HOMOTOPY GROUPS OF K-CONTACT TORIC MANIFOLDS

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Abstract. We compute the first and second homotopy groups of a class of contact toric manifolds in terms of the images of the associated moment map.

1. Introduction

In this paper I compute the first and second homotopy groups of certain toric symplectic cones or, equivalently, of certain contact toric manifolds. The main result of the paper is Theorem 1.1 (the terms used in the statement are explained below):

**Theorem 1.1.** Let $G$ be a torus with Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}$ and integral lattice $\mathbb{Z}_G = \ker \{ \exp : \mathfrak{g} \to G \}$. Let $(B, \xi = \ker \alpha )$ be a contact toric $G$-manifold of Reeb type with moment cone $C \subset \mathfrak{g}^*$, which is a strictly convex rational polyhedral cone. Let $\mathcal{L}$ denote the sublattice of $\mathbb{Z}_G$ generated by the normal vectors to the facets of $C$. The fundamental group of $B$ is the finite abelian group $\mathbb{Z}_G/\mathcal{L}$. The second homotopy group of $B$ is a free abelian group of rank $N - \dim G$ where $N$ is the number of facets of the cone $C$.

Let us recall the necessary definitions (see [L] for more details; see also [LS]). A manifold $B$ with a contact structure $\xi = \ker \alpha$ ( $\alpha$ is a contact form) is a toric $G$-manifold if there exists an effective action of a torus $G$ on $B$ preserving $\xi$ with $\dim B + 1 = 2 \dim G$. By averaging over the group, if necessary, one can always assume that the torus $G$ preserves a contact form $\alpha$ defining $\xi$. Given an action of a Lie group $G$ on a manifold $B$ preserving a contact form $\alpha$, the corresponding $\alpha$-moment map $\Psi_\alpha : B \to \mathfrak{g}^*$ ($\mathfrak{g}^*$ denotes the vector space dual of the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}$ of $G$) is defined by

$$\langle \Psi_\alpha(b), X \rangle = \alpha_b(X_B(b))$$

for all $b \in B$, all $X \in \mathfrak{g}$. As usual $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ denotes the canonical paring between $\mathfrak{g}^*$ and $\mathfrak{g}$, and $X_B$ denotes the vector field on $B$ induced by $X$. If $f \in C^\infty(B)^G$ is an invariant function, then $\alpha' = e^t \alpha$ is another contact form defining the same contact distribution $\xi$ as $\alpha$. Clearly $\Psi_{e^t \alpha} = e^t \Psi_\alpha$, so the moment map is an invariant of the contact form and not of the contact distribution. On the other hand the subset $C(\Psi) = C(\Psi_\alpha)$ of $\mathfrak{g}^*$ for an $\alpha$-moment map $\Psi_\alpha : B \to \mathfrak{g}^*$ defined by

$$C(\Psi) = \{ t\Psi_\alpha(b) \mid t \geq 0, \ b \in B \}$$

depends only on the action of $G$ on $B$ and on the contact distribution $\xi$ but not on the contact form $\alpha$ per se. We will refer to $C(\Psi)$ as the moment cone of the action. Since a moment map $\Psi_\alpha : B \to \mathfrak{g}^*$ completely encodes the action of $G$ on $(B, \alpha)$ we regard a contact toric $G$-manifold as a triple $(B, \xi = \ker \alpha, \Psi_\alpha : B \to \mathfrak{g}^*)$. Note that the symplectization $(M, \omega) := (B \times \mathbb{R}, d(\alpha + t\omega))$ ($t \in \mathbb{R}$) is a noncompact symplectic toric manifold with moment map $\Phi(b, t) = e^t \Psi_\alpha(b)$. Remark that $\Phi(M) \cup \{ 0 \} = C(\Psi)$. Conversely, if a symplectic toric $G$-manifold $(M, \omega, \Phi : M \to \mathfrak{g}^*)$ is a symplectic cone, i.e., if there is a free proper action $\{ \rho_t \}$ of $\mathbb{R}$ on $M$ commuting with the action of $G$ such that $\rho_t^* \omega = e^{t} \omega$, then $M/\mathbb{R}$ is naturally a contact toric manifold.

