

Bow varieties and ALF spaces

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Abstract

We introduce bow varieties and construct some ALF spaces as bow varieties.

0. Introduction

It is conjectured that noncompact hyper-Kähler 4-manifolds whose curvatures are in L^2 can be classified into 4 types – ALE, ALF, ALG and ALH – by their volume growth rates. ALE spaces satisfy $\text{Vol}(B_r) \sim cr^4$, and it is known that their metrics converge asymptotically to the Euclidean metric at infinity. In 1989, Kronheimer classified and constructed ALE spaces [Kr2], and in 1990, Kronheimer and Nakajima described instantons on them [KN]. It is worth noting that all ALE spaces and the moduli spaces of instantons are examples of quiver varieties introduced later by [Na1].

ALF spaces satisfy $\text{Vol}(B_r) \sim cr^3$, and it is known that $S^1 \times \mathbb{R}^3$ and Taub-NUT space are ALF, but their classification is not known. In 2010, Cherkis constructed some ALF spaces and instantons on them as bow varieties [C2]. Bow varieties are made up by a combination of quiver varieties and the moduli spaces of the solutions of Nahm's equations. In particular, bow varieties are constructed as infinite dimensional hyper-Kähler quotients, while quiver varieties are finite dimensional quotients.

In this paper, we study Cherkis' constructions of ALF spaces as bow varieties from a different point of view. Since hyper-Kähler quotients depend on parameters, Cherkis' bow varieties also depend on such parameters. First we conjecture that when all parameters are 0, these bow varieties are isometric to $\text{Taub-NUT}/\Gamma$ for some finite groups Γ . Indeed Kronheimer's 0-parameter hyper-Kähler quotients are isometric to \mathbb{C}^2/Γ . To prove this conjecture is the first step to establish that Cherkis' bow varieties are ALF. On the other hand, $\text{Taub-NUT}/\Gamma$ is obtained by taking fixed points of a symmetric product of Taub-NUT space by the Γ -action. Thus, as hyper-Kähler quotients, we try to construct a symmetric product of Taub-NUT space and its fixed points by the Γ -action. And then we compare our hyper-Kähler quotients with Cherkis' bow varieties, and prove that Cherkis' bow varieties are ALF when their parameters are 0.

We first introduce elemental bow varieties as basic building blocks, and study their properties. For example, we show that elemental bow varieties are isomorphic to certain quiver varieties as algebraic varieties, and are isomorphic to symmetric products of Taub-NUT space as hyper-Kähler manifolds. Notice that it is not clear that infinite dimensional hyper-Kähler quotients are algebraic. We overcome this difficulty by using Kronheimer's theorem [Kr1] stating that the moduli space of the solutions of Nahm's equations on a

closed interval is holomorphic symplectomorphic to $T^*GL(n, \mathbb{C})$. Then we can use a well-known relation between hyper-Kähler quotients and geometric invariant theory (GIT) in a finite dimensional setting.

Next we construct some ALF spaces by using elemental bow varieties. We prove that the automorphism group of Taub-NUT space as hyper-Kähler manifolds preserving the origin is $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times S^1$. Therefore only type A_n or D_n group acts on Taub-NUT space among the ADE classification of finite subgroups Γ of $SU(2)$. Then taking fixed points of elemental bow varieties by the Γ -action, we obtain Taub-NUT/ Γ . Furthermore, by using the McKay correspondence, Taub-NUT/ Γ can be constructed as bow varieties which associates with A_n -type bow (6.1) or D_n -type bow (7.1). We study the properties of these bow varieties. These things are summarised as follows:

THEOREM 0.1. *Taub-NUT/ A_n and their resolutions of singularities are constructed as A_n -type bow varieties and ALF. Taub-NUT/ D_n are constructed as D_n -type bow varieties and ALF.*

For A_n -type bow varieties, this result is well-known as mentioned in [C2]. D_n -type bow varieties we obtain in this paper is a little bit different from that of Cherkis. Details of this point are written in Remark 7.2 (iii). And the resolutions of singularities of Taub-NUT/ D_n are also constructed as D_n -type bow varieties but we could not prove they are ALF.

This paper is organised as follows. In §1, we recall the definition of hyper-Kähler quotients and GIT quotients. In particular, we take care to deal with them in infinite dimensional setting. Since Nahm's equations are ordinary differential equations, we state analytical facts about them.

In §2, we define and study Nahm's equations. It is known that the moduli space of the solutions of Nahm's equations is regarded as a hyper-Kähler quotient $\mathcal{M}_{\text{hK}} := \mu_I^{-1}(0) \cap \mu_J^{-1}(0) \cap \mu_K^{-1}(0)/\mathcal{G}$. And in order to research the relation between \mathcal{M}_{hK} and T^*GL , we consider another space $\mathcal{M}_{\text{sy}} := \mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(0)/\mathcal{G}^{\mathbb{C}}$, where $\mu_{\mathbb{R}} = \mu_I$ and $\mu_{\mathbb{C}} = \mu_J + \sqrt{-1}\mu_K$. Then we study three spaces \mathcal{M}_{hK} , \mathcal{M}_{sy} and T^*GL , and maps between them precisely.

In §3, we show the properties of the maps and give a proof of Kronheimer's theorem, for completeness.

In §4, we define elemental bow varieties. By their construction, elemental bow varieties have hyper-Kähler structures. We first prove elemental bow varieties are actually algebraic varieties by using Kronheimer's theorem. Moreover, we consider the relation between elemental bow varieties and particular quiver varieties, and prove elemental bow varieties are isomorphic to symmetric products of Taub-NUT space.

In §5, we calculate automorphisms of Taub-NUT preserving the origin. Then by the result of §4, they induce the action on elemental bow varieties. In this situation, finite group actions on elemental bow varieties are classified into A_n -type and D_n -type. For $\Gamma = A_n$ or D_n we take the Γ -fixed points of elemental bow varieties. Then we have "Dynkin bows" in the same way as Kronheimer [Kr2]. And we can obtain A_n -type and D_n -type ALF spaces but cannot obtain E_n -type ALF spaces in this way by the classification.

In §6, we study A_n -type bow varieties more precisely. These varieties are not elemental bow varieties, but the above arguments still work and have the same properties as elemental bow varieties.

In §7, we study D_n -type bow varieties in the same way as §6.

1. Preliminaries

The moduli space of the solutions of Nahm's equations is regarded as a hyper-Kähler quotient. Since the acting group is infinite dimensional and noncompact, we carefully recall what properties of the group action guarantee the quotient to be a smooth manifold.

Then we review GIT quotients, which are used to study quiver varieties. And last we recall facts of ordinary differential equations we will use in this paper.

1.1. Hyper-Kähler quotients

We first recall definitions of hyper-Kähler manifolds and hyper-Kähler quotients with action of a (not necessary compact) Lie group.

DEFINITION 1.1. (M, g, I, J, K) is called a hyper-Kähler manifold, if (M, g) is a Riemann manifold and equipped with three complex structures I, J and K which satisfies the equations

$$\nabla I = \nabla J = \nabla K = 0 \text{ and } IJ = K,$$

where ∇ is the Levi-Civita connection with respect to the metric g .

Let G be a Lie group acting smoothly on M so as to preserve the metric g and complex structures I, J and K . A map $\mu = (\mu_I, \mu_J, \mu_K): M \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^* \otimes \mathbb{R}^3$ is called a hyper-Kähler moment map if it satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} \langle d\mu_A(v), \xi \rangle &= g(A\tilde{\xi}, v), \quad v \in TM, \xi \in \mathfrak{g}, A = I, J, K, \\ \mu_A(g \cdot x) &= \text{Ad}_g^* \mu_A(x), \quad x \in M, g \in G, A = I, J, K, \end{aligned}$$

where \mathfrak{g}^* is the dual space of \mathfrak{g} , $\text{Ad}^*: \mathfrak{g}^* \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^*$ is the coadjoint map, \langle, \rangle denotes the dual pairing between \mathfrak{g} and \mathfrak{g}^* , and $\tilde{\xi}$ denotes a vector field induced by $\xi \in \mathfrak{g}$.

Put $Z = \{\zeta \in \mathfrak{g}^* \otimes \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \text{Ad}_g^*(\zeta) = \zeta \text{ for all } g \in G\}$ and take $\zeta \in Z$. In general, a hyper-Kähler moment map is not unique, because when μ is a hyper-Kähler moment map then $\mu + \zeta$ is also. Afterward we fix one of these hyper-Kähler moment maps and describe it as μ when we consider a hyper-Kähler moment map. Therefore a quotient space $\mu^{-1}(\zeta)/G$ is called a hyper-Kähler quotient. Considering the quotient, we assume the following conditions are satisfied:

CONDITION 1.2.

- (1) $\Gamma_{(M,G)} := \{(x, gx) \in M \times M \mid x \in M, g \in G\}$ is closed in $M \times M$,
- (2) $\gamma_{(M,G)}$ is a homeomorphism from $M \times G$ onto Γ , where $\gamma(x, g) = (x, gx)$,
- (3) G acts freely on $\mu^{-1}(\zeta)$.

The first condition is equivalent to that the quotient space is a Hausdorff, and the second and third give a structure of a smooth manifold on the quotient [V, §2.9]. The second condition is equivalent to the properness of γ because of the smoothness of the action, the Hausdorffness of M and G , and the third condition. Once the quotient becomes a manifold, the argument in [HKLR] or [GN] works, and it has a structure of a hyper-Kähler manifold. These things are summarised as follows:

PROPOSITION 1.3. If Condition 1.2 is satisfied, a hyper-Kähler quotient $\mu^{-1}(\zeta)/G$ is a (smooth) hyper-Kähler manifold.

Therefore we will check these three conditions for Nahm's equations in §2.1.

REMARK 1.4. *The third condition is necessary to be smooth, so if G does not act freely on $p \in \mu^{-1}(\zeta)$, the quotient space $\mu^{-1}(\zeta)/G$ has a singular point at $G \cdot p$.*

1.2. GIT quotients and analytic stability

There exists a way to treat quotient spaces in the algebraic geometry, it is called geometric invariant theory (GIT). First we review the way to construct quotient spaces in GIT, and next we mention the relation between GIT quotients and Kähler quotients.

1.2.1. GIT quotients

Let X be an affine variety over \mathbb{C} and $G^{\mathbb{C}}$ be a reductive algebraic group acting on X . An *affine algebro-geometric quotient* $X // G^{\mathbb{C}}$ is defined as $\text{Spec}(A(X)^{G^{\mathbb{C}}})$, where $A(X)$ is the coordinate ring of X and $A(X)^{G^{\mathbb{C}}}$ is the ring of invariants by the $G^{\mathbb{C}}$ -action. By the theorem of Nagata, $A(X)^{G^{\mathbb{C}}}$ is a finitely generated algebra, so Spec is defined. In this situation, the following theorem is well-known (see [MFK]).

THEOREM 1.5. (1) *There exists a surjective morphism*

$$\phi: X \rightarrow X // G^{\mathbb{C}}$$

induced by the inclusion $A(X)^{G^{\mathbb{C}}} \subset A(X)$. Moreover, $\phi(x) = \phi(y)$ if and only if

$$x \sim y \Leftrightarrow \overline{G^{\mathbb{C}} \cdot x} \cap \overline{G^{\mathbb{C}} \cdot y} \neq \emptyset, \quad (1.6)$$

where “ \sim ” denotes the closure.

(2) *The underlying space of $X // G^{\mathbb{C}}$ is the set of closed $G^{\mathbb{C}}$ -orbits modulo the equivalence relation defined by $x \sim y$ if and only if above relation holds.*

By this theorem, we consider the closed orbits only. We say $x \in X$ is *stable* if $G^{\mathbb{C}} \cdot x$ is closed and its stabiliser is finite. Then $X // G^{\mathbb{C}}$ is X^s / \sim , where X^s denotes the set of stable points in X .

The idea of the affine algebro-geometric quotient can be modified. Let $\chi: G \rightarrow U(1)$ be a character, and χ also denotes its complexification,

$$\chi: G^{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*.$$

Consider the trivial line bundle $X \times \mathbb{C}$ over X . Using χ , we lift the $G^{\mathbb{C}}$ -action to $X \times \mathbb{C}$ by

$$g \cdot (x, z) = (g \cdot x, \chi(g)^{-1}z) \text{ for } (x, z) \in X \times \mathbb{C}.$$

Let $A(X)^{G^{\mathbb{C}}, \chi^n}$ be the space of polynomials satisfying $f(g \cdot x) = \chi(g)^n f(x)$. It can be identified with the space of $G^{\mathbb{C}}$ -invariant sections of the above line bundle. If we set $\tilde{f}(x, z) = f(x)z^n$, \tilde{f} is an element of $A(X \times \mathbb{C})^{G^{\mathbb{C}}}$. Then the direct sum

$$\bigoplus_{n \geq 0} A(X)^{G^{\mathbb{C}}, \chi^n}$$

is a finitely generated graded algebra. Hence we can define

$$X //_{\chi} G^{\mathbb{C}} := \text{Proj} \left(\bigoplus_{n \geq 0} A(X)^{G^{\mathbb{C}}, \chi^n} \right).$$

This is called a *geometric invariant theory quotient*. The inclusion $A(X)^{G^{\mathbb{C}}} \subset \oplus A(X)^{G^{\mathbb{C}}, \chi^n}$ induces a projective morphism

$$X //_{\chi} G^{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow X // G^{\mathbb{C}}. \quad (1.7)$$

We say $x \in X$ is χ -*semistable* if there exists $f \in A(X)^{G^{\mathbb{C}}, \chi^n}$ with $n \geq 1$ such that $f(x) \neq 0$. This happens if and only if the closure of $G^{\mathbb{C}}(x, z)$ does not intersect with $X \times \{0\}$ for $z \neq 0$. Let $X^{ss}(\chi)$ be the set of χ -semistable points. We introduce an equivalence relation \sim on $X^{ss}(\chi)$ by defining $x \sim y$ if and only if $\overline{G^{\mathbb{C}} \cdot x}$ and $\overline{G^{\mathbb{C}} \cdot y}$ intersects in $X^{ss}(\chi)$. The quotient space $X^{ss}(\chi)/\sim$ is bijective to the set of orbits $G^{\mathbb{C}} \cdot x$ such that $G^{\mathbb{C}} \cdot (x, z)$ is closed for $z \neq 0$. Then $X //_{\chi} G^{\mathbb{C}}$ is $X^{ss}(\chi)/\sim$.

1.2.2. Relation between GIT quotients and Kähler quotients

Here we show the relation in the same way as [Na2, Proposition 3.21]. A line bundle plays a main role in GIT, so we also need to consider a line bundle on a Kähler quotient.

Let (M, ω) be a Kähler manifold and $\pi: L \rightarrow M$ be a holomorphic hermitian line bundle. If its curvature form coincides with the Kähler form ω , the pair (M, L) is called a *prequantisation* of the Kähler manifold M . Explicitly, a function $h: L \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ is defined by the hermitian structure:

$$h(z_p) := \|z_p\|_p^2,$$

where $z_p \in \pi^{-1}(p)$ and $\|\cdot\|_p$ is the hermitian norm. Then the connection form α of L is defined as

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{\pi\sqrt{-1}}(\partial - \bar{\partial})(\log h) = d^c \log h, \quad (1.8)$$

and the curvature form is defined as the exterior derivative of α :

$$d\alpha = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{-1}}\bar{\partial}\partial \log h = dd^c \log h.$$

The definition of the prequantised Kähler manifold needs ω coincides with $s^*(d\alpha)$, where $s: M \rightarrow L$ is the 0-section. We assume a compact Lie group G acts on M .

DEFINITION 1.9. *A linearisation of the $G^{\mathbb{C}}$ -action on M is a holomorphic action of $G^{\mathbb{C}}$ on L covering the action on M , and such that G acts unitarily on the fibres.*

We consider a Kähler quotient $\mu^{-1}(0)/G$. Then the following proposition is well-known.

PROPOSITION 1.10. (Bryan [Br]) *A choice of a linearisation uniquely determines a moment map and conversely a choice of a moment map uniquely determines a linearisation.*

In this situation, we say a point $p \in M$ is *analytically semistable* for a linearised action of $G^{\mathbb{C}}$ on M if for every non-zero $z_p \in L_p$ a function $g \mapsto h(g \cdot z_p)$ is proper as a function on $G^{\mathbb{C}}/G_p^{\mathbb{C}}$. Here $G_p^{\mathbb{C}}$ denotes the stabiliser of p . We describe the set of analytically semistable points of M as M^{ass} .

LEMMA 1.11. (Bryan [Br]) *An orbit $G^{\mathbb{C}} \cdot p \subset M$ is analytically semistable if and only if $G^{\mathbb{C}} \cdot p$ meets $\mu = 0$. Furthermore the set $G^{\mathbb{C}} \cdot p \cap \mu^{-1}(0)$ consists of exactly one G -orbit.*

Thus we have a biholomorphism $\mu^{-1}(0)/G \cong M^{ass}/G^{\mathbb{C}}$. $M^{ass}/G^{\mathbb{C}}$ is similar to the GIT

quotient $M //_{\chi} G^{\mathbb{C}}$, so we want to know their relation. Since the author does not know a general theory about this, we consider it in particular cases later.

For a later purpose, we quote the way how a moment map is determined by a linearisation from Bryan. For $\xi \in \mathfrak{g}$ we describe the induced vector field on M as $\tilde{\xi}$ and the induced vector field on L as $\tilde{\tilde{\xi}}$, that is, $\pi_* \tilde{\tilde{\xi}} = \tilde{\xi}$. Put $\mu_{\xi} = \langle \mu, \xi \rangle$. Define μ by the equation $\mu_{\xi} = s^*(\iota_{\tilde{\xi}}\alpha)$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} g(I\tilde{\xi}, -) &= \iota_{\tilde{\xi}}\omega = s^*(\iota_{\tilde{\xi}}d\alpha) \\ &= s^*(d\iota_{\tilde{\xi}}\alpha + \mathfrak{L}_{\tilde{\xi}}\alpha) = d\mu_{\xi}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\mathfrak{L}_{\tilde{\xi}}\alpha = 0$ since G acts unitarily on the fibres. Thus μ satisfies $d\mu_{\xi} = \iota_{\tilde{\xi}}\omega$. And we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{[a, \xi]} &= s^*(\iota_{\widetilde{[a, \xi]}}\alpha) = s^*(\iota_{[\tilde{\xi}, \tilde{a}]} \alpha) \\ &= -s^*(\mathfrak{L}_{\tilde{a}}\iota_{\tilde{\xi}}\alpha - \iota_{\tilde{\xi}}\mathfrak{L}_{\tilde{a}}\alpha) \\ &= -\mathfrak{L}_{\tilde{a}}\mu_{\xi}. \end{aligned}$$

This implies $\mu(g \cdot x) = \text{Ad}_g^* \mu(x)$, thus μ defines a moment map.

In this paper, we describe a point $p \cdot G$ of a quotient space M/G as $[p]_G$.

2. Nahm's equations and three spaces

In this section we prepare to prove Kronheimer's theorem. Therefore we endow three spaces \mathcal{M}_{hK} , \mathcal{M}_{sy} and T^*GL with \mathcal{C}^{∞} structures, integrable almost complex structures, and symplectic structures. And next we define maps between them.

2.1. Nahm's equations and space \mathcal{M}_{hK}

We define the space \mathcal{M}_{hK} as the moduli space of the solutions of Nahm's equations. We start from giving the definition of Nahm's equations.

Let $\mathcal{I} = [0, 1]$ be an interval parameterised by s , and $L_1^2(\mathcal{I}, \mathfrak{u}(n))$ be a set of $\mathfrak{u}(n)$ -valued L_1^2 functions on \mathcal{I} . We describe the norm of $\mathfrak{u}(n)$ as $\|U\|^2 = \text{tr}UU^*$ and the norm of $L_1^2(\mathcal{I}, \mathfrak{u}(n))$ as $\|T\|_{L_1^2}^2 = \int \|T(s)\|^2 ds + \int \|dT/ds\|^2 ds$. Put $\mathcal{H} = \{(T_0, T_1, T_2, T_3) \in L_1^2(\mathcal{I}, \mathfrak{u}(n))^{\oplus 4}\}$. We give a flat metric on \mathcal{H} : $ds^2 = \int_0^1 dT_0 dT_0^* + dT_1 dT_1^* + dT_2 dT_2^* + dT_3 dT_3^* ds$, i.e. for $u = (\tau_0, \tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_3), u' = (\tau'_0, \tau'_1, \tau'_2, \tau'_3) \in T\mathcal{H}$,

$$ds^2(u, u') = \int_0^1 \text{tr}(\tau_0 \tau'_0{}^* + \tau_1 \tau'_1{}^* + \tau_2 \tau'_2{}^* + \tau_3 \tau'_3{}^*) ds. \quad (2.1)$$

We define complex structures on \mathcal{H} by

$$\begin{aligned} I: (\tau_0, \tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_3) &\mapsto (-\tau_1, \tau_0, -\tau_3, \tau_2), \\ J: (\tau_0, \tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_3) &\mapsto (-\tau_2^*, \tau_3^*, \tau_0^*, -\tau_1^*), \\ &= (\tau_2, -\tau_3, -\tau_0, \tau_1), \\ K: (\tau_0, \tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_3) &\mapsto (\tau_3, \tau_2, -\tau_1, -\tau_0). \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

A group $\mathcal{G}_{00} := \{u \in L_2^2(\mathcal{I}, U(n)) \mid u(0) = u(1) = \text{id}\}$ acts on \mathcal{H} as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} u \cdot T_0 &= uT_0u^{-1} - \frac{du}{ds}u^{-1}, \\ u \cdot T_k &= uT_ku^{-1}, \quad k = 1, 2, 3. \end{aligned}$$

This action preserves the metric and the complex structures.

REMARK 2.3. *On the interval \mathcal{I} , there is a compact inclusion $L_1^2 \hookrightarrow \mathcal{C}^0$. Hence a map $f(s, u) = T_0(s)u$ satisfies the Lipschitz condition*

$$\|T_0(s)u - T_0(s)u'\|_\infty \leq \sup_s \|T_0(s)\|_\infty \|u - u'\|_\infty,$$

where $\sup \|T_0\|$ is independent of s , u and u' . So we can solve the equation $u \cdot T_0 = 0$ (i.e. $\frac{d}{ds}u = T_0u$) with respect to a given initial value of u at $s = 0$. In other words, any (T_0, T_1, T_2, T_3) can be sent to $(0, T'_1, T'_2, T'_3)$ by an element of $\mathcal{G}_{0*} = \{u \in L_2^2(\mathcal{I}, U(n)) \mid u(0) = \text{id}\}$.

DEFINITION 2.4. *We consider the following ordinary differential equations (Nahm's equations)*

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{ds}T_1 + [T_0, T_1] + [T_2, T_3] &= 0 \\ \frac{d}{ds}T_2 + [T_0, T_2] + [T_3, T_1] &= 0 \\ \frac{d}{ds}T_3 + [T_0, T_3] + [T_1, T_2] &= 0. \end{cases}$$

We denote left hand sides by μ_I , μ_J and μ_K respectively.

