

The Extended Future Tube Conjecture for $\mathrm{SO}(1, n)$

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Abstract. Let C be the open upper light cone in \mathbb{R}^{1+n} with respect to the Lorentz product. The connected linear Lorentz group $\mathrm{SO}_{\mathbb{R}}(1, n)^0$ acts on C and therefore diagonally on the N -fold product T^N where $T = \mathbb{R}^{1+n} + iC \subset \mathbb{C}^{1+n}$. We prove that the extended future tube $\mathrm{SO}_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n) \cdot T^N$ is a domain of holomorphy.

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For $\mathbb{K} \in \{\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}\}$ let \mathbb{K}^{1+n} denote the $(1+n)$ -dimensional Minkowski space, i.e., on \mathbb{K}^{1+n} we have given the bilinear form

$$(x, y) \mapsto x \bullet y := x_0 y_0 - x_1 y_1 - \cdots - x_n y_n$$

where x_j respectively y_j are the components of x respectively y in \mathbb{K}^{1+n} . The group $\mathrm{O}_{\mathbb{K}}(1, n) = \{g \in \mathrm{GL}_{\mathbb{K}}(1+n); gx \bullet gy = x \bullet y \text{ for all } x, y \in \mathbb{K}^{1+n}\}$ is called the linear Lorentz group. For $n \geq 2$ the group $\mathrm{O}_{\mathbb{R}}(1, n)$ has four connected components and $\mathrm{O}_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n)$ has two connected components. The connected component of the identity $\mathrm{O}_{\mathbb{K}}(1, n)^0$ of $\mathrm{O}_{\mathbb{K}}(1, n)$ will be called the connected linear Lorentz group. Note that $\mathrm{SO}_{\mathbb{R}}(1, n) = \{g \in \mathrm{O}_{\mathbb{R}}(1, n); \det(g) = 1\}$ has two connected components and $\mathrm{O}_{\mathbb{R}}(1, n)^0 = \mathrm{SO}_{\mathbb{R}}(1, n)^0$. In the complex case we have $\mathrm{SO}_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n) = \mathrm{O}_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n)^0$.

The forward cone C is by definition the set $C := \{y \in \mathbb{R}^{1+n}; y \bullet y > 0 \text{ and } y_0 > 0\}$ and the future tube T is the tube domain over C in \mathbb{C}^{1+n} , i.e., $T = \mathbb{R}^{1+n} + iC \subset \mathbb{C}^{1+n}$. Note that $T^N = T \times \cdots \times T$ is the tube domain in the space of complex $(1+n) \times N$ -matrices $\mathbb{C}^{(1+n) \times N}$ over $C^N = C \times \cdots \times C \subset \mathbb{R}^{(1+n) \times N}$. The group $\mathrm{SO}_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n)$ acts by matrix multiplication on $\mathbb{C}^{(1+n) \times N}$ and the subgroup $\mathrm{SO}_{\mathbb{R}}(1, n)^0$ stabilizes T^N . In this note we prove the

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Extended future tube conjecture:

$$\mathrm{SO}_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n) \cdot T^N = \bigcup_{g \in \mathrm{SO}_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n)} g \cdot T^N \text{ is a domain of holomorphy.}$$

This conjecture arise in the theory of quantized fields for about 50 years. We refer the interested reader to the literature ([HW], [J], [SV], [StW], [W]). There is a proof of this conjecture in the case where $n = 3$ ([He2]), [Z]). The proof there uses essentially that T can be realized as the set $\{Z \in \mathbb{C}^{2 \times 2}; \frac{1}{2i}(Z - {}^t\bar{Z}) \text{ is positive definite}\}$. Moreover the proof for $n = 3$ is unsatisfactory. It does not give much information about $\mathrm{SO}_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n) \cdot T^N$ except for holomorphic convexity.

Here we prove that more is true. Roughly speaking, we show that the basic Geometric Invariant Theory results known for compact groups (see [He1]) also holds for $X := T^N$ and the non compact group $\mathrm{SO}_{\mathbb{R}}(1, n)^0$. More precisely this means $\mathrm{SO}_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n) \cdot X = Z$ is a universal complexification of the G -space X , $G = \mathrm{SO}_{\mathbb{R}}(1, n)^0$, in the sense of [He1]. There exists complex analytic quotients $X//G$ and $Z//G^{\mathbb{C}}$, $G^{\mathbb{C}} = \mathrm{SO}_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n)$, given by the algebra of invariant holomorphic functions and there is a G -invariant strictly plurisubharmonic function $\rho : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, which is an exhaustion on X/G . Let

$$\mu : X \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^*, \quad \mu(z)(\xi) = \left. \frac{d}{dt} \right|_{t=0} (t \rightarrow \rho(\exp it\xi \cdot z)),$$

be the corresponding moment map. Then the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mu^{-1}(0) & \hookrightarrow & X & \hookrightarrow & Z \\ & & \downarrow \pi & & \downarrow \pi^{\mathbb{C}} \\ \mu^{-1}(0)/G & \cong & X//G & \cong & Z//G^{\mathbb{C}} \end{array}$$

where all maps are induced by inclusion is commutative, $X//G, X, Z$ and $Z//G^{\mathbb{C}}$ are Stein spaces and $\rho|_{\mu^{-1}(0)}$ induces a strictly plurisubharmonic exhaustion on $\mu^{-1}(0)/G = X//G = Z//G^{\mathbb{C}}$. Moreover the same statement holds if we replace $X = T^N$ with a closed G -stable analytic subset A of X .

