COMPLEX-ANALYTIC STRUCTURES ON MOMENT-ANGLE MANIFOLDS

TARAS PANOV AND YURI USTINOVSKY

To Sabir Gusein-Zade, on the occasion of his 60th birthday

ABSTRACT. We show that the moment-angle manifolds corresponding to complete simplicial fans admit non-Kähler complex-analytic structures. This generalises the known construction of complex-analytic structures on polytopal moment-angle manifolds, coming from identifying them as LVM-manifolds. We proceed by describing Dolbeault cohomology and some Hodge numbers of moment-angle manifolds by applying the Borel spectral sequence to holomorphic principal bundles over toric varieties.

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1. Introduction

Moment-angle complexes $\mathcal{Z}_K$ are spaces acted on by a torus and parametrised by finite simplicial complexes $K$. They are central objects in toric topology, and currently are gaining much interest in the homotopy theory. Due the their combinatorial origins, moment-angle complexes also find applications in combinatorial geometry and commutative algebra.

The construction of the moment-angle complex $\mathcal{Z}_K$ ascends to the work of Davis–Januszkiewicz [DJ] on (quasi)toric manifolds; later $\mathcal{Z}_K$ was described in [B1] as a certain complex built up from polydiscs and tori. In the case when $K$ is a triangulation (simplicial subdivision) of a sphere, $\mathcal{Z}_K$ is a topological manifold referred to as the moment-angle manifold. Dual triangulations of simple convex polytopes $P$ provide an important subclass of sphere triangulations; the corresponding polytopal moment-angle manifolds are known to be smooth [BP2, Lemma 6.2] and denoted by $\mathcal{Z}_P$. The manifolds $\mathcal{Z}_P$ corresponding to Delzant polytopes $P$ are closely related to the construction of Hamiltonian toric manifolds via symplectic reduction; $\mathcal{Z}_P$...
arises as the level set for an appropriate moment map and therefore embeds into \( \mathbb{C}^m \) as a nondegenerate intersection of real quadrics with rational coefficients [BP2].

The topology of moment-angle complexes and manifolds is quite complicated even for small \( K \) and \( P \). The cohomology ring of \( Z_K \) was described in [B1, Th. 4.2, 4.6] (see also [Pa, §4]), and explicit homotopy and diffeomorphism types for certain particular families of \( Z_K \) and \( Z_P \) were described in [GT] and [GL] respectively.

On the other hand, manifolds obtained as intersections of quadrics appeared in holomorphic dynamics as the spaces of leaves for holomorphic foliations in \( \mathbb{C}^m \). Their topology was studied in [Lo]; this study led to a discovery of a new class of compact non-Kähler complex-analytic manifolds in the work of López de Medrano and Verjovsky [LV] and Meersseman [Me], now known as the LVM-manifolds. Bosio and Meersseman were first to observe that the smooth manifolds underlying a large class of LVM-manifolds are exactly polytopal moment-angle manifolds, cf. [BM]. It therefore became clear that the moment-angle manifolds \( Z_P \) admit non-Kähler complex-analytic (or shortly complex) structures generalising the known families of Hopf and Calabi–Eckmann manifolds.

The aim of this paper is twofold. First, we intended to give an explicit intrinsic construction of complex structures on manifolds \( Z_P \) within the theory of moment-angle complexes, without referring to the much developed theory of LVM-manifolds (although of course using ideas and methodology of this theory). Second, we aimed at generalising the construction of complex structures on \( Z_P \) to the nonpolytopal case (this question was also raised in [BM, §15]), and extending our knowledge of invariants of these structures, such as Dolbeault cohomology and Hodge numbers.

In Section 2 we review the construction of moment-angle complexes and related spaces, such as the complement \( U(K) \) of the coordinate subspace arrangement in \( \mathbb{C}^m \) corresponding to \( K \), where \( m \) is the number of vertices of \( K \). We then restrict attention to the case when \( K \) is the underlying complex of a complete simplicial (but not necessarily rational) fan \( \Sigma \) in \( \mathbb{R}^n \). Such \( K \) are also known as starshaped spheres. We show that the corresponding moment-angle manifold \( Z_K \) admits a smooth structure as the transverse space to the orbits of an action of \( \mathbb{R}^{m-n} \) on \( U(K) \). The situation here is similar to the polytopal case of \( Z_P \), however, we do not have an explicit presentation of \( Z_K \) as an intersection of quadrics. This also leaves open a question of whether moment-angle complexes \( Z_K \) corresponding to more general sphere triangulations \( K \) can be smoothed.

In Section 3 we modify the construction of Section 2 by replacing the action of \( \mathbb{R}^{m-n} \) on \( U(K) \) by a holomorphic action of a complex group \( C \) isomorphic to \( \mathbb{C}^{\ell} \), where \( m-n = 2\ell \), provided that \( m-n \) is even (this can always be achieved by adding a ‘ghost’ vertex to \( K \)). The identification of \( Z_K \) with the quotient \( U(K)/C \) endows it with a structure of a complex manifold of dimension \( m-\ell \).

In Section 4 we restrict to the polytopal case and relate the complex structure on \( Z_P \) coming from the normal fan of \( P \) via the construction of Section 3 to the

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1While preparing this paper for publication we discovered that results similar to those of Section 3 were obtained by Tambour [Ts] using a different approach. In particular, Tambour constructed complex structures on manifolds \( Z_K \) coming from rationally starshaped spheres \( K \), by relating them to a class of generalised LVM-manifolds described by Bosio in [Bos].
complex structure coming from identifying \( Z_p \) as an LVM-manifold [BM]. We also relate the description of \( Z_p \) in terms of quadrics to the corresponding description of LVM-manifolds.

In Section 5 we consider rational fans \( \Sigma \), which give rise to toric varieties \( X_\Sigma \). The Cox construction identifies \( X_\Sigma \) with the quotient of \( U(K) \) by an action of an algebraic group \( G \) of dimension \( m - n = 2\ell \). In the case of nonsingular \( X_\Sigma \) the inclusion of the complex \( \ell \)-dimensional group \( C \) into the algebraic torus \( G \) gives rise to a holomorphic principal bundle \( \mathbb{Z}_K \rightarrow X_{\Sigma} \) whose fibre is a compact complex torus of dimension \( \ell \). This extends the construction of [MV] of holomorphic principal bundles over projective toric varieties to the nonpolytopal (and therefore nonprojective) case.\(^2\) An application of the Borel spectral sequence to the holomorphic bundle \( \mathbb{Z}_K \rightarrow X_{\Sigma} \) allows us to describe the Dolbeault cohomology groups of \( \mathbb{Z}_K \) in Theorem 5.4. From this description some Hodge numbers \( h^{p,q}(\mathbb{Z}_K) \) may be calculated explicitly (Theorem 5.10).

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2. Moment-Angle Complexes and Manifolds

Let \( K \) be an abstract simplicial complex on the set \( [m] = \{1, \ldots, m\} \), i.e., a collection of subsets \( I = \{i_1, \ldots, i_k\} \subset [m] \) closed under inclusion. We refer to \( I \in K \) as simplices and always assume that \( \emptyset \in K \). We denote by \( |K| \) a geometric realisation of \( K \), which is a topological space.

Consider the closed unit polydisc in \( \mathbb{C}^m \),
\[
\mathbb{D}^m = \{(z_1, \ldots, z_m) \in \mathbb{C}^m : |z_i| \leq 1, \ i = 1, \ldots, m\}.
\]
Given \( I \subset [m] \), define
\[
B_I := \{(z_1, \ldots, z_m) \in \mathbb{D}^m : |z_j| = 1 \text{ for } j \notin I\},
\]
Following [BP2], define the moment-angle complex \( \mathbb{Z}_K \) as
\[
\mathbb{Z}_K := \bigcup_{I \in K} B_I \subset \mathbb{D}^m \tag{2.1}
\]
It is invariant under the coordinatewise action of the standard torus
\[
\mathbb{T}^m = \{(z_1, \ldots, z_m) \in \mathbb{C}^m : |z_i| = 1, \ i = 1, \ldots, m\}.
\]

The definition of the moment-angle complex \( \mathbb{Z}_K \) is a particular case of the following general construction.

\(^2\)In view of the results of [Ta], this extension is covered by the results of Cupit-Foutou and Zaffran [CZ].
Construction 2.1 (K-power). Let $X$ be a space, and $W$ a subspace of $X$. Given $I \subset [m]$, set
\[
(X, W)^I := \{(x_1, \ldots, x_m) \in X^m : x_j \in A \text{ for } j \notin I\} \cong \prod_{i \in I} X \times \prod_{i \notin I} W,
\]
and define the $K$-power (also known as the polyhedral product) of $(X, W)$ as
\[
(X, W)^K := \bigcup_{I \in K} (X, W)^I \subset X^m.
\]
Note that we do not assume that $K$ contains all one-element subsets $\{i\} \subset [m]$; we refer to $\{i\} \notin K$ as a ghost vertex. Obviously, if $K$ has $k$ ghost vertices, then $(X, W)^K \cong (X, W)^{K'} \times W^k$, where $K'$ does not have ghost vertices.

It follows from the definition that
- $Z_K = (\mathbb{D}, T)^K$, where $T$ is the unit circle.

Other important particular cases of $K$-powers include:
- the standard cubical decomposition of the quotient $Z_K/T^m \cong \text{cone}[K]$ (see [BP2, Section 6.2]), namely,
  \[
  cc(K) := (1, 1)^K \subset T^m,
  \]
  where $I$ is the unit segment $[0, 1]$ and $I^m$ is the unit $m$-cube;
- the complex coordinate subspace arrangement complement corresponding to $K$ (see [BP2, Section 8.2]):
  \[
  U(K) := \mathbb{C}^m \setminus \bigcup_{\{i_1, \ldots, i_k\} \notin K} \{z \in \mathbb{C}^m : z_{i_1} = \ldots = z_{i_k} = 0\},
  \]
  namely,
  \[
  U(K) = (\mathbb{C}, \mathbb{C}^*)^K,
  \]
  where $C^* = \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$.

We obviously have $Z_K \subset U(K)$. Moreover, $Z_K$ is a $T^m$-equivariant deformation retract of $U(K)$ for every $K$ [BP2, Th. 8.9]. For more generalisations and applications of $K$-powers see [BBCG].

It is shown in [BP2, Lemma 6.13] that $Z_K$ is a (closed) topological manifold whenever $|K|$ is a triangulation of a sphere; in this case we refer to $Z_K$ as a moment-angle manifold. If $K = K_P$ is the dual triangulation of a simple convex polytope $P$, then $Z_P := Z_{K_P}$ can be canonically smoothed [BP2, Lemma 6.2] using the standard structure of manifold with corners on $P$.

The aim of this section is to show that moment-angle manifolds $Z_K$ admit smooth structures for a wider class of simplicial complexes $K$, namely, those corresponding to complete simplicial fans.

A set of vectors $a_1, \ldots, a_k \in \mathbb{R}^n$ defines a convex polyhedral cone
\[
\sigma = \{\mu_1 a_1 + \ldots + \mu_k a_k : \mu_i \in \mathbb{R}, \mu_i \geq 0\}.
\]
A cone is rational if its generating vectors can be chosen from the integer lattice $\mathbb{Z}^n \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, and is strongly convex if it does not contain a line. A cone is simplicial (respectively, regular) if it is generated by a part of basis of $\mathbb{R}^n$ (respectively, $\mathbb{Z}^n$).
A fan is a finite collection \( \Sigma = \{ \sigma_1, \ldots, \sigma_s \} \) of strongly convex cones in some \( \mathbb{R}^n \) such that every face of a cone in \( \Sigma \) belongs to \( \Sigma \) and the intersection of any two cones in \( \Sigma \) is a face of each. A fan \( \Sigma \) is rational (respectively, simplicial, regular) if every cone in \( \Sigma \) is rational (respectively, simplicial, regular). A fan \( \Sigma = \{ \sigma_1, \ldots, \sigma_s \} \) is called complete if \( \sigma_1 \cup \ldots \cup \sigma_s = \mathbb{R}^n \).