These equations are preserved by the \mathcal{G}_{00} -action, and $\mu = (\mu_I, \mu_J, \mu_K)$ is a hyper-Kähler moment map. In fact, for example with respect to I , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \langle d\mu_I(u), \xi \rangle &= \int_0^1 \text{tr} d\left\{ \frac{dT_1}{ds} \xi^* + [T_0, T_1] \xi^* + [T_2, T_3] \xi^* \right\} (\tau_0, \tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_3) ds \\ &= \int_0^1 \text{tr} \left\{ -\frac{d\tau_1}{ds} \xi - [\tau_0, T_1] \xi - [T_0, \tau_1] \xi - [\tau_2, T_3] \xi - [T_2, \tau_3] \xi \right\} ds \\ &= [\text{tr}\{-\tau_1 \xi\}]_0^1 + \int_0^1 \text{tr} \left\{ \tau_1 \frac{d}{ds} \xi - [\tau_0, T_1] \xi - [T_0, \tau_1] \xi - [\tau_2, T_3] \xi - [T_2, \tau_3] \xi \right\} ds \\ &= \int_0^1 \text{tr} \left\{ -([\xi, T_1]) \tau_0^* + ([\xi, T_0] - \frac{d}{ds} \xi) \tau_1^* + ([\xi, T_3]) \tau_2^* + ([\xi, T_2]) \tau_3^* \right\} ds \\ &= g(I\tilde{\xi}, u), \end{aligned}$$

where we used integration by parts in the third equality. Therefore, \mathcal{M}_{hK} is defined as a hyper-Kähler quotient.

REMARK 2.5. *Put $\mathcal{G}_{**} = L_2^2(\mathcal{I}, U(n))$. \mathcal{G}_{**} acts on \mathcal{H} in the same way as \mathcal{G}_{00} . In this case, the hyper-Kähler moment map is replaced by $\mu_A + \delta_0 T_A(0) - \delta_1 T_A(1)$ for $A = I, J, K$. This is because for $\xi \in \text{Lie } \mathcal{G}_{**}$ we have*

$$\begin{aligned} [\text{tr}\{-\tau_1 \xi\}]_0^1 &= \text{tr}\{-\tau_1(1)\xi(1) + \tau_1(0)\xi(0)\} \\ &= \langle \delta_1 dT_1(1)(\tau_1) - \delta_0 dT_1(0)(\tau_1), \xi \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

And when we change coordinate $T_A(s) \mapsto T_A(s) + f_A(s) \text{id}$ by $f_A \in L_1^2(\mathcal{I}, \sqrt{-1}\mathbb{R})$, we have

$$\mu_A + \delta_0 T_A(0) - \delta_1 T_A(1) \mapsto \mu_A + \frac{df_A}{ds} \text{id} + \delta_0 (T_A(0) + f_A(0) \text{id}) - \delta_1 (T_A(1) + f_A(1) \text{id})$$

In order to see \mathcal{M}_{hK} is a hyper-Kähler manifold, we check Condition 1.2.

LEMMA 2.6. $\Gamma_{(\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{G}_{00})} = \{(x, gx) \in \mathcal{H} \times \mathcal{H} \mid x \in \mathcal{H}, g \in \mathcal{G}_{00}\}$ is closed in $\mathcal{H} \times \mathcal{H}$.

Proof. Let $\{(T_0^n, T_k^n), (T_0'^n, T_k'^n)\} (k = 1, 2, 3)$ be a convergent sequence in $\mathcal{H} \times \mathcal{H}$, where $T_0'^n = u^n \cdot T_0, T_k'^n = u^n \cdot T_k$. Put

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \{(T_0^n, T_k^n), (T_0'^n, T_k'^n)\} = \{(T_0^\infty, T_k^\infty), (T_0'^\infty, T_k'^\infty)\}.$$

We define $v^n = u^n / \|u^n\|_{L_2^2}$, then we have $\|v^n\|_{L_2^2} = 1$ for all n . We may assume v^n converges in the \mathcal{C}^1 sense by taking a subsequence, because L_2^2 is embedded compactly in \mathcal{C}^1 on \mathcal{I} . Hence both sides of the equations

$$\begin{aligned} v^n T_0^n - \frac{d}{ds} v^n &= T_0'^n v^n, \\ v^n T_k^n &= T_k'^n v^n, \quad k = 1, 2, 3 \end{aligned}$$

converge as $n \rightarrow \infty$, at least in the \mathcal{C}^0 sense:

$$\begin{aligned} v^\infty T_0^\infty - \frac{d}{ds} v^\infty &= T_0'^\infty v^\infty, \\ v^\infty T_k^\infty &= T_k'^\infty v^\infty, \quad k = 1, 2, 3. \end{aligned} \tag{2.7}$$

We have to prove that $(T_0'^\infty, T_k'^\infty)$ is in the (T_0^∞, T_k^∞) -orbit.

First we suppose $\lim \|u^n\| = \infty$. According to $v^n(0) = u^n(0) / \|u^n\| = \text{id} / \|u^n\|$, we have $v^\infty(0) = \text{id} / \lim \|u^n\|$. Hence, $v^\infty(0)$ is 0. By (2.7), v^∞ is 0 for any s , so we can put $\sup \|v^n\|, \sup \|dv^n/ds\| < \varepsilon$ for enough large n . We obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \|v^n - v^\infty\|_{L_2^2}^2 &= \|v^n\|_{L_1^2}^2 + \left\| \frac{d^2}{ds^2} v^n \right\|_{L_2^2}^2 \\ &\leq \sup_s (\|v^n(s)\|^2 + \left\| \frac{d}{ds} v^n(s) \right\|^2) + \left\| \frac{d}{ds} (v^n T_0^n - T_0'^n v^n) \right\|^2 \\ &\leq \varepsilon + \sup_s \left\| \left(\frac{dv^n}{ds} T_0^n \right)^2 + \left(v^n \frac{dT_0^n}{ds} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{dv^n}{ds} T_0'^n \right)^2 + \left(v^n \frac{dT_0'^n}{ds} \right)^2 \right\| \\ &\leq \varepsilon \{1 + \sup \|T_0^n + \frac{d}{ds} T_0^n + T_0'^n + \frac{d}{ds} T_0'^n\|\}, \end{aligned}$$

so v^n converges to $v^\infty = 0$ in the L_2^2 sense. This contradicts with $\|v^\infty\|_{L_2^2} = \lim \|v^n\|_{L_2^2} = 1$.

Next we suppose $\lim \|u^n\| = c$ ($\geq 1 = \|u^n(0)\|$). In this case, we solve (2.7) with $v^\infty(0) = \text{id}/c$. We claim that the solution $v^\infty(s)$ is nondegenerate for any s . If so, cv^∞ enters in \mathcal{G}_{00} , and hence $(T_0'^\infty, T_k'^\infty)$ is in the (T_0^∞, T_k^∞) -orbit as required.

We prove the claim. Let $A(s), B(s)$ be a solution of the following equations:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{ds} A(s) &= -T_0'^\infty(s) A(s), \quad A(0) = \text{id}, \\ \frac{d}{ds} B(s) &= B(s) T_0^\infty(s), \quad B(0) = \text{id}. \end{aligned}$$

Then the solution $v^\infty(s)$ of (2.7) can be described as $A(s)v^\infty(0)B(s)$, and for all s we get $\det A(s) \neq 0$ and $\det B(s) \neq 0$. This is because of the following argument. Put $A(s) = (a_1(s), a_2(s), \dots, a_n(s))$, where $a_i(s)$ s are column vectors and satisfy

$$\frac{d}{ds} a_i(s) = -T_0'^\infty(s) a_i(s), \quad a_i(0) = \delta_{ij}. \tag{2.8}$$

If $\det A(s) = 0$ for some s , we have $\sum_i k_i a_i(s) = 0, k_i \in \mathbb{C}$ with $(k_i) \in \mathbb{C}^n \setminus 0$. From (2.8)

we have

$$\frac{d}{ds} \left(\sum_i k_i a_i(s) \right) = -T'_0{}^\infty(s) \left(\sum_i k_i a_i(s) \right),$$

hence $\sum_i k_i a_i(s) = 0$ becomes a solution for any s by the uniqueness of solutions. This contradicts with $A(0) = \text{id}$. \square

We check the remaining two conditions.

PROPOSITION 2.9. *The moduli space of the solutions of Nahm's equations is a hyper-Kähler manifold.*

Proof. We check the third of Condition 1.2. Assume $u \cdot T_0 = T_0$. There exists $u_0 \in \mathcal{G}_{0*}$ such that $u_0 \cdot 0 = T_0$ by Remark 2.3. Then we have $(u_0^{-1} u u_0) \cdot 0 = 0$ i.e. $\frac{d}{ds} (u_0^{-1} u u_0) = 0$ by the assumption. This implies $u = \text{id}$, because of $(u_0^{-1} u u_0)(s) = (u_0^{-1} u u_0)(0) = \text{id}$.

Let us check the second condition. When an orbit $(T'_0{}^n, T'_k{}^n) = (u^n \cdot T_0, u^n \cdot T_k)$ converges to $(T'_0{}^\infty, T'_k{}^\infty)$, then u^n converges to u^∞ (by taking a subsequence) from the proof of Lemma 2.6. This means γ is proper. \square

We describe the tangent space of this manifold in order to write down complex structures and Kähler structures of \mathcal{M}_{hK} . Let $(\tau_0, \tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_3)$ be an element of the tangent space of \mathcal{M}_{hK} at $[(T_0, T_1, T_2, T_3)]_{\mathcal{G}_{00}}$, where $[(T_0, T_1, T_2, T_3)]_{\mathcal{G}_{00}}$ denotes a point represented by $(T_0, T_1, T_2, T_3) \in \mathcal{H}$. We regard τ_k as an element in $L_1^2(\mathcal{X}, \mathfrak{u}(n))$. In general, a tangent space of a hyper-Kähler quotient is given by $\text{Ker } d\mu_I \cap \text{Ker } d\mu_J \cap \text{Ker } d\mu_K \cap \text{Im } \iota^\perp$, where ι is the differential of the group action. And \perp is the orthogonal complement by the induced Kähler metric. From the results of calculation, $\text{Ker } d\mu_I$ is given by $\frac{d}{ds} \tau_1 + [T_0, \tau_1] - [T_1, \tau_0] + [T_2, \tau_3] - [T_3, \tau_2] = 0$ and $\text{Im } \iota$ is given by $\{([h, T_0] - \frac{d}{ds} h, [h, T_1], [h, T_2], [h, T_3]) \in T\mathcal{M}_{\text{hK}} \mid h \in \text{Lie } \mathcal{G}_{00}\}$. Hence, $(\tau_0, \tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_3) \in T_{[(T_0, T_1, T_2, T_3)]} \mathcal{M}_{\text{hK}}$ satisfies the following equations:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{ds} \tau_0 + [T_0, \tau_0] + [T_1, \tau_1] + [T_2, \tau_2] + [T_3, \tau_3] &= 0 \\ \frac{d}{ds} \tau_1 + [T_0, \tau_1] - [T_1, \tau_0] + [T_2, \tau_3] - [T_3, \tau_2] &= 0 \\ \frac{d}{ds} \tau_2 + [T_0, \tau_2] - [T_1, \tau_3] - [T_2, \tau_0] + [T_3, \tau_1] &= 0 \\ \frac{d}{ds} \tau_3 + [T_0, \tau_3] + [T_1, \tau_2] - [T_2, \tau_1] - [T_3, \tau_0] &= 0. \end{cases} \quad (2.10)$$

These linear equations can be solved with respect to a given initial value. Thus the dimension of the solution space of these equations is $2n^2$, and this means the dimension of \mathcal{M}_{hK} is also $2n^2$. The metric and complex structures are induced by (2.1) and (2.2), and they are described as the restriction of (2.1) and (2.2) to $T\mathcal{M}_{\text{hK}}$. Note that three Kähler forms are described as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_I &= \int_0^1 \text{tr}\{-dT_0 \wedge dT_1 - dT_2 \wedge dT_3\} ds, \\ \omega_J &= \int_0^1 \text{tr}\{dT_0 \wedge dT_2 - dT_1 \wedge dT_3\} ds, \\ \omega_K &= \int_0^1 \text{tr}\{dT_0 \wedge dT_3 + dT_1 \wedge dT_2\} ds. \end{aligned}$$

Here $\omega_J + \sqrt{-1}\omega_K$ is a holomorphic symplectic form with respect to I .

2.2. Space \mathcal{M}_{sy}

We construct the second space $\mathcal{M}_{\text{sy}} = \mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(0)/\mathcal{G}^{\mathbb{C}}$ in this subsection. We use the same space \mathcal{H} as in the last subsection. We focus on the complex structure I , we put

$$\alpha := \frac{1}{2}(T_0 + \sqrt{-1}T_1), \quad \beta := \frac{1}{2}(T_2 + \sqrt{-1}T_3),$$

so α and β are $\mathfrak{gl}(n)$ -valued L_1^2 functions. By using them, Nahm's equations can be described as

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{ds}\beta + 2[\alpha, \beta] &= 0 \quad (\text{The "complex equation"}), \\ \hat{F}(\alpha, \beta) := \frac{d}{ds}(\alpha + \alpha^*) + 2([\alpha, \alpha^*] + [\beta, \beta^*]) &= 0 \quad (\text{The "real equation"}). \end{aligned}$$

The complex equation and the real equation correspond to $\mu_J + \sqrt{-1}\mu_K = 0$ and $\mu_I = 0$ respectively. We put $\mu_{\mathbb{C}} = \mu_J + \sqrt{-1}\mu_K$ and $\mu_{\mathbb{R}} = \mu_I$. We introduce the complexification of \mathcal{G}_{00} : $\mathcal{G}_{00}^{\mathbb{C}} = \{g \in L_2^2(\mathcal{I}, GL(n)) \mid g(0) = g(1) = \text{id}\}$. It acts on \mathcal{H} as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} g \cdot \alpha &= g\alpha g^{-1} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{dg}{ds} g^{-1}, \\ g \cdot \beta &= g\beta g^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

This action preserves only the complex equation. And it is clear that $\mu_{\mathbb{C}}$ is a moment map with respect to the symplectic form $\omega_J + \sqrt{-1}\omega_K$ and the $\mathcal{G}_{00}^{\mathbb{C}}$ -action.

Therefore we define the space \mathcal{M}_{sy} as the symplectic quotient $\mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(0)/\mathcal{G}_{00}^{\mathbb{C}}$. This space is also a manifold, by the same argument as in Lemma 2.6 and Proposition 2.9. Note that the compactness of the group $U(n)$ was not used in the proofs.

Let us consider the tangent space of this space and the complex structure. There is no metric preserved by the complex action, the tangent space is not defined as an orthogonal complement. Instead the tangent space of \mathcal{M}_{sy} is given as the middle cohomology of the following short exact sequence:

$$\text{Lie } \mathcal{G}_{00}^{\mathbb{C}} \xrightarrow{\iota_{\mathbb{C}}} L_1^2(\mathcal{I}, \mathfrak{gl}^{\oplus 2}) \xrightarrow{d\mu_{\mathbb{C}}} \text{Lie } \mathcal{G}_{00}^{\mathbb{C}},$$

that is $T_{[(\alpha, \beta)]}\mathcal{M}_{\text{sy}} \cong \text{Ker}_{(\alpha, \beta)} d\mu_{\mathbb{C}} / \text{Im}_{(\alpha, \beta)} \iota_{\mathbb{C}}$. And $\text{Ker } d\mu_{\mathbb{C}}$ and $\text{Im } \iota_{\mathbb{C}}$ are given respectively by

$$\begin{aligned} \{(A, B) \mid \frac{d}{ds}B + 2[A, \beta] + 2[\alpha, B] = 0\}, \\ \{([h, \alpha] - \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{ds}h, [h, \beta]) \mid h \in \text{Lie } \mathcal{G}_{00}^{\mathbb{C}}\}. \end{aligned}$$

Put $\mathcal{G}_{**}^{\mathbb{C}} = L_2^2(\mathcal{I}, GL(n))$. $\mathcal{G}_{**}^{\mathbb{C}}$ acts on \mathcal{H} and preserves the complex equation similarly to $\mathcal{G}_{00}^{\mathbb{C}}$. Then $GL \times GL$ acts on \mathcal{M}_{sy} because of the isomorphism between $\mathcal{G}_{**}^{\mathbb{C}}/\mathcal{G}_{00}^{\mathbb{C}}$ and $GL \times GL$. The action induces an isomorphism between $T_{[(\alpha, \beta)]}\mathcal{M}_{\text{sy}}$ and $T_{[[g] \cdot \alpha, [g] \cdot \beta]}\mathcal{M}_{\text{sy}}$. For $\text{Ker } d\mu_{\mathbb{C}}$ and $\text{Im } \iota_{\mathbb{C}}$, this isomorphism can be written as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} [g] \cdot (A, B) &= (gAg^{-1}, gBg^{-1}), \\ [g] \cdot ([h, \alpha] - \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{ds}h, [h, \beta]) &= ([ghg^{-1}, g \cdot \alpha] - \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{ds}(ghg^{-1}), [ghg^{-1}, g \cdot \beta]), \end{aligned}$$

where $[g]$ is an element of $GL \times GL$ represented by $g \in \mathcal{G}_{**}^{\mathbb{C}}$. The symplectic form on \mathcal{M}_{sy}

is induced by the symplectic form $\omega = \omega_J + \sqrt{-1}\omega_K$ on \mathcal{H} . It can be described as

$$\begin{aligned}\omega((A, B), (A', B')) &:= 4 \int_0^1 \text{tr}(d\alpha \wedge d\beta) ds((A, B), (A', B')) \\ &= 4 \int_0^1 \text{tr}(AB' - A'B) ds.\end{aligned}$$

Let ξ be an element of $\text{Lie } \mathcal{G}_{00}^{\mathbb{C}}$ and v of $\text{Ker } d\mu_{\mathbb{C}}$, then we have

$$\omega(\xi^*, v) = \langle d\mu_{\mathbb{C}}(v), \xi \rangle = 0.$$

Thus the symplectic form ω is well-defined on $\text{Ker } d\mu_{\mathbb{C}} / \text{Im } \iota_{\mathbb{C}}$.

REMARK 2.11. *The author does not know how to calculate the dimension of \mathcal{M}_{sy} directly. It will be cleared up that it is also equal to $2n^2$, according to the existence of a homeomorphism to \mathcal{M}_{hK} or T^*GL .*

2.3. Space T^*GL

A space T^*GL is the cotangent bundle of the complex general linear group $GL(n, \mathbb{C})$. This is a complex manifold and an affine variety. The topology of this space is induced as a variety. Furthermore, as a cotangent bundle, T^*GL has a symplectic structure. We define 2-form Ω at $(u, \eta) \in T^*GL = GL \times \mathfrak{g}$ by

$$\Omega((U, H), (U', H')) = -2 \text{tr}\{(HU' - H'U) + [U, U']\eta\}, \quad (2.12)$$

where $(U, H) \in \mathfrak{gl}^{\oplus 2}$ is identified with a right invariant vector field $(\tilde{U}_{(u, \eta)}, \tilde{H}_{(u, \eta)}) \in T_{(u, \eta)}T^*GL$.

LEMMA 2.13. Ω is a symplectic form on T^*GL .

Proof. Let $\pi: T^*GL \rightarrow GL$ be the projection. Then, in general, the fundamental form θ is defined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\theta_{(u, \eta)}((U, H)) &= -\eta(d\pi(U, H)) \\ &= -\text{tr}(\eta duu^{-1})(U, H),\end{aligned}$$

where duu^{-1} is the Maurer-Cartan form of GL . Thus we have a symplectic form

$$d\theta_{(u, \eta)} = -\text{tr}(d\eta \wedge duu^{-1} + \eta duu^{-1} \wedge duu^{-1}),$$

and $2d\theta$ is also a symplectic form. \square

2.4. Maps between three spaces

We define maps F , F^{-1} , G and G^{-1} in this subsection.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}\mu_{\mathbb{R}}^{-1}(0) \cap \mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(0) / \mathcal{G}_{00} & \xrightarrow{F} & \mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(0) / \mathcal{G}_{00}^{\mathbb{C}} & \xrightarrow{G} & T^*GL \\ \Psi & \xleftarrow{F^{-1}} & \Psi & \xleftarrow{G^{-1}} & \Psi \\ [(T_0, T_1, T_2, T_3)]_{\mathcal{G}_{00}} & & [(\alpha, \beta)]_{\mathcal{G}_{00}^{\mathbb{C}}} & & (u, \eta).\end{array}$$

2.4.1. Maps F and F^{-1}

Both $\mu_{\mathbb{R}}$ and $\mu_{\mathbb{C}}$ are defined on \mathcal{H} , so the map F can be defined as the inclusion map from \mathcal{M}_{hK} to \mathcal{M}_{sy} :

$$F([(T_0, T_1, T_2, T_3)]_{\mathcal{G}_{00}}) = [(\frac{1}{2}(T_0 + \sqrt{-1}T_1), \frac{1}{2}(T_2 + \sqrt{-1}T_3))]_{\mathcal{G}_{00}^{\mathbb{C}}}.$$

In order to consider the inverse map of F , we solve the real equation $\mu_{\mathbb{R}} = 0$.

PROPOSITION 2.14. *Let (α, β) be an element of \mathcal{H} (not necessary of $\mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(0)$). There exists at least one $g \in \mathcal{G}_{00}^{\mathbb{C}}$ such that $g \cdot (\alpha, \beta) \in \mu_{\mathbb{R}}^{-1}(0)$.*

Proof. The idea of this proof follows from [Ki] and [Na1]. We consider the gradient flow of $f = \|\mu_{\mathbb{R}}\|^2$ starting from (α, β) . The path is described as $g^t \cdot (\alpha, \beta)$ by using some $g^t \in \mathcal{G}_{00}^{\mathbb{C}}$. And according to Neeman [Ne], $g^t \cdot (\alpha, \beta)$ converges to $(\alpha^{\infty}, \beta^{\infty})$. At this time the convergence of g^t follows from Lemma 2.6.

Put $\mu_{\mathbb{R}}(\alpha^{\infty}, \beta^{\infty}) = \xi \in \text{Lie } \mathcal{G}_{00}$. The limit $(\alpha^{\infty}, \beta^{\infty})$ is a critical point of f , hence the vector field generated by ξ vanishes at $(\alpha^{\infty}, \beta^{\infty})$. The vanishing of the vector field can be described as

$$[\xi, \alpha^{\infty}] - \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{ds} \xi = 0, \quad [\xi, \beta^{\infty}] = 0.$$

But $\xi(0) = 0$, so we have $\xi \equiv 0$ and $\mu_{\mathbb{R}}(\alpha^{\infty}, \beta^{\infty}) = 0$. Then g^{∞} is the required element of $\mathcal{G}_{00}^{\mathbb{C}}$. \square

THEOREM 2.15. (Donaldson [Do]) *Furthermore, if (α, β) in $\mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(0)$, $g \in \mathcal{G}_{00}^{\mathbb{C}}$ at Proposition 2.14 is unique up to \mathcal{G}_{00} .*

Proof. We sketch the proof by Donaldson. In order to remove an ambiguity of the \mathcal{G}_{00} -action, put $h = g^*g \in L_2^2(\mathcal{I}, GL(n)/U(n))$. And define

$$\Phi(h) := \log \max(\text{eigenvalue of } h).$$

Then according to [Do, Lemma 2.10], we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2}{ds^2} \Phi(h) &\geq -2(\|\hat{F}(\alpha, \beta)\| + \|\hat{F}(\alpha', \beta')\|), \\ \frac{d^2}{ds^2} \Phi(h^{-1}) &\geq -2(\|\hat{F}(\alpha, \beta)\| + \|\hat{F}(\alpha', \beta')\|), \end{aligned} \tag{2.16}$$

where $(\alpha', \beta') = g \cdot (\alpha, \beta)$. Suppose both (α, β) and (α', β') satisfy the real equation, then the right hand sides of (2.16) are 0. This means that the maximal eigenvalue of h is not larger than 1 on \mathcal{I} and that the minimal eigenvalue of h is not less than 1 on \mathcal{I} . They imply $h = \text{id}$. \square

In this way, the map F^{-1} is defined.