1. – Geometric Invariant Theory of Stein spaces

Let Z be a Stein space and G a real Lie group acting as a group of holomorphic transformations on Z . A complex space $Z//G$ is said to be an analytic Hilbert quotient of Z by the given G -action if there is a G -invariant surjective holomorphic map $\pi : Z \rightarrow Z//G$, such that for every open Stein subspace $Q \subset Z//G$

- i. its inverse image $\pi^{-1}(Q)$ is an open Stein subspace of Z and
- ii. $\pi^*\mathcal{O}_{Z//G}(Q) = \mathcal{O}(\pi^{-1}(Q))^G$, where $\mathcal{O}(\pi^{-1}(Q))^G$ denotes the algebra of G -invariant holomorphic functions on $\pi^{-1}(Q)$ and π^* is the pull back map.

Now let G^c be a linearly reductive complex Lie group. A complex space Z endowed with a holomorphic action of G^c is called a holomorphic G^c -space.

THEOREM 1.1. *Let Z be a holomorphic G^c -space, where G^c is a linearly reductive complex Lie group.*

- i. *If Z is a Stein space, then the analytic Hilbert quotient $Z//G^c$ exists and is a Stein space.*
- ii. *If $Z//G^c$ exists and is a Stein space, then Z is a Stein space.*

PROOF. Part i. is proven in [He1] and part ii. in [HeMP]. □

REMARK 1.1.

- i. If the analytic Hilbert quotient $\pi : Z \rightarrow Z//G^c$ exists, then every fiber $\pi^{-1}(q)$ of π contains a unique G^c -orbit E_q of minimal dimension. Moreover, E_q is closed and $\pi^{-1}(q) = \{z \in Z; E_q \subset \overline{G^c \cdot z}\}$. Here $\overline{}$ denotes the topological closure.
- ii. Let X be a subset of Z , such that $G^c \cdot X := \bigcup_{g \in G^c} g \cdot X = Z$ and assume that $Z//G^c$ exists. Then $G^c \cdot X$ is a Stein space if and only if $Z//G^c = \pi(X)$ is a Stein space.
- iii. Let V^c be a finite dimensional complex vector space with a holomorphic linear action of G^c . Then the algebra $\mathbb{C}[V^c]^{G^c}$ of invariant polynomials is finitely generated (see e.g. [Kr]).

In particular, the inclusion $\mathbb{C}[V^c]^{G^c} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}[V^c]$ defines an affine variety $V^c//G^c$ and an affine morphism $\pi^c : V^c \rightarrow V^c//G^c$. If we regard $V^c//G^c$ as a complex space, then $\pi^c : V^c \rightarrow V^c//G^c$ gives the analytic Hilbert quotient of V^c (see e.g. [He1]).

REMARK 1.2. For a non-connected linearly reductive complex group G let G^0 denote the connected component of the identity and let Z be a holomorphic G -space. The analytic Hilbert quotient $Z//G$ exists if and only if the quotient $Z//G^0$ exists. Moreover, the quotient map $\pi_G : Z \rightarrow Z//G$ induces a map $\pi_{G/G^0} : Z//G^0 \rightarrow Z//G$ which is finite. In fact the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & Z & \\
 \pi_{G^0} \swarrow & & \searrow \pi_G \\
 Z//G^0 & \xrightarrow{\pi_{G/G^0}} & Z//G
 \end{array}$$

commutes and π_{G/G^0} is the quotient map for the induced action of the finite group G/G^0 on $Z//G^0$.

2. – The geometry of the Minkowski space

Let \mathbb{K} denote either the field \mathbb{R} or \mathbb{C} and (e_0, \dots, e_n) the standard orthonormal basis for \mathbb{K}^{1+n} . The space \mathbb{K}^{1+n} together with the quadratic form $\eta(z) = z_0^2 - z_1^2 - \dots - z_n^2$, where z_j are the components of z , is called the $(1+n)$ -dimensional linear Minkowski space. Let \langle, \rangle_L denote the symmetric non-degenerated bilinear form which corresponds to η , i.e., $z \bullet w := \langle z, w \rangle_L = {}^t z J w$ where ${}^t z$ denotes the transpose of z and $J = (e_0, -e_1, \dots, -e_n)$ or equivalently $z \bullet w = \langle z, J w \rangle_E$ where \langle, \rangle_E denotes the standard Euclidean product on \mathbb{R}^{1+n} , respectively its \mathbb{C} -linear extension to \mathbb{C}^{1+n} .