In this section we assume that \( \Sigma \) is a simplicial (but not necessarily rational) fan in \( \mathbb{R}^n \) with \( m \) one-dimensional cones, for which we choose generator vectors \( a_1, \ldots, a_m \). Define the underlying simplicial complex \( K_\Sigma \) on \( [m] \) as the collection of subsets \( I \subset [m] \) such that \( \{ a_i : i \in I \} \) spans a cone of \( \Sigma \). Note that \( \Sigma \) is complete if and only if \( |K_\Sigma| \) is a triangulation of \( S^{n-1} \). Now consider the linear map

\[
\Lambda_{\mathbb{R}} : \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}^n, \quad e_i \mapsto a_i,
\]

where \( e_1, \ldots, e_m \) is the standard basis of \( \mathbb{R}^m \). Let

\[
\mathbb{R}^m_+ = \{ (y_1, \ldots, y_m) \in \mathbb{R}^m : y_i > 0 \}
\]

be the multiplicative group of \( m \)-tuples of positive real numbers, and define

\[
R_\Sigma := \exp(\ker \Lambda_{\mathbb{R}}) = \{ (y_1, \ldots, y_m) \in \mathbb{R}^m_+ : \prod_{i=1}^m y_i^{a_i(u)} = 1 \text{ for all } u \in \mathbb{R}^n \},
\]

where \( \langle , \rangle \) is the standard scalar product in \( \mathbb{R}^n \). Note that \( R_\Sigma \cong \mathbb{R}^{m-n} \) if \( \Sigma \) is complete (or contains at least one \( n \)-dimensional cone).

We let \( \mathbb{R}^m_+ \) act on the complement \( U(K_\Sigma) \) by coordinatewise multiplications and consider the restricted action of the subgroup \( R_\Sigma \subset \mathbb{R}^m_+ \). Recall that an action of a topological group \( G \) on a space \( X \) is proper if the map \( h : G \times X \to X \times X \), \( (g, x) \mapsto (gx, x) \) is proper.

**Theorem 2.2.** Let \( \Sigma \) be a complete simplicial fan in \( \mathbb{R}^n \) with \( m \) one-dimensional cones, and let \( K = K_\Sigma \) be its underlying simplicial complex. Then

(a) the group \( R_\Sigma \) acts on \( U(K) \) freely and properly, and the quotient \( U(K)/R_\Sigma \) is a smooth \( (m + n) \)-dimensional manifold;

(b) \( U(K)/R_\Sigma \) is \( \mathbb{T}^m \)-equivariantly homeomorphic to \( Z_K \).

Therefore, \( Z_K \) can be smoothed.

**Proof.** We first prove statement (a). The fact that \( R_\Sigma \) acts on \( U(K) \) freely is standard, and is proved in the same way as [BP2, Prop. 6.5]. Indeed, a point \( z \in U(K) \) has a nontrivial isotropy subgroup with respect to the action of \( \mathbb{R}^m_+ \) only if some of its coordinates vanish. These \( \mathbb{R}^m_+ \)-isotropy subgroups are of the form \( (\mathbb{R}^m_+, 1)^I \), see (2.2), for some \( I \in K \). The restriction of \( \exp \Lambda_{\mathbb{R}} \) to every such \( (\mathbb{R}^m_+, 1)^I \) is an injection. Therefore, \( R_\Sigma = \exp(\ker \Lambda_{\mathbb{R}}) \) intersects every \( \mathbb{R}^m_+ \)-isotropy subgroup only at the unit, which implies that the \( R_\Sigma \)-action on \( U(K) \) is free.

Let us prove that the \( R_\Sigma \)-action on \( U(K) \) is proper. Let \( \{ g^i \} \in R_\Sigma \), \( \{ x^i \} \in U(K) \) be sequences of points such that \( \{ x^i \} \) and \( \{ y^i \} := \{ g^i x^i \} \) have limits in \( U(K) \):

\[
\{ x^i \} \to x = (x_1, \ldots, x_m), \quad \{ y^i \} \to y = (y_1, \ldots, y_m).
\]

We claim that a subsequence of \( \{ g^i \} \) has limit in \( R_\Sigma \). Indeed, every \( g^i \) is represented by an \( m \)-tuple,

\[
g^i = (\exp \gamma^i_1, \ldots, \exp \gamma^i_m) \in \exp \mathbb{R}^m.
\]
Passing to a subsequence of \( \{g^j\} \) if necessary, we may assume that every sequence \( \{\gamma_k^j\}, k = 1, \ldots, m, \) has a finite or infinite limit (including \( \pm \infty \)). Let

\[
I_+ = \{k: \gamma_k^j \to +\infty\} \subset [m], \quad I_- = \{k: \gamma_k^j \to -\infty\} \subset [m].
\]

Since sequences \( \{x^k\} \) and \( \{y^k\} \) are bounded, \( x_k = 0 \) for \( k \in I_+ \) and \( y_k = 0 \) for \( k \in I_- \). The definition of \( U(K) \) implies that \( I_+ \) and \( I_- \) are simplices of \( K \). Let \( \sigma_+ \) and \( \sigma_- \) be the corresponding cones of the fan \( \Sigma \). Since \( \sigma_+ \cap \sigma_- = \{0\} \), there exists a linear function \( \xi \) on \( \mathbb{R}^n \) such that \( \xi(v) > 0 \) for \( v \in \sigma_+, v \neq 0 \), and \( \xi(v) < 0 \) for \( v \in \sigma-, v \neq 0 \). Recall that \( g^j \in R_{\Sigma} = \exp(\text{Ker} \Lambda_{\Sigma}) \), therefore,

\[
0 = \xi \left( \sum_{k=1}^m \gamma_k^j a_k \right) = \sum_{k=1}^m \gamma_k^j \xi(a_k).
\]

Hence, both \( I_+ \) and \( I_- \) are empty (otherwise the latter sum tends to infinity). Thus, \( g^j \) converges to a point in \( R_{\Sigma} \), and the preimage of any compact subspace in \( U(\Sigma) \times U(\Sigma) \) under the action map \( h: R_{\Sigma} \times U(\Sigma) \to U(\Sigma) \times U(\Sigma) \) is compact. This proves the properness of the action. Since the Lie group \( R(\Sigma) \) acts smoothly, freely and properly on \( U(\Sigma) \), the orbit space \( U(\Sigma)/R(\Sigma) \) admits a structure of a smooth manifold by the standard result \( [\text{Le}, \text{Th. 9.16}] \).

In our case it is possible to construct a smooth atlas on \( U(\Sigma)/R_{\Sigma} \) explicitly. To do this, it is convenient to pre-factorise everything by the action of \( \mathbb{T}^m \). The quotient \( U(\Sigma)/\mathbb{T}^m \) has the following decomposition as a \( K \)-power:

\[
U(\Sigma)/\mathbb{T}^m = (\mathbb{R}_\geq, \mathbb{R}_>)^K = \bigcup_{I \in K} (\mathbb{R}_\geq, \mathbb{R}_>)^I,
\]

where \( \mathbb{R}_\geq \) is the set of nonnegative reals. Since the fan \( \Sigma \) is complete, we may take the union above only over \( n \)-element simplices \( I = \{i_1, \ldots, i_n\} \in K \). Consider one such simplex \( I \); the generators of the corresponding \( n \)-dimensional cone \( \sigma \in \Sigma \) are \( a_{i_1}, \ldots, a_{i_n} \). Let \( u_1, \ldots, u_n \) denote the dual basis of \( \mathbb{R}^n \) (which is a generator set of the dual cone \( \sigma^* \)). Then we have \( \langle a_{i_k}, u_j \rangle = \delta_{jk} \). Now consider the map

\[
\begin{align*}
p_I: (\mathbb{R}_\geq, \mathbb{R}_>)^I & \to \mathbb{R}_\geq^m \\
(y_1, \ldots, y_m) & \mapsto \left( \prod_{i=1}^m y_{i_{a_{i_1}, u_1}}, \ldots, \prod_{i=1}^m y_{i_{a_{i_n}, u_n}} \right),
\end{align*}
\]

where we set \( 0^0 = 1 \). Note that zero cannot occur with a negative exponent in the right hand side, hence \( p_I \) is well defined as a continuous map. Every \( (\mathbb{R}_\geq, \mathbb{R}_>)^I \) is \( R_{\Sigma} \)-invariant, and it follows from (2.5) that \( p_I \) induces a injective map

\[
q_I: (\mathbb{R}_\geq, \mathbb{R}_>)^I/R_{\Sigma} \to \mathbb{R}_\geq^n.
\]

This map is also surjective since every \( (x_1, \ldots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}_\geq^n \) is covered by \( (y_1, \ldots, y_m) \) where \( y_{i_j} = x_j \) for \( 1 \leq j \leq n \) and \( y_k = 1 \) for \( k \notin \{i_1, \ldots, i_n\} \). Hence, \( q_I \) is a homeomorphism. It is covered by a \( \mathbb{T}^n \)-equivariant homeomorphism

\[
\begin{align*}
\overline{q}_I: (\mathbb{C}, \mathbb{C}^\times)^I/R_{\Sigma} & \to \mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{T}^{m-n},
\end{align*}
\]

where \( \mathbb{C}^n \) is identified with a quotient of \( \mathbb{R}_\geq^n \times \mathbb{T}^n \) in the standard way (e.g., using the polar coordinates in each factor). Since \( U(\Sigma)/R_{\Sigma} \) is covered by open subsets \( (\mathbb{C}, \mathbb{C}^\times)^I/R_{\Sigma} \), and \( \mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{T}^{m-n} \) embeds as an open subset in \( \mathbb{R}^{m+n} \), the set of
homeomorphisms \( \{ \varphi_I : I \in \mathcal{K} \} \) provides an atlas for \( U(\mathcal{K})/R_\Sigma \) (compare [BP2, proof of Lemma 6.2]). The change of coordinates transformations \( \varphi_I \varphi_I^{-1} : \mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{T}^{m-n} \to \mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{T}^{m-n} \) are smooth by inspection; thus \( U(\mathcal{K})/R_\Sigma \) is a smooth manifold.

**Remark.** The set of homeomorphisms \( \{ q_I : (\mathbb{R}_>, \mathbb{R}_>)^\mathcal{K} \to \mathbb{R}_>^\mathcal{K} \} \) defines a canonical atlas for the smooth manifold with corners \( \mathbb{Z}_\mathcal{K}/\mathbb{T}^m \). If \( \mathcal{K} = \mathcal{K}_P \) for a simple polytope \( P \), then this smooth structure with corners coincides with that of \( P \).

If \( X \) is a Hausdorff locally compact space with a proper \( G \)-action, and \( Y \subset X \) is a compact subspace which intersects every \( G \)-orbit at a single point, then \( Y \) is homeomorphic to the orbit space \( X/G \). Therefore, to prove statement (b) it is enough to verify that every \( R_\Sigma \)-orbit intersects \( \mathcal{Z}_\mathcal{K} \subset U(\mathcal{K}) \) at a single point. We first prove that the \( R_\Sigma \)-orbit of any \( y \in U(\mathcal{K})/\mathbb{T}^m = (\mathbb{R}_>, \mathbb{R}_>)^\mathcal{K} \) intersects \( \mathcal{Z}_\mathcal{K}/\mathbb{T}^m \) at a single point. For this we use cubical decomposition \( \text{cc}(\mathcal{K}) \) of \( \mathcal{Z}_\mathcal{K}/\mathbb{T}^m \), see (2.3).

Assume first that \( y \in \mathbb{R}_>^\mathcal{K} \). The \( R_\Sigma \)-action on \( \mathbb{R}_>^\mathcal{K} \) is obtained by exponentiating the linear action of \( \text{Ker} \Lambda_\mathcal{G} \) on \( \mathbb{R}^\mathcal{K} \). Consider the subset \( (\mathbb{R}_<, 0)^\mathcal{K} \subset \mathbb{R}^\mathcal{K} \), where \( \mathbb{R}_< \) denotes the set of nonpositive reals. It is taken by the exponential map \( \exp : \mathbb{R}^\mathcal{K} \to \mathbb{R}^\mathcal{K} \) homeomorphically onto \( (0, 1]^\mathcal{K} = \text{cc}_c(\mathcal{K}) \subset \mathbb{R}_>^\mathcal{K} \), where the latter is the relative interior of \( \text{cc}(\mathcal{K}) \). The map

\[
\Lambda_\mathcal{G} : (\mathbb{R}_<, 0)^\mathcal{K} \to \mathbb{R}^\mathcal{K}
\]

(2.6) takes every \( (\mathbb{R}_<, 0)^I \) to \(-\sigma\), where \( \sigma \in \Sigma \) is the cone corresponding to \( I \in \mathcal{K} \). Since \( \Sigma \) is complete, map (2.6) is one-to-one.