A contact manifold $(B, \xi = \ker \alpha)$ with an action of a torus $G$ preserving $\alpha$ is Reeb type if there is $X \in \mathfrak{g}$ such that the function $\langle \Psi_\alpha, X \rangle = \iota(X_B) \alpha$ is strictly positive. By a result of Boyer and Galicki [BG] (see also Theorem 4.3 in [LS]), the moment cone of a contact toric $G$-manifold of Reeb type is a strictly convex rational polyhedral cone. “Strictly convex” means that the moment cone contains no linear subspaces of positive dimension, i.e., it’s a cone on a polytope. “Rational polyhedral” means that there exist vectors $\mu_1, \ldots, \mu_N$ in the integral lattice $\mathbb{Z}_G := \ker(\exp : \mathfrak{g} \to G)$ of the torus $G$ such that

$$C(\Psi) = \{ \eta \in \mathfrak{g}^* \mid \langle \eta, \mu_j \rangle \geq 0, \ j = 1, \ldots, N \}.$$
1. All contact manifolds of Reeb type are $K$-contact (see Proposition \[\text{1.}1\] below), hence the title of the paper. In fact contact toric manifolds of Reeb type are Sasakian, as proved by Boyer and Galicki (Theorem 5.3 in \[\text{BG}\]). Methods recently developed by Boyer, Galicki, Mann and others use Sasakian structures to obtain explicit positive Einstein metrics.

2. A classification of contact toric manifolds \[\text{1.}1\] shows that contact toric manifolds not diffeomorphic to obtain explicit positive Einstein metrics. (Theorem 5.3 in \[\text{BG}\]). Methods recently developed by Boyer, Galicki, Mann and others use Sasakian toric structures to the paper. In fact contact fundamental group need not be trivial.

3. One motivation for studying the topology of contact toric manifolds is their apparent difference from (topological) toric manifolds. Recall that in 1991 Davis and Januszkiewicz defined (topological) toric manifolds as manifolds with torus action locally modeled on the standard action of $\mathbb{T}^n$ on $\mathbb{C}^n$ and having a simple polytope as the orbit space \[\text{1.}3\]. Such a manifold is determined by a polytope and a characteristic function, a function that assigns a 1-parameter subgroup of the torus to every facet of the polytope. They proved a beautiful formula for the integral cohomology ring of a toric manifold; it is the Stanley-Reisner ring of the polytope modulo an ideal determined by the characteristic function (for smooth projective toric varieties the formula is known as the Danilov-Jurkiewicz theorem). In particular the cohomology ring is generated by elements of degree two, odd dimensional cohomology vanishes and there is no torsion. They also proved that such manifolds are simply connected. In contrast, the odd dimension cohomology of a contact toric manifold need not vanish (cf. $\mathbb{R}P^3$), there is torsion and the fundamental group need not be trivial.

4. Another motivation comes from the study of completely integrable geodesic flows. According to Toth and Zelditch \[\text{1.2}\], a geodesic flow on a manifold $Q$ is toric integrable if there exists a homogeneous completely integrable action of a torus on the punctured cotangent bundle $T^*Q \setminus Q$ which preserves the geodesic flow. Naturally in this case the co-sphere bundle $S(T^*Q)$ is a contact toric manifold. It would be interesting to find a topological obstruction to the existence of a toric integrable geodesic flow on a compact manifold $Q$ and for that one needs to understand the topology of contact toric manifolds.

We now outline the proof of Theorem \[\text{1.1}\].

1) Since a contact manifold $B$ is homotopy equivalent to its symplectization $M = B \times \mathbb{R}$, we compute the homotopy groups of the symplectization.

2) The symplectization $M$ of $B$ is the symplectic quotient at 0 of $\mathbb{C}^N \setminus \{0\}$ by a compact abelian group $G$ with $\pi_0(T) = \mathbb{Z}_G/L$ and $\dim T = N - \dim G$. That is to say, $M = (\Phi_T^{-1}(0) \setminus \{0\})/T$ where $\Phi_T : \mathbb{C}^N \to \mathfrak{t}^*$ denotes the $T$-moment map $\Phi_T : \mathbb{C}^N \to \mathfrak{t}^*$ for the linear action of $T$ on $\mathbb{C}^N$.