2.4.2. Maps G and G^{-1}

By Remark 2.3, we can solve the equation

$$g \cdot 0 = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{dg}{ds} g^{-1} = \alpha, \quad g(0) = \text{id}. \tag{2.17}$$

When $g^{-1} \cdot \alpha = 0$, $g^{-1} \cdot \beta$ becomes constant because of the complex equation. Therefore the solution (α, β) of the complex equation is sent to $(0, \eta)$, where η is a constant $\beta(0)$, by the action of a group $\mathcal{G}_{0*}^{\mathbb{C}} := \{g \in L_2^2(\mathcal{I}, GL) \mid g(0) = \text{id}\}$. Since $\mathcal{G}_{0*}^{\mathbb{C}}/\mathcal{G}_{00}^{\mathbb{C}} \cong GL(n)$, the map can be defined,

$$G(\alpha, \beta) := (g(1), \eta),$$

where g is the solution of (2.17).

Conversely, we define G^{-1} as follows. Take $(u, \eta) \in GL \times \mathfrak{gl}$ and $g \in \mathcal{G}_{0*}^{\mathbb{C}}$ which satisfy $g(0) = \text{id}$ and $g(1) = u$. Then the definition of G^{-1} is

$$G^{-1}(u, \eta) := g \cdot (0, \eta) = \left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{dg}{ds} g^{-1}, g\eta g^{-1}\right).$$

Needless to say, $[g \cdot (0, \eta)]_{\mathcal{G}_{00}^{\mathbb{C}}} \in \mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(0)/\mathcal{G}_{00}^{\mathbb{C}}$ is independent on the choice of $g \in \mathcal{G}_{0*}^{\mathbb{C}}$.

3. Detailed proof of Kronheimer's theorem

By using the results in the last section, we give a detailed proof of Kronheimer's theorem.

THEOREM 3.1. (Kronheimer [Kr1]) \mathcal{M}_{hK} is holomorphic symplectomorphic to the cotangent bundle of the general linear group $T^*GL(n, \mathbb{C})$.

And by this morphism, $T^*GL(n, \mathbb{C})$ can be regarded as a hyper-Kähler manifold.

First we show \mathcal{M}_{hK} , \mathcal{M}_{sy} and T^*GL are homeomorphic. To do this, we should pay attention to their topologies. Bijective maps are already obtained, so we prove their continuities.

Next we prove they are diffeomorphic, holomorphic and symplectomorphic. Since these properties are defined among their tangent bundles, we should calculate the differential of the maps, and check they preserve the structures of three manifolds.

3.1. Homeomorphy

The next proposition and lemma are essential.

PROPOSITION 3.2. The maps F and G are bijective and continuous.

Proof. The bijectivities are already known. Since F is the inclusion map, its continuity is clear. To show the continuity of G at $(\alpha_0, \beta_0) \in \mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(0)$, we check the Lipschitz condition. Let (α, β) be in the δ -neighborhood of (α_0, β_0) . Since L_1^2 is compactly embedded in \mathcal{C}^0 , it means $\sup_s \|\alpha(s) - \alpha_0(s)\| \leq \delta$, $\sup_s \|\beta(s) - \beta_0(s)\| \leq \delta$, and moreover

$$\|\alpha(s) - \alpha_0(s)\|_{\infty} \leq \delta, \quad \|\beta(s) - \beta_0(s)\|_{\infty} \leq \delta, \quad \text{for any } s \in \mathcal{I},$$

where $\|X\|_{\infty} = \max_{i,j} |X_{ij}|$ as before. Then we have the following inequality:

$$\begin{aligned} \|\alpha(s)g - \alpha(s)g'\|_{\infty} &= \max_{i,j} |\{\alpha(s)(g - g')\}_{ij}| \\ &\leq \max |\alpha(s)_{ij}| \max |(g - g')_{ij}| \\ &\leq (\sup_s \|\alpha_0\|_{\infty} + \delta) \|g - g'\|_{\infty}. \end{aligned}$$

$\sup \|\alpha_0\| + \delta$ is independent of α , so the Lipschitz condition is satisfied. \square

LEMMA 3.3. The map $G \circ F$ is proper.

Proof. We have a trivial inequality:

$$\left\| \prod_{i=1}^k A_i \right\| \leq n^k \prod_{i=1}^k \|A_i\|, \quad A_i \in GL(n).$$

This follows from the estimate of all the entries of A_i by $\|A_i\|$.

The map $(G \circ F)^{-1}$ is given as follows. Take $(u, \eta) \in T^*GL$ and $(T_0, T_1, T_2, T_3) = (G \circ$

$F)^{-1}(u, \eta) \in \mu_{\mathbb{R}}^{-1}(0) \cap \mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(0)/\mathcal{G}_{00}$. In this situation, $((T_0 + \sqrt{-1}T_1)/2, (T_2 + \sqrt{-1}T_3)/2)$ can be described as $g \cdot (0, \eta)$, where g satisfies the differential equation,

$$\frac{d}{ds}(h^{-1} \frac{dh}{ds}) + 2[\eta, h^{-1}\eta^*h] = 0, \text{ where } h = g^*g, g(0) = \text{id}, \text{ and } g(1) = u^{-1}. \quad (3.4)$$

The existence and uniqueness of the solution of this equation follows from Theorem 2.15. This equation is preserved by the \mathcal{G}_{0*} -action, so we can assume $T_0 = 0$ from the beginning. Then in order to prove this lemma, first we show that $\|T_1(s)\|$, $\|T_2(s)\|$ and $\|T_3(s)\|$ are estimated by $\|u\|$, $\|u^{-1}\|$ and $\|\eta\|$ independent of s . Then from Nahm's equations we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \frac{d}{ds} T_1 \right\| &\leq \| [T_2, T_3] \| \leq 2n^2 \| T_2 \| \| T_3 \|, \\ \left\| \frac{d^2}{ds^2} T_1 \right\| &\leq \left\| \left[\frac{d}{ds} T_2, T_3 \right] \right\| + \| [T_2, \frac{d}{ds} T_3] \| \leq 4n^4 \| T_1 \| (\| T_2 \|^2 + \| T_3 \|^3), \end{aligned}$$

so the first and second derivatives are also estimated by $\|u\|$, $\|u^{-1}\|$ and $\|\eta\|$. Thus $T_k s$ are in L_2^∞ , and the compactness of the inclusion $L_2^\infty \hookrightarrow L_1^2$ implies that the subset $\{(\sqrt{-1}T_1, T_2 + \sqrt{-1}T_3) \mid \text{estimated as above}\}$ is compact if the subset $\{(u, \eta)\}$ is compact.

From the relation between T_1, T_2, T_3, h and η , we have inequalities

$$\begin{aligned} \|T_1\|^2 &= \text{tr}(h^{-1} \frac{dh}{ds})^2 \leq \|h^{-1} \frac{dh}{ds}\|^2, \\ \|T_2 + \sqrt{-1}T_3\|^2 &= \text{tr}(\eta h^{-1} \eta^* h) \leq n^4 \|\eta\|^2 \sup_s \|h^{-1}\| \sup_s \|h\|. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore it is enough to estimate h and h^{-1} . By Theorem 2.15, we have

$$\frac{d^2}{ds^2} \Phi(h) \geq -2\|[\eta, \eta^*]\|.$$

Put $f(s) = \Phi((uu^*)^{-1})s + \|[\eta, \eta^*]\|s(1-s)$, we get $\frac{d^2}{ds^2}(f - \Phi(h)) \leq 0$ and $f - \Phi(h) = 0$ at $s = 0, 1$. Hence we have

$$\Phi(h) \leq \Phi((uu^*)^{-1})s + \|[\eta, \eta^*]\|s(1-s).$$

In general, $\max(\text{eigenvalue of } XX^*) \leq \|X\|^2 \leq n \max(\text{eigenvalue of } XX^*)$ holds, and since h is a self-adjoint matrix, we have (the i -th eigenvalue of hh^*) = (the i -th eigenvalue of h)². This leads to

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_s \|h\| &\leq \sqrt{n} \sup_s \exp \Phi(h) \\ &\leq \sqrt{n} \sup_s \{ \exp(\Phi((uu^*)^{-1})s) \exp(\|[\eta, \eta^*]\|s(1-s)) \} \\ &\leq \sqrt{n} \|u^{-1}\|^2 \exp(\frac{n^2}{2} \|\eta\|^2). \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, we have $\sup_s \|h^{-1}\| \leq \sqrt{n} \|u\|^2 \exp(\frac{n^2}{2} \|\eta\|^2)$. Then,

$$\|T_2 + \sqrt{-1}T_3\|^2 \leq n^5 \|u^{-1}\|^2 \|u\|^2 \|\eta\|^2 e^{n^2 \|\eta\|^2}.$$

Integrating (3.4), we get

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| h^{-1} \frac{dh}{ds} - h^{-1} \frac{dh}{ds} \Big|_{s=0} \right\| &= \left\| -2 \int_0^s [\eta, h^{-1}\eta^*h] ds \right\| \\ &\leq 2 \int_0^s (\|\eta h^{-1}\eta^*h\| + \|h^{-1}\eta^*h\eta\|) ds. \end{aligned}$$

As a consequence, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| h^{-1} \frac{dh}{ds} \right\| &\leq 4n^4 \|\eta\|^2 \sup \|h\| \sup \|h^{-1}\| + \left\| \frac{dh}{ds} \Big|_{s=0} \right\| \\ &\leq 4n^5 \|\eta\|^2 \|u^{-1}\|^2 \|u\|^2 e^{n^2 \|\eta\|^2} + \left\| \frac{dh}{ds} \Big|_{s=0} \right\|. \end{aligned}$$

We estimate the last term. $dh/ds|_{s=0}$ means $\lim_{s \rightarrow +0} \frac{1}{s}(h(s) - \text{id})$, and we have the following inequality:

$$\begin{aligned} \|h - \text{id}\|^2 &\leq n(\exp \Phi(h) - 1)^2 \\ &\leq n\{(\Phi((uu^*)^{-1}) + \|[\eta, \eta^*]\|)s + O(s^2)\}^2. \end{aligned}$$

Hence we get

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \frac{dh}{ds} \Big|_{s=0} \right\| &\leq \lim_{s \rightarrow +0} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{s} \{(\log \|u^{-1}\|^2 + \frac{n^2}{2} \|\eta\|^2)s + O(s^2)\} \\ &\leq \sqrt{n}(\log \|u^{-1}\|^2 + \frac{n^2}{2} \|\eta\|^2). \end{aligned}$$

□

Summarising them, we can conclude.

PROPOSITION 3.5. *The maps F and G are homeomorphic.*

Proof. The continuities of F and G are by (3.2). From (3.3), $G \circ F$ is proper, so $G \circ F$ becomes homeomorphic. Then $F^{-1} = (G \circ F)^{-1} \circ G$ and $G^{-1} = F \circ (G \circ F)^{-1}$ are continuous. □

3.2. Other properties

We consider the differential of F and G , which are the maps between the tangent bundles of three spaces. Since F is the inclusion map, F_* is given by

$$F_*(\tau_0, \tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_3) = \left[\left(\frac{1}{2}(\tau_0 + \sqrt{-1}\tau_1), \frac{1}{2}(\tau_2 + \sqrt{-1}\tau_3) \right) \right]_{\mathcal{G}_{00}^{\mathbb{C}}},$$

where $(\tau_0, \tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_3) \in T\mathcal{M}_{\text{hK}}$ as (2.10).

Let (α^t, β^t) be any path in $\mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(0)$ through (α, β) at $t = 0$. Then the differential of (α^t, β^t) at $t = 0$ gives $(\dot{\alpha}^0, \dot{\beta}^0) \in T_{(\alpha, \beta)}\mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(0)$. By definition, G_* is given by the differential at $t = 0$ of the solution of (2.17). So, we should solve

$$\dot{\alpha}^0 = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d\dot{g}^0}{ds} g^{-1} - \frac{dg}{ds} g^{-1} \dot{g}^0 g^{-1} \right), \quad (\text{i.e. } \frac{d}{ds} \dot{g}^0 + 2\dot{\alpha}^0 g + 2\alpha \dot{g}^0 = 0), \quad (3.6)$$

with $\dot{g}^0(0) = 0$. Hence, by using the solution \dot{g}^0 of (3.6), we get

$$G_*(\dot{\alpha}^0, \dot{\beta}^0) = (\dot{g}^0(1), \dot{\beta}^0(0)). \quad (3.7)$$

For a later purpose, we also calculate G_*^{-1} . Put $(u^t, \eta^t) := (ue^{tU}, \eta + tH)$, $(H, U \in \mathfrak{g}\mathfrak{l})$. For $g \in \mathcal{G}_{0*}^{\mathbb{C}}$ which satisfies $g(1) = u$, put $g^t = ge^{stU}$. Then g^t defines the map G^{-1} for (u^t, η^t) because g^t satisfies $g^t(1) = u^t$. Then differentiating

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha^t &= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{dg^t}{ds} g^{t-1}, \\ \beta^t &= g^t \eta^t g^t, \end{aligned}$$

at $t = 0$, we find that

$$G_*^{-1}(U, H) = (\dot{\alpha}^0, \dot{\beta}^0),$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\alpha}^0 &= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d\dot{g}^0}{ds} g^{-1} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{dg}{ds} g^{-1} \dot{g}^0 g^{-1} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} g U g^{-1}, \\ \dot{\beta}^0 &= g \dot{\eta}^0 g^{-1} + \dot{g}^0 \eta g^{-1} - g \eta g^{-1} \dot{g}^0 g^{-1} \\ &= g H g^{-1} + s g U \eta g^{-1} - s g \eta U g^{-1}.\end{aligned}$$

First, we show the next proposition by using these equations.

PROPOSITION 3.8. *The homeomorphisms F and G are diffeomorphisms.*

Proof. In order to prove F and G are diffeomorphisms, we show F_* and G_* are isomorphisms between the tangent spaces.

First, we show G_* is isomorphic. We take $g \in \mathcal{G}_{0*}^{\mathbb{C}}$ which sends (α, β) to $(0, \eta)$, then g induces an isomorphism from $T_{[(\alpha, \beta)]} \mathcal{M}_{\text{sy}}$ to $T_{[(0, \eta)]} \mathcal{M}_{\text{sy}}$. Hence it is enough to check $G_{*[(0, \eta)]}$ is isomorphic. Now we have

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Ker}_{(0, \eta)} d\mu_{\mathbb{C}} &\cong \{(A, B) \mid \frac{d}{ds} B + 2[A, \eta] = 0\}, \\ \text{Im}_{(0, \eta)} \iota_{\mathbb{C}} &\cong \{(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{ds} h, [h, \eta]) \mid h \in \text{Lie } \mathcal{G}_{00}^{\mathbb{C}}\},\end{aligned}$$

and $G_{*[(0, \eta)]}: T_{[(0, \eta)]} \mathcal{M}_{\text{sy}} \rightarrow T_{(\text{id}, \eta)} T^*GL$ can be described as $(A(s), B(s)) \mapsto (\int_0^1 A(s) ds, B(0))$ from (3.6) and (3.7).

Suppose $G_{*[(0, \eta)]}(A, B) = (0, 0)$, i.e. $\int_0^1 A ds = 0, B(0) = 0$. Put $h(s) := -2 \int_0^s A(s') ds'$, h is in $\text{Lie } \mathcal{G}_{00}^{\mathbb{C}}$ because of $h(0) = h(1) = 0$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned}-\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{ds} h &= A(s), \\ [h, \eta] &= -\int_0^s 2[A(s'), \eta] ds' \\ &= -\int_0^s (-\frac{d}{ds'} B) ds' = B(s),\end{aligned}$$

and hence $(A, B) \in \text{Im } \iota_{\mathbb{C}}$. Conversely, for any $(U, H) \in TT^*GL$, the element $(U, -s[U, \eta] + H)$ is sent to (U, H) . Therefore G_* is isomorphic. (In fact, the dimensions of \mathcal{M}_{sy} and T^*GL are $2n^2$, so the surjectivity follows from the injectivity.)

Next, we show F_* is isomorphic. Suppose $[(\tau_0 + \sqrt{-1}\tau_1)/2, (\tau_2 + \sqrt{-1}\tau_3)/2]_{\mathcal{G}_{00}^{\mathbb{C}}} = 0$ i.e. $(\tau_0 + \sqrt{-1}\tau_1)/2, (\tau_2 + \sqrt{-1}\tau_3)/2 \in \text{Im } \iota_{\mathbb{C}}$. Then, by some $h \in \text{Lie } \mathcal{G}_{00}^{\mathbb{C}}$, we can write

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{2}(\tau_0 + \sqrt{-1}\tau_1) &= [h, \alpha] - \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{ds} h, \\ \frac{1}{2}(\tau_2 + \sqrt{-1}\tau_3) &= [h, \beta].\end{aligned}$$

Since $(\tau_0, \tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_3) \in T\mathcal{M}_{\text{hK}}$, they satisfy $\frac{d}{ds}(\tau_0 + \sqrt{-1}\tau_1) + 2[\tau_0 + \sqrt{-1}\tau_1, \alpha^*] + 2[\tau_2 +$

$\sqrt{-1}\tau_3, \beta^*] = 0$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &= \int_0^1 \operatorname{tr} \left\{ \frac{d}{ds} \left([h, \alpha] - \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{ds} h \right) + 2 \left[[h, \alpha] - \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{ds} h, \alpha^* \right] + 2 [[h, \beta], \beta^*] \right\} h^* ds \\
&= \int_0^1 \operatorname{tr} \left\{ - \left([h, \alpha] - \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{ds} h \right) \frac{d}{ds} h^* - \left[\frac{d}{ds} h, \alpha^* \right] h^* + 2 [[h, \alpha], \alpha^*] h^* + 2 [[h, \beta^*], \beta] h^* \right\} ds \\
&= \int_0^1 \operatorname{tr} \left\{ 2 \left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{ds} h + [h, \alpha] \right) \left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{ds} h^* + [h, \alpha^*] \right) + 2 [h, \beta] [h, \beta^*] \right\} ds \\
&= 2 \left\| \left[[h, \alpha] - \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{ds} h, [h, \beta] \right] \right\|_{L^2}^2,
\end{aligned}$$

where we used integration by parts in the second equality. This implies the injectivity of F_* . The surjectivity of F_* follows from the injectivity. \square

Next, the holomorphy of F and G follows from the commutativity of the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
T\mathcal{M}_{\text{hK}} & \xrightarrow{F_*} & T\mathcal{M}_{\text{sy}} \\
\cup & & \cup \\
(\tau_0, \tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_3) & \longmapsto & [(\tau_0 + \sqrt{-1}\tau_1)/2, (\tau_2 + \sqrt{-1}\tau_3)/2]_{\mathcal{G}_{00}^{\mathbb{C}}} \\
\downarrow I & & \downarrow I \\
(-\tau_1, \tau_0, -\tau_3, \tau_2) & \longmapsto & [(\sqrt{-1}(\tau_0 + \sqrt{-1}\tau_1))/2, \sqrt{-1}(\tau_2 + \sqrt{-1}\tau_3)/2]_{\mathcal{G}_{00}^{\mathbb{C}}}, \\
\\
TT^*GL & \xrightarrow{G_*^{-1}} & T\mathcal{M}_{\text{sy}} \\
\cup & & \cup \\
(U, H) & \longmapsto & [(-\frac{1}{2}gUg^{-1}, gHg^{-1} + sg[U, \eta]g^{-1})]_{\mathcal{G}_{00}^{\mathbb{C}}} \\
\downarrow I & & \downarrow I \\
(\sqrt{-1}U, \sqrt{-1}H) & \longmapsto & [(-\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}gUg^{-1}, \sqrt{-1}gHg^{-1} + \sqrt{-1}sg[U, \eta]g^{-1})]_{\mathcal{G}_{00}^{\mathbb{C}}}.
\end{array}$$

Hence we have the following proposition.

PROPOSITION 3.9. *The diffeomorphisms F and G are holomorphic.*

Last, we consider the correspondence of their symplectic forms. The following argument also appears in [Bi].

LEMMA 3.10. *The holomorphic maps F and G preserve the symplectic forms.*

Proof. The assertion for F is clear. Let us check the symplectic form of \mathcal{M}_{sy} is sent to that of T^*GL by G^{-1*} . We have

$$\begin{aligned}
G^{-1*} \omega((U, H), (U', H')) &= \omega \left(\left(-\frac{1}{2}gUg^{-1}, gHg^{-1} + sg[U, \eta]g^{-1} \right), \left(-\frac{1}{2}gU'g^{-1}, gH'g^{-1} + sg[U', \eta]g^{-1} \right) \right) \\
&= 2 \int_0^1 \operatorname{tr} \left\{ -gUg^{-1}(gH'g^{-1} + sg[U', \eta]g^{-1}) + gU'g^{-1}(gHg^{-1} + sg[U, \eta]g^{-1}) \right\} ds \\
&= -2 \operatorname{tr} \{ (UH' - U'H) + ([U, U']\eta) \}, \tag{3.11}
\end{aligned}$$

this coincides with (2.12). \square

Therefore, the proof of Kronheimer's theorem is completed.

COROLLARY 3.12. *Take $l \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ and suppose the symplectic form of T^*GL is given by $l\Omega$ instead of Ω . Then T^*GL is symplectomorphic to the moduli space of the solutions of Nahm's equations on the interval $[0, l]$.*

Proof. On $[0, l]$ instead of $\mathcal{I} = [0, 1]$, the integrand at (3.11) is replaced by

$$\mathrm{tr}\{-gUH'g^{-1} + gU'Hg^{-1} + \frac{s}{l}g(-U[U', \eta] + [U, \eta]U')g^{-1}\}.$$

Integrating from 0 to l , we have

$$\begin{aligned} G^{-1*} \omega((U, H), (U', H')) &= -2l \mathrm{tr}\{(UH' - U'H) + ([U, U']\eta)\} \\ &= l\Omega((U, H), (U', H')). \end{aligned}$$

□

PROPOSITION 3.13. *In the case of $n = 1$ and on $[0, l]$, the biholomorphism $\mathcal{M}_{hK} \cong T^*\mathbb{C}^* \cong S^1 \times \mathbb{R}^3$ is explicitly given by*

$$[(T_0, T_1, T_2, T_3)]_{\mathcal{G}_{00}} \mapsto (\exp(\int_0^l T_0 ds), -\sqrt{-1}T_1(0), -\sqrt{-1}T_2(0), -\sqrt{-1}T_3(0)) \in S^1 \times \mathbb{R}^3,$$

and the symplectic form is given by $\omega = -l(d \int_0^l T_0 ds + \sqrt{-1}dT_1) \wedge (-dT_2 + \sqrt{-1}dT_3)$.

Proof. In this case, Nahm's equations are written by $dT_k/ds = 0$ ($k = 1, 2, 3$), so $\{(T_1, T_2, T_3)\} \cong (\sqrt{-1}\mathbb{R})^3$. By the \mathcal{G}_{00} -action, we can regard T_0 is constant. Put $t_k = -\sqrt{-1}T_k \in \mathbb{R}$ for $k = 0, 1, 2, 3$. $\exp(2\pi\sqrt{-1}s/l) \in \mathcal{G}_{00}$ sends t_0 to $t_0 - 2\pi l^{-1}$ so $[t_0]$ defines an element of $\mathbb{R}/2\pi l^{-1}\mathbb{Z}$. Note that we have $[\sqrt{-1}t_0] = [\int_0^l T_0 ds]$. Let g be a solution of $g \cdot 0 = \sqrt{-1}t_0 - t_1, g(0) = \mathrm{id}$. Then we have $g(s) = \exp\{-\sqrt{-1}(t_0 - t_1)s\}$, $u = g(l) = \exp\{-l(\sqrt{-1}t_0 - t_1)\}$ and $\eta = (\sqrt{-1}t_2 - t_3)/2$. The symplectic form is given by

$$\omega = 2u^{-1}du \wedge d\eta = -l(\sqrt{-1}dt_0 - dt_1) \wedge (\sqrt{-1}dt_2 - dt_3).$$

□

4. Elemental bow varieties

In this section, we introduce elemental bow varieties and research them in the same way as [Na2]. The definition of elemental bow varieties is based on Cherkis' work ([C1, §2], [C2, §2]). By using elemental bow varieties we will construct ALF spaces in the following section.