The orbit of \( y \) under the action of \( R_\Sigma \) coincides with the set of points \( w \in \mathbb{R}^\mathcal{K} \) such that \( \exp \Lambda_\mathcal{G} w = \exp \Lambda_\mathcal{G} y \). Since \( \Lambda_\mathcal{G} y \in \mathbb{R}^\mathcal{K} \) and map (2.6) is one-to-one, there is a unique point \( y' \in (\mathbb{R}_<, 0)^\mathcal{K} \) such that \( \Lambda_\mathcal{G} y' = \Lambda_\mathcal{G} y \). Since \( \exp \Lambda_\mathcal{G} y' \subset \text{cc}_c(\mathcal{K}) \), the \( R_\Sigma \)-orbit of \( y \) intersects \( \text{cc}_c(\mathcal{K}) \) and therefore \( \text{cc}(\mathcal{K}) \) at a unique point.

Now let \( y \in (\mathbb{R}_>, \mathbb{R}_>)^\mathcal{K} \) be an arbitrary point. Let \( I(y) \in \mathcal{K} \) be the set of zero coordinates of \( y \), and let \( \sigma \in \Sigma \) be the cone corresponding to \( I(y) \). The cones containing \( \sigma \) constitute a fan \( \text{St}_\sigma \) (called the star of \( \sigma \)) in the quotient space \( \mathbb{R}^\mathcal{K}/\mathbb{T}^{I(y)} \). Its underlying simplicial complex is the link \( \text{lk} I(y) \) of \( I(y) \) in \( \mathcal{K} \). Now observe that the action of \( R_\Sigma \) on the set

\[
\{(y_1, \ldots, y_m) \in (\mathbb{R}_>, \mathbb{R}_>)^\mathcal{K} : y_i = 0 \text{ for } i \in I(y)\} \cong (\mathbb{R}_>, \mathbb{R}_>)^{\text{lk} I(y)}
\]

coincides with the action of the group \( R_{\text{St}_\sigma} \). Now we can repeat the above arguments for the complete fan \( \text{St}_\sigma \) and the action of \( R_{\text{St}_\sigma} \) on \( (\mathbb{R}_>, \mathbb{R}_>)^{\text{lk} I(y)} \). As the result, we obtain that every \( R_\Sigma \)-orbit intersects \( \text{cc}(\mathcal{K}) \) at a unique point.

To finish the proof of (b) we consider the commutative diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathcal{Z}_\mathcal{K} & \to & U(\mathcal{K}) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \pi \\
\text{cc}(\mathcal{K}) & \to & (\mathbb{R}_>, \mathbb{R}_>)^\mathcal{K},
\end{array}
\]

where the horizontal arrows are embeddings and the vertical ones are projections onto the quotients of \( \mathbb{T}^m \)-actions. Note that the projection \( \pi \) commutes with the \( R_\Sigma \)-actions on \( U(\mathcal{K}) \) and \( (\mathbb{R}_>, \mathbb{R}_>)^\mathcal{K} \), and the subgroups \( R_\Sigma \) and \( \mathbb{T}^m \) of \((\mathbb{C}^\times)^m\) intersect trivially. It follows that every \( R_\Sigma \)-orbit intersects the full preimage
\[ \pi^{-1}(\text{cc}(K)) = Z_K \text{ at a unique point. Indeed, assume that } z \text{ and } rz \text{ are in } Z_K \text{ for some } z \in U(K) \text{ and } r \in R_\Sigma. \text{ Then } \pi(z) \text{ and } \pi(rz) = r\pi(z) \text{ are in cc}(K), \text{ which implies that } \pi(z) = \pi(rz). \text{ Hence, } z = trz \text{ for some } t \in T_m. \text{ We may assume that } z \in (\mathbb{C}^\times)^m, \text{ so that the action of both } R_\Sigma \text{ and } T^m \text{ is free (otherwise consider the action on } U(\text{lk } I(z)) \text{ where } I(z) \in K \text{ is the set of zero coordinates of } z). \text{ It follows that } tr = 1, \text{ which implies that } r = 1, \text{ since } R_\Sigma \text{ and } T_m \text{ intersect trivially.} \]

Remark. Our construction of a smooth structure on \( Z_K \Sigma \) depends on the geometry of \( \Sigma \). However, we expect that the smooth structures coming from fans \( \Sigma \) and \( \Sigma' \) are the same whenever the underlying simplicial complexes \( K_\Sigma \) and \( K_{\Sigma'} \) are isomorphic. Equivalently, the quotients \( Z_{K_\Sigma}/T^m \) and \( Z_{K_{\Sigma'}}/T^m \) are diffeomorphic as manifolds with corners whenever \( K_\Sigma = K_{\Sigma'} \). It is true in the polytopal case (see also discussion in Section 4), and also for those fans \( \Sigma \) which are shellable. (A shelling order allows us to use an inductive argument, at each step extending a diffeomorphism between two \((k-1)\)-balls in the boundaries of \( k \)-balls.)

We do not know if Theorem 2.2 generalises to other sphere triangulations:

**Question 2.3.** Describe the class of sphere triangulations \( K \) for which the moment-angle manifold \( Z_K \) admits a smooth structure.

### 3. Complex-Analytic Structures

Here we show that the even-dimensional moment-angle manifold \( Z_K \) corresponding to a complete simplicial fan admits a structure of a complex manifold. The idea is to replace the action of \( R_\Sigma \) on \( U(K) \) (whose quotient is \( Z_K \)) by a holomorphic action of \( \mathbb{C}^\ell \) on the same space.

In this section we assume that \( m - n \) is even. We can always achieve this by formally adding an ‘empty’ one-dimensional cone to \( \Sigma \); this corresponds to adding a ghost vertex to \( K \), or multiplying \( Z_K \) by a circle. The column of matrix \( \Lambda_\mathbb{R} \) corresponding to the ‘empty’ 1-cone is set to be zero. Set \( \ell := \frac{m-n}{2} \).

We identify \( \mathbb{C}^\ell \) (as a real vector space) with \( \mathbb{R}^{2\ell} \) using the map
\[
(z_1, \ldots, z_\ell) \mapsto (x_1, y_1, \ldots, x_\ell, y_\ell),
\]
where \( z_k = x_k + iy_k \) for \( k = 1, \ldots, \ell \), and denote the \( \mathbb{R} \)-linear map \( \mathbb{C}^\ell \to \mathbb{R}^m \), \( (z_1, \ldots, z_\ell) \mapsto (x_1, \ldots, x_\ell) \) by \( \text{Re} \).

**Construction 3.1.** Choose a linear map \( \Psi: \mathbb{C}^\ell \to \mathbb{C}^\ell \) satisfying two conditions:

1. \( \text{Re} \circ \Psi: \mathbb{C}^\ell \to \mathbb{R}^m \) is a monomorphism.
2. \( \Lambda_\mathbb{R} \circ \text{Re} \circ \Psi = 0. \)

This corresponds to choosing a complex structure and specifying a complex basis in the real vector space \( \text{Ker} \Lambda_\mathbb{R} \cong \mathbb{R}^{2\ell} \). Consider the following commutative diagram:

\[
\begin{array}{cccccc}
\mathbb{C}^\ell & \xrightarrow{\Psi} & \mathbb{C}^\ell & \xrightarrow{\text{Re}} & \mathbb{R}^m & \xrightarrow{\Lambda_\mathbb{R}} & \mathbb{R}^n \\
\exp & & & & & \exp \Lambda_\mathbb{R} & & \exp \\
(\mathbb{C}^\times)^m & \xrightarrow{\exp} & \mathbb{R}^m & \xrightarrow{\exp \Lambda_\mathbb{R}} & \mathbb{R}^n & & \end{array}
\]

(3.2)
where the vertical arrows are the componentwise exponential maps, and $|\cdot|$ denotes the map $(z_1, \ldots, z_m) \mapsto (|z_1|, \ldots, |z_m|)$. Now set

$$C_{\Psi, \Sigma} := \exp \Psi (C') = \{ e^{(\psi_1, w)}, \ldots, e^{(\psi_m, w)} \} \in (\mathbb{C}^\times)^m, \quad (3.3)$$

where $w = (w_1, \ldots, w_\ell) \in C'$, $\psi_i$ denotes the $i$th row of the $m \times \ell$-matrix $\Psi = (\psi_{ij})$, and $\langle \psi_i, w \rangle = \psi_{i1} w_1 + \ldots + \psi_{i\ell} w_\ell$. Then $C_{\Psi, \Sigma} \cong C'$ is a complex-analytic (but not algebraic) subgroup in $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^m$. It acts on $U(K)$ by holomorphic transformations.

**Example 3.2.** Let $K$ be a simplicial complex on a two element set consisting of the empty set only (that is, $K$ has two ghost vertices). We therefore have $n = 0$, $m = 2$, $\ell = 1$, and $\Lambda_R: \mathbb{R}^2 \to 0$ is a zero map. Let $\Psi: \mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{C}^2$ be given by $z \mapsto (z, \alpha z)$ for some $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$, so that subgroup (3.3) is

$$C = \{ (e^z, e^{\alpha z}) \} \subset (\mathbb{C}^\times)^2.$$

Condition (b) of Construction 3.1 is void, while condition (a) is equivalent to $\alpha \notin \mathbb{R}$. Then $\exp \Psi: \mathbb{C} \to (\mathbb{C}^\times)^2$ is an embedding, and the quotient $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^2/C$ with the natural complex structure is a complex torus $T_2^\mathbb{C}$ with parameter $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$:

$$(\mathbb{C}^\times)^2/C \cong \mathbb{C}/(\mathbb{Z} + \alpha \mathbb{Z}) = T_2^\mathbb{C}(\alpha).$$

If we start with the empty simplicial complex on the set of $2\ell$ elements (so that $n = 0$, $m = 2\ell$), we may obtain an arbitrary compact complex $\ell$-dimensional torus $T_{2\ell}^\mathbb{C}$ as the quotient $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^{2\ell}/C_{\Psi, \Sigma}$, see [Mc, Th. 1].

**Theorem 3.3.** Let $\Sigma$ be a complete simplicial fan in $\mathbb{R}^n$ with $m$ one-dimensional cones, and let $K = K_\Sigma$ be its underlying simplicial complex. Assume that $m - n = 2\ell$ and let $C_{\Psi, \Sigma}$ be a subgroup of $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^m$ defined by (3.3). Then

(a) the holomorphic action of the group $C_{\Psi, \Sigma}$ on $U(K)$ is free and proper,

and the quotient $U(K)/C_{\Psi, \Sigma}$ has a structure of a compact complex manifold of complex dimension $m - \ell$;

(b) there is a $T^m$-equivariant diffeomorphism between $U(K)/C_{\Psi, \Sigma}$ and $Z_K$ defining a complex structure on $Z_K$ in which $T^m$ acts by holomorphic transformations.

**Proof.** We first prove statement (a). The isotropy subgroups of the $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^m$-action on $U(K)$ are of the form $(\mathbb{C}^\times, 1)^I$ for $I \subset \ell$. In order to show that the subgroup $C_{\Psi, \Sigma} \subset U(K)$ acts freely we need to check that $C_{\Psi, \Sigma}$ intersects every $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^m$-isotropy subgroup only at the unit. Since $C_{\Psi, \Sigma}$ embeds into $\mathbb{R}_{>0}^m$ by (3.2), it enough to check that the image of $C_{\Psi, \Sigma}$ in $\mathbb{R}_{>0}^m$ intersects the image of $(\mathbb{C}^\times, 1)^I$ only at the unit. The former image is $R_\Sigma$ and the latter image is $(\mathbb{R}_{>0}, 1)^I$; the triviality of their intersection follows from Theorem 2.2 (a).