3) The set $\Phi_T^{-1}(0) \setminus \{0\}$ has the homotopy type of $\mathbb{C}^N \setminus (V_1 \cup V_2 \cup \ldots \cup V_r)$ where each $V_j \subset \mathbb{C}^N$ is a linear subspace of complex codimension at least 2. Hence $\pi_0(\Phi_T^{-1}(0) \setminus \{0\}) = \pi_1(\Phi_T^{-1}(0) \setminus \{0\}) = \pi_2(\Phi_T^{-1}(0) \setminus \{0\}) = \ast$.

4) Since the group $T$ acts freely on $\Phi_T^{-1}(0) \setminus \{0\}$, we see from the long exact sequence of homotopy groups for the fibration $\mathcal{T} \to (\Phi_T^{-1}(0) \setminus \{0\}) \to M$ that $\pi_1(M) = \pi_0(T)$ and $\pi_2(M) = \pi_1(T)$.

The details of the argument are the subject of the next section. In the last section we explain the connection between torus actions of Reeb type and being $K$-contact.

A note on notation. Throughout the paper the Lie algebra of a Lie group denoted by a capital Roman letter will be denoted by the same small letter in the fraktur font: thus $\mathfrak{g}$ denotes the Lie algebra of a Lie group $G$ etc. The natural pairing between $\mathfrak{g}$ and its vector space dual $\mathfrak{g}^\ast$ is denoted by $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$. If $A : V \to W$ is a linear map, we denote the corresponding map on the dual spaces by $A^* : W^\ast \to V^\ast$.

When a Lie group $G$ acts on a manifold $M$ we denote the action by an element $g \in G$ on a point $x \in M$ by $g \cdot x : G \cdot x$ denotes the $G$-orbit of $x$ and so on. The vector field induced on $M$ by an element $X$ of the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}$ of $G$ is denoted by $X_M$. Thus $X_M(m) = \frac{d}{dt}{|_{t=0}} (\exp tX) \cdot m$. 


For us a torus is a compact connected abelian group. If $G$ is a torus, we denote its weight lattice by $\mathbb{Z}_G^*$, it is a subgroup of $\mathfrak{g}^*$. The dual lattice of $\mathbb{Z}_G^*$ is the integral lattice $\mathbb{Z}_G$. Recall that $\mathbb{Z}_G = \ker(\exp : \mathfrak{g} \to G)$. Thus $G = \mathfrak{g}/\mathbb{Z}_G$.

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2. Proof of the main result, Theorem [1.2]

It was proved in [8] that the moment cone $C(\Psi)$ of a (compact connected) contact toric $G$-manifold $(B, \xi = \ker \alpha, \Psi_\alpha : B \to \mathfrak{g}^*)$ of Reeb type is a good cone. This means the following. Let $\{F_i\}$ denote the set of facets (codimension one faces) of $C(\Psi)$. Since $C(\Psi)$ is rational, each facet is of the form

$$F_i = \{\eta \in C(\Psi) | \langle \eta, \mu_i \rangle = 0\}$$

for some primitive vector $\mu_i$ in the integral lattice $\mathbb{Z}_G$ of $G$. Then

1. every codimension $\ell$, $0 < \ell < \dim G$, face $F$ of $C(\Psi)$ can be written uniquely as

$$F = F_{i_1} \cap \ldots \cap F_{i_\ell}$$

where $F_{i_j}$’s are the facets containing $F$, and

2. the $\mathbb{Z}$-module generated by the normals to the facets $F_{i_1},\ldots,F_{i_\ell}$ is a direct summand of $\mathbb{Z}_G$ of rank $\ell$.

We have a uniqueness result [8]: if $(B, \xi = \ker \alpha, \Psi_\alpha)$ and $(B', \xi' = \ker \alpha', \Psi_{\alpha'})$ are two (compact connected) contact toric manifolds of Reeb type and the moment cones are equal then the contact toric manifolds are equivariantly contactomorphic.

