subset \tilde{\mathcal{F}}_\gamma.$$

and the Schubert variety $\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}_{\tilde{w},\gamma} := \overline{\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}_{\tilde{w},\gamma}^o}$. If \tilde{W}^γ denotes the subgroup of \tilde{W} that fixes γ , we see that the Schubert cell $\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}_{\tilde{w},\gamma}^o$ and the Schubert variety $\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}_{\tilde{w},\gamma}$ depends only of the class of \tilde{w} in $\tilde{W}/\tilde{W}^\gamma$.

On the variety \mathcal{F}_γ , we consider the Schubert cell $\mathfrak{X}_\gamma^o := B[e]$ and the Schubert variety $\mathfrak{X}_\gamma := \overline{\mathfrak{X}_\gamma^o}$. Notice that we have a canonical embedding $\iota : \mathcal{F}_\gamma \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{F}}_\gamma$ since $K_{\mathbb{C}} \cap \tilde{P}_\gamma = P_\gamma$.

Lemma 6.6.

- $(\gamma_{\tilde{w}}, C_{\tilde{w},\gamma})$ satisfies Relations A) if and only if $\dim_{\mathbb{C}}(\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_\gamma) = \dim_{\mathbb{C}}(\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}_{\tilde{w},\gamma}^o) + \dim_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathfrak{X}_\gamma^o)$.
- For any $\tilde{k} \in \tilde{K}_{\mathbb{C}}$, we have a bijective correspondance $q_{\tilde{w},\gamma}^{-1}(\tilde{k}) \simeq \tilde{k}^{-1} \tilde{\mathfrak{X}}_{\tilde{w},\gamma}^o \cap \iota(\mathfrak{X}_\gamma^o)$.

Proof. The first point is consequence of the first point of Lemma 6.5. Thanks to Lemma 5.1, we know that $r_{\tilde{w},\gamma}$ is injective when restricted to $q_{\tilde{w},\gamma}^{-1}(\tilde{k})$. Now, it is an easy matter to check that $r_{\tilde{w},\gamma}(q_{\tilde{w},\gamma}^{-1}(\tilde{k}))$ corresponds to the set $\{(x, y) \in \tilde{\mathfrak{X}}_{\tilde{w},\gamma}^o \times \mathfrak{X}_\gamma^o, x = \tilde{k}y\}$. The second point is completed. \square

We consider the cohomology³ ring $H^*(\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_\gamma, \mathbb{Z})$ of $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_\gamma$. If Y is an irreducible closed subvariety of $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_\gamma$, we denote by $[Y] \in H^{2n_Y}(\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_\gamma, \mathbb{Z})$ its cycle class in cohomology : here $n_Y = \text{codim}_{\mathbb{C}}(Y)$. Let $\iota^* : H^*(\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_\gamma, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^*(\mathcal{F}_\gamma, \mathbb{Z})$ be the pull-back map in cohomology. Recall that the cohomology class $[pt]$ (resp. $[\tilde{p}t]$) associated to a singleton $Y = \{pt\} \subset \mathcal{F}_\gamma$ (resp. $\tilde{Y} = \{\tilde{p}t\}$) is a basis of $H^{\max}(\mathcal{F}_\gamma, \mathbb{Z})$ (resp. $H^{\max}(\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_\gamma, \mathbb{Z})$).

We recall some classical properties.

Lemma 6.7. (1) *Let \tilde{X}, \tilde{Y} be two irreducible closed subvarieties of $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_\gamma$. Let's \tilde{X}^o, \tilde{Y}^o be their smooth part.*

- *We have $[\tilde{X}] \cdot [\tilde{Y}] = [\tilde{X} \cap g\tilde{Y}]$ for $g \in \tilde{K}_{\mathbb{C}}$ belonging to a dense open subset.*
- *The relation $[\tilde{X}] \cdot [\tilde{Y}] = n[\tilde{p}t]$ holds if and only if the set $\tilde{X}^o \cap g\tilde{Y}^o$ is of cardinal n , for $g \in \tilde{K}_{\mathbb{C}}$ belonging to a dense open subset.*

(2) *Let Y (resp. \tilde{Y}) be an irreducible closed subvariety of \mathcal{F}_γ (resp. $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_\gamma$). The relation $[\iota(Y)] \cdot [\tilde{Y}] = n[\tilde{p}t]$ in $H^*(\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_\gamma, \mathbb{Z})$ is equivalent to the relation $[Y] \cdot \iota^*([\tilde{Y}]) = n[pt]$ in $H^*(\mathcal{F}_\gamma, \mathbb{Z})$.*

Proof. The first point is a consequence of Kleiman transversality theorem [19] (see [3], Proposition 3). The second point is left to the reader. \square

Lemmas 6.6, 6.7 and Proposition 5.2 give us the following corollary.

