

Variations on Homological Reduction

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Abstract

Die vorliegende Arbeit beschäftigt sich mit der BFV-Reduktion von Hamiltonschen Systemen mit erstklassigen Zwangsbedingungen im Rahmen der klassischen Hamiltonschen Mechanik und im Rahmen der Deformationsquantisierung. Besondere Aufmerksamkeit wird dabei Zwangsbedingungen zuteil, die als Nullfaser singulärer äquivarianter Impulsabbildungen entstehen. Es ist schon länger bekannt, daß für Nullfasern regulärer äquivarianter Impulsabbildungen die in der theoretischen Physik gebräuchliche Methode der BFV-Reduktion zur Phasenraumreduktion nach Marsden/Weinstein äquivalent ist. In [24] konnte gezeigt werden, daß in dieser Situation die BFV-Reduktion sich auch im Rahmen der Deformationsquantisierung natürlich formulieren läßt und erfolgreich zur Konstruktion von Sternprodukten auf Marsden/Weinstein-Quotienten verwendet werden kann. Ein Hauptergebnis der vorliegenden Arbeit besteht in der Verallgemeinerung der Ergebnisse aus [24] auf den Fall singulärer Impulsabbildungen, deren Komponenten 1.) das Verschwindungsideal der Zwangsfläche erzeugen und 2.) einen vollständigen Durchschnitt bilden. Die Argumentation von [24] wird durch Gebrauch der Störungslemmata aus dem Anhang A.1 systematisiert und vereinfacht. Zum Existenzbeweis von stetigen Homotopien und stetiger Fortsetzungsabbildung für die Koszulauflösung werden der Zerfallungssatz und der Fortsetzungssatz von Bierstone und Schwarz [20] benutzt. Außerdem wird ein 'Jacobisches Kriterium' für die Überprüfung von Bedingung 2.) angegeben. Basierend auf diesem Kriterium und Techniken aus [3] werden die Bedingungen 1.) und 2.) an einer Reihe von Beispielen getestet. Als Korollar erhält man den Beweis dafür, daß es symplektisch stratifizierte Räume gibt, die keine Orbifaltigkeiten sind und dennoch eine stetige Deformationsquantisierung zulassen. Ferner wird (ähnlich zu [92]) eine konzeptionelle Erklärung dafür gegeben, warum im Fall vollständiger Durchschnitte das Problem der Quantisierung der BRST-Ladung eine so einfache Lösung hat.

Bildet die Impulsabbildung eine erstklassige Zwangsbedingung, ist aber *kein* vollständiger Durchschnitt, dann ist es im allgemeinen nicht bekannt, wie entsprechende Quantenreduktionsresultate zu erzielen sind. Ein Hauptaugenmerk der Untersuchung wird es deshalb sein, in dieser Situation die klassische BFV-Reduktion besser zu verstehen – natürlich in der Hoffnung, Grundlagen für eine etwaige (Deformations-)Quantisierung zu liefern. Wir werden feststellen, daß es zwei Gründe gibt, die Tate-Erzeuger (alias: Antigeister höheren Niveaus) notwendig machen: die Topologie der Zwangsfläche und die Singularitätentheorie der Impulsabbildung. Die Zahl der Tate-Erzeuger kann durch Übergang zu projektiven Tate-Erzeugern, also Vektorbündeln, verringert werden. Allerdings sorgt Halperins Starrheitssatz [57] dafür, daß im wesentlichen alle Fälle, für die die Zwangsfläche kein lokal vollständiger Durchschnitt ist, zu unendlich vielen Tate-Erzeugern führen. Erzeugen die Komponenten einer Impulsabbildung einer linearen symplektischen Gruppenwirkung das Verschwindungsideal der Zwangsfläche, so kann man eine lokal endliche Tate-Auflösung finden. Diese besitzt nach dem Fortsetzungssatz und dem Zerfallungssatz von Bierstone und Schwarz stetige, kontrahierende Homotopien. Ausgehend von einer solchen Tate-Auflösung konstruieren wir, die klassische BFV-Konstruktion für vollständige Durchschnitte verallgemeinernd, eine graduierte superkommutative Algebra. Wir können zeigen, daß diese graduierte Algebra

auch im Vektorbündelfall eine graduierte Poissonklammer besitzt, die sogenannte Rothstein-Poissonklammer. Die Existenz einer solchen Poissonklammer war bereits von Rothstein [87] für die einfachere Situation einer symplektischen Supermannigfaltigkeit bewiesen worden. Darüberhinaus werden wir sehen, daß es auch im Vektorbündelfall eine BRST-Ladung gibt. Diese sieht im Fall von Impulsabbildungen etwas einfacher aus als für allgemeine erstklassige Zwangsbedingungen. Insgesamt wird also die klassische BFV-Konstruktion [95] auf den Fall projektiver Tate-Erzeuger verallgemeinert, und als eine Homotopieäquivalenz in der additiven Kategorie der Fréchet-Räume interpretiert.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

If we would adopt the terminology of the physicists the topic of this work would probably most succinctly be described as ‘BRST-deformation quantization’. Let us read this term backwards, and say a few words about ‘quantization’ first. In physics, by quantization one loosely means a rule how to assign to a classical mechanical system a quantum mechanical system. For example, the quantum mechanical analog of the two body gravitational system (the Kepler system) is the hydrogen atom, i.e., the system of a proton and an electron subjected to electromagnetic force. In classical mechanics the states of a system are the points of the phase space (or, more generally, probability distributions on the phase space) and the observable quantities (for short observables), are the (smooth) functions on the phase space. Every observable makes the phase space into a dynamical system, the dynamics is governed by the Hamiltonian equations of motion, which is a nonlinear first order ordinary differential equation. In quantum mechanics the states of a system are (ray equivalence classes of) vectors in a separable Hilbert space (or, more generally, density matrices). An observable is a self adjoint operator acting on this Hilbert space. The dynamics in quantum mechanics is determined by the Schrödinger equation, which is a linear partial differential equation. One wishes that the quantization procedure should be structurally clear, e.g., symmetry properties of the system should be preserved. This is already an interesting issue for the hydrogen atom (see [54]).

At this point the consensus ends and the dissent begins. About thirty years ago somebody coined the sentence ‘First quantization is a mystery, but second quantization is a functor!’ [85]. It is the opinion of the author that the situation did not change too dramatically ever since. Up to now there is no completely satisfactory, mathematical well-defined and universally applicable theory of (‘first’) quantization. This difficulty is already notorious if one restricts to systems with finitely many degrees of freedom. The quantum mechanics textbook approach, which is usually called ‘canonical quantization’, is clearly satisfactory for the working physicist, but should be viewed merely as heuristics with a fairly limited domain of applicability rather than a true theory. More than fifty years after its invention by R. Feynman, the path integral approach, which is highly used in theoretical physics and which is certainly pretty universal, still deserves full mathematical justification. Due to the tremendous success of applying path intergral techniques to deep problems in pure mathematics in the last two decades the attitude of the mathematical world to the path integral changed from brusque rejection to some sort of (neurotic) admiration. An extensively

studied, rigorous approach to the quantization problem is *geometric quantization*¹, which goes back to works of B. Kostant and J.-M. Soriau (see for example the monograph [103]). A serious drawback of this method is that the set of observables which can be quantized is, in general, too small. One should also mention the operator algebraic approach of *strict quantization* which goes back to M. Rieffel (being advocated in the monograph [70]).

The approach to quantization that will be pursued in this work is that of *formal deformation quantization* (the ‘formal’ will be dropped for convenience). In deformation quantization one deliberately neglects all functional-analytic and convergence questions, and uses the gained freedom to focus on the algebraic content of the quantization problem. In this way one obtains a (not completely satisfactory) mathematically well-defined, universally applicable theory of quantization of mechanical systems with finitely many degrees of freedom. Inspired by the symbol calculus of differential operators and the deformation theory of associative algebras [49] the founding fathers [13, 14, 15] of the theory proposed to view the quantization problem as a deformation problem for the algebra of smooth functions on the phase space seen as an *associative* algebra. Accordingly, the basic objects of study are so-called *star products* which are associative formal deformations of the algebra of smooth functions on a Poisson manifold given by formal series of bidifferential operators and which reproduce the original Poisson structure as a semiclassical limit. The classification of star products on symplectic manifolds has been achieved by De Wilde and Lecomte [35] and Deligne [36] using sheaf theoretic methods and by Fedosov [46] using global, geometric methods. In 1997 in a preprint (which is meanwhile published [65]) Kontsevich obtained a proof of his formality theorem, which says that the differential Hochschild cochain complex of the algebra of smooth functions on a smooth manifold is L_∞ -quasiisomorphic to its cohomology, i.e., the \mathbb{Z} -graded Lie algebra of polyvector fields. For the flat space the L_∞ -quasiisomorphism is given by a remarkable, explicit formula. The formality theorem entails the classification of star products for Poisson manifolds. Ironically, the ‘magic’ of Kontsevich’s universal quantization formula appears to be natural in the light of topological quantum field theory. As it has been explained by Cattaneo and Felder [30] the associativity of the Kontsevich star product can be understood as a Ward identity in the perturbative expansion of a certain topological sigma model. A more refined version of the formality theorem with a more conceptual method of proof has been found by Tamarkin [96] (see also the recent preprint [39]). Since the appearance of the Kontsevich formality theorem the theory underwent a noteworthy expansion/metamorphosis², which makes it somehow difficult to give a clear picture of the current status. For a more detailed exposition and references we refer to [38]. At this point we would like to emphasize that (even though some progress has been made in the case of orbifolds [84]), in general, the above mentioned methods do not work if the phase space has singularities.

It is a delicate task to find out the precise number of publications³ which employ BRST-like methods, since they are part of the collective subconsciousness of particle physics. Roughly speaking, the idea attributed to Becchi, Rouet, Stora [16, 17, 18] and Tyutin [100] was to tackle the problem of gauge invariance, which makes the scattering amplitudes in

¹The number of publications related to geometric quantization is presumably already of order 10^3 .

²According to the citation index of the AMS there are over 500 publications related to deformation quantization (MSC 53D55) since 1998.

³The guess 10^4 is not too far-fetched.

the perturbative expansion of a gauge theory formally infinite, by introducing new artificial fermionic field variables, the so-called ‘ghosts’, and to exploit a certain transformation (the BRST-symmetry) on the field variables, which leaves the action invariant and is of square zero. Still in a field theoretic spirit, in a series of papers Batalin, Fradkin and Vilkovisky [7, 10, 9, 8] formulated a quite general Hamiltonian version of the theory. In the second half of the eighties it has been realized by the workers in the field that for mechanical systems of finitely many degrees of freedom, this BFV-reduction method is an incarnation of phase space reduction. For example, in the seminal article of Kostant and Sternberg [68] it has been explained that the reduced algebra of a regular Marsden-Weinstein reduction at zero level of the moment map can be interpreted as the zeroth cohomology of an irreducible first class BRST-algebra. Moreover, it is shown in [68] that, in this case, the important problem of the quantization of the BRST-charge has a straight forward solution. As a consequence, in the regular case the techniques of BFV-reduction have been successfully applied to quantum phase space reduction in the context of geometric quantization program, see e.g., [42].

Inspired by these works in [24] the authors have been able to show that the BFV-technique can be successfully employed to construct differential star products on phase spaces which are obtained by regular Marsden-Weinstein reduction with respect to a proper (locally) free Hamiltonian Lie group action (a similar result has been proved before by Fedosov [48] using other methods). Based on techniques akin to standard homological perturbation theory (for HPT see e.g., [62] and the references therein) the reduced star product was given by a formula involving a series of differential operators, which are recursively determined. The key ingredients for the proof that this star product is in fact differential have been that 1.) in the regular case, there are explicit integral formulas for contracting homotopies of the Koszul-resolution, 2.) there is a *multiplicative* prolongation map. Moreover, in certain examples the above recursion can be solved, and the reduced star product can be given by an explicit formula.

In this paper we will see that the techniques of [24], suitably modified, apply also to certain cases of singular phase space reduction. More specifically, we will be concerned with a symplectic manifold M with a Hamiltonian action of a compact, connected Lie group G (with Lie algebra \mathfrak{g}), such that the moment map $J : M \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^*$ satisfies the following two conditions

1. *generating hypothesis*: the components of the moment map generate the ideal of the zero fibre $Z = J^{-1}(0)$,
2. *complete intersection hypothesis*: the Koszul complex on J is acyclic.

The generating hypothesis entails that the constraint set Z is first class. In case the moment map satisfies condition 2., according to the physicist’s terminology, one also says that J is an *irreducible constraint*. Hence, the above setup is a special case of what is called in the physics literature an *irreducible first class constraint*. It is well-known (and not difficult to see) that these conditions are fulfilled if $0 \in \mathfrak{g}^*$ is a regular value of J . However, if $0 \in \mathfrak{g}^*$ is a *singular* value of J it is not at all a straight forward to check the above conditions (in particular condition 1.). In order to decide whether the generating hypothesis holds we will make use of the techniques developed in the seminal paper of Arms, Gotay and Jennings [3]. Accordingly, the generating hypothesis can be reduced to an elementary problem in algebraic geometry. In

order to check the complete intersection hypothesis we have found a nice ‘Jacobian criterion’ (Theorem 3.5.1), which applies if the generating hypothesis is true. In contrast to the regular case, in the singular case the continuous prolongation map and the continuous contracting homotopies of the Koszul resolution are not explicitly given, but appear as *Deus ex machina* as a consequence of the extension and the division theorem of [20]. Moreover, in the singular case the prolongation map is not multiplicative. As a result, if condition 1.) and 2.) are fulfilled, we observe that the Koszul resolution on the moment map is actually a contraction in the additive category of Fréchet spaces (cf. Appendix A.1). This contraction is the main ingredient for the construction of the classical BRST-algebra (cf. Section 3.10). This BRST-algebra is a differential graded Poisson algebra. At the same time it contracts to the Lie algebra cohomology of the \mathfrak{g} -module $\mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)$. Therefore, $H^\bullet(\mathfrak{g}, \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z))$ acquires a \mathbb{Z} -graded Poisson algebra structure. If the generating hypothesis is true it will be explained (cf. Proposition 2.1.8) that the Poisson subalgebra $H^0(\mathfrak{g}, \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)) = \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)^\mathfrak{g}$ is isomorphic to the Poisson algebra of functions of the stratified symplectic space Z/G (cf. [93]). Along the lines of Kostant/Sternberg [68] and [24] we construct in Section 4.1 a deformation quantized version of the classical BRST-algebra, the main ingredients being a star product on M and a quantum moment map. To this end we follow the observation made in [24] that it is most comfortable to use the standard ordered (aka normal ordered) Clifford multiplication. Afterwards (cf. Section 4.2) we give a conceptual explanation (similar to [92]) why this construction of a quantum BRST algebra works, i.e., why the ‘miracle’ of quantization of the BRST-charge happens. In the final Section we show, using the homological perturbation theory techniques of appendix A.1, that the quantum BRST-complex contracts to a Lie algebra cohomology complex of a certain deformed representation. Unfortunately, the space of invariants of this representation does, in general, not coincide with the topological free module generated by the space of invariants of the classical moment map. However, we are able to show that this problem can be circumvented if either we choose a strongly invariant star product, or the Lie group G is a compact, connected and *semisimple*. In these cases we obtain continuous star products which deform the Poisson algebra of smooth functions on the singular reduced space Z/G .

In order to illustrate our reduction methods we spend considerable effort in checking the generating and complete intersection hypothesis on a number of examples (all of them appeared in the literature before), see the list of examples at the end of Subsection 2.1.1. As a matter of principle, the generating hypothesis is much more easy to verify for torus actions than for nonabelian group actions (cf. Proposition 2.1.11 and Theorem 2.1.12). In particular, if a moment map of an S^1 -action changes sign in a open neighborhood of z in M for every $z \in Z$, then the generating hypothesis and the complete intersection hypothesis are true. An example of such a moment map is provided by the so-called $(1, 1, -1, -1)$ -resonance of [33], for which it is known that the reduced space is not an orbifold, but a genuine stratified symplectic space. Based on results of [27] we have also found a nonabelian example, a so-called *commuting variety*, for which the generating and the complete intersection hypothesis hold. Note that the results of [27] have been generalized to moment maps of the isotropy representations of symmetric spaces of maximal rank [82].

This closes the first circle of ideas which will be discussed here. The second topic of this work addresses the question what happens if the complete intersection hypothesis is dropped, i.e., if, in the physicist’s terminology, J is a *first class reducible* constraint. A

prominent example, where this happens is given by the system of one particle of zero angular momentum in dimension ≥ 3 . The original suggestion of Batalin, Fradkin and Vilkovisky [7, 10, 9, 8] was to adjoin successively higher antighost variables, in order to kill the homology degree by degree. In this way one acquires a resolution of the $\mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$ -module $\mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)$, which shares important structural properties with the Koszul complex. It was noted by J. Stasheff [95] that this adjunction process already appeared in a work of J. Tate from 1957 [97]. Following the customs of mathematical physics, we shall call these infinite resolutions *Koszul-Tate resolutions*. The essential structural properties of Koszul-Tate resolution seem to be that 1.) it is a (semifree) super-commutative differential graded algebra resolution of $\mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)$ and 2.) this algebra structure is part of a super-commutative, super-cocommutative $\mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$ -bialgebra structure. The Koszul complex over a moment map is, due to the equivariance, naturally a \mathfrak{g} -module. It is not known to the author, whether a Koszul-Tate resolution may have an analogous feature. The next step in the BFV-construction is to adjoin ghost variables, which are dual to the antighosts, and to extend, by using dual pairing, the original Poisson bracket on the base manifold to acquire a \mathbb{Z} -graded super Poisson bracket. The main theorem of classical BFV-reduction [95] is that this Poisson algebra possesses a homological Hamiltonian vector field, the so-called *BRST-differential*, which is a perturbation of the Koszul-Tate differential. This differential depends on the Poisson structure of the base manifold and is not $\mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$ -linear. The associated Hamilton function, is called the *BRST-charge*. As a consequence, one obtains a differential graded Poisson algebra, the so-called *BRST-algebra*, whose zeroth cohomology is isomorphic to the singular reduced Poisson algebra. The whole construction is done in a purely formal manner, i.e., it does not make use of any particular feature of the Koszul-Tate resolution. At this point we would like to mention that the Koszul-Tate-resolution is linked to the singularity theory of constraint surface (e.g. to the homotopy Lie algebra of the constraint). In particular, the number of antighosts (aka Tate generators) is bounded from below by certain homological invariants of the ring, the so-called *deviations*. There is an important theorem of Halperin [57] (which appears to be unmentioned in the physics literature), which essentially says that if any of the deviations vanish the variety in question has to be a complete intersection. This means that in essentially all cases which force us to introduce antighosts of higher level the adjunction procedure will not terminate.

In the following we will see that the BFV-construction can also be done in the vector bundle setting. Actually, this appears to be a new result already for the case of projective Koszul resolutions. In fact, the passage from free to projective Koszul-Tate resolutions (being defined in Section 3.7) can be used to reduce the number of generators. This is illustrated by the special case of closed submanifolds, see Section 3.6. However, the lower bounds given by the deviations, being of local nature, govern the construction in the projective case as well. In order to construct the BRST-algebra the first nontrivial task is to find a meaningful way how to adjoin to the Tate generators (=antighosts) momenta (=ghosts). This will be explained in Section 3.3. Besides, even though the necessity of a ‘completion’ is noticed in [64] we have not been able to find in the literature a clear definition of the BRST-algebra as a space. The next step is to make the BRST-algebra into a \mathbb{Z} -graded super-Poisson algebra. It has been shown by M.Rothstein [87] that one can lift a symplectic Poisson structure from a manifold M to a super-Poisson structure on a Graßmann-algebra bundle over M . From this explicit formula it is easy to guess a formula for the \mathbb{Z} -graded super-Poisson bracket we

are looking for. In order to prove that this *Rothstein-bracket* is actually a \mathbb{Z} -graded super-Poisson bracket it is most comfortable to work with the Schouten-algebra over the BRST-algebra and to use the derived bracket construction of Koszul and Kosmann-Schwarzbach (this construction will be recalled in Section 3.2). Actually, this computation, which is done in Section 3.4.1, does also apply if the base manifold is a genuine Poisson manifold. Unfortunately, it is well-defined merely in the case of finitely many Tate generators. The point is that neither geometric nor the algebraic part of the bracket is a genuine bivector field (this problem is also present in the free version of the theory). The way out is to consider a slightly bigger Gerstenhaber algebra which we call the algebra of multiderivations, which contains the Schouten-algebra of polyvector fields as a subalgebra (see Section 3.2) and to view the Rothstein-Poisson bracket as a derived bracket for this bigger algebra. In Section 3.4.2 we try to convince the reader that the Rothstein bracket is a super-Poisson bracket also in the infinitely generated case. Admittedly, the argument is still merely heuristics. Next, we show that the 'Existence of Charge'-theorem holds also in the projective setup (see Theorem 3.8.1). This will be done by refining the argument of Kimura [64] (which has been a refinement of the argument of Stasheff [95] by itself). In fact, we need not only approximations to the Tate-differential, but also approximations to the Rothstein bracket. Next we show that for linear Hamiltonian group actions we find a locally finite Koszul-Tate resolution together with continuous contracting homotopies (see Theorem 3.7.1). Using the homological perturbation theory techniques of appendix A.1 we show that the BRST-algebra contracts to a complex which we call the *vertical complex*, which generalizes the Lie algebra cohomology complex of the \mathfrak{g} -module $\mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)$. In this way, the vertical cohomology acquires the structure of a \mathbb{Z} -graded super-Poisson algebra.

The question of uniqueness of the BRST-algebra (the vertical complex, respectively) has yet to be settled (we conjecture that it is unique up to P_∞ -quasiisomorphism in the sense of [31].) Moreover, in the special case of a projective Koszul resolution there are alternative constructions of a \mathbb{Z} -graded Poisson structure on the vertical complex, one being the derived bracket of Theorem 3.2.2 the other the P_∞ -structure of [31], the relations still have to be clarified. To the authors knowledge, up to now, there have been no notable attempts to find a quantization of the BRST-charge in the reducible (aka non-complete intersection) situation (a possible way could be to proceed along the lines of [31]). The main reason seems to be that the nature of the ghost and antighost variables is not well enough understood. In particular, in the reducible(=noncomplete intersection) case, the author does not know of any interesting example for which the vertical cohomology, has been computed. Another important open question is, whether the formality theorem for super-manifolds [31] generalizes to the above setup.

How to read this paper. We suggest that the reader takes first of all a look on the material of appendix A.1 since the techniques explained there will be used at several places. If the reader is primarily interested in the complete intersection case, then he or she may skip all sections of chapter 3, except the Sections 3.5 and 3.10. This reading strategy might also be useful for the first time reading, if the reader is not familiar with the concepts discussed here. In Section 3.10 and Chapter 4 we use a slightly different super-Poisson structure than in the sections before. This causes the traditional (but somehow unaesthetic) factor of 2 in the decomposition of the BRST differential $\mathcal{D} = 2\partial + \delta$. For readers who

dislike this factor of 2 there is an easy way to get rid of it: halve the odd part of the BRST-Poisson structure (equation (3.92)) and replace $\theta = -\frac{1}{4} \sum_{abc} f_{ab}^c \xi^a \xi^b \xi_c + \sum_a J_a \xi^a$ with $-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{abc} f_{ab}^c \xi^a \xi^b \xi_c + \sum_a J_a \xi^a$. Analogously, cancel the 2 in the exponent of formula (4.1) and replace $\boldsymbol{\theta} := -\frac{1}{4} \sum_{a,b,c} f_{ab}^c \xi^a \xi^b \xi_c + \sum_a \mathbf{J}_a \xi^a + \frac{\nu}{2} \sum_{a,b} f_{ab}^b \xi^a$ with $-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{a,b,c} f_{ab}^c \xi^a \xi^b \xi_c + \sum_a \mathbf{J}_a \xi^a + \frac{\nu}{2} \sum_{a,b} f_{ab}^b \xi^a$. We assume that the reader is familiar with the basics of differential geometry and homological algebra. In particular, we tacitely assume some familiarity with the cohomology of Lie algebras and the Theorem of Serre and Swan. The letter \mathbb{K} will stand for the field of real numbers \mathbb{R} or the field of complex numbers \mathbb{C} .

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Chapter 2

Preparatory material

2.1 Hamiltonian reduction

In this section we recall basic notions of classical Hamiltonian mechanics. We will exhibit a list of examples of (mostly singular) moment maps, which will serve as an illustration to the methods presented in the course this work. We will recall and compare two different notions of singular reduction: universal reduction and Dirac reduction. We will present the toolbox of Arms, Gotay and Jennings [3] in order to investigate the \mathcal{C}^∞ -algebraic geometry of the singular moment maps from our list.

2.1.1 Hamiltonian group actions

In order to fix notation and sign conventions, let us recall the some basic notions from Hamiltonian mechanics. Even though a considerable part of this work applies only for symplectic manifolds, let us talk for the moment, more generally, about Poisson manifolds. A Poisson manifold is a manifold M , which carries a *Poisson tensor* $\Pi \in \Gamma^\infty(M, \wedge^2 TM)$. This Poisson tensor has to satisfy the following first order differential equation

$$[\Pi, \Pi] = 0, \quad (2.1)$$

where the bracket $[\cdot, \cdot] : \Gamma^\infty(M, \wedge^i TM) \times \Gamma^\infty(M, \wedge^j TM) \rightarrow \Gamma^\infty(M, \wedge^{i+j-1} TM)$ is the Schouten-Nijenhuis bracket. Using local coordinates x^1, \dots, x^n we write $\Pi = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} \Pi^{ij} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \wedge \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j}$ and rewrite equation (2.1) as

$$\sum_m \left(\Pi^{im} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^m} \Pi^{jk} + \Pi^{jm} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^m} \Pi^{ki} + \Pi^{km} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^m} \Pi^{ij} \right) = 0. \quad (2.2)$$

From the Poisson tensor we derive a Poisson bracket $\{ \cdot, \cdot \}$. This is a bilinear antisymmetric map $\mathcal{C}^\infty(M) \times \mathcal{C}^\infty(M) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$. For the definition we again use the Schouten-Nijenhuis bracket

$$\{f, g\} := -[[\Pi, f], g], \quad (2.3)$$

where $f, g \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$. In local coordinates the Poisson bracket is given by

$$\{f, g\} = \sum_{i < j} \Pi^{ij} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x^i} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x^j} - \frac{\partial g}{\partial x^i} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^j} \right). \quad (2.4)$$

As an easy consequence of the Gerstenhaber algebra identities for $[\cdot, \cdot]$ the bracket $\{\cdot, \cdot\}$ satisfies Leibniz rule in every argument. Equation (2.1) implies that $\{\cdot, \cdot\}$ satisfies Jacobi identity and vice versa. Summarizing, we say that $(\mathcal{C}^\infty(M), \cdot, \{\cdot, \cdot\})$ satisfies the axioms of a *Poisson algebra*, i.e., it is a commutative algebra with a bilinear composition $\{\cdot, \cdot\}$ such that

1. $\{f, g\} = -\{g, f\}$,
2. $\{f, gh\} = \{f, g\}h + g\{f, h\}$,
3. $\{f, \{g, h\}\} + \{g, \{h, f\}\} + \{h, \{f, g\}\} = 0$

for all $f, g, h \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$. Given such a Poisson algebra the center of the Lie algebra $(\mathcal{C}^\infty(M), \{\cdot, \cdot\})$ is called the space of *Casimir functions*, or, for short, of Casimirs. The space of Casimir functions will be denoted by $H_\Pi^0(M)$. Using the Poisson structure one may associate to every function $f \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$ a vector field

$$X_f := -[\Pi, f] = \{f, \cdot\}, \quad (2.5)$$

which is called the *Hamiltonian vector field* associated to f . If $X = X_f$ then f , which is unique up to a Casimir, is sometimes called a Hamiltonian function for X . An easy computation yields, that this assignment is actually a morphism of Lie algebras, i.e., we have

$$[X_f, X_g] = X_{\{f, g\}} \quad (2.6)$$

for all $f, g \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$. Hamiltonian vector fields commute with the Poisson bivector field. Vector fields X with this property, i.e., $[X, \Pi] = 0$, are called *Poisson vector fields*. They are infinitesimal versions of Poisson diffeomorphism. A Poisson diffeomorphism Φ of a Poisson manifold is a diffeomorphism, whose pullback Φ^* is an automorphism of the Lie algebra $(\mathcal{C}^\infty(M), \{\cdot, \cdot\})$.

Symplectic manifolds constitute an important subclass of the class of Poisson manifolds. They arise if the Poisson tensor is everywhere nondegenerate. The inverse of the Poisson tensor is the symplectic form $\omega \in \Omega^2(M)$, which is nondegenerate and is uniquely determined by the requirement

$$i(X_f) \omega = df \quad \forall f \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M). \quad (2.7)$$

Equation (2.1) is equivalent to ω being closed. Since ω is nondegenerate the dimension of M has to be even.

Examples of noncompact symplectic manifolds are provided by the *cotangent bundle* T^*N of an arbitrary smooth manifold N . Using coordinates q^1, \dots, q^n for N there is a canonical frame dq^1, \dots, dq^n for T^*N . The bundle coordinates with respect to this frame provide the *canonical coordinates* $q^1, \dots, q^n, p_1, \dots, p_n$ for T^*N . The symplectic form $\omega = -d\theta_0$ on T^*N

is given (up to a sign) by the exterior differential of the canonical one form, which is given in canonical coordinates by $\theta_0 = \sum_i p_i dq^i$.

In many examples, the symplectic manifold (M, ω) carries in addition an almost complex structure $I \in \Gamma^\infty(M, \text{End } TM)$, $I^2 = -\text{id}$, which is compatible with ω , i.e.,

$$g(X, Y) := \omega(X, IY) \quad (2.8)$$

defines a Riemannian metric on M , where $X, Y \in \Gamma^\infty(M, TM)$. In this case M is called an *almost Kähler manifold*. If the complex structure is integrable, i.e. $[I, I]_{RN} = 0$, where $[\cdot, \cdot]_{RN}$ denotes the Richardson-Nijenhuis bracket, M is called a *Kähler manifold*. In particular, if M is Kähler, it follows from the Newlander-Nirenberg theorem, that M is a complex manifold and I coincides with the standard complex structure. Typical examples of Kähler manifolds are the affine space (\mathbb{C}^n, ω) and the complex projective space $(\mathbb{C}P^n, \omega_{FS})$. More precisely, the standard Kähler structure on \mathbb{C}^n is given by $\omega = \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} \sum_i dz_i \wedge d\bar{z}_i$. The *Fubini-Study form* ω_{FS} on $\mathbb{C}P^n$ is given as follows. Let $\pi : \mathbb{C}^{n+1} - \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P^n$ be the standard projection and let $Z = (Z_0, \dots, Z_n) : \mathbb{C}P^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{n+1} - \{0\}$ be a holomorphic lift for π , i.e. $\pi Z = \text{id}$. Then

$$\omega_{FS} := \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} \partial \bar{\partial} \ln \left(\sum_{i=0}^n |Z_i|^2 \right)$$

does not depend on the choice of Z and defines an $(U(n+1)$ -invariant) Kähler structure on $\mathbb{C}P^n$.

The most basic examples of Poisson manifolds which are not symplectic are the *constant* and the *linear Poisson structures*. Linear Poisson structures arise as follows. The phase space $M = \mathfrak{h}^*$ is the linear dual space of a finite dimensional real Lie algebra \mathfrak{h} . The Lie bracket $[\cdot, \cdot]$ can be naturally interpreted as a linear bivector field $\Pi \in \Gamma^\infty(M, \wedge^2 TM)$. Equation (2.1) is equivalent to the Jacobi identity for $[\cdot, \cdot]$. More specifically, if we use a basis e^1, \dots, e^n of \mathfrak{h}^* in order to write $x = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i e^i \in \mathfrak{h}^*$, then $\Pi = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j,k=1}^n f_{ij}^k x_k \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \wedge \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}$. Here, f_{ij}^k denote the structure constants of the Lie algebra \mathfrak{h} . It is well known that the symplectic leaves of \mathfrak{h}^* are precisely the orbits under the coadjoint action of H (a connected Lie group with Lie algebra \mathfrak{h}) on \mathfrak{h}^* (see e.g. [101, section 3.1]).

A (*left*) *action* Φ of a Lie group G on a manifold M is a group homomorphism from G to the diffeomorphism group of M . We will assume that this group action is *effective*, i.e. the aforementioned group homomorphism is injective. The action of an element g of G on a point $m \in M$ will be written $m \mapsto g.m := \Phi_g(m)$. An action of the Lie group G on M induces a morphism of Lie algebras from the Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} of G into the Lie algebra of $\Gamma^\infty(M, TM)$ vector fields of M

$$\mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \Gamma^\infty(M, TM), \quad X \mapsto X_M(m) := \left. \frac{d}{dt} \right|_{t=0} \Phi_{\exp(-tX)}(m).$$

The image X_M of a vector $X \in \mathfrak{g}$ is called the *fundamental vector field* associated to X . If M is a Poisson manifold, then we are interested in group actions preserving the Poisson structure, i.e. acting by Poisson diffeomorphisms. Here, most useful is the situation where the fundamental vector fields of the action are given by Hamiltonian vector fields, such that the Hamiltonian functions can be chosen in a coherent way.

Definition 2.1.1. An action of a Lie group G on a Poisson manifold M is called a Hamiltonian action with an moment map $J : M \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^*$ if the following conditions are true:

1. $\xi_M = X_{J(\xi)}$ for all $\xi \in \mathfrak{g}$.
2. J is equivariant (here G acts on \mathfrak{g}^* via the coadjoint action).

Here $J(\xi)$ denotes the function, which is obtained by evaluating J on $\xi \in \mathfrak{g}$.

In the same way, if we are given merely a \mathfrak{g} -action on M , i.e. a morphism of Lie algebras $\mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \Gamma^\infty(M, TM)$, we say that this action is *Hamiltonian*, if the two conditions above are true (clearly, in 2. we have to replace G -equivariance by \mathfrak{g} -equivariance). At this point, let us stipulate that, unless otherwise stated, for a Hamiltonian action as above

the Lie group G will be assumed to be *connected*

and, hence, there is no need to distinguish between \mathfrak{g} - and G -equivariance. For our purposes the most useful form of the equivariance property is

$$\{J(\xi), J(\eta)\} = J([\xi, \eta]) \quad \forall \xi, \eta \in \mathfrak{g}. \quad (2.9)$$

This means, that J may equally well be considered as a Lie algebra morphism from \mathfrak{g} to the Lie algebra $(\mathcal{C}^\infty(M), \{, \})$. Note that a moment map is a Poisson morphism from M to \mathfrak{g}^* , where \mathfrak{g}^* is endowed with the linear Poisson structure. For a proof of this fact and of equation (2.9) see e.g. [101, Proposition 7.30]. Obviously, we have the freedom to add to J a Casimir function, which vanishes on $[\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g}]$, or, in other words, a Lie algebra 1-cocycle from $Z^1(\mathfrak{g}, H_\Pi^0(M))$. An example of such a cocycle is given by the trace form $\chi(\xi) := \frac{1}{2} \text{trace}(\text{ad}(\xi))$.

Given a Poisson action of a Lie group G on a Poisson manifold M , there are some obstructions for the existence of a moment map (see e.g. [28, Part III, section 7]). For instance, if M is symplectic it is sufficient that $H^1(\mathfrak{g}, \mathbb{R}) = 0 = H^2(\mathfrak{g}, \mathbb{R})$, or that M is compact and $H_{dR}^1(M, \mathbb{R}) = 0$, for a moment map to exist. Another class of examples of Hamiltonian actions is provided by cotangent lifted actions, which arise as follows. Every diffeomorphism $\varphi : N \rightarrow N$ of the base manifold N can be lifted to a diffeomorphism of the cotangent bundle $T^*\varphi : T^*N \rightarrow T^*N$. In local coordinates coordinates this *cotangent lift* of φ is given by $T^*\varphi : (q^1, \dots, q^n, p_1, \dots, p_n) \mapsto (Q^1, \dots, Q^n, P_1, \dots, P_n)$, where Q^i is the i th component of $\varphi(q^1, \dots, q^n, p_1, \dots, p_n)$ and $p_i = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial Q^j}{\partial q^i} P_j$. Since such cotangent lifts (which are also known as point transformations) preserve the canonical one-form $(T^*\varphi)^*\theta_0 = \theta_0$, they are in fact Poisson diffeomorphism. They obey the composition rule $T^*(\varphi \circ \psi) = T^*\psi \circ T^*\varphi$. Accordingly, a left action $\Phi : G \times N \rightarrow N$ of the Lie group G induces $g \mapsto T^*\Phi_{g^{-1}}$ a left action of G on T^*N by Poisson diffeomorphisms, the so-called *cotangent lifted action*. Note that according to our definition the Poisson bracket on the cotangent bundle writes $\{f, g\} = \sum_i \frac{\partial f}{\partial p_i} \frac{\partial g}{\partial q^i} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial q^i} \frac{\partial g}{\partial p_i}$, this is -1 times the physicist's convention.

Proposition 2.1.2. Any cotangent lifted G -action is Hamiltonian. In the notation as above, a moment map $J : T^*N \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^*$ is provided in canonical coordinates $(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p}) = (q^1, \dots, q^n, p_1, \dots, p_n)$ by the formula

$$J(\xi)(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p}) = - \sum_i p_i \xi_N^i(\mathbf{q}), \quad (2.10)$$

where $\xi_N = \sum_i \xi_N^i \frac{\partial}{\partial q^i}$ is the fundamental vector field for the action $\xi \in \mathfrak{g}$ on N .

Proof. See [1, p.282–283]. □

A symmetry can be used to reduce the number of degrees of freedom of the phase space by taking only “gauge invariant quantities” into account. In Hamiltonian mechanics this idea involves a two step procedure, which is illustrated by the following reduction theorem, attributed to Marsden and Weinstein [74] and Meyer [77].

Theorem 2.1.3 (Regular point reduction). *Let M be a symplectic manifold with a proper free Hamiltonian action of a Lie group G with moment map $J : M \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^*$. Let $\mu \in \mathfrak{g}^*$ be a regular value of J and G_μ the isotropy group of μ . Then the reduced space $M_\mu := J^{-1}(\mu)/G_\mu$ is a symplectic manifold with symplectic form ω_μ , which is uniquely determined by the requirement $\pi_\mu^*\omega_\mu = i_\mu^*\omega$. Here π_μ and i_μ*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & J^{-1}(\mu) & \\ \pi_\mu \swarrow & & \searrow i_\mu \\ M_\mu & & M \end{array}$$

are the obvious projection and injection, respectively.

Proof. See e.g. [1, p.299–300]. □

There are numerous generalizations and versions of this theorem. For instance, there is a generalization to Poisson manifolds [101, Theorem 7.31]. Instead of taking μ one may take the preimage of a whole coadjoint orbit $J^{-1}(\mathcal{O}_\mu)$ and divide out by the action of G . This approach is called *orbit reduction*, which is a special case of coisotropic reduction. Regular orbit and point reduction essentially coincide [53, chapter II, section 26]. If one drops the freeness assumption, the reduced space will be a symplectic orbifold. For an intelligible treatment of this issue the reader may consult [34].

In the following we shall address the case, when the regularity assumption is dropped. Even though the set of regular values is generic, the singular values $\mu \in \mathfrak{g}^*$ are particularly interesting. One of the reasons is that the points in the μ -fibre $J^{-1}(\mu)$ tend to have larger isotropy groups. Since we will use the BRST-method, we are forced to treat merely the case of reduction at $0 \in \mathfrak{g}^*$. If G is abelian this does not cause a restriction at all, since we are free to add a constant $\mu \in \mathfrak{g}^*$ to J . For nonabelian G one has to use the *shifting trick*, i.e. adjoin a coadjoint orbit \mathcal{O}_μ . For the shifting trick in singular reduction we refer to [33].

We close this section by giving a list of examples of moment maps, which we will frequently refer to in the course of this work. Note that for all of these examples, except Examples 3 and 11, zero is a singular value. Furthermore, in all examples, except Example 4, the group G is connected. The elementary Examples 1,2 and 3 and the physically interesting Example 5 will serve to illustrate the limitations of the methods presented in this article. Example 4 will be important in connection with the normal form theorem, Theorem 2.1.9. The remaining examples will turn out as instances, where our ultimate goal, i.e., a quantum phase space reduction will be achieved.

Example 1 (Harmonic oscillator). Consider the $S^1 = \mathbb{R}/2\pi\mathbb{Z}$ -action on \mathbb{C} given by $(\vartheta, z) \mapsto e^{\sqrt{-1}\vartheta} z$. The moment map for this action is $J(z) = \frac{1}{2}|z|^2$, which has 0 as the only critical value.

Example 2 (Free particle on the line). Here the phase space is $T^*\mathbb{R} = \mathbb{R}^2$. The \mathbb{R} -action which is generated by the kinetic energy of the free particle $J(q, p) = \frac{1}{2}p^2$ is given by $(q, p) \mapsto (q + tp, p)$.

Example 3 (Cotangent lift of an irrational flow on \mathbb{T}^2). Let $M := T^*\mathbb{T}^2$ be the cotangent bundle of the 2-torus $\mathbb{T}^2 = (\mathbb{R}/2\pi\mathbb{Z})^2$. An element $t \in \mathbb{R}$ acts on \mathbb{T}^2 by the formula $(\vartheta_1, \vartheta_2) \mapsto (\vartheta_1 + 2\pi t, \vartheta_2 + \alpha 2\pi t)$, where the slope parameter $\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$ is irrational. Every orbit of this \mathbb{R} -action is dense. A moment map for the cotangent lifted \mathbb{R} -action on $T^*\mathbb{T}^2$ is given by $J(\vartheta_1, \vartheta_2, p_1, p_2) = 2\pi(p_1 + \alpha p_2)$.

Example 4 (Standard example). Let $M := \mathbb{C}^n$ with its standard Kähler structure. Let G be any subgroup of the unitary group $U(n)$. We identify the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{u}(n)$ with the space of skew hermitian matrices $\xi = (\xi_{ij})$, $\xi_{ij} = -\xi_{ji}$. The moment map for the action is given by the formula

$$J(\xi) = \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} \sum_{i,j} \xi_{ij} \bar{z}_i z_j, \quad (2.11)$$

for $\xi = (\xi_{ij}) \in \mathfrak{g} \subset \mathfrak{u}(n)$. Using real coordinates $z_i = x_i + \sqrt{-1}y_i$ we obtain

$$J(\xi) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} (A_{ij}(x_i y_j - x_j y_i) + S_{ij}(x_i y_j + x_j y_i)), \quad (2.12)$$

where $A_{ij} = -A_{ji}$ and $S_{ij} = S_{ji}$ are the real and imaginary part of ξ_{ij} , respectively. In all cases, except the trivial case when G is discrete, zero is a singular value of J .

Example 5 (One particle in dimension n with zero angular momentum). Let $M := T^*\mathbb{R}^n$ be the cotangent bundle of the euclidean space \mathbb{R}^n together with the cotangent lift of the obvious $SO(n, \mathbb{R})$ -action on \mathbb{R}^n . Let us write the canonical coordinates $\mathbf{q} = (q^1, \dots, q^n)^t$ and $\mathbf{p} = (p_1, \dots, p_n)^t$ in column vector form. The cotangent lifted action is just the diagonal $SO(n)$ -action on $T^*\mathbb{R}^n = \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n$, i.e., an orthogonal matrix $O \in SO(n)$ acts according to $(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p}) \mapsto (O\mathbf{q}, O\mathbf{p})$. Using the euclidian scalar product \langle, \rangle on \mathbb{R}^n we identify $\wedge^2 \mathbb{R}^n$ and $\mathfrak{so}(n)$ by letting $u \wedge v \in \wedge^2 \mathbb{R}^n$ act on $w \in \mathbb{R}^n$ according to $(u \wedge v)w := \langle u, w \rangle v - \langle v, w \rangle u$. Using the invariant, positive definite scalar product (\cdot, \cdot) on $\mathfrak{so}(n)$, $(A, B) := -\frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(AB)$, we identify $\mathfrak{so}(n)$ and $\mathfrak{so}(n)^*$. With these identifications understood the moment map, the so-called ‘angular momentum’, writes

$$J : T^*\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathfrak{so}(n)^* \cong \wedge^2 \mathbb{R}^n, \quad (\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p}) \mapsto \mathbf{q} \wedge \mathbf{p}. \quad (2.13)$$

Of course, by identifying the cotangent lifted action on $T^*\mathbb{R}^n$ with the complexified $SO(n)$ -action on \mathbb{C}^n this example can be viewed as a special case of the preceding Example 4. For completeness, let us mention the physically important special case $n = 3$. Here, accidentally \mathbb{R}^3 and $\mathfrak{so}(3)$ are isomorphic vector spaces. More specifically, the linear isomorphism

$$(v_1, v_2, v_3) \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -v_3 & v_2 \\ v_3 & 0 & -v_1 \\ -v_2 & v_1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

is in fact an isomorphism of metric Lie algebras $(\mathfrak{so}(3), [\cdot, \cdot], (\cdot, \cdot))$ and $(\mathbb{R}^3, \times, \langle, \rangle)$, where \times is the well known vector product. The angular momentum now is the \mathbb{R}^3 -valued function $J(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p}) = \mathbf{q} \times \mathbf{p}$.