There is also a corresponding existence result. Given a good polyhedral cone $C \subset \mathfrak{g}^*$ (where $\mathfrak{g}^*$ is the dual of the Lie algebra of a torus $G$) there exists a compact connected contact toric $G$-manifold $(B_C, \xi_C = \ker \alpha_C, \Psi_{\alpha_C})$ with the moment cone $C(\Psi_{\alpha_C})$ equal to $C$ (Theorem 2.18(4) of [8]). Moreover $(B_C, \xi_C = \ker \alpha_C, \Psi_{\alpha_C})$ can be constructed as a contact quotient of the standard odd dimensional sphere. In fact it is more convenient to construct the symplectization $(M_C, \omega_C, \Phi_C : M_C \to \mathfrak{g}^*)$ of $(B_C, \alpha_C, \Psi_{\alpha_C} : B_C \to \mathfrak{g}^*)$. Then for any contact toric $G$-manifold $(B', \xi' = \ker \alpha', \Psi_{\alpha'})$ with $C(\Psi_{\alpha'}) = C$ we have

$$\pi_1(M_C) = \pi_1(B'), \quad \pi_2(M_C) = \pi_2(B')$$

and so on. Note that the moment map image $\Phi_C(M_C)$ is $C \setminus \{0\}$.

Recall from 6 the construction of the symplectic toric manifold $(M_C, \omega_C, \Phi_C : M_C \to \mathfrak{g}^*)$. As above let $\mu_1,\ldots,\mu_N \in \mathbb{Z}_G$ denote the primitive inward normals to the facets of the good strictly convex cone $C$. Since $C$ is strictly convex and has non-empty interior, $\text{span}_\mathbb{R}\{\mu_i\} = \mathfrak{g}$. Hence the abelian group $\mathbb{Z}_G/\mathcal{L}$, where $\mathcal{L} = \text{span}_\mathbb{Z}\{\mu_i\}$, is finite. Consider the $\mathbb{Z}$-linear map

$$(2.1) \quad \varpi : \mathbb{Z}^N \to \mathbb{Z}_G, \quad \varpi(a_1,\ldots,a_N) = \sum a_i\mu_i.$$ 

Its cokernel is $\mathbb{Z}_G/\mathcal{L}$. It extends to a surjective $\mathbb{R}$-linear map

$$(2.2) \quad \hat{\varpi} : \mathbb{R}^N \to \mathfrak{g}, \quad \hat{\varpi}(a_1,\ldots,a_N) = \sum a_i\mu_i,$$

which drops down to a surjective Lie group homomorphism

$$\hat{\varpi} : \mathbb{T}^N = \mathbb{R}^N/\mathbb{Z}^N \to \mathfrak{g}/\mathbb{Z}_G = G, \quad \hat{\varpi}(\{a_1,\ldots,a_N\}) = \exp(\hat{\varpi}(a_1,\ldots,a_N)) = \exp(\sum a_i\mu_i).$$

Here $[a_1,\ldots,a_N]$ denotes the class of $(a_1,\ldots,a_N) \in \mathbb{R}^N$ in $\mathbb{T}^N$ and $\exp : \mathfrak{g} \to G$ denotes the exponential map. Let $T = \ker \hat{\varpi}$; it is a closed by not necessarily connected subgroup of $\mathbb{T}^N$. The standard linear action of $\mathbb{T}^N$ on $\mathbb{C}^N$ preserving the standard symplectic form $\sqrt{-1} \sum dz_j \wedge \bar{d}z_j$ gives rise to a linear symplectic action of $T \subset \mathbb{T}^N$. Denote the corresponding homogeneous moment map by $\Phi_T$:

$$\Phi_T : \mathbb{C}^N \to \mathfrak{t}^*.$$ 

The moment map $\Phi : \mathbb{C}^N \to (\mathbb{R}^N)^*$ for the standard action of $\mathbb{T}^N$ on $\mathbb{C}^N$ is given by the formula

$$(2.3) \quad \Phi(z_1,\ldots,z_N) = \sum |z_j|^2 e_j^*$$

where $e_1^*,\ldots,e_N^*$ is the standard basis of $(\mathbb{R}^N)^*$. Hence, if $\iota : \mathfrak{t} \to \mathbb{R}^N$ denotes the inclusion of the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{t}$ of $T$, we have $\Phi_T = \iota^* \circ \Phi$. We recall from [8].
**Lemma 2.2.** We use the notation above. The set $\Phi^{-1}_T(0) \setminus \{0\}$ is a manifold. The group $T$ acts freely on this manifold. The symplectic manifold $M := (\Phi^{-1}_T(0) \setminus \{0\})/T$ is the desired $G = T^N/T$ symplectic manifold, that is, it is a symplectic cone and the image of the $G$-moment map is $C \setminus \{0\}$. In particular $\Phi(\Phi^{-1}_T(0)) = \tilde{\omega}^*(C)$ where $\tilde{\omega}^* : g^* \to (\mathbb{R}^N)^*$ is dual to $\tilde{\omega}$ (cf. (2.4)).