³Here, we use singular cohomology with integer coefficients.

Corollary 6.8. • $(\gamma_{\tilde{w}}, C_{\tilde{w}, \gamma})$ is a B-Ressayre's pair on $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{C}}$ if and only if (15) holds and $[\mathfrak{X}_{\gamma}] \cdot \iota^*([\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}_{\tilde{w}, \gamma}]) = [pt]$.
 • $(\gamma_{\tilde{w}}, C_{\tilde{w}, \gamma})$ is an infinitesimal B-Ressayre's pair on $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{C}}$ if and only if (15) holds and $[\mathfrak{X}_{\gamma}] \cdot \iota^*([\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}_{\tilde{w}, \gamma}]) = n[pt]$ for $n \geq 1$.

We can finally describe the Kirwan polyhedron $\Delta(\mathbf{T}^* \tilde{K})$.

Theorem 6.9. Let $K \subset \tilde{K}$ be a closed connected subgroup such as no non-zero ideal of \mathfrak{k} is an ideal of $\tilde{\mathfrak{k}}$. Let $(\tilde{\xi}, \xi) \in \tilde{\mathfrak{t}}_{\geq 0}^* \times \mathfrak{t}_{\geq 0}^*$. We have $-\xi \in \pi(\tilde{K} \tilde{\xi})$ if and only if

$$\langle \tilde{\xi}, \tilde{w}\tilde{\gamma} \rangle + \langle \xi, \gamma \rangle \geq 0$$

for any $(\gamma, \tilde{w}) \in \mathfrak{t} \times \tilde{W}$ satisfying the following properties:

- a) γ is rational and $\dim_T(\mathfrak{q}^{\gamma}) = 1$.
- b) $[\mathfrak{X}_{\gamma}] \cdot \iota^*([\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}_{\tilde{w}, \gamma}]) = [pt]$ in $H^*(\mathcal{F}_{\gamma}, \mathbb{Z})$.
- c) $\sum_{\substack{\alpha \in \mathfrak{R}^+ \\ \langle \alpha, \gamma \rangle > 0}} \langle \alpha, \gamma \rangle = \sum_{\substack{\tilde{\alpha} \in \tilde{\mathfrak{R}}^- \\ \langle \tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{w}\tilde{\gamma} \rangle > 0}} \langle \tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{w}\tilde{\gamma} \rangle$.

The previous theorem has a long story. The first input was given by Klyachko [15] with a refinement by Belkale [2], when $K_{\mathbb{C}} = SL(n)$ and $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{C}} = (SL(n))^s$. The case $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{C}} = (K_{\mathbb{C}})^s$ was treated by Kapovich-Leeb-Millson [14] following an analogous slightly weaker result proved by Berenstein-Sjamaar [4]. Condition c) is related to the notion of Levi-movability introduced by Belkale-Kumar [3]. It is recalled that the notion of Ressayre's pair is an adaptation of Belkale-Kumar's Levi-movability. Finally, the general case was treated by Ressayre [27], where he proves furthermore the irredundancy of the list of inequalities.

6.2. $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{C}} \times K_{\mathbb{C}}$ acting on $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{C}} \times V$. Let (V, h) be an Hermitian K -vector space. The linear action of $K_{\mathbb{C}}$ on V is denoted $\rho : K_{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow GL(V)$.

Let $\Omega_V = -\text{Im}(h)$ be the corresponding 2-form on V . The moment map $\Phi_V : V \rightarrow \mathfrak{k}^*$ associated to the action of K on (V, Ω_V) is defined by the relation

$$\langle \Phi_V(v), X \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \Omega(Xv, v), \quad X \in \mathfrak{k}.$$

We suppose here that the moment map Φ_V is *proper*. It is like saying that the algebra $\text{Sym}(V^*)^K$ of invariant polynomial functions on V is reduced to the constants.