Let $O_{\mathbb{K}}(1, n)$ denote the subgroup of $Gl_{\mathbb{K}}(1+n)$ which leave η fixed, i.e., $O_{\mathbb{K}}(1, n) = \{g \in Gl_{\mathbb{K}}(1+n); gz \bullet gw = z \bullet w \text{ for all } z, w \in \mathbb{K}^{1+n}\}$. Note that $SO_{\mathbb{K}}(1, n) = \{g \in O_{\mathbb{K}}(1, n); \det g = 1\}$ is an open subgroup of $O_{\mathbb{K}}(1, n)$. For $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{C}$, $SO_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n)$ is connected. But in the real case $SO_{\mathbb{R}}(1, n)$ consists of two connected components ($n \geq 2$). The connected component $SO_{\mathbb{R}}(1, n)^0 = O_{\mathbb{R}}(1, n)^0$ of the identity is called the connected linear Lorentz group. Note that $SO_{\mathbb{R}}(1, n)^0$ is not an algebraic subgroup of $SO_{\mathbb{R}}(1, n)$ but is Zariski dense in $SO_{\mathbb{R}}(1, n)$. We have $\mathbb{K}[\eta] = \mathbb{K}[\mathbb{K}^{1+n}]^{SO_{\mathbb{K}}(1, n)} = \mathbb{K}[\mathbb{K}^{1+n}]^{O_{\mathbb{K}}(1, n)}$.

Now let $\mathbb{C}^{(1+n) \times N} = \mathbb{C}^{1+n} \times \dots \times \mathbb{C}^{1+n}$ be the N -fold product of \mathbb{C}^{1+n} , i.e., the space of complex $(1+n) \times N$ -matrices. The group $O_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n)$ acts on $\mathbb{C}^{(1+n) \times N}$ by left multiplication. A classical result in Invariant Theory says that $\mathbb{C}[\mathbb{C}^{(1+n) \times N}]^{O_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n)}$ is generated by the polynomials $p_{kj}(z_1, \dots, z_N) = z_k \bullet z_j$ where $z = (z_1, \dots, z_N) \in \mathbb{C}^{(1+n) \times N}$.

REMARK 2.1. The (algebraic) Hilbert quotient $\mathbb{C}^{(1+n) \times N} // O_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n)$ can be identified with the space $\text{Sym}_N(\min\{1+n, N\})$ of symmetric $N \times N$ -matrices of rank smaller or equal $\min\{1+n, N\}$.

With this identification the quotient map $\pi_{\mathbb{C}}: \mathbb{C}^{(1+n) \times N} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{(1+n) \times N} // O_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n)$ is given by $\pi_{\mathbb{C}}(Z) = {}^t Z J Z$ where ${}^t Z$ denotes the transpose of Z and J is as above. For the group $SO_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n)$ the situation is slightly more complicated. If $N \geq 1+n$ additional invariants appear, but they are not relevant for our considerations, since the induced map $\mathbb{C}^{(1+n) \times N} // SO_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{(1+n) \times N} // O_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n)$ is finite.

There is a well known characterization of closed $O_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n)$ -orbits in $\mathbb{C}^{(1+n) \times N}$. In order to formulate this we need more notations. Let $z = (z_1, \dots, z_N) \in \mathbb{C}^{(1+n) \times N}$ and $L(z) := \mathbb{C}z_1 + \dots + \mathbb{C}z_N$ be the subspace of \mathbb{C}^{1+n} spanned by z_1, \dots, z_N . The Lorentz product \langle, \rangle_L restricted to $L(z)$ is in general degenerated. Thus let $L(z)^0 = \{w \in L(z); \langle w, v \rangle_L = 0 \text{ for all } v \in L(z)\}$. It follows that $\dim L(z)/L(z)^0 = \text{rank}({}^t z J z) = \text{rank } \pi_{\mathbb{C}}(z)$. Elementary consideration show the following.

LEMMA 2.1. *The orbit $O_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n) \cdot z$ through $z \in \mathbb{C}^{(1+n) \times N}$ is closed if and only if the orbit $SO_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n) \cdot z$ is closed and this is the case if and only if $L(z)^0 = \{0\}$, i.e., $\dim L(z) = \text{rank } \pi_{\mathbb{C}}(z)$.*

The light cone $N := \{y \in \mathbb{R}^{1+n}; \eta(y) = 0\}$ is of codimension one and its complement $\mathbb{R}^{1+n} \setminus N$ consists of three connected components (here of course we assume $n \geq 2$). By the forward cone C we mean the connected component which contains e_0 . It is easy to see that $C = \{y \in \mathbb{R}^{1+n}; y \bullet e_0 > 0 \text{ and } \eta(y) > 0\} = \{y \in \mathbb{R}^{1+n}; y \bullet x > 0 \text{ for all } x \in N^+\}$ where $N^+ = \{x \in N; x \bullet e_0 > 0\}$. In particular, C is an open convex cone in \mathbb{R}^{1+n} . Since J has only one positive Eigenvalue, the following version of the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality holds.

LEMMA 2.2. *If $\eta(y) > 0$, then $\tilde{x} \bullet y \leq 0$ for $\tilde{x} := x - \frac{x \bullet y}{\eta(y)^2} y$ and all $x \in \mathbb{R}^{1+n}$. In particular*

$$\eta(x) \cdot \eta(y) \leq (x \bullet y)^2$$

and equality holds if and only if x and y are linearly dependent.

The elementary Lemma has several consequences which are used later on. For example,

- if $y_1, y_2 \in C^\pm := C \cup (-C) = \{y \in \mathbb{R}^{1+n}; \eta(y) > 0\}$, then $y_1 \bullet y_2 \neq 0$. Moreover,
- if $y_1, y_2 \in N = \{y \in \mathbb{R}^{1+n}; \eta(y) = 0\}$, and $y_1 \bullet y_2 = 0$, then y_1 and y_2 are linearly dependent.