Now we prove the properness of this action. Consider the projection $\pi: U(K) \to (\mathbb{R}_{>0}, \mathbb{R}_\times)^K$ onto the quotient of the $T^m$-action, and the commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
C_{\Psi, \Sigma} \times U(K) & \xrightarrow{i \times \pi} & U(K) \times U(K) \\
\downarrow h_C & & \downarrow \pi \times \pi \\
R_\Sigma \times (\mathbb{R}_{>0}, \mathbb{R}_\times)^K & \xrightarrow{h_C} & (\mathbb{R}_{>0}, \mathbb{R}_\times)^K \times (\mathbb{R}_{>0}, \mathbb{R}_\times)^K,
\end{array}$$
where $h_C$ and $h_S$ denote the group action maps, and $i: C_{\Psi, \Sigma} \to R_{\Sigma}$ is the isomorphism given by the restriction of $| \cdot |: (\mathbb{C}^\times)^m \to \mathbb{R}_\geq$. The preimage $h_{C_1}^{-1}(V)$ of any compact subset $V \subseteq U(K) \times U(K)$ is a closed subset in the set $W = \{(i \times \pi)^{-1} \circ h_{C_1}^{-1} \circ (\pi \times \pi)(V)\}$. The image $\pi \times (\pi(V)$ is compact, the action of $R_{\Sigma}$ on $(\mathbb{R}_-, \mathbb{R}_\geq)^K$ is proper by the same argument as used in the proof of Theorem 2.2 (a), and the map $i \times \pi$ is proper, since it is the quotient projection of a compact group action. Hence, $W$ is a compact subset in $C_{\Psi, \Sigma} \times U(K)$, and $h_{C_1}^{-1}(V)$ is compact as a closed subset in $W$.

The complex group $C_{\Psi, \Sigma}$ acts holomorphically, freely and properly on the complex manifold $U(K)$, therefore by the complex analogue of [Le, Th. 9.16], the orbit space admits a structure of a complex manifold.

Like in the real situation of Section 2, it is possible to construct an atlas of $U(K)/C_{\Psi, \Sigma}$ explicitly. Since the action of $C_{\Psi, \Sigma}$ on the quotient $U(K)/T^m = (\mathbb{R}_-, \mathbb{R}_\geq)^K$ coincides with the action of $R_{\Sigma}$ on the same space, the quotient of $U(K)/C_{\Psi, \Sigma}$ by the action of $T^m$ has exactly the same structure of a smooth manifold with corners as the quotient of $U(K)/R_{\Sigma}$ by $T^m$ (see the proof of Theorem 2.2). This structure is determined by the atlas $\{q_I: (\mathbb{R}_-, \mathbb{R}_\geq)^I/R_{\Sigma} \to \mathbb{R}_\geq^I\}$, which lifts to a covering of $U(K)/C_{\Psi, \Sigma}$ by open subsets $((\mathbb{C}, \mathbb{C}^\times)^I/C_{\Psi, \Sigma}$. For every $I \in K$, the subset $(\mathbb{C}, \mathbb{C}^\times)^I \subset ((\mathbb{C}, \mathbb{C}^\times)^I$ intersects any orbit of the $C_{\Psi, \Sigma}$-action on $(\mathbb{C}, \mathbb{C}^\times)^I$ transversely at a single point. Therefore, every $(\mathbb{C}, \mathbb{C}^\times)^I/C_{\Psi, \Sigma}$ acquires a structure of a complex manifold. Since $(\mathbb{C}, \mathbb{C}^\times)^I \cong \mathbb{C}^n \times (\mathbb{C}^\times)^{m-n}$, and the action of $C_{\Psi, \Sigma}$ on the $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^{m-n}$ factor is free, the complex manifold $(\mathbb{C}, \mathbb{C}^\times)^I/C_{\Psi, \Sigma}$ is the total space of a holomorphic $\mathbb{C}^n$-bundle over the compact complex torus $T^m = (\mathbb{C}^\times)^{m-n}/C_{\Psi, \Sigma}$ (see Example 3.2). Writing trivialisations of these $\mathbb{C}^n$-bundles for every $I$, we obtain a holomorphic atlas for $U(K)/C_{\Psi, \Sigma}$.

The proof of statement (b) follows the lines of the proof of Theorem 2.2 (b). We need to show that every $C_{\Psi, \Sigma}$-orbit intersects $Z_K \subset U(K)$ at a single point. First we show that the $C_{\Psi, \Sigma}$-orbit of every point in $U(K)/T^m$ intersects $Z_K/T^m = cc(K)$ at a single point; this follows from the fact that the actions of $C_{\Psi, \Sigma}$ and $R_{\Sigma}$ coincide on $U(K)/T^m$. Then we show that every $C_{\Psi, \Sigma}$-orbit intersects the full preimage $\pi^{-1}(cc(K))$ at a single point using the fact that $C_{\Psi, \Sigma}$ and $T^m$ have trivial intersection in $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^m$.

Remark. Unlike the smooth structure, the complex structure on $Z_K$ depends on both the geometry of $\Sigma$ and the choice of $\Psi$ in Construction 3.1. The fact that the choice of $\Psi$ affects the complex structure is already clear from Example 3.2.

Example 3.4 (Hopf manifold). Let $\Sigma$ be a complete simplicial fan in $\mathbb{R}^n$ whose cones are generated by all proper subsets of the set of $n+1$ vectors $e_1, \ldots, e_n, -e_1, \ldots, -e_n$. To make $m-n$ even we also add one ‘empty’ 1-cone. We therefore have $m = n + 2, \ell = 1$. Then $\Delta: \mathbb{R}^{n+2} \to \mathbb{R}^n$ is given by the matrix $(0 \ I \ -1)$, where $I$ is the unit $n \times n$ matrix, and $0$ is the $n$-columns of zeros and units respectively.

We have that $K$ is the boundary of an $n$-dimensional simplex with $n+1$ vertices and 1 ghost vertex, $Z_K \cong S^1 \times S^{2n+1}$, and $U(K) = \mathbb{C}^\times \times (\mathbb{C}^{n+1}\setminus\{0\})$. Let $\Psi: \mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{C}^{n+2}$ be given by $z \mapsto (\alpha z, \ldots, \alpha z)$ for some $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$. Like in Example 3.2, conditions of Construction 3.1 imply that $\alpha$ is not a real number, and $\exp \Psi$ embeds
\(\mathbb{C}\) as the following subgroup in \((\mathbb{C}^\times)^{n^2+2}\):

\[ C = \{(e^{z_1}, e^{z_2}, \ldots, e^{z_n}) : z \in \mathbb{C}\} \subset (\mathbb{C}^\times)^{n^2+2}. \]

By Theorem 3.3, \(\mathcal{Z}_K\) acquires a complex structure as the quotient \(U(\mathcal{K})/C\):

\[ C^\times \times (\mathbb{C}^{n+1}\setminus\{0\})/(\{t, w\} \sim (e^{zt}, e^{zw}) \cong (\mathbb{C}^{n+1}\setminus\{0\})/\{w \sim e^{2\pi i e} w\}, \]

where \(t \in \mathbb{C}^\times\), \(w \in \mathbb{C}^{n+1}\setminus\{0\}\). The latter is the quotient of \(\mathbb{C}^{n+1}\setminus\{0\}\) by the action of \(\mathbb{Z}\) generated by the multiplication by \(e^{2\pi i e}\). It is known as a Hopf manifold.

Theorem 3.3 may be generalised to a wider class of manifolds, namely, to partial quotients of \(\mathcal{Z}_\Sigma\) in the sense of [BP2, Section 7.5]. Assume there exist a primitive sublattice \(N \subset \mathbb{Z}^m\) of rank \(k\) such that \(\Lambda_\mathbb{R} N = 0\). We denote the corresponding \(k\)-torus by \(T(N) \subset \mathbb{T}^m\).

**Proposition 3.5.** The torus \(T(N)\) acts freely on \(U(\mathcal{K})\).

**Proof.** As in the proof of the freeness of the \(R_\Sigma\)-action in Theorem 2.2, all \(\mathbb{T}^m\)-isotropy subgroups are of the form \((\mathbb{T}, 1)^I\) for \(I \in \mathcal{K}\). Since primitive sublattices \((\mathbb{Z}, 0)^I\) and \(N\) in \(\mathbb{Z}^m\) intersect trivially, the intersection of the corresponding tori \((\mathbb{T}, 1)^I\) and \(T(N)\) is also trivial. \(\square\)

Let \(N_\mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{R}^m\) be the linear subspace generated by \(N\), and let \(\rho: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m/N_\mathbb{R}\) be the quotient projection. Let \(T_\mathbb{C}(N) = N \otimes _\mathbb{Z} \mathbb{C}^\times \cong (\mathbb{C}^\times)^k\) be the algebraic torus corresponding to \(N\). Assuming that \(2\ell = m - n - k\) is even, we have the following generalisation of Construction 3.1.

**Construction 3.6.** Choose a linear map \(\Omega: \mathbb{C}^\ell \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^m\) satisfying the following two conditions:

(a) \(\rho \circ \text{Re} \circ \Omega\) is a monomorphism.

(b) \(\Lambda_\mathbb{R} \circ \text{Re} \circ \Omega = 0\).

It follows from (a) that the subgroups \(T_\mathbb{C}(N)\) and \(\exp \Omega(\mathbb{C}^\ell)\) have trivial intersection in \((\mathbb{C}^\times)^m\), and therefore we may define a subgroup

\[ C_{\Omega, \Sigma}(N) := T_\mathbb{C}(N) \times \exp \Omega(\mathbb{C}^\ell) \subset (\mathbb{C}^\times)^m. \]  

**Theorem 3.7.** Let \(\Sigma\) and \(\mathcal{K}\) be as in Theorem 3.3, and choose \(N\) and \(C_{\Omega, \Sigma}(N)\) as in Construction 3.6. Then

(a) **the holomorphic action of the group** \(C_{\Sigma, \mathcal{K}}(N)\) **on** \(U(\mathcal{K})\) **is free and proper,**

and the quotient \(U(\mathcal{K})/C_{\Omega, \Sigma}(N)\) **has a structure of a compact complex manifold of complex dimension** \(m - \ell - k\);

(b) **there exists a** \(\mathbb{T}^m\)-**equivariant diffeomorphism** **between** \(U(\mathcal{K})/C_{\Omega, \Sigma}(N)\) and \(\mathcal{Z}_K/T(N)\) **defining a complex structure on the quotient** \(\mathcal{Z}_K/T(N)\) **in which** \(\mathbb{T}^m/T(N)\) **acts by holomorphic transformations.**

The proof is similar to that of Theorem 3.3 and is omitted.

**Example 3.8.** 1. The case \(k = 0\) gives back Theorem 3.3.

2. Let \(k = 1\) and take \(N\) to be the diagonal sublattice of rank one in \(\mathbb{Z}^m\). The condition \(\Lambda_\mathbb{R} N = 0\) implies that the vectors \(a_1, \ldots, a_m\) sum up to zero, which can always be achieved by rescaling them (as \(\Sigma\) is a complete fan). As a result,
we obtain a complex structure on the quotient of $\mathbb{Z}_K$ by the diagonal subgroup in $\mathbb{T}^m$ provided that $m - n$ is odd. In the polytopal case $K = K_P$ this gives the construction of LVM manifolds from [Me] (see also [BM] and the discussion in the next section).

3. Let $k = m - n$. Then $\Lambda R_N = 0$ implies that the whole $\text{Ker } \Lambda$ is generated by a primitive lattice. In this case $\ell = 0$ and $C_{\Omega, \Sigma}(N) = T_{\Sigma}(N)$, see (3.4). The quotient

$$U(K)/T_{\Sigma}(N) = \mathbb{Z}_K/T_{\Sigma}(N)$$

is the toric variety corresponding to the rational fan $\Sigma$, see Section 5.