In this paper, we define ALF (i.e. Asymptotically Locally Flat) spaces as follows:

DEFINITION 4.1 (c.f. [M]). *A connected complete hyper-Kähler 4-manifold (M, g) is called an ALF space if there exist c_1 and c_2 ($0 < c_1 \leq c_2$) such that for any $x \in M$ and for any $r \geq 1$, the metric g satisfies*

$$c_1 r^3 \leq \mathrm{Vol}_g B(x, r) \leq c_2 r^3.$$

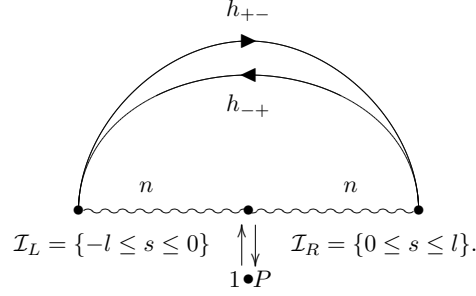
For example, $\mathbb{R}^3 \times S^1$ is an ALF space. For nontrivial example, Taub-NUT space is ALF. Taub-NUT space is homeomorphic to \mathbb{C}^2 and has a hyper-Kähler structure, and its metric is given by

$$g_{\mathrm{TN}} = \left(\lambda + \frac{1}{|x|} \right) dx^2 + \left(\lambda + \frac{1}{|x|} \right)^{-1} (d\psi + \omega)^2, \quad (4.2)$$

where $x \in \mathbb{R}^3, \psi \in S^1, d\omega = *d\frac{1}{|x|}$ and $\lambda > 0$ is a parameter. As $|x| \rightarrow \infty$, we have $g_{\text{TN}} \rightarrow dx^2 + (d\psi + \omega)^2$, so the metric g_{TN} actually satisfies the condition about the volume growth.

4.1. Elemental bows

For $l > 0$, we consider the following diagram:



We call this diagram (with the following data) *an elemental bow*. We give a rank- n hermitian vector space $W \cong \mathbb{C}$ on P and a trivial hermitian vector bundle $\pi: V \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_L \cup \mathcal{I}_R$, and describe $\pi^{-1}(s)$ as $V(s)$. Let us define complex vector spaces $\mathbb{M}_\Omega, \mathbb{M}_{\bar{\Omega}}$ and \mathbb{M} respectively by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{M}_\Omega &= \text{Hom}(V(l), V(-l)) \oplus \text{Hom}(W, V(0)) = \{(B_{-+}, i) \in M(n, n; \mathbb{C}) \oplus M(1, n; \mathbb{C})\}, \\ \mathbb{M}_{\bar{\Omega}} &= \text{Hom}(V(-l), V(l)) \oplus \text{Hom}(V(0), W) = \{(B_{+-}, j) \in M(n, n; \mathbb{C}) \oplus M(n, 1; \mathbb{C})\}, \\ \mathbb{M} &= \mathbb{M}_\Omega \oplus \mathbb{M}_{\bar{\Omega}} \oplus \mathcal{H}_L \oplus \mathcal{H}_R, \end{aligned}$$

where \mathcal{H}_\bullet s are as in §2.1. The metric of \mathbb{M} is given by

$$\begin{aligned} ds^2 &= \text{tr}\{dB_{-+}dB_{-+}^* + dB_{+-}dB_{+-}^* + didi^* + dj^*dj\} \\ &\quad + \sum_{A=L,R} \int_{\mathcal{I}_A} \text{tr}\{dT_0^A d(T_0^A)^* + dT_k^A d(T_k^A)^*\} ds, \end{aligned} \quad (4.3)$$

where the meaning of the integrand is as (2.1) and X^* means Hermitian adjoint ${}^t\bar{X}$. We define a complex structure J as $J(B_{-+}, B_{+-}, i, j) := (-B_{+-}^*, B_{-+}^*, -j^*, i^*)$, then \mathbb{M} has a hyper-Kähler structure. The Kähler forms are written as

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_I &= \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} \text{tr}\{dB_{-+} \wedge dB_{-+}^* + dB_{+-} \wedge dB_{+-}^* + di \wedge di^* + dj \wedge dj^*\} \\ &\quad + \sum_{A=L,R} \int_{\mathcal{I}_A} -\text{tr}\{dT_0^A \wedge dT_1^A + dT_2^A \wedge dT_3^A\} ds, \\ \omega_J + \sqrt{-1}\omega_K &= \text{tr}\{dB_{-+} \wedge dB_{+-} + di \wedge dj\} \\ &\quad + \sum_{A=L,R} \int_{\mathcal{I}_A} \text{tr}\{(dT_0^A + \sqrt{-1}dT_1^A) \wedge (dT_2^A + \sqrt{-1}dT_3^A)\} ds. \end{aligned}$$

A group $\mathcal{G} = \{g = (g_L, g_R) \in L_2^2(\mathcal{I}_L, U(n)) \times L_2^2(\mathcal{I}_R, U(n)) \mid g_L(0) = g_R(0)\}$ acts on \mathbb{M} by

$$\begin{aligned} g \cdot (B_{-+}, B_{+-}, i, j, T_0^A(s), T_k^A(s)) \\ = (g(-l)B_{-+}g(l)^{-1}, g(l)B_{+-}g(-l)^{-1}, g(0)i, jg(0)^{-1}, gT_0^A g^{-1} - \frac{dg}{ds}g^{-1}, gT_k^A g^{-1}), \end{aligned}$$

for $k = 1, 2, 3, A = L, R$. This action preserves the hyper-Kähler structure. Then we have a hyper-Kähler moment map μ (see also Remark 2.5 and [Kr2]). The explicit form is as follows:

$$\mu_{\mathbb{R}} = \begin{cases} \frac{-\sqrt{-1}}{2}(B_{-+}B_{-+}^* - B_{+-}^*B_{+-}) + T_1^L(-l) & \text{at } s = -l \\ \frac{d}{ds}T_1^A + [T_0^A, T_1^A] + [T_2^A, T_3^A] & \text{at } s \in (-l, 0), (0, -l) \\ \frac{-\sqrt{-1}}{2}(ii^* - j^*j) - T_1^L(0) + T_1^R(0) & \text{at } s = 0 \\ \frac{-\sqrt{-1}}{2}(B_{+-}B_{+-}^* - B_{-+}^*B_{-+}) - T_1^R(l) & \text{at } s = l, \end{cases}$$

$$\mu_{\mathbb{C}} = \begin{cases} B_{-+}B_{+-} + (T_2^l + \sqrt{-1}T_3^l)(-l) & \text{at } s = -l \\ \frac{d}{ds}(T_2^A + \sqrt{-1}T_3^A) + [T_0^A + \sqrt{-1}T_1^A, T_2^A + \sqrt{-1}T_3^A] & \text{at } s \in (-l, 0), (0, -l) \\ ij - (T_2^L + \sqrt{-1}T_3^L)(0) + (T_2^R + \sqrt{-1}T_3^R)(0) & \text{at } s = 0 \\ -B_{+-}B_{-+} - (T_2^R + \sqrt{-1}T_3^R)(l) & \text{at } s = l. \end{cases} \quad (4.4)$$

Put $Z = \{\zeta \in \text{Lie}(U(n))^* \otimes (\mathbb{R} \oplus \mathbb{C}) \mid \text{Ad}_g^*(\zeta) = \zeta \text{ for all } g \in \mathcal{G}\}$. Choose an element $\zeta = (\zeta_{\mathbb{R}}, \zeta_{\mathbb{C}}) \in Z$, and define a hyper-Kähler quotient $\mathcal{M}_{\zeta}(n, l)$ of \mathbb{M} by \mathcal{G} as follows:

$$\mathcal{M}_{\zeta}(n, l) := \{(B, i, j, T) \in \mathbb{M} \mid \mu(B, i, j, T) = \zeta \delta_0\} / \mathcal{G}.$$

Here δ_0 is Dirac's delta on $\mathcal{I}_L \cup \mathcal{I}_R$ i.e. $\delta_0(0) = 1$ and $\delta_0(s) = 0$ for $s \neq 0$. We call this hyper-Kähler manifold $\mathcal{M}_{\zeta}(n, l)$ an *elemental bow variety*.

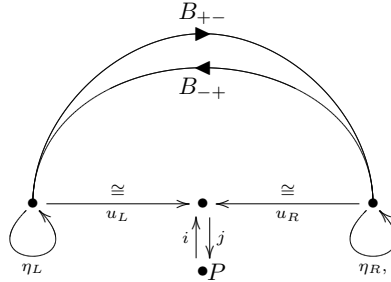
REMARK 4.5. (i) As a usual hyper-Kähler quotient, we may have to change Z into $Z' = \{\zeta' \in \text{Lie } \mathcal{G}^* \otimes (\mathbb{R} \oplus \mathbb{C}) \mid \text{Ad}_g^*(\zeta') = \zeta' \text{ for all } g \in \mathcal{G}\}$. However, by a change of coordinates, we get $\mathcal{M}_{\zeta'} \cong \mathcal{M}_{\zeta}$ for a certain $\zeta \in Z$. Thus we do not need Z' and at insides of intervals $\mu(B, i, j, T) = \zeta \delta_0$ means $\{T\}$ satisfies Nahm's equations (see also Remark 2.5).

(ii) ζ can be written as $(\zeta_{\mathbb{R}}, \zeta_{\mathbb{C}}) = (c_{\mathbb{R}}\sqrt{-1} \text{id}, c_{\mathbb{C}} \text{id})$, where $c_{\mathbb{R}} = \text{tr } \zeta_{\mathbb{R}} / n\sqrt{-1} \in \mathbb{R}, c_{\mathbb{C}} = \text{tr } \zeta_{\mathbb{C}} / n \in \mathbb{C}$.

We apply Kronheimer's theorem to $\mathcal{M}_{\zeta}(n, l)$, we have

$$\mathcal{M}_{\zeta}(n, l) \cong \{(B, i, j, u, \eta) \in \mathbb{M}_{\mathbb{C}} \mid \mu(B, i, j, u, \eta) = \zeta \delta_0\} / G,$$

where we put $\mathbb{M}_{\mathbb{C}} = \mathbb{M}_{\Omega} \oplus \mathbb{M}_{\bar{\Omega}} \oplus T^*GL(n) \oplus T^*GL(n)$ and $G = U(n) \times U(n) \times U(n)$. We describe these data as the following diagram:



where \cong means $\text{Ker } u_A = 0$. The real moment map cannot be described explicitly by

using u and η , but the complex moment map can be described as

$$\mu_{\mathbb{C}}(B, i, j, u, \eta) = \begin{cases} B_{-+}B_{+-} + 2\eta_L & \text{at } s = -l \\ ij - 2u_L\eta_L u_L^{-1} + 2u_R\eta_R u_R^{-1} & \text{at } s = 0 \\ -B_{+-}B_{-+} - 2\eta_R & \text{at } s = l. \end{cases} \quad (4.6)$$

And the group G acts on $\{(u, \eta)\}$ as

$$(g_-, g_0, g_+) : (u_L, \eta_L, u_R, \eta_R) \mapsto (g_0 u_L g_-^{-1}, g_- \eta_L g_-^{-1}, g_0 u_R g_+^{-1}, g_+ \eta_R g_+^{-1}).$$

4.2. General properties of elemental bow varieties

In the last subsection, we claimed that elemental bow varieties can be constructed as finite dimensional hyper-Kähler quotient. By considering the relation between finite dimensional hyper-Kähler quotient and GIT quotient, we prove the following proposition.

PROPOSITION 4.7. *The elemental bow variety $\mathcal{M}_{\zeta}(n, l)$ is algebraic.*

Proof. We prove the hyper-Kähler quotient $\mu_{\mathbb{R}}^{-1}(\zeta_{\mathbb{R}}) \cap \mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(\zeta_{\mathbb{C}})/G$ is biholomorphic to the GIT quotient $\mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(\zeta_{\mathbb{C}}) //_{\chi} G_{\mathbb{C}}$. By the same argument as [Kr2, Corollary 3.12], it is enough to consider in the case of $\zeta_{\mathbb{C}} = 0$. According to the argument in §1.2.2, first we consider a prequantisation of $\mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(0)$.

We take a trivial line bundle L on $\mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(0)$ and give a hermitian structure by a function $h(z_p) = |z|^2 e^{f(p)}$, where $z_p = (p, z) \in \mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(0) \times \mathbb{C} \cong L$. Here we give $f(B, i, j, u, \eta) = f_1(u, \eta) + f_2(B) + f_3(i, j)$, and

$$\begin{aligned} f_1(u, \eta) &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{A=L,R} \int_{\mathcal{I}_A} \|\alpha_A(s) + \alpha_A^*(s)\|^2 + 2\|\beta_A(s)\|^2 ds, \\ f_2(B_{-+}, B_{+-}) &= \frac{1}{4} (\|B_{-+}\|^2 + \|B_{+-}\|^2), \\ f_3(i, j) &= \frac{1}{4} (\|i\|^2 + \|j\|^2), \end{aligned}$$

where (α, β) satisfies Nahm's equation and $G(\alpha, \beta) = (u, \eta) \in T^*GL$ (c.f. §2.4). In fact this line bundle (L, h) is a prequantisation of $\mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(0)$. It is because we have

$$\begin{aligned} (\partial - \bar{\partial})f_1(u, \eta) &= \int \text{tr}\{(\alpha + \alpha^*)(d\alpha - d\alpha^*) + d\beta\beta^* - \beta d\beta^*\} ds, \\ d(\partial - \bar{\partial})f_1(u, \eta) &= \int \text{tr}\{(d\alpha + d\alpha^*) \wedge (d\alpha - d\alpha^*) - d\beta \wedge d\beta^* - d\beta \wedge d\beta^*\} ds \\ &= - \int 2 \text{tr}\{d\alpha \wedge d\alpha^* + d\beta \wedge d\beta^*\} ds \\ &= -\sqrt{-1} \int \text{tr}\{dT_0 \wedge dT_1 + dT_2 \wedge dT_3\} ds, \\ (\partial - \bar{\partial})f_2(B_{-+}, B_{+-}) &= \frac{1}{4} \text{tr}\{(dB_{-+}B_{-+}^* - B_{-+}dB_{-+}^*) + (dB_{+-}B_{+-}^* - B_{+-}dB_{+-}^*)\}, \\ d(\partial - \bar{\partial})f_2(B_{-+}, B_{+-}) &= -\frac{1}{2} \text{tr}\{dB_{-+} \wedge dB_{-+}^* + dB_{+-} \wedge dB_{+-}^*\}, \\ d(\partial - \bar{\partial})f_3(i, j) &= -\frac{1}{2} \text{tr}\{di \wedge di^* + dj \wedge dj^*\}, \end{aligned}$$

and the summation of the fourth, sixth and seventh of right hand sides coincide with $\sqrt{-1}\omega_I$.

On the other hand, since L is trivial, a linearisation of the $G_{\mathbb{C}}$ -action can be described as $g \cdot (p, z) = (g \cdot p, \chi(g)^{-1}z)$, where χ is a complexification of a character $\chi^{\mathbb{R}}: G \rightarrow U(1)$. Suppose

$$\chi(g)^{-1} = (\det g_-)^{c_-} (\det g_0)^{c_0} (\det g_+)^{c_+}, \quad c_{\bullet} \in \mathbb{R}. \quad (4.8)$$

By Proposition 1.10, this linearisation determines the moment map μ_{χ} .

Recall that $\langle \mu_{\chi}(B, i, j, u, \eta), \xi \rangle$ is given by $s^* \iota_{\xi} A$, where $s: M \rightarrow L$ is the 0-section. Here the connection form A of L (see (1.8)) is given by

$$\begin{aligned} A = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{-1}} & \left(4 \frac{dz}{z} - 4 \frac{d\bar{z}}{\bar{z}} + \sum_{A=L,R} \int_{\mathcal{I}_A} 4 \operatorname{tr} \{ (\alpha_A + \alpha_A^*) (d\alpha_A - d\alpha_A^*) + d\beta_A \beta_A^* - \beta_A d\beta_A^* \} ds \right. \\ & + \operatorname{tr} \{ (dB_{-+} B_{-+}^* - B_{-+} dB_{-+}^*) + (dB_{+-} B_{+-}^* - B_{+-} dB_{+-}^*) \} \\ & \left. + \operatorname{tr} \{ (dii^* - idi^*) + (djj^* - jdj^*) \} \right). \end{aligned}$$

We identify $\exp(\xi) \in G$ with $\exp(\xi(s)) \in \mathcal{G}/\mathcal{G}_{000}$, where $\mathcal{G}_{000} = \{g \in \mathcal{G} \mid g(-l) = g(0) = g(l) = \operatorname{id}\}$. Since $\xi^* = -\xi$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} -\iota_{\xi} dz &= (c_- \operatorname{tr} \xi(-l) + c_0 \operatorname{tr} \xi(0) + c_+ \operatorname{tr} \xi(l))z, & -\iota_{\xi} d\alpha^* &= [\alpha^*(s), -\xi(s)] + \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{ds} \xi(s), \\ -\iota_{\xi} d\bar{z} &= -(c_- \operatorname{tr} \xi(-l) + c_0 \operatorname{tr} \xi(0) + c_+ \operatorname{tr} \xi(l))\bar{z}, & -\iota_{\xi} d\beta^* &= [\beta^*(s), -\xi(s)], \\ -\iota_{\xi} d\alpha &= [\xi(s), \alpha(s)] - \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{ds} \xi(s), & -\iota_{\xi} dB_{-+}^* &= \xi(l)B_{-+}^* - B_{-+}^* \xi(-l), \\ -\iota_{\xi} d\beta &= [\xi(s), \beta(s)], & -\iota_{\xi} dj &= -j\xi(0). \\ -\iota_{\xi} dB_{-+} &= \xi(-l)B_{-+} - B_{-+} \xi(l), & & \\ -\iota_{\xi} di &= \xi(0)i, & & \end{aligned}$$

Hence we get

$$\begin{aligned} \langle 4\sqrt{-1}\mu_{\chi}, \xi \rangle &= 8(c_- \operatorname{tr} \xi(-l) + c_0 \operatorname{tr} \xi(0) + c_+ \operatorname{tr} \xi(l)) \\ &+ \sum_{A=L,R} \int_{\mathcal{I}_A} 4 \operatorname{tr} \{ (\alpha_A + \alpha_A^*) ([\xi, \alpha_A] - \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{ds} \xi + [\alpha_A^*, \xi] - \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{ds} \xi) \\ &\quad + [\xi, \beta_A] \beta_A^* + \beta_A [\beta_A^*, \xi] \} ds \\ &+ \operatorname{tr} \{ (\xi(-l)B_{-+} - B_{-+} \xi(l)) B_{-+}^* - B_{-+} (\xi(l)B_{-+}^* - B_{-+}^* \xi(-l)) \\ &\quad + (\xi(l)B_{+-} - B_{+-} \xi(-l)) B_{+-}^* - B_{+-} (\xi(-l)B_{+-}^* + B_{+-}^* \xi(l)) \} \\ &+ \operatorname{tr} \{ \xi(0)ii^* - i(-i^* \xi(0)) + (-j\xi(0))j^* - j\xi(0)j^* \} \\ &= \operatorname{tr} \{ 8c_+ - 4(\alpha_R(l) + \alpha_R^*(l)) + 2(B_{+-} B_{+-}^* - B_{-+}^* B_{-+}) \} \xi(l) \\ &+ \operatorname{tr} \{ 8c_0 + 4(\alpha_R(0) + \alpha_R^*(0)) - 4(\alpha_L(0) + \alpha_L^*(0)) + 2(ii^* - j^* j) \} \xi(0) \\ &+ \operatorname{tr} \{ 8c_- + 4(\alpha_L(-l) + \alpha_L^*(-l)) + 2(B_{-+} B_{-+}^* - B_{+-}^* B_{+-}) \} \xi(-l). \end{aligned}$$

Here we used integration by parts and the assumption that (α, β) is the solution of Nahm's equations. This implies

$$\mu_{\chi}(B, i, j, u, \eta) = \begin{cases} \mu_{\mathbb{R}} - 2c_- \sqrt{-1} \operatorname{id} & \text{at } s = -l \\ \mu_{\mathbb{R}} - 2c_0 \sqrt{-1} \operatorname{id} & \text{at } s = 0 \\ \mu_{\mathbb{R}} - 2c_+ \sqrt{-1} \operatorname{id} & \text{at } s = l. \end{cases}$$

Instead of (4.8), we define a linearisation by putting

$$\chi(g)^{-1} = (\det g_0)^{\frac{\text{tr } \zeta_{\mathbb{R}}}{2n\sqrt{-1}}}.$$

Then we apply Lemma 1.11 to this linearisation, we have a biholomorphism

$$\{\mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(0)\}^{ass}/G_{\mathbb{C}} \cong \mu_{\chi}^{-1}(0) \cap \mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(0)/G = \mu_{\mathbb{R}}^{-1}(\zeta_{\mathbb{R}}) \cap \mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(0)/G = \mathcal{M}_{\zeta}(n, l).$$

On the other hand, we can consider the GIT quotient $\mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(0) //_{\chi} G_{\mathbb{C}}$, because the above linearisation is trivial. We claim that $\mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(0)^{ass}$ coincides with $\mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(0)^{ss}$. We can make the similar argument as [Na2, Proposition 3.9., 3.21.] to prove this claim. The difference is that $\|x\|$ is replaced by f . In [Na2, p.32, 35], he used the properness of $x \mapsto \|x\|$ so it is enough to check the properness of f . For f_2 and f_3 it is clear, and for f_1 the compactness of the subset $\{(u, \eta) \mid f_1(u, \eta) \leq C\}$ follows from the argument of Lemma 3.3.

Therefore we have

$$\mathcal{M}_{\zeta}(n, l) = \mu_{\mathbb{R}}^{-1}(\zeta_{\mathbb{R}}) \cap \mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(0)/G \cong \mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(0) //_{\chi} G_{\mathbb{C}},$$

and the elemental bow variety $\mathcal{M}_{\zeta}(n, l)$ is actually an algebraic variety because $\mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(0) //_{\chi} G_{\mathbb{C}}$ is algebraic. (When $\zeta_{\mathbb{R}} = 0$, $\mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(0) //_{\chi} G_{\mathbb{C}}$ is regarded as an affine algebro-geometric quotient because $\chi = \text{id}$.) \square

We give another characterisation to the (semi)stability condition of the GIT quotient $\mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(0) //_{\chi} G_{\mathbb{C}}$. Here we recall that (B, i, j, u, η) is called a (χ) -semistable point when $G_{\mathbb{C}} \cdot (B, i, j, u, \eta, z)$ is closed for $z \neq 0$, and (B, i, j, u, η) is called a stable point when $G_{\mathbb{C}} \cdot (B, i, j, u, \eta)$ is closed and its stabiliser is finite (see also §1.2).