Our proof of Theorem 1.1 is based on two lemmas. The first one describes the group $\pi_0(T)$ of connected components of $T$.

**Lemma 2.2.** Let $T \subset \mathbb{T}^N$ be as above. Then $\pi_0(T) = \mathbb{Z}_G/\mathcal{L}$ where, as above, $\mathcal{L}$ is the sublattice of the integral lattice $\mathbb{Z}_G$ spanned by the primitive normals to the facets of the cone $C$.

The second lemma shows that the manifold $\Phi^{-1}_T(0) \setminus \{0\}$ has the homotopy type of $\mathbb{C}^N \setminus (V_1 \cup \ldots \cup V_r)$ where $V_j \subset \mathbb{C}^N$ are complex linear subspaces of complex codimension at least 2. In fact the subspaces $V_j$ being deleted are determined by the combinatorics of the polyhedral cone $C$. To make this precise we need a few definitions. For a subset $I \subset \{1, \ldots, N\}$ define the corresponding coordinate subspace $V_I$ by

$$V_I := \{ z \in \mathbb{C}^N \mid j \in I \Rightarrow z_j = 0 \} = \bigcap_{j \in I} \{ z_j = 0 \}.$$ 

For each $j \in \{1, \ldots, N\}$ the $j$th facet $F_j$ of the cone $C$ satisfies

$$F_j = C \cap \{ \eta \in g^* \mid \langle \eta, \mu_j \rangle = 0 \}.$$ 

Now consider the set

$$\mathcal{U} := \left\{ I \subset \{1, \ldots, N\} \mid \bigcap_{j \in I} F_j = \{0\} \right\},$$

the collection of subsets $I$ of $\{1, \ldots, N\}$ such that the facets indexed by the elements of $I$ intersect only at the vertex.

**Lemma 2.3.** The manifold $\Phi^{-1}_T(0) \setminus \{0\}$ has the same homotopy type as

$$(2.4) \quad \mathbb{C}^N \setminus \bigcup_{I \in \mathcal{U}} V_I.$$

Let us assume the lemmas for a moment and prove the main theorem, Theorem 1.1.

**Proof of Theorem 1.1.** As was remarked previously, it is enough to prove that the symplectic toric manifold $M_C = \hat{M} = (\Phi^{-1}_T(0) \setminus \{0\})/T$ has the properties that $\pi_1(M) = \mathbb{Z}_G/\mathcal{L}$ and that $\pi_2(M_C) = \mathbb{Z}^d$ where $d = N - \dim G$. Since $T$ acts freely on $Z := \Phi^{-1}_T(0) \setminus \{0\}$, we have a long exact sequence of homotopy groups

$$\cdots \to \pi_2(Z) \to \pi_2(M) \to \pi_1(T) \to \pi_1(Z) \to \pi_1(M) \to \pi_0(T) \to \pi_0(Z) \to \pi_0(M).$$

Since every facet $F_j$ of $C$ is not $\{0\}$, the set $\mathcal{U}$ contains no singletons. Since $\dim_C V_I = N - |I|$, it follows that for any $I \in \mathcal{U}$, $\dim_C V_I = |I| \geq 2$. Hence by Lemma 2.3 $Z$ is connected and the homotopy groups $\pi_2(Z), \pi_1(Z)$ are trivial. It follows from (2.4) that

$$\pi_2(M) = \pi_1(T) \text{ and } \pi_1(M) = \pi_0(T).$$

By Lemma 2.2 $\pi_0(T) = \mathbb{Z}_G/\mathcal{L}$. Clearly $\pi_1(T) = \mathbb{Z}^d$, $d = \dim T = \dim \mathbb{T}^N - \dim G$. \hfill $\square$

**Proof of Lemma 2.2.** This is a simple application of Snake lemma. Consider the commuting diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z}^N \\
\downarrow \cong & & \downarrow \cong \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z}_G \\
\downarrow \cong & & \downarrow \cong \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{g} \quad \exp \quad G \quad \longrightarrow \quad 1
\end{array}$$