Example 6 (Zero angular momentum for m particles in the plane). We consider the system of m particles in \mathbb{R}^2 with zero total angular momentum. More precisely, the phase space is $M := (T^*\mathbb{R}^2)^m$ and we let $SO(2, \mathbb{R}) \cong S^1$ act on it by lifting the diagonal action, i.e.,

$$\begin{aligned} SO(2) \times M &\rightarrow M \\ (g, (\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{p}^1, \dots, \mathbf{q}_m, \mathbf{p}^m)) &\mapsto (g\mathbf{q}_1, g\mathbf{p}^1, \dots, g\mathbf{q}_m, g\mathbf{p}^m), \end{aligned}$$

where $\mathbf{q}_i = (q_i^1, q_i^2)^t$ and $\mathbf{p}^i = (p_1^i, p_2^i)^t$ for $i = 1, \dots, m$. The moment map $J : M \rightarrow \mathfrak{so}(2)^* = \mathbb{R}$ is given by $J(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p}) = \sum_{i=1}^m q_i^1 p_2^i - q_i^2 p_1^i$.

Example 7 (The ‘lemon’). Let $S^1 = \mathbb{R}/2\pi\mathbb{Z}$ act on the product $M := \mathbb{C}P^1 \times \mathbb{C}P^1$ according to the formula

$$((z_1 : z_2), (z_3 : z_4)) \mapsto \left((e^{\sqrt{-1}\vartheta} z_1 : e^{-\sqrt{-1}\vartheta} z_2), (e^{\sqrt{-1}\vartheta} z_3 : e^{-\sqrt{-1}\vartheta} z_4) \right).$$

The fix points of this action are $((1 : 0), (1 : 0))$, $((0 : 1), (0 : 1))$, $((1 : 0), (0 : 1))$ and $((0 : 1), (1 : 0))$. A moment map for this action is

$$J((z_1 : z_2), (z_3 : z_4)) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{|z_1|^2 - |z_2|^2}{|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2} + \frac{|z_3|^2 - |z_4|^2}{|z_3|^2 + |z_4|^2} \right).$$

The critical set of J consists of the points $-1, 0$ and 1 .

Example 8 ((1,1,-1,-1)-resonance). Consider the S^1 -action on \mathbb{C}^4 , endowed with the standard Kähler structure, given by $(z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4) \mapsto (e^{\sqrt{-1}\vartheta} z_1, e^{\sqrt{-1}\vartheta} z_2, e^{-\sqrt{-1}\vartheta} z_3, e^{-\sqrt{-1}\vartheta} z_4)$. The moment map for the action is

$$J(z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4) = \frac{1}{2} (|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 - |z_3|^2 - |z_4|^2).$$

Example 9 (A \mathbb{T}^2 -action on \mathbb{C}^4). The action of $\mathbb{T}^2 = (\mathbb{R}/2\pi\mathbb{Z})^2$ on \mathbb{C}^4 is given by,

$$((\vartheta_1, \vartheta_2), (z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4)) \mapsto (e^{\sqrt{-1}(\alpha\vartheta_1 + \beta\vartheta_2)} z_1, e^{-\sqrt{-1}\vartheta_2} z_2, e^{\sqrt{-1}\vartheta_1} z_3, e^{-\sqrt{-1}\vartheta_2} z_4)$$

for $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Z}$. A moment map for the action is

$$J : \mathbb{C}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2, \quad J(z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4) := -\frac{1}{2} (\alpha|z_1|^2 + |z_3|^2, \beta|z_1|^2 - |z_2|^2 + |z_4|^2).$$

Example 10 (Commuting varieties). Let S the space of symmetric $n \times n$ -matrices with real entries. We let $SO(n)$ act on S by conjugation and we lift this action to an action of $SO(n)$ on the cotangent bundle $T^*S = S \times S$. This action is Hamiltonian with the moment map

$$\begin{aligned} J : S \times S &\rightarrow \wedge^2 \mathbb{R}^n = \mathfrak{so}(n)^* \\ (Q, P) &\mapsto [Q, P]. \end{aligned}$$

Example 11 (Linear Poisson structures). Consider $M := \mathfrak{h}^*$ the dual space of an n -dimensional \mathbb{R} -Lie algebra \mathfrak{h} with Poisson linear structure, i.e.,

$$\Pi(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j,k} f_{ij}^k x_k \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \wedge \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j},$$

where x_1, \dots, x_n are the linear coordinates with respect to a chosen basis e^1, \dots, e^n of \mathfrak{h}^* and $f_{ij}^k = \langle e^k, [e_i, e_j] \rangle$ are the structure constants with respect to the dual basis e_1, \dots, e_n of \mathfrak{h} . Given a Lie subalgebra \mathfrak{g} of \mathfrak{h} we obtain an \mathfrak{h} -action on M by restricting the coadjoint \mathfrak{h} -action on M to \mathfrak{g} . For any connected Lie group G with Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} this \mathfrak{g} -action integrates to a Hamiltonian G -action on M . The moment map for this action is given by restriction $J : M = \mathfrak{h}^* \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^*, \alpha \mapsto \alpha|_{\mathfrak{g}}$.

2.1.2 Universal reduction

Contrary to the regular case, in the case when zero is a singular value of the moment map, there are several possible approaches to phase space reduction (see e.g. [37, 94, 3, 58]). In the beginning of the nineties, the attempts to find the most ‘correct’ reduction procedure lead to the notion of universal reduction of Arms, Cushman and Gotay [2], who noticed that $\mathcal{C}^\infty(M)^G/I_Z^G$ is a good candidate for the reduced Poisson algebra. Here we shall present a (slightly different) version $\mathcal{C}^\infty(M)^{\mathfrak{g}}/I_Z^{\mathfrak{g}}$ of this algebra, where we have replaced G -invariance by \mathfrak{g} -invariance. Due to our overall assumption that G is connected, this will make no difference for us. Universal reduction does not make the other approaches – in particular Dirac reduction – obsolete, but serves rather as a benchmark.

Theorem 2.1.4. *The space of invariant functions*

$$\mathcal{C}^\infty(M)^{\mathfrak{g}} \subset \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$$

is a Poisson subalgebra, which contains the ideal of invariant functions vanishing on Z

$$I_Z^{\mathfrak{g}} := \{f \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)^{\mathfrak{g}} \mid f(z) = 0 \forall z \in Z\}$$

as a Poisson ideal. Hence the quotient $\mathcal{C}^\infty(M)^{\mathfrak{g}}/I_Z^{\mathfrak{g}}$ is in a natural way a Poisson algebra. More precisely, if f and $g \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)^{\mathfrak{g}}$ are representatives of $[f]$ and $[g] \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)^{\mathfrak{g}}/I_Z^{\mathfrak{g}}$, respectively, then the Poisson bracket is defined as

$$\{[f], [g]\} := [\{f, g\}].$$

If M is a symplectic manifold and the action of G on M is proper, then this Poisson structure is nondegenerate, i.e., there are no nontrivial Casimirs.

Proof. Since $\xi \in \mathfrak{g}$ acts on $\mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$ via $\{J(\xi), \cdot\}$, the claim that $\mathcal{C}^\infty(M)^{\mathfrak{g}} \subset \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$ is a Poisson subalgebra follows immediately from the Jacobi identity and the Leibniz rule for $\{ \cdot, \cdot \}$. Let f be in $\mathcal{C}^\infty(M)^{\mathfrak{g}}$. This means, that

$$\{J(X), f\} = 0 \quad \forall X \in \mathfrak{g}.$$

Hence, for all $X \in \mathfrak{g}$ the function $J(X)$ is constant along the integral curve of X_f . In particular, we conclude that the set $Z = J^{-1}(0)$ is stable under the local flow of X_f . Now, let $z \in Z$ and $\gamma :]-\epsilon, \epsilon[\rightarrow Z \subset M$ be an integral curve for X_f such that $\gamma(0) = z$. It follows that for every $g \in I_Z$ we have

$$0 = \frac{d}{dt}\Big|_{t=0} g(\gamma(t)) = \{f, g\}(z).$$

This implies that $I_Z^{\mathfrak{g}} \subset \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)^{\mathfrak{g}}$ is a Poisson ideal. A proof for the nondegeneracy of the reduced Poisson structure can be found in [2, section 3]. \square

The universal reduction may be interpreted geometrically as follows. We have the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Z = J^{-1}(0) & \hookrightarrow & M \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ M_{\text{red}} = Z/G & \xhookrightarrow{i_0} & M/G. \end{array}$$

Since $0 \in \mathfrak{g}^*$ may be a singular value of J , the zero fibre Z is no longer a submanifold, but, let us say at least, a closed subset of M . The (not necessarily free) action of G on Z and on M yield quotient spaces which are singular. The map i_0 associates to every orbit in Z the corresponding orbit in M . It may be shown to be a homeomorphism onto its image. If the action of G on M is not too pathological (e.g. if it is proper), then the space of invariant functions $\mathcal{C}^\infty(M)^G = \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)^{\mathfrak{g}}$ is a good substitute for the space of functions on M/G . The ideal of invariant functions $I_Z^{\mathfrak{g}}$ vanishing on Z then may be thought of as the defining ideal of the ‘‘subvariety’’ M_{red} of M/G . The above theorem says that i_0 is an embedding of the Poisson ‘‘variety’’ M_{red} into the Poisson ‘‘variety’’ M/G . Note, that there are some subtleties in case the image of i_0 is not closed.

It is easy to give examples of nonproper Hamiltonian group actions, for which the space of invariant functions is too small to give a meaningful description of the quotient spaces M/G and Z/G , respectively. For instance, one may consider the cotangent lift of an irrational torus, Example 3. Here for any value of the moment map the reduced space is $M_{\text{red}} = (\mathbb{T}^2/\mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ and, since the orbit of the \mathbb{R} -action is dense, the reduced algebra is identified with $\mathcal{C}^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ with the trivial Poisson structure. The great advantage of universal reduction is that it is always applicable and gives sensible results for proper Hamiltonian group actions.

For symplectic manifolds with a Hamiltonian action of a compact Lie group the nature of the singular geometry of the reduced space M_{red} has been clarified by the important singular reduction theorem of Sjamaar and Lerman [93].

Theorem 2.1.5 (Sjamaar/Lerman). *Let (M, ω) be a symplectic manifold and G be a compact Lie group acting on M in a Hamiltonian fashion with moment map $J : M \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^*$ and let $Z = J^{-1}(0)$. Then for every subgroup $H \subset G$ the intersection $M_{(H)} \cap Z$ and the quotient space*

$$(M_{\text{red}})_{(H)} := (M_{(H)} \cap Z)/G,$$

are manifolds. Here $M_{(H)}$ is the set of points in M whose isotropy group is conjugate to H . There exists a unique symplectic form $\omega_{(H)}$ on $(M_{\text{red}})_{(H)}$ such that the pullback of $\omega_{(H)}$ to $M_{(H)} \cap Z$ coincides with the restriction of ω . The disjoint union over the conjugacy classes (H) of subgroups $H \subset G$

$$M_{\text{red}} = \coprod (M_{\text{red}})_{(H)}$$

is in fact a symplectic stratification. Here the set of conjugacy classes is understood to be ordered by reverse subconjugacy. The Poisson algebra of smooth functions on M_{red} is isomorphic to the Poisson algebra obtained by universal reduction $\mathcal{C}^\infty(M)^G / I_Z^G$.

For a detailed discussion of symplectic stratifications we refer to [93, 71] and the monographs [83, 81]. Note that in the orbit type decompositions as above we allow the pieces to have components of different dimension. Furthermore, let us mention that the symplectic pieces $(M_{\text{red}})_{(H)}$ can also be obtained by regular Marsden-Weinstein reduction with respect to the Hamiltonian action of \mathfrak{a} , in general smaller, Lie group. Theorem 2.1.5 has been generalized to singular orbit reduction of proper Hamiltonian Lie group actions [11].

Let us look at our list of examples in the light of Theorem 2.1.5. In the case of one particle of angular momentum zero in dimension $n \geq 2$, Example 5, it is well known that the reduced phase space is the symplectic orbifold $\mathbb{R}^2 / \mathbb{Z}_2$, where \mathbb{Z}_2 acts on \mathbb{R}^2 by $(x_1, x_2) \mapsto (-x_1, -x_2)$. The first systematic treatment of this example, appears to be [51]. For the commuting variety, Example 10, the reduced space has been identified in [71] as the symplectic orbifold $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n / S_n$, where the symmetric group S_n is understood to act diagonally. Example 7 (the ‘lemon’) has been discussed at length in [33]. Accordingly, the reduced spaces at the singular values ± 1 are points. The reduced spaces for regular values of J in the open intervals $] -1, 0[$ and $] 0, 1[$ are $\mathbb{C}P^1$. Finally, the reduced space at singular value 0 (being homeomorphic to $\mathbb{C}P^1$) is in fact a symplectic orbifold, which can be pictured as two copies of a quadratic half-cone in \mathbb{R}^3 being glued together (whence the name). An example of a singular momentum map whose reduced space is not an orbifold is provided by the $(1, 1, -1, -1)$ -resonance, Example 8, which has been discussed in [33, Example 2.4]. As a result the reduced space is a real cone over the fibred product $S^3 \times_{S^1} S^3$, where S^1 acts on the first half $S^3 \subset \mathbb{C}^2$ by $(z_1, z_2) \mapsto (e^{\sqrt{-1}\vartheta} z_1, e^{\sqrt{-1}\vartheta} z_2)$ and on the second half by $(z_3, z_4) \mapsto (e^{-\sqrt{-1}\vartheta} z_3, e^{-\sqrt{-1}\vartheta} z_4)$. In [33] it has been argued that this reduced space is not a rational homology manifold, and hence no orbifold.

Even though we will make no use of it, let us briefly explain how *invariant theory* can be utilized to describe the geometry of singular reduced spaces. Here, we have to restrict to the case of a linear Hamiltonian action of the compact (for the moment, not necessarily connected) Lie group G on a symplectic vector space $M = \mathbb{R}^{2n}$. This is not a severe restriction since, due to a theorem of Gotay and Tuynman [52], every symplectic Hamiltonian G -manifold with finitely generated homology can be equivariantly obtained by phase space reduction from flat space. The algebra of G -invariant real polynomials on M is finitely generated. A system $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_k$ generators for this algebra is called a real Hilbert basis. According to [91] $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_k$ generate the algebra of smooth invariant functions $\mathcal{C}^\infty(M)^G$. The *Hilbert map*

$$\sigma = (\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_k) : M = \mathbb{R}^{2n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k, \quad m \mapsto (\sigma_1(m), \dots, \sigma_k(m))$$

separates G -orbits, and hence gives rise to an injective map $\bar{\sigma} : M/G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$. Being the image of a real polynomial map the image of σ is a semi-algebraic set as a consequence of the Tarski-Seidenberg theorem. For a comparison of the associated Whitney stratification and the orbit type stratification see [19, 83]. Furthermore, it can be shown that the map σ is proper and the pullback $\sigma^* : \mathcal{C}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^k) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$ is a split surjective map of Fréchet spaces [75]. In many cases (but not all, see [44]) there is a Poisson structure on \mathbb{R}^k , such that σ^* is a Poisson algebra morphism. Real Hilbert bases are known for essentially all linear examples from our list. In [44, section 5] we find a formula for the real Hilbert basis of a general linear Hamiltonian circle action. For a real Hilbert basis for Example 9 see [3, Example 7.7], and for a real Hilbert basis for Example 10 see [71, p.145]. Most favorable is the situation, when the algebra of invariant polynomials is generated by *quadratic polynomials*. In this case the Hilbert map itself is a moment map of a Hamiltonian action of a certain Lie subgroup H of $Sp(n, \mathbb{R})$. If, moreover, G and H form a *reductive dual pair*, i.e., G and H are reductive Lie subgroups of $Sp(n, \mathbb{R})$ which centralize each other in $Sp(n, \mathbb{R})$, then the orbit-reduced spaces for the G -action are bijectively mapped via $\bar{\sigma}$ onto closures of coadjoint orbits in \mathfrak{h}^* . This map is compatible with the stratifications and Poisson structures in an appropriate sense (for details see [71, Theorem 4.4]). In particular, if H is semisimple, then the reduced space at zero $M_{\text{red}} = J^{-1}(0)/G$ is bijectively mapped onto the closure of a nilpotent coadjoint orbit in \mathfrak{h}^* . An important example of a reductive dual pair is $O(d), Sp(m, \mathbb{R}) \subset Sp(md, \mathbb{R})$, which corresponds to total angular momentum of m particles in dimension d , and which generalizes Examples 5 and 6 (for more details see [71, section 5]). It is indicated in [54], that the S^1 -action of Example 8 is linked to the Kepler problem via the reductive dual pair $U(1), SU(2, 2) \subset Sp(4, \mathbb{R})$.

2.1.3 Dirac reduction

There is a second notion of algebraic phase space reduction, which goes back to works of Dirac [37], and considerably predates the universal reduction. In the following we will exclusively be concerned with the Dirac reduction in its most simple form, i.e., the first class formalism. Let us recall the requisite terminology.

Let Z be a closed subset of M . The *vanishing ideal* of Z is defined to be

$$I_Z := \{f \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M) \mid f(z) = 0 \quad \forall z \in Z\}.$$

A function on Z is called *smooth* if it arises as a restriction of a smooth function on M . The space of smooth functions on Z is denoted by $\mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)$. Sometimes $\mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)$ is also called the space of Whitney smooth functions on Z – not to be confused with the Whitney functions. Clearly, the restriction map $\text{res} : \mathcal{C}^\infty(M) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)$ is onto, and a morphism of \mathbb{K} -algebras. The kernel of res being I_Z , we obtain a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow I_Z \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^\infty(M) \xrightarrow{\text{res}} \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z) \rightarrow 0$$

of commutative \mathbb{K} -algebras.

Definition 2.1.6. *Let Z be a closed subset of a Poisson manifold M . A smooth function $f \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$ is called a constraint if its restriction to Z vanishes, i.e., $f \in I_Z$. It is called*

first class if $\{f, I_Z\} \subset I_Z$, otherwise it is called second class. If I_Z consists of first class functions, i.e., if it is a Poisson subalgebra of $\mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$, then we call the ideal I_Z coisotropic and Z first class.

If Z is first class, then there is a canonical action of the Lie algebra I_Z on $\mathcal{C}^\infty(Z) = \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)/I_Z$. If $F \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$ is a representative of $f \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)$, i.e., $f = \text{res } F$, then $h \in I_Z$ acts on f via $h.f := \text{res}(\{h, F\})$. For the space of invariants of this action we write $\mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)^{I_Z}$. According to Dirac it is a Poisson algebra, and we call it the *Dirac reduced algebra*.

Theorem 2.1.7 (Dirac reduction). *Given a first class constraint set $Z \subset M$, then $\mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)^{I_Z}$ carries a canonical Poisson bracket, which is given as follows. Let $f, g \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)^{I_Z}$ and let F and G be smooth functions on M such that $f = \text{res } F$ and $g = \text{res } G$. Then the bracket is given by $\{f, g\} := \text{res}\{F, G\}$.*

Proof. The only thing we have to check is, that the bracket is well defined. Note, that if $f = \text{res } F$ is invariant, then F has to be in the Lie normalizer $N(I_Z) := \{h \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M) \mid \{h, I_Z\} \subset I_Z\}$ of the ideal I_Z . By Jacobi's identity $N(I_Z)$ is a Lie subalgebra of $\mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$. Since Z is first class, it is in fact a Poisson subalgebra, which contains I_Z as a Poisson ideal. In fact, if $f, h \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)^{I_Z}$ are represented by $\text{res } F = f = \text{res } F'$ and $h = \text{res } H$, then $F - F' \in I_Z$ and it follows that $\text{res}(\{F - F', H\}) = 0$ since H is in $N(I_Z)$. \square

Of primary interest is, of course, the situation, when $Z = J^{-1}(0)$ is the zero fibre of an equivariant moment map J . If $0 \in \mathfrak{g}^*$ is a regular value of J , then Z is a coisotropic submanifold of M , that is a first class constraint set. Unfortunately, for many singular moment maps of interest Z is *not* first class. An easy example of a moment map with a second class constraint set is the harmonic oscillator (example 1). For this reason Dirac reduction is not called universal. At least for compact group actions it is quite obvious, that if Dirac reduction works both procedures give the same result.

Proposition 2.1.8. *Let M be a Poisson manifold with a Hamiltonian action of a compact, connected Lie group G with equivariant moment map $J : M \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^*$, such that $Z := J^{-1}(0)$ is first class. Then the Dirac reduced algebra is isomorphic to the Poisson algebra obtained by universal reduction.*

Proof. It suffices to show that every smooth invariant function f on Z has an invariant representative $F \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$. But that can be easily obtained by averaging. \square

2.1.4 Normal coordinates

The basic requisite to make Dirac reduction a powerful tool is a good description of the vanishing ideal, e.g. by giving a set of generators. In [3] the authors developed techniques for deciding whether the components of a given moment map J_1, \dots, J_ℓ are a set of generators for the ideal of the zero fibre $Z = J^{-1}(0)$. They rely on the following notion of normal coordinates for the moment map.

Theorem 2.1.9 (Existence of normal coordinates). *Let M be an almost Kähler manifold of dimension $2n$ and let the Lie group G act properly on M by automorphisms. Moreover,*

let J be an equivariant moment map for this action, and $z \in Z := J^{-1}(0)$. Let us choose a complementary subspace $\mathfrak{h} \subset \mathfrak{g}$ to the isotropy subalgebra $\mathfrak{g}_z \subset \mathfrak{g}$. We fix a basis v_1, \dots, v_d for \mathfrak{g}_z and a basis w_1, \dots, w_e for \mathfrak{h} and denote by v^1, \dots, v^d and w^1, \dots, w^e the corresponding dual basis for \mathfrak{g}_z^* and \mathfrak{h}^* , respectively. Then there is a neighborhood $U \subset M$ of z and a local coordinate system around z

$$\phi := (x, y, s, t) = (x_1, \dots, x_m, y_1, \dots, y_m, s_1, \dots, s_e, t_1, \dots, t_e) : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2n}, z \mapsto 0,$$

such that the following conditions are true.

1. The subset $\mathcal{M} := U \cap \phi^{-1}(\{(x, y, 0, 0) \in \mathbb{R}^{2n}\})$ is a G_z -invariant symplectic submanifold of U , which is called the linear reduced space. There is a representation $G_z \rightarrow U(m)$ such that the coordinate map $(x, y) : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2m}$ intertwines the G_z actions. Here we think of \mathbb{R}^{2m} provided with the standard Kähler structure with standard $U(m)$ -action (see example 4). Accordingly, the moment map J_z for the G_z -action on \mathcal{M} is given by the formula:

$$J_z(x, y) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{a=1}^d \sum_{i,j=1}^m (A_a^{ij}(x_i y_j - x_j y_i) + S_a^{ij}(x_i y_j + x_j y_i)) v^a, \quad (2.14)$$

where $A_a = (A_a^{ij})$ and $S_a = (S_a^{ij})$ are real antisymmetric (resp. symmetric) $m \times m$ -matrices for $a = 1, \dots, d$.

2. The restriction of J to U is given by the formula:

$$J(x, y, s, t) = \text{Ad}_{\exp(-\sum_{a=1}^e t^a w_a)}^{\mathfrak{h}} (J_z(x, y) + \sum_{a=1}^e s^a w^a). \quad (2.15)$$

Here \exp stands for the exponential map from \mathfrak{g} to G , and $\text{Ad}^{\mathfrak{h}}$ denotes the coadjoint action of G on \mathfrak{g}^* .

3. Each of the sets $\{(x, y, s, t) \mid x = x_0, y = y_0, s = s_0\} \subset U$ is contained in a single G -orbit.

Such a coordinate system will be called normal coordinates centered at $z \in Z$. If $z' \in \mathcal{M} \cap Z$, then there exists an analytic change of normal coordinates centered at z to coordinates centered at z' .

Proof. See [3, p.62–65]. □

It is well known that every symplectic manifold M admits a compatible almost complex structure. For a proof of this fact see e.g. [12]. If in addition a compact Lie group acts on M then this almost complex structure can be made equivariant by averaging over the Haar measure. Note, that in the examples 1,4,5,6,8,9 and 10 the moment map is already given in (global) normal coordinates around the fix point zero.

2.1.5 The generating hypothesis

In this subsection we shall explain the tools developed in [3] to decide, whether the components of a given moment map $J : M \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^*$ generate the vanishing ideal $I_Z \subset \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$. In this case we will say for short that J satisfies the *generating hypothesis*. For completeness and better intelligibility let us mention the following criteria for the constraint set of a moment map to be first class [3, Proposition 5.2].

Theorem 2.1.10. *Let M be a symplectic manifold with a Hamiltonian action of a compact Lie group G and let $Z = J^{-1}(0)$ be the zero fibre of the moment map J . Then the following statements are equivalent*

1. *The spanning condition $T_z Z = \ker T_z J$ holds at every $z \in Z$.*
2. *Z is first class.*
3. *For every $z \in Z$ all polynomial constraints on the linear reduced space at z (see Theorem 2.1.9) are first class.*

Here the tangent space at $z \in Z$ is the linear span of tangent vectors, which are obtained by taking the derivatives of smooth curves $\gamma : [0, \epsilon] \rightarrow Z$, with $\gamma(0) = z$. Note that there are examples of noncompact group actions for which Theorem 2.1.10 is wrong. The spanning condition is quite a practical tool to sort out second class examples, like the harmonic oscillator. Moreover, the theorem says that the question of Z being a first class constraint set is actually a question of the local real algebraic geometry of the moment map. It is important to note that there are examples of moment maps with first class constraint set, which do not satisfy the generating hypothesis (see [3, Example 7.13]). Another necessary criterion, which is even more easy to check, is the following *nonpositivity condition* [3, Proposition 6.7].

Proposition 2.1.11. *If the spanning condition holds at $z \in Z$, then J fulfills the following nonpositivity condition at $z \in Z$: for every $\xi \in \mathfrak{g}$ one has either*

1. *$J(\xi) = 0$ in a neighborhood $U \subset M$ of z , or*
2. *in every neighborhood $U \subset M$ of z the function $J(\xi)$ takes strictly positive as well as strictly negative values.*

If G is a torus, then, due to the following theorem (see [3, Theorem 6.8]), the nonpositivity condition is also sufficient for J to satisfy the generating hypothesis.

Theorem 2.1.12. *Let M be a symplectic manifold with a Hamiltonian action of a torus G , with moment map $J : M \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^*$. Then J satisfies the generating hypothesis \Leftrightarrow the spanning condition holds for all $z \in Z = J^{-1}(0) \Leftrightarrow$ the nonpositivity condition holds for all $z \in Z$.*

Now we are ready to address the torus actions from our list of examples. As we already indicated the harmonic oscillator, Example 1, does not satisfy the nonpositivity condition. The same is true for Example 7 (the ‘lemon’) at the singular values ± 1 . It is easy to see, that at the singular value 0 the nonpositivity condition is fulfilled. Furthermore, the nonpositivity condition is clearly true for zero angular momentum for m particles in the plane, Example

6, and for the $(1, 1, -1, -1)$ -resonance, Example 8. For the \mathbb{T}^2 -action of Example 9 the nonpositivity condition holds iff $\alpha < 0$.

As the nonpositivity condition, in the case of nonabelian group actions, is only *necessary* for the ideal $I_Z \subset \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$ to be generated by J_1, \dots, J_ℓ , the reasoning here is usually more intricate. As a first step, one notices that it is enough to analyse the problem locally. In fact, with the assumptions of Theorem 2.1.9 the following statements are equivalent [3, Corollary 4.6]

1. the components of the moment map J generate the vanishing ideal $I_Z \subset \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$ of Z in M ,
2. for every $z \in Z$, in a normal coordinate system around z the components of the moment map J_z (cf. equation (2.14)) generate the ideal $I_{J_z^{-1}(0)} \subset \mathcal{C}^\infty(\mathcal{M})$ of the zero level set $J_z^{-1}(0)$ in the linear reduced space \mathcal{M} .

Of course, it is tempting to view the quadratic polynomial function J_z as a polynomial in the polynomial ring $\mathbb{R}[x_1, \dots, x_m, y_1, \dots, y_m]$, where $m = \frac{1}{2} \dim M + \dim G_z - \dim G$. As a matter of fact, if $I_{pol}(J_z) \subset \mathbb{R}[x_1, \dots, x_m, y_1, \dots, y_m]$ denotes the ideal generated polynomial J_z then it follows from the proof of [3, Theorem 6.3] that if

3. the ideal $I_{pol}(J_z)$ is a *real ideal* in the sense of real algebraic geometry,

then the local generating hypothesis 2. above is true in z , i.e., J_z generates the ideal $I_{J_z^{-1}(0)} \subset \mathcal{C}^\infty(\mathcal{M})$. Let us recall that an ideal I in an \mathbb{R} -algebra R is defined to be a *real ideal*, if it coincides with its *real radical*

$$\sqrt[\mathbb{R}]{I} := \left\{ f \in R \mid f^{2i} + \sum_{s=1}^j g_s^2 \in I \text{ for some } i, j \text{ and } g_1, \dots, g_j \in R \right\}.$$

If $R = \mathbb{R}[x_1, \dots, x_k]$ the *real Nullstellensatz* says that an ideal $I \subset R$ is real iff it coincides with the ideal $I_{V(I)} = \{f \in R \mid f|_{V(I)} = 0\}$ of its real locus $V(I) = \{(a_1, \dots, a_k) \in \mathbb{R}^k \mid f(a_1, \dots, a_k) = 0 \ \forall f \in I\}$. The real Nullstellensatz is *not* valid for ideals in the ring of smooth functions of some manifold. The full statement of [3, Theorem 6.3] is that for the above argument also the converse is true: the components of the moment map J generate the ideal $I_Z \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M) \Leftrightarrow$ they generate a real ideal in $\mathcal{C}^\infty(M) \Leftrightarrow$ for all $z \in Z$ the ideal $I_{pol}(J_z)$ is a real ideal in $\mathbb{R}[x_1, \dots, x_m, y_1, \dots, y_m]$.

As a last step, we follow the advice of [3] and translate the reality criterion 3. above into the more amenable language of complex algebraic geometry.

Theorem 2.1.13 ([41]). *Let I be an ideal in $\mathbb{R}[x_1, \dots, x_k]$. Then I is real, if and only if the following two conditions hold:*

1. $I_{\mathbb{C}} := I \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{C}$ is radical in $\mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_k]$, and
2. for every irreducible component $W \subset \mathbb{C}^m$ of the (complex) locus of $I_{\mathbb{C}}$ we have that $\dim_{\mathbb{R}}(W \cap \mathbb{R}^m) = \dim_{\mathbb{C}}(W)$.¹

¹Here, the dimension of a variety is the dimension of the smooth part. In general, we have $\dim_{\mathbb{R}}(W \cap \mathbb{R}^m) \leq \dim_{\mathbb{C}}(W)$.

In other words, in order to check the generating hypothesis it is necessary to gain detailed insight into the complex algebraic geometry behind the scene (e.g. knowing the primary decomposition of $I_{\mathbb{C}}$). Regardless of the fact that the varieties in question are cones, there is no straightforward way to provide this information. A basic and physically interesting example, for which the algebraic geometry is well-studied is the system of one particle in dimension n with zero angular momentum, Example 5. Since the components of the moment map can (up to a sign) be written as the 2×2 -minors of the $2 \times n$ -matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} q^1 & q^2 & \cdots & q^n \\ p_1 & p_2 & \cdots & p_n \end{pmatrix}$$

the ideal $I_{\mathbb{C}}$ which is generated by the components of the moment map is an instance of a determinantal ideal. By a theorem of Hochster [60] the ideal $I_{\mathbb{C}}$ is prime, and the complex locus is of dimension $n + 1$. It is easy to see [3, Example 7.10], that the dimension condition is true as well. In fact, the 2×2 -minors of the above matrix are zero if and only if the vectors (q^1, \dots, q^n) and (p_1, \dots, p_n) are proportional. In particular, for any $(q^1, \dots, q^n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^{\times}$ the vector $(\lambda q^1, \lambda q^2, \dots, \lambda q^n, \lambda^{-1} q^1, \lambda^{-1} q^2, \dots, \lambda^{-1} q^n) \in T^*\mathbb{R}^n$ is in the real locus, whose dimension is thus $\geq n + 1$. We conclude that the ideal I is real. Unfortunately, this example is not a complete intersection for $n \geq 3$ (more on this in section 3.5).

The only class of nonabelian examples, which the author is aware of, where the generating and (as we will see in section 3.5) the complete intersection hypothesis are true at the same time, is Example 10. The complex locus $Z_{\mathbb{C}}$ defined by these $\frac{1}{2}n(n-1)$ quadratic equations is an instance of what is called a *commuting variety*. In [27] it was shown that $Z_{\mathbb{C}}$ is irreducible of codimension $\frac{1}{2}n(n-1)$, and the ideal generated by the coefficients of J in the complex polynomial ring is prime. Let $S_{\text{reg}} \subset S$ be the open subset of symmetric matrices with pairwise distinct eigenvalues. Since the action of $SO(n)$ on T^*S_{reg} is locally free, it follows that $Z \cap T^*S_{\text{reg}}$ is of codimension $\frac{1}{2}n(n-1)$ likewise. As a consequence of Theorem 2.1.13, the components of J generate the vanishing ideal I_Z in $\mathcal{C}^{\infty}(T^*S)$.

Summarizing, we have seen that the generating hypothesis is true for the Examples 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 for $\alpha < 0$ and 10. We would like to close this subsection with a discussion of the elementary example of the free particle on the line, Example 2, where essentially all what we have done so far *goes wrong*. Clearly, 0 is a singular value of $J(q, p) = \frac{1}{2}p^2$. The constraint surface $Z = J^{-1}(0) = \{(q, 0) \in T^*\mathbb{R}\} = \mathbb{R}$ is in fact a Lagrangian submanifold, hence first class. The action of \mathbb{R} on Z is trivial, therefore the action of \mathbb{R} on $T^*\mathbb{R}$ can not be proper (proper actions have compact isotropy groups). The orbits of the \mathbb{R} -action on $T^*\mathbb{R}$ are closed, but the quotient space $T^*\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{R}$ is not Hausdorff. Furthermore, the quotient space $Z/\mathbb{R} = Z$ is for obvious reasons not a stratified symplectic space, i.e., the theorem of Sjamaar and Lerman does not apply. Any function on Z is invariant, but the only smooth function which can be extended to a smooth invariant functions on $T^*\mathbb{R}$ are the constants. Hence, the Poisson algebra obtained by universal reduction is just \mathbb{K} . In contrast, the Dirac reduced algebra is $\mathcal{C}^{\infty}(\mathbb{R})$ with trivial Poisson structure. Finally, p is a constraint which is not a multiple of J . According to Śniatycki and Weinstein [94] $\mathcal{C}^{\infty}(T^*\mathbb{R})/p^2\mathcal{C}^{\infty}(T^*\mathbb{R})$ is naturally a Poisson algebra, which in this example differs from the universal and Dirac Poisson reduced structure.

2.2 Deformation quantization

In this section we recall some basic notions and examples from the theory of deformation quantization. We recall Fedosov's construction of star products on symplectic manifolds. We discuss the various invariance properties of star products, which will be the basic requisites for quantum phase space reduction in chapter 4.

2.2.1 Formal deformations of associative algebras

Let A be an associative \mathbb{K} -algebra with unit $\mathbb{1}$ and let us denote the multiplication map by $\mu : A \otimes_{\mathbb{K}} A \rightarrow A$, $a \otimes b \mapsto ab$. A *formal deformation* of the algebra A is a sequence of linear operations $\mu_i : A \otimes_{\mathbb{K}} A \rightarrow A$ for $i \geq 1$, such that the deformed multiplication $*$

$$a * b := ab + \sum_{i \geq 1} \nu^i \mu_i(a, b), \quad (2.16)$$

where $a, b \in A$ defines (by ν -linear extension) an associative algebra structure on $A[[\nu]]$ with unit $\mathbb{1}$. The variable ν is called the *formal parameter*. Two formal deformations $*$ and $'$ are called *equivalent* if there is a sequence of linear maps $S_i : A \rightarrow A$, for $i \geq 1$, such that $S := \text{id} + \sum_{i \geq 1} \nu^i S_i$ defines an isomorphism of unital $\mathbb{K}[[\nu]]$ -algebras from $(A[[\nu]], *)$ to $(A[[\nu]], *')$, i.e.

$$S(a * b) = S(a) *' S(b) \quad (2.17)$$

for all $a, b \in A$. If the algebra A is commutative, it is easy to show, that the semiclassical limit of a formal deformation of A makes A into a Poisson algebra, i.e.

$$\{a, b\} := \mu_1(a, b) - \mu_1(b, a), \quad \text{for } a, b \in A \quad (2.18)$$

is a Poisson bracket. Conversely, if we start with a Poisson algebra $(A, \cdot, \{ \})$, then a formal deformation of (A, \cdot) is said to be a deformation of this Poisson algebra, if the semiclassical limit reproduces the original Poisson structure.

An easy example of such a formal deformation of a commutative algebra (A, μ) arises if there is a family of pairwise commuting derivations D_i , $i = 1, \dots, n$, of A . Then for any tensor $P^{ij} \in \mathbb{K}$, $i, j = 1, \dots, n$,

$$a * b := \mu \circ e^{\nu \sum_{i,j=1}^n P^{ij} D_i \otimes D_j} (a \otimes b)$$

defines an associative deformation of (A, μ) . If A is the real polynomial ring $\mathbb{R}[x^1, \dots, x^n]$ or $\mathcal{C}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and the D_i are the partial derivatives $\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}$ then the above multiplication is called the *Moyal-Weyl*-multiplication. The semiclassical limit of the Moyal-Weyl multiplication is the Poisson structure corresponding to the constant Poisson bivector field $\frac{1}{2} \sum_{ij} \Pi^{ij} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \wedge \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j}$, where $\Pi^{ij} = P^{ij} - P^{ji}$. Another important example of an associative deformation arises if $A = S\mathfrak{h}$ is the symmetric algebra of an real Lie algebra \mathfrak{h} from the PBW-symmetrization map (more on this in subsection 2.2.4). The notion of a formal deformation of an associative algebra, straightforwardly generalizes to \mathbb{Z}_2 or \mathbb{Z} -graded algebras (with Koszul sign rule). The purely odd analogon of Moyal-Weyl product is Clifford multiplication (see also equation (4.1)). We leave it to the reader to fill in the details.

It should be mentioned that the stepwise obstructions to construct a formal deformation of the multiplication μ lie in the third Hochschild cohomology group $HH^3(A, A)$ of the algebra A . In fact, the space $C^n(A, A)$ of Hochschild n -cochains is just the space linear maps $\varphi : A^{\otimes n} = A \otimes \cdots \otimes A \rightarrow A$ and the differential of Hochschild cohomology $\delta_H : C^n(A, A) \rightarrow C^{n+1}(A, A)$ is given by the formula

$$\begin{aligned} (\delta_H \varphi)(a_1, \dots, a_{n+1}) &= a_1 \varphi(a_2, \dots, a_n) + \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^i \varphi(a_1, \dots, a_i a_{i+1}, \dots, a_{n+1}) \\ &\quad + (-1)^{n+1} \varphi(a_1, \dots, a_n) a_{n+1}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.19)$$

for $a_1, \dots, a_{n+1} \in A$. The associativity of the product (2.16) in degree ν^k can be written as

$$(\delta_H \mu_k)(a_1, a_2, a_3) = \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} \mu_i(\mu_{k-i}(a_1, a_2), a_3) - \mu_i(a_1, \mu_{k-i}(a_2, a_3)) \quad \forall a_1, a_2, a_3 \in A. \quad (2.20)$$

Therefore, if we would construct such a product inductively, then we would have to assure that the right hand side of this equation is a Hochschild 3-coboundary at every step. Using the differential graded Lie algebra structure on the shifted Hochschild cochain complex $C^\bullet(A, A)[1]$ which is given by the so-called Gerstenhaber bracket, the set of equivalence classes of formal deformations of μ can be described in terms of deformation functors and Maurer-Cartan equations. As we will not use this slightly more sophisticated language we refer the interested reader to the exposition [63].

2.2.2 Star products

If we are looking for a formal deformation of the Poisson algebra $A := \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$ of smooth functions on a Poisson manifold (M, Π) , then the general opinion is that full Hochschild cochain complex $C^\bullet(A, A)$ is too big for the deformation problem to make sense. As a consequence one usually considers the subcomplex $C_{\text{diff}}^\bullet(A, A)$ of *differential* Hochschild cochains

$$C_{\text{diff}}^k(A, A) = \{D : \underbrace{A \otimes \cdots \otimes A}_{k \text{ times}} \rightarrow A \mid D \text{ is a polydifferential operator}\}$$

instead. Accordingly, a formal deformation

$$f * g := fg + \sum_{i \geq 1} \nu^i \mu_i(f \otimes g), \quad f, g \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M) \quad (2.21)$$

of the Poisson algebra $(\mathcal{C}^\infty(M), \{, \})$ is defined to be a *star product*, if the bilinear operations $\mu_i, i = 1, 2, \dots$, are in fact *bidifferential operators*. Moreover, two such star products $*$ and $*$ ' are defined to be equivalent, if the equivalence transformation $S := \text{id} + \sum_{i \geq 1} \nu^i S_i$ of equation (2.17) is in fact a series of differential operators. Essentially all known explicit constructions of star products yield bidifferential operators μ_i , which are differential operators of order at most i in each argument. These star products are also called *natural*. It can be shown [56] that an equivalence transformation S between two natural star products $*$ and $*$ ' is of the form $S = \exp(\sum_{i=1}^\infty \nu^i D_i)$, where the D_i are differential operators of order at most $i + 1$.

Moreover, in the symplectic case every star product is equivalent to a Fedosov star product (see the next subsection) and, hence, to a natural one.

Instead of considering differential star products one can also exploit the fact that $\mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$ is a nuclear Fréchet algebra and look at *continuous* star products (defined below). Even though the meaning of continuity is somehow obscure, this approach has the great advantage that it applies for other interesting nuclear Fréchet algebras such as the singular reduced algebra $\mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)^\mathfrak{g}$ of subsection 2.1.3. In fact, $\mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)$, being a quotient of a nuclear Fréchet space modulo a closed subspace, is nuclear Fréchet (cf. [98, Proposition 50.1]), as well as $\mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)^\mathfrak{g}$, being a closed complemented subspace of a nuclear Fréchet space (remember that G is assumed to be compact and connected).

If A is a nuclear Fréchet algebra with commutative multiplication μ , then the space $C_{\text{cont}}^\bullet(A, A)$ of *continuous* Hochschild cochains as follows

$$C_{\text{cont}}^k(A, A) = \{D : \underbrace{A \widehat{\otimes} \dots \widehat{\otimes} A}_{k \text{ times}} \rightarrow A \mid D \text{ is linear continuous}\}.$$

Here, $\widehat{\otimes}$ denotes the topological tensor product (since A is a nuclear space all topological tensor products coincide). Accordingly, by a *continuous star product* we mean a formal deformation as in formula (2.16), such that the operations $\mu_i : A \widehat{\otimes} A \rightarrow A$ are continuous. An equivalence transformation between continuous star products such as in formula (2.17) is said to be *continuous* if the operations $S_i : A \rightarrow A$ are continuous. The notion of a continuous star product has been studied before in [21], together with the topological version of Gerstenhaber deformation theory. Actually, for the main application we have in mind, i.e., the singular reduced algebra $\mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)^\mathfrak{g}$, it is not at all obvious what the ‘correct’ definition of (multi-) differential operator should be (see [83]), in order to define a feasible notion of a differential star product. As an indication that the continuous setup is not too weak, let us mention the well known fact that the natural map $C_{\text{diff}}(A, A) \rightarrow C_{\text{cont}}(A, A)$ is a quasiisomorphism if $A = \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$ is the algebra of smooth functions on a smooth manifold M . The statement that the cohomology of $C_{\text{diff}}(A, A)$ (respectively $C_{\text{cont}}(A, A)$) is isomorphic to the space of polyvector fields on M is just the well known differential (resp. continuous) Hochschild-Kostant-Rosenberg theorem.