In this section, we study the action of $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{C}} \times K_{\mathbb{C}}$ on $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{C}} \times V \simeq \mathbf{T}^* \tilde{K} \times V$ that is defined as follows : $(\tilde{k}, k) \cdot (a, v) = (\tilde{k}ak^{-1}, kv)$. The corresponding moment map $\Phi : \mathbf{T}^* \tilde{K} \times V \rightarrow \tilde{\mathfrak{k}}^* \oplus \mathfrak{k}^*$, which is defined by the relations

$$(16) \quad \Phi(\tilde{k}, \tilde{\xi}, v) = \left(-\tilde{k}\tilde{\xi}, \pi(\tilde{\xi}) + \Phi_V(v) \right),$$

is proper.

6.2.1. *Admissible elements.* In this example, Lemmas 6.3 and 6.5 become

Lemma 6.10. *Let $\gamma \in \mathfrak{t}$ be a rational element and let $\tilde{w} \in \tilde{W}$.*

- (1) *The element $\gamma_{\tilde{w}} := (\tilde{w}\gamma, \gamma)$ is admissible if and only if $\dim_T(\mathfrak{q}^\gamma \times V^\gamma) = 1$.*
- (2) *Relation A) means $\dim_{\mathbb{C}}(\tilde{\mathfrak{n}}^{\tilde{w}\gamma > 0}) + \dim_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathfrak{n}^{\gamma > 0}) = \dim_{\mathbb{C}}(\tilde{\mathfrak{k}}_{\mathbb{C}})^{\tilde{w}\gamma > 0} + \dim_{\mathbb{C}}(V^{\gamma > 0})$.*
- (3) *Relation B) corresponds to*

$$(17) \quad \sum_{\substack{\alpha \in \mathfrak{g}_1^+ \\ \langle \alpha, \gamma \rangle > 0}} \langle \alpha, \gamma \rangle = \sum_{\substack{\tilde{\alpha} \in \mathfrak{g}_1^- \\ \langle \tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{w}\gamma \rangle > 0}} \langle \tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{w}\gamma \rangle + \text{Tr}_\gamma(V^{\gamma > 0}).$$

6.2.2. *Ressayre's pairs of $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{C}} \times V$.* The submanifold fixed by $\gamma_{\tilde{w}}$ is $\tilde{w}\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{C}}^\gamma \times V^\gamma$, and the corresponding Bialynicki-Birula's complex submanifold is $\tilde{w}\tilde{P}_\gamma \times V^{\gamma \leq 0}$. So, we work with the holomorphic map

$$q_{\tilde{w}, \gamma}^V : (\tilde{B} \times B) \times_{(\tilde{B} \times B) \cap \mathbb{P}_{\tilde{w}, \gamma}} (\tilde{w}\tilde{P}_\gamma \times V^{\gamma \leq 0}) \longrightarrow \tilde{K}_{\mathbb{C}} \times V$$

that sends $[\tilde{b}, b; \tilde{w}\tilde{p}, v]$ to $(\tilde{b}\tilde{w}\tilde{p}b^{-1}, \rho(b)v)$.

In order to analyse the fibers of the map $q_{\tilde{w}, \gamma}^V$, we use, as in §6.1, the map $r_{\tilde{w}, \gamma}^V : (\tilde{B} \times B) \times_{(\tilde{B} \times B) \cap \mathbb{P}_{\tilde{w}, \gamma}} (\tilde{w}\tilde{P}_\gamma \times V^{\gamma \leq 0}) \longrightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{F}}_\gamma \times \mathcal{F}_\gamma$ that sends $[\tilde{b}, b; \tilde{w}\tilde{p}, v]$ to $([\tilde{b}\tilde{w}], [b])$.

We start with

Lemma 6.11. *The map $r_{\tilde{w}, \gamma}^V$ is injective when it is restricted to the fibers of $q_{\tilde{w}, \gamma}^V$.*

In order to obtain a criteria based on Schubert calculus, we replace V by the projective manifold $\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C} \times V) = G/Q$. Here $G = \text{GL}(\mathbb{C} \times V)$, and $Q \subset G$ is the parabolic subgroup of G that fixes $[1, 0] \in \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C} \times V)$. Let $P_\gamma^G \subset G$ be the parabolic subgroup associated to γ . Then V^γ (resp. $V^{\gamma \leq 0}$) is a dense open part of $\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C} \times V^\gamma) = G^\gamma \cdot [1, 0]$ (resp. $\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C} \times V^{\gamma \leq 0}) = P_\gamma^G \cdot [1, 0]$).