The tube domain $T = \mathbb{R}^{1+n} + iC \subset \mathbb{C}^{1+n}$ over C is called the future tube. Note that $SO_{\mathbb{R}}(1, n)^0$ acts on T by $g \cdot (x + iy) = gx + igy$ and therefore on the N -fold product $T^N = T \times \cdots \times T \subset \mathbb{C}^{(1+n) \times N}$ by matrix multiplication.

REMARK 2.2. It is easy to show that the $SO_{\mathbb{R}}(1, n)^0$ -action on C and consequently also on T^N is proper. In particular $T^N/SO_{\mathbb{R}}(1, n)^0$ is a Hausdorff space.

The complexified group $SO_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n)$ does not stabilize T^N . The domain

$$SO_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n) \cdot T^N = \bigcup_{g \in SO_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n)} g \cdot T^N$$

is called the extended future tube.

3. – Orbit connectedness of the future tube

Let G be a Lie group acting on Z . A subset $X \subset Z$ is called orbit connected with respect to the G -action on Z if $\Sigma(z) = \{g \in G; g \cdot z \in X\}$ is connected for all $z \in X$.

In this section we prove the following

THEOREM 3.1. *The N -fold product T^N of the future tube is orbit connected with respect to the $SO_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n)$ -action on $\mathbb{C}^{(1+n) \times N}$.*

We first reduce the proof of this Theorem for the $\mathrm{SO}_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n)$ -action to the proof of the related statement about the Cartan subgroups of $\mathrm{SO}_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n)$. For this we use the results of Bremigan in [B]. For the convenience of the reader we briefly recall those parts, which are relevant for the proof of Theorem 3.1.

Starting with a simply connected complex semisimple Lie group $G^{\mathbb{C}}$ with a given real form G defined by an anti-holomorphic group involution, $g \mapsto \bar{g}$, there is a subset S of $G^{\mathbb{C}}$ such that GSG contains an open $G \times G$ -invariant dense subset of $G^{\mathbb{C}}$. The set S is given as follows.

Let $\mathrm{Car}(G^{\mathbb{C}}) = \{H_1, \dots, H_\ell\}$ be a complete set of representatives of the Cartan subgroups of $G^{\mathbb{C}}$, which are defined over \mathbb{R} . Associated to each $H \in \mathrm{Car}(G^{\mathbb{C}})$ are the Weyl group $\mathcal{W}(H) := N_{G^{\mathbb{C}}}(H)/H$, the real Weyl group $\mathcal{W}_{\mathbb{R}}(H) := \{gH \in \mathcal{W}(H); \bar{g}H = gH\}$ and the totally real Weyl group $\mathcal{W}_{\mathbb{R}!}(H) := \{gH \in \mathcal{W}_{\mathbb{R}}(H); \bar{g} = g\}$. Here $N_{G^{\mathbb{C}}}(H)$ denotes the normalizer of H in $G^{\mathbb{C}}$.

For $H \in \mathrm{Car}(G^{\mathbb{C}})$ let $R(H)$ be a complete set of representatives of the double coset space $\mathcal{W}_{\mathbb{R}!}(H) \backslash \mathcal{W}_{\mathbb{R}}(H) / \mathcal{W}_{\mathbb{R}!}(H)$ chosen in such a way that $\bar{\epsilon} = \epsilon^{-1}$ holds for all $\epsilon \in R(H)$. Then $S := \cup H\epsilon$ has the claimed properties.

Although $\mathrm{SO}_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n)$ is not simply connected, the results above remain true for $G := \mathrm{SO}_{\mathbb{R}}(1, n)^0$ and $G^{\mathbb{C}} := \mathrm{SO}_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n)$, as one can see by going over to the universal covering.

REMARK 3.1. Using the classification of the $\mathrm{SO}_{\mathbb{R}}(1, n)^0 \times \mathrm{SO}_{\mathbb{R}}(1, n)^0$ -orbits in $\mathrm{SO}_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n)$ as presented in [J], the same result can be obtained for $G^{\mathbb{C}} = \mathrm{SO}_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n)$.

Since T^N is $\mathrm{SO}_{\mathbb{R}}(1, n)^0$ -stable, $\mathrm{SO}_{\mathbb{R}}(1, n)^0$ is connected and $\mathrm{SO}_{\mathbb{R}}(1, n)^0 \cdot S \cdot \mathrm{SO}_{\mathbb{R}}(1, n)^0$ is dense in $\mathrm{SO}_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n)$, Theorem 3.1 follows from

PROPOSITION 3.1. *The set $\Sigma_S(w) := \{g \in S; g \cdot w \in T^N\}$ is connected for all $w \in T^N$.*

In the case $n = 2m - 1$ we may choose $\mathrm{Car}(\mathrm{SO}_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n)) = \{H_0\}$ where

$$H_0 = \left\{ \left(\begin{array}{cccc} \sigma & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \tau_1 & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & \tau_{m-1} \end{array} \right); \sigma \in \mathrm{SO}_{\mathbb{C}}(1, 1), \tau_j \in \mathrm{SO}_{\mathbb{C}}(2) \right\} \text{ and } R(H_0) = \{\mathrm{Id}\}.$$