2.2.3 Fedosov construction

For the sake of completeness and because it is a nice application of the perturbation lemma A.1.1, let us recall Fedosov’s construction of star products on a symplectic manifold (M, ω) . The point of departure of Fedosov’s construction is an algebraic, fibrewise version of the de Rham complex. This complex occurs at many places in mathematics, e.g. in [26, §9 No.3 exemple 1], but viewed the opposite way as a Koszul complex of a ‘linear constraint’. More precisely, we consider $S \otimes \wedge T^*M \rightarrow M$, the tensor product of the symmetric and Grassmann algebra bundle of T^*M , the cotangent bundle of the manifold M . A choice of local coordinates x^1, \dots, x^n for M gives a local frame dx^1, \dots, dx^n for $T^*M = \wedge^1 T^*M$. The corresponding frame for $T^*M = S^1 T^*M$ will be written as y^1, \dots, y^n . We will interpret a section of $S^k \otimes \wedge^l T^*M \rightarrow M$ as a polynomial valued l -form, i.e. the local frames are written as $y^{i_1} \dots y^{i_k} dx^{j_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{j_l}$ for $i_1 \leq i_2, \dots \leq i_k$ and $j_1 < j_2 < \dots < j_l$. We introduce

the algebraic (fibrewise) de Rham differential

$$\delta := \sum_i dx^i \wedge \frac{\partial}{\partial y^i} : \Gamma^\infty(M, S^k \otimes \wedge^l T^*M) \rightarrow \Gamma^\infty(M, S^{k-1} \otimes \wedge^{l+1} T^*M).$$

Obviously, $(\Gamma^\infty(M, S \otimes \wedge^\bullet T^*M), \wedge, \delta)$ is a \mathbb{Z} -graded super-commutative differential graded algebra. Moreover, there is an algebraic Poincaré lemma, i.e., the differential δ is acyclic. A contracting homotopy for δ is given as follows. We introduce the Koszul differential $\delta^* = \sum_i y^i i(\partial/\partial x^i) : \Gamma^\infty(M, S^k \otimes \wedge^l T^*M) \rightarrow \Gamma^\infty(M, S^{k+1} \otimes \wedge^{l-1} T^*M)$. An easy calculation yields the commutation relation $\delta\delta^* + \delta^*\delta = (k+l)\text{id} : \Gamma^\infty(M, S^k \otimes \wedge^l T^*M) \rightarrow \Gamma^\infty(M, S^k \otimes \wedge^l T^*M)$. Renormalizing the Koszul differential δ^* , we obtain a contracting homotopy: $\delta^{-1} := (k+l)^{-1}\delta^* : \Gamma^\infty(M, S^k \otimes \wedge^l T^*M) \rightarrow \Gamma^\infty(M, S^{k+1} \otimes \wedge^{l-1} T^*M)$ for $k+l > 0$ and for $k=0=l$ we define δ^{-1} to zero. Let us introduce the canonical projection $\pi : \Gamma^\infty(M, S \otimes \wedge T^*M) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$ and the canonical injection $\iota : \mathcal{C}^\infty(M) \rightarrow \Gamma^\infty(M, S \otimes \wedge T^*M)$. then the commutation relation above can be rewritten as $\delta\delta^{-1} + \delta^{-1}\delta = \text{id} - \iota\pi$. Traditionally $\iota\pi$ is denoted by σ . What we have done so far may be neatly subsumed in the language of appendix A.1:

$$(\mathcal{C}^\infty(M), 0) \xrightleftharpoons[\iota]{\pi} (\Gamma^\infty(M, S \otimes \wedge T^*M), \delta), \delta^{-1}, \quad (2.22)$$

is a *contraction* fulfilling all side conditions. Moreover, ι and π are homomorphisms of super-commutative algebras and δ is a derivation.

It is clear, that if we replace the symmetric algebra part by the algebra of formal power series (i.e., we take the completion with respect to the ideal generated by $\Gamma^\infty(M, S^1 \otimes \wedge^0 T^*M)$), we do not spoil the contraction (2.22). The same applies, if we adjoin a formal variable ν . Therefore, we may replace the above de Rham complex by the so called *Weyl algebra*

$$\mathcal{W} \otimes \Omega^\bullet(M) := \prod_{k \geq 0} \Gamma^\infty(M, S^k \otimes \wedge^\bullet T^*M)[[\nu]], \quad (2.23)$$

which is in an obvious way a \mathbb{Z} -graded super-commutative $\mathbb{K}[[\nu]]$ -algebra. Again, we have a contraction

$$(\mathcal{C}^\infty(M)[[\nu]], 0) \xrightleftharpoons[\iota]{\pi} (\mathcal{W} \otimes \Omega^\bullet(M), \delta), \delta^{-1}, \quad (2.24)$$

which fulfills all side conditions.

The next ingredient is a formal deformation \circ of the super-commutative product on $\mathcal{W} = \prod_{k \geq 0} \Gamma^\infty(M, S^k T^*M)[[\nu]]$ into an associative multiplication. It is given by a fibrewise Moyal-Weyl-multiplication

$$a \circ b := \mu \exp\left(\frac{\nu}{2} \sum_{i,j} \Pi^{ij} \frac{\partial}{\partial y^i} \otimes \frac{\partial}{\partial y^j}\right)(a \otimes b), \quad (2.25)$$

where $a, b \in \mathcal{W}$ and μ denotes the commutative multiplication. Recall that according to our sign convention $\sum_k \Pi^{ik} \omega_{kj} = \delta_j^i$. It is clear, that the Moyal-Weyl-multiplication \circ respects the form degree. But in fact, there is a second \mathbb{Z} -grading for which \circ is graded. This *total*

degree is given by counting the symmetric degree and twice the ν degree simultaneously. The homogeneous components of this grading are given by the eigenspaces $\mathcal{W}^{(k)} = \{a \in \mathcal{W} \mid \text{Deg } a = ka\}$ of the derivation $\text{Deg} := \sum_i y^i \frac{\partial}{\partial y^i} + 2\nu \frac{\partial}{\partial \nu}$, which is a derivation of \circ . For the descending filtration induced by Deg we write $\mathcal{W}_i := \prod_{k \geq i} \mathcal{W}^{(k)}$. The multiplication \circ extends naturally to \mathbb{Z} -graded multiplication \circ for $\mathcal{W} \otimes \Omega^\bullet(\bar{M})$. The super-center of the algebra $(\mathcal{W} \otimes \Omega^\bullet(M); \circ)$ is just $\Omega(M)[[\nu]]$. The derivation δ can be written as an inner derivation of $\mathcal{W} \otimes \Omega^\bullet(M)$: $\delta = \nu^{-1} \text{ad}(\tilde{\omega})$, where $\tilde{\omega} = \sum_{i,j} \omega_{ij} y^i dx^j$ and $\text{ad}(\tilde{\omega})$ means taking the super-commutator with $\tilde{\omega}$. Let ∇ be a torsion free symplectic connection on the tangent bundle of M , i.e., $\nabla_X Y - \nabla_Y X = [X, Y]$ for all $X, Y \in \Gamma^\infty(M, TM)$ and $\nabla \omega = 0$. Such a connection can always be found. In contrast to the Riemannian case a symplectic connection is not uniquely determined. Let $\hat{R} \in \Gamma^\infty(M, \text{End}(TM) \otimes \wedge^2 T^*M)$ denote the curvature endomorphism of the connection: $\hat{R}(X, Y)Z = \nabla_X \nabla_Y Z - \nabla_Y \nabla_X Z - \nabla_{[X, Y]} Z$. Because ∇ is symplectic one can show that

$$R(X, Y, Z, W) := \omega(X, \hat{R}(Z, W), Y)$$

is in fact symmetric in X and Y . This means that R is in fact a section in $\Gamma^\infty(M, S^2 T^*M \otimes \wedge^2 T^*M)$, i.e., an element of $\mathcal{W} \otimes \Omega$. We extend ∇ in a standard fashion to

$$\nabla = \sum_i dx^i \wedge \nabla_{\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}} : \mathcal{W} \otimes \Omega^\bullet \rightarrow \mathcal{W} \otimes \Omega^{\bullet+1}.$$

A little calculation yields that

$$\nabla^2 = \nu^{-1} \text{ad}_\circ(R).$$

Since the connection is symplectic, one can prove that ∇ is an odd derivation of \circ and that $\nabla \tilde{\omega} = 0$. The latter equation entails that $[\nabla, \delta] = \nabla \delta + \delta \nabla = 0$. From $[\delta, [\nabla, \nabla]] = 0$ one derives $\delta R = 0$, which is also known as the first Bianchi identity. From $[\nabla, [\nabla, \nabla]] = 0$ one infers that $\nabla R = 0$, which is known as the second Bianchi identity.

The beautiful insight of Fedosov [47] has been that even though the derivation $-\delta + \nabla$ is, in general, not of square zero, it can be made into a differential by adding an (almost) inner derivation $\frac{1}{\nu} \text{ad}_\circ(r)$. This r can be found recursively.

Theorem 2.2.1 (Fedosov). *Let $\Omega = \sum_{i \geq 1} \nu^i \Omega_i \in \nu Z_{dR}^2(M)[[\nu]]$ be a series of closed 2-forms on M and $s \in \mathcal{W}_3 \otimes \Omega^0(M)$ such that $\pi(s) = 0$. Then there is a unique $r \in \mathcal{W}_2 \otimes \Omega^1(M)$ such that $\delta r = R + \nabla r + \frac{1}{\nu} r \circ r + \Omega$ and $\delta^{-1} r = s$. It follows that the Fedosov derivation*

$$D := -\delta + \nabla + \frac{1}{\nu} \text{ad}_\circ(r) \tag{2.26}$$

is a differential $\mathcal{W} \otimes \Omega^\bullet(M) \rightarrow \mathcal{W} \otimes \Omega^{\bullet+1}(M)$, i.e., $D^2 = 0$.

Proof. The original proof (for $s = 0$) can be found in [46]. For a more elaborate exposition the reader may, e.g., consult [102, subsection 6.4.2]. \square

The Fedosov derivation can be seen as a perturbation of the differential $-\delta$ of the contraction (2.24). The filtration in question is the aforementioned one, which is associated

to the degree Deg . Clearly, this perturbation complies with the premises of perturbation lemma A.2. As a result we obtain a contraction

$$(\mathcal{C}^\infty(M)[[\nu]], 0) \underset{\tau}{\overset{\pi}{\rightleftarrows}} (\mathcal{W} \otimes \Omega(M), D), D^{-1}. \quad (2.27)$$

The contracting homotopy is given by $D^{-1} = -\delta^{-1}(-D\delta^{-1} - \delta^{-1}D)^{-1}$. A little calculation yields that the fomula for the map I in Lemma A.2 reproduces the well-known fomula for the *Fedosov Taylor series* $\tau = (-D\delta^{-1} - \delta^{-1}D)^{-1}\iota$.

The contraction (2.27) is used to transfer the associative algebra structure from the differential graded associative algebra $(\mathcal{W} \otimes \Omega(M), \circ, D)$ to $\mathcal{C}^\infty(M)[[\nu]]$, i.e., we obtain an associative product

$$f * g := \pi(\tau(f) \circ \tau(g)), \quad (2.28)$$

for $f, g \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)[[\nu]]$. The associativity of such a product follows from general considerations (cf. also the computation (4.11) in chapter 4). The product $*$ will be called the *Fedosov star product* obtained from the data (∇, Ω, s) . The name is justified by the following well known theorem.

Theorem 2.2.2. *If $*$ is obtained from the data (∇, Ω, s) then it is natural star product and the equivalence class of $*$ does only depend on the cohomology class $[\Omega] \in \nu H_{dR}^2(M)[[\nu]]$. Moreover, every star product on M is equivalent to some Fedosov star product.*

Proof. An elementary proof for the first statments can be found in [102]. The last statement follows from classification results of the thesis of N. Neumaier [79]. \square

We would also like to mention the following nice result on derivations of Fedosov star products.

Theorem 2.2.3. *Let M be a symplectic manifold with a Fedosov star product $*$, which is obtained from the data (∇, Ω, s) . If X is a symplectic vector field on M , then X is a derivation of $*$ if and only if ∇ is affine with respect to X and $\mathcal{L}_X \Omega = 0 = \mathcal{L}_X s$. Such a vector field can be written as an (almost) inner derivation:*

$$X(h) = \frac{1}{\nu} \text{ad}_*(f)h \quad \forall h \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$$

for some series $f = \sum_{i \geq 0} \nu^i f_i \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)[[\nu]]$ if and only if f is a solution of

$$df = i_X(\omega + \Omega).$$

In this case we have $X = X_{f_0}$.

Proof. A proof can be found in [78, section 3]. \square

2.2.4 Quantum moment maps and strong invariance

There are several inequivalent notions of compatibility of a star product $*$ on M with action of some Lie group G on M . For example, if the Lie group G acts by automorphisms of the algebra $(\mathcal{C}^\infty(M)[[\nu]], *)$, i.e., $(\Phi_g^* f) * (\Phi_g^* h) = \Phi_g^*(f * h)$ for all $f, h \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$ and $g \in G$ one simply says that $*$ is G -invariant. The infinitesimal version of this notion is that of \mathfrak{g} -invariance of the star product $*$. Here one requires that the fundamental vector fields act by derivations. If the group G is connected both notions are clearly equivalent.

A slightly stronger notion, which will become important for us (cf. chapter 4), is the notion of a *strongly invariant star product*: $*$ is said to be *strongly invariant* with respect to a Hamiltonian action of a Lie group G with moment map $J : M \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^*$ if

$$J(X) * f - f * J(X) = \nu\{J(X), f\} \quad \forall X \in \mathfrak{g}, f \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M). \quad (2.29)$$

It follows easily from Theorem 2.2.3 that for symplectic manifolds with a Hamiltonian action of a compact Lie group a strongly invariant star product can always be found. In fact, the symplectic connection can be made invariant by averaging, the same is true for s (alternatively, one can assume $s = 0$). Finally, one has to assure that $i_{X_{J(\xi)}} \Omega = 0$ for all $\xi \in \mathfrak{g}$.

Another example of a strongly invariant star product is provided by the BCH star product [55] on the dual space \mathfrak{h}^* of a \mathbb{R} -Lie algebra \mathfrak{h} . Let $\mathfrak{h}_\nu := \mathfrak{h}[[\nu]]$ be the $\mathbb{R}[[\nu]]$ -Lie algebra with the modified bracket $[\cdot, \cdot]_\nu := \nu[\cdot, \cdot]$ and let $U\mathfrak{h}_\nu$ be the universal enveloping algebra of this $\mathbb{R}[[\nu]]$ -Lie algebra. Let us denote the canonical multiplication on $U\mathfrak{h}_\nu$ by \cdot_ν . The (rescaled) PBW symmetrization map σ_ν is defined on monomials $X_1 X_2 \dots X_k \in S^k \mathfrak{h}$ by the formula

$$\sigma_\nu(X_1 X_2 \dots X_k) = \frac{\nu^k}{k!} \sum_{\tau \in S_k} X_{\tau(1)} \cdot_\nu X_{\tau(2)} \cdot_\nu \dots \cdot_\nu X_{\tau(k)}. \quad (2.30)$$

It is well-known that σ_ν extends to an injective map of $\mathbb{R}[[\nu]]$ -modules $\sigma_\nu : S\mathfrak{h}[[\nu]] \rightarrow U\mathfrak{h}_\nu$, such that $\sigma_\nu(S\mathfrak{h}[[\nu]])$ is a subalgebra. It induces an associative multiplication $*_{BCH}$ on $S\mathfrak{h}[[\nu]]$ which is uniquely defined by the formula

$$\sigma_\nu(f *_{BCH} g) = \sigma_\nu(f) \cdot_\nu \sigma_\nu(g). \quad (2.31)$$

In fact, the bilinear composition $*_{BCH}$ is given by a series of bidifferential operators for the algebra $S\mathfrak{h}$. Viewing $S\mathfrak{h}$ as polynomial functions on \mathfrak{h}^* , the BCH product $*_{BCH}$ extends uniquely to a star product on $\mathcal{C}^\infty(\mathfrak{h}^*)[[\nu]]$, which deforms the linear Poisson structure. By an elementary calculation one can show that for any $X \in \mathfrak{h}$ and any monomial $X_1 X_2 \dots X_k \in S^k \mathfrak{h}$

$$X \cdot_\nu \sigma_\nu(X_1 X_2 \dots X_k) - \sigma_\nu(X_1 X_2 \dots X_k) \cdot_\nu X = \nu \sigma_\nu(\{X, X_1 X_2 \dots X_k\}), \quad (2.32)$$

where $\{\cdot, \cdot\}$ is the Poisson bracket arising from the linear Poisson structure. It follows that $*_{BCH}$ is strongly invariant for any moment map as in Example 11.

There is yet another notion of compatibility of the G -action with the star product $*$, that is interesting for our purposes (cf. chapter 4). This is the notion of a *quantum moment map* introduced by Xu [104], which is a deformed analog of equation (2.9). If M is a

symplectic manifold with a Hamiltonian action of a Lie group G with moment map $J : M \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^*$ then a *quantum moment map* is a linear map $\mathbf{J} : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)[[\nu]]$, such that $\mathbf{J}(\xi) = J(\xi) + \sum_{i \geq 1} \nu^i J_i(\xi)$ and we have

$$\mathbf{J}(X) * \mathbf{J}(Y) - \mathbf{J}(Y) * \mathbf{J}(X) = \nu \mathbf{J}([X, Y]) \quad \forall X, Y \in \mathfrak{g}. \quad (2.33)$$

If we have found such a \mathbf{J} , then we say that $*$ is *quantum covariant with moment map \mathbf{J}* . It follows that the linear map \mathbf{L} which associates to $X \in \mathfrak{g}$ the operator $\mathbf{L}_X := \frac{1}{\nu} \text{ad}_*(\mathbf{J}(X))$ makes $\mathcal{C}^\infty(M)[[\nu]]$ into a \mathfrak{g} -module. Note that we *do not assume* that this representation has to coincide with the representation given by the classical moment map (the latter condition is defined to be part of the data, e.g., in [104, 78]). The existence and uniqueness question for quantum moment maps has been discussed in detail so far merely for the case when these representations coincide, see [78] (presumably most of the statements generalize somehow to the above situation). It is clear that one has always the freedom to add to a quantum moment map a Lie algebra 1-cocycle with values in the center of the algebra $(\mathcal{C}^\infty(M)[[\nu]], *)$. Besides, a quantum moment map gives rise to a ring homomorphism $U\mathfrak{g}_\nu \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)[[\nu]]$. A general formalism to treat quantum reduction for such change of ring maps has been proposed in [92].

Chapter 3

The classical BFV-construction

In this section we collect some results and techniques, which are related to the classical BFV-construction. First we recall the basic rules of multilinear super-algebra. We recall the notion of graded Poisson/Gerstenhaber algebras and review the derived bracket construction introduced by Koszul and Kosmann-Schwarzbach [66]. We study (generalized) graded manifolds in the setting of graded Lie-Rinehart pairs. We propose a method how to adjoin momenta for the ‘antighost variables’. We generalize the construction of the Rothstein Poisson-bracket to generalized graded manifolds, and discuss thereby the finitely and infinitely generated case separately. We give a criterion how to check the acyclicity of a Koszul complex of an analytic map over the ring of smooth functions and show that in this situation there are continuous contracting homotopies. We apply the criterion to our list of examples. We introduce the notion of a projective Koszul-Tate resolution. We generalize the ‘Existence of the BRST-charge’-theorem to the vector bundle setting. We discuss the special cases of coisotropic submanifolds and of moment maps which satisfy the generating and the complete intersection hypothesis.

3.1 Multilinear super-algebra

Let A be a commutative \mathbb{K} -algebra and Γ be one of the abelian groups $\mathbb{Z}_2 = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ or \mathbb{Z} . Since A is commutative there is no distinction between left and right modules. The tensor product and the space of morphisms of two modules are A -modules in a canonical way. We would like to recall the abelian tensor category $A\text{-Mod}^\Gamma$ of Γ -graded A -modules. Objects in $A\text{-Mod}^\Gamma$ are Γ -graded A -modules $\mathcal{V} = \bigoplus_{n \in \Gamma} \mathcal{V}^n$. Elements of $v \in \mathcal{V}$ such that $v \in \mathcal{V}^k$ for some $k \in \Gamma$ are said to be homogeneous of degree $|v| := k$. The sign of a homogeneous element v is defined to be $(-1)^{|v|}$. Homogeneous elements with sign 1 are said to be *even* and homogeneous elements with sign -1 are said to be *odd*. Given two graded A -modules \mathcal{V} and \mathcal{W} the space of linear maps of degree $i \in \Gamma$ is defined to be

$$\text{Hom}_{A\text{-Mod}^\Gamma}^i(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{W}) = \{\varphi \in \text{Hom}_A(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{W}) \mid \varphi(\mathcal{V}^j) \subset \mathcal{W}^{j+i} \quad \forall j \in \Gamma\}.$$

The space of morphisms in $A\text{-Mod}^\Gamma$ between two graded A -modules \mathcal{V} and \mathcal{W} is defined to be

$$\text{Hom}_{A\text{-Mod}^\Gamma}(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{W}) := \bigoplus_{i \in \Gamma} \text{Hom}_{A\text{-Mod}^\Gamma}^i(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{W}).$$

Clearly, the Hom-sets are A -modules and the composition of morphisms is A -linear. Moreover, every morphism has a kernel and a cokernel. The tensor product $\mathcal{V} \otimes \mathcal{W} := \bigoplus_{n \in \Gamma} (\mathcal{V} \otimes \mathcal{W})^n$ of two objects \mathcal{V} and \mathcal{W} in $A\text{-Mod}^\Gamma$ is the direct sum of its homogenous components

$$(\mathcal{V} \otimes \mathcal{W})^n := \bigoplus_{i,j \in \Gamma, i+j=n} \mathcal{V}^i \otimes_A \mathcal{W}^j.$$

The tensor product is a biadditive bifunctor in $A\text{-Mod}^\Gamma$. The *commutativity morphism* is given by

$$\tau_{\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{W}} : \mathcal{V} \otimes \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{W} \otimes \mathcal{V}, \quad v \otimes w \mapsto (-1)^{|v||w|} w \otimes v$$

for homogeneous v and w . Together with the obvious associativity morphism $\sigma_{\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V}, \mathcal{W}} : (\mathcal{U} \otimes \mathcal{V}) \otimes \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{U} \otimes (\mathcal{V} \otimes \mathcal{W})$ it satisfies the triangle, pentagon and the hexagon axiom (for details see e.g. [72]).

Note that there is a forgetful functor of tensor categories $A\text{-Mod}^{\mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow A\text{-Mod}^{\mathbb{Z}_2}$ which associates to a \mathbb{Z} -graded A -module $\mathcal{V} = \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{V}^i$ the \mathbb{Z}_2 -graded A -module $\mathcal{V}_0 \oplus \mathcal{V}_1$, where $\mathcal{V}_0 := \bigoplus_{i \text{ even}} \mathcal{V}^i$ and $\mathcal{V}_1 := \bigoplus_{i \text{ odd}} \mathcal{V}^i$. For every $j \in \mathbb{Z}$ the *shift* $A\text{-Mod}^{\mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow A\text{-Mod}^{\mathbb{Z}}$, $\mathcal{V} \mapsto \mathcal{V}[j]$ is given by

$$\mathcal{V}[j]^i := \mathcal{V}^{i+j}$$

for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. It is compatible with the tensor product in the following sense: $\mathcal{V}[i] \otimes \mathcal{W}[j] = \mathcal{V} \otimes \mathcal{W}[i+j]$. The canonical map $\mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}[j]$ has degree $-j$. The analog of the shift functor [1] in $A\text{-Mod}^{\mathbb{Z}_2}$ is the parity change.

By considering a graded A -module as a complex with zero differential the category $A\text{-Mod}^{\mathbb{Z}}$ is a full subcategory of the category of complexes $A\text{-Compl}$ over A . Here we adopt the convention that maps of chain complexes (which will be cochain complexes if not otherwise specified) may carry a nonzero degree. On the other hand, there is a forgetful functor $A\text{-Compl} \rightarrow A\text{-Mod}^{\mathbb{Z}}$. Note that $A\text{-Compl}$ has also the structure of a tensor category. The differential $d_{X \otimes Y}$ on the tensor product $X \otimes Y$ (understood in $A\text{-Mod}^{\mathbb{Z}}$) of the complexes (Y, d_Y) and (X, d_X) is given by the formula

$$d_{X \otimes Y}(x \otimes y) := d_X x \otimes y + (-1)^{|x|} x \otimes d_Y y$$

for homogeneous $x \in X$ and $y \in Y$. The forgetful functor is a functor of tensor categories. Furthermore, the space of graded A -linear morphisms $\text{Hom}_{A\text{-Mod}^{\mathbb{Z}}}(X, Y)$ between two complexes (X, d_X) and (Y, d_Y) is in a natural way a complex with differential:

$$D(\varphi) := d_Y \varphi - (-1)^{|\varphi|} \varphi d_X$$

for homogeneous $\varphi \in \text{Hom}_{A\text{-Mod}^{\mathbb{Z}}}(X, Y)$. The chain maps $\text{Hom}_{A\text{-Compl}}^0(X, Y)$ are precisely the 0-cycles of this complex. Two chain maps are homotopic iff they are homologous. The shift functor extends to $A\text{-Compl}$ by setting $d_{X[j]} := (-1)^j d_X$.

By reinterpreting the structural diagrams of the basic algebraic structures, such as that of a commutative algebra, Lie algebra, module etc., these notions straightforwardly translate into the language of tensor categories. For instance, supercommutative \mathbb{K} -algebras and \mathbb{K} -Lie

algebras are nothing but commutative algebras and Lie algebras in the category $\mathbb{K}\text{-Mod}^{\mathbb{Z}_2}$, respectively. A differential graded associative (Lie) algebra over \mathbb{K} is a associative (Lie) algebra in $\mathbb{K}\text{-Compl}$.

Given an object \mathcal{V} in $A\text{-Mod}^\Gamma$ we can define the *tensor algebra* $T_A\mathcal{V} := \bigoplus_{k \geq 0} T_A^k \mathcal{V} := \bigoplus_{k \geq 0} \mathcal{V}^{\otimes k}$ generated by \mathcal{V} . This is an associative algebra in $A\text{-Mod}^\Gamma$, which carries an additional \mathbb{Z} -grading given by tensor power. The *symmetric algebra* $S_A\mathcal{V} = T_A\mathcal{V} / \langle v \otimes w - (-1)^{|v||w|} w \otimes v \rangle$ generated by \mathcal{V} is obtained by dividing out the two sided ideal generated by expressions of the form $v \otimes w - (-1)^{|v||w|} w \otimes v$ for homogeneous $v, w \in \mathcal{V}$. Similarly, the *Graßmann algebra* generated by \mathcal{V} is given by the quotient $\wedge_A\mathcal{V} = T_A\mathcal{V} / \langle v \otimes w + (-1)^{|v||w|} w \otimes v \rangle$. In addition to their natural Γ -grading, which is referred to as *total degree*, $S_A\mathcal{V}$ and $\wedge_A\mathcal{V}$ inherit from the tensor algebra \mathbb{Z} -grading, which we refer to as *tensor power*. It is well known that $T_A\mathcal{V}$, $S_A\mathcal{V}$ and $\wedge_A\mathcal{V}$ are actually bialgebras in $A\text{-Mod}^\Gamma$. In all three cases the comultiplication Δ is uniquely determined by the requirement that \mathcal{V} is the space of primitives, i.e., $\Delta(v) = v \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes v$ for all $v \in \mathcal{V}$.

The symmetric group $S_n = \text{Aut}_{\text{set}}(\{1, \dots, n\})$ acts on the set of multiindices \mathbb{Z}^n from the right by $\sigma(x_1, \dots, x_n) := (x_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, x_{\sigma(n)})$. Given such a multiindex $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ the *Koszul sign* $\text{sign}(\tau_{i,i+1}, x)$ of the transposition $\tau_{i,i+1} \in S_n$, which interchanges i and $i+1$ is defined to be $(-1)^{x_i x_{i+1}}$. It is well known that according to the rule

$$\text{sign}(\sigma \circ \sigma', x) = \text{sign}(\sigma, \sigma'(x)) \text{sign}(\sigma', x) \quad (3.1)$$

the Koszul sign unambiguously extends to a map $\text{sign}(\sigma, x) : S_n \rightarrow \{\pm 1\}$. Instead of the Koszul sign of $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ one may also consider the Koszul sign of the shifted multiindex $x[1] := (x_1 + 1, \dots, x_n + 1)$.

3.2 Derived brackets, Gerstenhaber algebras, etc.

A *left Leibniz* (or *Loday*) bracket of degree n on a \mathbb{Z} -graded vector space $L = \bigoplus_i L^i$ is a graded linear map $[\cdot, \cdot] : L \otimes L \rightarrow L$ of degree n , such that the following Leibniz rule holds for all homogeneous $a, b, c \in L$:

$$[a, [b, c]] = [[a, b], c] + (-1)^{(|a|+n)(|b|+n)} [b, [a, c]]. \quad (3.2)$$

If the bracket $[\cdot, \cdot]$ is graded antisymmetric, i.e., $[a, b] = -(-1)^{|a|+n)(|b|+n)} [b, a]$, then it is a Lie bracket of degree n ; in other words, $L[-n]$ is a graded Lie algebra. If the space L is, in addition, a super-commutative \mathbb{Z} -graded algebra with multiplication $\mu(a \otimes b) = ab$, such that the following Leibniz rule holds

$$[a, bc] = [a, b]c + (-1)^{|b|(|a|+n)} b[a, c], \quad (3.3)$$

then we say that $[\cdot, \cdot]$ is a Poisson bracket of degree n . Under these circumstances we also say: $(L, \mu, [\cdot, \cdot])$ is an *n-Poisson algebra*. Thus a 0-Poisson algebra is just a \mathbb{Z} -graded Poisson algebra and a (-1) -Poisson algebra is what is usually called a *Gerstenhaber algebra*.

Theorem 3.2.1 (Derived brackets). *Let $(L, [\cdot, \cdot])$ be a \mathbb{Z} -graded left Leibniz algebra, where the bracket $[\cdot, \cdot]$ is of degree n , and let $d : L^\bullet \rightarrow L^{\bullet+m}$ a differential (i.e., $d^2 = 0$) which is a*

derivation of $[\cdot, \cdot]$, i.e.,

$$d[a, b] = [da, b] + (-1)^{m(|a|+n)}[a, db] \quad (3.4)$$

for all homogeneous $a, b \in L$.

1. Then the derived bracket

$$[a, b]_d := (-1)^{m(n+|a|)+1}[da, b]$$

is a left Leibniz bracket of degree $n + m$. Moreover, d is a derivation of $[\cdot, \cdot]_d$.

2. If, more specifically, $[\cdot, \cdot]$ is a Lie bracket of degree n and L_0 is an abelian subalgebra of L , such that $[L_0, L_0]_d \subset L_0$ and m is odd, then $[\cdot, \cdot]_d$ is a Lie bracket on L_0 of degree $n + m$.

3. There is an natural left Leibniz bracket of degree $n + m$ on L/dL :

$$[\bar{a}, \bar{b}]_d := (-1)^{m(n+|a|)+1}\overline{[da, b]}, \quad (3.5)$$

where the bar indicates taking classes in L/dL . The left Leibniz algebra L/dL contains the homology space $H = Z/dL$, where $Z = \ker(d)$, naturally as a graded subalgebra. If the original bracket is a graded Lie bracket of degree n and m is odd, then the derived bracket $[\cdot, \cdot]_d$ is a Lie bracket of degree $n + m$. In this case $(L/dL, [\cdot, \cdot]_d)$ is also called the Lie algebra of co-exact elements of L .

If the original bracket is a Poisson bracket of degree n and d is an odd derivation of this Poisson structure, then the derived bracket defined in 2. is a Poisson bracket of degree $n + m$. Moreover, the derived bracket of equation (3.5) restricted to the homology subalgebra $H = Z/dL$ a Poisson bracket of degree $n + m$.

Proof. We proof these statements along the lines of [66]. First of all, let us write $\text{ad} : L \rightarrow \text{End}_{\mathbb{K}\text{-Mod}^{\mathbb{Z}}}(L)$, $a \mapsto [a, \cdot]$ for the adjoint action of L on itself. The degree of the endomorphism $\text{ad}(a)$ is $|a| + n$. We rewrite equation (3.2) as $[\text{ad}(a), \text{ad}(b)] = \text{ad}(\text{ad}(a)b)$, this time $[\cdot, \cdot]$ denotes the super-commutator of graded endomorphisms. Analogously, we rewrite equation (3.4) as $[d, \text{ad}(a)] = \text{ad}(da)$. For the adjoint action corresponding to the derived bracket $[\cdot, \cdot]_d$ we write $\text{ad}_d(a) := [a, \cdot]_d$. The degree of the endomorphism $\text{ad}_d(a)$ is $|a| + n + m$. In fact, using super-commutators we have $\text{ad}_d(a) = [\text{ad}(a), d]$. An easy calculation using the Jacobi identity for the super-commutator and $[d, d] = 2d^2 = 0$ yields that d is a derivation of the derived bracket:

$$[d, \text{ad}_d(a)] = [d, [\text{ad}(a), d]] = [[d, \text{ad}(a)], d] + 0 = [\text{ad}(da), d] = \text{ad}_d(da).$$

Let us proof that $[\cdot, \cdot]_d$ is a left Leibniz bracket:

$$\begin{aligned} & [\text{ad}_d(a), \text{ad}_d(b)] - \text{ad}_d(\text{ad}_d(a)b) \\ &= [[\text{ad}(a), d], [\text{ad}(b), d]] - [\text{ad}([\text{ad}(a), d]b), d] \\ &= (-1)^{m(|a|+|b|)}[\text{ad}(da), \text{ad}(db)] + (-1)^{m(|a|+n)}[\text{ad}(\text{ad}(da)b), d] \\ &= (-1)^{m(|a|+|b|)}\text{ad}(\text{ad}(da)db) - (-1)^{m(|a|+n)}(-1)^{m(m+2n+|a|+|b|)}\text{ad}(d\text{ad}(da)b) \\ &= (-1)^{m(|a|+|b|)}\text{ad}(\text{ad}(da)db) - (-1)^{m(|b|+n+1)}(-1)^{m(m+n+|a|)}\text{ad}(\text{ad}(da)db) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

In order to proof item 2.) we only need to show that the restriction of the derived bracket to the subalgebra is graded antisymmetric. In fact, since L_0 is an abelian with respect to the graded Lie bracket $[\cdot, \cdot]$ we have:

$$0 = d[a, b] = [da, b] + (-1)^{m(|a|+n)}[a, db] = [da, b] - (-1)^{(|a|+n)(|b|+n)}[db, a]. \quad (3.6)$$

Thus we have to see that $(-1)^{m(|a|+n)+1}[da, b] = (-1)^{m(|a|+n)+1}(-1)^{(|a|+n)(|b|+n)}[db, a]$ coincides with $-(-1)^{m(|b|+n)+1}(-1)^{(|a|+n+m)(|b|+n+m)}[db, a]$. These signs match iff m is odd.

In order to proof item 3.) we observe that dL is a two-sided ideal in L : $[dL, L]_d \subset dL \supset [L, dL]_d$. We conclude that the derived bracket of equation (3.5) is well-defined on L/dL . Moreover, since the space of cycles $Z = \ker(d)$ is obviously a subalgebra of $(L, [\cdot, \cdot]_d)$, and hence $H = Z/dL$ is a subalgebra of $(L/dL, [\cdot, \cdot]_d)$. If $[\cdot, \cdot]$ is in fact a Lie bracket of degree n and m is odd we again have, due to equation (3.6), that the derived bracket is Lie of degree $n + m$.

Finally, let us address the question what happens in the Poisson case. Let $\mu : L \otimes L \rightarrow L, a \otimes b \mapsto ab$ be a super-commutative multiplication of degree zero. Accordingly, the operator of left multiplication $\lambda : L \rightarrow \text{End}_{\mathbb{K}\text{-Mod}^{\mathbb{Z}}}(L), \lambda(a)b := ab$ for $b \in L$, is of degree zero. We impose the Leibniz rules $[d, \lambda(a)] = \lambda(da)$ (i.e., d is a derivation of μ) and $[\text{ad}(a), \lambda(b)] = \lambda(\text{ad}(a)b)$, which is equivalent to (3.3). The analogue of equation (3.3) for the derived bracket works out as follows

$$\begin{aligned} [\text{ad}_d(a), \lambda(b)] &= [[\text{ad}(a), d], \lambda(b)] = [\text{ad}(a), [d, \lambda(b)]] + (-1)^{m|b|} [[\text{ad}(a), \lambda(b)], d] \\ &= [\text{ad}(a), \lambda(db)] + (-1)^{m|b|} [\lambda(\text{ad}(a)b), d] \\ &= \lambda(\text{ad}(a)db) - (-1)^{m|b|}(-1)^{m(|a|+|b|+n)}\lambda(d \text{ad}(a)b) \\ &= \lambda((\text{ad}(a)d - (-1)^{m(|a|+n)}d \text{ad}(a))b) = \lambda(\text{ad}_d(a)b). \end{aligned}$$

Consequently, if the abelian subalgebra L_0 of item 2.) is also a subalgebra for the multiplication μ , then the derived bracket is a Poisson bracket. In general, the subspace $dL \subset L$ is not an ideal for the multiplication μ , but $dL \subset Z$ actually is an ideal! For every $x \in dLZ$ can be written as $x = \sum_{i=1}^k da_i b_i = d(\sum_{i=1}^k a_i b_i)$ for some $a_1, \dots, a_k \in L$ and $b_1, \dots, b_k \in Z$. \square

There is yet another way to produce a derived bracket, which generalizes the construction of item 3.) of the above theorem. Let $(L, \mu, [\cdot, \cdot], d)$ be a Poisson algebra with a bracket of degree n and differential of degree m (assumed to be ± 1), such that d is a derivation of the supercommutative multiplication $\mu(a \otimes b) = ab$ and of the bracket $[\cdot, \cdot]$. Under these circumstances we also we call $(L, \mu, [\cdot, \cdot], d)$ a *differential graded n -Poisson algebra*. We will call a graded subspace $K \subset L$ a *coisotropic ideal* if the following conditions are true:

$$\begin{aligned} K \cdot L &\subset K \\ [K, K] &\subset K \\ dK &\subset K. \end{aligned}$$

Given such a coisotropic ideal $K \subset L$ the quotient space $V := L/K$ is a differential graded commutative algebra. In particular V is a complex. For the differential we write just d and for the graded spaces of cycles and boundaries of this complex we will write ZV and dV , the homology is $HV := ZV/dV$. Let us write \tilde{a} for the image of $a \in L$ under the projection onto V . Note that a cycle in V is a class \tilde{a} of an $a \in V$ such that $da \in K$.

Theorem 3.2.2 (Reduced bracket). *Let $a, b \in L$ represent the cycles $\tilde{a}, \tilde{b} \in ZV$ then*

$$[\tilde{a}, \tilde{b}]_{d,K} := (-1)^{m(|a|+n)+1} \widetilde{[da, b]} + dV \quad (3.7)$$

is a well defined class in HV . $[\cdot, \cdot]_{d,K}$ is a Poisson bracket of degree $n + m$ on the supercommutative \mathbb{Z} -graded algebra HV .

Proof. In order to see, that the bracket is in fact well defined, it is more comfortable to write the cycles as $\tilde{a} = a + K, \tilde{b} = b + K$. Now we get

$$[d(a + K), b + K] = [da, b] + [dK, K] + [da, K] + [dK, b].$$

The second term is obviously in K . The third term is in K since \tilde{a} is a cycle. Finally, writing the last term as $\pm d[K, b] \pm [K, db]$, it is in K up to a boundary since \tilde{b} is a cycle. Note that $[da, b]$ is a cycle since $d[da, b] = \pm[da, db] \subset [K, K]$. Again, dV is an ideal in ZV with respect to the commutative multiplication. The remaining statements follow from the proof of Theorem 3.2.1. \square

In any of the cases when the derived bracket $[\cdot, \cdot]_d$ is a Poisson bracket of degree $n + m$ the *opposite bracket* $[a, b]_d^{\text{opp}} := (-1)^{(|a|+n+m)(|b|+n+m)} [b, a]_d$, for homogeneous $a, b \in L$, is a Poisson bracket of degree $n + m$ as well (see Appendix A.3). Since we have

$$\begin{aligned} [a, db] &= -(-1)^{(|b|+m+n)(|a|+n)} [db, a] = (-1)^{m(|b|+n)} (-1)^{(|b|+m+n)(|a|+n)} [b, a]_d \\ &= (-1)^{(|a|+n+m)(|b|+n+m)} (-1)^m [b, a]_d, \end{aligned}$$

we conclude that the opposite derived bracket is just

$$[a, b]_d^{\text{opp}} := (-1)^m [a, db]. \quad (3.8)$$

An important example of Poisson bracket of degree -1 is given by the Schouten-Nijenhuis bracket on the symmetric algebra $S_A(L[-1])$ of a Lie-Rinehart pair (A, L) in the category $\mathbb{K}\text{-Mod}^{\mathbb{Z}}$. For convenience of the reader we have collected some basic material on Lie-Rinehart pairs in Appendix A.2. We caution the reader that for certain applications that we have in mind, this notion of polyvector field is a little too restrictive.

Theorem 3.2.3 (Schouten-Nijenhuis bracket). *If (A, L) is a Lie-Rinehart pair in the tensor category $\mathbb{K}\text{-Mod}^{\mathbb{Z}}$, then there is a unique Lie bracket $[\cdot, \cdot]$ on $S_A(L[-1])$ extending the structure maps on (A, L) and making $S_A(L[-1])$ into a Gerstenhaber algebra. More precisely, the bracket is the unique Gerstenhaber bracket determined by the requirements*

1. $A \subset S_A(L[-1])$ is an abelian subalgebra, i.e., $[A, A] = 0$,
2. $[X, a] = -(-1)^{(|X|+1)|a|} [a, X] = X(a)$,
3. if $[\cdot, \cdot]'$ denotes, for the moment, the bracket in L then we have $[X, Y]' = [X, Y]$

for all homogeneous $X, Y \in L$ and $a \in A$. Moreover, any morphism from (A, L) to another Lie Rinehart pair (A', L') in $\mathbb{K}\text{-Mod}^{\mathbb{Z}}$ extends uniquely to a morphism of Gerstenhaber algebras $S_A(L[-1]) \rightarrow S_{A'}(L'[-1])$.

Proof. Presumably, there is some simple ‘operadic’ reason for the statement. Nonetheless, we have included an elementary proof in the appendix A.4. \square

We will call this Gerstenhaber algebra the *algebra of polyvector fields* of the Lie-Rinehart pair (A, L) . We will use for it the notation $\mathfrak{X}(A, L) := S_A(L[-1])$. It carries two degrees: the *total degree* and the *tensor power*. For the tensor power we will also use the term *arity*. For the subspace of arity k we will write

$$\mathfrak{X}^k(A, L) = S_A^k(L[-1]).$$

If $a \in A$ and $X_1, \dots, X_i \in L$ are homogeneous, then the total degree of a monomial $aX_1 \dots X_i$ is $|a| + |X_1| + \dots + |X_i| + i$. The space of polyvector fields of total degree k will be written as

$$\mathfrak{X}(A, L)^k.$$

Of course, the degree for which $\mathfrak{X}(A, L)$ is a Gerstenhaber algebra is the total degree. However, we also have an inclusion $[\mathfrak{X}^k(A, L), \mathfrak{X}^l(A, L)] \subset \mathfrak{X}^{k+l-1}(A, L)$ for all $k, l \geq 0$.

For the important special case, where $A = \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$ is the ring of smooth functions on some manifold M and $L = \Gamma^\infty(M, TM)$ is the space of vector fields we will use the shorthand $\mathfrak{X}(M)$. If $\Pi \in \mathfrak{X}^2(M)$ is a Poisson tensor, i.e., $[\Pi, \Pi] = 0$, then

$$\delta_\Pi := [\Pi, \] : \mathfrak{X}^\bullet(M) \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}^{\bullet+1}(M) \quad (3.9)$$

is a codifferential. The cohomology of this differential is known as *Lichnerowicz-Poisson cohomology*. The Poisson bracket corresponding to Π is just the derived bracket of $-\delta_\Pi$, or, equivalently, the opposite derived bracket of δ_Π . Here, in the ungraded case, we will use the standard notations and identify $\mathfrak{X}^\bullet(M)$ with the space of sections $\Gamma^\infty(M, \wedge^\bullet TM)$ of the Grassmann-algebra bundle of the tangent bundle. The Lichnerowicz-Poisson cohomological complex $(\mathfrak{X}^\bullet(M), \delta_\Pi)$ can alternatively be interpreted as the space of cochains of Lie algebroid cohomology of the Lie algebroid $(T^*M, \#_\Pi, \{, \}_KB)$ associated to Π . The anchor $\#_\Pi : T^*M \rightarrow TM$ of this Lie algebroid is given the ‘musical map’ $\#_\Pi(\alpha) := \alpha^\# := i(\alpha)\Pi$, where i denotes the insertation derivation. The bracket $\{, \}_KB$ is the *Koszul-Brylinski bracket* which is given by the formula $\{\alpha, \beta\}_KB = L_{\alpha^\#}\beta - L_{\beta^\#}\alpha - d\Pi(\alpha, \beta)$.