4. **Moment-Angle Manifolds from Polytopes**

Normal fans of simple convex polytopes $P$ constitute an important class of complete simplicial fans. The results of the previous section have interesting specifications in the polytopal case. Polytopal moment-angle manifolds $Z_P$ admit an explicit description as intersections of quadratic hypersurfaces in $\mathbb{C}^m$. This description originates from [BP2, Constr. 6.8], and explicit quadratic equations for $Z_P$ were written in [BPR, (3.3)]. Since polytopal moment-angle manifolds $Z_P$ were shown to be complex in [BM], we find it interesting and important to relate explicitly the quadratic description of $Z_P$ from [BP2] and [BPR] to the quadratic description of LVM-manifolds from [Me] and [BM]. It helps to understand better how the complex structures on the polytopal moment-angle manifolds $Z_P$ fit the more general framework of the previous section.

Let $P$ be an $n$-dimensional convex polytope given as an intersection of $m$ halfspaces in a Euclidean space $\mathbb{R}^n$ with the scalar product $\langle , \rangle$:

$$P := \{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \langle a_i, x \rangle + b_i \geq 0 \text{ for } i = 1, \ldots, m \},$$

where $a_i \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $b_i \in \mathbb{R}$. We refer to the right hand side of (4.1) as a presentation of $P$ by a system of linear inequalities. An inequality $\langle a_i, x \rangle + b_i \geq 0$ is redundant if it can be removed from the presentation without changing $P$. A presentation of $P$ without redundant inequalities (an irredundant presentation) is unique; however for the reasons explained below we allow redundant inequalities and therefore indeterminacy in the presentation of $P$. We consider the hyperplanes

$$H_i := \{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \langle a_i, x \rangle + b_i = 0 \}$$

for $i = 1, \ldots, m$, and refer to a presentation of $P$ as generic if at most $n$ hyperplanes $H_i$ meet at every point of $P$. The existence of a generic presentation implies that $P$ is simple, that is, there exactly $n$ facets meet at every vertex of $P$. A generic presentation may contain redundant inequalities, but for every such inequality the intersection of the corresponding hyperplane $H_i$ with $P$ is empty (that is, the inequality is strict for every $x \in P$).

**Construction 4.1.** Let $A_P$ be the $m \times n$ matrix of row vectors $a_i$ and $b_P$ be the column vector of scalars $b_i \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Consider the affine map

$$i_P : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^m, \quad i_P(x) = A_P x + b_P.$$

It is monomorphic onto a certain $n$-dimensional plane in $\mathbb{R}^m$, and $i_P(P)$ is the intersection of this plane with $\mathbb{R}^m$. 
We define the space $Z_P$ from the commutative diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
Z_P & \xrightarrow{i_P} & \mathbb{C}^m \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \mu \\
\mathbb{P} & \xrightarrow{i_P} & \mathbb{R}^m_{\geq 0},
\end{array}
$$

where $\mu(z_1, \ldots, z_m) = (|z_1|^2, \ldots, |z_m|^2)$. The latter map may be thought of as the quotient map for the coordinatewise action of the standard torus $\mathbb{T}^m$ on $\mathbb{C}^m$. Therefore, $\mathbb{T}^m$ acts on $Z_P$ with quotient $P$, and $i_P$ is a $\mathbb{T}^m$-equivariant embedding.

Now choose an $(m - n) \times m$ matrix $\Gamma = (\gamma_{jk})$ whose rows form a basis of linear relations between the vectors $a_i$, $i = 1, \ldots, m$. That is, the corresponding map $\Gamma: \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}^{m-n}$ completes the short exact sequence

$$
0 \to \mathbb{R}^n \xrightarrow{\lambda} \mathbb{R}^m \xrightarrow{\Gamma} \mathbb{R}^{m-n} \to 0.
$$

Then we may write the image of $P$ under $i_P$ by linear equations as

$$
i_P(P) = \{ y \in \mathbb{R}^m_{\geq 0} : \Gamma y = \Gamma b_P \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq m \}.
$$

Comparing this with diagram (4.2) we finally obtain that $Z_P$ embeds into $\mathbb{C}^m$ as the set of common zeros of $m-n$ real quadratic equations

$$
\sum_{k=1}^m \gamma_{jk} |z_k|^2 = \sum_{k=1}^{m-n} \gamma_{jk} b_k \quad \text{for } 1 \leq j \leq m - n.
$$

The following properties of $Z_P$ are immediate consequences of its construction.

**Proposition 4.2.**

1. Given a point $z \in Z_P$, the $k$th coordinate of $i_Z(z) \in \mathbb{C}^m$ vanishes if and only if $z$ projects onto a point $x \in P$ such that $x \in H_j$.

2. Adding a redundant inequality to (4.1) results in multiplying $Z_P$ by a circle.

**Theorem 4.3.** The intersection of quadrics (4.5) defining $Z_P$ is nondegenerate (transverse) if and only if presentation (4.1) is generic.

**Proof.** For simplicity, we do not distinguish between $Z_P$ and its image $i_Z(Z_P)$ in $\mathbb{C}^m$ in this proof. Using identification (3.1) we observe that the gradients of the $m - n$ quadratic forms in (4.5) at a point $z = (x_1, y_1, \ldots, x_m, y_m) \in Z_P$ are

$$
2(\gamma_{j_1 x_1, \gamma_{j_1 y_1}, \ldots, \gamma_{j_m x_m, \gamma_{j_m y_m}}), 1 \leq j \leq m - n.
$$

These gradients form the rows of the $(m - n) \times 2m$ matrix $2\Gamma \Delta$, where

$$
\Delta = \begin{pmatrix}
x_1 & y_1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\
0 & 0 & \cdots & x_m & y_m
\end{pmatrix}.
$$

Assume that for the chosen point $z \in Z_P$ we have $z_{j_1} = \ldots = z_{j_k} = 0$, and the other complex coordinates are nonzero. Then the rank of the gradient matrix $2\Gamma \Delta$ at $z$ is equal to the rank of the $(m - n) \times (m - k)$ matrix $\Gamma'$ obtained by deleting the columns $j_1, \ldots, j_k$ from $\Gamma$.

By Proposition 4.2, the point $z$ projects onto $x \in H_{j_1} \cap \ldots \cap H_{j_k}$. 

If presentation \((4.1)\) is generic, then the hyperplanes \(H_{j_1}, \ldots, H_{j_k}\) meet transversely (in particular, \(k \leq n\)). It follows that the rank of the \(k \times n\) submatrix \(A'\) of \(A_P\) formed by the rows \(a_{j_1}, \ldots, a_{j_k}\) is \(k\). This implies that \(\Gamma'\) has rank \(m-n\) (see [BPR, Lemma 2.18]), and therefore \((4.5)\) is nondegenerate at \(z\).

On the other hand, if \((4.1)\) is not generic, then we consider a point \(z \in Z_P\) which projects to the intersection of \(k > n\) hyperplanes \(H_i\). Then for this \(z\) the matrix \(\Gamma'\) has \(m-k < m-n\) columns, and therefore its rank is less than \(m-n\). It follows that \((4.5)\) is degenerate at \(z\).

**Corollary 4.4** [BP2, Cor. 3.9], [BPR, Lemma 4.2]. \(Z_P\) is a smooth manifold of dimension \(m+n\). Moreover, the embedding \(i_z: Z_P \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^m\) is \(T^m\)-equivariantly framed by any choice of matrix \(\Gamma\) in \((4.3)\).

Assume now that \((4.1)\) is generic; in particular, \(P\) is simple. Set

\[F_i := H_i \cap P = \{x \in P: \langle a_i, x \rangle + b_i = 0\}\]

for \(i = 1, \ldots, m\). Note that \(F_i\) is either empty (if the \(i\)th inequality is redundant), or is a facet of \(P\). The normal fan \(\Sigma_P\) of \(P\) consists of cones spanned by the sets of vectors \(\{a_{j_1}, \ldots, a_{j_k}\}\) for which the intersection \(F_{j_1} \cap \ldots \cap F_{j_k}\) is nonempty. It is a complete simplicial fan in \(\mathbb{R}^n\). We formally add to \(\Sigma_P\) ‘empty 1-dimensional cones’ corresponding to redundant inequalities (or ‘empty facets’ \(F_i\)). Then the underlying simplicial complex \(K_P = K_{\Sigma_P}\) is on the set \([m]\) and has a ghost vertex for every redundant inequality.

**Proposition 4.5.** The manifolds \(Z_{K_P}\) and \(Z_P\) defined by \((2.1)\) and \((4.2)\) are \(T^m\)-equivariantly homeomorphic.

**Proof.** The idea is to write both \(Z_{K_P}\) and \(Z_P\) as a certain identification space \(P \times T^m/\sim\), as in [D.J.].

We consider the map \(\mathbb{R}^m_\geq \times T \rightarrow \mathbb{C}\) defined by \((y, t) \mapsto yt\). Taking product we obtain a map \(\mathbb{R}^m_\geq \times T^m \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^m\). The preimage of a point \(z \in \mathbb{C}^m\) under this map is \(y \times (T, 1)^{(z)}\), where \(y_i = |z_i|\) for \(1 \leq i \leq m\), \((z) \subset [m]\) is the set of zero coordinates of \(z\), and \((T, 1)^{(z)} \subset \mathbb{C}^m\) is the coordinate subgroup defined by \((2.2)\). Therefore, \(\mathbb{C}^m\) can be identified with the quotient space \(\mathbb{R}^m_\geq \times T^m/\sim\), where \((y, t_1) \sim (y, t_2)\) if \(t_1^{-1}t_2 \in (T, 1)^{(y)}\).

From \((4.2)\) we obtain a similar description of \(Z_P\) as an identification space. Namely, given \(p \in P\), set \(I_p = \{i \in [m]: p \in F_i\}\) (the set of facets containing \(p\)). Then \(Z_P\) is \(T^m\)-equivariantly homeomorphic to

\[P \times T^m/\sim, \quad \text{where } (p, t_1) \sim (p, t_2) \text{ if } t_1^{-1}t_2 \in (T, 1)^{I_p}.\]

(4.7)

On the other hand, \(Z_{K_P}\) can be defined from a diagram similar to \((4.2)\):

\[\begin{array}{ccc}
Z_{K_P} & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{D}^m \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow a \\
cc(K_P) & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{I}^m.
\end{array}\]

We have \(\mathbb{D}^m \cong \mathbb{I}^m \times T^m/\sim\) by restriction of the corresponding construction for \(\mathbb{C}^m\). Under the identification of \(P\) with \(cc(K_P) \subset \mathbb{I}^m\) a point \(p \in P\) is mapped to a point
in \( \mathbb{I}^m \) whose set of zero coordinates is exactly \( I_p \) (see the details in [BP2, §4.2]). Therefore, \( Z_{K_P} \) can be also identified with (4.7).

Remark. It is easy to observe that \( Z_P \subset U(K_P) \). An argument similar to that outlined in [BM, Lemma 0.8] can be used to show that every orbit of the free action of \( R_{\Sigma_P} \) intersects \( Z_P \) transversely at a single point (see also [Gu, Appendix 1]). Therefore, in the polytopal case the intersection of quadrics (4.5) can be used instead of the moment-angle complex \( Z_{K_P} \) as a transverse set to the orbits of the \( R_{\Sigma_P} \)-action. This also implies that the smooth structure on \( Z_{K_P} \), defined by Theorem 2.2, is equivalent to the smooth structure on the intersection of quadrics (4.5).

Another way to see that these two smooth structures coincide is to identify both with the smooth structure on \( Z_P \) from [BP2, Lemma 6.2].

**Corollary 4.6.** The \( \mathbb{T}^m \)-equivariant homeomorphism type of the manifold \( Z_P \) depends only on the combinatorial type of the polytope \( P \).

We therefore refer to either \( Z_{K_P} \) or \( Z_P \) as the moment-angle manifold corresponding to simple polytope \( P \), or shortly polytopal moment-angle manifold.

**Corollary 4.7.** The moment-angle manifold \( Z_P \) admits a complex structure as the quotient \( U(K_P)/C_{Q, \Sigma_P} \) if \( \dim Z_P = m+n \) is even. If \( m+n \) is odd, then the product \( Z_P \times S^1 \) admits such a structure.