In the even case $n = 2m$ we make the choice $\mathrm{Car}(\mathrm{SO}_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n)) = \{H_1, H_2\}$ where

$$H_1 = \left\{ \left(\begin{array}{cc} h & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \right); h \in H_0 \right\}, H_2 = \left\{ \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \tau_1 & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & \tau_m \end{array} \right); \tau_j \in \mathrm{SO}_{\mathbb{C}}(2) \right\},$$

$$R(H_1) = \{\mathrm{Id}\} \text{ and } R(H_2) = \{\mathrm{Id}, \epsilon\} \text{ with } \epsilon = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & & 0 \\ & 0 & 1 & \\ & 1 & 0 & \\ 0 & & & \mathrm{Id}_{2m-3} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Observe that in the case H_2 , where ϵ is present, S is not connected. But the “ ϵ -part” of S is not relevant, since any $h \in H_2$ does not change the sign of the first component of the imaginary part of $z_j \in T$ and therefore $\Sigma_{H_2\epsilon}(z)$ is empty for all $z \in T^N$. Thus it is sufficient to prove the following

PROPOSITION 3.2. *For every possible $H \in \{H_0, H_1, H_2\}$ and every $w \in T^N$ the set $\Sigma_H(w) = \{h \in H; h \cdot w \in T^N\}$ is connected.*

PROOF. We will carry out the proof in the case where $n = 2m - 1$ and $H = H_0$. The proof in the other cases is analogous. Note that H splits into its real and imaginary part, i.e., $H = H_{\mathbb{R}} \cdot H_I \cong H_{\mathbb{R}} \times H_I$ where $H_{\mathbb{R}}$ denotes the connected component of the identity of $SO_{\mathbb{R}}(1, n)^0 \cap H = \{h \in H; \bar{h} = h\}$ and $H_I = \exp i\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{R}}$. Thus the 2×2 blocks appearing for $h \in H_I$ are given by

$$\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} a & ib \\ ib & a \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{where } a^2 + b^2 = 1 \quad \text{and}$$

$$\tau_j = \begin{pmatrix} c_j & -id_j \\ id_j & c_j \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{where } c_j^2 - d_j^2 = 1, c_j > 0.$$

Let $S^1 := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; x^2 + y^2 = 1\}$, $\mathcal{H} := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; x^2 - y^2 = 1 \text{ and } x > 0\}$, identify H_I with $S^1 \times \mathcal{H} \times \dots \times \mathcal{H} \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \times \dots \times \mathbb{R}^2 = \mathbb{R}^{2m}$ and let

$$\tilde{\psi} : \mathbb{R}^{2m} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{(1+n) \times (1+n)}, \tilde{\psi}(a, b, c_1, d_1, \dots, c_{m-1}, d_{m-1}) = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \tau_1 & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & \tau_{m-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

where $\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} a & ib \\ ib & a \end{pmatrix}$ and $\tau_j = \begin{pmatrix} c_j & -id_j \\ id_j & c_j \end{pmatrix}$. The restriction ψ of $\tilde{\psi}$ to $S^1 \times \mathcal{H} \times \dots \times \mathcal{H}$ is a diffeomorphism onto its image H_I .

For every $w_k \in T$, $k = 1, \dots, N$ we get the linear map $\tilde{\varphi}_k : \mathbb{R}^{2m} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{1+n}$, $p \mapsto \text{Im}(\tilde{\psi}(p) \cdot w_k)$. Note that

- If $p = (p_1, \dots, p_m) \in \tilde{\varphi}_k^{-1}(C)$, then $(p_1, \dots, r p_j, \dots, p_m) \in \tilde{\varphi}_k^{-1}(C)$ for all $0 < r \leq 1$ and $j = 2, \dots, m$.
- If $p = (p_1, \dots, p_m)$, $p_j \in \tilde{\varphi}_k^{-1}(C)$, then $(s \cdot p_1, p_2, \dots, p_m) \in \tilde{\varphi}_k^{-1}(C)$ for all $s > 1$.

where $p_1 = (a, b)$, $p_j = (c_j, d_j) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $j = 2, \dots, m$.

It remains to show that $\Sigma_{H_I}(w)$ is connected for all $w \in T^N$.

Let $e := ((1, 0), (1, 0), \dots, (1, 0)) = \psi^{-1}(\text{Id}) \in \psi^{-1}(\Sigma_{H_I}(w))$ and $p = (p_1, \dots, p_m) := \psi^{-1}(h) \in \psi^{-1}(\Sigma_{H_I}(w))$. From the convexity of C and the linearity of $\tilde{\varphi}_k$ it follows that $q(t) = (q_1(t), \dots, q_m(t)) = e + t(p - e)$ is contained in $\bigcap_{k=1}^N \varphi_k^{-1}(C)$ for $t \in [0, 1]$. Thus

$$\tilde{\gamma}_p(t) := \left(\frac{q_1(t)}{\|q_1(t)\|_E}, \frac{q_2(t)}{\sqrt{\eta(q_2(t))}}, \dots, \frac{q_m(t)}{\sqrt{\eta(q_m(t))}} \right) \in \psi^{-1}(\Sigma_H(w))$$

for $t \in [0, 1]$. Here $\|\cdot\|_E$ denotes the standard Euclidean norm. Thus $\gamma_h(t) := \psi(\tilde{\gamma}_p(t))$ gives a curve which connects Id with h . \square

Since $\mathrm{SO}_{\mathbb{R}}(1, n)^0$ is a real form of $\mathrm{SO}_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n)$, orbit connectness implies the following (see [He1])

COROLLARY 3.1. *Let Y be a complex space with a holomorphic $\mathrm{SO}_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n)$ -action. Then every holomorphic $\mathrm{SO}_{\mathbb{R}}(1, n)^0$ -equivariant map $\varphi : T^N \rightarrow Y$ extends to a holomorphic $\mathrm{SO}_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n)$ -equivariant map $\Phi : \mathrm{SO}_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n) \cdot T^N \rightarrow Y$.*

In the terminology of [He1] Corollary 3.1 means that $\mathrm{SO}_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n) \cdot T^N$ is the universal complexification of the $\mathrm{SO}_{\mathbb{R}}(1, n)^0$ -space T^N .