DEFINITION 4.9. For $V = \{V(-l), V(0), V(l)\}$, a set of three subspaces $S = \{S(-l), S(0), S(l)\}$, ($S(s) \subset V(s)$) is called invariant for (B, i, j, u, η) if it satisfies the following conditions:

$$\begin{aligned} B_{-+}(S(l)) \subset S(-l), & \quad u_L(S(-l)) = S(0), & \quad \eta_L(S(-l)) \subset S(-l), \\ B_{+-}(S(-l)) \subset S(l), & \quad u_R(S(l)) = S(0), & \quad \eta_R(S(l)) \subset S(l). \end{aligned}$$

THEOREM 4.10. Put $x = (B, i, j, u, \eta) \in \mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(0)$ and $c = \frac{\text{tr } \zeta_{\mathbb{R}}}{2n\sqrt{-1}} \in \mathbb{R}$.

- (i) When $c < 0$, (x, z) is semistable if and only if there exists no set of proper subspaces $S \subsetneq V$ such that S is invariant for x and $\text{Im } i \subset S(0)$.
- (ii) When $c > 0$, (x, z) is semistable if and only if there exists no set of nonzero subspaces $0 \neq S \subset V$ such that S is invariant for x and $S(0) \subset \text{Ker } j$.
- (iii) When $c = 0$, x is stable if and only if there exists no set of nonzero proper subspaces $0 \neq S \subsetneq V$ such that S is invariant for x and $\text{Im } i \subset S(0) \subset \text{Ker } j$.

Proof. The proofs of three assertions are analogous. First we suppose the orbit $G_{\mathbb{C}} \cdot (x, z)$ is closed for $z \neq 0$ and there exists an invariant set of subspaces $S \subset V$. If $\text{Im } i \subset S(0)$, we take

$$\begin{aligned} g_-^t &= (\text{id}, t^{-1} \text{id}) \in GL(S(-l)) \times GL(S(-l)^{\perp}) \subset GL(V(-l)), \\ g_0^t &= (\text{id}, t^{-1} \text{id}) \in GL(S(0)) \times GL(S(0)^{\perp}) \subset GL(V(0)), \\ g_+^t &= (\text{id}, t^{-1} \text{id}) \in GL(S(l)) \times GL(S(l)^{\perp}) \subset GL(V(l)). \end{aligned}$$

Then we have $g_0^t u_L (g_-^t)^{-1} = u_L, g_0^t u_R (g_+^t)^{-1} = u_R$ and

$$\begin{aligned} g_-^t B_{-+} (g_+^t)^{-1} |_{S(l)^\perp \rightarrow S(-l)} &= t B_{-+} |_{S(l)^\perp \rightarrow S(-l)}, \\ g_+^t B_{+-} (g_-^t)^{-1} |_{S(-l)^\perp \rightarrow S(l)} &= t B_{+-} |_{S(-l)^\perp \rightarrow S(l)}, \\ g_-^t \eta_L (g_-^t)^{-1} |_{S(-l)^\perp \rightarrow S(-l)} &= t \eta_L |_{S(-l)^\perp \rightarrow S(-l)}, \\ g_+^t \eta_R (g_+^t)^{-1} |_{S(l)^\perp \rightarrow S(l)} &= t \eta_R |_{S(l)^\perp \rightarrow S(l)}, \\ g_0^t i = i, \quad j (g_0^t)^{-1} |_{S(0)^\perp \rightarrow W} &= t j |_{S(0)^\perp \rightarrow W}, \\ \chi (g^t)^{-1} z &= t^{-c \dim S(0)^\perp}. \end{aligned}$$

And if $\text{Ker } j \supset S(0)$, we take

$$\begin{aligned} g_-^t &= (t \text{id}, \text{id}) \in GL(S(-l)) \times GL(S(-l)^\perp) \subset GL(V(-l)), \\ g_0^t &= (t \text{id}, \text{id}) \in GL(S(0)) \times GL(S(0)^\perp) \subset GL(V(0)), \\ g_+^t &= (t \text{id}, \text{id}) \in GL(S(l)) \times GL(S(l)^\perp) \subset GL(V(l)). \end{aligned}$$

Then we have the same equations for $u_L, u_R, B_{-+}, B_{+-}, \eta_L$ and η_R as above and

$$g_0^t i |_{W \rightarrow S(0)} = t i |_{W \rightarrow S(0)}, \quad j (g_0^t)^{-1} = j, \quad \chi (g_0^t)^{-1} z = t^{c \dim S(0)}.$$

Combined with these things, when $c < 0$ and $\text{Im } i \subset S(0)$, $S(0)^\perp \neq 0$ leads to a contradiction and when $c > 0$ and $\text{Ker } j \supset S(0)$, $S(0) \neq 0$ also does.

And when $c = 0$, $\text{Im } i \subset S(0) \subset \text{Ker } j$ implies there exists $x = (B, i, j, u, \eta) \in \mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(0)$ which satisfies

$$B_{-+} |_{S(l)^\perp \rightarrow S(-l)} = B_{+-} |_{S(-l)^\perp \rightarrow S(l)} = \eta_L |_{S(-l)^\perp \rightarrow S(-l)} = \eta_R |_{S(l)^\perp \rightarrow S(l)} = i = j = 0,$$

by taking the limit $t \rightarrow 0$. The stabiliser of this element is infinite, so this is a contradiction.

Conversely, we suppose that the (semi)stability condition is satisfied and that the orbit is not closed for $z \neq 0$. Then there exists $\lambda = (\lambda_-, \lambda_0, \lambda_+) : \mathbb{C}^* \rightarrow G_{\mathbb{C}}$, such that $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \lambda(t) \cdot (x, z)$ exists and this limit is contained in $\overline{G_{\mathbb{C}} \cdot (x, z)} \setminus G_{\mathbb{C}} \cdot (x, z)$. Let us take a weight decomposition of V with respect to λ :

$$V(-l) = \bigoplus_{\alpha} V(-l, m_{-, \alpha}), \quad V(0) = \bigoplus_{\alpha} V(0, m_{0, \alpha}), \quad V(l) = \bigoplus_{\alpha} V(l, m_{+, \alpha}),$$

where $m_{\bullet, \alpha}$ s are the weights. Then the existence of $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \lambda_0(t) u_L \lambda^{-1}(t)$ implies $m_{-, \alpha} = m_{0, \alpha}$ and this also holds for u_R , we put $m_{\alpha} := m_{-, \alpha} = m_{0, \alpha} = m_{+, \alpha}$. We can assume $m_1 \geq m_2 \geq \dots \geq m_n$. The existence of $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \lambda(t) \cdot (x, z)$ implies the following:

$$\begin{aligned} B_{-+}(V(l, m_{\alpha})) &\subset \bigoplus_{\beta \geq \alpha} V(-l, m_{\beta}), & B_{+-}(V(-l, m_{\alpha})) &\subset \bigoplus_{\beta \geq \alpha} V(l, m_{\beta}), \\ \eta_L(V(-l, m_{\alpha})) &\subset \bigoplus_{\beta \geq \alpha} V(-l, m_{\beta}), & \eta_R(V(l, m_{\alpha})) &\subset \bigoplus_{\beta \geq \alpha} V(l, m_{\beta}), \\ \text{Im } i &\subset \bigoplus_{\beta \geq 0} V(0, m_{\beta}), & \text{Ker } j &\supset \bigoplus_{\beta \geq 0} V(0, m_{\beta}). \end{aligned}$$

Thus $\bigoplus_{\beta \geq \alpha} V(m_{\beta}) = \{V(-l, m_{\beta}), V(0, m_{\beta}), V(l, m_{\beta})\}$ is an invariant set of subspaces.

When $c < 0$, we have $V = \bigoplus_{\beta \geq 0} V(m_{\beta})$ by the stability condition. Hence $\det(\lambda(t)) = t^N$ for some $N \geq 0$. If $N = 0$, $V = V(0)$ and $\lambda(t) \equiv 0$ is against $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \lambda(t) \cdot (x, z) \notin G_{\mathbb{C}} \cdot (x, z)$. If $N > 0$, $\chi(\lambda(t))^{-1} z = t^{-cN} z$ is against the existence of $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \lambda(t) \cdot (x, z)$.

When $c > 0$, we have $V = \bigoplus_{\beta \leq 0} V(m_\beta)$ by the stability condition. This also leads to a contradiction by the same argument.

When $c = 0$, we have $V = V(0)$ by the stability condition. This also leads to a contradiction. \square

PROPOSITION 4.11. *As algebraic varieties, the elemental bow variety is isomorphic to the quiver variety given by $\{[B_1, B_2] + ij = 0\} //_{\chi} GL$.*

Proof. We give a map and check the map preserves the complex moment map and the stability condition. We define a map

$$(B_{-+}, B_{+-}, u_A, \eta_A) \mapsto (B_1, B_2) = (u_L B_{-+} u_R^{-1}, u_R B_{+-} u_L^{-1}).$$

Then by (4.6), $\mu_{\mathbb{C}} = 0$ corresponds to $[B_1, B_2] + ij = 0$. We have to consider the induced (semi)stability condition on $\{[B_1, B_2] + ij = 0\} //_{\chi} GL$. By Theorem 4.10, we have the stability condition for $x = (B_1, B_2)$:

- (i) When $c < 0$, (x, z) is semistable if and only if there exists no proper subspace $S(0) \subsetneq V(0)$ such that $S(0)$ is invariant for x and $\text{Im } i \subset S(0)$.
- (ii) When $c > 0$, (x, z) is semistable if and only if there exists no nonzero subspace $0 \neq S(0) \subset V(0)$ such that $S(0)$ is invariant for x and $S(0) \subset \text{Ker } j$.
- (iii) When $c = 0$, x is stable if and only if there exists no nonzero proper subspace $0 \neq S(0) \subsetneq V(0)$ such that $S(0)$ is invariant for x and $\text{Im } i \subset S(0) \subset \text{Ker } j$.

This is because $u_L S(-l) = S(0)$, $u_R S(l) = S(0)$. The above condition coincides with the (semi)stability condition of the quiver variety $\{[B_1, B_2] + ij = 0\} //_{\chi} GL$ (c.f. [Na2]). \square

COROLLARY 4.12. *When $\zeta \neq 0$, $\mathcal{M}_{\zeta}(n, l)$ is isomorphic to the Hilbert scheme $(\mathbb{C}^2)^{[n]}$, and when $\zeta = 0$, $\mathcal{M}_0(n, l)$ is isomorphic to the symmetric product $S^n(\mathbb{C}^2)$ as algebraic varieties.*

Proof. This follows from Proposition 4.11 and [Na2]. \square

REMARK 4.13. *These isomorphisms do not preserve the metrics.*

4.3. Metrics of elemental bow varieties

First we calculate the metric of $\mathcal{M}_0(1, l)$. This is also mentioned by Cherkis [C1, §3.2]. In this case we have $B_{-+}, B_{+-}, i, j \in \mathbb{C}, T_k^A \in \Gamma(\mathcal{I}_A, \sqrt{-1}\mathbb{R})$, and the moment map is given as follows:

$$\mu_{\mathbb{R}} = \begin{cases} \frac{-\sqrt{-1}}{2}(B_{-+}B_{+-}^* - B_{+-}^*B_{-+}) + T_1^L(-l) & \text{at } s = -l \\ \frac{d}{ds} T_1^A & \text{at } s \in (-l, 0), (0, l) \\ \frac{-\sqrt{-1}}{2}(ii^* - j^*j) - T_1^L(0) + T_1^R(0) & \text{at } s = 0 \\ \frac{-\sqrt{-1}}{2}(B_{+-}B_{+-}^* - B_{-+}^*B_{-+}) - T_1^R(l) & \text{at } s = l, \end{cases}$$

$$\mu_{\mathbb{C}} = \begin{cases} B_{-+}B_{+-} + (T_2^L + \sqrt{-1}T_3^L)(-l) & \text{at } s = -l \\ \frac{d}{ds}(T_2^A + \sqrt{-1}T_3^A) & \text{at } s \in (-l, 0), (0, l) \\ \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}ij - (T_2^L + \sqrt{-1}T_3^L)(0) + (T_2^R + \sqrt{-1}T_3^R)(0) & \text{at } s = 0 \\ -B_{+-}B_{-+} - (T_2^R + \sqrt{-1}T_3^R)(l) & \text{at } s = l. \end{cases}$$

The equation $\mu = 0$ means $T_1^L \equiv T_1^R \equiv \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}(|B_{-+}|^2 - |B_{+-}|^2)$, $T_2^L + \sqrt{-1}T_3^L \equiv T_2^R + \sqrt{-1}T_3^R \equiv B_{+-}B_{-+}$, and $i = j = 0$. Put $t_k = -\sqrt{-1}T_k^A$, $b_1 = B_{-+}$ and $b_2 = B_{+-}$. We

apply Proposition 3.13 for the interval $[-l, l]$, then we can conclude

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}_0(1, l) &= \{(b_1, b_2, t_0, t_k) \in \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C} \times (\mathbb{R}/(l^{-1}\pi)\mathbb{Z}) \times \mathbb{R}^3 \\ &\quad | |b_1|^2 - |b_2|^2 = 2t_1, b_1 b_2 = \sqrt{-1}t_2 - t_3\}/S^1, \end{aligned}$$

where $S^1 = \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} = \{\phi\}$ acts as

$$e^{\pi\sqrt{-1}\phi s/l} : (b_1, b_2, t_0, t_k) \mapsto (e^{-2\pi\sqrt{-1}\phi} b_1, e^{2\pi\sqrt{-1}\phi} b_2, [t_0 - l^{-1}\pi\phi], t_k).$$

The metric of the whole space $(\mathbb{R}/(l^{-1}\pi)\mathbb{Z}) \times \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}$ is given by

$$ds^2 = db_1 d\bar{b}_1 + db_2 d\bar{b}_2 + 2l(dt_0^2 + dt_1^2 + dt_2^2 + dt_3^2).$$

On the other hand, the Hopf fibration $\mathbb{C}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{C}$ is given by $(z_1, z_2) \mapsto (|z_1|^2 - |z_2|^2, 2z_1 z_2)$. If we put $(2x_1, 2\sqrt{-1}x_2 - 2x_3) = (|z_1|^2 - |z_2|^2, 2z_1 z_2)$, then (x_1, x_2, x_3, θ) becomes a new coordinate of \mathbb{C}^2 , where θ is the coordinate of the S^1 -fibre of the fibration. We have $dz_1 d\bar{z}_1 + dz_2 d\bar{z}_2 = 1/|x| dx^2 + |x|(d\theta + \omega)^2$, where $d\omega = *d\frac{1}{|x|}$, $*$ denotes the Hodge operator for \mathbb{R}^3 . The S^1 -action on $\{\theta\}$ is given by $\theta \mapsto \theta - 2\pi\sqrt{-1}\phi$. By using the coordinate (x_1, x_2, x_3, θ) , the above equations are written as $t_k = x_k$, and the restricted metric is given by

$$\begin{aligned} ds^2 &= \frac{1}{|x|} dx^2 + |x|(d\theta + \omega)^2 + 2l(dt_0^2 + dx_k^2) \\ &= \left(2l + \frac{1}{|x|}\right) dx^2 + |x|(d\theta + \omega)^2 + 2ldt_0^2. \end{aligned}$$

And $\theta - 2l\sqrt{-1}t_0$ is invariant by the S^1 -action, we put $\psi = \theta - 2l\sqrt{-1}t_0$. By using ψ , we have

$$ds^2 = \left(2l + \frac{1}{|x|}\right) dx^2 + \left(2l + \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{-1} (d\psi + \omega)^2.$$

This coincides with Taub-NUT metric g_{TN} (4.2), so $\mathcal{M}_0(1, l)$ is regarded as Taub-NUT space. Conversely, we can consider that the hyper-Kähler structure of Taub-NUT space is defined by that of $\mathcal{M}_0(1, l)$. In this paper TN denotes Taub-NUT space. This metric converges to the normal metric of \mathbb{C}^2 as $l \rightarrow 0$, and this corresponds to the behaviour of the diagram:

We note the relation between Taub-NUT space and \mathbb{C}^2 without taking the limit $l \rightarrow 0$. As §4.1 we apply Kronheimer's theorem to $\mathcal{M}_0(1, l)$, and by Proposition 3.13 we have

$$\begin{aligned} u_L &= \exp\{-l(\sqrt{-1}t_0 - t_1)\}, & \eta_L &= (\sqrt{-1}t_2 - t_3)/2, \\ u_R &= \exp\{l(\sqrt{-1}t_0 - t_1)\}, & \eta_R &= (\sqrt{-1}t_2 - t_3)/2. \end{aligned}$$

Put $u := u_L u_R^{-1} = \exp\{-2l(\sqrt{-1}t_0 - t_1)\}$, $\eta := \eta_L = \eta_R = (\sqrt{-1}t_2 - t_3)/2$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TN} &= \{(b_1, b_2, t_0, t_k) \mid |b_1|^2 - |b_2|^2 = 2t_1, b_1 b_2 = \sqrt{-1}t_2 - t_3\}/S^1 \\ &= \{(b_1, b_2, u, \eta) \mid |b_1|^2 - |b_2|^2 = l^{-1} \operatorname{Re} \log u, 2b_1 b_2 = \eta\}/S^1 \end{aligned} \quad (4.15)$$

And the Kähler forms of Taub-NUT space are written as

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_I &= \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}(db_1 \wedge d\bar{b}_1 + db_2 \wedge d\bar{b}_2) + 2l(dt_0 \wedge dt_1 + dt_2 \wedge dt_3) \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}(db_1 \wedge d\bar{b}_1 + db_2 \wedge d\bar{b}_2) + \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{4l}d \log u \wedge d \log \bar{u} + \frac{\sqrt{-1}l}{4}d\eta \wedge d\bar{\eta}, \\ \omega_J + \sqrt{-1}\omega_K &= db_1 \wedge db_2 + 2l(\sqrt{-1}dt_0 - dt_1) \wedge (-\sqrt{-1}dt_2 + dt_3) \\ &= db_1 \wedge db_2 + 2d \log u \wedge d\eta. \end{aligned}$$

Furthermore by Proposition 4.7, we have the following isomorphism as algebraic varieties:

$$\Phi: \left\{ (b_1, b_2, u, \eta) \mid \begin{array}{l} |b_1|^2 - |b_2|^2 = l^{-1} \operatorname{Re} \log u, \\ 2b_1 b_2 = \eta \end{array} \right\} / S^1 \xrightarrow{\cong} \{(b_1, b_2, u, \eta) \mid b_1 b_2 = 2\eta\} / \mathbb{C}^*.$$

Φ is given by the inclusion map, and Φ^{-1} is given by the action of $v \in \mathbb{C}^*$ such that $(v^{-1}b_1, vb_2, vu, \eta)$ satisfies $\mu_{\mathbb{R}} = 0$, i.e. $v^{-2}|b_1|^2 - v^2|b_2|^2 = l^{-1} \operatorname{Re} \log(vu)$. We define $\text{TN}_{\mathbb{C}} := \{(b_1, b_2, u, \eta) \mid b_1 b_2 = 2\eta\} / \mathbb{C}^*$.

PROPOSITION 4.16. *Taub-NUT space is holomorphic symplectomorphic to \mathbb{C}^2 . And the morphism is explicitly given by*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{TN} & \xrightarrow{\Phi} & \text{TN}_{\mathbb{C}} & \xrightarrow{\Psi} & \mathbb{C}^2 \\ \Downarrow & & \Downarrow & & \Downarrow \\ [(b_1, b_2, u, \eta)]_{S^1} & \longmapsto & [(b_1, b_2, u, \eta)]_{\mathbb{C}^*} & \longmapsto & (ub_1, b_2 u^{-1}). \end{array}$$

Proof. This is the conclusion of Proposition 4.11 in the case of $n = 1$. And we have

$$\begin{aligned} dz_1 \wedge dz_2 &= d(ub_1) \wedge d(b_2 u^{-1}) \\ &= db_1 \wedge db_2 - b_1 db_2 \wedge u^{-1} du + b_2 db_1 \wedge u d(u^{-1}) \\ &= db_1 \wedge db_2 + 2u^{-1} du \wedge d\eta. \end{aligned}$$

□

REMARK 4.17. Ψ^{-1} is given by $\Psi^{-1}(z_1, z_2) = [(z_1, z_2, 1, z_1 z_2 / 2)]_{\mathbb{C}^*}$.

Next we consider $\mathcal{M}_0(n, l)$ in the case of $n \geq 1$.

THEOREM 4.18. (i) *As algebraic varieties, $\mathcal{M}_0(n, l)$ is isomorphic to $S^n(\mathbb{C}^2)$ and the holomorphic symplectic form is preserved.*

(ii) *As hyper-Kähler manifolds, $\mathcal{M}_0(n, l)$ is isomorphic to $S^n(\text{TN})$.*

Proof. (i) follows from Corollary 4.12 and Proposition 4.16. Let us prove (ii). We check how $(B, i, j, T) \in \mu^{-1}(0)$ is described.

Since there exists the isomorphism $\mathcal{M}_0(n, l) \cong S^n(\mathbb{C}^2)$ given by Proposition 4.11 and

[Na2], all closed $G_{\mathbb{C}}$ -orbits in $\mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(0)$ contain elements written as

$$u_L B_{-+} u_R^{-1} = B_1 = \begin{pmatrix} b_1^{1,1} & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & b_1^{n,n} \end{pmatrix}, u_R B_{+-} u_L^{-1} = B_2 = \begin{pmatrix} b_2^{1,1} & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & b_2^{n,n} \end{pmatrix}, i = j = 0. \quad (4.19)$$

Furthermore, by using the action of the subgroup $\{(g_-, \text{id}, g_+)\} \subset G_{\mathbb{C}}$, we can regard $u_L = u_R = \text{id}_n$, and then we can assume

$$(B_{-+}, B_{+-}, u_A, \eta_A) = \left(\begin{pmatrix} b_1^{1,1} & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & b_1^{n,n} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} b_2^{1,1} & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & b_2^{n,n} \end{pmatrix}, \text{id}_n, \begin{pmatrix} \eta_A^{1,1} & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & \eta_A^{n,n} \end{pmatrix} \right),$$

where $b_1^\bullet b_2^\bullet = 2\eta_L^\bullet = 2\eta_R^\bullet$ holds (c.f. (4.6)).

Now we consider the action of the subgroup

$$\left\{ \left(\text{id}, \begin{pmatrix} h^{1,1} & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & h^{n,n} \end{pmatrix}, \text{id} \right) \in G_{\mathbb{C}} \mid h^\bullet \in \mathbb{C}^* \right\}.$$

Note that this action preserves the description of (4.19). Each $[(b_1^\bullet, b_2^\bullet, 1, \eta^\bullet)]_{\mathbb{C}^*}$ determines a point in $\text{TN}_{\mathbb{C}}$, and each $\Psi^{-1}([(b_1^\bullet, b_2^\bullet, 1, \eta^\bullet)]_{\mathbb{C}^*})$ determines a point in TN . Thus all the points in $\mu_{\mathbb{R}}^{-1}(0) \cap \mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(0)/G$ are represented as

$$(B_{-+}, B_{+-}, u, \eta) = \left(\begin{pmatrix} b_1^{1,1} & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & b_1^{n,n} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} b_2^{1,1} & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & b_2^{n,n} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} u^{1,1} & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & u^{n,n} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \eta^{1,1} & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & \eta^{n,n} \end{pmatrix} \right), \quad (4.20)$$

where each $(b_1^\bullet, b_2^\bullet, u^\bullet, \eta^\bullet) \in \text{TN}$.

Therefore we get an isomorphism $\mathcal{M}_0(n, l) \cong (\text{TN})^n / \mathfrak{S}_n$. \square

REMARK 4.21. As a GIT quotient, we can take a representative $x = (B_{-+}, B_{+-}, i, j, u_A, \eta_A)$ of $[x]_{G_{\mathbb{C}}} \in \mathcal{M}_0(n, l)$ as

$$x = \left(\begin{pmatrix} b_1^{1,1} & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & b_1^{n,n} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} b_2^{1,1} & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & b_2^{n,n} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, 0, \begin{pmatrix} u_A^{1,1} & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & u_A^{n,n} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \eta_A^{1,1} & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & \eta_A^{n,n} \end{pmatrix} \right).$$

This is because the closure of $G_{\mathbb{C}} \cdot (B, i, 0, u, \eta)$ contains the closed orbit $G_{\mathbb{C}} \cdot (B, 0, 0, u, \eta)$ (see also [Na2, Proposition 2.8.]). Notice that unlike on the representative (4.20), $G_{\mathbb{C}}$ acts freely on this representative.