Let us work with the holomorphic map

$$\hat{q}_{\tilde{w}, \gamma}^V : (\tilde{B} \times B) \times_{(\tilde{B} \times B) \cap \mathbb{P}_{\tilde{w}, \gamma}} (\tilde{w}\tilde{P}_\gamma \times P_\gamma^G/Q \cap P_\gamma^G) \longrightarrow \tilde{K}_{\mathbb{C}} \times G/Q$$

that sends $[\tilde{b}, b; \tilde{w}\tilde{p}, [p]]$ to $(\tilde{b}\tilde{w}\tilde{p}b^{-1}, [\hat{\rho}(b)p])$. Here we denote $\hat{\rho} : K_{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \text{GL}(\mathbb{C} \times V)$ the composition of $\rho : K_{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \text{GL}(V)$, with the morphism $\text{GL}(V) \rightarrow \text{GL}(\mathbb{C} \times V)$ that sends g to $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & g \end{pmatrix}$.

By an argument of density, we can replace $q_{\tilde{w}, \gamma}^V$ by $\hat{q}_{\tilde{w}, \gamma}^V$, and obtain the following adaptation of Proposition 5.2. Let $N := \tilde{K}_{\mathbb{C}} \times G/Q$.

Proposition 6.12. *Suppose that $\gamma_{\tilde{w}} = (\tilde{w}\gamma, \gamma)$ satisfies Conditions A) and B).*

- *If the set $\text{Image}(\hat{q}_{\tilde{w}, \gamma}^V) = \{n \in N, r_{\tilde{w}, \gamma}^V((\hat{q}_{\tilde{w}, \gamma}^V)^{-1}(n)) \neq \emptyset\}$ has a nonempty interior, then $(\gamma_{\tilde{w}}, \tilde{w}\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{C}}^\gamma \times V^\gamma)$ is an infinitesimal B-Ressayre's pair.*
- *If the set $\{n \in N, \text{cardinal}(r_{\tilde{w}, \gamma}^V((\hat{q}_{\tilde{w}, \gamma}^V)^{-1}(n))) = 1\}$ has a nonempty interior, then $(\gamma_{\tilde{w}}, \tilde{w}\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{C}}^\gamma \times V^\gamma)$ is a B-Ressayre's pair.*

6.2.3. *Schubert calculus.* To an oriented real vector bundle $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow N$ of rank r , we can associate its Euler class $\text{Eul}(\mathcal{E}) \in H^{2r}(N, \mathbb{Z})$. When $\mathcal{V} \rightarrow N$ is a complex vector bundle, then $\text{Eul}(\mathcal{V}_{\mathbb{R}})$ corresponds to the top Chern class $c_p(\mathcal{V})$, where p is the complex rank of

\mathcal{V} , and $\mathcal{V}_{\mathbb{R}}$ means \mathcal{V} as a real vector bundle oriented by its complex structure (see [5], §21).

We will need the following result.

Lemma 6.13. *Let M be a smooth complex projective variety. Let $Y \subset M$ be a subvariety and let $Y^\circ \subset M$ be its smooth part. Let $\iota_X : X \rightarrow M$ be a smooth compact oriented submanifold contained in Y° . Then*

$$\iota_X^*([Y]) = \text{Eul}(\mathcal{N}|_X),$$

where \mathcal{N} is the normal bundle of Y° in M .