Given a commutative algebra A in $\mathbb{K}\text{-Mod}^{\mathbb{Z}}$ there is still another Gerstenhaber algebra $\text{Der}(A) = \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \text{Der}^n(A)$, the algebra of *multiderivations*, which is related to the algebra of polyvector fields. A multiderivation $D \in \text{Der}^n(A)$ of arity n is by definition a graded linear map $D : A^{\otimes n} \rightarrow A$ which is graded symmetric in the following sense

$$D(a_1, \dots, a_i, a_{i+1}, \dots, a_n) = (-1)^{(|a_i|+1)(|a_{i+1}|+1)} D(a_1, \dots, a_{i+1}, a_i, \dots, a_n) \quad (3.10)$$

for $i = 1, \dots, n-1$ and which is a derivation in every argument, i.e.,

$$D(a_1, \dots, a_{n-1}, ab) = D(a_1, \dots, a_{n-1}, a)b + (-1)^{|a||b|} D(a_1, \dots, a_{n-1}, b)a \quad (3.11)$$

for all homogeneous $a, b, a_1, \dots, a_n \in A$. If D is a multiderivation of arity n and degree k , then we define the total degree of D to be $|D| := n + k$. If (A, L) is a Lie-Rinehart pair in

$A\text{-Mod}^{\mathbb{Z}}$, then a polyvector field $X \in \mathfrak{X}^n(A, L)$ can be interpreted as a multiderivation. More precisely, we let X act on (a_1, \dots, a_n) by taking iterated commutators

$$B_X(a_1, \dots, a_n) := X(a_1, \dots, a_n) := [\dots [[X, a_1], a_2, \dots], \dots, a_n]. \quad (3.12)$$

Let us now define an analogue \cup of the super-commutative product of polyvector fields

$$D \cup E(a_1, \dots, a_{k+l}) := \sum_{\sigma \in S_{k,l}} \text{sign}(\sigma, |a|[1]) (-1)^{|E|(|a_{\sigma(1)}| + |a_{\sigma(2)}| + \dots + |a_{\sigma(k)}| + k)} D(a_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, a_{\sigma(k)}) E(a_{\sigma(k+1)}, \dots, a_{\sigma(k+l)}), \quad (3.13)$$

where D and E are homogeneous multiderivations of arity k and l , respectively, and $S_{k,l}$ is the set of (k, l) -unshuffle permutations, i.e., $\sigma(1) < \sigma(2) < \dots < \sigma(k)$ and $\sigma(k+1) < \sigma(k+2) < \dots < \sigma(k+l)$. In general, by $|a| := (|a_1|, \dots, |a_n|) \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ we mean the multiindex of the n -tuple (a_1, \dots, a_n) of homogeneous elements of the graded space A . Next we define a bilinear operation $\bullet : \text{Der}^k(A) \times \text{Der}^l(A) \rightarrow \text{Der}^{k+l-1}(A)$ as follows

$$D \bullet E(a_1, \dots, a_{k+l-1}) := \sum_{\sigma \in S_{l, k-1}} \text{sign}(\sigma, |a|[1]) D(E(a_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, a_{\sigma(l)}), a_{\sigma(l+1)}, \dots, a_{\sigma(k+l-1)}).$$

The Richardson-Nijenhuis bracket [80] of two multiderivations is defined by

$$[D, E]_{RN} := D \bullet E - (-1)^{(|D|-1)(|E|-1)} E \bullet D. \quad (3.14)$$

Theorem 3.2.4. *($\text{Der}(A), \cup, [\ , \]_{RN}$) is a Gerstenhaber algebra. The iterated bracket map B (cf. equation (3.12)) is a morphism of Gerstenhaber algebras, i.e., for all $X, Y \in \mathfrak{X}(A, L)$ we have $B_{XY} = B_X \cup B_Y$ and $B_{[X, Y]} = [B_X, B_Y]_{RN}$.*

Proof. It is well known (see e.g. [4, Théorème III.2.1]) that the space

$$\mathcal{L} := \prod_n \text{Sym}_{\mathbb{K}}^n(A[1], A[1])$$

of graded \mathbb{K} -linear maps $A[1]^{\otimes n} \rightarrow A[1]$ which have the symmetry property (3.10) above is isomorphic to the graded Lie algebra $\text{Coder}(S_{\mathbb{K}}(A[1]))$ of coderivations of the free symmetric \mathbb{K} -coalgebra cogenerated by $A[1]$. More specifically, if $D \in \text{Sym}_{\mathbb{K}}^n(A[1], A[1])$ then the corresponding coderivation D of $S_{\mathbb{K}}(A[1])$ is given by the formula

$$D(a_1 \dots a_m) := \sum_{\sigma \in S_{n, m-n}} \text{sign}(\sigma, |a|[1]) D(a_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, a_{\sigma(n)}) a_{\sigma(n+1)} \dots a_{\sigma(n+m)}.$$

The induced Lie bracket on \mathcal{L} is just the bracket of equation (3.14). It is not difficult to see that the space of multiderivations $\text{Der}(A)$ is in fact a Lie subalgebra of \mathcal{L} . In this way a multiderivation D of degree $|D|$ is a coderivation of degree $|D| - 1$. In order to show the Leibniz rule for $[\ , \]_{RN}$ it suffices to prove

$$\begin{aligned} D \bullet (E \cup F) &= (D \bullet E) \cup F + (-1)^{(|D|-1)|E|} E \cup (E \bullet F) \quad \text{and} \\ (E \cup F) \bullet D &= E \cup (F \bullet D) + (-1)^{(|D|-1)|F|} (E \bullet D) \cup F. \end{aligned}$$

These relations can be shown by an unpleasant but straightforward computation. The compatibility of B with the cup product $B_{XY} = B_X \cup B_Y$ is straight forward to check. In order to prove $B_{[X, Y]} = [B_X, B_Y]_{RN}$ one can now use induction over the arities of X and Y . To start the induction we need only to check the formulas $B_{[X, Y]} = [B_X, B_Y]_{RN}$ and $[X, a] = [B_X, a]_{RN}$ for $X, Y \in \mathfrak{X}^1(A, L)$ and $a \in A$, which are obviously fulfilled. \square

3.3 Generalized graded manifolds

There are several possible ways to define the notion of a super-manifold (see e.g. [67, 99, 43]). The most basic version is that of a space of sections $\Gamma^\infty(M, \wedge E)$ of a Graßmann algebra bundle $\wedge E \rightarrow M$ of a finite dimensional vector bundle over M seen as a \mathbb{Z} -graded super-commutative $C^\infty(M)$ -algebra. It is known that many geometric constructions, such as tangent vectors, the cotangent bundle, the de Rham complex and vector bundles with connections generalize to super-manifolds.

In view of the applications we have in mind (cf. Sections 3.4, 3.7 and 3.8) we are forced to consider more general \mathbb{Z} -graded algebras which serve as algebras of super-functions. We will propose a way to define the notion of cotangent space for these algebras and introduce the notion of polyvector fields in the spirit of the preceding section. Besides, we do not think that we have found a general geometric theory for this more general graded algebras (and it may well be that there are important references related to these questions, which we are not aware of). Let M be a smooth manifold and let $V = \bigoplus_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} V^k$ be the direct sum of finite rank vector bundles V^k over M . For simplicity, let us always assume that these vector bundles admit simultaneous bundle charts. Let us write \mathcal{V} for the space $\Gamma^\infty(M, V)$ of smooth sections of V . For convenience we use the shorthand notation $A := C^\infty(M)$. According to the theorem of Serre and Swan we have that $\mathcal{V} = \bigoplus_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{V}^k$ is the direct sum of the finitely generated projective A -modules $\mathcal{V}^k = \Gamma^\infty(M, V^k)$. The support of \mathcal{V} is defined to be $\text{supp}(\mathcal{V}) := \{k \in \mathbb{Z} \mid \mathcal{V}^k < 0\}$. Assigning to each \mathcal{V}^k the degree k we will consider \mathcal{V} as an object in $A\text{-Mod}^{\mathbb{Z}}$.

Let $S_A \mathcal{V} = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} S_A^i \mathcal{V}$ be the symmetric algebra in $A\text{-Mod}^{\mathbb{Z}}$ generated by the A -module \mathcal{V} . In fact, $S_A \mathcal{V}$ is a free commutative algebra in the category $A\text{-Mod}^{\mathbb{Z}}$. It is easy to see, that the A -linear derivations $\text{Der}_A(S_A \mathcal{V})^k = \text{Der}_A^1(S_A \mathcal{V})^k$ of degree k of the \mathbb{Z} -graded algebra $S_A \mathcal{V}$ may be identified with the A -module $\prod_i (S_A \mathcal{V})^{k+i} \otimes_A \mathcal{V}^{i*}$. In every degree k we have an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Der}_A(S_A \mathcal{V})^k \rightarrow \text{Der}_{\mathbb{K}}(S_A \mathcal{V})^k \xrightarrow{D \mapsto D|_A} \text{Der}_{\mathbb{K}}(A, S_A \mathcal{V})^k \rightarrow 0. \quad (3.15)$$

Let us now choose for every vector bundle V^i a connection ∇^{V^i} . For the derivation of $S_A \mathcal{V}$ which gives for every section $v_j \in \mathcal{V}^j$ and every vector field $X \in \mathfrak{X}(M)$ the value $\nabla_X^{V^j} v_j$ we will write

$$\nabla_X = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \nabla_X^{V^j}. \quad (3.16)$$

Using this family of connections we can identify $\text{Der}_{\mathbb{K}}(A, S_A \mathcal{V})^k = (S_A \mathcal{V})^k \otimes \text{Der}_{\mathbb{K}} A = (S_A \mathcal{V})^k \otimes \mathfrak{X}^1(M)$ with a submodule of $\text{Der}_{\mathbb{K}}(S_A \mathcal{V})^k$ which is complementary to $\text{Der}_A(S_A \mathcal{V})^k$, i.e., we use the connections to split the sequence (3.15). More precisely, this split is the $S_A \mathcal{V}$ -linear extension of the map which associates to every vector field X the derivation ∇_X . This complementary subspace to the space of A -linear derivations will be referred to as the space of *geometric derivations*. Using the exact sequence (3.15) one can show that $\text{Der}_{\mathbb{K}}(S_A \mathcal{V})$ is a projective $S_A \mathcal{V}$ -module. Hence, one can use the machinery of Appendix A.2 to define the Lie-Rinehart cohomology of the graded Lie-Rinehart pair $(S_A \mathcal{V}, \text{Der}_{\mathbb{K}}(S_A \mathcal{V}))$.

The reader may have noticed that, in general, the A -linear derivations as well as the geometric derivations appear to be infinite sums. We therefore introduce the space of *finite*

type derivations, which are derivations as above, such that the sums are actually finite sums. In order to give the precise definition let us write the derivations in local coordinates. Let (x_1, \dots, x_n) be local coordinates for M and let $\xi_1^{(i)}, \dots, \xi_{\ell_i}^{(i)}$ be local frames for the bundles V^i for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then a *finite type derivations* of degree k is a derivation X which writes locally as

$$\sum'_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{a=1}^{\ell_j} X_a^j \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_a^{(j)}} + \sum'_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \nabla_{\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}}^{V^j}, \quad (3.17)$$

where the $'$ indicates that all except finitely many summands vanish. In the above formula $\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_a^{(i)}}$ is the unique A -linear derivation such that

$$\frac{\partial \xi_b^{(j)}}{\partial \xi_a^{(i)}} := \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_a^{(i)}} \xi_b^{(j)} = \delta_a^b \delta_i^j \quad \forall i, j \in \mathbb{Z}, a = 1, \dots, \ell_i, b = 1, \dots, \ell_j. \quad (3.18)$$

Of course, the coefficients X_a^j are in $(S_A \mathcal{V})^{j+k}$ and the X_i have to be in $(S_A \mathcal{V})^k$. We write for the graded space of finite type derivations $\mathfrak{X}^1(S_A \mathcal{V})$. It is clear that $(S_A \mathcal{V}, \mathfrak{X}^1(S_A \mathcal{V}))$ form a graded Lie-Rinehart pair. Of course, if $|\text{supp}(\mathcal{V})| < \infty$ then every graded derivation is of finite type. Note that if $|\text{supp}(\mathcal{V})| = \infty$ the *Euler vector field*

$$\sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{a=1}^{\ell_i} \xi_a^{(i)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_a^{(i)}}$$

is not a finite type derivation. Analogously, ∇_X is a finite type derivation if and only if $|\text{supp}(\mathcal{V})| < \infty$.

For the applications we have in mind (cf. Section 3.7) we have that the module $\mathcal{V} = \bigoplus_{k \geq 1} \mathcal{V}^k$ is positively graded. This entails that the graded components of $S_A \mathcal{V}$ are actually finitely generated. In fact, the dimensions can be determined recursively from the Poincaré series

$$\sum_{i \geq 0} \text{rank}((S_A \mathcal{V})^i) t^i = \prod_{j \geq 1} (1 - (-t)^j)^{(-1)^{j+1} \text{rank}(\mathcal{V}^j)}. \quad (3.19)$$

The product on the right hand side converges in the t -adic topology of $\mathbb{Z}[[t]]$.

Definition 3.3.1. *By a generalized graded manifold with base manifold M , $A := \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$, we mean a Lie-Rinehart pair in the category $A\text{-Mod}^{\mathbb{Z}}$ of the form $(S_A \mathcal{V}, \mathfrak{X}^1(S_A \mathcal{V}))$, where $\mathcal{V} = \bigoplus_{k \geq 1} \mathcal{V}^k$ is positively graded. We will say for short: $S_A \mathcal{V}$ is a graded manifold. The generalized graded manifold is said to be finitely generated of level $L := \inf\{j \mid \mathcal{V}^i = 0 \forall i > j\}$ if $L < \infty$. Otherwise it is said to be infinitely generated. In the finitely generated of level L case we will sometimes write $\mathcal{V}^{\leq L}$ instead of \mathcal{V} . If all the vector bundles V^k , $k = 1, 2, \dots$ are trivial, we will say that the generalized graded manifold is freely generated.*

For the BFV-construction we also need to adjoin extra variables which are dual to the local frames $\xi_1^{(i)}, \dots, \xi_{\ell_i}^{(i)}$ for the vector bundles V^i , $i = 1, 2, \dots$. This construction is a graded analog of taking the cotangent bundle of a manifold. Let $\mathcal{V}^{i*} = \Gamma^\infty(M, V^{i*})$ be space

of sections of the dual vector bundle of V^i with dual local frames $\xi_{(i)}^1, \dots, \xi_{(i)}^{\ell_i}$ (these sections will be also called momenta). The naive guess for an analog of cotangent space for the graded manifold $S_A\mathcal{V}$ would probably be the \mathbb{Z} -graded algebra $S_A(\mathcal{V} \oplus \mathcal{V}^*) = S_A\mathcal{V}^* \otimes S_A\mathcal{V}$, where $\mathcal{V}^* = \bigoplus_{i \geq 1} \mathcal{V}^{i*}$. Unfortunately, this proposal does not work for our purposes (i.e. the constructions of the BRST charge in Section 3.8 and of the Rothstein bracket in Section 3.4). The ‘correct’ cotangent space $\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}} = \bigoplus_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}}^k$, which is considerably bigger, is given by

$$\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}}^k = \prod_{j \geq 0} (S_A\mathcal{V}^*)^{k+j} \otimes (S_A\mathcal{V})^j. \quad (3.20)$$

It is important to note that in this definition we have reversed the natural grading: if the variables $\xi_1^{(i)}, \dots, \xi_{\ell_i}^{(i)}$ are considered as elements of $\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}}$ they have degree $-i$. Analogously, if the momenta $\xi_{(i)}^1, \dots, \xi_{(i)}^{\ell_i}$ are considered as elements of $\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}}$ they have degree i (which is -1 times their natural degree). The multiplication for $S_A(\mathcal{V} \oplus \mathcal{V}^*)$ extends naturally to a \mathbb{Z} -graded super-commutative multiplication on $\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}}$. More specifically, if $\sum_{i \geq 0} \alpha_{i+n} \otimes v_i \in \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}}^n$ and $\sum_{j \geq 0} \beta_{j+m} \otimes w_j \in \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}}^m$ then the product is defined to be

$$\left(\sum_{i \geq 0} \alpha_{i+n} \otimes v_i \right) \left(\sum_{j \geq 0} \beta_{j+m} \otimes w_j \right) := \sum_{k \geq 0} \sum_{i+j=k} (-1)^{i(j+m)} \alpha_{i+n} \beta_{j+m} \otimes v_i w_j. \quad (3.21)$$

In calculations we will usually drop the \otimes -sign for convenience.

Even though we will not make use of it, let us mention the following interpretation of the algebra $\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}}$. Recall that the symmetric algebra $S_A\mathcal{V}$ is actually super-commutative (let us write for the multiplication μ), super-cocommutative bialgebra (for the comultiplication we write Δ). Moreover, there is a canonical isomorphism between the \mathbb{Z} -graded A -modules $\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}}^k$ and $\text{End}_{A\text{-Mod}^{\mathbb{Z}}}^{-k}(S_A\mathcal{V})$. The bialgebra structure on $S_A\mathcal{V}$ induces on $\text{End}_{A\text{-Mod}^{\mathbb{Z}}}^{-\bullet}(S_A\mathcal{V})$ the structure of a super-commutative algebra in $A\text{-Mod}^{\mathbb{Z}}$ with respect to the *convolution product* $\varphi \diamond \psi := \mu \circ (\varphi \otimes \psi) \circ \Delta$. We claim that the aforementioned canonical isomorphism is an isomorphism of graded algebras.

Let us now address the more subtle issue of derivations of the algebra $\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}}$. In analogy to the derivations $\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_1^{(i)}}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_{\ell_i}^{(i)}}$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots$ (defined in equation (3.18)) we now have in addition the A -linear derivations

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_{(i)}^1}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_{(i)}^{\ell_i}} \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2, \dots \quad (3.22)$$

The above A -linear derivations do pairwise super-commute. Let us stipulate that the connections ∇^{V^i} and $\nabla^{V^{i*}}$ are chosen in such a way that

$$X \langle \alpha, v \rangle = \langle \alpha, \nabla_X^{V^i} v \rangle + \langle \nabla_X^{V^{i*}} \alpha, v \rangle \quad (3.23)$$

for all $X \in \mathfrak{X}^1(M)$, $\alpha \in \mathcal{V}^{i*}$ and $v \in \nabla^{V^i}$. In other words, the connection $\nabla^i := \nabla^{V^i} + \nabla^{V^{i*}}$ on the super-Riemannian vector bundle $(V^{i*} \oplus V^i, g := \langle, \rangle)$ is required to be *metric*. Here, super-Riemannian means that $g := \langle, \rangle$ is symmetric for all odd i and antisymmetric for even i . The above derivations are derivations of $S_A(\mathcal{V} \oplus \mathcal{V}^*)$ and $\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}}$ as well. Unfortunately,

not every graded (and infinite) linear combination over $\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}}$ of the above derivations gives a well-defined operation. In order to define the sensible tangent space to $\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}}$ we therefore consider again finite type derivations. A derivation X of $\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}}$ on degree k is said to be of *finite type* if it writes in local coordinates as follows

$$\sum'_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{a=1}^{\ell_j} X_a^j \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_a^{(j)}} + \sum'_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{a=1}^{\ell_j} X_j^a \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_a^{(j)}} + \sum'_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \nabla_{\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}}^j. \quad (3.24)$$

Once again, the prime indicates that all except finitely many summands vanish. For the coefficients we have $X_a^j \in \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}}^{k-j}$, $X_j^a \in \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}}^{k+j}$ and $X_i \in \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}}^k$. The graded A -module of finite type derivations of $\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}}$ will be denoted by $\mathfrak{X}^1(\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}})$. Of course, $(\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}}, \mathfrak{X}^1(\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}}))$ form a Lie-Rinehart pair in $A\text{-Mod}^{\mathbb{Z}}$.

Definition 3.3.2. *If $(S_A \mathcal{V}, \mathfrak{X}^1(S_A \mathcal{V}))$ is a generalized graded manifold then its ghost-cotangent space is defined to be the Lie-Rinehart pair $(\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}}, \mathfrak{X}^1(\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}}))$ in the category $A\text{-Mod}^{\mathbb{Z}}$.*

In the infinitely generated case this definition has some drawbacks. In fact, the Euler vector field

$$\sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{a=1}^{\ell_i} \xi_a^{(i)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_a^{(i)}} + \xi_a^a \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_a^a} \quad (3.25)$$

is a finite type derivation if and only if $|\text{supp}(\mathcal{V})| < \infty$. The same is true for the (even) derivations which write locally as follows

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^i} := \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \nabla_{\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}}^j \quad i = 1, \dots, n = \dim M. \quad (3.26)$$

Note that there are several canonical morphism of Lie-Rinehart pairs around. For example, there are the obvious inclusions

$$(S_A \mathcal{V}, \mathfrak{X}^1(S_A \mathcal{V})) \hookrightarrow (S_A(\mathcal{V} \oplus \mathcal{V}^*), \mathfrak{X}^1(S_A(\mathcal{V} \oplus \mathcal{V}^*))) \hookrightarrow (\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}}, \mathfrak{X}^1(\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}})).$$

Moreover, we have an obvious surjection

$$(\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}}, \mathfrak{X}^1(\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}})) \xrightarrow{\epsilon'} (A = \mathcal{C}^\infty(M), \mathfrak{X}^1(M)). \quad (3.27)$$

More specifically, $\epsilon'_{|\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}}}$ is just the canonical augmentation map $\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}} \rightarrow A$. The image under ϵ' of an A -linear derivation is defined to be zero. Finally, if $\mathcal{V}^j \neq 0$ then we define

$$\epsilon'(\nabla_{\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}}^j) := \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}$$

(otherwise the latter is defined to be zero). Note that this map is in fact compatible with the brackets, since the curvature terms are killed by the augmentation map.

Following the ideas of Section 3.2, we define the space of polyvector fields $\mathfrak{X}^\bullet(\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}})$ to be that which associated to the Lie-Rinehart pair $(\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}}, \mathfrak{X}^1(\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}}))$. It will become clear, that

(at least for the infinitely generated case) the more correct definition would be the space of multiderivations $\text{Der}^\bullet(\mathcal{A}_\mathcal{V})$ of the \mathbb{Z} -graded algebra $\mathcal{A}_\mathcal{V}$. Unfortunately, computations in this object tend to be clumsy. Note that, according to Theorem 3.2.3, the morphism ϵ' extends to a morphism of Gerstenhaber algebras

$$\epsilon' : \mathfrak{X}^\bullet(\mathcal{A}_\mathcal{V}) \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}^\bullet(M). \quad (3.28)$$

In the finitely generated case we prefer to work with a morphism ϵ which is obtained from ϵ' by a renormalization. This ϵ is defined in the same way as ϵ' except that

$$\epsilon(\nabla_{\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}}^j) = |\text{supp}(\mathcal{V})|^{-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}. \quad (3.29)$$

3.4 The Rothstein-Poisson bracket

In [87] M. Rothstein has shown, that on every super-manifold with symplectic base there is a super-symplectic 2-form. This fact has been rediscovered by M. Bordemann [22] as a byproduct of the Fedosov construction for super-manifolds. Here we shall extend this result to ghost-cotangent spaces of generalized graded manifolds with a Poisson base manifold. We will treat first the case when the graded manifold is finitely generated. The reason for that is that in the finitely generated case the computations can be done in the Gerstenhaber algebra of polyvector fields defined in the preceding section. In contrast, in the infinitely generated case they make sense merely in the Gerstenhaber algebra of multiderivations. In the infinitely generated case our argument is still incomplete.

3.4.1 The finitely generated case

Theorem 3.4.1. *Let M be a Poisson manifold with Poisson tensor $\Pi \in \mathfrak{X}^2(M)$ and let $V = V^{\leq L} = \bigoplus_{k=1}^L V^k$ a positively graded finite dimensional vector bundle over M . Let us write $A := \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$ for the algebra of smooth functions on M and $\mathcal{V} = \bigoplus_{i \geq 1}^L \mathcal{V}^i$ for the space of smooth sections of V . Then there exists a Poisson tensor $\Pi_R \in \mathfrak{X}^2(\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}^{\leq L}})$ on the ghost cotangent space of the finitely generated graded manifold $S_A \mathcal{V}^{\leq L}$, such that*

1. $[\Pi_R, \Pi_R] = 0$,
2. Π_R is of total degree 2,
3. the image under ϵ of Π_R in $\mathfrak{X}^2(M)$ is Π .

The proof will be done by checking, that the explicit solution Π_R , called the *Rothstein Poisson tensor*, which can be read off from [87] does in fact fulfill the requirements in this more general context.

The first thing that we will do is to introduce a more condensed notation using the super-Riemannian metric g which we already mentioned in the preceding section. We denote by $\xi_1^{(j)}, \xi_2^{(j)} \dots \xi_{\ell_j}^{(j)}$, $j = 1, \dots, L$, a local frame for V^j and by $\xi_{(j)}^1, \xi_{(j)}^2 \dots \xi_{(j)}^{\ell_j}$ the corresponding

dual frame for V^{j*} . Recall that ℓ_j is the dimension of V^j and $\ell := \sum_j \ell_j$ is the dimension of $V = \bigoplus_j V^j$. On $V \oplus V^*$ metric the g is given by:

$$g(\xi_{(i)}^a, \xi_b^{(j)}) := \delta_j^i \delta_b^a =: (-1)^{i+1} g(\xi_b^{(j)}, \xi_{(i)}^a) \quad (3.30)$$

$$g(\xi_a^{(i)}, \xi_b^{(j)}) := 0 =: g(\xi_{(i)}^a, \xi_{(j)}^b), \quad (3.31)$$

for indices $a = 1, \dots, \ell_i$, $b = 1, \dots, \ell_j$ and $i, j = 1, \dots, r$. Recall that we have chosen a connection $\nabla = \sum_j \nabla^j$ on $V \oplus V^*$ which is metric with respect to g . Imposing the graded Leibniz rule, we let

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^i} := \nabla_{\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}} \quad (3.32)$$

act on the super-commutative algebra $\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V} \leq L}$ as even derivations. In order to simplify the computations, we reindex the above frames into a frame $\xi^1, \xi^2, \dots, \xi^{2\ell}$ for the vector bundle $V \oplus V^*$ as follows:

$$\xi^A := \xi_a^{(i)}, \quad \xi^{\ell+A} := \xi_{(i)}^a.$$

for $A = a + \sum_k^{i-1} \ell_k$ (here we set $\ell_0 := 0$). The parity $p(A)$ of the index A is defined to be the parity of ξ^A , which is $i \pmod{2}$. These indices will run through the capital letters A, B, C , etc.

Quite importantly, we have the following commutation relations

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^i}, \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^j} \right] = \sum_{A,B} R_{Aij}^B \xi^A \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^B} \quad (3.33)$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^i}, \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^A} \right] = \sum_B \Gamma_{iA}^B \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^B} \quad (3.34)$$

for the ‘super-coordinate’ vector fields, where Γ_{iA}^B and R_{Aij}^B are the Christoffel symbols and the components of the curvature tensor of the connection ∇ . Using the inverse of the metric tensor $\sum_A g_{AB} g^{AC} = \delta_B^C$ we define the following algebraic bivector field

$$\Pi_0 := \frac{1}{2} \sum_{A,B} g^{AB} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^A} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^B} \in \mathfrak{X}^2(\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V} \leq L}).$$

We need to define the insertation derivations $i(\xi_A)$ and $i(\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^A})$, for $A = 1, \dots, 2\ell$, of the supercommutative algebra structure on $\mathfrak{X}(\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V} \leq L})$, which extend the dual pairings. More precisely, we set $i(\xi_A) \xi^B := \delta_A^B$ and $i(\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^A}) \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^B} := \delta_B^A$. Of course, the remaining generators will be killed by these derivations. Moreover, let us introduce the derivations $d := [\Pi_0,]$ and $d^* := (-1)^{p(A)+1} \sum_{A,B} g_{AB} \xi^A i(\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^B})$ and the degree derivations $\deg_\xi := \sum_A \xi^A i(\xi_A)$ and $\deg_{\partial \xi} := \sum_A \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^A} i(\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^A})$. Finally, we introduce the operator d^{-1} as follows. If $X \in \mathfrak{X}(\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V} \leq L})$ is a polyvector field such that $\deg_\xi X = mX$ and $\deg_{\partial \xi} X = nX$, then we define $d^{-1}X := (m+n)^{-1} d^*X$. On $\ker(\deg_\xi) \cap \ker(\deg_{\partial \xi})$ we define d^{-1} to be zero.

Lemma 3.4.2. *Since the connection ∇ is metric, we have*

$$d = [\Pi_0,] = \sum_{A,B} g^{AB} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^A} i(\xi_B) \quad (3.35)$$

$$d^2 = 0. \quad (3.36)$$

Moreover, we obtain a ‘‘Hodge identity’’: $dd^* + d^*d = \deg_\xi + \deg_{\partial\xi}$, which implies that d^{-1} is a contracting homotopy for d . More specifically, we have that

$$(\mathfrak{X}^\bullet(M), 0) \xrightleftharpoons[\iota]{\epsilon} (\mathfrak{X}^\bullet(\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V} \leq L}), d), d^{-1} \quad (3.37)$$

is a contraction fulfilling all side conditions.

Proof. Since d is a derivation of the super-commutative product, it is sufficient to evaluate d on the generators. Since the connection is metric we have $[\Pi_0, \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^i}] = 0$ for all $i = 1, \dots, n$. Moreover, Π_0 commutes with all $\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^C}$ and functions $f \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$. Hence the only nonvanishing contribution comes from:

$$[\Pi_0, \xi^C] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_{A,B} g^{AB} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^A} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^B}, \xi^C \right] = \sum_{AB} g^{AB} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^A} \delta_B^C. \quad (3.38)$$

This proves equation (3.35). Equation (3.36) follows immediately. The Hodge identity follows from the supercommutator: $[\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^A} i_{\xi_B}, \xi^C i_{\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^D}}] = \delta_B^C \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^A} i_{\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^D}} + \delta_A^D \xi^C i_{\xi_B}$ for $p(A) = p(B)$ and $p(C) = p(D)$. This is straightforward to check (however, one has to be careful with the signs). All the remaining statements are obvious. \square

Next, we introduce the following matrix of super-functions, which has incorporated the Poisson structure and curvature as well:

$$\hat{R}_j^i := -\frac{1}{2} \sum_k \sum_{A,B,C} \Pi^{ik} R_{Bkj}^A g_{AC} \xi^B \xi^C \in \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V} \leq L}^0.$$

One of the reasons to work with the completion, i.e. $\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}}$ instead of $S_A(\mathcal{V}^\oplus \mathcal{V}^*)$, is that otherwise the matrix $(\text{id} - \hat{R})^{-1}$ is well defined only under special circumstances. More specifically, the matrices

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}_j^i &:= ((\text{id} - \hat{R})^{-\frac{1}{2}})_j^i = \left(\text{id} + \frac{1}{2} \hat{R} + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 4} \hat{R}^2 + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 8} \hat{R}^3 + \dots \right)_j^i \in \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V} \leq L}^0 \\ \mathcal{B}_j^i &:= \sum_k \mathcal{A}_k^i \mathcal{A}_j^k = ((\text{id} - \hat{R})^{-1})_j^i = \left(\text{id} + \hat{R} + \hat{R}^2 + \hat{R}^3 + \dots \right)_j^i \in \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V} \leq L}^0 \end{aligned}$$

of superfunctions will play a vital role in what follows. Let us establish some calculation rules.

Lemma 3.4.3. *We have the following local formulas:*

$$\sum_j \Pi^{ij} \hat{R}_j^k = - \sum_j \Pi^{kj} \hat{R}_k^i, \quad (3.39)$$

$$\sum_{i,j} \Pi^{ij} \mathcal{A}_i^k \mathcal{A}_j^l = \sum_j \Pi^{kj} \mathcal{B}_j^l = - \sum_j \Pi^{lj} \mathcal{B}_j^k, \quad (3.40)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^i} \left(\sum_{A,B,C} R_{Bkj}^A g_{AC} \xi^B \xi^C \right) = 0, \quad (3.41)$$

$$d\hat{R}_j^i = - \sum_{k,A,B} \Pi^{ik} R_{Bkj}^A \xi^B \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^A}, \quad (3.42)$$

$$d\mathcal{B}_j^i = - \sum_{k,m,n,A,B} \Pi^{mk} \mathcal{B}_m^i \mathcal{B}_j^n R_{Bkn}^A \xi^B \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^A}, \quad (3.43)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^k} \left(\sum_l \Pi^{il} \mathcal{B}_l^j \right) = \sum_{m,n} (\partial_k \Pi^{mn}) \mathcal{B}_m^i \mathcal{B}_n^j. \quad (3.44)$$

Proof. Throughout the proof we use Einstein summation convention. Equation (3.39) is an immediate consequence of the symmetry properties of the curvature tensor and (3.40) follows easily. Equation (3.41) is equivalent to Bianchi's identity. In order to check identity (3.42) we note that since ∇ is metric, the curvature is orthogonal with respect to g (regardless of the symmetry properties of g):

$$g^{AC} R_{Cij}^B = g(\xi^A, R(\partial_i, \partial_j)\xi^B) = -g(R(\partial_i, \partial_j)\xi^A, \xi^B) = -g^{CB} R_{Cij}^A. \quad (3.45)$$

By inverting g we obtain $R_{Dij}^C = -g^{AC} g_{BD} R_{Aij}^B$. After these preparations we get

$$\begin{aligned} d\hat{R}_j^i &= -\frac{1}{2} \Pi^{il} R_{Blj}^A g_{AC} d(\xi^B \xi^C) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \Pi^{il} R_{Blj}^A \left(g_{AC} g^{DE} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^D} \delta_E^B \xi^C + (-1)^{p(B)} g_{AC} g^{DE} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^D} \xi^B \delta_E^C \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \Pi^{il} R_{Blj}^A \left((-1)^{p(B)} g_{AC} g^{DB} \xi^C + (-1)^{2p(B)} g_{AC} g^{DC} \xi^B \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^D} \\ &= -\Pi^{ik} R_{Bkj}^A \xi^B \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^A}. \end{aligned}$$

Note the following easy to prove matrix identity

$$d((\text{id} - \hat{R})^{-1}) = (\text{id} - \hat{R})^{-1} (d\hat{R}) (\text{id} - \hat{R})^{-1}. \quad (3.46)$$

This and the analogous statement for $\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^i}$ are the key to the remaining computations. Equations

tion (3.43) follows from the equations (3.42) and (3.46). Finally we show equation (3.44):

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^k} \left(\Pi^{il} \mathcal{B}_l^j \right) &\stackrel{(3.46)}{=} \partial_k \Pi^{il} \mathcal{B}_l^j + \Pi^{il} \mathcal{B}_l^m \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^k} \hat{R}_m^n \right) \mathcal{B}_n^j \\
&\stackrel{(3.41)}{=} \partial_k \Pi^{il} \mathcal{B}_l^j - \frac{1}{2} \Pi^{il} \mathcal{B}_l^m \left(\partial_k \Pi^{nr} R_{B_{rm}}^A g_{AC} \xi^B \xi^C \right) \mathcal{B}_n^j \\
&\stackrel{(3.40)}{=} \partial_k \Pi^{il} \mathcal{B}_l^j - \frac{1}{2} \Pi^{lm} \mathcal{B}_l^i \left(\partial_k \Pi^{nr} R_{B_{rm}}^A g_{AC} \xi^B \xi^C \right) \mathcal{B}_n^j \\
&= \partial_k \Pi^{il} \mathcal{B}_l^j - \hat{R}_r^l \mathcal{B}_l^i \mathcal{B}_n^j \partial_k \Pi^{nr} \\
&\stackrel{(*)}{=} \partial_k \Pi^{il} \mathcal{B}_l^j - (\mathcal{B}_r^i - \delta_r^i) \mathcal{B}_n^j \partial_k \Pi^{nr} = -\mathcal{B}_r^i \mathcal{B}_n^j \partial_k \Pi^{nr}.
\end{aligned}$$

At step (*) we again have used the geometric series $\hat{R}(\text{id} - \hat{R})^{-1} = (\text{id} - \hat{R})^{-1} - \text{id}$. \square

Now we are ready to prove that

$$\tilde{\Pi} := \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j,k,l} \Pi^{ij} \mathcal{A}_i^k \mathcal{A}_j^l \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^k} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^l} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j,k,l} \Pi^{kj} \mathcal{B}_j^l \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^k} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^l} \quad (3.47)$$

is a solution of the Maurer-Cartan equation

Lemma 3.4.4 (Maurer-Cartan equation). $d\tilde{\Pi} + \frac{1}{2} [\tilde{\Pi}, \tilde{\Pi}] = 0$.

Proof. Again, Einstein summation convention is in force. Using equation (3.43) we obtain

$$d\tilde{\Pi} = \frac{1}{2} \Pi^{kj} d\mathcal{B}_j^l \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^k} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^l} = -\frac{1}{2} \Pi^{kj} \Pi^{mn} \mathcal{B}_m^l \mathcal{B}_j^i R_{B_{ni}}^A \xi^B \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^A} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^k} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^l} \quad (3.48)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \Pi^{kj} \Pi^{ln} \mathcal{B}_m^l \mathcal{B}_j^i R_{B_{ni}}^A \xi^B \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^A} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^k} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^l}. \quad (3.49)$$

It remains to compute $[\tilde{\Pi}, \tilde{\Pi}]$. Note this is a linear combination of two terms. The first is proportional to $\Pi^{k_1 i_1} \mathcal{B}_{i_1}^{l_1} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^{k_1}} (\Pi^{k_2 i_2} \mathcal{B}_{i_2}^{l_2}) \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^{l_1}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^{k_2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^{l_2}}$ and we show using equation (3.44) that this contribution vanishes:

$$\Pi^{k_1 i_1} \mathcal{B}_{i_1}^{l_1} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^{k_1}} (\Pi^{k_2 i_2} \mathcal{B}_{i_2}^{l_2}) \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^{l_1}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^{k_2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^{l_2}} = \Pi^{k_1 i_1} \partial_{k_1} \Pi^{mn} \mathcal{B}_{i_1}^{l_1} \mathcal{B}_m^{k_2} \mathcal{B}_n^{l_2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^{l_1}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^{k_2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^{l_2}} = 0,$$

since $\Pi^{k_1 i_1} \partial_{k_1} \Pi^{mn} + \text{cycl}(i_1, m, n) = 0$. Therefore, using (3.33) we conclude that

$$\begin{aligned}
[\tilde{\Pi}, \tilde{\Pi}] &= \frac{1}{4} \Pi^{k_1 j_1} \mathcal{B}_{j_1}^{l_1} \Pi^{k_2 j_2} \mathcal{B}_{j_2}^{l_2} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^{k_1}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^{l_1}}, \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^{k_2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^{l_2}} \right] \\
&= -\Pi^{k_1 j_1} \Pi^{k_2 j_2} \mathcal{B}_{j_1}^{l_1} \mathcal{B}_{j_2}^{l_2} R_{B_{l_1 l_2}}^A \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^{k_1}} \xi^B \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^A} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^{k_2}} \\
&= \Pi^{k_1 j_1} \Pi^{k_2 j_2} \mathcal{B}_{j_1}^{l_1} \mathcal{B}_{j_2}^{l_2} R_{B_{l_1 l_2}}^A \xi^B \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^A} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^{k_1}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^{k_2}},
\end{aligned}$$

which after comparison with equation (3.49) yields the Maurer-Cartan equation. \square

We conclude that the *Rothstein Poisson tensor*

$$\Pi_R := \Pi_0 + \tilde{\Pi} \quad (3.50)$$

has the desired properties 1, 2 and 3 of Theorem 3.4.1. Therefore, $\mathfrak{X}^\bullet(\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V} \leq L})$ is a cochain complex with differential $\delta_{\Pi_R} := [\Pi_R, \]$, which is an analog of Lichnerowicz-Poisson cohomology. Since $\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V} \leq L}$ is an abelian subalgebra of the Gerstenhaber algebra $\mathfrak{X}(\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V} \leq L})$, by the derived bracket construction 2.) of Theorem 3.2.1, $\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V} \leq L}$ acquires the structure of a \mathbb{Z} -graded Poisson algebra. More precisely, we define the *Rothstein bracket* $\{ , \}_R$ to be the opposite derived bracket of δ_{Π_R} , i.e., for two homogeneous elements $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V} \leq L}$ we have :

$$\{\alpha, \beta\}_R := [\alpha, \beta]_{\delta_{\Pi_R}}^{\text{OPP}} = -[\alpha, \delta_{\Pi_R} \beta] = -[\alpha, [\Pi_R, \beta]] \quad (3.51)$$

In local coordinates the Rothstein bracket writes as follows

$$\begin{aligned} \{\alpha, \beta\}_R &= -[\alpha, [\tilde{\Pi}, \beta]] - [\alpha, [\Pi_0, \beta]] \quad (3.52) \\ &= \sum_{j,k,l} \Pi^{kj} \mathcal{B}_j^l \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial \xi^k} \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial \xi^l} + \sum_{i=1}^L (-1)^{|\alpha|+1} \sum_{a=1}^{\ell_i} \left(\frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial \xi_a^{(i)}} \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial \xi_a^{(i)}} + (-1)^i \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial \xi_a^{(i)}} \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial \xi_a^{(i)}} \right). \end{aligned}$$

We would like to emphasize that $\mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$ is a Poisson subalgebra of $\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V} \leq L}$ if and only if the curvature terms vanish, i.e., the bundle $V = \oplus_i V^i$ is *flat*. Nonetheless, the Lichnerowicz-Poisson cohomologies of the Poisson algebras $(\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V} \leq L}, \{ , \}_R)$ and $(\mathcal{C}^\infty(M), \{ , \})$ are always quasiisomorphic as Theorem 3.4.5 below shows. If the bundle $V = \oplus_i V^i$ is the *trivial* bundle with the canonical flat connection, then the $\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^k}$ are just the ordinary partial derivatives, the curvature term \mathcal{B}_j^l disappears and the Rothstein bracket boils down to the well known

$$\{\alpha, \beta\}_R = \sum_{k,l} \Pi^{kl} \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial \xi^k} \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial \xi^l} + \sum_{i=1}^L \sum_{a=1}^{\ell_i} \alpha \frac{\overleftarrow{\partial}}{\partial \xi_a^{(i)}} \frac{\overrightarrow{\partial}}{\partial \xi_a^{(i)}} \beta - (-1)^{|\alpha||\beta|} \beta \frac{\overleftarrow{\partial}}{\partial \xi_a^{(i)}} \frac{\overrightarrow{\partial}}{\partial \xi_a^{(i)}} \alpha. \quad (3.53)$$

Here we have used the physicist's denotation¹:

$$\alpha \frac{\overleftarrow{\partial}}{\partial \xi_a^{(i)}} := - \left[\alpha, \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_a^{(i)}} \right] = (-1)^{(|\alpha|+1)i} \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial \xi_a^{(i)}}, \quad \frac{\overrightarrow{\partial}}{\partial \xi_a^{(i)}} \alpha = \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial \xi_a^{(i)}}.$$

¹The physicist's denotation is in this case also mnemonically the simplest.

In order to proof equation (3.52) and (3.53) we essentially have to compute

$$\begin{aligned}
[\alpha, [\Pi_0, \beta]] &= \sum_{i=1}^L \sum_{a=1}^{\ell_i} \left[\alpha, \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_a^i} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_a^{(i)}}, \beta \right] \right] \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^L \sum_{a=1}^{\ell_i} \left[\alpha, \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_a^i} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_a^{(i)}}, \beta \right] \right] + (-1)^{(|\beta|+1)(i+1)} \left[\alpha, \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_a^i}, \beta \right] \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_a^{(i)}} \right] \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^L \sum_{a=1}^{\ell_i} \left[\alpha, \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_a^i} \right] \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_a^{(i)}}, \beta \right] - (-1)^{(|\beta|+1)(i+1)} (-1)^{(|\alpha|+1)|\beta|} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_a^i}, \beta \right] \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_a^{(i)}}, \alpha \right] \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^L \sum_{a=1}^{\ell_i} \left[\alpha, \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_a^i} \right] \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_a^{(i)}}, \beta \right] - (-1)^{|\alpha||\beta|+i(|\beta|+1)} (-1)^{(|\beta|+1)i+1} \left[\beta, \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_a^i} \right] \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_a^{(i)}}, \alpha \right] \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^L \sum_{a=1}^{\ell_i} \left[\alpha, \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_a^i} \right] \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_a^{(i)}}, \beta \right] - (-1)^{|\alpha||\beta|} \left[\beta, \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_a^i} \right] \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_a^{(i)}}, \alpha \right].
\end{aligned}$$

Theorem 3.4.5. *There are linear maps $\mathcal{J} : \mathfrak{X}^\bullet(M) \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}^\bullet(\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V} \leq L})$ and $\Sigma : \mathfrak{X}^\bullet(\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V} \leq L}) \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}^{\bullet+1}(\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V} \leq L})$ such that*

$$(\mathfrak{X}^\bullet(M), \delta_\Pi) \xrightleftharpoons[\mathcal{J}]{\epsilon} (\mathfrak{X}^\bullet(\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V} \leq L}), \delta_{\Pi_R}), \Sigma \quad (3.54)$$

is a contraction. In particular, the Poisson cohomologies of Π and Π_R are isomorphic.

