

Conn, Jack F.

Normal forms for smooth Poisson structures. (English) Zbl 0592.58025
Ann. Math. (2) 121, 565-593 (1985).

In his latest paper [ibid. 119, 577-601 (1984; [Zbl 0553.58004](#))], the author constructed analytic linearizing coordinates for real-analytic Poisson tensors under a certain nondegeneracy condition.

In this paper he proves the following linearizing theorem for C^∞ Poisson tensors: Theorem. Let

$$P = \sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} P_{ij}(x) \partial/\partial x_i \wedge \partial/\partial x_j, \quad \text{with } P_{ji} = -P_{ij}$$

be a Poisson tensor of class C^∞ defined in a neighborhood of the origin O in R^n , with $P(O) = 0$. Let

$$P(x) = \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n, 1 \leq k \leq n} c_{ij}^k x_k \partial/\partial x_i \wedge \partial/\partial x_j + \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} R_{ij}(x) \partial/\partial x_i \wedge \partial/\partial x_j, \quad \text{order}(R_{ij}) \geq 2$$

be the Taylor expansion to order 1 of P about 0. Suppose that the real Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} for which the scalars $\{c_{ij}^k; 1 \leq i < j \leq n, 1 \leq k \leq n\}$ form a set of structure constants is semisimple and of compact type. Then P is smoothly linearizable; that is, there exist C^∞ coordinates y_1, \dots, y_n defined in a neighborhood of the origin, of the form $y_j(x) = x_j + f_j(x)$, $\text{order}(f_j) \geq 2$, in terms of which P is expressed as

$$P(y) = \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n, 1 \leq k \leq n} c_{ij}^k y_k \partial/\partial y_i \wedge \partial/\partial y_j.$$

In the proof of this result, the author views the effect upon P of changes of coordinates as a nonlinear partial differential operator. A combination of Newton's method with smoothing operators, as devised by J. Nash and J. Moser, is used to construct successive approximations to the desired coordinate system.

The author obtains the following corollary. Let P be a Poisson tensor of class C^∞ on a manifold M . Suppose that $x \in M$ is a point at which the linear term of the singular part of P is semisimple and of compact type. Then every smooth infinitesimal automorphism of P defined near x is locally a Hamiltonian vector field.

Reviewer: [M.Adachi](#)

MSC:

- [37J99](#) Dynamical aspects of finite-dimensional Hamiltonian and Lagrangian systems
- [58C15](#) Implicit function theorems; global Newton methods on manifolds

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