4. – The strictly plurisubharmonic exhaustion of the tube

Let X, Q, P be topological spaces, $q : X \rightarrow Q$ and $p : X \rightarrow P$ continuous maps. A function $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is said to be an exhaustion of X mod p along q if for every compact subset K of Q and $r \in \mathbb{R}$ the set $p(q^{-1}(K) \cap f^{-1}((-\infty, r]))$ is compact.

The characteristic function of the forward cone C is up to a constant given by the function $\tilde{\rho} : C \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\tilde{\rho}(y) = \eta(y)^{-\frac{n+1}{2}}$. It follows from the construction of the characteristic function, that $\log \tilde{\rho}$ is a $\mathrm{SO}_{\mathbb{R}}(1, n)^0$ -invariant strictly convex function on C (see [FK] for details). In particular

$$\rho : T^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad (x_1 + iy_1, \dots, x_N + iy_N) \mapsto \frac{1}{\eta(y_1)} + \dots + \frac{1}{\eta(y_N)}$$

is a $\mathrm{SO}_{\mathbb{R}}(1, n)^0$ -invariant strictly plurisubharmonic function on T^N . Of course this may also be checked by direct computation.

Let $\pi_{\mathbb{C}} : \mathbb{C}^{(1+n) \times N} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{(1+n) \times N} // \mathrm{SO}_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n)$ be the analytic Hilbert quotient and $\pi_{\mathbb{R}} : T^N \rightarrow T^N / \mathrm{SO}_{\mathbb{R}}(1, n)^0$ the quotient by the $\mathrm{SO}_{\mathbb{R}}(1, n)^0$ -action. In the following we always write $z = x + iy$, i.e., $z_j = x_j + iy_j$ where x_j denote the real and y_j the imaginary part of z_j . For example $z_j \bullet z_k = x_j \bullet x_k - y_j \bullet y_k + i(x_j \bullet y_k + x_k \bullet y_j)$.

The main result of this section is the following

THEOREM 4.1. *The function $\rho : T^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, is an exhaustion of T^N mod $\pi_{\mathbb{R}}$ along $\pi_{\mathbb{C}}$.*

We do the case of one copy first.

LEMMA 4.1. *Let $D_1 \subset T$ and assume that $\pi_{\mathbb{C}}(D_1) \subset \mathbb{C}$ is bounded. Then $\{(x \bullet y, \eta(x), \eta(y)) \in \mathbb{R}^3; z = x + iy \in D_1\}$ is bounded.*

PROOF. The condition on D_1 means, that there is a $M \geq 0$ such that

$$|\eta(x) - \eta(y)| \leq M \quad \text{and} \quad |x \bullet y| \leq M$$

for all $z = x + iy \in D_1$. Since $\eta(x)\eta(y) \leq (x \bullet y)^2$ and $\eta(y) \geq 0$, this implies that $\{(x \bullet y, \eta(x), \eta(y)) \in \mathbb{R}^3; z \in D_1\}$ is bounded. \square

LEMMA 4.2. *Let $D_2 \subset T \times T$ be such that $\pi_{\mathbb{C}}(D_2)$ is bounded. Then $\{(\eta(x_1), \eta(y_1), \eta(x_2), \eta(y_2), x_1 \bullet x_2, y_1 \bullet y_2) \in \mathbb{R}^6; (z_1, z_2) \in D_2\}$ is bounded.*

PROOF. Lemma 4.1 implies that there is a $M_1 \geq 0$ such that $|\eta(x_j)| \leq M_1, |\eta(y_j)| \leq M_1$ and $|x_j \bullet y_j| \leq M_1, j = 1, 2$, for all $(z_1, z_2) \in D_2$. Now $\eta(z_1 + z_2) = \eta(z_1) + \eta(z_2) + 2 \cdot z_1 \bullet z_2$ shows that $\{\eta(z_1 + z_2) \in \mathbb{R}; (z_1, z_2) \in D_2\}$ is bounded. But $z_1 + z_2 \in T$, thus Lemma 4.1 implies $|\eta(x_1 + x_2)| \leq M_2$ and $|\eta(y_1 + y_2)| \leq M_2$ for some $M_2 \geq 0$ and all $(z_1, z_2) \in D_2$. This gives

$$|x_1 \bullet x_2| \leq \frac{3}{2} \max \{M_1, M_2\} \quad \text{and} \quad |y_1 \bullet y_2| \leq \frac{3}{2} \max \{M_1, M_2\}. \quad \square$$

REMARK 4.1. Based on the following we only need, that the set $\{(\eta(y_1), \eta(y_2), y_1 \bullet y_2) \in \mathbb{R}^3; (z_1, z_2) \in D_2\}$ is bounded. We apply this to points $y_j + iy_1$ where $\pi_{\mathbb{C}}(y_j + iy_1) = \eta(y_j) - \eta(y_1) + 2iy_1 \bullet y_1$.

