

Continuamos con el ejemplo:

$$D = \mathbb{C}^n \quad H = \mathbb{T}^n$$

$$\omega = i \sum_{j=1}^n dz_j \wedge d\bar{z}_j$$

Hemos calculado:

$$X = (s_1, \dots, s_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$X_z^\# = (is_1 z_1, \dots, is_n z_n) = \sum_{j=1}^n (is_j z_j \frac{\partial}{\partial z_j} - is_j \bar{z}_j \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}_j})$$

El paso II) es proponer funciones $f \ni$:

$$X_f = X^\# \quad \forall X \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

o funciones $f_1, \dots, f_n \ni$:

$$X_{f_j} = X_j^\# \quad j=1, \dots, n$$

para alguna base X_1, \dots, X_n de \mathbb{R}^n .

Esto requiere tener una fórmula para X_f . En nuestro caso la fórmula se halla como sigue.

$$X_f = \sum_{j=1}^n (a_j \frac{\partial}{\partial z_j} + b_j \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}_j})$$

con a_j, b_j por determinar.

Para hallar a_j, b_j usamos que:

$$df = w(X_{F, j} \cdot).$$

Por un lado:

$$df = \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z_j} dz_j + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}_j} d\bar{z}_j \right)$$

Por otro lado:

$$\begin{aligned} w(X_{F, j} \cdot) &= i \sum_{j=1}^n dz_j \wedge d\bar{z}_j \left(\sum_{k=1}^n (a_k \frac{\partial}{\partial z_k} + b_k \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}_k}) \cdot \right) \\ &= i \sum_{j,k=1}^n a_k dz_j \wedge d\bar{z}_j \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z_k} \cdot \right) \\ &\quad + i \sum_{j,k=1}^n b_k dz_j \wedge d\bar{z}_j \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}_k} \cdot \right) \end{aligned}$$

pero $dz_j \wedge d\bar{z}_j = dz_j \otimes d\bar{z}_j - d\bar{z}_j \otimes dz_j$:

$$\begin{aligned} &= i \sum_{j,k=1}^n \left(a_k dz_j \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z_k} \right) d\bar{z}_j - a_k d\bar{z}_j \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z_k} \right) dz_j \right) \\ &\quad + i \sum_{j,k=1}^n \left(b_k dz_j \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}_k} \right) d\bar{z}_j - b_k d\bar{z}_j \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}_k} \right) dz_j \right) \\ &= i \sum_{j,k=1}^n a_k \delta_{jk} d\bar{z}_j - i \sum_{j,k=1}^n b_k \delta_{jk} dz_j \end{aligned}$$

$$= i \sum_{j=1}^n a_j d\bar{z}_j - i \sum_{j=1}^n b_j dz_j$$

$$(\equiv \omega(X_f, \cdot))$$

Comparamos con:

$$df = \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial z_j} dz_j + \frac{\partial F}{\partial \bar{z}_j} d\bar{z}_j \right)$$

Por tanto, la solución es:

$$a_j = -i \frac{\partial F}{\partial \bar{z}_j}, \quad b_j = i \frac{\partial F}{\partial z_j}$$

$$\therefore X_f = i \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial z_j} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}_j} - \frac{\partial F}{\partial \bar{z}_j} \frac{\partial}{\partial z_j} \right).$$

Por otro lado, en nuestro caso:

$$X = (s_1, \dots, s_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$X_z^\# = i \sum_{j=1}^n \left(s_j z_j \frac{\partial}{\partial z_j} - s_j \bar{z}_j \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}_j} \right)$$

Para cada $X \in \mathbb{R}^n$ buscamos una función f (ó μ_X) tal que:

$$X_f = X_z^\#$$

Por el cálculo anterior f debe cumplir:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial z_j} = -s_j \bar{z}_j, \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial \bar{z}_j} = -s_j z_j$$

$\forall j=1, \dots, n.$

Una solución es:

$$F(z) = - \sum_{j=1}^n s_j \bar{z}_j z_j = - \sum_{j=1}^n s_j |z_j|^2$$

En otras palabras podemos tomar $\forall X = (s_1, \dots, s_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$:

$$\mu_X: \mathbb{C}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\mu_X(z) = - \sum_{j=1}^n s_j |z_j|^2$$

y se cumple:

$$X_{\mu_X} = X^\# \quad \forall X \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

Si f, g son dos soluciones:

$$X_f = X^\# = X_g$$

$$\Rightarrow X_f = X_g \Rightarrow \omega(X_f, \cdot) = \omega(X_g, \cdot)$$

$$\Rightarrow df = dg \Rightarrow \exists c \in \mathbb{R} \ni f = g + c.$$

Observamos que:

$$\mu_X(t-z) = \mu_X(t_1 z_1, \dots, t_n z_n)$$

$$= - \sum_{j=1}^n s_j |t_j z_j|^2 = \mu_x(z)$$

$\therefore \mu_x$ es \mathbb{R}^n -invariante.

El mapeo de momento es:

$$\mu: \mathbb{C}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\mu(z) = -(|z_1|^2, \dots, |z_n|^2)$$

pues:

$$\langle (s_1, \dots, s_n), \mu(z) \rangle = - \sum_{j=1}^n s_j |z_j|^2$$

μ es obviamente \mathbb{R}^n -invariante.