Proof. We will give a proof of this equality in the de Rham cohomology of M . If η is a closed form on M , the cycle class $[Y]$ is defined through the relation $\int_M [Y] \cdot \eta = \int_{Y^\circ} \eta|_{Y^\circ}$. The convergence of the right hand side is a consequence of Lelong integrability's theorem of algebraic cycles. Let $\mathcal{N}_{(X,M)}$ be the normal bundle of X in M . The de Rham cohomology with compact support $H_c^*(\mathcal{N}_{(X,M)})$ is freely generated, as a $H_c^*(X)$ -module, by the Thom class $\text{Thom}(X, M)$. We denote by $\text{Thom}(X, M) \in H_c^*(\mathcal{U}_X)$, the image of $\text{Thom}(X, M)$ through a diffeomorphism between $\mathcal{N}_{(X,M)}$ and a tubular neighborhood \mathcal{U}_X of X in M . If $\theta \in H_c^*(X)$, we denote simply by $\text{Thom}(X, M) \cdot \theta \in H_c^*(\mathcal{U}_X)$ the image of $\text{Thom}(X, M) \cdot p^*(\theta) \in H_c^*(\mathcal{N}_{(X,M)})$: here $p : \mathcal{N}_{(X,M)} \rightarrow X$ denotes the projection. Now, we compute $\int_M [Y] \cdot \text{Thom}(X, M) \cdot \theta$ in two different ways. Since $\text{Thom}(X, M)$ is the de Rham class that represents the oriented submanifold X , we have $\int_M [Y] \cdot \text{Thom}(X, M) \cdot \theta = \int_X \iota_X^*([Y]) \cdot \theta$. On the other hand, we have $\int_M [Y] \cdot \text{Thom}(X, M) \cdot \theta = \int_{Y^\circ} (\text{Thom}(X, M) \cdot \theta)|_{Y^\circ}$. As $\text{Thom}(X, M) = \text{Thom}(X, Y^\circ) \cdot \text{Thom}(Y^\circ, M)$, we obtain $\text{Thom}(X, M)|_{Y^\circ} = \text{Thom}(X, Y^\circ) \cdot \text{Eul}(\mathcal{N})$ because $\text{Thom}(Y^\circ, M)|_{Y^\circ} = \text{Eul}(\mathcal{N})$. Finally,

$$\int_X \iota_X^*([Y]) \cdot \theta = \int_M [Y] \cdot \text{Thom}(X, M) \cdot \theta = \int_X \text{Eul}(\mathcal{N})|_X \cdot \theta, \quad \forall \theta \in H^*(X).$$

This relation completes the proof. \square

The isomorphism $V^{\gamma > 0} \simeq V/V^{\gamma \leq 0}$ shows that $V^{\gamma > 0}$ can be viewed as a P_γ -module. Let $\mathcal{V}^{\gamma > 0} = K_{\mathbb{C}} \times_{P_\gamma} V^{\gamma > 0}$ be the corresponding complex vector bundle on \mathcal{F}_γ . In the following proposition, we denote simply $\text{Eul}(V^{\gamma > 0})$ the Euler class $\text{Eul}(\mathcal{V}_{\mathbb{R}}^{\gamma > 0}) \in H^*(\mathcal{F}_\gamma, \mathbb{Z})$

Proposition 6.14.

- $(\gamma_{\tilde{w}}, \tilde{w}\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{C}}^\gamma \times V^\gamma)$ is a B-Ressayre's pair on $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{C}} \times V$ if and only if (17) holds and $[\mathfrak{X}_\gamma] \cdot \iota^*([\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}_{\tilde{w}, \gamma}]) \cdot \text{Eul}(V^{\gamma > 0}) = [pt]$ in $H^*(\mathcal{F}_\gamma, \mathbb{Z})$.
- $(\gamma_{\tilde{w}}, \tilde{w}\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{C}}^\gamma \times V^\gamma)$ is an infinitesimal B-Ressayre's pair on $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{C}} \times V$ if and only if (17) holds and $[\mathfrak{X}_\gamma] \cdot \iota^*([\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}_{\tilde{w}, \gamma}]) \cdot \text{Eul}(V^{\gamma > 0}) = n[pt]$ for $n \geq 1$.

Proof. As we noticed in Proposition 6.12, we have to analyse the sets $\theta(\tilde{k}, g) := \text{r}_{\tilde{w}, \gamma}^V((\tilde{q}_{\tilde{w}, \gamma}^V)^{-1}(\tilde{k}, g[e])) \subset \tilde{\mathcal{F}}_\gamma \times \mathcal{F}_\gamma$ associated to $(\tilde{k}, g) \in \tilde{K}_{\mathbb{C}} \times G$.