By Snake lemma we have a long exact sequence

$$\ker \omega \longrightarrow \ker \tilde{\omega} \longrightarrow \operatorname{ker} \tilde{\omega} \longrightarrow \operatorname{coker} \omega \longrightarrow \operatorname{coker} \tilde{\omega} \longrightarrow \operatorname{coker} \tilde{\omega}.$$ 

By construction $\tilde{\omega}$ is onto, hence $\operatorname{coker} \tilde{\omega} = 0$. On the other hand $\operatorname{coker} \omega = \mathbb{Z}_G/\mathcal{L}$. By definition $\ker \tilde{\omega} = T$, $\ker \tilde{\omega} = t$ and the map $\ker \tilde{\omega} \to \operatorname{ker} \tilde{\omega}$ is simply the exponential map $\exp : t \to T$. Since $\operatorname{coker}(\exp : t \to T)$ is $\pi_0(T)$ we get $\pi_0(T) \simeq \mathbb{Z}_G/\mathcal{L}$. \hfill $\square$
Proof of Lemma 2.3. We keep the notation of the discussion above. The proof is an elementary application of the correspondence between symplectic quotients and Geometric Invariant Theory (GIT) quotients as developed by Mumford, Guillemin, Sternberg, Kirwan, Neeman, Sjamaar and others. The key point is that the GIT quotient C^N/T^C and the symplectic quotient Φ_T^{-1}(0)/T are isomorphic as stratified spaces. It will be most convenient for us to quote [K] where Kirwan’s results on the isomorphism between symplectic and GIT quotients were suitably refined.

1) By Lemma 2.1 the group T acts freely on the manifold Z = Φ_T^{-1}(0) \setminus \{0\}.

2) By Example 2.3 of [K], Φ_T is admissible in the sense of [K] p. 109, and the set of analytically semistable points (C^N)^ss for the action of T on C^N is all of C^N.

3) By Proposition 1.6 of [K] for any point z ∈ C^N the stabilizer in the complexified group is the complexification of the stabilizer:

(T_C)^z = (T_z)^C.

Hence by (1), (T_C)^z is trivial for all z ∈ Z.

4) By Proposition 2.4(iii) of [K] the orbit T^C · z is closed in (C^N)^ss = C^N if and only if T^C · z ∩ Φ_T^{-1}(0) ≠ ∅. Thus

(2.6) {z ∈ C^N | (T_C)^z is closed} = \{0\} ∪ T^C · Z.

5) Since the actions of (T^N)^C and T^C commute, the union (2.6) of closed T^C orbits is (T^N)^C invariant. Hence, since \{0\} is fixed by (T^N)^C, the set

S := T^C · Z

is (T^N)^C invariant.

6) Proposition 2.4(iii) of [K] implies that (T^C · Z)/T^C = Z/T. Combining this with (3) we see that S is a T^C/T-bundle over Z. Since T^C/T is diffeomorphic to the Lie algebra t of T, the manifolds S and Z are homotopy equivalent.

7) For any subset I of \{1, . . . , N\} define

\hat{V}_I = \{z ∈ V_I | z_j ≠ 0 for j ∉ I\},

the “interior” of the coordinate subspace V_I. The set \hat{V}_I is a single (T^N)^C orbit. It satisfies

\hat{V}_I = V_I \setminus \bigcup_{I' \supset I, I' ≠ I} V_{I'}.

We claim that

(2.7) \hat{V}_I ⊆ S ⇔ \bigcap_{j ∈ I} F_j is a nonzero face of C.

Proof of (2.7). Note that since S is (T^N)^C invariant and \hat{V}_I is a (T^N)^C orbit, \hat{V}_I ⊆ S ⇔ \hat{V}_I ∩ S ≠ ∅. Also, since z ∈ S ⇔ T^C · z ∩ Z ≠ ∅ and since S is (T^N)^C invariant, we have

z ∈ S ⇔ (T^N)^C · z ∩ Z ≠ ∅.