Proof. Since ϵ is a morphism of Gerstenhaber algebras and $\epsilon(\Pi_R) = \Pi$, we have $\epsilon \delta_{\Pi_R} = \delta_\Pi \epsilon$. Hence we may apply perturbation lemma A.1.1. \square

3.4.2 The infinitely generated case

Let us now address the infinitely generated case $\mathcal{V} = \bigoplus_{i \geq 1} \mathcal{V}^i$, where $|\text{supp}(\mathcal{V})| = \infty$. In this case the argument of the previous section seem to break down, first of all, due to the fact that Π_0 is no longer a true bivector field

$$\Pi_0 = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{a=1}^{\ell_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_a^i} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_a^{(i)}} \notin \mathfrak{X}^2(\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}}).$$

In fact, there seems to be no way to write Π_0 as a second symmetric power. Secondly, $\tilde{\Pi}$ is no bivector field in the sense of our definition

$$\tilde{\Pi} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j,k,l} \Pi^{kj} \mathcal{B}_j^l \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^k} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^l} \notin \mathfrak{X}^2(\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}}).$$

This is because the innocent looking derivations $\partial/\partial \xi^i$, $i = 1, \dots, n = \dim(M)$ are *not* derivations of finite type.

We conclude that, in the infinitely generated case, the Gerstenhaber algebra $\mathfrak{X}(\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}})$ of polyvector fields is *too small* for our purposes and we need to look for an appropriate

replacement. The only proposal that we are aware of and that seems to make sense is to take the Gerstenhaber algebra $(\text{Der}(\mathcal{A}_V), \cup, [,]_{RN})$ of multiderivations of \mathcal{A}_V (cf. Theorem 3.2.4). In fact, one can show that the formal analog of the two-fold bracket

$${}^{\prime\prime} B_{\Pi_0}(\alpha, \beta) = [[\Pi_0, \alpha], \beta] {}^{\prime\prime} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{(|\beta|+1)i+\alpha} \sum_{a=1}^{\ell_i} \left(\frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial \xi_a^{(i)}} \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial \xi_a^{(i)}} + (-1)^i \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial \xi_a^{(i)}} \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial \xi_a^{(i)}} \right)$$

is a well-defined operation (this is somewhat surprising) and we conclude that $\Pi_0 \in \text{Der}^2(\mathcal{A}_V)^0$. It is also not difficult to prove that $\Pi_0 \bullet \Pi_0 = \frac{1}{2}[\Pi_0, \Pi_0]_{RN} = 0$. The term $\tilde{\Pi}$ is evidently a member of $\text{Der}^2(\mathcal{A}_V)^0$.

We strongly believe that all calculations which lead us to the Maurer-Cartan equation of Lemma 3.4.4, and which now involve certain infinite summations, make sense in the algebra of multiderivations. (even though we do not know whether there is an analog of the contraction (3.37)). As a consequence, we conjecture that also in the infinitely generated case the Rothstein bracket

$$\{\alpha, \beta\}_R = \sum_{j,k,l} \Pi^{kj} \mathcal{B}_j^l \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial \xi^k} \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial \xi^l} + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{a=1}^{\ell_i} \alpha \frac{\overleftarrow{\partial}}{\partial \xi_a^{(i)}} \frac{\overrightarrow{\partial}}{\partial \xi_a^{(i)}} \beta - (-1)^{|\alpha||\beta|} \beta \frac{\overleftarrow{\partial}}{\partial \xi_a^{(i)}} \frac{\overrightarrow{\partial}}{\partial \xi_a^{(i)}} \alpha. \quad (3.55)$$

is a \mathbb{Z} -graded super-Poisson structure, which can be seen as the opposite derived bracket of the abelian subalgebra $\mathcal{A}_V \subset \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \text{Der}^n(\mathcal{A}_V)$ with respect to the differential $\delta_{\Pi_R} := [\Pi_0 + \tilde{\Pi},]_{RN}$. Clearly, the virtues of the derived bracket construction (i.e. keeping the signs simple) disappear if we do calculations in the algebra of multiderivation. A better strategy to prove the above statement seems to be to use the concept of approximation (cf. Section 3.8) and some ‘clever’ continuity argument. In the freely generated case with a flat connection the Jacobiidentity for the bracket $\{ , \}_R$ seems to be folklore.

3.5 The Koszul complex

Given a smooth map $J : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^\ell =: V^*$ we consider the Koszul homological complex of the sequence of ring elements $J_1, \dots, J_\ell \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$. In other words, we define the space of chains to be

$$K_i := K_i(\mathcal{C}^\infty(M), J) := S_{\mathcal{C}^\infty(M)}^i(V[-1]),$$

i.e., the free (super)symmetric $\mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$ -algebra generated by the graded vector space $V[-1]$, where we consider V to be concentrated in degree zero. K_\bullet may also be viewed as the space of sections of the trivial vector bundle over M with fibre $\wedge^\bullet V$. Denoting by ξ^1, \dots, ξ^ℓ the canonical bases of $V[-1]$ for the dual space V of $V^* = \mathbb{R}^\ell$, we define the Koszul differential

$$\partial := \sum_a J_a \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_a},$$

where the $\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_a}$, $a = 1, \dots, \ell$, are the derivations extending the dual pairing. We will say, in accordance with [26], that the sequence of ring elements $J_1, \dots, J_\ell \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$ is a *complete intersection*, if the homology of the Koszul complex vanishes in degree $\neq 0$.

If zero is a regular value of J is well known (and follows from Theorem 3.5.1 below) that $J_1, \dots, J_\ell \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$ is a *complete intersection*. An elementary example of a noncomplete intersection is provided by the moment map for one particle of zero angular momentum, Example 5, in dimension $n = 3$. In this case, using the physicist's denotation, the Koszul complex can be rewritten as

$$0 \leftarrow \mathcal{C}^\infty(T^*\mathbb{R}^3) \xleftarrow{\langle J, \cdot \rangle} \mathbb{R}^3 \otimes \mathcal{C}^\infty(T^*\mathbb{R}^3) \xleftarrow{J^\times} \mathbb{R}^3 \otimes \mathcal{C}^\infty(T^*\mathbb{R}^3) \xleftarrow{J \cdot} \mathcal{C}^\infty(T^*\mathbb{R}^3) \leftarrow 0.$$

Here $q = (q^1, q^2, q^3)$ and $p = (p_1, p_2, p_3)$ are interpreted as vector valued functions on $T^*\mathbb{R}^3$ and the angular momentum is $J = q \times p$, where \times denote the vector product in \mathbb{R}^3 . Since q and p are orthogonal to J , i.e., the euclidian scalar products $\langle q, J \rangle = 0 = \langle p, J \rangle$ vanish, q and p are one-cycles. In fact, they cannot be boundaries, for if $q = J \times$ 'something' it had to vanish as a function at $p = 0$ and vice versa.

Since such findings are merely accidental, we would like to have a more systematic way to decide whether a moment map is a complete intersection. One way could be to make a detour and use methods from the theory of commutative Noetherian ring together with flatness arguments. Instead, if we already know that the generating hypothesis is true, then the following 'Jacobian criterion' yields a more convenient method.

Theorem 3.5.1. *Let M be an analytic manifold and $J : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^\ell$ an analytic map, such that the following conditions are true*

1. (J_1, \dots, J_ℓ) generate the vanishing ideal of $Z := J^{-1}(0)$ in $\mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$,
2. the regular stratum $Z_r := \{z \in Z \mid T_z J \text{ is surjective}\}$ is dense in $Z := J^{-1}(0)$.

Then the Koszul complex $K := K(\mathcal{C}^\infty(M), J)$ is acyclic and $H_0 = \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)$.

Proof. We will show that the Koszul complex $K(\mathcal{C}_x^\omega(M), J)$ is acyclic for the ring $\mathcal{C}_x^\omega(M)$ of germs in x of real analytic functions. Then it will follow that the Koszul complex $K(\mathcal{C}^\infty(M), J)$ is acyclic, since the ring of germs of smooth functions $\mathcal{C}_x^\infty(M)$ is (faithfully) flat over $\mathcal{C}_x^\omega(M)$ (see [73, Corollary VI 1.12]), and the sheaf of smooth functions on M is fine. Since $\mathcal{C}_x^\omega(M)$ is Noetherian, Krull's intersection theorem says that $\bigcap_{r \geq 0} I_x^r = 0$, where I_x is the ideal of germs of analytic functions vanishing on Z . According to [26, A X.160], it is therefore sufficient to show that $H_1(\mathcal{C}_x^\omega(M), J) = 0$. Note that since J generates the vanishing ideal of Z in $\mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$, it also generates the vanishing ideal of Z in $\mathcal{C}_x^\omega(M)$. This can easily be seen using M. Artin's approximation theorem (see e.g. [89]).² Suppose $f = \sum_a f^a e_a \in K_1$ is a cycle, i.e. $\partial f = \sum_a J_a f^a = 0$. Since the restriction to Z of the Jacobi matrix $D(\sum_a J_a f^a)$ vanishes, we conclude (using condition b)) that $f|_Z = 0$ for all $a = 1, \dots, \ell$. Since J generates the vanishing ideal, we find an $\ell \times \ell$ -matrix $F = (F^{ab})$ with smooth (resp. analytic) entries such that $f^a = \sum_b F^{ab} J_b$.³ It remains to be shown, that this matrix can be chosen to be *antisymmetric*. We have to distinguish two cases. If $x \notin Z$, the claim is obvious, since then one can take for example

²We have been hinted by L. Avramov and S. Iyengar that this also follows from the faithful flatness of $\mathcal{C}_x^\omega(M) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$ [76, Theorem 7.5].

³We have been hinted by L. Avramov and S. Iyengar that using the theorem of Vasconcelos [76, Theorem 19.9 and the remark that follows] we are done at this point.

$F^{ab} := (\sum_a J_a^2)^{-1}(J_b f^a - J_a f^b)$. So let us consider the case $x \in Z$. We then introduce some formalism to avoid tedious symmetrization arguments. Let E denote the free $k := \mathcal{C}_x^\omega(M)$ -module on ℓ generators, and consider the Koszul-type complex $SE \otimes \wedge E$. Generators of the symmetric part will be denoted by μ_1, \dots, μ_ℓ , generators of the Grassmann part by e_1, \dots, e_ℓ , respectively. We have two derivations $\delta := \sum_a e_a \wedge \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu_a} : S^n E \otimes \wedge^m E \rightarrow S^{n-1} E \otimes \wedge^{m+1} E$, and $\delta^* := \sum_a \mu_a i(e^a) : S^n E \otimes \wedge^m E \rightarrow S^{n+1} E \otimes \wedge^{m-1} E$. They satisfy the well known identities: $\delta^2 = 0$, $(\delta^*)^2 = 0$ and $\delta\delta^* + \delta^*\delta = (m+n)\text{id}$. Furthermore, we introduce the two commuting derivations $i_J := \sum_a J_a i(e^a)$ and $d_J = \sum_a J_a \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu_a}$. They obey the identities $i_J^2 = 0$, $[i_J, \delta] = d_J$, $[d_J, \delta^*] = i_J$ and $[i_J, \delta^*] = 0 = [d_J, \delta]$. We interpret the cycle f above as being in $E \otimes k$ and the matrix F as a member of $E \otimes E$. We already know that $d_J f = 0$ implies $f = i_J F$. This argument may be generalized as follows: if $a \in S^n E \otimes k$ obeys $d_J^n a = 0$, then there is an $A \in S^n E \otimes E$ such that $a = i_J A$. The proof is easily provided by taking all n -fold partial derivatives of $d_J^n a = 0$, evaluating the result on Z and using conditions a) and b). We now claim that there is a sequence of $F_{(n)} \in S^{n+1} E \otimes E$, $n \geq 0$, such that $F = F_{(0)}$, $\delta^* F_{(n)} = (n+2)i_J F_{(n+1)}$ and

$$f = d_J^n i_J F_{(n)} + i_J \delta^* \underbrace{\left(\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{i+2} d_J^i \delta F_{(i)} \right)}_{=: B_{n-1}} \quad \text{for all } n \geq 1. \quad (3.56)$$

We prove this by induction. Setting $B_{-1} := 0$, we may start the induction with $n = 0$, where nothing has to be done. Suppose now, that the claim is true for $F_{(0)}, \dots, F_{(n)}$. We obtain $f = \frac{1}{n+2} d_J^n i_J (\delta\delta^* F_{(n)} + \delta^* \delta F_{(n)}) + i_J \delta^* B_{n-1} = \frac{1}{n+2} d_J^{n+1} \delta^* F_{(n)} + i_J \delta^* B_n$, where we made use of the relations $[d_J^n i_J, \delta^*] = 0$ and $[d_J^n i_J, \delta] = d_J^{n+1}$. Since $0 = d_J f = d_J^{n+2} \delta^* F_{(n)}$, we find an $F_{(n+1)}$ such that $\frac{1}{n+2} \delta^* F_{(n)} = i_J F_{(n+1)}$, and the claim is proven. Finally, we would like to take the limit of equation (3.56) as n goes to ∞ . For this limit to make sense, we have to change the ring to the ring of formal power series. Let us denote this change of rings by $\hat{\cdot} : \mathcal{C}_x^\omega(M) \rightarrow \mathbb{K}[[x^1, \dots, x^n]]$. Since by Krull's intersection theorem $\bigcap_{r \geq 0} \hat{I}^r = 0$ (\hat{I} the ideal generated by $\hat{J}_1, \dots, \hat{J}_\ell$), we obtain a formal solution of the problem: $\hat{f} = i_J \delta^* B_\infty$, where $B_\infty := \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i+2} d_J^i \delta \hat{F}_{(i)}$ is well defined since \hat{I} contains the maximal ideal. Applying M. Artin's approximation theorem yields an analytic solution, and we are done. \square

The above reasoning can be considered to be folklore, as the subtlety of finding an *antisymmetric* source term is often swept under the rug in semirigorous arguments. We do not know, whether, if condition 1.) in Theorem 3.5.1 holds, 2.) is also sufficient for the acyclicity of the Koszul complex. Nonetheless, let us, as a plausibility check, reconsider the system of one particle of zero angular momentum in dimension $n \geq 3$, Example 5. Here, the Jacobi matrix $T_z J$ is a $\binom{n}{2} \times 2n$ -matrix. Since the zero fibre Z is the set of points where p and q are proportional, it follows easily that $T_z J$ has the same rank as a certain $\binom{n}{2} \times n$ submatrix, which in fact occurs twice in $T_z J$. With a little more effort, one may proof that the rank of this submatrix is in fact $\leq n-1$. Since $\binom{n}{2} > n-1$ for $n \geq 3$ the regular stratum is *empty* here.

For the Examples 6, 7, 8, 9 (for $\alpha < 0$) and 10 we already know from subsection 2.1.5 that condition 1.) of Theorem 3.5.1, i.e., the generating hypothesis, is fulfilled. Let us now check that condition 2.) of Theorem 3.5.1 holds for these examples as well. For Example

6, i.e., the system of $m \geq 1$ particles of zero angular momentum in the plane, and for the $(1, 1, -1, -1)$ -resonance, Example 8, the Jacobi matrix $T_x J$ is clearly not onto iff $x = 0$, i.e., the singularity is isolated in M . Clearly, in both cases $Z \neq \{0\}$ and hence condition 2.) is true. In the case of the ‘lemon’, Example 7, an easy calculation using affine coordinates yields that the singular points of the moment map are precisely the fix points of the S^1 -action: $((1 : 0), (1 : 0))$, $((0 : 1), (0 : 1))$, $((1 : 0), (0 : 1))$ and $((0 : 1), (1 : 0))$. The latter two are isolated points in the zero level $Z = J^{-1}(0)$ (which is obviously nondiscrete), and hence the requisites of Theorem 3.5.1 are fulfilled here.

For the \mathbb{T}^2 -action of Example 9, $\alpha < 0$, the Jacobi matrix of J works out as follows

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \bar{z}_1 & \alpha z_1 & 0 & 0 & \bar{z}_3 & z_3 & 0 & 0 \\ \beta \bar{z}_1 & \beta z_1 & \bar{z}_2 & z_2 & 0 & 0 & \bar{z}_4 & z_4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The set of points where this matrix has not the full rank is just the union $\cup_{i=1}^4 L_i$ of the coordinate lines $L_1 := \{(z, 0, 0, 0) \mid z \in \mathbb{C}\}$, $L_2 := \{(0, z, 0, 0) \mid z \in \mathbb{C}\}$, $L_3 := \{(0, 0, z, 0) \mid z \in \mathbb{C}\}$ and $L_4 := \{(0, 0, 0, z) \mid z \in \mathbb{C}\}$. Clearly, $Z \cap \cup_i L_i = \{0\} \neq Z$ and hence condition 2.) is true. Finally, let us address Example 10, i.e., the commuting variety. Let $(Q, P) \in S \times S = T^*S$ be a pair of symmetric $n \times n$ -matrices. Then the Jacobi-matrix of J applied on the tangent vector $(V, W) \in S \oplus S$ yields

$$TJ_{(Q,P)}(V, W) = \frac{d}{dt}[Q + tV, P + tW]_{|t=0} = [V, P] + [Q, W].$$

It follows easily that $TJ_{(Q,P)}$ is surjective for (Q, P) from an open dense subset of $S \times S$. In fact, let $Q \in S_{\text{reg}}$ have pairwise distinct Eigenvalues q_i , $q_i \neq q_j$ for $i \neq j$. After an orthogonal change of the basis we may assume that Q is diagonal: $Q = \sum_i q_i E_{ii}$. Here, $(E_{ij})_{kl} = \delta_{ik} \delta_{jl}$ is the matrix with the only nonzero entry 1 at the i th row and j th column. For any $P \in S$ we have $TJ_{(Q,P)}(E_{ij} + E_{ji}, 0) = [Q, E_{ij} + E_{ji}] = (q_i - q_j)(E_{ij} + E_{ji})$. Since $(E_{ij} + E_{ji})_{ij}$ constitute a basis for S , it follows that $TJ_{|S_{\text{reg}} \times S}$ is surjective. Since $(Q, P) \in Z \cap S_{\text{reg}} \times S \Leftrightarrow Q \in S_{\text{reg}}$ and $P \in S$ are simultaneously diagonalizable, the claim follows.

The next theorem is a consequence of rather deep analytic results. The problem of splitting the Koszul resolution in the context of Fréchet spaces has been also addressed in [40] from a different perspective.

Theorem 3.5.2. *Let M be a smooth manifold, $J : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^\ell$ be a smooth map such that around every $m \in M$ there is a local chart in which J is real analytic. Moreover, assume that the Koszul complex $K = K(M, J)$ is a resolution of $\mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)$, $Z = J^{-1}(0)$. Then there are a prolongation map $\text{prol} : \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$ and contracting homotopies $h_i : K_i \rightarrow K_{i+1}$, $i \geq 0$, which are continuous in the respective Fréchet topologies, such that*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \text{res} & \\ (\mathcal{C}^\infty(Z), 0) & \xleftrightarrow{\quad} & (K, \partial), h \\ & \text{prol} & \end{array} \quad (3.57)$$

is a contraction, i.e., res and prol are chain maps and $\text{res prol} = \text{id}$ and $\text{id} - \text{prol res} = \partial h + h \partial$. If necessary, these can be adjusted in such a way, that the side conditions (see Appendix A.1) $h_0 \text{ prol} = 0$ and $h_{i+1} h_i = 0$ are fulfilled. If, moreover, a compact Lie group G acts smoothly on M , G is represented on \mathbb{R}^ℓ and $J : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^\ell$ is equivariant, then prol and h can additionally be chosen to be equivariant.

Proof. A closed subset $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is defined to have the *extension property*, if there is a continuous linear map $\lambda : \mathcal{C}^\infty(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, such that $\text{res } \lambda = \text{id}$. The extension theorem of E. Bierstone and G. W. Schwarz, [20, Theorem 0.2.1] says that Nash subanalytic sets (and hence closed analytic sets) have the extension property. Using a partition of unity, we get a continuous linear map $\lambda : \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$, such that $\text{res } \lambda = \text{id}$. In the same reference, one finds a “division theorem” (Theorem 0.1.3.), which says that for a matrix $\varphi \in \mathcal{C}^\omega(\mathbb{R}^n)^{r,s}$ of analytic functions the image of $\varphi : \mathcal{C}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)^s \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)^r$ is closed, and there is a continuous split $\sigma : \text{im } \varphi \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)^s$ such that $\varphi \sigma = \text{id}$. Using a partition of unity, we conclude that there are linear continuous splits $\sigma_i : \text{im } \partial_{i+1} \rightarrow K_{i+1}$ for the Koszul differentials $\partial_{i+1} : K_{i+1} \rightarrow K_i$ for $i \geq 0$, i.e., $\partial_{i+1} \sigma_i = \text{id}$. We observe that $\text{im } \lambda \oplus \text{im } \partial_1 = K_0$, since for every $x \in K_0$ the difference $x - \lambda \text{ res } x$ is a boundary due to exactness and the sum is apparently direct. Similarly, we show that $\text{im } \sigma_i \oplus \text{im } \partial_{i+2} = K_{i+1}$ for $i \geq 0$. The next step is to show that $\text{im } \sigma_i$ is a *closed* subspace of K_0 . Therefor we assume that $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a sequence in $\text{im } \partial_{i+1}$ such that $\sigma_i(x_n)$ converges to $y \in K_{i+1}$. Then $x_n = \partial_{i+1} \sigma_i(x_n)$ converges to $\partial_{i+1} y$, since ∂_{i+1} is continuous. Since $\partial_{i+1} y$ is in the domain of σ_i , we obtain that $\sigma_i(x_n)$ converges to $\sigma_i \partial_{i+1} y = y \in \text{im } \sigma_i$. Similarly, we have that $\text{im } \lambda$ is a closed subspace of K_0 . Altogether, it is feasible to extend σ_i to a linear continuous map $K_i \rightarrow K_{i+1}$ (cf. [88, p.133]). If necessary, λ and σ_i can be made equivariant by averaging over G , since res and ∂ are equivariant. We observe that we have $\lambda \text{ res}_{|\text{im } \lambda} = \text{id}$ and $\lambda \text{ res}_{|\text{im } \partial_1} = 0$ and analogous equations in higher degrees. We now replace λ by $\text{prol} := \lambda - \partial_1 \sigma_0 \lambda$ and σ_i by $h_i := \sigma_i - \partial_{i+2} \sigma_{i+1} \sigma_i$ for $i \geq 0$. These maps share all of the above mentioned properties with λ and σ_i . Additionally, we have $\partial_1 h_0|_{\text{im}(\text{prol})} = 0$ and $\partial_{i+2} h_{i+1}|_{\text{im}(h_i)} = 0$ for $i \geq 0$. This concludes the construction of (3.57). The side conditions can be achieved by algebraic manipulations (see Appendix A.1). Note that these modifications do not ruin the equivariance. \square

If the constraint surface Z is singular it seems to be hopeless to find explicit formulas for prol and h . However, if Z is a closed submanifold there is a general recipe [24] to produce such formulas. We sketch this procedure for the case of linear Poisson structure, Example 11, which essentially contains already the whole idea. Recall that, if x_1, \dots, x_n are linear coordinates for $M = \mathfrak{h}^*$, the moment map is given by the projection $J : M \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^*$, $J(x_1, \dots, x_n) = (x_1, \dots, x_\ell)$. The zero fibre $Z = J^{-1}(0)$ is the linear subspace on which the first ℓ coordinates vanish. The prolongation map $\text{prol} : \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$ is just

$$(\text{prol } f)(x_1, \dots, x_n) := f(x_{\ell+1}, \dots, x_n). \quad (3.58)$$

If $f \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$ and $v \in S_{\mathbb{K}}^k(\mathfrak{g}[1])$ then the contracting homotopy is given by the formula

$$h(fv) := \sum_{a=1}^{\ell} \left(\int_0^1 dt t^k \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_a}(tx_1, \dots, tx_\ell, x_{\ell+1}, \dots, x_n) \right) \xi_a v. \quad (3.59)$$

By linear extension this defines the contracting homotopy $h : K_k \rightarrow K_{k+1}$. An easy calculation yields that in this case (3.57) is a contraction fulfilling the side conditions $h_0 \text{prol} = 0$ and $h^2 = 0$.

For completeness, we conclude this section by mentioning two consequences of the Koszul resolution, which are of course well known to commutative algebraists.

Theorem 3.5.3. *Let $J = (J_1, \dots, J_\ell) : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^\ell =: V^*$ such that the Koszul complex $K(A, J)$ is a resolution of $\mathcal{C}^\infty(Z) = \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)/I$. Then the image of J_1, \dots, J_ℓ under the projection to I/I^2 is a free system of generators for the A/I -module I/I^2 .*

Proof. Let $\sum_a f^a [J_a] = 0$, where $f^1, \dots, f^\ell \in C^\infty(Z)$ and $[J_a]$ are the representatives of the J_a 's in I/I^2 . By choosing $F^1, \dots, F^\ell \in C^\infty(M)$ such that $f_a = F_a|_Z$ for $a = 1 \dots \ell$, we may rewrite this as $\sum_a F_a J_a \in I^2$. Defining $F := \sum_a F_a e_a \in K_1(A, J)$ we obtain $\partial F = \sum_{a,b} G^{ab} J_a J_b \in I^2$, for some $G^{ab} \in C^\infty(M)$. So $F - \sum_{ab} G^{ab} J_a e_b$ is a 1-cycle. Since the first homology of $K(A, J)$ vanishes, there is an $H := \sum H^{ab} e_a e_b \in K_2(A, J)$ such that $F = \sum_{ab} G^{ab} J_a e_b + \partial H$, and thus all F^1, \dots, F^ℓ are in I . \square

Corollary 3.5.4. *Let $J = (J_1, \dots, J_\ell)$ be as above. Then there are isomorphisms of \mathbb{K} -vector spaces*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{Tor}_i^A(A/I, A/I) &\cong \wedge_{A/I}^i I/I^2 \quad \text{and} \\ \mathrm{Ext}_A^i(A/I, A/I) &\cong \mathrm{Hom}_{A/I}(\wedge_{A/I}^i I/I^2, A/I) \end{aligned}$$

for all $i \geq 0$.

Proof. In order to compute $\mathrm{Tor}_i^A(A/I, A/I)$, we have to compute the homology of the complex $(K(A, J) \otimes_A A/I, \partial \otimes 1)$. But this is evidently the homology of the Koszul complex $K(A/I, (0, \dots, 0))$. The claim follows from Theorem 3.5.3. It is easy to see, that $\mathrm{Ext}_A^i(A/I, A/I)$ is the cohomology of the complex $\mathrm{End}_A(K(A, J))$ with differential D equal to the super-commutator with ∂ . We may identify $\mathrm{End}_{A\text{-Mod}^{\mathbb{Z}}}(K(A, J)) = \mathrm{End}_{A\text{-Mod}^{\mathbb{Z}}}(\wedge v \otimes A) = \mathrm{End}_{\mathbb{K}\text{-Mod}^{\mathbb{Z}}}(\wedge V) \otimes A$ with the Clifford algebra bundle over M with fibre $\wedge V^* \otimes \wedge V$. The latter is identified with $\mathrm{End}_{\mathbb{K}}(\wedge V)$ using the standard representation: $x \in V$ acts on $\wedge V$ by left multiplication, and $\alpha \in V^*$ acts on $\wedge V$ by -1 times the insertion derivation $i(\alpha)$. The analog of composition in $\mathrm{End}_{\mathbb{K}}(\wedge V)$ is the Clifford multiplication $\mu \circ (-\sum_a i(e^a) \otimes i(e_a))$, where e_1, \dots, e_ℓ is a basis for V and e^1, \dots, e^ℓ is the corresponding dual basis. Now the analog of D in the Clifford algebra is just the commutator with $\sum_a J_a e^a$. The latter actually is the total differential of a double complex with acyclic rows and trivial columns. \square

Actually, one can make the above statement more precise. It is well known [26, §7], that $\mathrm{Ext}_A^\bullet(A/I, A/I)$ is \mathbb{Z} -graded \mathbb{K} -algebra and $\mathrm{Tor}_\bullet^A(A/I, A/I)$ is a graded module for this algebra. The isomorphisms of corollary 3.5.4 reflect this structure. The ‘‘produit de composition’’ is given up to a sign by the wedge product and module structure by insertion, respectively. In particular, the above isomorphisms are isomorphisms of A/I -modules.

3.6 The projective Koszul resolution of a closed submanifold

Even in the regular case not every constraint surface admits a Koszul resolution. For a closed codimension ℓ submanifold C of the manifold M , we know from Theorem 3.5.3, that if there is a Koszul complex, which is a resolution of $\mathcal{C}^\infty(C)$ then the conormal bundle of C in M is trivial. Since from the homological point of view projective modules are as good as free

modules, one may ask whether the situation improves if one also accepts projective Koszul resolutions. We will see that after restricting to an appropriate open neighborhood U of C in M , there is a $\mathcal{C}^\infty(U)$ -projective resolution for every closed submanifold C .

Let TC be the tangent bundle of C and let $TM|_C$ and $TM|_C^*$ be the restrictions of the tangent bundle and the cotangent bundle of M to C , respectively. The annihilator bundle TC^{ann} of C is the subbundle of $TM|_C^*$ consisting of all 1-forms vanishing on TC . The dual bundle $TC^{\text{ann}*}$ to the annihilator bundle is canonically isomorphic to $TM|_C/TC$. It is well known that the space of sections of the annihilator bundle has a nice algebraic description.

Lemma 3.6.1. *The map $f \mapsto df_c$ which associates to a smooth function $f \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$ its differential evaluated at the point $c \in C$ induces an isomorphism of $\mathcal{C}^\infty(C)$ -modules of conormal module I/I^2 of the vanishing ideal I of C and the space of sections $\Gamma^\infty(C, TC^{\text{ann}*})$ of the annihilator bundle TC^{ann} of the submanifold C .*

Proof. For a detailed proof which uses the Koszul complex constructed below see [23]. \square

Let us recall the tubular neighborhood theorem for the submanifold $C \subset M$. There exists a subfibre bundle N_C of $TM|_C$ which is complementary to TC

$$TM|_C = TC \oplus N_C,$$

an open neighborhood U' of the zero section of N_C which is a disk bundle over C and a diffeomorphism φ

$$\begin{array}{ccc} N_C \supset U' & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & U \subset M \\ & \searrow & \swarrow \\ & C & \end{array}$$

into an open neighborhood $U \subset M$ whose restriction to C is the identity. In fact, φ may be given as a restriction of the exponential map corresponding to an auxiliary Riemannian metric on M . In this way we obtain a (noncanonical) identification of N_C and $TC^{\text{ann}*}$. Moreover, we have a submersion

$$\tau : U \rightarrow C.$$

Since U' is fibrewise convex it makes sense to take a convex linear combination of any set of points of U which lie in the same fibre of τ . In particular for any $t \in [0, 1]$ we have a fibre preserving shrinking map $\Phi_t : U \rightarrow U$, which is obtained from the convex combination $tu + (1-t)u_0$, where $u_0 \in C \subset U$ and u are in the same fibre.

Let $V^* := \ker T\tau$ be the vertical subbundle of TU of the projection $\tau : U \rightarrow C$. There is a section $J \in \Gamma^\infty(U, V^*)$, which we will call the *tautological section*, such that the submanifold C is the zero locus of J . It is given by the image under $T\varphi$ of the Euler vector field $\in \Gamma^\infty(U', TN_C)$ of the vector bundle N_C . Note that the restriction $V|_C^*$ to C of the bundle V^* is isomorphic to $TC^{\text{ann}*}$.

The *projective (homological) Koszul complex* $(K_\bullet(U, J), \partial)$ on the tautological section J is defined as follows. The space of chains is $K_\bullet(U, J) := S_{\mathcal{C}^\infty(U)}(V[-1])$. In more conventional

terminology, it also may be viewed as $\Gamma^\infty(U, \wedge^\bullet V)$. The differential is the unique $\mathcal{C}^\infty(U)$ -linear superderivation, such that $\partial(f) = \langle J, f \rangle$ for all $f \in K_1(U, J)$, where \langle, \rangle denotes the dual pairing. By augmenting this complex with the restriction map we obtain a sequence

$$0 \longleftarrow \mathcal{C}^\infty(C) \xleftarrow{\text{res}} \mathcal{C}^\infty(U) = K_0(U, J) \xleftarrow{\partial} K_1(U, J) \xleftarrow{\partial} K_2(U, J) \longleftarrow \dots$$

In fact, this sequence is *exact*, which can of course be proven locally without difficulty. We will exhibit explicit contracting homotopies similar to the equations (3.58) and (3.59) for the linear case. For the prolongation map

$$\text{prol} := \tau^* : \mathcal{C}^\infty(C) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^\infty(U)$$

we simply take the pull back of the projection $\tau : U \rightarrow C$. The contracting homotopies $h_i : K_i(U, J) \rightarrow K_{i+1}(U, J)$ for $i = 0, 1, \dots, \ell$ are defined by the formula (which is due to M. Bordemann [23])

$$h_i(a)(u) := \int_0^1 dt (\Phi_t^*(da))(u)$$

for $a \in K_i(U, J)$ and $u \in U$. In order to understand the right hand side of this equation note that the space $K_i(U, J)$ can be identified with the space of cochains of Lie algebroid cohomology with coefficients in $\mathcal{C}^\infty(U)$ of the Lie algebroid $V^* := \ker T\pi \rightarrow U$, the differential is denoted by $d : K_i(U, J) \rightarrow K_{i+1}(U, J)$. Since Φ_t is fibre preserving, the pullback Φ_t^* with respect to Φ_t for differential forms descends to a well defined map $\Phi_t^* : K_i(U, J) \rightarrow K_i(U, J)$ for all i .

Theorem 3.6.2. *The maps prol and h defined as above are continuous \mathbb{K} -linear maps, such that*

$$(\mathcal{C}^\infty(C), 0) \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{\text{res}} \\ \xrightarrow{\text{prol}} \end{array} (K_\bullet(U, J), \partial), h \quad (3.60)$$

is a contraction.

Proof. The proof can be reduced to a local computation, which is well-known. \square

Similar to Corollary 3.5.4 we can use the projective Koszul resolution to compute

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tor}_{\bullet}^{\mathcal{C}^\infty(U)}(\mathcal{C}^\infty(C), \mathcal{C}^\infty(C)) &= \Gamma^\infty(C, \wedge^\bullet TC^{\text{ann}}) \\ \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}^\infty(U)}^{\bullet}(\mathcal{C}^\infty(C), \mathcal{C}^\infty(C)) &= \Gamma^\infty(C, \wedge^\bullet TC^{\text{ann}*}). \end{aligned}$$

3.7 Projective Koszul-Tate complexes

For the moment, let A be an arbitrary commutative \mathbb{K} -algebra, think of it as the algebra of smooth functions on a manifold or the algebra of germs of real analytic functions etc., and I be an ideal in A . In the spirit of the preceding subsection we will need the notion of a *projective presentation* of an A -module \mathcal{W} , that is, a short exact sequence of A -modules

$$\mathcal{V} \xrightarrow{J} \mathcal{W} \rightarrow 0,$$

where \mathcal{V} is a projective A -module. It is called *finite* if \mathcal{V} is finitely generated. We will call J a *system of projective generators* for \mathcal{W} . A typical example is the tautological section of the preceding subsection, which is a system of projective generators for the vanishing ideal of the submanifold C . In the following we will be exclusively interested in the situation, where either

1. A is arbitrary, but \mathcal{V} is a finitely generated free A -module, or
2. $A = \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$ and \mathcal{V} is a finitely generated projective A -module, i.e., the space of sections of a vector bundle V over M .

In any case, there is a good notion of a basis for \mathcal{V} . In case 2. this will be a local frame for V .

Generalizing the notion of Koszul resolution for modules over a (commutative) Noetherian ring, Tate [97] introduced what is nowadays called a Tate resolution. For an expository article on the theory of Tate-resolutions for Noetherian (local) rings we refer to [6, section 6 and 7]. Since we are concerned with the case $\mathbb{Q} \subset \mathbb{K}$ we can use a slightly simplified version of this construction (we replace the algebra of divided powers by the symmetric algebra). On the other hand, the ring of primary interest for us, $A = \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$, is not a Noetherian local ring. Therefore, it makes sense to slightly generalize the construction by considering projective Tate generators. The potential of Tate resolutions for being useful in phase space reduction has already been recognized by the theoretical physicists Batalin, Fradkin and Vilkovisky in the early 80s [7, 10, 9, 8]. In [95] Stasheff recognized that their “ghost for ghost” procedure and that of Tate [97] essentially coincide. Traditionally in the mathematical physics literature Tate resolutions are called Koszul-Tate resolutions.

A projective Koszul-Tate resolution of the A -module A/I is a direct limit of a directed system of projective Koszul-Tate complexes $(KT_{\bullet}^{\leq i}, \partial^{\leq i})$ of level $i \geq 1$. These are defined inductively as follows. The (nonunique) *projective Koszul-Tate complex* of level $i \geq 1$ over the module A/I for an ideal I of the commutative ring A is a complex $(KT_{\bullet}^{\leq i}, \partial^{\leq i})$

$$0 \leftarrow A = KT_0^{\leq i} \xleftarrow{\partial^{\leq i}} KT_1^{\leq i} \xleftarrow{\partial^{\leq i}} KT_2^{\leq i} \leftarrow \dots \leftarrow KT_i^{\leq i} \leftarrow KT_{i+1}^{\leq i} \leftarrow \dots,$$

such that

1. $KT_k^{\leq i}$ is the degree k part of a graded symmetric algebra $S_A(\mathcal{V}^{\leq i})$ generated by an \mathbb{N} -graded projective A -module $\mathcal{V}^{\leq i} = \bigoplus_{j=1}^i \mathcal{V}^j$.
2. $\partial^{\leq i}$ is an A -linear derivation of $KT^{\leq i} = S_A(\mathcal{V}^{\leq i})$.
3. The restriction map $\text{res} : A \rightarrow A/I$ gives an isomorphism $H_0 KT^{\leq i} \cong A/I$.
4. $KT_k^{\leq i}$ is acyclic up to degree $i - 1$, that is $H_k KT^{\leq i} = 0$ for $k = 1, \dots, i - 1$.
5. For all $i \leq j$ the obvious injections $KT^{\leq i} \rightarrow KT^{\leq j}$ are maps of supercommutative differential graded \mathbb{K} -algebras.
6. For $i = 1$ the restriction $J_{(1)}$ of $\partial^{\leq 1}$ to $\mathcal{V}^1 = KT_1^{\leq 1}$ is a projective presentation of the A -module I . For $i \geq 2$ the restriction $J_{(i)}$ of $\partial^{\leq i}$ to $\mathcal{V}^i \subset KT_i^{\leq i}$ is a system of projective

generators for the A -module $H_i KT^{\leq i}$. More precisely, we lift a projective presentation \mathcal{V}^i of the A -module $H_{i-1} KT^{\leq i-1}$ to the space of cycles

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
& & & & \mathcal{V}^i & & (3.61) \\
& & & & \swarrow^{J^{(i)}} & \downarrow & \\
0 & \longrightarrow & B_{i-1} KT^{\leq i-1} & \longrightarrow & Z_{i-1} KT^{\leq i-1} & \longrightarrow & H_{i-1} KT^{\leq i-1} \longrightarrow 0. \\
& & & & & & \downarrow \\
& & & & & & 0
\end{array}$$

The elements of \mathcal{V}^j are called *Tate generators of level j* . In physics they are called *antighosts of level j* . Note, that $(KT_{\bullet}^{\leq 1}, \partial^{\leq 1})$ coincides with (a projective version of) the usual Koszul complex for A/I . The process described by diagram (3.61), which is called by the physicists the “ghost for ghost”-procedure, is named by the commutative algebraists “killing cycles by adding variables”.

Given the data $(KT_{\bullet}^{\leq i}, \partial^{\leq i})$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots$ there is a unique differential ∂ on $KT_{\bullet} := S_A(\oplus_{i \geq 1} \mathcal{V}^i)$ such that the obvious injections $(KT_{\bullet}^{\leq i}, \partial^{\leq i}) \rightarrow (KT_{\bullet}, \partial)$ are morphisms of supercommutative differential graded algebras. By construction it is a projective resolution of A/I and will be called the *Koszul-Tate resolution* henceforth. Sometimes we would like to stress the dependence on the ring and the presentation $J = J_{(1)}$ of the ideal I and will write in this case $KT_{\bullet} = KT_{\bullet}(A, J)$.

Even though the above definition applies quite generally, there seems to be no *a priori* reason for the Koszul-Tate complexes to be complexes. We still have to convince ourselves that the operators $\partial^{\leq i}$ and ∂ are of square zero. At this point we use a (local) basis $\xi_1^{(i)}, \dots, \xi_{\ell_i}^{(i)}$ for the A -module⁴ \mathcal{V}^i for $i = 1, 2, \dots$. The Koszul-Tate differentials $\partial^{\leq i}$ and ∂ are given by the (local) formulas

$$\partial^{\leq i} = \sum_{j=1}^i \sum_{a=1}^{\ell_j} J_a^{(j)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_a^{(j)}}, \quad (3.62)$$

$$\partial = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{a=1}^{\ell_j} J_a^{(j)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_a^{(j)}}, \quad (3.63)$$

where $J_1^{(j)}, \dots, J_{\ell_j}^{(j)} \in KT_{j-1}^{\leq j-1}$ are the components of the map $J^{(j)}$ in diagram (3.61). We proof by induction that $\partial^{\leq i}$ is of square zero for $i = 1, 2, \dots$. For $i = 1$ this is obvious. For $i \geq 2$ we obtain

$$(\partial^{\leq i})^2 = (\partial^{\leq i-1})^2 + \sum_{a=1}^{\ell_i} (\partial^{\leq i} J_a^{(i)}) \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_a^{(i)}} + \sum_{a,b=1}^{\ell_i} J_a^{(i)} \frac{\partial J_b^{(i)}}{\partial \xi_a^{(i)}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_b^{(i)}} = 0. \quad (3.64)$$

In the above formula the first term on the right hand side vanishes by induction. The second term vanishes due to diagram (3.61). Finally, the third term vanishes since $J_1^{(i)}, \dots, J_{\ell_i}^{(i)} \in$

⁴Let us assume for convenience that it is finitely generated.

$KT_{i-1}^{\leq i-1}$ clearly do not depend on $\xi_1^{(i)}, \dots, \xi_{\ell_i}^{(i)}$. Since for every homogeneous $x \in KT_k$ there is an $i \in \mathbb{N}$ such that x is in the subcomplex $KT_k^{\leq i}$ we conclude that $\partial^2 = 0$. It seems to be an interesting question, whether equation (3.64) holds in more complicated situations.

Obviously, the Koszul-Tate resolution of A/I is nonunique. However, if (A, \mathfrak{m}) is a Noetherian local ring⁵(e.g. the ring of germs of real analytic functions), then there is a distinguished Tate resolution, the so-called *minimal model* of A/I , which is uniquely determined up to isomorphism of differential graded algebras [6, Proposition 7.2.4]. Moreover, the number of Tate generators is bounded from below by invariants of the ring (A, \mathfrak{m}) , the so-called *deviations*. The lower bounds are realized by the minimal model [6, Proposition 7.2.5]. The deviations can be read off from the Poincaré series of A/I . It is known [5] for the important example 5 of one particle in dimension $n \geq 3$ with angular momentum zero that the number of Tate generators grows exponentially with the level (in the polynomial setup one can show that A/I is a Golod ring). In fact, due to the rigidity theorem of S. Halperin [57] we know that if A/I is not a complete intersection, then *none* of the deviations vanish.

Before we show that in the case of moment maps there are reasonable Koszul-Tate resolutions let us introduce some terminology. If there is a smallest integer L such that $\mathcal{V}^i = 0$ for all $i > L$, then KT_\bullet is said to be *finitely generated of level L* . Otherwise it is said to be *infinitely generated*. It is clear from what is said above that, in general, there is no reason to expect that the Koszul-Tate resolution of a singular moment map is finitely generated. More reasonable is the following property. The Koszul-Tate resolution is said to be *locally finite* if all the modules \mathcal{V}_i are finitely generated projective A -modules. In this case the rank of the projective module KT_i can be recursively determined from the ranks of the projective modules \mathcal{V}^j , $1 \leq j \leq i$ according to the product formula

$$\sum_{i \geq 0} \text{rank}(KT_i) t^i = \prod_{j \geq 1} (1 - (-t)^j)^{(-1)^{j+1} \text{rank}(\mathcal{V}^j)}. \quad (3.65)$$

The product on the right hand side converges in the t -adic topology of $\mathbb{Z}[[t]]$. If all the modules \mathcal{V}_i are free A -modules, we say that the Koszul-Tate resolution is *free*.

Proposition 3.7.1. *Let $J : M \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^*$ be the moment map of a linear Hamiltonian action of a compact Lie group G on the real symplectic vector space M . Moreover, suppose that J generates the vanishing ideal $I_Z \subset C^\infty(M)$ of the zero fibre $Z = J^{-1}(0)$. Then there is a locally finite free Koszul-Tate resolution $(KT_\bullet = KT_\bullet(C^\infty(M), J), \partial)$ of the ring of smooth functions $C^\infty(Z)$ in Z and a continuous contracting homotopy $h : KT_\bullet \rightarrow KT_{\bullet+1}$, a continuous prolongation map $\text{prol} : C^\infty(Z) \rightarrow KT_0$, such that*

$$(C^\infty(Z), 0) \begin{array}{c} \text{res} \\ \rightleftarrows \\ \text{prol} \end{array} (KT, \partial), h \quad (3.66)$$

is a contraction.