5. Construction of other bow varieties

Let Γ be a finite subgroup of $SU(2)$, Q be its canonical 2-dimensional representation, and R be its regular representation. At [Kr2], Kronheimer showed

$$\mathbb{C}^2/\Gamma \cong X_0 = \{(\alpha, \beta) \in (Q \otimes \text{End}(R))^\Gamma \mid \mu(\alpha, \beta) = 0\}/U(R)^\Gamma,$$

and X_0 is a quiver variety corresponding to the extended Dynkin diagram of Γ .

In this section, we find out bow varieties which are isomorphic to Taub-NUT/ Γ as hyper-Kähler manifolds.

5.1. Automorphisms of Taub-NUT space

In this subsection, we first discuss about the automorphisms of Taub-NUT space. Then we consider divided Taub-NUT space by finite groups.

THEOREM 5.1. *As a hyper-Kähler manifold, the automorphism group preserving the origin of Taub-NUT space is the semi-direct product $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times S^1$ generated by*

$$\begin{aligned}\omega_\zeta &: [(b_1, b_2, u, \eta)]_{S^1} \mapsto [(\zeta b_1, \zeta^{-1} b_2, u, \eta)]_{S^1}, \\ \iota &: [(b_1, b_2, u, \eta)]_{S^1} \mapsto [(-b_2, b_1, u^{-1}, -\eta)]_{S^1},\end{aligned}$$

where $\zeta \in \mathbb{C}$, $|\zeta| = 1$ and the origin is $[(0, 0, 1, 0)]_{S^1} \in TN$.

We consider what actions preserve the Kähler form ω_I and the holomorphic symplectic form $\omega_J + \sqrt{-1}\omega_K$. By Proposition 4.16, Taub-NUT space is holomorphic symplectomorphic to \mathbb{C}^2 , and the holomorphic symplectic form is written as $dz_1 \wedge dz_2$. So all the actions which preserve the holomorphic symplectic form are described as $\Phi^{-1} \circ \Psi^{-1} \circ f \circ \Psi \circ \Phi$ by using a biholomorphism f (Φ and Ψ are given at Proposition 4.16):

$$f: \mathbb{C}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^2, \quad f(z_1, z_2) = (f_1(z_1, z_2), f_2(z_1, z_2)).$$

Take $[(b_1, b_2, u, \eta)]_{S^1} \in TN$ and fix the S^1 -action as $u \in \mathbb{R}$ i.e. $u = \exp\{l|b_1|^2 - l|b_2|^2\}$. Then the action is written as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{f} &:= \Phi^{-1} \circ \Psi^{-1} \circ f \circ \Psi \circ \Phi, \\ \tilde{f}(b_1, b_2, u, b_1 b_2 / 2) &= (e^{-r} f_1(ub_1, u^{-1} b_2), e^r f_2(ub_1, u^{-1} b_2), e^r, f_1 f_2 / 2),\end{aligned}$$

where $r \in \mathbb{R}$ satisfies

$$e^{-2r}|f_1|^2 - e^{2r}|f_2|^2 = \frac{r}{l}. \quad (5.2)$$

Needless to say, r depends on b_1, b_2, u, f_1 and f_2 .

From now, we consider when this action \tilde{f} preserves ω_I . Here, fixing the S^1 -action, we have

$$-2\sqrt{-1}\omega_I = db_1 \wedge \bar{d}b_1 + db_2 \wedge \bar{d}b_2 + 2ld(b_1 b_2) \wedge \bar{d}(\overline{b_1 b_2}).$$

Put

$$\begin{aligned}f_1(z_1, z_2) &= p_{10}z_1 + p_{01}z_2 + h_1(z_1, z_2), \\ f_2(z_1, z_2) &= q_{10}z_1 + q_{01}z_2 + h_2(z_1, z_2),\end{aligned}$$

where h_k are holomorphic and $h(0, 0) = 0$, $\frac{\partial h}{\partial z}(0, 0) = 0$. Since (f_1, f_2) preserves $dz_1 \wedge dz_2$, we get

$$f_{1,1}f_{2,2} - f_{1,2}f_{2,1} = 1. \quad (5.3)$$

Here, for example, $f_{1,2}$ denotes $\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z_2}$.

The exterior derivative of $f_k(ub_1, u^{-1}b_2)$ and r is written as

$$\begin{aligned}d(f_1(ub_1, u^{-1}b_2)) &= f_{1,1}(ub_1, u^{-1}b_2)d(ub_1) + f_{1,2}(ub_1, u^{-1}b_2)d(u^{-1}b_2), \\ d(f_2(ub_1, u^{-1}b_2)) &= f_{2,1}(ub_1, u^{-1}b_2)d(ub_1) + f_{2,2}(ub_1, u^{-1}b_2)d(u^{-1}b_2), \\ dr &= \frac{l\{e^{-2r}(df_1\bar{f}_1 + d\bar{f}_1f_1) - e^{2r}(df_2\bar{f}_2 + d\bar{f}_2f_2)\}}{2l(e^{-2r}|f_1|^2 + e^{2r}|f_2|^2) + 1}.\end{aligned}$$

The induced Kähler form by \tilde{f} is

$$\begin{aligned} -2\sqrt{-1}\tilde{f}^*\omega_I &= d(e^{-r}f_1) \wedge d(e^{-r}\bar{f}_1) + d(e^rf_2) \wedge d(e^r\bar{f}_2) + 2ld(f_1f_2) \wedge d(\overline{f_1f_2}) \\ &= e^{-2r}df_1 \wedge d\bar{f}_1 + e^{2r}df_2 \wedge d\bar{f}_2 + 2ld(f_1f_2) \wedge d(\overline{f_1f_2}) \\ &\quad + dr \wedge \{e^{-2r}(-f_1d\bar{f}_1 + \bar{f}_1df_1) + e^{2r}(f_2d\bar{f}_2 - \bar{f}_2df_2)\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2l(e^{-2r}|f_1|^2 + e^{2r}|f_2|^2) + 1} \{e^{-2r}df_1 \wedge d\bar{f}_1 + e^{2r}df_2 \wedge d\bar{f}_2 \\ &\quad + 4l(e^{-2r}|f_1|^2 + e^{2r}|f_2|^2 + 1)d(f_1f_2) \wedge d(\overline{f_1f_2})\}. \end{aligned}$$

Considering $\tilde{f}^*\omega_I = \omega_I$ at the origin, we have $q_{10} = -\bar{p}_{01}$, $q_{01} = \bar{p}_{10}$ and $|p_{10}|^2 + |p_{01}|^2 = 1$.

LEMMA 5.4. *When $\tilde{f}^*\omega_I = \omega_I$, we have $h_1 = h_2 = 0$.*

Proof. From $\tilde{f}^*\omega_I$ we pick up 2-forms whose coefficients are holomorphic functions. Expanding $\tilde{f}^*\omega_I$ with respect to b_1, \bar{b}_1, b_2 and \bar{b}_2 around the origin, then we collect 2-forms whose coefficients consist of products of b_1 and b_2 (i.e. we ignore terms containing \bar{b}_1 and \bar{b}_2).

First we consider the expansion of u and r . We have

$$\begin{aligned} u &= e^{l|b_1|^2 - l|b_2|^2} \\ &= 1 + (l|b_1|^2 - l|b_2|^2) + \frac{(l|b_1|^2 - l|b_2|^2)^2}{2} + O(|b|^4), \end{aligned}$$

and since r is analytic around the origin, from (5.2), we have

$$\begin{aligned} r &= (l|p_{10}|^2 - l|q_{10}|^2)|b_1|^2 + (l|p_{01}|^2 - l|q_{01}|^2)|b_2|^2 + O(|b|^3) \\ &= (l|p_{10}|^2 - l|p_{01}|^2)(|b_1|^2 - |b_2|^2) + O(|b|^3). \end{aligned}$$

Especially the holomorphic parts of u and r are respectively 1 and 0. Then we find that the holomorphic parts of $f_1(ub_1, u^{-1}b_2)$, $\overline{f_1(ub_1, u^{-1}b_2)}$, $f_{1,1}(ub_1, u^{-1}b_2)$ and $\overline{f_{1,1}(ub_1, u^{-1}b_2)}$ are respectively $f_1(b_1, b_2)$, 0, $f_{1,1}(b_1, b_2)$ and \bar{p}_{10} .

Therefore we only consider the term $df_1 \wedge d\bar{f}_1 + df_2 \wedge d\bar{f}_2$. And we have 1-forms whose coefficients are holomorphic:

$$\begin{aligned} d(f_1(ub_1, u^{-1}b_2)) &\rightsquigarrow f_{1,1}(b_1, b_2)\{(lb_1d\bar{b}_1 - lb_2d\bar{b}_2)b_1 + db_1\} \\ &\quad + f_{1,2}(b_1, b_2)\{-(lb_1d\bar{b}_1 - lb_2d\bar{b}_2)b_2 + db_2\}, \\ d(f_2(ub_1, u^{-1}b_2)) &\rightsquigarrow f_{2,1}(b_1, b_2)\{(lb_1d\bar{b}_1 - lb_2d\bar{b}_2)b_1 + db_1\} \\ &\quad + f_{2,2}(b_1, b_2)\{-(lb_1d\bar{b}_1 - lb_2d\bar{b}_2)b_2 + db_2\}, \\ \overline{d(f_1(ub_1, u^{-1}b_2))} &\rightsquigarrow \bar{p}_{10}d\bar{b}_1 + \bar{p}_{01}d\bar{b}_2, \\ \overline{d(f_2(ub_1, u^{-1}b_2))} &\rightsquigarrow \bar{q}_{10}d\bar{b}_1 + \bar{q}_{01}d\bar{b}_2. \end{aligned}$$

Then we get

$$\begin{aligned} df_1 \wedge d\bar{f}_1 &\rightsquigarrow l(f_{1,1}b_1 - f_{1,2}b_2)(\bar{p}_{10}b_2 + \bar{p}_{01}b_1)d\bar{b}_1 \wedge d\bar{b}_2 \\ &\quad + f_{1,1}\bar{p}_{10}db_1 \wedge d\bar{b}_1 + f_{1,1}\bar{p}_{01}db_1 \wedge d\bar{b}_2 + f_{1,2}\bar{p}_{01}db_2 \wedge d\bar{b}_2 + f_{1,2}\bar{p}_{10}db_2 \wedge d\bar{b}_1, \\ df_2 \wedge d\bar{f}_2 &\rightsquigarrow l(f_{2,1}b_1 - f_{2,2}b_2)(\bar{q}_{10}b_2 + \bar{q}_{01}b_1)d\bar{b}_1 \wedge d\bar{b}_2 \\ &\quad + f_{2,1}\bar{q}_{10}db_1 \wedge d\bar{b}_1 + f_{2,1}\bar{q}_{01}db_1 \wedge d\bar{b}_2 + f_{2,2}\bar{q}_{01}db_2 \wedge d\bar{b}_2 + f_{2,2}\bar{q}_{10}db_2 \wedge d\bar{b}_1. \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, the holomorphic part of $-2\sqrt{-1}\omega_I$ is $db_1 \wedge d\bar{b}_1 + db_2 \wedge d\bar{b}_2$. Therefore when $\tilde{f}^*\omega_I = \omega_I$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} f_{1,1}\bar{p}_{01} + f_{2,1}\bar{q}_{01} &= 0, \\ f_{1,2}\bar{p}_{10} + f_{2,2}\bar{q}_{10} &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Comparing them with (5.3), we have $f_1 = p_{10}z_1 + p_{01}z_2$ and $f_2 = -\bar{p}_{01}z_1 + \bar{p}_{10}z_2$. \square

LEMMA 5.5. *In addition to Lemma 5.4, we have $p_{10}p_{01} = 0$.*

Proof. Put $P = (0, \epsilon, e^{-l\epsilon^2}, 0)$, ($\epsilon \in \mathbb{R}$). We calculate how $\tilde{f}^*\omega_I|_P$ and $\omega_I|_P$ vary as ϵ varies. Especially we pick up the coefficient of $db_1 \wedge d\bar{b}_1$ -term.

Since $\tilde{f}(P) = (e^{-r}p_{01}e^{l\epsilon^2}\epsilon, e^r p_{10}e^{l\epsilon^2}\epsilon, e^r, p_{01}\bar{p}_{10}e^{2l\epsilon^2}\epsilon^2/2)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} -2\sqrt{-1}\omega_I\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial b_1}, \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{b}_1}\right)|_P &= 1 + 2l\epsilon^2, \\ df_1 \wedge d\bar{f}_1\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial b_1}, \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{b}_1}\right)|_P &= e^{-2l\epsilon^2}|p_{10}|^2, \\ df_2 \wedge d\bar{f}_2\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial b_1}, \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{b}_1}\right)|_P &= e^{-2l\epsilon^2}|p_{01}|^2, \\ d(f_1 f_2) \wedge d(\overline{f_1 f_2})\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial b_1}, \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{b}_1}\right)|_P &= (|p_{10}|^2 - |p_{01}|^2)^2 \epsilon^2, \end{aligned}$$

so if $\tilde{f}^*\omega_I = \omega_I$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} &\{2l(e^{-2r}|f_1|^2 + e^{2r}|f_2|^2) + 1\}(1 + 2l\epsilon^2) \\ &= e^{-2r}e^{-2l\epsilon^2}|p_{10}|^2 + e^{2r}e^{-2l\epsilon^2}|p_{01}|^2 + 4l(le^{-2r}|f_1|^2 + le^{2r}|f_2|^2 + 1)(|p_{10}|^2 - |p_{01}|^2)^2 \epsilon^2. \end{aligned}$$

Now we expand them by ϵ around $\epsilon = 0$. Since we have

$$\begin{aligned} u &= 1 - l\epsilon^2 + O(\epsilon^4), & r &= l(|p_{01}|^2 - |p_{10}|^2)\epsilon^2 + O(\epsilon^3), \\ |f_1(0, e^{l\epsilon^2}\epsilon)| &= |p_{01}|\epsilon + O(\epsilon^2), & |f_2(0, e^{l\epsilon^2}\epsilon)| &= |p_{10}|\epsilon + O(\epsilon^2), \end{aligned}$$

we get

$$\begin{aligned} &\{2l|p_{01}|^2\epsilon^2 + 2l|p_{10}|^2\epsilon^2 + 1\}(1 + 2l\epsilon^2) + O(\epsilon^3) \\ &= (1 - 2l\epsilon^2)(1 - 2l(|p_{01}|^2 - |p_{10}|^2)\epsilon^2)|p_{10}|^2 + (1 - 2l\epsilon^2)(1 + 2l(|p_{01}|^2 - |p_{10}|^2)\epsilon^2)|p_{01}|^2 \\ &\quad + 4l(l|p_{01}|^2\epsilon^2 + l|p_{10}|^2\epsilon^2 + 1)(|p_{10}|^2 - |p_{01}|^2)^2 \epsilon^2 + O(\epsilon^3), \\ &\Leftrightarrow 1 + 4l\epsilon^2 + O(\epsilon^3) = 1 + 4l\epsilon^2 - 24l\epsilon^2|p_{10}p_{01}|^2 + O(\epsilon^3). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore we have $p_{10}p_{01} = 0$. \square

Proof of Theorem 5.1 By Lemma 5.4 and Lemma 5.5, if \tilde{f} preserves the hyper-Kähler structure of Taub-NUT space and the origin, we have

$$f(z_1, z_2) = \begin{pmatrix} p & 0 \\ 0 & \bar{p} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & q \\ -\bar{q} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad |p| = |q| = 1.$$

The former leads to $\tilde{f}(b_1, b_2, u, \eta) = [(pb_1, \bar{p}b_2, u, \eta)]$ and the latter leads to $\tilde{f}(b_1, b_2, u, \eta) = [(-\bar{q}b_2, qb_1, u^{-1}, \eta)]$. \square

By Theorem 5.1, finite groups acting on Taub-NUT space which preserve the origin are generated by

$$\begin{aligned}\omega_m &: [(b_1, b_2, u, \eta)]_{S^1} \mapsto [(\zeta_m b_1, \zeta_m^{-1} b_2, u, \eta)]_{S^1}, \\ \iota &: [(b_1, b_2, u, \eta)]_{S^1} \mapsto [(-b_2, b_1, u^{-1}, -\eta)]_{S^1},\end{aligned}$$

where $\zeta_m^m = 1$. We define

$$\begin{aligned}A_n &= \langle \omega_{n+1} \rangle \quad (n \geq 1), \\ D_n &= \langle \omega_{2n-4}, \iota \rangle \quad (n \geq 3).\end{aligned}$$

In fact they correspond to the finite subgroups of $SU(2)$ by $\Phi \circ \Psi: \text{TN} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^2$.

COROLLARY 5.6. *$E_n \subset SU(2)$ does not act on Taub-NUT space in such a way as to preserve the hyper-Kähler structure and the origin.*

REMARK 5.7. *As the subgroups of $SU(2)$, A_3 and D_3 are identified because $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{-1} \end{pmatrix}$ are conjugate. However as the actions on Taub-NUT space, A_3 and D_3 are different.*

Let Γ be A_n or D_n . The Γ -action on Taub-NUT space induces it on $S^n(\text{TN})$.

PROPOSITION 5.8. *Put $m = \sharp\Gamma$. $(S^m(\text{TN}))^\Gamma$ and TN/Γ are isomorphic as hyper-Kähler manifolds.*

Proof. By definition of the symmetric product, Γ -fixed points in $S^m(\text{TN})$ consist of m -points in Taub-NUT space all of which are in the same Γ -orbit. And these Γ -orbits correspond to elements of TN/Γ . \square

5.2. Decomposition of elemental bows

In the last subsection, we constructed TN/Γ as Γ -fixed points. In this subsection, we introduce the way to construct TN/Γ by a hyper-Kähler quotient. To do this, we first consider the way to construct TN/Γ by an affine algebro-geometric quotient.

First we consider a general case. Let M be an affine variety and G be an algebraic group acting on M . Put $M^{\text{free}} = \{x \in M \mid gx \neq x \text{ for all } g \in G \setminus \text{id}\}$. And suppose a finite group Γ acts on M in such a way as to commute with the G -action. Then the Γ -action descends to the affine algebro-geometric quotient $M //_0 G$. When we distinguish these two actions, we describe the G -action as $g \cdot x$ and the Γ -action as $\gamma \star x$, for $x \in M, g \in G, \gamma \in \Gamma$.

Assume we can take a representative $x \in M^{\text{free}}$ for any $[x]_G \in (M //_0 G)^\Gamma$. Then by the freeness, for any $\gamma \in \Gamma$ there exists unique $\rho_x(\gamma) \in G$ which satisfies $\gamma \star x = \rho_x(\gamma)^{-1} \cdot x$.

LEMMA 5.9. *This ρ_x is a homomorphism from Γ to G .*

Proof. We get $\rho_x(\gamma_1 \gamma_2)^{-1} \cdot x = (\gamma_1 \gamma_2) \star x = \gamma_1 \star (\rho_x(\gamma_2)^{-1} \cdot x) = \rho_x(\gamma_2)^{-1} \cdot (\gamma_1 \star x) = \rho_x(\gamma_2)^{-1} \rho_x(\gamma_1)^{-1} \cdot x$. Since $x \in M^{\text{free}}$, we have $\rho_x(\gamma_1 \gamma_2) = \rho_x(\gamma_1) \rho_x(\gamma_2)$. \square

LEMMA 5.10. *For any $x' \in M^{\text{free}}$, if $[x']_G = [x]_G$, then $\rho_{x'}$ is conjugate with ρ_x .*

Proof. There exists $g \in G$ such that $x' = gx$. Then we have

$$\rho_{x'}(\gamma)^{-1} x' = \gamma \star (gx) = g(\gamma \star x) = g\rho_x(\gamma)^{-1} x = g\rho_x(\gamma)^{-1} g^{-1} x'.$$

By the freeness, we have $\rho_{x'} = g\rho_x g^{-1}$. \square

For a fixed homomorphism $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow G$, put $(M //_0 G)_\rho^\Gamma := \{[x]_G \mid \rho_x \text{ is conjugate with } \rho\}$.

On the other hand, we can define a new Γ -action on M by $x \mapsto \rho(\gamma)\gamma x$ for a given homomorphism $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow G$. Needless to say when $x \in M$ is fixed by the (Γ, ρ) -action, x satisfies $\gamma \star x = \rho(\gamma)^{-1} \cdot x$. We write these fixed points as $M^{\Gamma, \rho}$. Put $G^{\Gamma, \rho} := \{g \in G \mid \rho(\gamma)g\rho(\gamma)^{-1} = g \text{ for all } \gamma \in \Gamma\}$.

PROPOSITION 5.11. $(M //_0 G)_\rho^\Gamma$ is isomorphic to $M^{\Gamma, \rho} //_0 G^{\Gamma, \rho}$.

Proof. Since $x \in M^{\Gamma, \rho}$ satisfies $\gamma x = \rho(\gamma)^{-1}x$, we can regard that ρ is ρ_x and x represents a point in $(M //_0 G)_\rho^\Gamma$. Thus we have a map $M^{\Gamma, \rho} \rightarrow (M //_0 G)_\rho^\Gamma$.

First we claim this map is surjective from $(M^{\text{free}})^{\Gamma, \rho}$ to $(M^{\text{free}} //_0 G)_\rho^\Gamma$. Take an element $x \in M^{\text{free}}$ which represents a point in $(M^{\text{free}} //_0 G)_\rho^\Gamma$. Since ρ_x is conjugate with ρ , there exists $g \in G$ which satisfies $\rho_x = g\rho g^{-1}$. Put $x' := g^{-1}x$, we have

$$\gamma x' = g^{-1}\gamma x = g^{-1}\rho_x(\gamma)^{-1}x = \rho(\gamma)^{-1}g^{-1}x = \rho(\gamma)^{-1}x'.$$

Thus x' enters in $(M^{\text{free}})^{\Gamma, \rho}$ and it means the surjectivity.

Suppose $x, x' \in (M^{\text{free}})^{\Gamma, \rho}$ and there exists $g \in G$ such that $x = gx'$. Then we have

$$x = \rho(\gamma)\gamma x = \rho(\gamma)\gamma gx' = \rho(\gamma)g\rho(\gamma)^{-1}\rho(\gamma)\gamma x' = \rho(\gamma)g\rho(\gamma)^{-1}x',$$

so we get $g = \rho(\gamma)g\rho(\gamma)^{-1}$ by the freeness. This induces an isomorphism $(M^{\text{free}})^{\Gamma, \rho} //_0 G^{\Gamma, \rho} \rightarrow (M^{\text{free}} //_0 G)_\rho^\Gamma$.