Consider the maps $\iota : \mathcal{F}_\gamma \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{F}}_\gamma$ and $j : \mathcal{F}_\gamma \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_\gamma^G$: here $\mathcal{F}_\gamma^G := G/P_\gamma^G$ and $j([k]) = [\hat{\rho}(k)]$. Let $Y^\circ \subset \mathcal{F}_\gamma^G$ be the orbit $Q \cdot [e]$ and let $Y := \overline{Y^\circ}$. A direct computation shows that we have a bijective correspondance

$$\theta(\tilde{k}, g) \simeq (\iota \times j)(\mathfrak{X}_\gamma^\circ) \cap \tilde{k}^{-1} \tilde{\mathfrak{X}}_{\tilde{w}, \gamma}^\circ \times gY^\circ.$$

As in Lemma 6.8, we see that $(\gamma_{\tilde{w}}, \tilde{w}\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{C}}^{\gamma} \times V^{\gamma})$ is a B -Ressayre's pair if and only if (17) holds and

$$[(\iota \times j)(\mathfrak{X}_{\gamma})] \cdot ([\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}_{\tilde{w}, \gamma}] \times [Y]) = [pt] \times [pt] \in H^*(\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_{\gamma}, \mathbb{Z}) \times H^*(\mathcal{F}_{\gamma}^G, \mathbb{Z})$$

The former relation is equivalent to $[\mathfrak{X}_{\gamma}] \cdot \iota^*([\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}_{\tilde{w}, \gamma}]) \cdot j^*([Y]) = [pt] \in H^*(\mathcal{F}_{\gamma}, \mathbb{Z})$. In order to compute the form $j^*([Y])$, we decompose the map $j : \mathcal{F}_{\gamma} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_{\gamma}^G$ in $j = \iota_X \circ j_X$. Here $X = \mathrm{GL}(V)[e] \subset \mathcal{F}_{\gamma}^G$ is a smooth projective submanifold contained in Y° , $j_X : \mathcal{F}_{\gamma} \rightarrow X$ is the canonical map and $\iota_X : X \hookrightarrow \mathcal{F}_{\gamma}^G$ is the inclusion. Finally

$$j^*([Y]) = j_X^*(\iota_X^*([Y])) = j_X^*(\mathrm{Eul}(\mathcal{N}|_X)) = \mathrm{Eul}(j_X^{-1}(\mathcal{N}|_X)),$$

where \mathcal{N} is the normal bundle of Y° in \mathcal{F}_{γ}^G . We leave it to readers to verify that the vector bundle $j_X^{-1}(\mathcal{N}|_X) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_{\gamma}$ corresponds to $\mathcal{V}_{\mathbb{R}}^{\gamma > 0}$. The first point is settled and the proof of the second point is similar. \square

We can finally describe the Kirwan polyhedron $\Delta(\mathbf{T}^*\tilde{K} \times V)$.

Theorem 6.15. *Let $K \subset \tilde{K}$ be a closed connected subgroup such as no non-zero ideal of \mathfrak{k} is an ideal of $\tilde{\mathfrak{k}}$. Let V be a K -module such as the algebra $\mathrm{Sym}(V^*)^K$ of invariant polynomial functions on V is reduced to the constants.*

An element $(\tilde{\xi}, \xi) \in \tilde{\mathfrak{t}}_{\geq 0} \times \mathfrak{t}_{\geq 0}$ belongs to $\Delta(\mathbf{T}^\tilde{K} \times V)$ if and only if*

$$\langle \tilde{\xi}, \tilde{w}\tilde{\gamma} \rangle + \langle \xi, \gamma \rangle \geq 0$$

for any $(\gamma, \tilde{w}) \in \mathfrak{t} \times \tilde{W}$ satisfying the following properties:

- a) γ is rational and $\dim_{\mathbb{T}}(\mathfrak{q}^{\gamma} \times V^{\gamma}) = 1$.
- b) $[\mathfrak{X}_{\gamma}] \cdot \iota^*([\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}_{\tilde{w}, \gamma}]) \cdot \mathrm{Eul}(V^{\gamma > 0}) = [pt]$ in $H^*(\mathcal{F}_{\gamma}, \mathbb{Z})$.
- c) $\sum_{\substack{\alpha \in \mathfrak{a}^{\mathfrak{t}^+} \\ \langle \alpha, \gamma \rangle > 0}} \langle \alpha, \gamma \rangle = \sum_{\substack{\tilde{\alpha} \in \tilde{\mathfrak{a}}^{\mathfrak{t}^-} \\ \langle \tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{w}\tilde{\gamma} \rangle > 0}} \langle \tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{w}\tilde{\gamma} \rangle + \mathrm{Tr}_{\gamma}(V^{\gamma > 0})$.