REMARK 4.2. For every subset X of T , we have

$$X \subset \text{SO}_{\mathbb{R}}(1, n)^0 \cdot (X \cap (\mathbb{R}^{1+n} + i(\mathbb{R}^{>0} \cdot e_0))),$$

where $\mathbb{R}^{>0} \cdot e_0 = \{te_0; t > 0\} \subset \mathbb{R}^{1+n}$.

LEMMA 4.3. *For every compact sets $B \subset C$ and $K \subset \mathbb{C}$ the set*

$$M(B, K) := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^{1+n}; \pi_{\mathbb{C}}(x + iy) \in K \text{ for some } y \in B\}$$

is compact.

PROOF. Since B and K are compact, $M(B, K)$ is closed. We have to show that it is bounded. First note that $B_1 \subset B_2$ implies $M(B_1, K) \subset M(B_2, K)$. Using the properness of the $\text{SO}_{\mathbb{R}}(1, n)^0$ -action on C , we see, that there is an interval $I = \{t \cdot e_0; a \leq t \leq b\}$, $a > 0$ in $\mathbb{R} \cdot e_0$ and a compact subset N in $\text{SO}_{\mathbb{R}}(1, n)^0$, such that $N \cdot I := \bigcup_{g \in N} g \cdot I \supset B$. Thus $M(B, K) \subset M(N \cdot I, K) = N \cdot M(I, K) := \bigcup_{g \in N} g \cdot M(I, K)$.

It remains to show that $M(I, K)$ is bounded. For $x \in M(I, K)$, $x = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$, there exists a $M_1 \geq 0$ such that $|x \bullet (y_0 \cdot e_0)| = |x_0 \cdot y_0| \leq M_1$ for all $y_0 \cdot e_0 \in I$. Since $a \leq y_0 \leq b$ and $a > 0$, this implies $|x_0^2| \leq \frac{M_1^2}{|y_0^2|} \leq \frac{M_1^2}{a^2}$. There also exists a $M_2 \geq 0$ such that $|\eta(x)| = |x_0^2 - x_1^2 - \dots - x_n^2| \leq M_2$, so we get $x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2 \leq \frac{M_1^2}{a^2} + M_2$. \square

COROLLARY 4.1. *For every $r > 0$ the set $M(B, K) \cap \{y \in \mathbb{R}^{1+n}; r \leq \eta(y)\}$ is compact.*

PROOF OF THEOREM 4.1. Using Remark 4.2 it is sufficient to prove that the set

$$S := (\pi_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1}(K) \cap \{\rho \leq r\}) \cap ((\mathbb{R}^{1+n} + i(\mathbb{R}^{>0} \cdot e_0)) \times T^{N-1})$$

is compact. For $z = (z_1, \dots, z_N) \in S$ let $z_j = x_j + iy_j$, where x_j denotes the real part and y_j the imaginary part of z_j . By the definition of S we have $y_1 = y_{10} \bullet e_0$ where $y_{10} = y_1 \cdot e_0$. Moreover, we get $\frac{1}{r} \leq \eta(y_1) = (y_{10})^2 \leq M$. Therefore the set $\{y_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{1+n}; (z_1, \dots, z_N) \in S\} = \{t \cdot e_0; t^2 \in [\frac{1}{r}, M], t > 0\}$ is compact.

By Remark 4.1 we get that the sets $\{(\eta(y_1), \eta(y_j), y_1 \bullet y_j) \in \mathbb{R}^3; (z_1, \dots, z_N) \in S\}$ are bounded for $j = 2, \dots, N$. Therefore we get the boundedness of $\{\pi_{\mathbb{C}}(y_j + iy_1) \in \mathbb{C}; (z_1, \dots, z_N) \in S\}$. Thus the y_j , $j = 2, \dots, N$, with $(z_1, \dots, z_N) \in S$ are lying in the sets $M(I, B_j) \cap \{y \in \mathbb{R}^{1+n}; r \leq \eta(y)\}$, where $I := \{t \cdot e_0; t^2 \in [\frac{1}{r}, M], t > 0\}$ and B_j are compact subsets of \mathbb{C} , containing $\{\pi_{\mathbb{C}}(y_j + iy_1) \in \mathbb{C}; (z_1, \dots, z_N) \in S\}$. By Corollary 4.1 these sets are compact, which implies that the set $\{(y_1, \dots, y_N) \in \mathbb{R}^{(1+n) \times N}; (z_1, \dots, z_N) \in S\}$ is compact. Hence using Lemma 4.3 it follows that $\{(x_1, \dots, x_N) \in \mathbb{R}^{(1+n) \times N}; (z_1, \dots, z_N) \in S\}$ is bounded. Thus S is bounded and therefore compact. \square

5. – Saturatedness of the extended future tube

We call $A \subset X$ saturated with respect to a map $p : X \rightarrow Y$ if A is the inverse image of a subset of Y .