For $x \in M \setminus M^{\text{free}}$, it is enough to consider a sequence $\{x_n\} \subset M^{\text{free}}$ such that x_n converges to x as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Therefore $(M //_0 G)_\rho^\Gamma$ and $M^{\Gamma, \rho} //_0 G^{\Gamma, \rho}$ are isomorphic. \square

From now we apply Proposition 5.11 to $(\mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(0) //_0 G_{\mathbb{C}})^\Gamma$. Take $[x]_{G_{\mathbb{C}}} \in (\mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(0) //_0 G_{\mathbb{C}})^\Gamma \cong S^m(\text{TN})^\Gamma$. By Remark 4.21 and Proposition 5.8, x is represented as

$$x = (B, i, j, u, \eta) = \left(\left(\begin{array}{ccc} \gamma_1 \star b_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \gamma_n \star b_1 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{ccc} \gamma_1 \star b_2 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \gamma_n \star b_2 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \vdots \\ i \end{array} \right), 0, \right. \\ \left. \left(\begin{array}{ccc} \gamma_1 \star u_A & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \gamma_n \star u_A \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{ccc} \gamma_1 \star \eta_A & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \gamma_n \star \eta_A \end{array} \right) \right),$$

where $\{\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n\} = \Gamma$ and we write $\gamma_k \star (b_1, b_2, u, \eta)$ as $(\gamma_k \star b_1, \gamma_k \star b_2, \gamma_k \star u, \gamma_k \star \eta)$. Here the Γ -action is defined on such $\{x\}$, and in fact we can extend the Γ -action on $\mathbb{M}_{\mathbb{C}}$ in the case appearing later.

$G_{\mathbb{C}}$ acts freely on above $\{x\}$, so $\rho(\gamma) = (\rho_-(\gamma)^{-1}, \rho_0(\gamma)^{-1}, \rho_+(\gamma)^{-1}) \in G_{\mathbb{C}}$ is uniquely determined. In order to know $\rho(\gamma)$ explicitly, we have to solve the following equations:

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma \star B_{-+} &= \rho_-(\gamma)^{-1} B_{-+} \rho_+(\gamma), & \gamma \star B_{+-} &= \rho_+(\gamma)^{-1} B_{+-} \rho_-(\gamma), & (5.12) \\ \gamma \star i &= \rho_0(\gamma)^{-1} i, & \gamma \star j &= j \rho_0(\gamma), \\ \gamma \star u_L &= \rho_+(\gamma)^{-1} u_L \rho_-(\gamma), & \gamma \star u_R &= \rho_+(\gamma)^{-1} u_R \rho_0(\gamma), \\ \gamma \star \eta_L &= \rho_-(\gamma)^{-1} \eta_L \rho_-(\gamma), & \gamma \star \eta_R &= \rho_0(\gamma)^{-1} \eta_R \rho_0(\gamma). \end{aligned}$$

The following subsection we will solve them particularly in the case of A_n and D_n . Note that there are two reasons why we chose i as ${}^t(1, \dots, 1)$. The first is that $G_{\mathbb{C}}$ acts freely for such i , as we mentioned in Remark 4.21. The second is that the solution ρ of the equations (5.12) enters G not only $G_{\mathbb{C}}$. This is cleared up by the later calculation.

Therefore by Proposition 5.11, we get $\text{TN}/\Gamma \cong (\mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(0) //_0 G_{\mathbb{C}})^\Gamma \cong (\mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(0))^\Gamma //_0 G_{\mathbb{C}}^\Gamma$

as algebraic varieties. And we consider the way to get a similar isomorphism as hyper-Kähler manifolds, that is, an isomorphism between $(\mu_{\mathbb{R}}^{-1}(0) \cap \mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(0)/G)^{\Gamma}$ and $(\mu_{\mathbb{R}}^{-1}(0) \cap \mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(0))^{\Gamma}/G^{\Gamma}$. Furthermore, we consider how to construct $(\mu_{\mathbb{R}}^{-1}(0) \cap \mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(0))^{\Gamma}/G^{\Gamma}$ as a hyper-Kähler quotient.

First we recall that there exists the biholomorphism $(\mu_{\mathbb{R}}^{-1}(0) \cap \mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(0))/G \cong \mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(0) //_0 G_{\mathbb{C}}$ by Proposition 4.7. By this biholomorphism we can take a representative $[x]_G \in (\mu_{\mathbb{R}}^{-1}(0) \cap \mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(0))/G)^{\Gamma}$ as

$$x = \left(\left(\begin{array}{ccc} \gamma_1 * b_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \gamma_n * b_1 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{ccc} \gamma_1 * b_2 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \gamma_n * b_2 \end{array} \right), 0, 0, \left(\begin{array}{ccc} \gamma_1 * u & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \gamma_n * u \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{ccc} \gamma_1 * \eta & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \gamma_n * \eta \end{array} \right) \right),$$

where $[(b_1, b_2, u, \eta)]_{S^1} \in \text{TN}$. Since the above solution ρ is in G , we can define the same Γ -action on $\mathbb{M}_{\mathbb{C}}$ as before. It is clear that $\{x \in \mu^{-1}(0) \mid \gamma x = \rho(\gamma)^{-1}x\} = \{x \in \mathbb{M}_{\mathbb{C}}^{\Gamma} \mid \mu(x) = 0\}$ holds.

Then we get a map from $\mu_{\mathbb{R}}^{-1}(0) \cap \mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(0) \cap \mathbb{M}_{\mathbb{C}}^{\Gamma}$ to $(\mu_{\mathbb{R}}^{-1}(0) \cap \mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(0)/G)^{\Gamma}$ like Proposition 5.11. However we cannot make the same argument to show the injectivity of the map $\mu^{-1}(0) \cap \mathbb{M}_{\mathbb{C}}^{\Gamma}/G^{\Gamma} \rightarrow (\mu^{-1}(0)/G)^{\Gamma}$ as Proposition 5.11 because there is no point in $\mu^{-1}(0)$ on which G acts freely. To clear up this problem, it is enough to check $\text{Stab}(x) \cap G^{\Gamma}$ acts trivially on $\mu^{-1}(0) \cap \mathbb{M}_{\mathbb{C}}^{\Gamma}$ for any $x \in \mu^{-1}(0)$.

Last we check $\mu_{\mathbb{R}}^{-1}(0) \cap \mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(0) \cap \mathbb{M}_{\mathbb{C}}^{\Gamma}/G^{\Gamma}$ is obtained by a hyper-Kähler quotient of $\mathbb{M}_{\mathbb{C}}^{\Gamma}$ by G^{Γ} . Let μ^{Γ} be the moment map defined by the G^{Γ} -action. Since G^{Γ} is a (closed) subgroup of G , the moment map μ^{Γ} is given by the orthogonal projection of μ on $(\text{Lie } G^{\Gamma})^*$. Then it is enough to check that the image of the restriction map $\mu|_{\mathbb{M}_{\mathbb{C}}^{\Gamma}}$ is included in $(\text{Lie } G^{\Gamma})^*$.

Therefore we can get an isomorphism

$$\text{TN}/\Gamma \cong (\mu_{\mathbb{R}}^{-1}(0) \cap \mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(0)/G)^{\Gamma} \cong \mu_{\mathbb{R}}^{\Gamma-1}(0) \cap \mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{\Gamma-1}(0)/G^{\Gamma},$$

as hyper-Kähler manifolds, if the following condition hold:

CONDITION 5.13.

- (1) If $\rho(\gamma) \in G_{\mathbb{C}}$ is the solution of (5.12), it is in G .
- (2) $\text{Stab}(x) \cap G^{\Gamma}$ acts trivially on $\mu^{-1}(0) \cap \mathbb{M}_{\mathbb{C}}^{\Gamma}$ for any $x \in \mu^{-1}(0)$.
- (3) The image of the restriction map $\mu|_{\mathbb{M}_{\mathbb{C}}^{\Gamma}}$ is included in $(\text{Lie } G^{\Gamma})^*$.

In the following subsections, we calculate $\mathbb{M}_{\mathbb{C}}^{\Gamma}$ and G^{Γ} for $\Gamma = A_n, D_n$ cases.

EXAMPLE 5.14. In Kronheimer's situation [Kr2], one can check that the homomorphism ρ and $M_{\mathbb{C}}^{\Gamma}$ coincide with the regular representation of the finite groups of $SU(2)$ and $(Q \otimes \text{End}(R))^{\Gamma}$ respectively.

5.3. $\Gamma = A_n$ case

By using the results in §5.2, we get TN/A_n as a hyper-Kähler quotient. Because $A_n = \langle \omega_{n+1} \rangle (n \geq 0)$, so we can take (B, i, j, u, η) as

$$\left(\left(\begin{array}{cccc} b_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \zeta b_1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \zeta^n b_1 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{cccc} b_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \zeta^{-1} b_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \zeta^{-n} b_2 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{array} \right), 0, \left(\begin{array}{cccc} u_A & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & u_A & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & u_A \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{cccc} \eta_A & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \eta_A & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \eta_A \end{array} \right) \right),$$

where $\zeta = \zeta_{n+1}$. And by definition of the Γ -action on Taub-NUT space, we have

$$\omega \star (B, i, j, u, \eta) = \left(\left(\begin{pmatrix} \zeta b_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \zeta^2 b_1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & b_1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \zeta^{-1} b_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \zeta^{-2} b_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & b_2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, 0, \begin{pmatrix} u_A & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & u_A & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & u_A \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \eta_A & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \eta_A & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \eta_A \end{pmatrix} \right).$$

This action is extended on $\mathbb{M}_{\mathbb{C}}$ as $\omega \star (B, i, j, u, \eta) = (\zeta B_{-+}, \zeta^{-1} B_{+-}, i, j, u, \eta)$. And the ω -action and the $G_{\mathbb{C}}$ -action commute, so we can apply Proposition 5.11. The solution of (5.12) is given by

$$\rho_{-}(\omega)^{-1} = \rho_0(\omega)^{-1} = \rho_{+}(\omega)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

In this case each ρ_{\bullet} is a homomorphism from A_n to $U(n+1)$. By a change of basis, ρ can be described as

$$\rho_{-}(\omega) = \rho_0(\omega) = \rho_{+}(\omega) = \text{diag}(1, \zeta, \zeta^2, \dots, \zeta^n).$$

This means that each ρ_{\bullet} is actually the regular representation of A_n . For this ρ , we apply Proposition 5.11. A point in $\mathbb{M}_{\mathbb{C}}^{\Gamma, \rho} = \mathbb{M}_{\mathbb{C}}^{\Gamma}$ is represented as

$$\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 & b_{01} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b_{12} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & b_{23} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & b_{n-1,n} \\ b_{n0} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & b_{0n} \\ b_{10} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b_{21} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b_{32} & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & b_{n,n-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, 0, \begin{pmatrix} u_{A,0} & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & u_{A,n} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \eta_{A,0} & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \eta_{A,n} \end{pmatrix} \right).$$

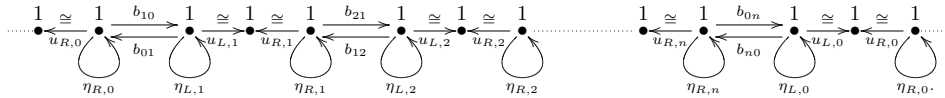
It satisfies $\mu_{\mathbb{C}} = 0$ if and only if

$$\begin{cases} b_{k,k+1} b_{k+1,k} + 2\eta_{L,k} = 0 \\ -2u_{L,k} \eta_{L,k} u_{L,k}^{-1} + 2u_{R,k} \eta_{R,k} u_{R,k}^{-1} = 0 \\ -2\eta_{R,k} - b_{k,k-1} b_{k-1,k} = 0. \end{cases}$$

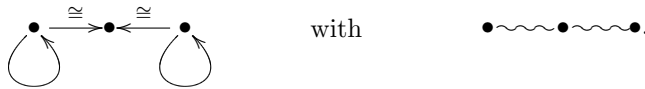
And $G^{\Gamma} \subset G$ is given by

$$G^{\Gamma} = \{(\text{diag}(g_{-,0}, \dots, g_{-,n}), \text{diag}(g_{0,0}, \dots, g_{0,n}), \text{diag}(g_{+,0}, \dots, g_{+,n})) \in G\}.$$

These data are described as the following diagram:



Notice that the both ends of the above diagram are connected. And by Kronheimer's theorem, each $\{(u, \eta)\}$ is regarded as the moduli space of the solutions of 1-dimensional Nahm's equation, so we can get a new bow by replacing



It is clear that Condition 5.13 holds in this case, so TN/A_n is constructed by a hyper-Kähler quotient corresponding to the above diagram. In §6, we study such a hyper-Kähler quotient.

5.4. $\Gamma = D_n$ case

By using the results in §5.2, we get TN/D_n as a hyper-Kähler quotient. Because $D_n = \langle \omega_m, \iota \rangle$ ($m = 2n - 4$, $n \geq 3$), and we order them as $\{1, \omega, \omega^2, \dots, \omega^{m-1}, \iota, \iota\omega, \iota\omega^2, \dots, \iota\omega^{m-1}\}$, where ω denotes ω_m . Then we can take (B, i, j, u, η) as

$$\begin{aligned} B_{-+} &= \text{diag}(b_1, \zeta b_1, \dots, \zeta^{m-1} b_1, -b_2, -\zeta^{-1} b_2, \dots, -\zeta^{-(m-1)} b_2), \\ B_{+-} &= \text{diag}(b_2, \zeta^{-1} b_2, \dots, \zeta^{-(m-1)} b_2, b_1, \zeta b_1, \dots, \zeta^{m-1} b_1), \\ i &= \text{diag}(1, 1, \dots, 1, 1, 1, \dots, 1), \quad j = 0, \\ u_L &= \text{diag}(u_L, u_L, \dots, u_L, u_R, u_R, \dots, u_R), \\ u_R &= \text{diag}(u_R, u_R, \dots, u_R, u_L, u_L, \dots, u_L), \\ \eta_L &= \text{diag}(\eta_L, \eta_L, \dots, \eta_L, -\eta_R, -\eta_R, \dots, -\eta_R), \\ \eta_R &= \text{diag}(\eta_R, \eta_R, \dots, \eta_R, -\eta_L, -\eta_L, \dots, -\eta_L). \end{aligned}$$

And the Γ -action can be extended on $\mathbb{M}_{\mathbb{C}}$ as

$$\begin{aligned} \omega \star (B, i, j, u, \eta) &= (\zeta B_{-+}, \zeta^{-1} B_{+-}, i, j, u_L, u_R, \eta_L, \eta_R), \\ \iota \star (B, i, j, u, \eta) &= (B_{+-}, -B_{-+}, i, j, u_R, u_L, -\eta_R, -\eta_L). \end{aligned}$$

But the ι -action does not commute with the $G_{\mathbb{C}}$ -action. In order to decompose the elemental bow, we modify Proposition 5.11. For $g = (g_-, g_0, g_+) \in G_{\mathbb{C}}$, put $g^t := (g_+, g_0, g_-)$. Then we have

$$\iota \star (g \cdot (B, i, j, u, \eta)) = g^t \cdot (\iota \star (B, i, j, u, \eta)).$$

Thus rewriting g by g^t if necessary, we have the same result as Proposition 5.11.

Hence the solution of (5.12) is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_-(\omega)^{-1} &= \rho_0(\omega)^{-1} = \rho_+(\omega)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} P_m & 0 \\ 0 & {}^t P_m \end{pmatrix}, \\ \rho_-(\iota)^{-1} &= \rho_0(\iota)^{-1} = \rho_+(\iota)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \text{id}_m \\ Q_m & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$P_m = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in U(m), \quad Q_m = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \text{id}_{m/2} \\ \text{id}_{m/2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = P_m^{\frac{m}{2}}.$$

Here ρ_0 is a homomorphism from D_n to $U(2m)$. Each ρ_{\pm} is not a homomorphism but

$$\omega \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} \rho_-(\omega) & 0 \\ 0 & \rho_+(\omega) \end{pmatrix}, \quad \iota \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \rho_-(\iota) \\ \rho_+(\iota) & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

is a homomorphism from D_n to $U(4m)$. By using this representation, a change of basis is written as

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_0(\omega) \mapsto g_0 \rho_0(\omega) g_0^{-1}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} \rho_-(\omega) & 0 \\ 0 & \rho_+(\omega) \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} g_- & 0 \\ 0 & g_+ \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \rho_-(\omega) & 0 \\ 0 & \rho_+(\omega) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} g_- & 0 \\ 0 & g_+ \end{pmatrix}^{-1}, \\ \rho_0(\iota) \mapsto g_0 \rho_0(\iota) g_0^{-1}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \rho_-(\iota) \\ \rho_+(\iota) & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} g_- & 0 \\ 0 & g_+ \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \rho_-(\iota) \\ \rho_+(\iota) & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} g_- & 0 \\ 0 & g_+ \end{pmatrix}^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

$\mathbb{M}_{\Omega}^{A_n}$ and \mathbb{M}^{A_n} respectively by

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{M}_{\Omega}^{A_n} &:= \bigoplus_{h \in \Omega} \text{Hom}(V(o(h)), V(i(h))) \cong \bigoplus_{\sigma} \{b_{\sigma+1, \sigma} \in \mathbb{C}\}, \\ \mathbb{M}_{\bar{\Omega}}^{A_n} &:= \bigoplus_{h \in \bar{\Omega}} \text{Hom}(V(o(h)), V(i(h))) \cong \bigoplus_{\sigma} \{b_{\sigma, \sigma+1} \in \mathbb{C}\}, \\ \mathbb{M}^{A_n}(\vec{l}) &:= \mathbb{M}_{\Omega}^{A_n} \oplus \mathbb{M}_{\bar{\Omega}}^{A_n} \oplus \bigoplus_{\sigma=0}^n \mathcal{H}_{\sigma L} \oplus \bigoplus_{\sigma=0}^n \mathcal{H}_{\sigma R}.\end{aligned}$$

When $l_{\sigma} = 0$ for some σ , we replace the vector bundle $\pi_{\sigma}: V_{\sigma} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_{\sigma L} \cup \mathcal{I}_{\sigma R}$ with a 1-dimensional vector space V'_{σ} and remove $\mathcal{H}_{\sigma L} \oplus \mathcal{H}_{\sigma R}$ from $\mathbb{M}^{A_n}(\vec{l})$. This corresponds to taking the limit $l_{\sigma} \rightarrow 0$ as (4.14).

A group $\mathcal{G}^{A_n} = \prod_{\sigma} \mathcal{G}_{\sigma} = \prod_{\sigma} \{g_{\sigma} = (g_{\sigma L}, g_{\sigma R}) \in L_2^2(\mathcal{I}_{\sigma L}, U(1)) \times L_2^2(\mathcal{I}_{\sigma R}, U(1)) \mid g_{\sigma L}(0) = g_{\sigma R}(0)\}$ acts on $\mathbb{M}^{A_n}(\vec{l})$ as §4. We have a hyper-Kähler moment map μ and the explicit form is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\mu_{\mathbb{R}} &= \begin{cases} \frac{-\sqrt{-1}}{2}(b_{\sigma, \sigma-1} b_{\sigma, \sigma-1}^* - b_{\sigma-1, \sigma}^* b_{\sigma-1, \sigma}) + T_1^{\sigma L}(-l_{\sigma}) & \text{at } s_{\sigma} = -l_{\sigma} \\ \frac{d}{ds} T_1^{\sigma A} & \text{at } s_{\sigma} \in (-l_{\sigma}, 0), (0, l_{\sigma}) \\ -T_1^{\sigma L}(0) + T_1^{\sigma R}(0) & \text{at } s_{\sigma} = 0 \\ \frac{-\sqrt{-1}}{2}(b_{\sigma, \sigma+1} b_{\sigma, \sigma+1}^* - b_{\sigma+1, \sigma}^* b_{\sigma+1, \sigma}) - T_1^{\sigma R}(l_{\sigma}) & \text{at } s_{\sigma} = l_{\sigma}, \end{cases} \\ \mu_{\mathbb{C}} &= \begin{cases} b_{\sigma, \sigma-1} b_{\sigma-1, \sigma} + (T_2^{\sigma L} + \sqrt{-1} T_3^{\sigma L})(-l_{\sigma}) & \text{at } s_{\sigma} = -l_{\sigma} \\ \frac{d}{ds} (T_2^{\sigma A} + \sqrt{-1} T_3^{\sigma A}) & \text{at } s_{\sigma} \in (-l_{\sigma}, 0), (0, l_{\sigma}) \\ -(T_2^{\sigma L} + \sqrt{-1} T_3^{\sigma L})(0) + (T_2^{\sigma R} + \sqrt{-1} T_3^{\sigma R})(0) & \text{at } s_{\sigma} = 0 \\ -b_{\sigma, \sigma+1} b_{\sigma+1, \sigma} - (T_2^{\sigma R} + \sqrt{-1} T_3^{\sigma R})(l_{\sigma}) & \text{at } s_{\sigma} = l_{\sigma}. \end{cases}\end{aligned}$$

Put $Z^{A_n} = \{\zeta = (\zeta_{\sigma}) \in (\text{Lie } U(1)^{n+1})^* \otimes (\mathbb{R} \oplus \mathbb{C})\}$. Choose an element $\zeta = (\zeta_{\mathbb{R}}, \zeta_{\mathbb{C}}) \in Z^{A_n}$, and define a hyper-Kähler quotient $\mathcal{M}_{\zeta}^{A_n}(\vec{l})$ of $\mathbb{M}^{A_n}(\vec{l})$ by \mathcal{G}^{A_n} as follows:

$$\mathcal{M}_{\zeta}^{A_n}(\vec{l}) := \{(b, T) \in \mathbb{M}^{A_n}(\vec{l}) \mid \mu(b, T) = \zeta \delta_{s_{\sigma}=0}\} / \mathcal{G}^{A_n}.$$

We call this hyper-Kähler manifold an A_n -type bow variety.

REMARK 6.2. The subgroup $\{(c, \dots, c) \in \mathcal{G}^{A_n} \mid c \in U(1)\}$ acts on $\mathbb{M}^{A_n}(\vec{l})$ trivially, so when $\sum_{\sigma} \zeta_{\sigma} \neq 0$, $\mathcal{M}_{\zeta}^{A_n}$ is empty. Afterward we only consider the case $\sum_{\sigma} \zeta_{\sigma} = 0$.

By Proposition 3.13, we can rewrite these data as

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{M}_{\mathbb{C}}^{A_n}(\vec{l}) &= \bigoplus_{\sigma} \{(b_{\sigma, \sigma-1}, b_{\sigma-1, \sigma}, u_{\sigma L}, \eta_{\sigma L}, u_{\sigma R}, \eta_{\sigma R}) \in \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{C}\}, \\ G^{A_n} &= \prod_{\sigma} \{(g_{-}^{\sigma}, g_0^{\sigma}, g_{+}^{\sigma}) \in U(1) \times U(1) \times U(1)\}.\end{aligned}$$

When all the l_{σ} is equal and $\zeta = 0$, the A_n -type bow variety $\mathcal{M}_0^{A_n}(\vec{l})$ coincides with TN/A_n (c.f. §5.3).

6.2. General properties of A_n -type bow varieties

For the A_n -type bow variety, we can make the same arguments in §4.2.

PROPOSITION 6.3. The A_n -type bow variety $\mathcal{M}_{\zeta}^{A_n}$ is algebraic.

Proof. It is enough to define

$$\chi(g)^{-1} = \prod (g_0^\sigma)^{\zeta_\sigma/2\sqrt{-1}},$$

instead of (4.8), then actually we have

$$\mu_\chi(b, u, \eta) = \begin{cases} \mu_{\mathbb{R}} & \text{at } s_\sigma = -l_\sigma \\ \mu_{\mathbb{R}} + \zeta_\sigma & \text{at } s_\sigma = 0 \\ \mu_{\mathbb{R}} & \text{at } s_\sigma = l_\sigma. \end{cases}$$

□

PROPOSITION 6.4. *As algebraic varieties, $\mathcal{M}_\zeta^{A_n}(\vec{l})$ is isomorphic to an A_n -type quiver variety constructed by Kronheimer [Kr2].*

COROLLARY 6.5. *If $\zeta = (\zeta_\sigma)$ satisfies the following condition, $\mathcal{M}_\zeta^{A_n}(\vec{l})$ is smooth. Moreover the projection $\mathcal{M}_\zeta^{A_n} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_0^{A_n}$ induced by (1.7) is the resolution of singularities.*

$$(*) \text{ There does not exist } (j, k) \text{ which satisfies } j < k \text{ and } \sum_{j \leq \sigma < k} \zeta_\sigma = 0.$$

Proof. This follows immediately from Proposition 6.4 and [Kr2]. We write down the condition in [Kr2, Proposition 2.8.] in the case of A_n , then we have the condition (*). □

6.3. Metrics of A_n -type bow varieties

In order to study the metric of the A_n -type bow variety, we construct $\mathcal{M}_\zeta^{A_n}$ explicitly like §4.3 (see also [C2, §4.3]).