As before let µ_j ∈ Z_G denote the (primitive inward pointing) normal to the facet F_j of C. Suppose F_I := \bigcap_{j ∈ I} F_j is a nonzero face of C. Pick a point η in the relative interior of F_I. Then ⟨η, µ_k⟩ > 0 for all k ∉ I. Let z^n := (z^n_1, . . . , z^n_N) satisfies

(Φ(z^n), e_j) = |z^n_j|^2 = ⟨η, µ_j⟩ = ⟨η, \hat{ω}(e_j)⟩ = ⟨\hat{ω}^∗(η), e_j⟩

for all j, where, as before, e_1, . . . , e_N is the standard basis of R^N, Φ : C^N → (R^N)^* is the moment map for the standard action of T^N on C^N (see (2.2)) and \hat{ω} : R^N → g is the surjective map defined earlier by (2.2). Hence Φ(z^n) = \hat{ω}^∗(η), so z^n ∈ Φ^{-1}(\hat{ω}^∗(eta)). Since η ≠ 0 we have

\emptyset ≠ T^C · z^n ∩ (Φ^{-1}(\hat{ω}^∗(C)) \setminus \{0\}) = T^C · z^n ∩ Z,

where we used the fact that Φ^{-1}(\hat{ω}^∗(C)) = Z ∪ \{0\}. Also z^n ∈ \hat{V}_I since |z^n_j|^2 = ⟨η, µ_j⟩ for all j and ⟨η, µ_j⟩ > 0 for j ∉ I. This proves that if the intersections \bigcap_{j ∈ I} F_j is a nonzero face of C then \hat{V}_I ∩ Z ≠ ∅. Hence \hat{V}_I ∩ S ≠ ∅ and therefore \hat{V}_I ⊆ S.
Conversely, suppose \( \tilde{V}_I \subset S \). Then \( \tilde{V}_I \cap Z \neq \emptyset \). For any \( z \in \tilde{V}_I \cap Z \) we have: \( \Phi(z) \in \tilde{x}(C) \), \( |z_j|^2 \neq 0 \) for \( j \not\in I \), \( |z_j|^2 = 0 \) for \( j \in I \). Therefore \( \Phi(z) = \tilde{x}(\eta) \) for some \( \eta \in C \) and \( \langle \eta, \mu_j \rangle \neq 0 \) for all \( j \not\in I \), \( \langle \eta, \mu_j \rangle = 0 \) for all \( j \in I \). Hence

\[
\eta \in \left( \bigcap_{j \not\in I} \{ \eta \in \mathfrak{g}^* \mid \langle \eta, \mu_j \rangle > 0 \} \right) \cap \left( \bigcap_{j \in I} \{ \eta \in \mathfrak{g}^* \mid \langle \eta, \mu_j \rangle = 0 \} \right).
\]

Thus \( F_I = \bigcap_{j \in I} F_j \) is a nonzero face of \( C \). This proves (2.7).

(8) \( \bigcap_{j \in I} F_j = \{ 0 \} \) then for any \( I' \supset I \), \( \bigcap_{j \in I'} F_j = \{ 0 \} \) as well. Since \( V_I = \bigcup_{I' \supset I} \tilde{V}_{I'} \), (2.7) implies that

\[
S = \mathbb{C}^N \setminus \bigcup_{I \in \mathcal{U}} V_I.
\]

By (6) \( Z = \Phi^{-1}_T(0) \setminus \{ 0 \} \) is homotopy equivalent to \( S = \mathbb{C}^N \setminus \bigcup_{I \in \mathcal{U}} V_I \) and the result follows.

3. REEB TYPE AND K-CONTACT

In this section we prove a version of Proposition 2.1 of Yamazaki \[Y\] that relates torus actions and \( K \)-contactness. Recall that the Reeb vector field \( R_\alpha \) on a contact manifold \((B, \alpha)\) is the unique vector field defined by the equations

\[
\iota(R_\alpha) d\alpha = 0, \quad \iota(R_\alpha) \alpha = 1.
\]