**Proof.** We identify \( Z_P \) with \( Z_{K_P} \) and equip the latter with a complex analytic structure of the quotient \( U(K_P)/C_{Q, \Sigma_P} \), using Theorem 3.3, provided that \( m+n \) is even. If \( m+n \) is odd, we add one redundant inequality to (4.1) (the simplest one is \( 1 \geq 0 \), with \( a_i = 0 \) and \( b_i = 1 \)); then \( m \) increases by one, \( n \) does not change, and \( Z_P \) multiplies by a circle.

The existence of complex structures on intersections of quadrics similar to (4.5) was established in [BM] as a consequence of the construction of LVM-manifolds in [LV] and [Me]. Namely, in [BM] there were considered transverse intersections of homogeneous quadrics in \( \mathbb{C}^m \) with a unit sphere:

\[
L := \left\{ z \in \mathbb{C}^m : \sum_{k=1}^m d_{jk} |z_k|^2 = 0, \quad d_{jk} \in \mathbb{R}, \quad 1 \leq j \leq m-n-1, \quad \sum_{k=1}^m |z_k|^2 = 1 \right\}. \tag{4.8}
\]

The transversality condition (guaranteeing that (4.8) is a smooth manifold of dimension \( m+n \)) translates via the Gale transform to the condition that the quotient of \( L \) by the standard action of \( \mathbb{T}^m \) is an \( n \)-dimensional simple convex polytope (see [BM, Lemma 0.12]; compare Theorem 4.3 above). Such \( L \) were called links in [BM].

The underlying smooth manifold \( N \) of an LVM manifold is obtained by dropping the last equation in (4.8) and considering the intersection of the remaining \( m-n-1 \) homogeneous quadrics in the projective space \( \mathbb{C}P^{m-1} \). The complex structure comes from identifying this intersection of quadrics with the orbit space of a free action of \( \mathbb{C}^\ell \) on an open subset in \( \mathbb{C}P^{m-1} \). By the construction, \( N \) is the quotient of \( L \) by a free action of a circle. On the other hand, according to [BM, Th. 12.2], every link \( L \) admits a complex structure as an LVM-manifold if its dimension \( m+n \) is even; otherwise \( L \times S^1 \) admits such a structure.
To relate (4.5) to (4.8) we note the following. Assume for simplicity that all redundant inequalities in (4.5) are of the form $1 \geq 0$. The rows of the coefficient matrix $\Gamma = (\gamma_{ij})$ of (4.5) form a basis in the space of linear relations between the vectors $a_1, \ldots, a_m$ in (4.1). Since these vectors are determined only up to a positive multiple, we may assume that $|a_i| = 1$ if the $i$th inequality is irredundant. Since $P$ is a convex polytope, one of the relations between the $a_i$’s is $\sum_{i=1}^m (\text{vol } F_i) a_i = 0$, where $\text{vol } F_i \geq 0$ is the volume of the facet $F_i$. By rescaling the vectors $a_i$, again we may achieve that $\sum_{i=1}^m a_i = 0$ (this still leaves one scaling parameter free), and choose the coefficients of this relation as the last row of $\Gamma$, that is, $\gamma_{m-n,k} = 1$ for $1 \leq k \leq m$. Then the last of the quadrics in (4.5) takes the form $\sum_{k=1}^m |z_k|^2 = \sum_{k=1}^m b_k$. Summing up all $m$ inequalities of (4.1), using the fact that $\sum_{i=1}^m a_i = 0$ and noting that at least one of the inequalities is strict for some $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, we obtain $\sum_{k=1}^m b_k > 0$. Using up the last free scaling parameter we achieve that $\sum_{k=1}^m b_k = 1$. Then the last quadric in (4.5) becomes $\sum_{k=1}^m |z_k|^2 = 1$, which coincides with the last equation in (4.8). Subtracting this equation with an appropriate coefficient from the other equations in (4.5) we finally transform (4.5) to (4.8).

Since the intersection of quadrics (4.5) can be identified with a link (4.8), the above cited result [BM, Th. 12.2] can be used to equip $\mathcal{Z}_P$ with a complex structure. However, the method of Corollary 4.7 is somewhat more direct; it does not require the passage to projectivisations and LVM-manifolds.

5. Holomorphic Bundles over Toric Varieties and Hodge Numbers

A toric variety is a normal algebraic variety $X$ on which an algebraic torus $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^n$ acts with a dense orbit. As is well known in algebraic geometry, toric varieties are classified by rational fans [Da]. Under this correspondence, complete fans give rise to complete varieties (compact in the usual topology), normal fans of polytopes to projective varieties, regular fans to nonsingular varieties, and simplicial fans to varieties with mild (orbifold-type) singularities.

A construction due to several authors, which is now often referred to as the ‘Cox construction’ [Co], identifies a toric variety $X_\Sigma$ corresponding to a rational simplicial fan $\Sigma$ in $\mathbb{R}^n$ with the (geometric) quotient of $U(K_\Sigma)$ by the action of a certain $(m-n)$-dimensional algebraic subgroup $G_\Sigma$ in $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^m$. (General toric varieties also arise as categorical quotients, but we shall not need this here.) The Cox construction may be also regarded as an algebraic version of the construction of Hamiltonian toric manifolds via symplectic reduction [Gu].

In the case of rational simplicial polytopal fans $\Sigma_P$ a construction of [MV] identifies the corresponding projective toric variety $X_P$ as the base of a holomorphic principal Seifert fibration, whose total space is the moment-angle manifold $\mathcal{Z}_P$ equipped with a complex structure of an LVM-manifold, and fibre is a compact complex torus of complex dimension $\ell = \frac{m-n}{2}$. (Seifert fibrations are generalisations of holomorphic fibre bundles to the case when the base is an orbifold.) If $X_P$ is a nonsingular projective toric variety, then there is a holomorphic free action of a complex $\ell$-dimensional torus $T_\ell^{G}$ on $\mathcal{Z}_P$ with quotient $X_P$.

Here we generalise the construction of [MV] to rational complete simplicial fans (not necessarily polytopal). By an application of the Borel spectral sequence to the
resulting holomorphic principal fibre bundle $Z_K \to X_\Sigma$ we derive some information about the Hodge numbers of complex structures on moment-angle manifolds.

In this section we assume that the fan $\Sigma$ is complete, simplicial and rational. We choose as $a_1, \ldots, a_m$ the primitive integral generators of the 1-dimensional cones.

**Construction 5.1** (‘Cox construction’). Let $\Lambda_C : \mathbb{C}^m \to \mathbb{C}^n$ be the complexification of map (2.4), and consider its complex exponential:

$$\exp \Lambda_C : (\mathbb{C}^\times)^m \to (\mathbb{C}^\times)^n,$$

$$(z_1, \ldots, z_m) \mapsto \left( \prod_{i=1}^m z_i^{a_{i1}}, \ldots, \prod_{i=1}^m z_i^{a_{im}} \right)$$

(here we use that the fan is rational and the vectors $a_i = (a_{i1}, \ldots, a_{im})$ are integral; otherwise the map above is not defined). Set $G_\Sigma := \ker(\exp \Lambda_C)$. This is an $(m-n)$-dimensional algebraic subgroup in $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^m$, hence, it is isomorphic to a product of $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^{m-n}$ and a finite group, where the finite group is trivial if the fan is regular. The group $G_\Sigma$ acts almost freely (with finite isotropy subgroups) on the open set $U(K_\Sigma)$; moreover, this action is free if $\Sigma$ is a regular fan. This is proved in the same way as the freeness of the action of $R_\Sigma$ on $U(K_\Sigma)$ in Theorem 2.2 (a).

The toric variety associated with the fan $\Sigma$ is the quotient $X_\Sigma := U(K_\Sigma)/G_\Sigma$. It is a complex algebraic variety of dimension $n$. The variety $X_\Sigma$ is nonsingular whenever $\Sigma$ is regular; otherwise it has orbifold-type singularities (i.e., $X_\Sigma$ is locally isomorphic to a quotient of $\mathbb{C}^n$ by a finite group). The quotient algebraic torus $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^n/G_\Sigma \cong (\mathbb{C}^\times)^n$ acts on $X_\Sigma$ with a dense orbit.

The variety $X_\Sigma$ is projective if and only if $\Sigma$ is the normal fan of a convex polytope $P$; in this case we shall denote the variety by $X_P$.

Assume that $m-n$ is even by adding an empty 1-cone to $\Sigma$ if necessary, and set $\ell := \frac{m-n}{2}$. We observe that for any choice of $\Psi$ in Construction 3.1 the subgroup $C_{\Psi, \Sigma}$ lies in $G_\Sigma$ as an $\ell$-dimensional complex subgroup. This follows from the fact that, since $\Lambda_C$ is the complexification of a real map, condition (b) of Construction 3.1 is equivalent to $\Lambda_C \Psi = 0$, which implies that $\exp \Lambda_C(\Psi, \Sigma)$ is trivial.

**Proposition 5.2.**

(a) The toric variety $X_\Sigma$ is identified, as a topological space, with the quotient of $Z_{K_\Sigma}$ by the holomorphic action of $G_\Sigma/C_{\Psi, \Sigma}$.

(b) If the fan $\Sigma$ is regular, then $X_\Sigma$ is the base of a holomorphic principal bundle with total space $Z_{K_\Sigma}$ and fibre the complex torus $G_\Sigma/C_{\Psi, \Sigma}$ of dimension $\ell$.

**Proof.** To prove (a) we just observe that

$$X_\Sigma = U(K_\Sigma)/G_\Sigma = (U(K_\Sigma)/C_{\Psi, \Sigma})(G_\Sigma/C_{\Psi, \Sigma}) \cong Z_{K_\Sigma}/(G_\Sigma/C_{\Psi, \Sigma}),$$

where we used Theorem 3.3. If $\Sigma$ is regular, then $G_\Sigma \cong (\mathbb{C}^\times)^{m-n}$ and $G_\Sigma/C_{\Psi, \Sigma}$ is a compact complex $\ell$-torus by Example 3.2. The action of $G_\Sigma$ on $U(K_\Sigma)$ is holomorphic and free in this case, and the same is true for the action of $G_\Sigma/C_{\Psi, \Sigma}$ on $Z_{K_\Sigma}$. A holomorphic free actions of the torus $G_\Sigma/C_{\Psi, \Sigma}$ gives rise to a principal bundle, which finishes the proof of (b).
Remark. Like in the projective situation of [MV], for singular varieties $X_{\Sigma}$ the quotient projection $\mathcal{Z}_{\mathcal{K}_{\Sigma}} \to X_{\Sigma}$ of Proposition 5.2 (a) is a holomorphic principal Seifert bundle for an appropriate orbifold structure on $X_{\Sigma}$.

Let $M$ be a complex $n$-dimensional manifold. The space $\Omega^{p,q}_{\Sigma}(M)$ of complex differential forms on $M$ decomposes into a direct sum of the subspaces of $(p, q)$-forms, $\Omega^{p,q}_{\Sigma}(M) = \bigoplus_{0 \leq p,q \leq n} \Omega^{p,q}(M)$, and there is the Dolbeault differential $\bar{\partial} : \Omega^{p,q}(M) \to \Omega^{p,q+1}(M)$.

**Theorem 5.3** [Bor, Th. 2.1]. Let $\xi$ be a complex analytic fibre bundle $E \to B$ with the structure group $G$ and fibre $F$, where $E$, $B$ and $F$ are connected, $F$ is compact Kählerian, and $G$ is connected. Then there exists a spectral sequence of differential commutative algebras $(E_r, d_r)$ with the following properties:

(a) $E_r$ is $4$-graded by the fibre degree, the base degree and the type $(p, q)$. Let $\varphi^{p,q}E_r^{s,t}$ be the subspace of elements of $E_r$ of type $(p, q)$, fibre degree $s$, base degree $t$. We have $\varphi^{p,q}E_r^{s,t} = 0$ if $p + q \neq s + t$, or if one of $p, q, s, t$ is negative. The differential $d_r$ maps $\varphi^{p,q}E_r^{s,t}$ into $\varphi^{p+1,q}E_r^{s+r-t+1}$.