Proof. First of all, let us identify M with \mathbb{R}^{2n} and note that the components of the moment map are quadratic polynomial functions with respect to the canonical coordinates.

⁵In this case all projective modules are free.

Since $\mathbb{R}[x_1, \dots, x_{2n}]$ is a Noetherian ring, there is a free locally finite Koszul-Tate resolution $KT_\bullet(\mathbb{R}[x_1, \dots, x_{2n}], J)$ of the $\mathbb{R}[x_1, \dots, x_{2n}]$ -algebra $\mathbb{R}[x_1, \dots, x_{2n}]/\langle J_1, \dots, J_\ell \rangle$ (see [6]). According to subsection 2.1.5 the latter is nothing but the coordinate ring of the real-variety determined by J . The complex $KT_\bullet(C^\infty(M), J)$ we are looking for is obtained by tensoring the complex $KT_\bullet(\mathbb{R}[x_1, \dots, x_{2n}], J)$ with the $\mathbb{R}[x_1, \dots, x_{2n}]$ -module $C^\infty(M)$, and we have to show that this complex is still a resolution of the $C^\infty(M)$ -module $C^\infty(Z)$. By a standard result [45, Theorem 7.2] for every $x \in M$ the ring of formal power series \mathcal{F}_x around x , being the completion of the real polynomial ring with respect to the maximal ideal corresponding to x , is a flat $\mathbb{R}[x_1, \dots, x_{2n}]$ -module. Next, \mathcal{F}_x is a faithfully flat $C_x^\omega(M)$ -module [73, Proposition III 4.10]. We conclude that $KT_i(C_x^\omega(M), J)$ is exact for $i \geq 1$. Using a partition of unity and the fact that $C_x^\infty(M)$ is a (faithfully) flat $C_x^\omega(M)$ -module [73, Corollary VI 1.12], it follows that $KT_i(C^\infty(M), J)$ is exact for all $i \geq 1$. It remains to prove the existence of the continuous prolongation map and the contracting homotopies. But this follows from the results of Bierstone and Schwarz [20] precisely along the lines of the proof of Theorem 3.57. \square

We expect that the conclusion of the above proposition holds for essentially all moment maps of compact Hamiltonian group actions on symplectic manifolds.

3.8 The BRST-charge

We are now ready to introduce the BRST-algebra, which will turn out to be a differential graded Poisson algebra $(\mathcal{A}_V, \{, \}_R, \mathcal{D})$. To this end, we view the space of chains $KT = S_A \mathcal{V}$ of Koszul-Tate resolution of the preceding section as a generalized graded manifold with base manifold M . Note that in the infinitely generated case the Koszul-Tate differential is clearly not a derivation of finite type. We will therefore not use the module of finite type derivations in this section. The \mathbb{Z} -graded algebra $\mathcal{A}_V = \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{A}_V^i$ underlying the ghost-cotangent space of $KT = S_A \mathcal{V}$ is given by

$$\mathcal{A}_V^i = \prod_{j \geq 0} KT^{i+j} \otimes KT_j. \quad (3.67)$$

Here we have used the shorthand notation

$$KT^j := (S_A \mathcal{V}^*)^j$$

for the degree j part of the symmetric algebra $S_A \mathcal{V}^*$ over the (positively graded) module $\mathcal{V}^* = \bigoplus_{i \geq 1} \mathcal{V}^{i*}$, which is dual to the module of Tate-generators. We will use local frames $\xi_{(i)}^1, \dots, \xi_{(i)}^{\ell_i}$ for the modules \mathcal{V}^{i*} , the so-called *momenta of level i* or *ghosts of level i* , which are dual to the Tate generators $\xi_1^{(i)}, \dots, \xi_{\ell_i}^{(i)}$ of level i .

The Koszul-Tate differential of the preceding section naturally extends to a derivation

$$\partial = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{a=1}^{\ell_j} J_a^{(j)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_a^{(j)}}, \quad J_a^{(j)} \in KT_{j-1}^{\leq j-1} \text{ for } a = 1, \dots, \ell_j \quad (3.68)$$

of the algebra \mathcal{A}_V . Slightly abusing the language, we introduce the *filtration by ghost degree* $F^k \mathcal{A}_V = \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} F^k \mathcal{A}_V^i$, where

$$F^k \mathcal{A}_V^i = \prod_{i+j \geq k} KT^{i+j} \otimes KT_j \quad (3.69)$$

$F^k \mathcal{A}_V$ can be identified with the space of endomorphism which annihilate $\bigoplus_{i=0}^{k-1} KT_i$. The spaces $F^k \mathcal{A}_V$ form a descending Hausdorff filtration

$$F^0 \mathcal{A}_V = \mathcal{A}_V \supset F^1 \mathcal{A}_V \supset \dots \supset F^k \mathcal{A}_V \supset F^{k+1} \mathcal{A}_V \supset \dots, \quad (3.70)$$

which is preserved by the supercommutative multiplication: $F^k \mathcal{A}_V F^l \mathcal{A}_V \subset F^{k+l} \mathcal{A}_V$. A \mathbb{K} -linear map $\varphi : \mathcal{A}_V \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_V$ is said to be of *filtration degree* l if $\varphi(F^k \mathcal{A}_V) \subset F^{k+l} \mathcal{A}_V$.

In Section 3.4 we have introduced the Rothstein bracket $\{ , \}_R$. In the finitely generated case we have seen that $\{ , \}_R$ defines a \mathbb{Z} -graded super-Poisson bracket on \mathcal{A}_V . In the infinitely generated case a full proof of the Jacobiidentity has yet to be given. In the following we postulate that the Jacobiidentity fulfilled. (Curiously, for the construction of the BRST-charge we will merely use the Jacobiidentity for the approximating brackets defined below). The filtration by ghost degree and the Rothstein Poisson bracket $\{ , \}_R$ are, in general, *not compatible* in the following sense: there is no $r \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\{F^k \mathcal{A}_V, F^l \mathcal{A}_V\}_R \subset F^{k+l-r} \mathcal{A}_V$ for all $k, l \in \mathbb{Z}$. This phenomenon is due to the algebraic part of the bracket: a ghost of arbitrarily high level can be killed if it is paired with an antighost of the same level. The geometric part of the Rothstein Poisson bracket, however, is filtered: $[[\tilde{\Pi}, F^k \mathcal{A}_V], F^l \mathcal{A}_V] \subset F^{k+l} \mathcal{A}_V$ (here $[,]$ denotes the Schouten-Nijenhuis bracket).

In order to prove the main result of this section, Theorem 3.8.1 below, we need a more refined analysis, which we will explain next. For free Tate resolutions Theorem 3.8.1 is a well known result, which goes back to [7, 10, 9, 8]. The first rigorous proof seems to be due to J. Stasheff and is sketched in [95]. We have also benefited from the more elaborate exposition in [64]. The refinement consists in examining successively the level i BRST algebras $\mathcal{A}_{V \leq i}^\bullet$ together with the level i Koszul-Tate differentials

$$\partial^{\leq i} = \sum_{j=0}^i \sum_{a=1}^{\ell_j} J_a^{(j)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_a^{(j)}} \quad (3.71)$$

and their level i Rothstein Poisson brackets, which will be denoted by $\{ , \}_{\leq i}$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots$. In this manner we obtain a family of differential graded Poisson algebras

$$(\mathcal{A}_{V \leq i}^\bullet, \partial^{\leq i}, \{ , \}_{\leq i})_{i=1,2,\dots}. \quad (3.72)$$

For $i < j$ the inclusion $\mathcal{A}_{V \leq i} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{A}_{V \leq j}$ is a map of differential graded commutative algebras, which is compatible with the filtration by ghost degree. We emphasize that, due to the presence of curvature, $\mathcal{A}_{V \leq i} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{A}_{V \leq j}$ is, in general, *not* a Poisson subalgebra! The same remarks apply to the inclusions $\mathcal{A}_{V \leq i} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{A}_V$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots$.

Theorem 3.8.1 (Existence of the BRST-charge). *Let $Z \subset M$ be a first class constraint set, and let $I := I_Z \subset C^\infty(M) =: A$ be the vanishing ideal of Z . Furthermore, let $(KT_\bullet(A, J), \partial)$ be a locally finite projective Koszul-Tate resolution of the A -module A/I . Let \mathcal{A}_V be the corresponding BRST-algebra together with the Poisson bracket $\{ , \}_R$. Then there exists an element $\theta \in \mathcal{A}_V^1$ such that*

1. $\{\theta, \}_R = \partial + \text{higher order terms}$,
2. $\{\theta, \theta\}_R = 0$.

Here, “higher order terms” stands for a \mathbb{K} -linear derivation of filtration degree 1.

Proof. We will construct θ by induction. To this end we make the following Ansatz $\theta_{\leq i} := \sum_{j=1}^i \theta_j$, where

$$\theta_j = \sum_{a=1}^{\ell_j} J_a^{(j)} \xi_{(j)}^a + Q_{(j)} \in \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}^{\leq j}}^1, \quad (3.73)$$

such that $Q_{(j)} \in KT_{\leq j}^{j+1} \otimes KT_j^{\leq j}$. Note that $Q_{(j)}$ is at least quadratic in the momenta. We will show that the $Q_{(i)}$, $i = 1, 2, \dots$, may be successively chosen, such that

$$\{\theta_{\leq i}, \theta_{\leq i}\}_{\leq i} \in F^{i+1} \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}^{\leq i}}^2. \quad (3.74)$$

for all $i = 1, 2, \dots$. From the Ansatz (3.73) it is clear that the θ_i add up to a well defined $\theta = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \theta_j \in \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}}^1$. By an argument similar to that in equation (3.81) below we conclude that

$$\{\theta_{\leq i}, \theta_{\leq i}\}_R - \{\theta_{\leq i}, \theta_{\leq i}\}_{\leq i} \in F^{i+1} \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}}^2. \quad (3.75)$$

Since the filtration by ghost degree is Hausdorff we obtain $\{\theta, \theta\}_R = 0$.

First of all, let us take a closer look at the derivations

$$\mathcal{D}^{\leq i} := \{\theta_{\leq i}, \}_{\leq i} : \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}^{\leq i}}^{\bullet} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}^{\leq i}}^{\bullet+1}$$

for $i = 1, 2, \dots$. In fact, the operators $\mathcal{D}^{\leq i}$ are (as we will see in a moment) of filtration degree 0. We decompose them into its homogeneous components $\mathcal{D}^{\leq i} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{D}_j^{\leq i}$ (see also diagram (3.82) below), where $\mathcal{D}_j^{\leq i}(KT_{\leq i}^k \otimes KT_l^{\leq i}) \subset KT_{\leq i}^{k+j} \otimes KT_{l+j-1}^{\leq i}$ for all $k, l \geq 0$. A crucial observation is that the term of lowest order in this decomposition is exactly the level i Koszul-Tate differential

$$\partial^{\leq i} = \mathcal{D}_0^{\leq i}. \quad (3.76)$$

This can be proven as follows. As we have already indicated, the part of $\mathcal{D}^{\leq i}$ which originates from the geometric part of the Rothstein bracket, which equals $-\{\theta_{\leq i}, [\tilde{\Pi}_{\leq i},]\}$, is of filtration

degree 1. Therefore, we have for every $\alpha \in F^k \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V} \leq i}^n$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{D}^{\leq i}(\alpha) = \{\theta_{\leq i}, \alpha\}_{\leq i} &\in - \sum_{j=1}^i \sum_{a=1}^{\ell_j} \left[\theta_{\leq i}, \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_a^j} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_a^j}, \alpha \right] \right] + F^{k+1} \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V} \leq i}^{n+1} \\
&= \sum_{j=1}^i \sum_{a=1}^{\ell_j} \left(\left(J_a^{(j)} + \sum_{l=1}^i \frac{\partial Q_{(l)}}{\partial \xi_a^j} \right) \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial \xi_a^j} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + (-1)^{(n+1)(i+1)} \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial \xi_a^j} \frac{\partial \theta_{\leq i}}{\partial \xi_a^j} \right) + F^{k+1} \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V} \leq i}^{n+1} \\
&\stackrel{(*)}{=} \partial^{\leq i}(\alpha) + \sum_{l=1}^i \sum_{j=1}^{l-1} \sum_{a=1}^{\ell_j} (-1)^{(n+1)(i+1)} \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial \xi_a^j} \frac{\partial J_a^{(l)}}{\partial \xi_a^j} \xi_a^{(l)} \quad (3.77) \\
&\quad + \sum_{l=1}^i \sum_{j=1}^l \sum_{a=1}^{\ell_j} (-1)^{(n+1)(i+1)} \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial \xi_a^j} \frac{\partial Q_{(l)}}{\partial \xi_a^j} + F^{k+1} \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V} \leq i}^{n+1}.
\end{aligned}$$

At step (*) we have used the fact that since $Q_{(l)}$ is at least quadratic in the momenta $\partial Q_{(l)}/\partial \xi_a^j \in F^1 \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V} \leq i}^{1-j}$. We claim that the remaining terms in equation (3.77) are also in $F^{k+1} \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V} \leq i}^{n+1}$. In fact for $j+1 \leq l \leq i$ we have

$$\frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial \xi_a^j} \frac{\partial J_a^{(l)}}{\partial \xi_a^j} \xi_a^{(l)} \in (F^{k-j} \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V} \leq i}^{n-j}) (\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V} \leq l-1}^{n+1-l+j}) (F^l \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V} \leq l}^l) \subset F^{k+1} \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V} \leq i}^{n+1}. \quad (3.78)$$

Finally, for $j \leq l \leq i$ we have

$$\frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial \xi_a^j} \frac{\partial Q_{(l)}}{\partial \xi_a^j} \in (F^{k-j} \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V} \leq i}^{n-j}) (F^{l+1} \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V} \leq l}^{1+j}) \subset F^{k+1} \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V} \leq i}^{n+1}, \quad (3.79)$$

and the proof of equation (3.76) is finished.

In order to start the induction we look at the projective presentation

$$\mathcal{V}^1 = KT_1 \xrightarrow{J=J_{(1)}} I \rightarrow 0.$$

Since the ideal I is first class the term r_1 of lowest order in $\frac{1}{2}\{J_{(1)}, J_{(1)}\}_{\leq 1}$ vanishes when restricted to Z . By definition of the Koszul-Tate resolution there is a $Q_{(1)} \in KT_{\leq 1}^2 \otimes KT_1^{\leq 1}$ such that $r_1 = -\partial^{\leq 1} Q_{(1)}$. Setting $\theta_{\leq 1} = \theta_1 = J_{(1)} + Q_{(1)}$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\{\theta_1, \theta_1\}_{\leq 1} &= \{J_{(1)}, J_{(1)}\}_{\leq 1} + 2\{J_{(1)}, Q_{(1)}\}_{\leq 1} + \{Q_{(1)}, Q_{(1)}\}_{\leq 1} \\
&\in \{J_{(1)}, J_{(1)}\}_{\leq 1} + 2\partial^{\leq 1} q_1 + F^2 \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V} \leq 1} \\
&\in 2r_1 + 2\partial^{\leq 1} Q_{(1)} + F^2 \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V} \leq 1}
\end{aligned}$$

and we are done. Note that we may write the system of projective generators in local coordinates $J_{(1)} = \sum_{a=1}^{\ell_1} J_a^{(1)} \xi_a^a$. Since the ideal is first class, we have $\{J_a^{(1)}, J_b^{(1)}\} = \sum_{c=1}^{\ell_1} f_{ab}^c J_c^{(1)}$ for some (nonunique) functions f_{ab}^c , the so-called structure functions. Locally, we can write $Q_{(1)}$ in terms of the structure functions: $Q_{(1)} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{a,b,c=1}^{\ell_1} f_{ab}^c \xi_a^a \xi_b^b \xi_c^c$.

Let us now assume that the Ansatz (3.73) fulfills equation (3.74) for i . We are looking for a $Q_{(i+1)}$ such that equation (3.74) is true for $i \rightarrow i + 1$. Taking advantage of the Jacobi identity for the bracket $\{, \}_{\leq i}$

$$0 = \{\theta_{\leq i}, \{\theta_{\leq i}, \theta_{\leq i}\}_{\leq i}\}_{\leq i} = \mathcal{D}^{\leq i} \{\theta_{\leq i}, \theta_{\leq i}\}_{\leq i},$$

we deduce

$$\partial^{\leq i} \{\theta_{\leq i}, \theta_{\leq i}\}_{\leq i} = - \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{D}_j^{\leq i} \{\theta_{\leq i}, \theta_{\leq i}\}_{\leq i} \in F^{i+2} \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}^{\leq i}}^3. \quad (3.80)$$

Let $r_i \in KT_{\leq i}^{i+2} \otimes KT_i^{\leq i}$ be the term of lowest degree in $\frac{1}{2} \{\theta_{\leq i}, \theta_{\leq i}\}_{\leq i}$. It follows from equation (3.80) that

$$\partial^{\leq i} r_i = 0.$$

By construction of the Koszul-Tate resolution there is a $Q_{(i+1)} \in KT_{\leq i}^{i+2} \otimes KT_{i+1}^{\leq i+1}$, such that

$$r_i = -\partial^{\leq i+1} Q_{(i+1)}.$$

Setting $\theta_{i+1} := \sum_{a=1}^{\ell_{i+1}} J_a^{(i+1)} \xi_{(i+1)}^a + Q_{(i+1)}$ we have to make sure that $\{\theta_{\leq i+1}, \theta_{\leq i+1}\}_{\leq i+1} \in F^{i+2} \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}^{\leq i+1}}^2$. First of all, note that

$$\partial^{\leq i+1} \theta_{i+1} = \sum_{a=1}^{\ell_{i+1}} (\partial^{\leq i+1} J_a^{(i+1)}) \xi_{(i+1)}^a + \partial^{\leq i+1} Q_{(i+1)} = -r_i.$$

We conclude that $\partial^{\leq i+1} \theta_{i+1} + \frac{1}{2} \{\theta_{\leq i}, \theta_{\leq i}\}_{\leq i} \in F^{i+2} \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}^{\leq i}}^2 \subset F^{i+2} \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}^{\leq i+1}}^2$. It is important to note that from the very definition of the Rothstein Poisson bracket we have

$$\{\theta_{\leq i}, \theta_{\leq i}\}_{\leq i+1} - \{\theta_{\leq i}, \theta_{\leq i}\}_{\leq i} \in F^{i+2} \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}^{\leq i+1}}^2. \quad (3.81)$$

More precisely, this difference does merely originate from the geometric part of the Rothstein Poisson bracket. The lowest order contributions involve the curvature of the vector bundle V^{i+1} of level $i + 1$ Tate generators and are generated by $\xi_{(i+1)}^a \xi_b^{(i+1)} \xi_{(1)}^c$ for $a, b = 1, \dots, \ell_{i+1}$ and $c = 1, \dots, \ell_1$. As a result we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \{\theta_{\leq i+1}, \theta_{\leq i+1}\}_{\leq i+1} &= \{\theta_{\leq i}, \theta_{\leq i}\}_{\leq i+1} + 2 \{\theta_{\leq i}, \theta_{i+1}\}_{\leq i+1} + \{\theta_{i+1}, \theta_{i+1}\}_{\leq i+1} \\ &= \{\theta_{\leq i}, \theta_{\leq i}\}_{\leq i+1} + 2 \mathcal{D}^{\leq i+1}(\theta_{i+1}) - \{\theta_{i+1}, \theta_{i+1}\}_{\leq i+1} \\ &\in \{\theta_{\leq i}, \theta_{\leq i}\}_{\leq i} + 2 \mathcal{D}^{\leq i+1}(\theta_{i+1}) - \{\theta_{i+1}, \theta_{i+1}\}_{\leq i+1} + F^{i+2} \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}^{\leq i+1}}^2 \\ &\in 2 \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{D}_j^{\leq i+1}(\theta_{i+1}) - \{\theta_{i+1}, \theta_{i+1}\}_{\leq i+1} + F^{i+2} \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}^{\leq i+1}}^2. \end{aligned}$$

From the very definition (3.73) we see that $\theta_{i+1} \in F^{i+1} \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}^{\leq i+1}}^1$. Since $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{D}_j^{\leq i+1}$ is of filtration degree 1 we obtain $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{D}_j^{\leq i+1}(\theta_{i+1}) \in F^{i+2} \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}^{\leq i+1}}^2$. \square

The element θ is called the *BRST charge*. Note that in the case of a moment map $J = J_{(1)}$ the first two terms of the series for the charge read

$$\begin{aligned}\theta_1 &= \sum_{a=1}^{\ell_1} J_a \xi_{(1)}^a - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{a,b,c=1}^{\ell_1} f_{ab}^c \xi_{(1)}^a \xi_{(1)}^b \xi_c^{(1)}, \\ \theta_2 &= \sum_{a=1}^{\ell_2} J_a^{(2)} \xi_{(2)}^a,\end{aligned}$$

where f_{ab}^c are the structure constants of the Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} . In other words, the quadratic term $Q_{(2)}$ *vanishes* in this case. On the other hand, in the case of a projective Koszul-resolution (cf. section 3.6) the θ_i for $2 \leq i \leq \ell$ consist merely of the quadratic term (here we have of course $\theta_i = 0$ for $i > \ell$).

Associated to the charge there is a homological Hamiltonian vector field

$$\mathcal{D} := \{\theta, \}_{R}$$

which is called the *BRST differential*. Although the homogeneous components of $\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{Y}}^{\bullet}$ are not direct sums, there is a unique decomposition $\mathcal{D} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{D}_i = \partial + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{D}_i$ of the BRST differential, such that $\mathcal{D}_i(KT^j \otimes KT_k) \subset KT^{j+i} \otimes KT_{k+i-1}$:

$$(3.82)$$

The equation $\mathcal{D}^2 = 0$ translates into a sequence of relations, starting with

$$\partial^2 = 0 \quad (3.83)$$

$$\partial \mathcal{D}_1 + \mathcal{D}_1 \partial = 0 \quad (3.84)$$

$$\partial \mathcal{D}_2 + \mathcal{D}_2 \partial + \mathcal{D}_1^2 = 0. \quad (3.85)$$

The restriction map $\text{res} : \mathcal{C}^{\infty}(M) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^{\infty}(Z)$, which is an augmentation for the Koszul-Tate resolution extends to a degree zero map

$$\text{res} : \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{Y}}^{\bullet} \rightarrow KT_{|Z}^{\bullet}. \quad (3.86)$$

Here, $KT_{|Z}^{\bullet}$ is the space of smooth sections of the restriction of the bundle of ghosts to Z and res is defined to vanish on antighosts and acts on ghost by restricting the coefficients. By definition the smooth sections of this bundle are those which arise by restriction. Hence the restriction map res is *onto*. Therefore, the formula $d \text{res} = \text{res} \mathcal{D}_1$ defines uniquely a \mathbb{K} -linear degree 1 map $KT_{|Z}^{\bullet} \rightarrow KT_{|Z}^{\bullet+1}$. If \mathcal{D}_1^2 is evaluated on an element containing no antighosts,

the result will be, due to equation (3.85), in the kernel of res . It follows that $d^2 = 0$. We will call the cochain complex

$$(KT_{|Z}^\bullet, d)$$

the *vertical complex*. A priori the vertical complex depends upon choices made for the space of generators \mathcal{V} , for the connection on \mathcal{V} , for the differential ∂ , for θ and for prol . It is conjectured that the homotopy class of the vertical complex – in a sense yet to be specified – does not depend on these choices. The cochain complex $(KT_{|Z}^\bullet, d)$ is well understood for certain special cases (see section 3.9 and section 3.10). It may be shown by a spectral sequence argument, that res is in fact a quasiisomorphism of complexes (see also Figure 3.1). In fact, if we are given a continuous prolongation map $\text{prol} : \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$ and

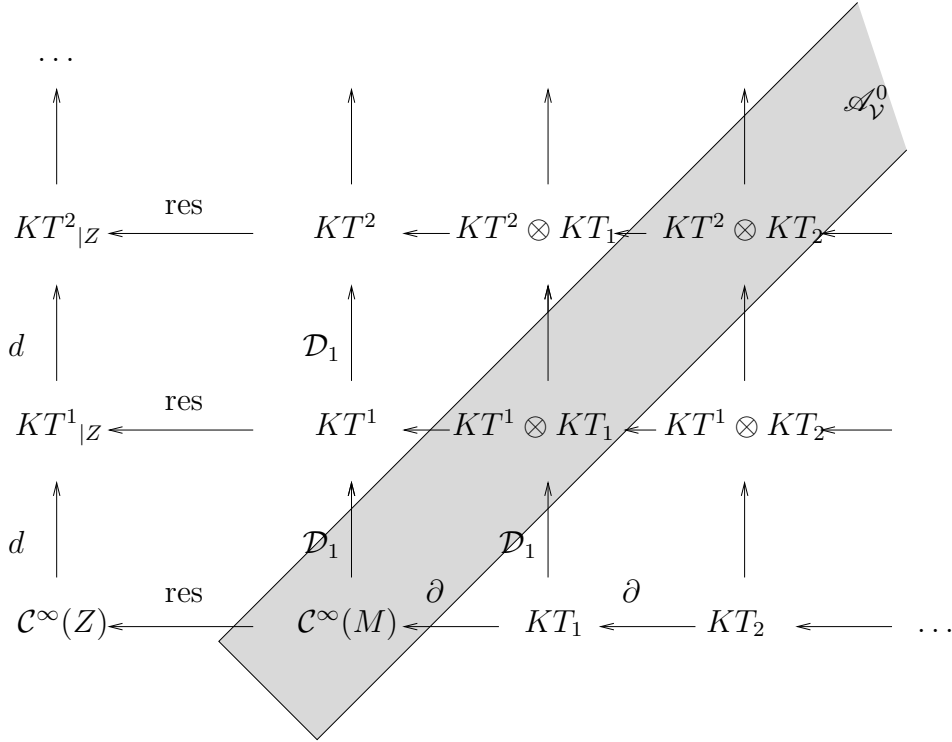


Figure 3.1: The map res is a continuous quasiisomorphism from the BRST complex to the vertical complex, which has a continuous split. Hence the zeroth cohomology algebra of the BRST complex is topologically isomorphic to the space of invariant functions $\mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)^I$, i.e., the Dirac reduced algebra of the first class constraint. We emphasize that the BRST complex is, in general, not a double complex.

continuous contracting homotopies $h_i : KT_i \rightarrow KT_{i+1}$ for the Koszul-Tate resolution we can be more specific. Note that these maps naturally extend to maps $\text{prol} : KT_{|Z}^\bullet \rightarrow KT^\bullet$ and $h_i : KT^\bullet \otimes KT_i \rightarrow KT^\bullet \otimes KT_{i+1}$.

Corollary 3.8.2. *Assume that the premises for Theorem 3.8.1 are true and, in addition, we have a contraction (3.66) as in Proposition 3.7.1. Then there are continuous \mathbb{K} -linear*

maps $\Phi : KT|_Z^\bullet \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_V^\bullet$ and $H : \mathcal{A}_V^\bullet \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_V^{\bullet+1}$ such that

$$(KT|_Z^\bullet, d) \underset{\Phi}{\overset{\text{res}}{\rightleftarrows}} (\mathcal{A}_V^\bullet, \mathcal{D}), H \quad (3.87)$$

is a contraction. If $[a], [b] \in \mathbb{H}KT|_Z$ are the cohomology classes of the cocycles $a, b \in ZKT|_Z$, then

$$\{[a], [b]\} := [\text{res}\{\Phi(a), \Phi(b)\}_R] \quad (3.88)$$

defines a \mathbb{Z} -graded Poisson algebra structure on $\mathbb{H}^\bullet KT|_Z$. In degree zero $\mathbb{H}^0 KT|_Z = \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)^I$ this Poisson structure coincides with the Dirac reduced Poisson structure.

Proof. We apply perturbation lemma A.1.1 to the contraction (3.66) and obtain the contraction (3.87). It is a straightforward matter to check that the bracket is well defined. The Jacobi identity follows immediatly from the computation

$$\begin{aligned} \{[a], \{[b], [c]\}\} &= \left[\text{res} \left\{ \Phi(a), \Phi(\text{res}\{\Phi(b), \Phi(c)\}_R) \right\}_R \right] \\ &= \left[\text{res} \left\{ \Phi(a), \{\Phi(b), \Phi(c)\}_R \right\}_R \right] - \left[\text{res} \left\{ \Phi(a), \mathcal{D}H\{\Phi(b), \Phi(c)\}_R \right\}_R \right] \\ &\quad - \left[\text{res} \left\{ \Phi(a), H\{\Phi(db), \Phi(c)\}_R + H\{\Phi(b), \Phi(dc)\}_R \right\}_R \right] \\ &= \left[\text{res} \left\{ \Phi(a), \{\Phi(b), \Phi(c)\}_R \right\}_R \right] - \left[d \text{res} \left\{ \Phi(a), H\{\Phi(b), \Phi(c)\}_R \right\}_R \right] \\ &= \left[\text{res} \left\{ \Phi(a), \{\Phi(b), \Phi(c)\}_R \right\}_R \right] \end{aligned}$$

for cocycles $a, b, c \in ZKT|_Z$. The Leibniz rule is a consequence of the following consideration. Given two cocycles $b, c \in ZKT|_Z$ the difference $\Delta := \Phi(bc) - \Phi(b)\Phi(c)$ is, in general, nonzero since Φ (as well as prol) is not multiplicative. Nonetheless, because res is multiplicative and $\text{res} \Phi = \text{id}$, we have $\Delta \in \ker(\text{res})$. On the other hand, it is closed, since Φ is a chain map. It follows that $\Delta = (\mathcal{D}H + H\mathcal{D} + \Phi \text{res})\Delta = \mathcal{D}(H(\Delta))$ is a coboundary, and consequently

$$\{[a], [b][c]\} = [\text{res}\{\Phi(a), \Phi(bc)\}_R] = [\text{res}\{\Phi(a), \Phi(b)\Phi(c)\}_R] + \underbrace{[d \text{res}\{\Phi(a), H(\Delta)\}_R]}_{=0}.$$

Since in degree zero the differential $d : \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z) \rightarrow KT|_Z^1$ is given by the formula $d(a) = \text{res}\{J_{(1)}, \text{prol}(a)\}_R$, it is clear that $\mathbb{H}^0 KT|_Z$ is the space of I invariant smooth functions on Z . In order to see that the induced bracket on $\mathbb{H}^0 KT|_Z$ is the Dirac reduced bracket, note that the image $\Phi(a) \subset \text{prol}(a) + F^1 \mathcal{A}_V^0$ of a function $a \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)$ starts with $\text{prol}(a)$. Since $\{F^1 \mathcal{A}_V^0, F^1 \mathcal{A}_V^0\}_R \subset F^1 \mathcal{A}_V^0 \subset \ker(\text{res})$ and $\{\mathcal{C}^\infty(M), F^1 \mathcal{A}_V^0\}_R \subset F^1 \mathcal{A}_V^0$, the higher order terms do not contribute, and the reduced bracket of two invariant functions $a, b \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)^I$ is given by the formula $\{a, b\} = \text{res}\{\text{prol} a, \text{prol} b\}$. \square

We would like to stress that the algebraic properties of the contraction (3.87) which enable us to transfer the Poisson structure are: 1.) the right hand side is a differential graded Poisson algebra and 2.) res is a map of graded commutative algebras.

3.9 Coisotropic submanifolds

First class constraint sets, which are closed submanifolds are, per definition, *coisotropic submanifolds*. It can be easily seen that a closed submanifold C of a Poisson manifold (M, Π) is coisotropic iff

$$\Pi(\alpha, \beta)(c) = 0 \quad \forall c \in C, \quad \forall \alpha, \beta \in TC^{\text{ann}}. \quad (3.89)$$

Another equivalent characterization of coisotropy of the closed submanifold C is that

$$\#_{\Pi}(TC^{\text{ann}}) \subset TC, \quad (3.90)$$

where $\#_{\Pi}$ is the restriction to C of the anchor map $\#_{\Pi} : T^*M \rightarrow TM$, $\#_{\Pi}(\alpha) = i(\alpha)\Pi$ of the Lie algebroid associated to Π . It is well-known that $\#_{\Pi}$ in equation (3.90) is an anchor map of a Lie algebroid over C . The bracket on TC^{ann} (cf. Lemma 3.6.1) is given by the formula $[df, dg]_{|c} := d\{f, g\}_{|c}$, where $c \in C$ and $f, g \in C^{\infty}(M)$ are functions vanishing on C .

Coisotropic submanifolds arise naturally in many geometric situations. For example, the graph of a Poisson map $\varphi : M \rightarrow N$ is a coisotropic submanifold in $M \times \bar{N}$, where \bar{N} means N understood with the opposite Poisson structure. Furthermore, if $J : M \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^*$ is the moment map of a Hamiltonian G -action and if J intersects the coadjoint orbit $\mathcal{O} \subset \mathfrak{g}^*$ cleanly, then $J^{-1}(\mathcal{O}) \subset M$ is a coisotropic submanifold.

Given a coisotropic submanifold $C \subset M$ there is an important subspace $\mathfrak{X}(C, M)$ of the Gerstenhaber algebra of polyvector fields $\mathfrak{X}(M)$, which is defined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{X}^0(C, M) &:= I_C = \{f \in C^{\infty}(M) \mid f|_C = 0\}, \text{ and} \\ \mathfrak{X}^k(C, M) &:= \{X \in \mathfrak{X}^k(M) \mid X_c(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k) = 0 \quad \forall c \in C \text{ and } \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k \in T_c C^{\text{ann}}\} \end{aligned}$$

for $k \geq 1$. Moreover, we consider the canonical map $\Psi : \Gamma^{\infty}(M, TM) \rightarrow \Gamma^{\infty}(C, TM|_C/TC)$, which restricts a vector field to C and takes the residue class of the result modulo TC . After identifying $TM|_C/TC$ with the dual of the annihilator bundle we obtain a map

$$\wedge^k \Psi : \mathfrak{X}^k(M) \rightarrow \Gamma^{\infty}(C, \wedge^k TC^{\text{ann}*}).$$

The latter space is just the space of cochains of Lie algebroid cohomology of TC^{ann} . In fact, it follows from the next proposition that $\mathfrak{X}(C, M)$ is a *coisotropic ideal* in the differential Gerstenhaber algebra $(\mathfrak{X}^{\bullet}(M), \wedge, [,], \delta_{\Pi})$, in the sense of the definition which was given in subsection 3.2. It is a curious fact that in this picture the Poisson tensor is a ‘first class constraint’ by itself.

Proposition 3.9.1. *$\mathfrak{X}(C, M)$ has the following properties:*

1. $\mathfrak{X}(C, M)^i \wedge \mathfrak{X}^j(M) \subset \mathfrak{X}^{i+j}(C, M)$,
2. $[\mathfrak{X}^i(C, M), \mathfrak{X}^j(C, M)] \subset \mathfrak{X}^{i+j-1}(C, M)$,
3. $\delta_{\Pi} \mathfrak{X}^i(C, M) \subset \mathfrak{X}^{i+1}(C, M)$

for all $i, j \geq 0$. Moreover, $\wedge^k \Psi$ is onto and the kernel of $\wedge^k \Psi$ is just $\mathfrak{X}^k(C, M)$ for all $k \geq 0$. Thus, we can identify the quotient space $\mathfrak{X}^k(M)/\mathfrak{X}^k(C, M)$ with $\Gamma^{\infty}(C, \wedge^k TC^{\text{ann}*})$ for all $k \geq 0$. The induced differential on $\Gamma^{\infty}(C, \wedge^k TC^{\text{ann}*})$ coincides with the differential of Lie algebroid cohomology.

Proof. 1.) and 2.) follow from the formulas (3.13), (3.14) and Theorem 3.2.4 since for the Lie Rinehart pair $(\mathcal{C}^\infty(M), \Gamma^\infty(M, TM))$ the Gerstenhaber algebras of polyvector fields and multiderivations coincide. Note that for 2.) one also makes use of Lemma 3.6.1. Statement 3.) is a consequence of 2.). The claim that $\wedge^k \Psi$ is onto can easily be proven by a partition of unity argument. The last statement follows straightforwardly from the fact that the Koszul-Brylinsky bracket of two exact forms df and dg is given by $d\{f, g\}$. \square

Corollary 3.9.2. *There is a natural \mathbb{Z} -graded super-Poisson structure on the cohomology of the Lie algebroid TC^{ann} . The induced Poisson structure in degree zero coincides with the Dirac reduced bracket.*

Proof. Use the derived bracket of Theorem 3.2.2. \square

Alternatively, we could use a projective Koszul resolution (3.60) of $\mathcal{C}^\infty(C)$ for some tubular neighborhood U of C in M and the construction of Section 3.8 to acquire the cohomology of the vertical complex $KT|_C$ with a \mathbb{Z} -graded super-Poisson structure according to formula (3.88). It is not difficult to prove that the vertical complex coincides with the cochain complex of Lie algebroid cohomology of the Lie algebroid TC^{ann} as above. However, it is not clear to the author whether the \mathbb{Z} -graded Poisson structure of formula (3.88) coincides with that of Corollary 3.9.2. Moreover, these Poisson structures still have to be compared with the P_∞ -algebra structure on the vertical complex which has been introduced in [31].

3.10 Classical BRST-algebra for Hamiltonian group actions

In the remainder of this work we will exclusively be concerned with the following important, and most simple, special case of the BFV-construction. We will consider a Hamiltonian G -space M , G compact and connected, with a moment map $J : M \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^*$ for which the Koszul complex

$$K_{-\bullet} = K_{-\bullet}(\mathcal{C}^\infty(M), J) = S_{\mathcal{C}^\infty(M)}^\bullet(\mathfrak{g}[1]), \quad \partial = \sum_{a=1}^{\ell} J_a \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_a}, \quad (3.91)$$

is a free resolution of the $A := \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$ -module $\mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)$ of smooth functions on the zero fibre $Z = J^{-1}(0)$. Here ξ_1, \dots, ξ_ℓ denote a basis for $\mathfrak{g}[1]$ and $\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_\ell}$ the corresponding algebraic vector fields on the graded manifold $S_A^\bullet(\mathfrak{g}[1])$. We have readily seen in Subsection 2.1.5 and Section 3.5 that the Examples 6, 7, 8, 9 for $\alpha < 0$ and 10 provide in fact examples of such moment maps.

Since we do not need to mention the level here, we will simply call the elements of $\mathfrak{g}^*[-1]$ and $\mathfrak{g}[1]$ *ghosts* and *antighosts*, respectively. Dually to the basis ξ_1, \dots, ξ_ℓ for $\mathfrak{g}[1]$, we also will need a basis ξ^1, \dots, ξ^ℓ for $\mathfrak{g}^*[-1]$. The respective indices will run over latin letters: a, b, \dots . Since all ghost variables are purely odd, we will identify the BRST algebra $\mathcal{A} := \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{V}}$, where $\mathcal{V} = \Gamma^\infty(M, \mathfrak{g}[-1] \times M)$ is the space of sections of the trivial vector bundle with fibre $\mathfrak{g}[-1]$, with the space of polynomials in the ghosts and antighosts:

$$\mathcal{A} = S_A(\mathfrak{g}[1] \oplus \mathfrak{g}^*[-1]).$$

Alternatively, we could identify \mathcal{A} with the space of sections of the trivial vector bundle over M with fibre $\wedge(\mathfrak{g} \oplus \mathfrak{g}^*) = \wedge \mathfrak{g}^* \otimes \wedge \mathfrak{g}$ understood with the appropriate grading. There is an even graded Poisson bracket on $S_{\mathbb{K}}(\mathfrak{g}[1] \oplus \mathfrak{g}^*[-1])$, which is defined by the formula

$$\{v, w\} = -2\mu \circ \left(\sum_{a=1}^{\ell} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_a} \otimes \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^a} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^a} \otimes \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_a} \right) (v \otimes w). \quad (3.92)$$

Here, μ denotes the super-commutative multiplication in $S_{\mathbb{K}}(\mathfrak{g}[1] \oplus \mathfrak{g}^*[-1])$ and \otimes is the graded tensor product. This Poisson bracket is the unique even super-Poisson bracket such that $\{\xi_a, \xi^b\} = 2\delta_a^b$ and $\{\xi_a, \xi_b\} = 0 = \{\xi^a, \xi^b\}$ for all $a, b = 1, \dots, \ell$. Note the slight *change of convention*: the above bracket differs from Rothstein bracket by a factor of 2! If $f, g \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$ and $v, w \in S_{\mathbb{K}}(\mathfrak{g}[1] \oplus \mathfrak{g}^*[-1])$, then the formula

$$\{fv, gw\} := \{f, g\}vw + fg\{v, w\} \quad (3.93)$$

defines a super-Poisson bracket on \mathcal{A} .

From the Lie bracket of \mathfrak{g} and the moment map we build the so-called *BRST-charge*

$$\theta := -\frac{1}{4} \sum_{a,b,c} f_{ab}^c \xi^a \xi^b \xi_c + \sum_a J_a \xi^a \in \mathcal{A}^1, \quad (3.94)$$

where the f_{ab}^c are the structure constants of \mathfrak{g} . An easy calculation yields $\{\theta, \theta\} = 0$. In other words, the recursion of Theorem 3.8.1 breaks off after one step here. Hence, the *classical BRST-differential*

$$\mathcal{D} := \{\theta, \}$$

is in fact of square zero. Summing up, we obtain a differential graded Poisson algebra

$$(\mathcal{A}, \{\cdot, \cdot\}, \mathcal{D} = \{\theta, \cdot\}),$$

which is called the *classical BRST algebra* henceforth.

Closer examination shows that $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{D})$ is the total complex of a certain double complex. In fact, there is a canonical identification $\mathcal{A} = S_A(\mathfrak{g}^*[-1]) \otimes S_A(\mathfrak{g}[1]) = C^\bullet(\mathfrak{g}, S_A(\mathfrak{g}[1]))$, where the latter denotes the space of Lie algebra cochains with values in the \mathfrak{g} -module $S_A \mathfrak{g}[1]$. This representation will be denoted henceforth by L . In this way $\mathcal{A} = \bigoplus_{i,j=0}^{\ell} \mathcal{A}^{i,j}$ acquires a $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$ -grading

$$\mathcal{A}^{i,j} := S_A^i(\mathfrak{g}^*[-1]) \otimes S_A^j(\mathfrak{g}[1])$$

The differential of the Lie algebra cohomology $\delta : \mathcal{A}^{i,j} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}^{i+1,j}$ corresponding to the \mathfrak{g} -module $S_A(\mathfrak{g}[1])$ can be written as a super-differential operator

$$\delta = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{a,b,c} f_{ab}^c \xi^a \xi^b \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_c} + \sum_{a,b,c} f_{ab}^c \xi^a \xi_c \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^b} + \sum_a \xi^a \{J_a, \cdot\}.$$

The Koszul-differential $\partial = \sum_{a=1}^{\ell} J_a \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^a}$ extends naturally to a differential $\partial : \mathcal{A}^{i,j} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}^{i,j-1}$. Because J is equivariant, these two differentials super-commute: $\partial\delta + \delta\partial = 0$. An easy calculation yields that

$$\mathcal{D} = 2\partial + \delta.$$

We will view \mathcal{D} as a perturbation (see Appendix A.1) of the acyclic differential 2∂ .

We extend the restriction map res to a map $\text{res} : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow S_{\mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)}(\mathfrak{g}^*[-1])$ by setting it zero for all terms containing antighosts and restricting the coefficients. In the same fashion, we extend prol to a map $S_{\mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)}(\mathfrak{g}^*[-1]) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ extending the coefficients.

Since the moment map J is G -equivariant, G acts on $Z = J^{-1}(0)$. Hence $\mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)$ is a \mathfrak{g} -module, this representation will be denoted by L^z . Note that $L_X^z = \text{res } L_X \text{ prol}$ for all $X \in \mathfrak{g}$. We identify $S_{\mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)}(\mathfrak{g}^*[-1])$ with the space of cochains of Lie algebra cohomology $C^\bullet(\mathfrak{g}, \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z))$. Let us denote $d : C^\bullet(\mathfrak{g}, \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)) \rightarrow C^{\bullet+1}(\mathfrak{g}, \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z))$ the codifferential of Lie algebra cohomology corresponding to L^z . Since res is a morphism of \mathfrak{g} -modules we obtain $d \text{ res} = \text{res } \delta$.

Theorem 3.10.1. *There are \mathbb{K} -linear maps $\Phi : C^\bullet(\mathfrak{g}, \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}^\bullet$ and $H : \mathcal{A}^\bullet \rightarrow \mathcal{A}^{\bullet-1}$ which are continuous in the respective Fréchet topologies such that*

$$\left(C^\bullet(\mathfrak{g}, \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)), d \right) \begin{array}{c} \text{res} \\ \rightleftharpoons \\ \Phi \end{array} (\mathcal{A}^\bullet, \mathcal{D}), H \quad (3.95)$$

is a contraction.