The Reeb vector field defines a splitting of the tangent bundle of \( B \):

\[
TB = \xi \oplus \mathbb{R}R_\alpha,
\]

where \( \xi = \ker \alpha \) is the contact distribution. Since \( (\xi, d\alpha|_\xi) \) is a symplectic vector bundle, there exists a complex structure \( J \) on \( \xi \) compatible with \( d\alpha|_\xi \) so that \( g_\xi = d\alpha|_\xi (\cdot, J\cdot) \) is a metric on \( \xi \). Using (3.1) we may extend \( g_\xi \) by zero to all of \( TB \). Then \( g = g_\xi \oplus \alpha \otimes \alpha \) is a Riemannian metric on \( B \) in which \( \xi \) and \( R_\alpha \) are orthogonal and the length of the Reeb vector field is 1. The metric \( g \) is said to be adapted to the contact form \( \alpha \). If additionally the Reeb vector field is Killing with respect to an adapted metric \( g \), i.e., if \( L_{R_\alpha} g = 0 \), then the pair \((\alpha, g)\) is called a \( K \)-contact structure on \( B \). If given a contact distribution \( \xi \) on a manifold \( B \) there exists a \( K \)-contact structure with \( \ker \alpha = \xi \) we will say that \((B, \xi, \alpha)\) admits a \( K \)-contact structure.

Note that if a Lie group \( G \) acts on \( B \) preserving a contact form \( \alpha \) then it preserves the Reeb vector field \( R_\alpha \), the contact distribution \( \xi = \ker \alpha \) and the symplectic structure \( d\alpha|_\xi \). Therefore if \( G \) is compact we may choose the complex structure \( J \) (and hence the adapted metric \( g \)) to be \( G \)-invariant.

Proposition 3.1. A compact contact manifold \((B, \xi = \ker \alpha)\) admits the structure of a \( K \)-contact manifold if and only if there exists an action of a torus \( G \) on \( B \) preserving \( \alpha \) and a vector \( X \in \mathfrak{g} \) such that the function \( \iota(XB) \alpha = \langle \Psi_\alpha, X \rangle \) is strictly positive, i.e., the \( G \) action is of Reeb type. Here as before \( XB \) denotes the vector field on \( B \) induced by \( X \in \mathfrak{g} \) and \( \Psi_\alpha \) denotes the \( \alpha \)-moment map.

Proof. Suppose the action of a torus \( G \) on \((B, \xi = \ker \alpha)\) is of Reeb type, i.e., suppose there is a vector \( X \in \mathfrak{g} \) such that \( \langle \Psi_\alpha, X \rangle \) is strictly positive (note that this is a condition on the co-oriented contact distribution \( \xi \) and not just on the contact form \( \alpha \)). We then can multiply \( \alpha \) by a positive \( G \)-invariant function \( f \) so that \( \langle \Psi_{f\alpha}, X \rangle = 1 \) (take \( f = 1/\langle \Psi_\alpha, X \rangle \)). Therefore it is no loss of generality to assume that \( \alpha(XB) = \langle \Psi_\alpha, X \rangle = 1 \). Since \( G \) action preserves \( \alpha \), we have \( 0 = L_{X_B} \alpha = d\iota(X_B) \alpha + \iota(X_B) d\alpha = d1 + \iota(X_B) d\alpha \). Therefore \( X_B \) is the Reeb vector field of \( \alpha \). Now choose an \( G \)-invariant metric \( g \) adapted to \( \alpha \). Then, since \( \alpha \) is \( G \)-invariant, \( L_{X_B} g = 0 \), and so \((\alpha, g)\) is a \( K \)-contact structure on \((B, \xi)\).

Conversely suppose \((\alpha, g)\) is a \( K \)-contact structure on \( B \). Since \( B \) is compact, the group of isometries of \((B, g)\) is a compact Lie group \( H \). Take the closure inside \( H \) of the flow of the Reeb vector field \( R_\alpha \). The closure is a compact abelian group \( G \), i.e., a torus. Since the flow of \( R_\alpha \) preserves the contact form \( \alpha \), the action of \( G \) preserves \( \alpha \) as well. By construction \( R_\alpha = X_B \) for some vector \( X \) in the Lie algebra of \( G \). Since \( R_\alpha \) is a Reeb vector field we have \( 1 = \iota(R_\alpha) \alpha = \langle \Psi_\alpha, X \rangle \), where \( \Psi_\alpha : B \to \mathfrak{g}^* \) is the moment map for the action of \( G \) on \((B, \alpha)\). Hence the action of \( G \) on \((B, \xi = \ker \alpha)\) is of Reeb type. \( \square \)
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