(b) If $p + q = s + t$, we have

$$\varphi^{p,q}E_r^{s,t} = \sum_{i \geq 0} H_{D}^{i,s-i}(B) \otimes H_{\bar{\partial}}^{p+1,q-s+i}(F).$$

(c) The spectral sequence converges to $H_{\bar{\partial}}(E)$. For all $p, q \geq 0$ we have isomorphism of algebras

$$\text{Gr } H_{\bar{\partial}}^{p,q}(E) = \bigoplus_{s+t=p+q} \varphi^{p,q}E_{\infty}^{s,t}$$

for a certain filtration in the group $H_{\bar{\partial}}^{p,q}(E)$.

The Dolbeault cohomology of a compact complex $\ell$-dimensional torus $T_{\Sigma}^{2\ell}$ is isomorphic to an exterior algebra on $2\ell$ generators:

$$H_{\bar{\partial}}^{\ast\ast}(T_{\Sigma}^{2\ell}) \cong \Lambda[\xi_1, \ldots, \xi_{\ell}, \eta_1, \ldots, \eta_{\ell}],$$

where $\xi_1, \ldots, \xi_{\ell} \in H_{\bar{\partial}}^{1,0}(T_{\Sigma}^{2\ell})$ are the classes of basis holomorphic 1-forms, and $\eta_1, \ldots, \eta_{\ell} \in H_{\bar{\partial}}^{0,1}(T_{\Sigma}^{2\ell})$ are the classes of basis antiholomorphic 1-forms. In particular, the Hodge numbers are given by $h^{p,q}(T_{\Sigma}^{2\ell}) = \binom{\ell}{p} \binom{\ell}{q}$.

The de Rham cohomology of a complete nonsingular toric variety $X_{\Sigma}$ admits a Hodge decomposition with nonzero terms appearing in bidegrees $(p, p)$ only [Da, Section 12]. This together with the cohomology algebra calculation due to Danilov–Jurkiewicz [Da, Section 10] gives the following description of the Dolbeault cohomology:

$$H_{\bar{\partial}}^{\ast\ast}(X_{\Sigma}) \cong \mathbb{C}[v_1, \ldots, v_m]/(\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{K}_{\Sigma}} + \mathcal{J}_{\Sigma}),$$

where $v_i \in H_{\bar{\partial}}^{1,1}(X_{\Sigma})$, the ideal $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{K}_{\Sigma}}$ is generated by monomials $v_{i_1} \cdots v_{i_k}$ for which $a_{i_1}, \ldots, a_{i_k}$ do not span a cone of $\Sigma$ (the Stanley–Reisner ideal), and $\mathcal{J}_{\Sigma}$ is generated by the linear combinations $\sum_{k=1}^{m} a_{kj} v_k$ for $1 \leq j \leq n$, where $a_{kj}$ denotes the $j$th coordinate of $a_k$. We have $h^{p,p}(X_{\Sigma}) = h_p$, where $(h_0, h_1, \ldots, h_n)$ is the $h$-vector of $\mathcal{K}_{\Sigma}$ [BP2, Section 2.1], and $h^{p,q}(X_{\Sigma}) = 0$ for $p \neq q$. 

**Theorem 5.4.** Let $\Sigma$ be a complete rational nonsingular fan in $\mathbb{R}^n$, with $m$ one-dimensional cones (some of which may be empty), and $m+n$ even. Let $\mathcal{Z}_K = \mathcal{Z}_{K_\Sigma}$ be the moment-angle manifold with the complex structure defined by a choice of subgroup $C_{\Sigma, \Sigma}$, see (3.3). Then the Dolbeault cohomology group $H^{1,0}_\partial(\mathcal{Z}_K)$ is isomorphic to the $(p, q)$-th cohomology group of the differential bigraded algebra

$$[\Lambda[\xi_1, \ldots, \xi_\ell, \eta_1, \ldots, \eta_r] \otimes H^{*,*}_\partial(\mathcal{Z}_K), d]$$

whose bigrading is defined by (5.1) and (5.2), and differential $d$ of bidegree $(0, 1)$ is defined on the generators as

$$d\xi_i = d\eta_j = 0, \quad d\xi_j = c(\xi_j), \quad 1 \leq i \leq m, \quad 1 \leq j \leq \ell,$$

where $c: H^{3,0}_\partial(T_\Sigma^2) \rightarrow H^2(\mathcal{X}_\Sigma; \mathbb{C}) = H^{1,1}_\partial(\mathcal{X}_\Sigma)$ is the first Chern class map of the torus principal bundle $\mathcal{Z}_K \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_\Sigma$.

**Proof.** We first note that, by a result of Höfer [H6, Th. 1.6], the Borel spectral sequence of a holomorphic torus principal bundle degenerates at the $E_3$ level.

Consider the holomorphic principal bundle $\mathcal{Z}_K \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_\Sigma$. This bundle satisfies the conditions of Theorem 5.3, and therefore there is a spectral sequence $(E_r, d_r)$ with

$$E_2 = \Lambda[\xi_1, \ldots, \xi_\ell, \eta_1, \ldots, \eta_r] \otimes H^{*,*}_\partial(\mathcal{Z}_K).$$

Since $E_3 = E_\infty$, it is sufficient to determine the differential $d_2$ on the multiplicative generators of $E_2$. The elements of $H^{3,1}_\partial(X_\Sigma)$ are mapped by $d_2$ to $1.2 E^{4,-1}_2 = 0$. Similarly, $\eta_\ell \in H^{0,1}_\partial(T_\Sigma^2)$ is mapped to $0.2 E^{2,0}_2 = H^{0,2}_\partial(X_\Sigma) = 0$. Hence, $d_2(\eta_\ell) = 0$. It remains to find $d_2(\xi_\ell)$.

Since the de Rham cohomology $H^*(X_\Sigma; \mathbb{C})$ admits a Hodge decomposition, another result of Höfer [H6, Th. 6.3] shows that the map $d_2: E^{1,0}_2 \rightarrow E^{1,1}_2$ coincides with the restriction of the first Chern class map

$$c: H^1(T_\Sigma^2; \mathbb{C}) \rightarrow H^2(\mathcal{X}_\Sigma; \mathbb{C}),$$

(5.3)

to the component $H^{1,0}_\partial(T_\Sigma^2) \subset H^1(T_\Sigma^2; \mathbb{C})$. Thus, $d_2(\xi_\ell) = c(\xi_\ell) \in H^{1,1}_\partial(X_\Sigma)$. □

The map $c$ can be described explicitly in terms of the matrix $\Psi$ defining the complex structure on $\mathcal{Z}_K$. We shall also need the real $(m-n) \times m$ matrix $\Gamma = (\gamma_{jk})$ such that $(\gamma_{j1}, \ldots, \gamma_{jm})$, $1 \leq j \leq m-n$, is any basis in the space of linear relations between the generators $a_1, \ldots, a_m$ of the one-dimensional cones of $\Sigma$. (This matrix was already considered in Section 4 for the polytopal case.)

**Lemma 5.5.** We have

$$c(\xi_j) = \mu_j v_1 + \cdots + \mu_j v_m, \quad 1 \leq j \leq \ell,$$

where $M = (\mu_{jk})$ is an $\ell \times m$ matrix satisfying the two conditions:

(a) $\Gamma M^t: \mathbb{C}^\ell \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{2\ell}$ is a monomorphism;

(b) $M \Psi = 0$.

**Proof.** Let $\Lambda^t_C: \mathbb{C}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^m$ be the transpose of the complexified map (2.4). Then have $H^1(T_\Sigma^2; \mathbb{C}) = \mathbb{C}^m/(\Lambda^t_C(\mathbb{C}^m))$ and $H^2(X_\Sigma; \mathbb{C}) = \mathbb{C}^{m-k}/(\Lambda^t_C(\mathbb{C}^m))$, where $k$ is the number of ghost vertices in $K$. Map (5.3) is given by the projection

$$p: \mathbb{C}^m/(\Lambda^t_C(\mathbb{C}^m)) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{m-k}/(\Lambda^t_C(\mathbb{C}^m))$$
which forgets the coordinates in \( \mathbb{C}^m \) corresponding to the ghost vertices. We therefore need to identify the subspace of holomorphic differentials \( H^{1,0}_\partial(T_C^2) \cong \mathbb{C} \) inside the space of all 1-forms \( H^1(T_C^2, \mathbb{C}) \cong \mathbb{C}^2t \). Since
\[
T_C^2 = G_C / G_{\psi, \Sigma} = (\ker \exp \Lambda_C) / \exp \Psi(\mathbb{C}^t),
\]
holomorphic differentials on \( T_C^2 \) correspond to linear functions on \( \ker \Lambda_C \) which are \( \Psi(\mathbb{C}^t) \)-invariant. Every such linear function is a restriction of a \( \Psi(\mathbb{C}^t) \)-invariant linear function on \( \mathbb{C}^m \) to \( \ker \Lambda_C \subset \mathbb{C}^m \). The kernel of this restriction consists of those functions which are \( \Lambda_C^*(\mathbb{C}^n) \)-invariant. Condition (b) says exactly that the rows of \( M \) are \( \Psi(\mathbb{C}^t) \)-invariant linear functions. Condition (a) says that the rows of \( M \) constitute a basis in the complement to the subspace of \( \Lambda_C^*(\mathbb{C}^n) \)-invariant functions in the space of \( \Psi(\mathbb{C}^t) \)-invariant functions.

**Theorem 5.6.** If \( X_\Sigma \) is Kähler, then the isomorphism
\[
H^*_\partial(Z_K) \cong H^*_\partial[\Lambda[\xi_1, \ldots, \xi_t, \eta_1, \ldots, \eta_r] \otimes H^*_\partial(X_\Sigma), \delta]
\]
from Theorem 5.4 is multiplicative.

**Proof.** Let \( (B, \delta) = M(X_\Sigma) \) be the minimal Dolbeault model [FOT] of \( X_\Sigma \). By the result [FOT, Cor. 4.66] the differential algebra \( [\Lambda[\xi_1, \ldots, \xi_t, \eta_1, \ldots, \eta_r] \otimes B, \delta] \) with \( d|_B = \delta, d(\xi_i) = c(\xi_i) \in B^2 \cong H^2(X_\Sigma), d(\eta_i) = 0 \) provides a model for the Dolbeault cohomology ring of the total space \( Z_K \) of the principal \( T_C^2 \)-bundle \( Z_K \rightarrow X_\Sigma \). We have that \( X_\Sigma \) is formal, and its minimal Dolbeault and de Rham models coincide by [FOT, Th. 4.59]. It follows that there is a quasiisomorphism \( \varphi_B : B \rightarrow H^*_\partial(X_\Sigma) \) which extends to a quasiisomorphism
\[
\text{id} \otimes \varphi_B : [\Lambda[\xi_1, \ldots, \xi_t, \eta_1, \ldots, \eta_r] \otimes B, \delta] \rightarrow [\Lambda[\xi_1, \ldots, \xi_t, \eta_1, \ldots, \eta_r] \otimes H^*_\partial(X_\Sigma), \delta],
\]
see [FHT, Lemma 14.2]. Thus, the differential algebra \( [\Lambda[\xi_1, \ldots, \xi_t, \eta_1, \ldots, \eta_r] \otimes H^*_\partial(X_\Sigma), \delta] \) provides a model for Dolbeault cohomology of \( Z_K \), as claimed. □

**Remark.** If \( X_\Sigma \) is not Kähler (i.e., nonprojective), then it is still formal by [PR, Cor. 7.2], but we do not know whether its minimal Dolbeault and de Rham models coincide.

It is interesting to compare Theorem 5.4 with the following description of the de Rham cohomology of \( Z_K \).}

**Theorem 5.7** [BP2, Th. 7.36]. Let \( Z_K \) be as in Theorem 5.4. Then its de Rham cohomology algebra is isomorphic to the cohomology of the differential graded algebra
\[
[\Lambda[u_1, \ldots, u_m-n] \otimes H^*(X_\Sigma), d],
\]
with \( \deg u_j = 1, \deg v_i = 2 \), and differential \( d \) defined on the generators as
\[
dv_i = 0, \quad du_j = \gamma_j v_1 + \ldots + \gamma_j v_m, \quad 1 \leq j \leq m - n.
\]
This follows from the more general result [BP2, Th. 7.7] describing the cohomology of \( Z_K \). Like Theorem 5.4, the theorem above may be interpreted as a collapse result for a spectral sequence, this time the Leray–Serre spectral sequence of the principal \( T^{m-n} \)-bundle \( Z_K \to X_{\Sigma} \). For more information about the ordinary cohomology of \( Z_K \) see [BP2, Ch. 7] and [Pa, Section 4]. There is also a bigrading in the ordinary cohomology of \( Z_K \) which is different from the bigrading in the Dolbeault cohomology. These two bigradings may be merged in the Dolbeault cohomology, providing a four-graded structure.