Proof. Apply lemma A.1.1 to the perturbation \mathcal{D} of 2∂ . Explicitly, we get

$$H = \frac{1}{2}h \sum_{j=0}^{\ell} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^j (h\delta + \delta h)^j,$$

$$\Phi = \text{prol} - H(\delta \text{ prol} - \text{prol } d),$$

which are obviously Fréchet continuous. Note that from $h \text{ prol} = 0$ and $h^2 = 0$ it follows that $H\Phi = 0$ and $H^2 = 0$. If prol is chosen to be equivariant, then the expression for Φ simplifies to $\Phi = \text{prol}$. In the same way one gets $H = \frac{1}{2}h$, if h is equivariant. \square

Corollary 3.10.2. *There is a graded Poisson structure on $H^\bullet(\mathfrak{g}, \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z))$. If $[a], [b]$ are the cohomology classes of $a, b \in C^\bullet(\mathfrak{g}, \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z))$, then the bracket is given by*

$$\{[a], [b]\} := [\text{res}\{\Phi(a), \Phi(b)\}].$$

The restriction of this bracket to $H^0(\mathfrak{g}, \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)) = \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)^\mathfrak{g}$ coincides with the Dirac reduced Poisson structure.

Chapter 4

Quantum BRST reduction

In this chapter we will construct a deformation quantization of the classical BRST algebra for the situation, when the moment map satisfies the generating and complete intersection hypothesis, cf. section 3.10. In order to define the quantum BRST algebra it is sufficient to assume that there is some quantum moment map, which deforms the original moment map. It has been observed in [24], that it is most convenient to use for the ghost variables the so-called standard ordered Clifford multiplication instead of the Weyl-ordered multiplication, since this renders the quantum BRST-complex a double complex. We will see that the quantum Koszul differential can also be found using standard homological algebra. This entails that the quantum BRST-algebra can essentially be viewed as an Ext-algebra. We are able to compute the BRST-cohomology if 1.) the star product is assumed to be strongly invariant or 2.) the group is compact and semisimple. In both cases we find deformation quantizations for the classical reduced algebra. In these cases continuous star products, which deform the reduced Poisson algebra, can be found.

4.1 The quantum BRST algebra

In this section we will introduce the quantum BRST algebra, which is $\mathbb{K}[[\nu]]$ -differential graded associative algebra $(\mathcal{A}^\bullet[[\nu]], *, \mathcal{D})$ deforming the differential graded Poisson algebra $(\mathcal{A}^\bullet, \{, \}, \mathcal{D})$. In order to define a graded product $*$ on $\mathcal{A}[[\nu]]$, we use on the one hand a formal Clifford multiplication

$$\begin{aligned} v \cdot w &:= \mu\left(e^{-2\nu \sum_a \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^a} \otimes \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{\xi}^a}}(v \otimes w)\right) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-2\nu)^i}{i!} \sum_{a_1, \dots, a_i} (-1)^{i|x|} \frac{\partial^i v}{\partial \xi^{a_1} \dots \partial \xi^{a_i}} \frac{\partial^i w}{\partial \bar{\xi}_{a_1} \dots \partial \bar{\xi}_{a_i}} \end{aligned} \quad (4.1)$$

for homogeneous $v, w \in S_{\mathbb{K}}(\mathfrak{g}[1] \oplus \mathfrak{g}^*[-1])$. Here μ denotes the super-commutative multiplication and \otimes is the graded tensor product. The product \cdot satisfies the Clifford relation $\xi_a \cdot \xi^b + \xi^b \cdot \xi_a = 2\nu \delta_a^b$ for all $a, b = 1 \dots \ell$. There are of course other (equivalent) ways to define the Clifford multiplication, e.g. by symmetrisation. The above product, which is sometimes called the antistandard ordered product, has the advantage to render the quantum BRST-complex a double complex (see Theorem 4.1.2).

On the other hand, we will need a *quantum covariant* star product \star on M with *quantum moment map* \mathbf{J} (cf. Subsection 2.2.4). Here the quantum moment map will be viewed as an element of the BRST algebra: $\mathbf{J} = J + \sum_{i \geq 1} \nu^i J_i \in \mathfrak{g}^*[-1] \otimes \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)[[\nu]] \subset \mathcal{A}^1[[\nu]]$. We will frequently refer to a basis ξ_1, \dots, ξ_ℓ of $\mathfrak{g}[1]$ and write for short $\langle \mathbf{J}, \xi_a \rangle = \mathbf{J}_a$ for $a = 1, \dots, \ell$. The representation property (2.33) can be rewritten as

$$\mathbf{J}_a \star \mathbf{J}_b - \mathbf{J}_b \star \mathbf{J}_a = \nu \sum_c f_{ab}^c \mathbf{J}_c \quad \text{for } a, b = 1, \dots, \ell, \quad (4.2)$$

where f_{ab}^c are the structure constants of the Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} .

For $f, g \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$ and $v, w \in S(\mathfrak{g}[1] \oplus \mathfrak{g}^*[-1])$ we define

$$(fv) * (gw) := (f \star g)(v \cdot w).$$

Note, that $*$ defines a \mathbb{Z} -graded associative product, which is a formal deformation of the super-Poisson structure of Section 3.10.

The next step is to quantize the BRST-charge. It was observed by Kostant and Sternberg [68] that

$$\boldsymbol{\theta} := -\frac{1}{4} \sum_{a,b,c} f_{ab}^c \xi^a \xi^b \xi_c + \sum_a \mathbf{J}_a \xi^a + \frac{\nu}{2} \sum_{a,b} f_{ab}^b \xi^a \in \mathcal{A}^1[[\nu]],$$

is a good guess. Here f_{ab}^c denote the structure constants of the Lie algebra. Note, that the trace term is a side effect of the operator ordering. It may be absorbed by redefining the quantum moment map $\mathbf{J}' := \mathbf{J} + \frac{\nu}{2} \sum_{a,b} f_{ab}^b \xi^a$. In fact, since the trace of the adjoint representation vanishes on commutators, this modification does not spoil the representation property (4.2). To start with \mathbf{J}' from scratch is considered as slightly incorrect from the point of view of representation theory of deformed algebras. Nevertheless, we will sometimes do it and will indicate that by the prime.

Theorem 4.1.1. $\boldsymbol{\theta} * \boldsymbol{\theta} = 0$.

Proof. Let us write for short $\boldsymbol{\theta} = Q + \mathbf{J}'$, where $Q = -\frac{1}{4} \sum_{a,b,c} f_{ab}^c \xi_c \xi^a \xi^b$ and $\mathbf{J}' = \sum_a \mathbf{J}_a \xi^a + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{a,b} f_{ab}^b \xi^a$. We have

$$Q * Q = Q^2 + 2\nu \frac{1}{4^2} 2 \sum_{a_1, b_1, c_1, a_2, b_2, c_2} f_{a_1 b_1}^{c_1} f_{c_1 b_2}^{c_2} \xi_{c_2} \xi^{a_1} \xi^{b_1} \xi^{b_2} = 0,$$

since Q is odd and the bracket satisfies the Jacobi identity. The terms of higher order in ν vanish due to degree reasons. Furthermore, we have

$$\mathbf{J}' * \mathbf{J}' = \sum_{a,b} \mathbf{J}'_a \star \mathbf{J}'_b \xi^a \xi^b = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{a,b} [\mathbf{J}'_a, \mathbf{J}'_b]_{\star} \xi^a \xi^b = \frac{\nu}{2} \sum_{a,b} f_{ab}^c \mathbf{J}'_c \xi^a \xi^b.$$

Hence, it remains to compute

$$Q * \mathbf{J}' + \mathbf{J}' * Q = Q \mathbf{J}' - 2\nu \frac{1}{4} \sum_{a,b,c} f_{ab}^c \mathbf{J}'_c \xi^a \xi^b + \mathbf{J}' Q = -\frac{\nu}{2} \sum_{a,b} f_{ab}^c \mathbf{J}'_c \xi^a \xi^b.$$

It follows that $\theta * \theta = Q * Q + Q * \mathbf{J}' + \mathbf{J}' * Q + \mathbf{J}' * \mathbf{J}' = 0$. □

Now we are ready to define the *quantum BRST differential* to be

$$\mathcal{D} := \frac{1}{\nu} \text{ad}_*(\theta).$$

Before we take a closer look at \mathcal{D} , let us introduce some terminology. We define the super-differential operators $\delta, \mathcal{R}, q, u : \mathcal{A}^\bullet \rightarrow \mathcal{A}^{\bullet+1}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(fv) &:= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{a,b,c} f_{ab}^c f \xi^a \xi^b \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_c} v + \sum_{a,b,c} f_{ab}^c f \xi^a \xi_c \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_b} v + \sum_a \frac{1}{\nu} [\mathbf{J}_a, f]_* \xi^a v, \\ \mathcal{R}(fv) &:= \sum_a f * \mathbf{J}_a \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^a} v, && \text{“right multiplication”} \\ q(fv) &:= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{a,b,c} f f_{ab}^c \xi_c \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \xi^a \partial \xi^b}, && \text{“quadratic ...”} \\ u(fv) &:= \sum_{a,b} f f_{ab}^b \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^a} v, && \text{“unimodular term”} \end{aligned}$$

for $f \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$ and $v \in S_{\mathbb{K}}(\mathfrak{g}[1] \oplus \mathfrak{g}^*[-1])$. Note that δ is the coboundary operator of Lie algebra cohomology corresponding to the representation

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{L}_X : S_{\mathcal{C}^\infty(M)}(\mathfrak{g}[1])[[\nu]] &\rightarrow S_{\mathcal{C}^\infty(M)}(\mathfrak{g}[1])[[\nu]], \\ fv &\mapsto f(\text{ad}_X(v)) + \nu^{-1}(\mathbf{J}(X) \star f - f \star \mathbf{J}(X))v, \end{aligned} \quad (4.3)$$

where $X \in \mathfrak{g}$, $v \in S_{\mathbb{K}}(\mathfrak{g}[1])$ and $f \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)[[\nu]]$. Finally, we set

$$\mathfrak{d} := \mathcal{R} + \nu \left(\frac{1}{2} u - q \right). \quad (4.4)$$

This operator will be called the *deformed* or *quantum Koszul differential*. Clearly, adding to \mathbf{J} a scalar multiple of the trace form does only have an effect on \mathfrak{d} , the Lie algebra differential δ stays unchanged. If we would have started with \mathbf{J}' , then the unimodular term would not occur in formula (4.4). It will become clear later, that the unimodular term does not have an effect on the homology of \mathfrak{d} .

Theorem 4.1.2. *The quantum BRST differential*

$$\mathcal{D} = \delta + 2\mathfrak{d} \quad (4.5)$$

is a linear combination of two super-commuting differentials δ and \mathfrak{d} .

Proof. With the shorthand notation as in the proof of Theorem 4.1.1 we compute

$$\begin{aligned} [\mathbf{J}', fv] &= \mathbf{J}' * fv - (-1)^{|v|} fv * \mathbf{J}' \\ &= \sum_a (\mathbf{J}'_a \star f - f \star \mathbf{J}'_a) \xi^a v + 2\nu \sum_a (f \star \mathbf{J}'_a) \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi^a} v, \end{aligned}$$

where $f \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$ and $v \in S_{\mathbb{K}}(\mathfrak{g}[1] \oplus \mathfrak{g}^*[-1])$. One also has to compute the Clifford commutator with the element $Q = -\frac{1}{4} \sum_{a,b,c} f_{ab}^c \xi_c \xi^a \xi^b$ with a homogeneous element $v \in S_{\mathbb{K}}(\mathfrak{g}[1] \oplus \mathfrak{g}^*[-1])$:

$$\begin{aligned}
[Q, v] &= Q \cdot v - (-1)^{|v|} v \cdot Q \\
&= Qv + 2\nu \sum_{a,b,c} \frac{-1}{4} f_{ab}^c \xi^a \xi^b \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_c} v \\
&\quad - (-1)^{|v|} \left(vQ + 2\nu (-1)^{|v|} \sum_{a,b,c} \frac{-1}{4} f_{ab}^c 2\xi_c \xi^b \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_a} v + \frac{4\nu^2}{2} \sum_{a,b,c} \frac{-1}{4} f_{ab}^c 2 \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \xi^b \partial \xi^a} \xi_c \right) \\
&= -\frac{\nu}{2} \sum_{a,b,c} f_{ab}^c \xi^a \xi^b \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_c} v + \nu \sum_{a,b,c} f_{ab}^c f \xi^a \xi_c \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_b} v + 2\nu^2 q.
\end{aligned}$$

Collecting the terms, equation (4.5) follows easily. Since each of the three terms in $0 = \mathcal{D}^2 = 4\mathcal{D}^2 + 2(\mathcal{D}\delta + \delta\mathcal{D}) + \delta^2$ lives in different degrees (see below) the claim follows. \square

Corollary 4.1.3. *For all $X \in \mathfrak{g}$ we have*

$$\mathbf{L}_X \mathcal{D} - \mathcal{D} \mathbf{L}_X = [\mathbf{L}_X, \mathcal{D}] = 0. \quad (4.6)$$

Proof. Let us write $X = \sum_a X^a \xi_a \in \mathfrak{g}$ with respect to a basis $\xi_1, \dots, \xi_\ell \in \mathfrak{g}$. For the insertion derivation $i_X := \sum_a X^a \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_a}$ we have the well known Cartan homotopy formula $\mathbf{L}_X = i_X \delta + \delta i_X = [i_X, \delta]$. Since \mathcal{D} obviously commutes with i_X the claim follows. \square

We conclude that the deformed Koszul complex $(K_\bullet[[\nu]], \mathcal{D})$ is in fact a complex of \mathfrak{g} -modules. The BRST-cochains may be identified with the Lie algebra cochains of this representation. More precisely, we have $\mathcal{A}^n[[\nu]] = \bigoplus_{i,j,n=i-j} \mathcal{A}^{i,j}[[\nu]]$, where $\mathcal{A}^{i,j}[[\nu]] = C^i(\mathfrak{g}, K_j[[\nu]])$. The quantum BRST-differential is (up to a trivial factor of 2) the total differential of the double complex formed by the deformed Lie algebra cohomology differential $\delta : \mathcal{A}^{i,j}[[\nu]] \rightarrow \mathcal{A}^{i+1,j}[[\nu]]$ and the deformed Koszul differential $\mathcal{D} : \mathcal{A}^{i,j}[[\nu]] \rightarrow \mathcal{A}^{i,j-1}[[\nu]]$.

4.2 Quantum BRST as an Ext-algebra

In this section we will give a conceptual explanation for the quantum BRST algebra similar to [92]. As the material is not needed in the following, the reader may skip this section. We will work over the field $\mathbb{K}((\nu))$ of formal Laurent series, mainly because the standard representation ρ of Lemma 4.2.2 is not onto for formal power series in ν . This has the drawback, that the classical limit makes no sense. Nonetheless, for the cases under consideration the classical limit is already at hand.

From the quantum symmetry point of view it is more natural to replace the Lie bracket $[\cdot, \cdot]$ on \mathfrak{g} by $\nu[\cdot, \cdot]$. More precisely, we consider the $\mathbb{K}[[\nu]]$ -Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}[[\nu]]$ with bracket $[\cdot, \cdot]_\nu := \nu[\cdot, \cdot]$ and, accordingly, the universal enveloping algebra $U\mathfrak{g}_\nu = T\mathfrak{g}[[\nu]] / \langle x \otimes y - y \otimes x - \nu[x, y] \rangle$. This is an augmented $\mathbb{K}[[\nu]]$ -algebra, the augmentation map $\epsilon : U\mathfrak{g}_\nu \rightarrow \mathbb{K}[[\nu]]$ is induced by the obvious augmentation of $T\mathfrak{g}[[\nu]]$. We consider the complex

$X_\bullet^\nu = U\mathfrak{g}_\nu \otimes_{\mathbb{K}} \wedge^\bullet \mathfrak{g}[[\nu]]$ with differential

$$\begin{aligned} d(u \otimes x_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge x_n) &:= \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{i+1} u x_i \otimes x_1 \wedge \cdots \widehat{x}_i \cdots \wedge x_n \\ &+ \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (-1)^{i+j} u \otimes [x_i, x_j]_\nu \wedge x_1 \wedge \cdots \widehat{x}_i \cdots \widehat{x}_j \cdots \wedge x_n. \end{aligned}$$

In the literature this complex is frequently called Koszul resolution. For obvious reasons we refrain from using this terminology.

Theorem 4.2.1. (X_\bullet^ν, d) is a free resolution of the $U\mathfrak{g}_\nu$ -module $\mathbb{K}[[\nu]]$.

Proof. The proof (see e.g. [29, p.279–282]) relies on the PBW-theorem, which applies since $\mathfrak{g}[[\nu]]$ is a free $\mathbb{K}[[\nu]]$ -module. \square

It is tempting to interpret the Clifford algebra as an algebra of super-differential operators. However, in the formal situation not every super-differential operator arises in this way, since the partial derivative is decorated with the formal parameter ν . We solve this problem by brute force by formally inverting ν . Secondly, we have to take opposite \cdot_{opp} of the Clifford algebra multiplication (4.7). Here opposite is understood in the graded sense, i.e., $v \cdot_{\text{opp}} w = (-1)^{|v||w|} w \cdot v$. Let us identify $S_{\mathbb{K}}(\mathfrak{g}[1] \oplus \mathfrak{g}^*[-1])$ with $\wedge(\mathfrak{g} \oplus \mathfrak{g}^*)$, which is understood with the induced grading. We will use the symbols e_1, \dots, e_ℓ to denote a basis of \mathfrak{g} and e^1, \dots, e^ℓ will denote the corresponding dual basis. We will write $i(\alpha)$ for the super-derivation of $\wedge \mathfrak{g}$ which extends dual pairing with $\alpha \in \mathfrak{g}^*$. The Clifford multiplication now writes $\mu \exp(-2\nu \sum_a i(e^a) \otimes i(e_a))$.

Lemma 4.2.2. *The so called standard representation*

$$\begin{aligned} \rho : \wedge(\mathfrak{g} \oplus \mathfrak{g}^*)((\nu)) &\rightarrow \text{End}_{\mathbb{K}}(\wedge \mathfrak{g})((\nu)) \\ (x_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge x_n \otimes \alpha_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge \alpha_m) &\mapsto (v \mapsto (-2\nu)^m x_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge x_n \wedge i(\alpha_1) \circ \cdots \circ i(\alpha_m)v), \end{aligned}$$

where $x_1, \dots, x_n \in \mathfrak{g}$ and $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m \in \mathfrak{g}^*$, is an isomorphism of algebras for the reversed Clifford multiplication \cdot_{opp} , i.e $\rho(a \cdot_{\text{opp}} b) = \rho(a) \circ \rho(b)$ for all $a, b \in \wedge(\mathfrak{g} \oplus \mathfrak{g}^*)((\nu))$. In fact, if we reverse the canonical \mathbb{Z} -grading on $\text{End}_{\mathbb{K}}(\wedge \mathfrak{g})((\nu))$ then ρ is \mathbb{Z} -graded.

A quantum moment map \mathbf{J}' gives rise to an algebra morphism $U\mathfrak{g}[[\nu]] \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)((\nu))$. Applying the functor $\mathcal{C}^\infty(M)((\nu)) \otimes_{U\mathfrak{g}_\nu} -$ on the complex X_\bullet^ν yields the complex

$$\mathcal{C}^\infty(M)((\nu)) \otimes_{U\mathfrak{g}_\nu} X_\bullet^\nu = \mathcal{C}^\infty(M) \otimes \wedge^\bullet \mathfrak{g}((\nu)) = K_\bullet((\nu))$$

with differential

$$\tilde{d}(f \otimes x) = \sum_a f \star \mathbf{J}'(e_a) \otimes i(e^a)x - \frac{\nu}{2} \sum_{a,b,c} f_{ab}^c f \otimes e_c \wedge i(e^a)i(e^b)x, \quad (4.7)$$

where $f \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$ and $x \in \wedge \mathfrak{g}$. In fact, this differential essentially coincides with the quantum Koszul differential $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$.

Corollary 4.2.3. *There is an isomorphism ρ (extending the standard representation) of \mathbb{Z} -graded algebras between the BRST algebra $(\mathcal{A}((\nu)), *_{\text{opp}})$ with the reversed multiplication and the algebra of endomorphisms of the Koszul complex $(\text{End}_{\mathcal{C}^\infty(M)((\nu))}(K^\bullet((\nu))), \circ)$, such that $\rho(\theta) = -2\nu \tilde{d}$.*

Proof. Let us write for short $A := \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$. There is a canonical isomorphism of algebras

$$\text{End}_{A((\nu))}(K^\bullet((\nu))) = \text{End}_{A((\nu))}(A \otimes \wedge \mathfrak{g}((\nu))) \cong A((\nu))^{\text{opp}} \otimes \text{End}_{\mathbb{K}((\nu))}(\wedge \mathfrak{g}((\nu))).$$

The left hand side is an algebra with respect to composition and the right hand side is isomorphic to $(\mathcal{A}_\nu[[\nu]], *^{\text{opp}})$. If we view the algebra on the left hand side as a \mathbb{Z} -graded algebra with the reverse of the canonical grading, then this isomorphism is actually an isomorphism of \mathbb{Z} -graded algebras. The formula $\rho(\theta) = -2\nu \tilde{d}$ follows by inspection. \square

Corollary 4.2.4. *If the zeroth order term J of the quantum moment map \mathbf{J}' is a moment map satisfying the generating and complete intersection hypothesis, then the opposite of the BRST-cohomology algebra $H^\bullet \mathcal{A}((\nu))$ is isomorphic to $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}^\infty(M)((\nu))}^\bullet(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{B})$ with composition product, where \mathcal{B} is the left $\mathcal{C}^\infty(M)((\nu))$ -module which is obtained by dividing out the left ideal which is generated by $\mathbf{J}'_1, \dots, \mathbf{J}'_\ell$.*

Proof. It is clear (see Proposition 4.3.1 below) that the complex of equation (4.7) is a resolution of \mathcal{B} . Therefore, the cohomology algebra of the differential graded algebra

$$\left(\text{End}_{\mathcal{C}^\infty(M)((\nu))}^{-\bullet}(K_\bullet((\nu))), \circ, [\tilde{d},] \right)$$

is just the \mathbb{Z} -graded algebra $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}^\infty(M)((\nu))}^\bullet(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{B})$ (cf. [26, §7]). \square

4.3 Computation of the quantum BRST-Cohomology

The main idea which we follow in order to compute the quantum BRST cohomology (i.e., the cohomology of $(\mathcal{A}[[\nu]], \mathcal{D})$), is to provide a deformed version of the contraction (3.95). This will be done by applying Lemma A.1.2 to the contraction (3.57) for the perturbation ∂ of ∂ and then applying Lemma A.1.1 for the perturbation \mathcal{D} of 2∂ . We will also need to examine a deformed version of the representation L^z of \mathfrak{g} on $\mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)$.

Proposition 4.3.1. *If we choose h_0 such that $h_0 \text{ prol} = 0$, then there are deformations of the restriction map $\mathbf{res} = \text{res} + \sum_{i \geq 1} \nu^i \text{res}_i : \mathcal{C}^\infty(M) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)[[\nu]]$ and of the contracting homotopies $\mathbf{h} = h + \sum_{j \geq 1} \nu^j h_{(j)} : K_\bullet[[\nu]] \rightarrow K_{\bullet+1}[[\nu]]$, which are a formal power series of Fréchet continuous maps and such that*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \mathbf{res} & \\ & \left(\mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)[[\nu]], 0 \right) & \xleftrightarrow{\quad} \left(K[[\nu]], \partial \right), \mathbf{h} \\ & \text{prol} & \end{array} \quad (4.8)$$

is a contraction with $\mathbf{h}_0 \text{ prol} = 0$. Explicitly, we have

$$\mathbf{res} := \text{res} (\text{id} + (\partial_1 - \partial_1) h_0)^{-1}.$$

If we choose h to be \mathfrak{g} -equivariant, the same is true for \mathbf{h} .

Proof. Apply lemma A.1.2 to the perturbation $\boldsymbol{\partial}$ of ∂ . □

We are now ready to define the quantized representation \mathbf{L}^z of \mathfrak{g} on $\mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)[[\nu]]$ by setting

$$\mathbf{L}_X^z := \mathbf{res} \mathbf{L}_X \text{ prol} \quad \text{for } X \in \mathfrak{g}.$$

Lemma 4.3.2. *We have $\mathbf{L}_X^z \mathbf{L}_Y^z - \mathbf{L}_X^z \mathbf{L}_Y^z = \mathbf{L}_{[X,Y]}^z$ for all $X, Y \in \mathfrak{g}$.*

Proof. The claim follows from

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{L}_X^z \mathbf{L}_Y^z &= \mathbf{res} \mathbf{L}_X \text{ prol} \mathbf{res} \mathbf{L}_Y \text{ prol} \\ &\stackrel{(4.8)}{=} \mathbf{res} \mathbf{L}_X (\text{id} - \boldsymbol{\partial} \mathbf{h}) \mathbf{L}_Y \text{ prol} \stackrel{(4.6)}{=} \mathbf{res} (\text{id} - \boldsymbol{\partial} \mathbf{h}) \mathbf{L}_X \mathbf{L}_Y \text{ prol} \stackrel{(4.8)}{=} \mathbf{res} \mathbf{L}_X \mathbf{L}_Y \text{ prol} \end{aligned}$$

and the fact that \mathbf{L} is a representation. □

In the same fashion as in Section 3.10, we define $\mathbf{d} : C^\bullet(\mathfrak{g}, \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)[[\nu]]) \rightarrow C^{\bullet+1}(\mathfrak{g}, \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)[[\nu]])$ to be the differential of Lie algebra cohomology of the representation \mathbf{L}^z , i.e., $\mathbf{d} \mathbf{res} = \mathbf{res} \boldsymbol{\delta}$. In the same manner, we extend \mathbf{res} and \mathbf{h} as in Section 3.10 to maps $\mathbf{res} : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow C(\mathfrak{g}, \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)[[\nu]])$ and $\mathbf{h} : \mathcal{A}^\bullet[[\nu]] \rightarrow \mathcal{A}^{\bullet-1}[[\nu]]$.

Theorem 4.3.3. *There are $\mathbb{K}[[\nu]]$ -linear maps $\Phi : C^\bullet(\mathfrak{g}, \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}^\bullet[[\nu]]$ and $\mathbf{H} : \mathcal{A}^\bullet \rightarrow \mathcal{A}^{\bullet-1}[[\nu]]$, which are series of Fréchet continuous maps such that*

$$\left(C^\bullet(\mathfrak{g}, \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)[[\nu]]), \mathbf{d} \right) \stackrel{\mathbf{res}}{\rightleftharpoons} (\mathcal{A}^\bullet[[\nu]], \mathbf{D}), \mathbf{H} \quad (4.9)$$

Φ

is a contraction.

Proof. Since the requisite condition $\mathbf{res} \mathbf{h} = 0$ is obviously fulfilled, we apply Lemma A.1.1 to the perturbation \mathbf{D} of $2\boldsymbol{\partial}$. Explicitly, this means that $\mathbf{H} := \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h} \sum_{j=0}^{\ell} (-\frac{1}{2})^j (\mathbf{h} \boldsymbol{\delta} + \boldsymbol{\delta} \mathbf{h})^j$ and $\Phi = \text{prol} - \mathbf{H}(\boldsymbol{\delta} \text{ prol} - \text{prol} \mathbf{d})$, which are obviously series of Fréchet continuous maps. Note that from $h_0 \text{ prol} = 0$ and $h^2 = 0$, we get $\mathbf{H} \Phi = 0$ and $\mathbf{H}^2 = 0$. If prol is chosen to be equivariant, then the expression for Φ simplifies to $\Phi = \text{prol}$. If h and (hence \mathbf{h}) is equivariant, then it follows that $\mathbf{H} = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{h}$. □

For better intelligibility, let us mention that the above argument is a strengthening of the well known tic-tac-toe lemma [25, p.135]: The homology of the total differential of a double complex with acyclic rows is isomorphic to the homology of the differential, which is induced by the action of the vertical differential on the horizontal homology. The double complex in question is of course that of Theorem 4.1.2. It is depicted in the following diagram from the second column onwards.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & \dots & & \dots & & \dots & \\ & \uparrow \mathbf{d} & & \uparrow \boldsymbol{\delta} & & \uparrow & \\ C^1(\mathfrak{g}, \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)[[\nu]]) & \xleftarrow{\mathbf{res}} & \mathcal{A}^{1,0}[[\nu]] & \xleftarrow{2\boldsymbol{\partial}} & \mathcal{A}^{1,1}[[\nu]] & \xleftarrow{\quad} & \dots \\ & \uparrow \mathbf{d} & & \uparrow \boldsymbol{\delta} & & \uparrow \boldsymbol{\delta} & \\ C^0(\mathfrak{g}, \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)[[\nu]]) & \xleftarrow{\mathbf{res}} & K_0(J, M)[[\nu]] & \xleftarrow{2\boldsymbol{\partial}} & K_1(J, M)[[\nu]] & \xleftarrow{2\boldsymbol{\partial}} & K_2(J, M)[[\nu]] \cdots \end{array}$$

The first column is the Lie algebra cochain complex of the \mathfrak{g} -module $\mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)[[\nu]]$, which is quasiisomorphic to the BRST complex via the quasiisomorphism \mathbf{res} .

We use the contraction (4.9) to transfer the associative algebra structure from $\mathcal{A}[[\nu]]$ to the Lie algebra cohomology $H^\bullet(\mathfrak{g}, \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)[[\nu]])$ of the representation \mathbf{L}^z by setting

$$[a] * [b] := [\mathbf{res}(\Phi(a) * \Phi(b))], \quad (4.10)$$

where $[a], [b]$ denote the cohomology classes of the cocycles $a, b \in Z^\bullet(\mathfrak{g}, \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)[[\nu]])$. The associativity of this operation follows from

$$\begin{aligned} [a] * ([b] * [c]) &= \left[\mathbf{res} \left(\Phi(a) * \Phi(\mathbf{res}(\Phi(b) * \Phi(c))) \right) \right] \\ &= \left[\mathbf{res}(\Phi(a) * \Phi(b) * \Phi(c)) \right] - \left[\mathbf{res} \left(\Phi(a) * (\mathcal{D}H(\Phi(b) * \Phi(c))) \right) \right] \\ &\quad - \left[\mathbf{res} \left(\Phi(a) * (H\mathcal{D}(\Phi(b) * \Phi(c))) \right) \right] \\ &= \left[\mathbf{res}(\Phi(a) * \Phi(b) * \Phi(c)) \right] - \left[d \mathbf{res} \left(\Phi(a) * (H(\Phi(b) * \Phi(c))) \right) \right] \\ &\quad + \left[\mathbf{res} \left(\Phi(da) * (H(\Phi(b) * \Phi(c))) \right) \right] \\ &\quad - \left[\mathbf{res} \left(\Phi(a) * (H(\Phi(db) * \Phi(c) + \Phi(b) * \Phi(dc))) \right) \right] \\ &= \left[\mathbf{res}(\Phi(a) * \Phi(b) * \Phi(c)) \right], \end{aligned} \quad (4.11)$$

which coincides, as a result of a similar calculation, with $([a] * [b]) * [c]$.

However, this is *not exactly*, what we want to accomplish. The primary obstacle on the way to the main result, Corollary 4.3.5, is that, in general, we have

$$H^0(\mathfrak{g}, \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)[[\nu]]) \neq H^0(\mathfrak{g}, \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z))[[\nu]], \quad (4.12)$$

since there is no *a priori* reason that the representations \mathbf{L}^z and L^z have the same space of invariants. An example where this phenomenon does in fact occur has been given in [24, section 7]. One way out is to sharpen the compatibility condition (4.2). We require, that $\mathbf{J} = J$ and

$$J(X) \star f - f \star J(X) = \nu \{J(X), f\} \quad \text{for all } X \in \mathfrak{g}, f \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M).$$

This property, which has been discussed in Subsection 2.2.4, is referred to as *strong invariance* of the star product \star with respect to the Lie algebra action. It can always be achieved for the cases under consideration. Of course, now the representations \mathbf{L} and L coincide and we get $\delta = \boldsymbol{\delta}$. But with some mild restrictions on the contracting homotopy h of the Koszul resolution we also have the following.

Lemma 4.3.4. *If h_0 is \mathfrak{g} -equivariant and $h_0 \text{ prol} = 0$, then $\mathbf{L}^z = L^z$.*

Proof. For $X \in \mathfrak{g}$ we have $\mathbf{L}_X^z = \mathbf{res} L_X \text{ prol} = \mathbf{res} (\text{id} + (\boldsymbol{\partial}_1 - \partial_1)h_0)^{-1} L_X \text{ prol}$. Since L_X commutes with $\boldsymbol{\partial}_1$, ∂_1 and h_0 , the last expression can be written as $\mathbf{res} L_X (\text{id} + (\boldsymbol{\partial}_1 - \partial_1)h_0)^{-1} \text{ prol} = \mathbf{res} L_X \text{ prol}$. \square

Corollary 4.3.5. *With the assumptions made above, the product defined by equation (4.10) makes $H^\bullet(\mathfrak{g}, \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z))[[\nu]]$ into a \mathbb{Z} -graded associative algebra. For the subalgebra of invariants $H^0(\mathfrak{g}, \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z))[[\nu]] = (\mathcal{C}^\infty(Z))^\mathfrak{g}[[\nu]]$ this formula simplifies to*

$$f * g := \mathbf{res}(\text{prol}(f) * \text{prol}(g)) \quad \text{for } f, g \in (\mathcal{C}^\infty(Z))^\mathfrak{g}. \quad (4.13)$$

Since $(\mathcal{C}^\infty(Z))^\mathfrak{g}[[\nu]]$ is $\mathbb{K}[[\nu]]$ -linearly isomorphic to the algebra of smooth functions on the symplectic stratified space M_{red} , we obtain an associative product on $\mathcal{C}^\infty(M_{\text{red}})[[\nu]]$ which gives rise to a continuous Hochschild cochain.

There is another strategy to attack problem (4.12). If $H^1(\mathfrak{g}, \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z))$ vanishes, it is possible to find a topologically linear isomorphism between the spaces of invariants for the classical and the deformed representation.

Proposition 4.3.6. *Let G be a compact, connected semisimple Lie group acting on the Poisson manifold M in a Hamiltonian fashion. Assume that the equivariant moment map J satisfies the generating and complete intersection hypothesis. Then for any star product $*$ on M with quantum moment map \mathbf{J} there is a invertible sequence of continuous maps*

$$S = \sum_{i \geq 0} \nu^i S_i : H^0(\mathfrak{g}, \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z))[[\nu]] = \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)^\mathfrak{g}[[\nu]] \rightarrow H^0(\mathfrak{g}, \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z))[[\nu]]$$

such that the formula

$$f * g := S^{-1}(S(f) * S(g)) = S^{-1}\left(\mathbf{res}(\Phi(S(f)) * \Phi(S(g)))\right)$$

defines a continuous formal deformation of the Poisson algebra $\mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)^\mathfrak{g}$ into an associative algebra.

Proof. According to Viktor L. Ginzburg (see [50, Theorem 2.13]) we have for any compact connected Lie group G with a smooth representation on a Fréchet space W an isomorphism

$$H^\bullet(\mathfrak{g}, W) \cong H^\bullet(\mathfrak{g}, \mathbb{K}) \otimes W^\mathfrak{g}.$$

In particular, this implies that if \mathfrak{g} is semisimple the first and the second cohomology groups of the \mathfrak{g} -module $\mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)$ vanish (for the so called Whitehead lemmata see e.g. [59]). Note that the Fréchet subspace of invariant functions $\mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)^\mathfrak{g} \subset \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)$ has a closed complementary subspace V

$$\mathcal{C}^\infty(Z) = \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)^\mathfrak{g} \oplus V.$$

This can be achieved by taking V to be the kernel of the averaging projection $\pi : \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)^G$, $\pi(f)(x) := \text{vol}(G)^{-1} \int_G f(gx) dg$. Hence, the restriction of the Lie algebra cohomology differential d to the closed complementary subspace V is a bijection onto the closed supspace $Z^1(\mathfrak{g}, \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)) \subset C^1(\mathfrak{g}, \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z))$. Since every continuous linear bijection of Fréchet spaces has a continuous inverse (see [88, corollary 2.12]), we have a continuous inverse map, which we call d^{-1} .

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z) & \xrightarrow{d} & \mathfrak{g}^* \otimes \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z) \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ V & \xrightarrow{\cong} & Z^1(\mathfrak{g}, \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)) \\ & \searrow d^{-1} & \end{array}$$

Let $\varphi_0 \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)^\mathfrak{g}$. We will inductively construct an element $\varphi = \sum_i \nu^i \varphi_i$ which is invariant for the deformed representation, i.e., $\mathbf{d}\varphi = 0$. Let us assume that we have found $\varphi_0, \varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)$, such that

$$\sum_{j=0}^i d_j \varphi_{i-j} = 0 \quad \forall i = 0, \dots, n. \quad (4.14)$$

We are looking for an element φ_{n+1} , such that $\sum_{j=0}^{n+1} d_j \varphi_{n-j} = 0$. Rewriting the equation $\mathbf{d}^2 = (\sum_{i=0}^\infty \nu^i d_i)^2$ order by order in the powers of ν we obtain $d_0 d_j = -\sum_{i=0}^{j-1} d_{j-i} d_i$. Now, an easy calculation yields that $\sum_{i=0}^n d_{i+1} \varphi_{n-i} \in Z^1(\mathfrak{g}, \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z))$:

$$d_0 \left(\sum_{i=0}^n d_{i+1} \varphi_{n-i} \right) = - \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{k=0}^i d_{i-k} d_k \varphi_{n-i} = - \sum_{r=0}^n d_{n-r} \sum_{s=0}^{n-r} d_s \varphi_{r-s} \stackrel{(4.14)}{=} 0.$$

Setting $\varphi_{n+1} := -d^{-1}(\sum_{i=0}^n d_{i+1} \varphi_{n-i})$, we are done. Obviously, $\varphi_1 = -d^{-1} d_1 \varphi_0 =: S_1(\varphi_0)$, $\varphi_2 = -d^{-1}(d_2 \varphi_0 - d^{-1} d_1 \varphi_0) =: S_2(\varphi_0)$, etc. arise by successive continuous operations acting on φ_0 and we acquire the desired sequence $S = \sum_{i=0}^\infty \nu^i S_i$.

Conversely, let $\varphi = \sum_i \nu^i \varphi_i \in \mathbf{H}^0(\mathfrak{g}, \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)[[\nu]])$. Rewriting $\mathbf{d}\varphi = 0$ order by order in powers of ν we get $\sum_{j=0}^n d_j \varphi_{n-j} = 0$ for all $n \geq 0$. In particular we have $d_0(\sum_{j=1}^n d_j \varphi_{n-j}) = 0$. Setting $\psi_n := \varphi + d^{-1}(\sum_{j=1}^n d_j \varphi_{n-j})$, we obtain a series $\psi := \sum_{i=0}^\infty \nu^i \psi_i \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(Z)^\mathfrak{g}[[\nu]]$. It is clear that $S\psi = \varphi$. \square

Appendix A

Auxiliary material

A.1 Two perturbation lemmata

We consider (cochain) complexes in an additive \mathbb{K} -linear category \mathcal{C} (e.g. the category of Fréchet spaces). A *contraction* in \mathcal{C} consists of the following data

$$(X, d_X) \begin{matrix} \xleftarrow{p} \\ \xrightarrow{i} \end{matrix} (Y, d_Y), h_Y, \quad (\text{A.1})$$

where i and p are chain maps between the chain complexes (X, d_X) and (Y, d_Y) , $h_Y : Y \rightarrow Y[-1]$ is a morphism, and we have $pi = \text{id}_X$, $d_Y h_Y + h_Y d_Y = \text{id}_Y - ip$. The contraction is said to satisfy the *side conditions* (sc1–3), if moreover, $h_Y^2 = 0$, $h_Y i = 0$ and $ph_Y = 0$ are true. It was observed in [69], that in order to fulfill (sc2) and (sc3), one can replace h_Y by $h'_Y := (d_Y h_Y + h_Y d_Y) h_Y (d_Y h_Y + h_Y d_Y)$. If one wants to have in addition (sc1) to be satisfied, one may replace h'_Y by $h''_Y := h'_Y d_Y h'_Y$.

Let $C := \text{Cone}(p)$ be the mapping cone of p , i.e., $C = X[1] \oplus Y$ is the complex with differential $d_C(x, y) := (d_X x + (-1)^{|y|} p y, d_Y y)$. The homology of C is trivial, because $h_C(x, y) := (0, h_Y y + (-1)^{|x|} i x)$ is a contracting homotopy, i.e., $d_C h_C + h_C d_C = \text{id}_C$, if (sc3) is true. In fact, we calculate

$$\begin{aligned} (d_C h_C + h_C d_C)(x, y) &= d_C(0, h_Y y + (-1)^{|x|} i x, d_Y y) + h_C(d_X x + (-1)^{|y|} p y, d_Y y) \\ &= ((-1)^{|y|+1} p h_Y y + p i x, d_Y h_Y y + (-1)^{|x|} d_Y i x) \\ &\quad + (0, h_Y d_Y y + (-1)^{|x|+1} i d_X x + i p y) \\ &\stackrel{(\text{sc3})}{=} (p i x, (h_Y d_Y + d_Y h_Y) y + i p y) = (x, y). \end{aligned}$$

Let us now assume that the objects X and Y carry descending Hausdorff filtrations and the structure maps are filtration preserving. Moreover, pretend that we have found a *perturbation* $D_Y = d_Y + t_Y$ of d_Y , i.e., $D_Y^2 = 0$ and $t_Y : Y \rightarrow Y[1]$, called the *initiator*, having the property that $t_Y h_Y + h_Y t_Y$ raises the filtration. Since, in general, $t_X := p t_Y i$ does not need to be a perturbation of d_X , we impose that as an extra condition: we *assume* that $D_X = d_X + t_X$ is a differential. Setting $t_C := (t_X, t_Y)$, we will get a perturbation $D_C := d_C + t_C$ of d_C , if we have in addition $t_X p = p t_Y$ (this will imply that $(d_X + t_X)^2 = 0$).

Then an easy calculation yields that $H_C := h_C(D_C h_C + h_C D_C)^{-1} = h_C(\text{id}_C + t_C h_C + h_C t_C)^{-1}$ is well defined and satisfies $D_C H_C + H_C D_C = \text{id}_C$. In fact, we have

$$\begin{aligned} D_C H_C + H_C D_C &= (D_C h_C + H_C D_C (D_C h_C + h_C D_C))(D_C h_C + h_C D_C)^{-1} \\ &= (D_C h_C + H_C (D_C h_C + h_C D_C) D_C)(D_C h_C + h_C D_C)^{-1} \\ &= (D_C h_C + h_C D_C)(D_C h_C + h_C D_C)^{-1} = \text{id}_C. \end{aligned}$$

Defining the morphism $I : X \rightarrow Y$, $H_C(x, 0) := (0, (-1)^{|x|} Ix)$ and the homotopy $H_Y : Y \rightarrow Y[-1]$, $H_C(0, y) := (0, H_Y y)$ we obtain the following

Lemma A.1.1 (Perturbation Lemma – Version 1). *If the contraction (A.1) satisfies (sc3) and $D_Y = d_Y + t_Y$ is a perturbation of d_Y such that $t_X p = p t_Y$, then*

$$(X, D_X) \underset{I}{\overset{p}{\rightleftarrows}} (Y, D_Y), H_Y \tag{A.2}$$

is a contraction fulfilling (sc3). Moreover, we have $H_Y = h_Y(\text{id}_Y + t_Y h_Y + h_Y t_Y)^{-1}$ and $Ix = ix - H_Y(t_Y ix - it_X x)$. If all side conditions are true for (A.1), then they are for (A.2), too.