Similar results were obtained by Deltour in his thesis [8, 9], in the case where $\tilde{K} = K \times K$.

7. APPENDIX

Let (M, Ω) be a Kähler Hamiltonian K -manifold with proper moment map Φ . The aim of this section is to explain how we can characterize the subset of analytical semi-stable points in terms of the Kempf-Ness function. The result is well-known in the compact case [28, 23, 10], and we will explain why it still holds when the moment map is proper.

Let $f := \frac{1}{2}\|\Phi\|^2$ be the square of the moment map, and let $\nabla f \in \mathrm{Vect}(M)$ be its gradient vector field. We start with the following result (see Theorem 4.1 in [10]).

Proposition 7.1. *Fix an element $x \in M$.*

- (1) *There exists a unique function $\Psi_x : K_{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such as*

$$(18) \quad d\Psi_x(g)v := -\langle \Phi(g^{-1}x), \mathrm{Im}(g^{-1}v) \rangle, \quad \Psi_x(gk) = \Psi_x(g), \quad \Psi_x(e) = 0,$$

for all $g \in K_{\mathbb{C}}$, $v \in \mathbf{T}_g K_{\mathbb{C}}$, and all $k \in K$.

(2) Define a map $\varphi_x : K_{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow M$ by $\varphi_x(g) = g^{-1}x$. Then φ_x intertwines the gradient vector field $\nabla\Psi_x \in \text{Vect}(K_{\mathbb{C}})$ and the gradient vector field $\nabla f \in \text{Vect}(M)$:

$$(19) \quad \mathbf{T}\varphi_x|_g(\nabla\Psi_x|_g) = \nabla f|_{\varphi_x(g)}.$$

By equation (18) we have for all $X \in \mathfrak{k}$

$$\Psi_x(e^{-itX}) = \int_0^t \langle \Phi(e^{isX}x), X \rangle ds, \quad \forall t \geq 0.$$

Consider the homogeneous space $\mathbb{X} = K_{\mathbb{C}}/K$: it is a complete Riemannian manifold with non-positive sectional curvature.

Definition 7.2. *The function $\Psi_x : K_{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is called the lifted Kempf-Ness function based at x . It is K -invariant and hence descends to a function $\Psi_x : \mathbb{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ denoted by the same symbol and called the Kempf-Ness function.*

Now, let us summarize the properties satisfied by the Kempf-Ness functions. The proof given in [10][Theorem 4.3] still works when the moment map is proper.

Theorem 7.3. • *The Kempf-Ness function $\Psi_x : \mathbb{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is Morse-Bott and is convex along geodesics.*

• *Every negative gradient flow line $\theta : \mathbb{R}^{\geq 0} \rightarrow \mathbb{X}$ of Ψ_x satisfies*

$$(20) \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \Psi_x(\theta(t)) = \inf_{\mathbb{X}} \Psi_x.$$

• *The Kempf-Ness functions satisfy*

$$(21) \quad \Psi_{h^{-1}x}(g) = \Psi_x(hg) - \Psi_x(h),$$

for $x \in M$ and $h, g \in K_{\mathbb{C}}$.

Proof. The first point and the relations (21) are valid without compactness assumption on M . We have seen in Proposition 7.1 that the map $\varphi_x : K_{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow M$ intertwines the gradient vector fields $\nabla\Psi_x$ and ∇f . As f is proper, every negative gradient flow line of f are well-defined on $\mathbb{R}^{\geq 0}$. Thus every negative gradient flow line of Ψ_x are also well-defined on $\mathbb{R}^{\geq 0}$. Then, one checks easily that the rest of the proof given in [10] works. \square

We can now state the generalized Kempf-Ness Theorem (see Theorem 7.3 in [10]).