From the previous two theorems we can derive the following collapse result for the Frölicher spectral sequence [GH, Section 3.5], whose \( E_1 \) term is the Dolbeault cohomology and which converges to the de Rham cohomology.

**Corollary 5.8.** If \( X_{\Sigma} \) is Kähler, then the Frölicher spectral sequence of \( Z_K \) collapses at the \( E_2 \) term, i.e., \( E_2 = E_\infty \).

**Proof.** By comparing Dolbeault and de Rham cohomology algebras of \( Z_K \) given by Theorems 5.6 and 5.7 we observe that the elements \( \eta_1, \ldots, \eta_r \in E_{1,1} \) cannot survive in \( E_\infty \). The only possible nontrivial differential on these elements is \( d_{1}: E_{1,1}^{1,1} \to E_{2,2}^{1,1} \). By Theorem 5.7, cohomology algebra of \([E_1, d_1]\) is exactly the de Rham cohomology algebra of \( Z_K \).

**Lemma 5.9.** Let \( k \) be the number of ghost vertices in \( K \). Then

\[
-k - \ell \leq \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \ker(c): H^1_\partial(T^\ell_{2\mathbb{C}}) \to H^1_\partial(X_{\Sigma}) \leq \frac{k}{2}.
\]

In particular, if \( k \leq 1 \) then the map \( c \) is monic.

**Proof.** The map \( c \) is given by the composite map in the top line of the diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathbb{C}^\ell & \xrightarrow{\Theta} & \mathbb{C}^m/(\Lambda^1_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathbb{C}^n)) \\
\downarrow \cong & & \downarrow \text{Re} \\
\mathbb{R}^{m-n} & \xrightarrow{p} & \mathbb{R}^{m-n}/(\Lambda^1_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathbb{C}^n))
\end{array}
\]

where \( \Theta \) is an inclusion of a complex subspace described in the proof of Lemma 5.5 and \( p, p' \) are the projections forgetting the ghost vertices. The left vertical arrow is an \((\mathbb{R}\text{-linear})\) isomorphism, as it has the form \( H^1_\partial(T^\ell_{2\mathbb{C}}) \to H^1_\partial(T^\ell_{2\mathbb{C}}) \to H^1(T^\ell_{2\mathbb{C}}, \mathbb{R}) \), and any real-valued function on the lattice determining the torus \( T^\ell_{2\mathbb{C}} \) is the real part of the restriction of a \( \mathbb{C} \)-linear function to the same lattice.

Since the diagram above is commutative, the kernel of \( c = p \circ \Theta \) has the real dimension at most \( k \), which implies the required upper bound on its complex dimension. For the lower bound, we have \( \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \ker c \geq \dim_{\mathbb{C}} H^1_\partial(T^\ell_{2\mathbb{C}}) - \dim_{\mathbb{C}} H^1_\partial(X_{\Sigma}) = \ell - (2\ell - k) = k - \ell. \)

**Theorem 5.10.** Let \( Z_K \) be as in Theorem 5.4, and let \( k \) be the number of ghost vertices in \( K \). Then the Hodge numbers \( h^{p,q} = h^{p,q}(Z_K) \) satisfy

- (a) \( h^p,0 \leq \binom{k}{p} \) for \( p \geq 0 \);
- (b) \( h^{0,q} = \binom{\ell}{q} \) for \( q \geq 0 \);
- (c) \( h^{1,q} = (\ell - k)\binom{\ell}{q-1} + h^{1,0}(\binom{\ell+1}{q} - h^{1,0}(\binom{\ell+1}{q-1}) \) for \( q \geq 1 \).
(d) \[ \frac{\ell(3\ell+1)}{2} - h_2(K) - \ell k + (\ell + 1)h^{2,0} \leq h^{2,1} \leq \frac{\ell(3\ell+1)}{2} - \ell k + (\ell + 1)h^{2,0}. \]

Proof. Let \( A^{p,q} \) denote the bidegree \((p, q)\) component of the differential algebra from Theorem 5.4, and let \( Z^{p,q} \subset A^{p,q} \) denote the subspace of \( \ell \)-cocycles. Then \( d_1^{1,0}: A^{1,0} \to Z^{1,1} \) coincides with the map \( c \), and the required bounds for \( h^{1,0} = \ker d^{1,0} \) are already established in Lemma 5.9. Since \( h^{p,0} = \ker d^{p,0} \) is the \( p \)th exterior power of the space \( \ker d^{1,0} \), statement (a) follows.

The differential is trivial on \( A^{0,q} \), hence \( h^{0,q} = \dim A^{0,q} \), proving (b).

The space \( Z^{1,1} \) is spanned by the \( v_i \) and \( \xi_i \eta_j \) with \( \xi_i \in \ker d^{1,0} \). Hence, \[ \dim Z^{1,1} = 2\ell - k + h^{1,0} \ell. \]

Also, \( d(A^{1,0}) = \ell - h^{1,0} \), hence \( h^{1,1} = \ell - k + h^{1,0}(\ell+1) \). Similarly, \[ \dim Z^{1,q} = (2\ell - k)\left(\frac{\ell}{q} - 1\right) + h^{1,0}\left(\frac{\ell}{q}\right) \]

(spanded by the elements \( v_i \eta_j \eta_{j,1} \cdots \eta_{j,q-1} \), and \( \xi_i \eta_{j_1} \cdots \eta_{j_q} \), where \( \xi_i \in \ker d^{1,0} \), \( j_1 < \ldots < j_q \)), and \( d: A^{1,q-1} \to Z^{1,q} \) hits a subspace of dimension \((\ell - h^{1,0})(\frac{\ell}{q-1})\). This proves (c).

We have \( A^{2,1} = V \oplus W \), where \( V \) is spanned by the monomials \( \xi_i v_j \) and \( W \) by the monomials \( \xi_i \xi_j \eta_k \). Therefore,

\[ h^{2,1} = \dim V - \dim dV + \dim W - \dim dw - \dim dA^{2,0}. \quad (5.4) \]

Now \( \dim V = \ell(2\ell - k), 0 \leq \dim dV \leq h_2(K) \) (since \( dV \subset H^{2,2}_\alpha(X_\Sigma) \)), \( \dim W = \dim dw = \dim \ker d|w| = \ell h^{2,0} \), and \( \dim dA^{2,0} = \ell_2 - h^{2,0} \). Plugging these values into (5.4) we obtain the inequalities of (d).

Remark. At most one ghost vertex is required to make \( \dim Z_K = m + n \) even. Note that \( k \leq 1 \) implies \( h^{p,0}(Z_K) = 0 \), so that \( Z_K \) does not have holomorphic forms of any degree in this case. If \( Z_K \) is a torus, then \( m = k = 2\ell \), and \( h^{1,0}(Z_K) = h^{0,1}(Z_K) = \ell \). Otherwise Theorem 5.10 implies that \( h^{1,0}(Z_K) < h^{0,1}(Z_K) \), and therefore \( Z_K \) is not Kähler (in the polytopal case this was observed in [Mc, Th. 3]).

Example 5.11. Let \( Z_P \cong S^1 \times S^{2n+1} \) be a Hopf manifold of Example 3.4. The corresponding fan is the normal fan \( \Sigma_P \) of the standard \( n \)-dimensional simplex \( P \) with one redundant inequality. We have \( X_P = \mathbb{C} P^n \), and (5.2) describes its cohomology as the quotient of \( \mathbb{C}[v_1, \ldots, v_{n+2}] \) by the two ideals: \( I \) generated by \( v_1 \) and \( v_2 \cdots v_{n+2} \), and \( J \) generated by \( v_2 - v_{n+2}, \ldots, v_{n+1} - v_{n+2} \). The differential algebra of Theorem 5.4 is therefore given by \([A[\xi, \eta] \otimes \mathbb{C}[t]/m^{n+1}, d]\), and it is straightforward to check that \( dt = d\eta = 0 \) and \( d\xi = t \) for a proper choice of \( t \). The nontrivial cohomology classes are represented by the cocycles \( 1, \eta, \xi \eta^n \), and \( \xi t^n \), which gives the following nonzero Hodge numbers of \( Z_P \): \[ h^{0,0} = 0, h^{1,1} = h^{n+1,0} = h^{n+1,n+1} = 1. \]

Example 5.12 (Calabi–Eckmann manifold). Let \( P = \Delta^p \times \Delta^q \) be the product of two standard simplices with \( p \leq q \), so that \( n = p + q = m = n + 2 \) and \( \ell = 1 \). The corresponding toric variety is \( X_P = \mathbb{C} P^p \times \mathbb{C} P^q \) and its cohomology ring is isomorphic to \( \mathbb{C}[x, y]/(xp+1, y^{q+1}) \). We may choose \( \Psi = (1, \ldots, 1, \alpha, \ldots, \alpha)^t \) in Construction 3.1, where the number of units is \( p + 1 \), the number of \( \alpha \)'s is \( q + 1 \) and \( \alpha \notin \mathbb{R} \). This provides \( Z_P \cong S^{2p+1} \times S^{2q+1} \) with a structure of a complex manifold of dimension \( p + q + 1 \), known as a Calabi–Eckmann manifold; we denote complex manifolds obtained in this way by \( CE(p, q) \). They are total spaces of holomorphic principal bundles \( CE(p, q) \to \mathbb{C} P^p \times \mathbb{C} P^q \) with fibre the complex torus \( \mathbb{C} / (\mathbb{Z} \oplus \alpha \mathbb{Z}) \).
Theorem 5.4 and Lemma 5.5 provide the following description of the Dolbeault cohomology of $CE(p, q)$:

$$H^*_{\bar{\partial}}(CE(p, q)) \cong H[\Lambda[\xi, \eta] \otimes C[x, y]/(x^{p+1}, y^{q+1}), d],$$

where $dx = dy = d\eta = 0$ and $d\xi = x - y$ for an appropriate choice of $x, y$. We therefore obtain

$$H^*_{\bar{\partial}}(CE(p, q)) \cong \Lambda[\omega, \eta] \otimes C[x]/(x^{p+1}),$$

where $\omega \in H^{p+1, q}(CE(p, q))$ is the cohomology class of the cocycle $\frac{x^{p+1} - y^{q+1}}{x - y}$. This calculation was done in [Bor, Section 9] using a slightly different argument.

We note that Dolbeault cohomology of a Calabi–Eckmann manifold depends only on $p, q$ and does not depend on the complex parameter $\alpha$ (or matrix $\Psi$).

Example 5.13. Now let $P = \Delta^1 \times \Delta^1 \times \Delta^2 \times \Delta^2$. Then $Z_P$ has two structures of a product of Calabi–Eckmann manifolds, namely, $CE(1, 1) \times CE(2, 2)$ and $CE(1, 2) \times CE(1, 2)$. Using isomorphism (5.5) we observe that these two complex manifolds have different Hodge numbers $h^{2,1}$: it is 1 in the first case, and 0 in the second.

This shows that the choice of matrix $\Psi$ affects not only the complex structure of $Z_P$, but also its Hodge numbers, unlike the previous examples of complex tori, Hopf and Calabi–Eckmann manifolds. Certainly it is not highly surprising from the complex-analytic point of view.

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T.P.: Department of Mathematics and Mechanics, Moscow State University, Leningradskie Gory, 119991 Moscow, Russia, Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Moscow, Russia, and Institute for Information Transmission Problems, Russian Academy of Sciences E-mail address: tpanov@mech.math.msu.su

Yu.U.: Department of Mathematics and Mechanics, Moscow State University, Leningradskie Gory, 119991 Moscow, Russia E-mail address: yura.ust@gmail.com