First we solve the equations at $s_\sigma = l_\sigma$ and $s_{\sigma+1} = -l_{\sigma+1}$:

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}(|b_{\sigma, \sigma+1}|^2 - |b_{\sigma+1, \sigma}|^2) - t_1^{\sigma R} = 0 \\ -b_{\sigma, \sigma+1}b_{\sigma+1, \sigma} - (\sqrt{-1}t_2^{\sigma R} - t_3^{\sigma R}) = 0, \\ -\frac{1}{2}(|b_{\sigma+1, \sigma}|^2 - |b_{\sigma, \sigma+1}|^2) + t_1^{\sigma+1L} = 0 \\ b_{\sigma+1, \sigma}b_{\sigma, \sigma+1} + (\sqrt{-1}t_2^{\sigma+1L} - t_3^{\sigma+1L}) = 0. \end{cases}$$

Put $(2x_{\sigma_1}, -\sqrt{-1}x_{\sigma_2} + x_{\sigma_3}) = (|b_{\sigma+1, \sigma}|^2 - |b_{\sigma, \sigma+1}|^2, b_{\sigma, \sigma+1}b_{\sigma+1, \sigma})$ as §4.3. By using the new coordinate $(x_{\sigma_1}, x_{\sigma_2}, x_{\sigma_3}, \theta_\sigma)$, the above equations are written as $t_k^{\sigma R} = x_{\sigma k} = t_k^{\sigma+1L}$, and the metric is given by

$$ds^2 = \sum_{\sigma} \left\{ (l_\sigma + l_{\sigma+1} + \frac{1}{|x_\sigma|}) dx_\sigma^2 + (l_\sigma + l_{\sigma+1} + \frac{1}{|x_\sigma|})^{-1} (d\psi_\sigma + \omega_\sigma)^2 \right\}.$$

Then the equations at $s_\sigma = 0$ are

$$-x_{\sigma k} + x_{\sigma+1k} = -\zeta_{\sigma+1k}.$$

Put $x := x_0 = x_1 + \zeta_1 = x_2 + (\zeta_1 + \zeta_2) = \cdots = x_\sigma + \sum_{k=1}^{\sigma} \zeta_k$, and $\tilde{\zeta}_\sigma = \sum_{k=1}^{\sigma} \zeta_k$. Then we can write $x_\sigma = x - \tilde{\zeta}_\sigma$. Note that $\tilde{\zeta}_0 = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1=0} \zeta_k = 0$ by Remark 6.2. Hence we have

$$ds^2 = (2|\vec{l}| + \sum_{\sigma} \frac{1}{|x - \tilde{\zeta}_\sigma|}) dx^2 + (2|\vec{l}| + \sum_{\sigma} \frac{1}{|x - \tilde{\zeta}_\sigma|})^{-1} (\sum_{\sigma} d\psi_\sigma + \omega_\sigma)^2.$$

This metric is a so-called *multi-Taub-NUT metric*. Summarising this section, we have the following theorem:

THEOREM 6.6. *When $\zeta = 0$, we have $\mathcal{M}_0^{A_n}(\vec{l}) \cong TN/A_n$ as hyper-Kähler manifolds. In general, $\mathcal{M}_\zeta^{A_n}(\vec{l})$ is a multi-Taub-NUT space and an ALF space.*

Proof. The metric of $\mathcal{M}_0^{A_n}(\vec{l})$ depends only on $|\vec{l}|$. So it is enough to consider the case which all the l_σ is equal, then the first assertion holds. \square

7. D_n -type bow varieties

In this section we consider the case of D_n in the same way as §6.

7.1. D_n -type bow

We consider the following diagram ($n \geq 2$):

$$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccc} \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \cdots & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ \mathcal{I}_1 & \mathcal{I}_1 & \mathcal{I}_{2L} & \mathcal{I}_{2R} & \mathcal{I}_{3L} & \mathcal{I}_{3L} & & \mathcal{I}_{n-2,R} & \mathcal{I}_{n-2,R} & \mathcal{I}_{n-1} & \mathcal{I}_{n-1} & & & & & \mathcal{I}_{n-1} \\ \leftarrow h_{12} & \rightarrow h_{21} & \leftarrow h_{23} & \rightarrow h_{32} & \leftarrow h_{23} & \rightarrow h_{32} & & \leftarrow h_{n-2,n-1} & \rightarrow h_{n-1,n-2} & \leftarrow h_{n-1,1} & \rightarrow h_{1,n-1} & & & & & \leftarrow h_{n-1,1} \end{array} \quad (7.1)$$

where $\mathcal{I}_1 = \{0 \leq s_1 \leq l_1\}$, $\mathcal{I}_{n-1} = \{-l_{n-1} \leq s_{n-1} \leq 0\}$, $\mathcal{I}_{\sigma L} = \{-l_\sigma \leq s_\sigma \leq 0\}$ and $\mathcal{I}_{\sigma R} = \{0 \leq s_\sigma \leq l_\sigma\}$. For $\vec{l} = (l_1, \dots, l_{n-1})$, we assume $|\vec{l}| := l_1 + l_{n-1} + \sum_{\sigma=2}^{n-2} 2l_\sigma > 0$. Put $\Omega = \{h_{\sigma+1,\sigma}\}$ and $\bar{\Omega} = \{h_{\sigma,\sigma+1}\}$.

We give rank-2 trivial hermitian vector bundles $\pi_\sigma: V_\sigma \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_\sigma$. In the same way as §4.1., let us define complex vector spaces $\mathbb{M}_\Omega^{D_n}$, $\mathbb{M}_{\bar{\Omega}}^{D_n}$ and \mathbb{M}^{D_n} respectively by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{M}_\Omega^{D_n} &:= \bigoplus_{h \in \Omega} \text{Hom}(V(o(h)), V(i(h))) \cong \bigoplus_{\sigma} \{B_{\sigma+1,\sigma} \in M(2, 2; \mathbb{C})\}, \\ \mathbb{M}_{\bar{\Omega}}^{D_n} &:= \bigoplus_{h \in \bar{\Omega}} \text{Hom}(V(o(h)), V(i(h))) \cong \bigoplus_{\sigma} \{B_{\sigma,\sigma+1} \in M(2, 2; \mathbb{C})\}, \\ \mathbb{M}^{D_n}(\vec{l}) &:= \mathbb{M}_\Omega^{D_n} \oplus \mathbb{M}_{\bar{\Omega}}^{D_n} \oplus \bigoplus_{\sigma=2}^{n-1} \mathcal{H}_{\sigma L} \oplus \bigoplus_{\sigma=1}^{n-2} \mathcal{H}_{\sigma R}. \end{aligned}$$

When $l_\sigma = 0$ for some σ , we treat $\mathbb{M}^{D_n}(\vec{l})$ in the same way as the case of the A_n -type, that is, we take the limit $l_\sigma \rightarrow 0$.

A group $\mathcal{G}^{D_n} = \mathcal{G}_1 \times \mathcal{G}_{n-1} \times \prod_{\sigma \neq 1, n-1} \mathcal{G}_\sigma$ acts on \mathbb{M}^{D_n} , where

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{G}_1 &= \{g_1 \in L_2^2(\mathcal{I}_1, U(2)) \mid g_1(0) \in U(1) \times U(1) \subset U(2) \text{ (diagonal)}\}, \\ \mathcal{G}_{n-1} &= \{g_{n-1} \in L_2^2(\mathcal{I}_{n-1}, U(2)) \mid g_{n-1}(0) \in U(1) \times U(1) \subset U(2) \text{ (diagonal)}\}, \\ \mathcal{G}_\sigma &= \{g_\sigma = (g_{\sigma L}, g_{\sigma R}) \in L_2^2(\mathcal{I}_{\sigma L}, U(2)) \times L_2^2(\mathcal{I}_{\sigma R}, U(2)) \mid g_{\sigma L}(0) = g_{\sigma R}(0)\}. \end{aligned}$$

We have a hyper-Kähler moment map μ and the explicit form is as follows:

$$\mu_{\mathbb{R}} = \begin{cases} \frac{-\sqrt{-1}}{2}(B_{\sigma,\sigma-1}B_{\sigma,\sigma-1}^* - B_{\sigma-1,\sigma}^*B_{\sigma-1,\sigma}) + T_1^{\sigma L}(-l_\sigma) & \text{at } s_\sigma = -l_\sigma \\ \frac{d}{ds}T_1^{\sigma A} + [T_0^{\sigma A}, T_1^{\sigma A}] + [T_2^{\sigma A}, T_3^{\sigma A}] & \text{at } s_\sigma \in (-l_\sigma, 0), (0, l_\sigma) \\ \frac{-\sqrt{-1}}{2}(B_{\sigma,\sigma+1}B_{\sigma,\sigma+1}^* - B_{\sigma+1,\sigma}^*B_{\sigma+1,\sigma}) - T_1^{\sigma R}(l_\sigma) & \text{at } s_\sigma = l_\sigma \\ -T^{\sigma L}(0) + T^{\sigma R}(0) & \text{at } s_\sigma = 0, \text{ for } \sigma \neq 1, n-1 \\ \pm T_1^{\sigma A}(0)^{1,1}, \pm T_1^{\sigma A}(0)^{2,2} & \text{at } s_\sigma = 0, \text{ for } (s_\sigma, A, \pm) = (s_1, R, +), (s_{n-1}, L, -), \end{cases}$$

$$\mu_{\mathbb{C}} = \begin{cases} B_{\sigma, \sigma-1} B_{\sigma-1, \sigma} + (T_2^{\sigma L} + \sqrt{-1} T_3^{\sigma L})(-l_{\sigma}) & \text{at } s_{\sigma} = -l_{\sigma} \\ \frac{d}{ds}(T_2^{\sigma A} + \sqrt{-1} T_3^{\sigma A}) + [T_0^{\sigma A} + \sqrt{-1} T_1^{\sigma A}, T_2^{\sigma A} + \sqrt{-1} T_3^{\sigma A}] & \text{at } s_{\sigma} \in (-l_{\sigma}, 0), (0, l_{\sigma}) \\ -B_{\sigma, \sigma+1} B_{\sigma+1, \sigma} - (T_2^{\sigma} + \sqrt{-1} T_3^{\sigma})(l_{\sigma}) & \text{at } s_{\sigma} = l_{\sigma} \\ -(T_2^{\sigma L} + \sqrt{-1} T_3^{\sigma L})(0) + (T_2^{\sigma R} + \sqrt{-1} T_3^{\sigma L})(0) & \text{at } s_{\sigma} = 0, \text{ for } \sigma \neq 1, n-1 \\ \pm(T_2^{\sigma A} + \sqrt{-1} T_3^{\sigma A})(0)^{1,1}, \quad \pm(T_2^{\sigma A} + \sqrt{-1} T_3^{\sigma A})(0)^{2,2} & \\ & \text{at } s_{\sigma} = 0, \text{ for } (s_{\sigma}, A, \pm) = (s_1, R, +), (s_{n-1}, L, -). \end{cases}$$

Put $Z^{D_n} = \{\zeta = (\zeta_{\sigma}) \in (\text{Lie } U(2)^{n-1})^* \otimes (\mathbb{R} \oplus \mathbb{C}) \mid \text{Ad}_g^*(\zeta) = \zeta \text{ for all } g \in \mathcal{G}^{D_n}\}$. Choose an element $\zeta = (\zeta_{\mathbb{R}}, \zeta_{\mathbb{C}}) \in Z^{D_n}$, and define a hyper-Kähler quotient $\mathcal{M}_{\zeta}^{D_n}$ of \mathbb{M}^{D_n} by \mathcal{G}^{D_n} as follows:

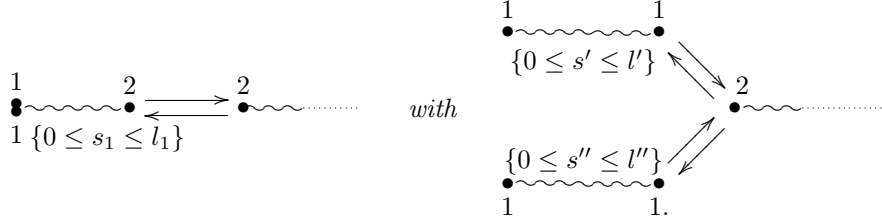
$$\mathcal{M}_{\zeta}^{D_n}(\vec{l}) := \{(B, T) \in \mathbb{M}^{D_n} \mid \mu(B, T) = \zeta \delta_{s_{\sigma}=0}\} / \mathcal{G}^{D_n}.$$

We call this hyper-Kähler manifold a D_n -type bow variety.

REMARK 7.2. (i) In the case of $\vec{l} = (0, 1, 0, \dots, 0)$, the hyper-Kähler manifold coincides with what Dancer constructed in [Da].

(ii) Put $\mathcal{G}_{*0} = \{g \in L_2^2(\mathcal{I}, U(2)) \mid g(l) = 0, g(0) \in U(1) \times U(1) \subset U(2)(\text{diagonal})\}$. A hyper-Kähler quotient of \mathcal{H} by \mathcal{G}_{*0} is holomorphic symplectomorphic to the cotangent bundle of $GL(n, \mathbb{C}) / \mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{C}^*$. This follows from [DS] and is considered as a generalisation of Kronheimer's theorem.

(iii) About the ends of the above diagram, one may think that (as appearing in [C2]) it is more natural to replace



But in fact the former diagram contains the latter diagram.

First we consider the hyper-Kähler quotient $\mu^{-1}(\zeta) / \mathcal{G}^{D_n}$ of the latter diagram. Then we have

$$\begin{cases} T_1^1(0) = \zeta_{\mathbb{R}}^1 \\ T_1^2(0) = \zeta_{\mathbb{R}}^2 \\ \frac{d}{ds} T_1^1 = 0 \\ \frac{d}{ds} T_1^2 = 0 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}(B_{02} B_{02}^* - B_{20}^* B_{20}) - T_1^1(l') = 0 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}(B_{12} B_{12}^* - B_{21}^* B_{21}) - T_1^2(l'') = 0, \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} (T_2^1 + \sqrt{-1} T_3^1)(0) = \zeta_{\mathbb{C}}^1 \\ (T_2^2 + \sqrt{-1} T_3^2)(0) = \zeta_{\mathbb{C}}^2 \\ \frac{d}{ds}(T_2^1 + \sqrt{-1} T_3^1) = 0 \\ \frac{d}{ds}(T_2^2 + \sqrt{-1} T_3^2) = 0 \\ -B_{02} B_{20} - (T_2^1 + \sqrt{-1} T_3^1)(l') = 0 \\ -B_{12} B_{21} - (T_2^2 + \sqrt{-1} T_3^2)(l'') = 0, \end{cases}$$

for $T_k^1, T_k^2 \in L_1^2(\mathcal{I}, \sqrt{-1}\mathbb{R})$. And we get

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}(B_{02} B_{02}^* - B_{20}^* B_{20}) = \zeta_{\mathbb{R}}^1 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}(B_{12} B_{12}^* - B_{21}^* B_{21}) = \zeta_{\mathbb{R}}^2, \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} -B_{02} B_{20} = \zeta_{\mathbb{C}}^1 \\ -B_{12} B_{21} = \zeta_{\mathbb{C}}^2. \end{cases}$$

These equations also appear in the case of $l_1 = 0$ at the former diagram. In other words,

even if we take $l', l'' \neq 0$ at the latter diagram, the hyper-Kähler quotient $\mu^{-1}(\zeta)/\mathcal{G}^{D_n}$ does not depend on l' and l'' .

On the other hand, from the former diagram we get the hyper-Kähler quotient depending on l_1 (see also Theorem 7.6).

7.2. General properties of D_n -type bow varieties

We can make the same arguments as the case of §4.2 and §6.2.

PROPOSITION 7.3. *The D_n -type bow variety $\mathcal{M}_\zeta^{D_n}$ is algebraic.*

PROPOSITION 7.4. *As algebraic varieties, $\mathcal{M}_\zeta^{D_n}$ is isomorphic to a D_n -type quiver variety constructed by Kronheimer [Kr2] for $n \geq 3$.*

It is well-known that \mathbb{C}^2/D_n is isomorphic to an affine variety $\{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{C}^3 \mid x^2 - zy^2 = z^{n-1}\}$ for $n \geq 3$. Combining this fact with Proposition 7.4, we have the isomorphism $\mathcal{M}_0^{D_n} \cong \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{C}^3 \mid x^2 - zy^2 = z^{n-1}\}$ for $n \geq 3$. In fact for $n = 2$, this is true [Da].

PROPOSITION 7.5. *$\mathcal{M}_0^{D_2}$ is isomorphic to $\{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{C}^3 \mid x^2 - zy^2 = z\}$.*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & & 1 \\ \bullet & \text{-----} & \bullet \\ 1 & & 1 \end{array}$$

D_2 -type bow.

Proof. We sketch the proof by Dancer. We consider $\mathcal{M}_0^{D_2}$ as an affine algebro-geometric quotient.

It is clear that the quotient of $GL(2) \times \mathfrak{gl}(2)$ by $(U(1) \times U(1)) \times (U(1) \times U(1))$ coincides with the quotient of $SL(2) \times \mathfrak{sl}(2)$ by $\mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{C}^*$. Here $\mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{C}^* \ni (a, b)$ acts as

$$(a, b) \cdot (u, \eta) := \left(\begin{pmatrix} b & 0 \\ 0 & b^{-1} \end{pmatrix} u \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a^{-1} \end{pmatrix}^{-1}, \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \eta \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a^{-1} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \right), \quad u \in SL(2), \eta \in \mathfrak{sl}(2).$$

Then the moment map is given by

$$\mu_{\mathbb{C}} = \begin{cases} \eta^{1,1} - \eta^{2,2} \\ (u\eta u^{-1})^{1,1} - (u\eta u^{-1})^{2,2}. \end{cases}$$

Therefore we consider $\mu_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(0)/\mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{C}^*$. Put $u = \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ z & w \end{pmatrix}, \eta = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & s \\ t & 0 \end{pmatrix}$. Since $u \in SL(2)$, we have $xw - yz = 1$. And by $\mu_{\mathbb{C}} = 0$, we get $tyw - sxz = 0$. On the other hand $\mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{C}^*$ -invariant polynomials are generated by $\{st, sxz, tyw, xw, yz\}$. Put $X = sxz, \sqrt{-1}Y = 2xw - 1, Z = -\frac{st}{4}$. By using the above equations, we have

$$\begin{aligned} X^2 &= stxyzw \\ &= -4Zxw(xw - 1) = -Z(-Y^2 - 1). \end{aligned}$$

Thus $\mathcal{M}_0^{D_2} \cong \{(X, Y, Z) \in \mathbb{C}^3 \mid X^2 - ZY^2 = Z\}$ holds. \square

7.3. Metrics of D_n -type bow varieties

Let us consider the metric of $\mathcal{M}_0^{D_n}$.

THEOREM 7.6. *For $n \geq 3$, the D_n -type bow variety $\mathcal{M}_0^{D_n}(\vec{l})$ is isomorphic to TN/D_n as hyper-Kähler manifolds.*

Proof. As we proved in §5, the D_n -type bow variety $\mathcal{M}_0^{D_n}$ is isomorphic to TN/D_n when $l_1 = l_2 = l_{n-2} = l_{n-1}$ and the morphism is given by the \mathcal{G} -action. TN/D_n is described by the explicit coordinate, and the coordinate does not depend on the length l , so for any l_1, \dots, l_{n-1} we can take the same coordinate. Thus all the D_n -type bow varieties with $\zeta = 0$ are biholomorphic to each other and their metric depend only on $|\vec{l}|$. So, taking $l_0 := \frac{1}{2n-4}|\vec{l}|$, we have

$$\mathcal{M}_0^{D_n}(l_1, l_2, \dots, l_{n-2}, l_{n-1}) \cong \mathcal{M}_0^{D_n}(l_0, l_0, \dots, l_0, l_0) \cong \text{TN}(l_0)/D_n,$$

as hyper-Kähler manifolds. \square

COROLLARY 7.7. *For $n \geq 3$, the hyper-Kähler 4-manifold constructed by Dancer [Da] is ALF when $\zeta = 0$.*

By Remark 5.7, we have the following proposition.

PROPOSITION 7.8. *$\mathcal{M}_0^{A_3}$ and $\mathcal{M}_0^{D_3}$ are isomorphic as algebraic varieties, but are not as hyper-Kähler manifolds.*

REMARK 7.9. *It is well-known that a D_n -type ALF space is obtained by dividing $(2n-3)$ -centred multi-Taub-NUT space by ι . By using our notation, this is written as follows.*

Take $\vec{l} = (l_1, \dots, l_{n-1})$ and $\zeta = (\zeta_1, \dots, \zeta_{n-1}) \in Z^{D_n}$ as $\zeta_1 = c_1 \text{id}_2, \zeta_{n-1} = c_{n-1} \text{id}_2$. Since for $\sigma \neq 1, n-1$ we also have $\zeta_\sigma = c_\sigma \text{id}_2$, we get $\sum_{\sigma=1}^{n-1} c_\sigma = 0$. This implies $\mathcal{M}_\zeta^{D_n}$ has an A_1 -type singular point.

On the other hand, we construct an A_{2n-3} -type bow variety with

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{l}_0 &= (l_1, l_2, \dots, l_{n-2}, l_{n-1}, l_{n-2}, \dots, l_2), \\ \zeta_0 &= (2c_1, c_2, \dots, c_{n-2}, 2c_{n-1}, c_{n-2}, \dots, c_2). \end{aligned}$$

And for $\mathcal{M}_\zeta^{A_{2n-3}}(\vec{l})$, we define the ι -action as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} (u_0^L, \eta_0^L, u_0^R, \eta_0^R) &\mapsto (u_0^R, -\eta_0^R, u_0^L, -\eta_0^L), \\ (b_{\sigma, \sigma+1}, b_{\sigma+1, \sigma}) &\mapsto (-b_{2n-2-\sigma, 2n-3-\sigma}, b_{2n-3-\sigma, 2n-2-\sigma}), \\ (u_\sigma^L, \eta_\sigma^L, u_\sigma^R, \eta_\sigma^R) &\mapsto (u_{2n-4-\sigma}^R, -\eta_{2n-4-\sigma}^R, u_{2n-4-\sigma}^L, -\eta_{2n-4-\sigma}^L), \\ (u_{n-2}^L, \eta_{n-2}^L, u_{n-2}^R, \eta_{n-2}^R) &\mapsto (u_{n-2}^R, -\eta_{n-2}^R, u_{n-2}^L, -\eta_{n-2}^L). \end{aligned}$$

Then for these \vec{l}, ζ and ι , we have $\mathcal{M}_\zeta^{D_n}(\vec{l}) \cong \mathcal{M}_{\zeta_0}^{A_{2n-3}}(\vec{l}_0)/\iota$.

All D_n -type bow varieties which we discussed in this subsection are ALF spaces and have singular points. According to these examples, we can conjecture that smooth D_n -type bow varieties are also ALF spaces and their metric depend not on each l_σ but on the sum $|\vec{l}|$. But the author could not know how to prove these conjectures.

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