Theorem 7.4. *Let (M, Ω, Φ) be a Kähler Hamiltonian K -manifold with proper moment map. Let $x \in M$ and denote by $\Psi_x : \mathbb{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ the Kempf-Ness function of x . Then*

$$\overline{K_{\mathbb{C}}x} \cap \Phi^{-1}(0) \neq \emptyset \iff \Psi_x \text{ is bounded below.}$$

Proof. We follow the line of the proof given in [10][Theorem 7.3]. Fix a point $x_0 \in M$ and denote by $\Psi : \mathbb{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ the Kempf-Ness function of x_0 . Let $x : \mathbb{R}^{\geq 0} \rightarrow M$ be the negative flow line relatively to f :

$$x' = -\mathbb{J}(\Phi(x) \cdot x), \quad \text{and} \quad x(0) = x_0.$$

Notice that $x(t)$ is well defined for any $t \geq 0$ because $f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is proper. Let $g : \mathbb{R}^{\geq 0} \rightarrow K_{\mathbb{C}}$ be the unique solution of the differential equation $g(t)^{-1}g'(t) = i\Phi(x(t))$, with initial condition $g(0) = e$. Then $x(t) = g(t)^{-1}x_0$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}^{\geq 0}$. The limit $x_{\infty} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} x(t)$ exists and $\|\Phi(x_{\infty})\| = \inf_{K_{\mathbb{C}}x} \|\Phi\|$ (see Corollary 3.5).

If $\overline{K_{\mathbb{C}}x} \cap \Phi^{-1}(0) = \emptyset$, then $\|\Phi(x_{\infty})\| > 0$. Let $\theta : \mathbb{R}^{\geq 0} \rightarrow \mathbb{X}$ denotes the composition of g with the projection $K_{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \mathbb{X}$. By definition of the Kempf-Ness function, we have

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\Psi \circ \theta) = -\langle \Phi(g(t)^{-1}x_0), \text{Im}(g(t)^{-1}g'(t)) \rangle = -\|\Phi(x(t))\|^2 \leq -\|\Phi(x_{\infty})\|^2$$

for all $t \geq 0$. We get then $\Psi(\theta(t)) \leq -t\|\Phi(x_{\infty})\|^2, \forall t \geq 0$. Thus Ψ is unbounded below.

Suppose now $\overline{K_{\mathbb{C}}x} \cap \Phi^{-1}(0) \neq \emptyset$. Then $\Phi(x_{\infty}) = 0$. By the Lojasiewicz gradient inequality, we know that there exists $t_o > 0$, and $a, b > 0$ such as $f(x(t)) \leq ae^{-bt}$ for $t \geq t_o$. Thus $\frac{d}{dt}(\Psi \circ \theta) = -\|\Phi(x(t))\|^2 \geq -2ae^{-bt}$ for $t \geq t_o$. This proves that $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \Psi(\theta(t)) = \inf_{\mathbb{X}} \Psi$ is finite. Thus, Ψ is bounded below. \square

We state the main result of this appendix which completes the proof of Proposition 2.7. Let us denote by $M^{ss} = \{x \in M; \overline{K_{\mathbb{C}}x} \cap \Phi^{-1}(0) \neq \emptyset\}$ the subset of analytical semi-stable points.

Proposition 7.5. *Let $(\gamma, x) \in \mathfrak{k} \times M$, such as the limit $x_{\gamma} := \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{-it\gamma}x$ exists. If $x \in M^{ss}$ and $\langle \Phi(x_{\gamma}), \gamma \rangle = 0$, then $x_{\gamma} \in M^{ss}$.*

Proof. Let us suppose that the Kempf-Ness function Ψ_x is bounded below by $c \in \mathbb{R}$. Relations (21) give

$$\Psi_{e^{-it\gamma}x}(g) = \Psi_x(e^{it\gamma}g) - \Psi_x(e^{it\gamma}) \geq c + \int_0^t \langle \Phi(e^{-is\gamma}x), \gamma \rangle ds, \quad \forall t \geq 0, \quad \forall g \in K_{\mathbb{C}}.$$

The function $s \rightarrow \langle \Phi(e^{-is\gamma}x), \gamma \rangle$ is decreasing and $\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \langle \Phi(e^{-is\gamma}x), \gamma \rangle = \langle \Phi(x_{\gamma}), \gamma \rangle = 0$. Hence $\langle \Phi(e^{-is\gamma}x), \gamma \rangle \geq 0$ for all $s \geq 0$. We obtain then $\Psi_{e^{-it\gamma}x}(g) \geq c$ for all $g \in K_{\mathbb{C}}$ and all $t \geq 0$. We get finally $\Psi_{x_{\gamma}}(g) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \Psi_{e^{-it\gamma}x}(g) \geq c$ for all $g \in K_{\mathbb{C}}$. The Kempf-Ness function $\Psi_{x_{\gamma}}$ is bounded below, so $x_{\gamma} \in M^{ss}$. \square

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