Proof. For all homogenous $x \in X$, $y \in Y$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} (x, y) &= (D_C H_C + H_C D_C)(x, y) \\ &= D_C(0, (-1)^{|x|} Ix + H_Y y) + H_C(D_X x + (-1)^{|y|} p y, D_Y y) \\ &= (p Ix + (-1)^{|y|+1} p H_Y y, (-1)^{|x|} D_Y Ix + D_Y H_Y y) \\ &\quad + (0, (-1)^{|x|-1} I D_X x + I p y + H_Y D_Y y), \end{aligned}$$

and we conclude that $pI = \text{id}_X$, $D_Y I = I D_X$, $pH_Y = 0$ and $D_Y H_Y + H_Y D_Y + Ip = \text{id}_Y$. Let us verify the formula for H_Y : $(0, H_Y y) = H_C(0, y) = h_C \sum_{i \geq 0} (-1)^i (t_C h_C + h_C t_C)^i (0, y) = (0, h_Y \sum_{i \geq 0} (-1)^i (t_Y h_Y + h_Y t_Y)^i y)$. Note that $(t_C h_C + h_C t_C)(x, 0) = (-1)^{|x|} (0, t_Y ix - it_X x)$. Using this result, it is straight forward to check: $(0, Ix) = (0, ix) - (0, h_Y \sum_{i \geq 0} (-1)^i (t_Y h_Y + h_Y t_Y)^i (t_Y ix - it_X x)) = (0, ix - H_Y(t_Y ix - it_X x))$. Finally, let us address the side conditions. With the above formula for H_Y the condition $iH_Y = 0$ entails $iH_Y = 0$. Note that $h_Y^2 = 0$ implies $h_Y(D_Y h_Y + h_Y D_Y)^{-1} = (D_Y h_Y + h_Y D_Y)^{-1} h_Y$, and we conclude that $H_Y^2 = 0$. \square

Starting with the mapping cone $K = \text{Cone}(i)$, i.e., the complex $K = Y[1] \oplus X$ with the differential $d_K(y, x) = (d_Y y + (-1)^{|x|} ix, d_X x)$, we may give a version of the above argument arriving at a contraction with all data perturbed except i . More precisely, we have a homotopy $h_K(y, x) := (h_Y y, (-1)^{|y|} p y)$, for which $d_K h_K + h_K d_K = \text{id}_K$ follows from (sc2). In fact, we calculate

$$\begin{aligned} (d_K h_K + h_K d_K)(y, x) &= d_K(h_Y, (-1)^{|y|} p y) + h_K(d_Y y + (-1)^{|x|} ix, d_X x) \\ &= (d_Y h_Y y + ipy, (-1)^{|y|} d_X p y) \\ &\quad + (h_Y d_Y + (-1)^{|x|} h_Y ix, (-1)^{|y|+1} p d_Y y + pix) \\ &\stackrel{(sc2)}{=} (d_Y h_Y y + h_Y d_Y + ipy, pix) = (y, x). \end{aligned}$$

Mimicking the above argument for C , we get a differential $D_K := d_K + t_K$ with $t_K := (t_Y, t_X)$, if $t_Y i = i t_X$ (this will imply $D_X^2 = 0$). Assuming (A.1) to satisfy (sc2), $H_K := h_K(D_K h_K + h_K D_K)^{-1}$ will become a contracting homotopy $D_K H_K + H_K D_K = \text{id}_K$. Defining $P : Y \rightarrow X$ and $H'_Y : Y \rightarrow Y[-1]$ by $H_K(y, 0) = H_K(y, x) =: (H'_Y y, (-1)^{|y|} P y)$ we get the following

Lemma A.1.2 (Perturbation Lemma – Version 2). *If the contraction (A.1) satisfies (sc2) and $D_Y = d_Y + t_Y$ is a perturbation of d_Y such that $t_Y i = i t_X$, then*

$$(X, D_X) \xrightleftharpoons[i]{P} (Y, D_Y), H'_Y \quad (\text{A.3})$$

is a contraction fulfilling (sc2). Moreover, we have $H'_Y = h_Y(\text{id}_Y + t_Y h_Y + h_Y t_Y)^{-1}$ and $P = p(\text{id} + t_Y h_Y + h_Y t_Y)^{-1}$. If all side conditions are true for (A.1), then they are for (A.3), too.

Proof. For all homogenous $x \in X, y \in Y$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} (y, x) &= (D_K H_K + H_K D_K)(y, x) \\ &= D_K(H'_Y y, (-1)^{|y|} P y) + H_K(D_Y + (-1)^{|x|} i x, D_X x) \\ &= (D_Y H'_Y y + i P y, (-1)^{|y|} D_X P y) \\ &\quad + (H'_Y D_Y y + (-1)^{|x|} H'_Y i x, (-1)^{|y|+1} P D_Y y + P i x), \end{aligned}$$

and we conclude that $D_Y H'_Y + H'_Y D_Y + i P = \text{id}_Y$, $H'_Y i = 0$, $D_X P = P D_Y$ and $P i = \text{id}_X$. Let us check the formulas for H'_Y and P :

$$\begin{aligned} (H'_Y y, (-1)^{|y|} P y) &= H_K(y, 0) = (h_K(\sum_{i \geq 0} (-1)^i (t_Y h_Y + h_Y t_Y)^i y, 0)) \\ &= (h_Y \sum_{i \geq 0} (-1)^i (t_Y h_Y + h_Y t_Y)^i y, (-1)^{|y|} p \sum_{i \geq 0} (-1)^i (t_Y h_Y + h_Y t_Y)^i y). \end{aligned}$$

Finally, let us address the side conditions. If $h_Y^2 = 0$ then $h_Y(1 + t_Y h_Y + h_Y t_Y)^{-1} = (1 + t_Y h_Y + h_Y t_Y)^{-1} h_Y$, which entails $H_Y^2 = 0$. If in addition $p h_Y = 0$, then we conclude that $P H'_Y = 0$. \square

A.2 Graded Lie-Rinehart pairs

The notion of a Lie-Rinehart pair is the algebraic counterpart of the notion of a Lie algebroid. It admits a more or less obvious translation to the graded situation. \mathbb{Z}_2 -graded Lie-Rinehart have been studied for example in [32]. In the following graded objects, morphisms etc. are understood to be in one of the abelian tensor categories $\mathbb{K}\text{-Mod}^{\mathbb{Z}_2}$ and $\mathbb{K}\text{-Mod}^{\mathbb{Z}}$, the category of \mathbb{Z}_2 -graded and \mathbb{Z} -graded vector spaces, respectively. Rinehart [86] introduced the notion of an universal enveloping algebra of a Lie-Rinehart pair generalizing the universal enveloping algebra of a Lie algebra. In [61] Hübschmann gave an alternative construction for it, which we will translate to the graded situation.

Definition A.2.1. *A graded Lie Rinehart pair (A, L) is a graded commutative \mathbb{K} -algebra A and a graded \mathbb{K} -Lie algebra L such that*

1. L is a graded left A -module $A \otimes L \rightarrow L$, $(a, X) \mapsto aX$,
2. L acts on A by graded left derivations $L \otimes A \rightarrow A$, $(X, a) \mapsto X(a)$,
3. the actions are compatible in the following sense

$$\begin{aligned} aX(b) &= (aX)(b), \\ [X, aY] &= X(a)Y + (-1)^{|a||X|}a[X, Y] \text{ for all homogeneous } X, Y \in L \text{ and } a, b \in A. \end{aligned}$$

Sometimes L will also be called a (\mathbb{K}, A) -Lie algebra. An (A, L) -module is a graded \mathbb{K} -vector space V which is at the same time an A - and an L -module such that the actions are compatible in the following sense

$$\begin{aligned} aX(v) &= (aX)(v), \\ X(av) &= X(a)v + (-1)^{|a||X|}aX(v) \text{ for all homogeneous } X \in L, a \in A \text{ and } v \in V. \end{aligned}$$

Examples

1. If A is a graded commutative \mathbb{K} -algebra then $(A, \text{Der}_{\mathbb{K}}A)$ is a graded Lie-Rinehart pair.
2. If A is a graded commutative algebra, \mathfrak{g} a graded \mathbb{K} -Lie algebra and $\rho : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \text{Der}_{\mathbb{K}}A$ a morphism of graded Lie algebras, then $A \otimes_{\mathbb{K}} \mathfrak{g}$ is a graded Lie-Rinehart pair with bracket given by

$$[a \otimes X, b \otimes Y] := (-1)^{|b||X|}ab \otimes [X, Y] + a\rho(X)b \otimes Y + (-1)^{(|a|+|b|+|X|)|Y|}(\rho(Y)a)b \otimes X.$$

3. The above example can be generalized to the notion of a *Lie algebroid*, which we will use merely in the ordinary (even) manifold setup. By a Lie algebroid we mean the data $(E, [,], \rho)$, where $E \rightarrow M$ is a vector bundle over a manifold M , $[,]$ is a \mathbb{K} -linear Lie bracket on the space of sections $\Gamma^\infty(M, E)$ of E and $\rho : E \rightarrow TM$ is a vector bundle homomorphism such that $[a, fb] = f[a, b] + \rho(a)(f)b$ for all $a, b \in \Gamma^\infty(M, E)$ and $f \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$. It is clear that $(\mathcal{C}^\infty(M), \Gamma^\infty(M, E))$ is a Lie-Rinehart pair.

Associated to the graded Lie-Rinehart pair (A, L) there is an *universal enveloping algebra* $(U(A, L), i_A, i_L)$, which is analog to the enveloping algebra of a Lie algebra and of the algebra of differential operators on a manifold, respectively. More precisely $U(A, L)$ is a graded \mathbb{K} -algebra, $i_A : A \rightarrow U(A, L)$ is a morphism of graded \mathbb{K} -algebras and $i_L : L \rightarrow U(A, L)$ is a morphism of graded Lie algebras having the following properties: $i_A(a)i_L(X) = i_L(aX)$ and $i_L(X)i_A(a) - (-1)^{|X||a|}i_A(a)i_L(X) = i_A(X(a))$ for all homogeneous $a \in A$ and $X \in L$. $(U(A, L), i_A, i_L)$ is initial among the triples (U, j_A, j_L) having these properties.

In order to construct it, we follow the approach of Hübschmann [61]. Let $U(\mathbb{K}, L)$ be the universal enveloping algebra of the graded Lie algebra L , $i_{\mathbb{K}} : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow U(\mathbb{K}, L)$ and $i_L : L \rightarrow U(\mathbb{K}, L)$ the canonical embeddings and $\Delta : U(\mathbb{K}, L) \rightarrow U(\mathbb{K}, L) \otimes_{\mathbb{K}} U(\mathbb{K}, L)$ the standard comultiplication. Remember that Δ is the unique comultiplication such that $U(\mathbb{K}, L)$ is a graded bialgebra and the image of i_L is the space of primitives. As an intermediate step, let us define the algebra

$$A \odot U(\mathbb{K}, L) = (A \otimes_{\mathbb{K}} U(\mathbb{K}, L), \mu),$$

where the multiplication μ is given by

$$(a \otimes u)(b \otimes v) := (-1)^{|u||b|} ab \otimes uv + \sum (-1)^{|u''||b|} au'(b) \otimes u''v$$

for homogeneous $a, b \in A$ and $u, v \in U(\mathbb{K}, L)$. Here we used Sweedler's notation $\Delta(u) := \sum u' \otimes u''$. One easily proves that μ is associative. Let J be the right ideal generated by elements of the form $ab \otimes X - a \otimes bX$ for $a, b \in A$ and $X \in L$ (here we write X and bX for the respective images under i_L). As a consequence of the identity

$$\begin{aligned} (c \otimes Y)(ab \otimes X - a \otimes bX) &= (-1)^{|Y|(|a|+|b|)}(cab \otimes XY - c \otimes abYX) \\ &\quad + (-1)^{|Y||a|}(caY(b) \otimes X - c \otimes aY(b)X) \end{aligned}$$

for all homogeneous $a, b, c \in A$ and $X, Y \in L$, we have that J is in fact a two sided ideal. The universal enveloping algebra is defined to be the quotient

$$U(A, L) := A \odot U(\mathbb{K}, L)/J,$$

and i_A, i_L are the obvious morphisms.

The universal enveloping algebra $U(A, L)$ is in a natural manner a filtered algebra

$$U(A, L) = U_0(A, L) \supset U_1(A, L) \supset \dots \supset U_{n-1}(A, L) \supset U_n(A, L) \supset \dots$$

Here $U_n(A, L)$ is the left A -module generated by at most n products of the images of L in $U(A, L)$. Clearly the induced left and right A -algebra structures on the associated graded algebra $\text{gr } U(A, L) = \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \text{gr}_n U(A, L) = \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} U_n(A, L)/U_{n-1}(A, L)$ coincide (here we set $U_{-1}(A, L) := 0$). Note that $\text{gr } U(A, L)$ is a graded commutative algebra.

The best understood Lie-Rinehart pairs are those, for which the A -module L is *projective*. One reason for this is, that there is an analog of the Poincaré-Birkhoff-Witt theorem.

Theorem A.2.2 (Poincaré-Birkhoff-Witt theorem). *The canonical A -module epimorphism $S_A L \rightarrow \text{gr } U(A, L)$ is an isomorphism of graded commutative algebras.*

Proof. Adapt the proof of Rinehart [86, p.199–200] to the graded situation. \square

A *morphism* of graded Lie-Rinehart pairs $(A, L) \rightarrow (A', L')$ is a morphism of graded commutative algebras $A \rightarrow A'$, $a \mapsto a'$ and a morphism of graded Lie algebras $L \rightarrow L'$, $X \mapsto X'$ such that $(aX)' = a'X'$ and $(X(a))' = X'(a')$ for all $a \in A$ and $X \in L$. A morphism of Lie Rinehart pairs extends uniquely to a ring homomorphism of the universal enveloping algebras $U(A, L) \rightarrow U(A', L')$. There is also a natural notion of a *module* for a Lie-Rinehart pair (A, L) (for details see [86]). Equivalently, one may think of such a module as a module for the algebra $U(A, L)$. For example, the action of L on A extends naturally to an $U(A, L)$ -module structure on A .

It has been shown by Rinehart, that if L is a projective A -module, there is a Koszul resolution of the $U(A, L)$ -module A , which generalizes the Koszul resolution of the ground field for Lie algebras. The space of chains of this complex is $K_\bullet(A, L) = U(A, L) \otimes_A \wedge_\bullet L$. The differential $\partial : K_\bullet(A, L) \rightarrow K_{\bullet-1}(A, L)$ is given by the formula

$$\begin{aligned} \partial(u \otimes X_1 \wedge \dots \wedge X_n) &= \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{i+1} \text{sign}(\tau_i, |X|) (u i_L(X_i)) \otimes X_1 \wedge \dots \widehat{X}_i \dots \wedge X_n \\ &\quad + \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (-1)^{i+j} \text{sign}(\tau_{i,j}, |X|) u \otimes [X_i, X_j] \wedge X_1 \wedge \dots \widehat{X}_i \dots \widehat{X}_j \dots \wedge X_n. \end{aligned}$$

Here, $\text{sign}(\tau_i, |X|)$ and $\text{sign}(\tau_{i,j}, |X|)$ are the Koszul signs of the permutations $\tau_i = (1 \ 2 \ \dots \ i - 1 \ i)$ and

$$\tau_{i,j} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & \dots & & & & & & n \\ i & j & 1 & 2 & \dots & i-1 & i+1 & \dots & j-1 & j+1 & \dots & n \end{pmatrix}, \quad (\text{A.4})$$

respectively, for the multiindex $|X| = (|X_1|, \dots, |X_n|)$. Analog to [86, Section 4] one can show that ∂ is in fact well-defined and that $(K_\bullet(A, L), \partial)$ is a projective resolution of the $U(A, L)$ -module A . We can therefore use this resolution to compute derived functors such as $\text{Ext}_{U(A, L)}(A, M)$ for any $U(A, L)$ -module M . More precisely, $\text{Ext}_{U(A, L)}(A, M)$ is the cohomology of the complex

$$\text{Hom}_A(\wedge_A^\bullet L, M) = \text{Alt}_A^\bullet(L, M), \quad (\text{A.5})$$

where the differential $d := \text{Alt}^n(L, M) \rightarrow \text{Alt}^{n+1}(L, M)$ is defined for homogeneous $f \in \text{Alt}^n(L, M)$ by the formula

$$\begin{aligned} (df)(X_1, \dots, X_{n+1}) &= \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{i+1+|f||X_i|} \text{sign}(\tau_i, |X|) X_i(f(X_1, \dots, \widehat{X}_i, \dots, X_{n+1})) \\ &+ \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n+1} (-1)^{i+j} \text{sign}(\tau_{i,j}, |X|) f([X_i, X_j], X_1, \dots, \widehat{X}_i, \dots, \widehat{X}_j, \dots, X_{n+1}). \end{aligned}$$

In the case of a Lie algebroid $\text{Ext}_{U(A, L)}(A, A)$ is just the ordinary Lie algebroid cohomology. In particular, for $A = \mathcal{C}^\infty(M)$ the ring of functions on a smooth manifold M and $L = \Gamma^\infty(M, TM)$ this boils down to the ordinary de Rham cohomology. Also, in the \mathbb{Z}_2 -graded setting this construction reproduces the Chevalley-Eilenberg cochain complex of Lie superalgebras (see e.g. [90] and references therein) and the de Rham complex for super-manifolds. In the general \mathbb{Z} -graded case the complex (A.5) may become rather huge (note that we have to use Hom_A and not $\text{Hom}_{A\text{-Mod}^\mathbb{Z}}$), and there are perhaps better ways to define Lie-Rinehart cohomology for \mathbb{Z} -graded Lie-Rinehart pairs.

A.3 The opposite of a n -Poisson algebra is n -Poisson

Lemma A.3.1. *If $(L, \cdot, [,])$ is a n -Poisson algebra then the opposite bracket*

$$[a, b]^{\text{opp}} := (-1)^{(|a|+n)(|b|+n)} [b, a] \quad (\text{A.6})$$

for homogeneous $a, b \in L$, is a Poisson bracket of degree n . We say that $(L, \cdot, [,]^{\text{opp}})$ is the opposite of the n -Poisson algebra $(L, \cdot, [,])$.

Proof. In order to prove the graded Leibniz rule note that

$$\begin{aligned}
[a, bc]^{\text{opp}} &= (-1)^{(|b|+|c|+n)(|a|+n)} [bc, a] \\
&= (-1)^{|a||b|+|a||c|+n(|a|+|b|+|c|+1)} (b[c, a] + (-1)^{(|a|+n)} [b, a]c) \\
&= (-1)^{|a||b|+|a||c|+n(|a|+|b|+|c|+1)} \left(\underbrace{(-1)^{(|a|+n)(|c|+n)}}_{=(-1)^{|a||c|+n(|a|+|c|+1)}} b[a, c]^{\text{opp}} + \right. \\
&\quad \left. \underbrace{(-1)^{(|a|+n)|c|} (-1)^{(|a|+n)(|b|+n)}}_{=(-1)^{|a||b|+|a||c|+n(|a|+|b|+|c|+1)}} [a, b]^{\text{opp}} c \right) \\
&= (-1)^{(|a|+n)|b|} b[a, c]^{\text{opp}} + [a, b]^{\text{opp}} c.
\end{aligned}$$

Similarly we compute:

$$\begin{aligned}
[a, [b, c]^{\text{opp}}]^{\text{opp}} &= (-1)^{(|b|+|c|)(|a|+n)} (-1)^{(|c|+n)(|b|+n)} [[c, b], a] \\
&= (-1)^{|a||b|+|b||c|+|a||c|+n} ([c, [b, a]] + (-1)^{(|a|+n)(|b|+n)} [[c, a], b]) \\
&= (-1)^{|a||b|+|b||c|+|a||c|+n} \left((-1)^{(|a|+|b|)(|c|+n)} (-1)^{(|a|+n)(|b|+n)} [[a, b]^{\text{opp}}, c]^{\text{opp}} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + (-1)^{|a||b|+n(|a|+|b|+1)} (-1)^{(|a|+|c|)(|b|+n)} (-1)^{(|a|+n)(|c|+n)} [b, [a, c]^{\text{opp}}]^{\text{opp}} \right) \\
&= (-1)^{|a||b|+|b||c|+|a||c|+n} \left((-1)^{|a||c|+|b||c|+n(|a|+|b|)} (-1)^{|a||b|+n(|a|+|b|+1)} [[a, b]^{\text{opp}}, c]^{\text{opp}} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + (-1)^{|a||b|+n(|a|+|b|+1)} (-1)^{|a||b|+|b||c|+|a||c|+n} [b, [a, c]^{\text{opp}}]^{\text{opp}} \right) \\
&= [[a, b]^{\text{opp}}, c]^{\text{opp}} + (-1)^{(|a|+n)(|b|+n)} [b, [a, c]^{\text{opp}}]^{\text{opp}}.
\end{aligned}$$

□

A.4 Proof of Theorem 3.2.3

First of all let us introduce some notation. Let $X = X_1 X_2 \dots X_r \in S_A(L[-1])$ be a monomial, such that $X_i \in L^{x_i}$ for $i = 1, \dots, r$. We will call such monomials *homogeneous*. The degree $|X|$ of X in $S_A(L[-1])$ is given by $x_1 + \dots + x_r + r$. Moreover, we will use the shorthand

$$\begin{aligned}
X_{>i} &:= X_{i+1} X_{i+2} \dots X_r, & |X_{>i}| &= x_{i+1} + \dots + x_r + r - i \\
X^{<i} &:= X_1 X_2 \dots X_{i-1}, & |X^{<i}| &= x_1 + \dots + x_{i-1} + i - 1.
\end{aligned}$$

It is not difficult to prove that, as a consequence of the Leibniz rule, the Schouten-Nijenhuis bracket with another such monomial $Y = Y_1 Y_2 \dots Y_s$ is given by:

$$[X, Y] = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s (-1)^{|X_i||X_{>i}|+|Y_j||Y^{<j}|} X^{<i} X_{>i} [X_i, Y_j] Y^{<j} Y_{>j} \quad (\text{A.7})$$

Moreover, it is easy to prove that the result of this formula does not depend of the choice of the decomposition. Note that the sign in this formula appears naturally as the Koszul sign of the permutation which moves X_i to the right of X and Y_j to the left of Y . Conversely,

the Leibniz rule follows effortlessly from equation (A.7). In fact, if $Z = Z_1 Z_2 \dots Z_t$ is a third homogeneous monomial we have

$$\begin{aligned} [X, YZ] &= [X, Y]Z + \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^t (-1)^{|X_i||X_{>i}|+|Z_j|(|Y|+|Z^{<j}|)} X^{<i} X_{>i} [X_i, Z_j] Y Z^{<j} Z_{>j} \\ &= [X, Y]Z + (-1)^{|Y|(|X|-1)} Y[X, Z]. \end{aligned}$$

In order to see that this bracket is graded antisymmetric note that $|X^{<i} X_{>i}| = |X| - |X_i|$ and that the degree of $[X_i, Y_j] = -(-1)^{(|X_i|-1)(|Y_j|-1)} [Y_j, X_i]$ is $|X_i| + |Y_j| - 1$. Moreover, the Koszul sign of the operation which replaces $X^{<i} X_{>i} [X_i, Y_j] Y^{<j} Y_{>j}$ by $Y^{<j} Y_{>j} [X_i, Y_j] X^{<i} X_{>i}$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} &(-1)^{(|X|-|X_i|)(|X_i|+|Y_j|-1)} (-1)^{(|X_i|-|X_i|)(|Y|-|Y_j|)} (-1)^{(|X_i|+|Y_j|-1)(|Y|-|Y_j|)} \\ &= (-1)^{|X||X_i|+|X||Y_j|+|X_i||Y_j|+|X|} (-1)^{|X||Y|+|X||Y_j|+|X_i||Y|+|X_i||Y_j|} (-1)^{|X_i||Y|+|Y||Y_j|+|X_i||Y_j|+|Y|} \\ &= (-1)^{|X||Y|+|X||X_i|+|Y||Y_j|+|X_i||Y_j|+|X|+|Y|}. \end{aligned}$$

It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} [X, Y] &= - \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s (-1)^{|X_i||X_{>i}|+|Y_j||Y^{<j}|} (-1)^{|X||Y|+|X||X_i|+|Y||Y_j|+|X_i||Y_j|+|X|+|Y|} \\ &\quad (-1)^{(|X_i|-1)(|Y_j|-1)} Y^{<j} Y_{>j} [Y_j, X_i] X^{<i} X_{>i} \end{aligned}$$

and we have to analyse the sign in the above formula. To this end note that $|X_{>i}| = |X| - |X^{<i}| - |X_i|$ and $|Y^{<j}| = |Y| - |Y_{>j}| - |Y_j|$. Some bookkeeping yields that the sign works out correctly

$$(-1)^{|Y_j||Y_{>j}|+|X_i||X^{<i}|} (-1)^{|X||Y|+|X|+|Y|+1},$$

and we have thus proved $[X, Y] = -(-1)^{(|X|-1)(|Y|-1)} [Y, X]$.

In order to prove the Jacobi identity we introduce some further notation. For $1 \leq i < j \leq r$ and a monomial $X = X_1 X_2 \dots X_r$ we introduce

$$X_{>i}^{<j} := X_{i+1} \dots X_{j-1} \quad |X_{>i}^{<j}| = x_{i+1} + \dots + x_{j-1} + j - i - 1.$$

Let $Y = Y_1 Y_2 \dots Y_s \in S_A^s(L[-1])$ and $Z = Z_1 Z_2 \dots Z_t \in S_A^t(L[-1])$ be two other homogeneous monomials. In order to proof

$$[X, [Y, Z]] = [[X, Y], Z] + (-1)^{(|X|-1)(|Y|-1)} [Y, [X, Z]] \quad (\text{A.8})$$

we expand the three terms in the above equation according to equation (A.7), identify the

various contributions and ‘mow down’ the signs.

$$\begin{aligned}
[X, [Y, Z]] &= \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{k=1}^s \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \sum_{l=1}^t (-1)^{n_1} X^{<i} X_{>i} [X_i, Y_j] Y^{<j} Y_{>j}^{<k} Y_{>k} [Y_k, Z_l] Z^{<l} Z_{>l} \\
&+ \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{k=1}^s \sum_{j=k+1}^s \sum_{l=1}^t (-1)^{n_2} X^{<i} X_{>i} [X_i, Y_j] Y^{<k} Y_{>k}^{<j} Y_{>j} [Y_k, Z_l] Z^{<l} Z_{>l} \\
&+ \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{l=1}^t (-1)^{n_3} X^{<i} X_{>i} [X_i, [Y_j, Z_l]] Y^{<j} Y_{>j} Z^{<l} Z_{>l} \\
&+ \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{k=1}^s \sum_{l=1}^t \sum_{j=1}^{l-1} (-1)^{n_4} X^{<i} X_{>i} [X_i, Z_j] Y^{<k} Y_{>k} [Y_k, Z_l] Z^{<j} Z_{>j}^{<l} Z_{>l} \\
&+ \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{k=1}^s \sum_{l=1}^t \sum_{j=l+1}^t (-1)^{n_5} X^{<i} X_{>i} [X_i, Z_j] Y^{<k} Y_{>k} [Y_k, Z_l] Z^{<l} Z_{>l}^{<j} Z_{>j} \\
&=: A_1 + A_2 + A_3 + A_4 + A_5.
\end{aligned}$$

The exponents n_1, \dots, n_5 in the above equation will be understood modulo 2. They are given as follows

$$\begin{aligned}
n_1 &= |X_i| |X_{>i}| + |Y_j| |Y^{<j}| + |Y_k| |Y_{>k}| + |Z_l| |Z^{<l}| \\
n_2 &= |X_i| |X_{>i}| + |Y_j| (|Y^{<j}| - |Y_k|) + |Y_k| |Y_{>k}| + |Z_l| |Z^{<l}| \\
n_3 &= |X_i| |X_{>i}| + (|Y| - |Y_j|) (|Y_j| + |Z_l| - 1) + |Y_j| |Y_{>j}| + |Z_l| |Z^{<l}| \\
n_4 &= |X_i| |X_{>i}| + |Z_j| (|Z^{<j}| + |Y_k| + |Z_l| - 1 + |Y| - |Y_k|) + |Y_k| |Y_{>k}| + |Z_l| |Z^{<l}| \\
&= |X_i| |X_{>i}| + |Z_j| (|Z^{<j}| + |Z_l| + |Y| + 1) + |Y_k| |Y_{>k}| + |Z_l| |Z^{<l}| \\
n_5 &= |X_i| |X_{>i}| + |Z_j| (|Z^{<j}| - |Z_l| + |Z_l| + |Y| - 1) + |Y_k| |Y_{>k}| + |Z_l| |Z^{<l}| \\
&= |X_i| |X_{>i}| + |Z_j| (|Z^{<j}| + |Y| + 1) + |Y_k| |Y_{>k}| + |Z_l| |Z^{<l}|.
\end{aligned}$$

Next, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
[[X, Y], Z] &= \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{k=1}^s \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \sum_{l=1}^t (-1)^{m_1} X^{<i} X_{>i} [X_i, Y_j] Y^{<j} Y_{>j}^{<k} Y_{>k} [Y_k, Z_l] Z^{<l} Z_{>l} \\
&+ \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{k=1}^s \sum_{j=k+1}^s \sum_{l=1}^t (-1)^{m_2} X^{<i} X_{>i} [X_i, Y_j] Y^{<k} Y_{>k}^{<j} Y_{>j} [Y_k, Z_l] Z^{<l} Z_{>l} \\
&+ \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{l=1}^t (-1)^{m_3} X^{<i} X_{>i} Y^{<j} Y_{>j} [[X_i, Y_j], Z_l] Z^{<l} Z_{>l} \\
&+ \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{l=1}^t \sum_{k=i+1}^r (-1)^{m_4} X^{<i} X_{>i}^{<k} X_{>k} [X_i, Y_j] Y^{<j} Y_{>j} [X_k, Z_l] Z^{<l} Z_{>l} \\
&+ \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{l=1}^t \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} (-1)^{m_5} X^{<k} X_{>k}^{<i} X_{>i} [X_i, Y_j] Y^{<j} Y_{>j} [X_k, Z_l] Z^{<l} Z_{>l} \\
&=: B_1 + B_2 + B_3 + B_4 + B_5.
\end{aligned}$$

The exponents m_1, \dots, m_5 in the above equation are given as follows

$$\begin{aligned}
m_1 &= |X_i||X_{>i}| + |Y_j||Y^{<j}| + |Y_k||Y_{>k}| + |Z_l||Z^{<l}| \\
m_2 &= |X_i||X_{>i}| + |Y_j||Y^{<j}| + |Y_k|(|Y_{>k}| - |Y_j|) + |Z_l||Z^{<l}| \\
m_3 &= |X_i||X_{>i}| + |Y_j||Y^{<j}| + (|Y| - |Y_j|)(|X_i| + |Y_j| - 1) + |Z_l||Z^{<l}| \\
m_4 &= |X_i||X_{>i}| + |Y_j||Y^{<j}| + |X_k|(|X_{>k}| + |Y| - |Y_j| + (|X_i| + |Y_j| - 1)) + |Z_l||Z^{<l}| \\
&= |X_i||X_{>i}| + |Y_j||Y^{<j}| + |X_k|(|X_{>k}| + |Y| + |X_i| + 1) + |Z_l||Z^{<l}| \\
m_5 &= |X_i||X_{>i}| + |Y_j||Y^{<j}| + |X_k|(|X_{>k}| - |X_i| + |Y| - |Y_j| + (|X_i| + |Y_j| - 1)) + |Z_l||Z^{<l}| \\
&= |X_i||X_{>i}| + |Y_j||Y^{<j}| + |X_k|(|X_{>k}| + |Y| + 1) + |Z_l||Z^{<l}|.
\end{aligned}$$

Finally, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
[Y, [X, Z]] &= \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^r \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} \sum_{l=1}^t (-1)^{k_1} Y^{<j} Y_{>j} [Y_j, X_i] X^{<i} X_{>i}^{<k} X_{>k} [X_k, Z_l] Z^{<l} Z_{>l} \\
&+ \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^r \sum_{i=k+1}^s \sum_{l=1}^t (-1)^{k_2} Y^{<j} Y_{>j} [Y_j, X_i] X^{<k} X_{>k}^{<i} X_{>i} [X_k, Z_l] Z^{<l} Z_{>l} \\
&+ \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{l=1}^t (-1)^{k_3} Y^{<j} Y_{>j} [Y_j, [X_i, Z_l]] X^{<i} X_{>i} Z^{<l} Z_{>l} \\
&+ \sum_{k=1}^s \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^t \sum_{l=1}^{j-1} (-1)^{k_4} Y^{<k} Y_{>k} [Y_k, Z_l] X^{<i} X_{>i} [X_i, Z_j] Z^{<l} Z_{>l}^{<j} Z_{>j} \\
&+ \sum_{i=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^t \sum_{l=j+1}^t (-1)^{k_5} Y^{<k} Y_{>k} [Y_k, Z_l] X^{<i} X_{>i} [X_i, Z_j] Z^{<j} Z_{>j}^{<l} Z_{>l} \\
&=: C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + C_4 + C_5.
\end{aligned}$$

The exponents k_1, \dots, k_5 in the above equation are given as follows

$$\begin{aligned}
k_1 &= |Y_j||Y_{>j}| + |X_i||X^{<i}| + |X_k||X_{>k}| + |Z_l||Z^{<l}| \\
k_2 &= |Y_j||Y_{>j}| + |X_i|(|X^{<i}| - |X_k|) + |X_k||X_{>k}| + |Z_l||Z^{<l}| \\
k_3 &= |Y_j||Y_{>j}| + (|X| - |X_i|)(|X_i| + |Z_l| - 1) + |X_i||X_{>i}| + |Z_l||Z^{<l}| \\
k_4 &= |Y_k||Y_{>k}| + |Z_l|(|Z^{<l}| + |X_i| + |Z_j| - 1 + |X| - |X_i|) + |X_i||X_{>i}| + |Z_j||Z^{<j}| \\
&= |Y_k||Y_{>k}| + |Z_l|(|Z^{<l}| + |Z_j| + |X| + 1) + |X_i||X_{>i}| + |Z_j||Z^{<j}| \\
k_5 &= |Y_k||Y_{>k}| + |Z_l|(|Z^{<l}| - |Z_j| + |Z_j| + |X_i| - 1 + |X| - |X_i|) + |X_i||X_{>i}| + |Z_j||Z^{<j}| \\
&= |Y_k||Y_{>k}| + |Z_l|(|Z^{<l}| + |X| + 1) + |X_i||X_{>i}| + |Z_j||Z^{<j}|.
\end{aligned}$$

First of all we note that

$$A_1 = B_1, \quad A_2 = B_2 \tag{A.9}$$

and we have to check some similar relations among the A, B, C 's. The only one which involves the Jacobi identity for L is

$$A_3 = B_3 + (-1)^{(|X|-1)(|Y|-1)} C_3, \tag{A.10}$$

which we would like to check right now. Let us compare A_3 and B_3 :

$$\begin{aligned}
A_3 &= \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{l=1}^t (-1)^{n_3} X^{<i} X_{>i} [X_i, [Y_j, Z_l]] Y^{<j} Y_{>j} Z^{<l} Z_{>l} \\
B_3 &= \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{l=1}^t (-1)^{m_3} X^{<i} X_{>i} Y^{<j} Y_{>j} [[X_i, Y_j], Z_l] Z^{<l} Z_{>l} \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{l=1}^t (-1)^{m_3+l_1} X^{<i} X_{>i} [[X_i, Y_j], Z_l] Y^{<j} Y_{>j} Z^{<l} Z_{>l},
\end{aligned}$$

where l_1 is the Koszul sign of the permutation involved. Hence we need to check whether

$$\begin{aligned}
n_3 &= |X_i| |X_{>i}| + (|Y| - |Y_j|)(|Y_j| + |Z_l| - 1) + |Y_j| |Y_{>j}| + |Z_l| |Z^{<l}| \\
&= |X_i| |X_{>i}| + |Y| |Y_j| + |Y| |Z_l| + |Y| + |Y_j| |Z_l| + |Y_j| |Y_{>j}| + |Z_l| |Z^{<l}|
\end{aligned}$$

coincides with $l_1 + m_3$

$$\begin{aligned}
l_1 &= (|Y| - |Y_j|)(|X_i| + |Y_j| + |Z_l| - 2) \\
&= |X_i| |Y| + |Y| |Z_l| + |X_i| |Y_j| + |Y_j| |Z_l| + |Y_j| \\
m_3 &= |X_i| |X_{>i}| + |Y_j| |Y^{<j}| + (|Y| - |Y_j|)(|X_i| + |Y_j| - 1) + |Z_l| |Z^{<l}| \\
&= |X_i| |X_{>i}| + |Y_j| |Y^{<j}| + |X_i| |Y| + |X_i| |Y_j| + |Y| |Y_j| + |Y| + |Z_l| |Z^{<l}|.
\end{aligned}$$

By striking out all twice occurring terms, and using the fact that $|Y_j| |Y^{<j}| + |Y_j| |Y_{>j}| + |Y_j| = 0 \pmod{2}$, it follows that $n_3 = l_1 + m_3 \pmod{2}$. On the other hand, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
C_3 &= \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{l=1}^t (-1)^{k_3} Y^{<j} Y_{>j} [Y_j, [X_i, Z_l]] X^{<i} X_{>i} Z^{<l} Z_{>l} \\
&= \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{l=1}^t (-1)^{k_3+l_2} X^{<i} X_{>i} [Y_j, [X_i, Z_l]] Y^{<j} Y_{>j} Z^{<l} Z_{>l}.
\end{aligned}$$

Again we have to check whether $k_3 + l_2 + |X| |Y| + |X| + |Y| + |X_i| |Y_j| + |X_i| + |Y_j| = n_3 \pmod{2}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
l_2 &= (|Y| - |Y_j| + |X| - |X_i|)(|X_i| + |Y_j| + |Z_l| - 2) + (|Y| - |Y_j|)(|X| - |X_i|) \\
&= |X| |Y| + |X_i| |Y_j| + |X| |X_i| + |Y| |Y_j| + |X_i| + |Y_j| + (|X| + |Y| + |X_i| + |Y_j|) |Z_l| \\
k_3 &= |Y_j| |Y_{>j}| + (|X| - |X_i|)(|X_i| + |Z_l| - 1) + |X_i| |X_{>i}| + |Z_l| |Z^{<l}| \\
&= |Y_j| |Y_{>j}| + |X| |X_i| + |X| |Z_l| + |X_i| |Z_l| + |X| + |X_i| |X_{>i}| + |Z_l| |Z^{<l}|.
\end{aligned}$$

The reader may convince himself that the sign works out correctly, and we have thus proved equation (A.10).

The next identity we would like to prove is

$$A_4 = (-1)^{(|X|-1)(|Y|-1)} C_5. \quad (\text{A.11})$$

To this end we need to compare

$$\begin{aligned}
A_4 &= \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{k=1}^s \sum_{l=1}^t \sum_{j=1}^{l-1} (-1)^{n_4} X^{<i} X_{>i} [X_i, Z_j] Y^{<k} Y_{>k} [Y_k, Z_l] Z^{<j} Z_{>j}^{<l} Z_{>l} \quad \text{with} \\
C_5 &= \sum_{i=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^t \sum_{l=j+1}^t (-1)^{k_5} Y^{<k} Y_{>k} [Y_k, Z_l] X^{<i} X_{>i} [X_i, Z_j] Z^{<j} Z_{>j}^{<l} Z_{>l} \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{k=1}^s \sum_{l=1}^t \sum_{j=1}^{l-1} (-1)^{k_5+l_3} X^{<i} X_{>i} [X_i, Z_j] Y^{<k} Y_{>k} [Y_k, Z_l] Z^{<j} Z_{>j}^{<l} Z_{>l}.
\end{aligned}$$

The exponent l_3 works out as follows

$$\begin{aligned}
l_3 &= (|X| - |X_i| + |X_i| + |Z_j| - 1)(|Y| - |Y_k| + |Y_k| + |Z_l| - 1) \\
&= (|X| + |Z_j| - 1)(|Y| + |Z_l| - 1) \\
&= |X||Y| + |X||Z_l| + |Y||Z_j| + |Z_j||Z_l| + |Z_j| + |Z_l| + |X| + |Y| + 1.
\end{aligned}$$

The reader may convince himself that $n_4 = k_5 + l_3 + (|X| - 1)(|Y| - 1) \pmod 2$

$$\begin{aligned}
n_4 &= |X_i||X_{>i}| + |Z_j|(|Z^{<j}| + |Z_l| + |Y| + 1) + |Y_k||Y_{>k}| + |Z_l||Z^{<l}| \\
k_5 &= |Y_k||Y_{>k}| + |Z_l|(|Z^{<l}| + |X| + 1) + |X_i||X_{>i}| + |Z_j||Z^{<j}|
\end{aligned}$$

and we have proved identity (A.11).

Next we claim

$$A_5 = (-1)^{(|X|-1)(|Y|-1)} C_4, \quad (\text{A.12})$$

that is, we have to compare

$$\begin{aligned}
A_5 &= \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{k=1}^s \sum_{l=1}^t \sum_{j=l+1}^t (-1)^{n_5} X^{<i} X_{>i} [X_i, Z_j] Y^{<k} Y_{>k} [Y_k, Z_l] Z^{<l} Z_{>l}^{<j} Z_{>j} \quad \text{and} \\
C_4 &= \sum_{k=1}^s \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^t \sum_{l=1}^{j-1} (-1)^{k_4} Y^{<k} Y_{>k} [Y_k, Z_l] X^{<i} X_{>i} [X_i, Z_j] Z^{<l} Z_{>l}^{<j} Z_{>j} \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{k=1}^s \sum_{l=1}^t \sum_{j=l+1}^t (-1)^{k_4+l_4} X^{<i} X_{>i} [X_i, Z_j] Y^{<k} Y_{>k} [Y_k, Z_l] Z^{<l} Z_{>l}^{<j} Z_{>j}.
\end{aligned}$$

Here, l_4 coincides with l_3 . The reader may convince himself that $n_5 = k_4 + l_3 + (|X| - 1)(|Y| - 1) \pmod 2$ using

$$\begin{aligned}
n_5 &= |X_i||X_{>i}| + |Z_j|(|Z^{<j}| + |Y| + 1) + |Y_k||Y_{>k}| + |Z_l||Z^{<l}| \\
k_4 &= |Y_k||Y_{>k}| + |Z_l|(|Z^{<l}| + |Z_j| + |X| + 1) + |X_i||X_{>i}| + |Z_j||Z^{<j}|.
\end{aligned}$$

Now let us check

$$B_4 = -(-1)^{(|X|-1)(|Y|-1)} C_1. \quad (\text{A.13})$$

We have to compare

$$\begin{aligned}
B_4 &= \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{l=1}^t \sum_{k=i+1}^r (-1)^{m_4} X^{<i} X_{>i}^{<k} X_{>k} [X_i, Y_j] Y^{<j} Y_{>j} [X_k, Z_l] Z^{<l} Z_{>l} \quad \text{with} \\
C_1 &= \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^r \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} \sum_{l=1}^t (-1)^{k_1} Y^{<j} Y_{>j} [Y_j, X_i] X^{<i} X_{>i}^{<k} X_{>k} [X_k, Z_l] Z^{<l} Z_{>l} \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{l=1}^t \sum_{k=i+1}^r (-1)^{k_1+l_5} X^{<i} X_{>i}^{<k} X_{>k} [X_i, Y_j] Y^{<j} Y_{>j} [X_k, Z_l] Z^{<l} Z_{>l},
\end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
l_5 &= (|X_i| - 1)(|Y_j| - 1) + 1 + (|X| - |X_i| - |X_k|)(|Y| - |Y_j| + |X_i| + |Y_j| - 1) \\
&\quad + (|Y| - |Y_j|)(|X_i| + |Y_j| - 1) \\
&= |X||Y| + |X| + |Y| + |X||X_i| + |Y||Y_j| + |X_i||X_k| + |X_k||Y| + |X_k| + |X_i| + |Y_j|
\end{aligned}$$

Using the identity $|X_i|(|X| + |X_{>i}| + |X^{<i}| + 1) = 0 = |Y_j|(|Y| + |Y_{>j}| + |Y^{<j}| + 1) \pmod{2}$, the reader may check that $m_4 = k_1 + l_5 + |X||Y| + |X| + |Y| \pmod{2}$ using

$$\begin{aligned}
m_4 &= |X_i||X_{>i}| + |Y_j||Y^{<j}| + |X_k|(|X_{>k}| + |Y| + |X_i| + 1) + |Z_l||Z^{<l}| \\
k_1 &= |Y_j||Y_{>j}| + |X_i||X^{<i}| + |X_k||X_{>k}| + |Z_l||Z^{<l}|.
\end{aligned}$$

and we have proved equation (A.13).

Finally, let us check

$$B_5 = -(-1)^{(|X|-1)(|Y|-1)} C_2. \quad (\text{A.14})$$

To this end we need to compare

$$\begin{aligned}
B_5 &= \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{l=1}^t \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} (-1)^{m_5} X^{<k} X_{>k}^{<i} X_{>i} [X_i, Y_j] Y^{<j} Y_{>j} [X_k, Z_l] Z^{<l} Z_{>l} \quad \text{and} \\
C_2 &= \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^r \sum_{i=k+1}^s \sum_{l=1}^t (-1)^{k_2} Y^{<j} Y_{>j} [Y_j, X_i] X^{<k} X_{>k}^{<i} X_{>i} [X_k, Z_l] Z^{<l} Z_{>l} \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{l=1}^t \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} (-1)^{k_2+l_6} X^{<k} X_{>k}^{<i} X_{>i} [X_i, Y_j] Y^{<j} Y_{>j} [X_k, Z_l] Z^{<l} Z_{>l}.
\end{aligned}$$

Again, l_6 coincides with l_5 . The reader may check that $m_5 = k_2 + l_5 + |X||Y| + |X| + |Y| \pmod{2}$ using

$$\begin{aligned}
m_5 &= |X_i||X_{>i}| + |Y_j||Y^{<j}| + |X_k|(|X_{>k}| + |Y| + 1) + |Z_l||Z^{<l}| \\
k_2 &= |Y_j||Y_{>j}| + |X_i|(|X^{<i}| - |X_k|) + |X_k||X_{>k}| + |Z_l||Z^{<l}|
\end{aligned}$$

The Jacobi identity (A.8) now follows from the identities (A.9)–(A.14).

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