Let $\pi_{\mathbb{C}} : \mathbb{C}^{(1+n) \times N} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{(1+n) \times N} // \text{SO}_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n)$ be the analytic Hilbert quotient, which is given by the algebra of $\text{SO}_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n)$ -invariant polynomial functions on $\mathbb{C}^{(1+n) \times N}$ (see Section 1) and let U_r denote the set $\{z \in T^N; \rho(z) < r\}$ for some $r \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{+\infty\}$, where ρ is the strictly plurisubharmonic exhaustion function, which we defined in Section 4.

THEOREM 5.1. *The set $\text{SO}_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n) \cdot U_r = \text{SO}_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n) \cdot \{z \in T^N; \rho(z) < r\}$ is saturated with respect to $\pi_{\mathbb{C}}$.*

It is well known, that each fiber of $\pi_{\mathbb{C}}$ contains exactly one closed orbit of $\text{SO}_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n)$ (see Section 1). Moreover, every orbit contains a closed orbit in its closure. Therefore it is sufficient to prove

PROPOSITION 5.1. *If $z \in U_r$ and $\text{SO}_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n) \cdot u$ is the closed orbit in $\overline{\text{SO}_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n) \cdot z}$, then $\text{SO}_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n) \cdot u \cap U_r \neq \emptyset$.*

The idea of proof is to construct a one-parameter group γ of $\text{SO}_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n)$, such that $\gamma(t)z \in U_r$ for $|t| \leq 1$ and $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \gamma(t)z \in \text{SO}_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n) \cdot u$.

In the following, let $z = (z_1, \dots, z_N) \in U_r$ and denote by $L(z) = \mathbb{C}z_1 + \dots + \mathbb{C}z_N$ the \mathbb{C} -linear subspace of \mathbb{C}^{1+n} spanned by z_1, \dots, z_N . The subspace

of isotropic vectors in $L(z)$ with respect to the Lorentz product is denoted by $L(z)^0$, i.e., $L(z)^0 = \{w \in L(z); w \bullet v = 0 \text{ for all } v \in L(z)\}$. Let $\overline{L(z)^0}$ be its conjugate, i.e., $\overline{L(z)^0} = \{\bar{v}; v \in L(z)^0\}$.

LEMMA 5.1. *For all $\omega \neq 0$, $\omega \in L(z)^0$ we have $\eta(\text{Im}(\omega)) < 0$.*

PROOF. Let $\omega = \omega_1 + i\omega_2$ with $\omega_1 = \text{Re}(\omega)$, $\omega_2 = \text{Im}(\omega)$. Assume that $\eta(\text{Im}(\omega)) = \eta(\omega_2) \geq 0$. Since $\omega \in L(z)^0$, we have $0 = \eta(\omega) = \eta(\omega_1) - \eta(\omega_2) + 2i\omega_1 \bullet \omega_2$.

If $\eta(\omega_2) > 0$, i.e., $\omega_2 \in C$ or $\omega_2 \in -C$, then $\omega_1 \bullet \omega_2 = 0$ contradicts $\eta(\omega_1) = \eta(\omega_2) > 0$. Thus assume $\eta(\omega_1) = \eta(\omega_2) = 0$ and $\omega_1 \bullet \omega_2 = 0$. Hence ω_1 and ω_2 are \mathbb{R} -linearly dependent and therefore there is a $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, $\omega_3 \in \mathbb{R}^{1+n}$ such that $\omega = \lambda\omega_3$ and $\omega_3 \bullet e_0 \geq 0$. We have $\eta(\omega_3) = 0$ and, since $\omega_3 \in L(z)^0$, $e_0 \bullet \omega_3 \geq 0$ and $z_1 \in T$, we also have $0 = \omega_3 \bullet \text{Im}(z_1)$. This implies by the definition of C that $\omega_3 = 0$. \square

COROLLARY 5.1. *For $\omega \in L(z)^0$, $\omega \neq 0$, we have $\omega \bullet \bar{\omega} < 0$. In particular, $L(z)^0 \cap \overline{L(z)^0} = \{0\}$ and the complex Lorentz product is non-degenerate on $L(z)^0 \oplus \overline{L(z)^0}$.*

COROLLARY 5.2. *Let $W := (L(z) \oplus \overline{L(z)})^\perp := \{v \in \mathbb{C}^{1+n}; v \bullet u = 0 \text{ for all } u \in L(z)^0 \oplus \overline{L(z)^0}\}$. Then*

$$L(z) = L(z)^0 \oplus (L(z) \cap W).$$

PROOF OF PROPOSITION 5.1. Let $z \in U_r$. We use the notation of Corollary 5.2. Define

$$\gamma : \mathbb{C}^* \rightarrow SO_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n) \quad \text{by} \quad \gamma(t)v = \begin{cases} tv & \text{for } v \in L(z)^0 \\ t^{-1}v & \text{for } v \in \overline{L(z)^0} \\ v & \text{for } v \in W \end{cases}.$$

Every component z_j of z is of the form $z_j = u_j + \omega_j$ where $u_j \in W$ and $\omega_j \in L(z)^0$ are uniquely determined by z_j . Recall that W is the set $\{v \in \mathbb{C}^{1+n}; v \bullet u = 0 \text{ for all } u \in L(z)^0 \oplus \overline{L(z)^0}\}$. Since $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \gamma(t)z_j = u_j$ and $L(u)^0 = \{0\}$ for $u = (u_1, \dots, u_N)$, u lies in the unique closed orbit in $\overline{SO_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n) \cdot z}$ (see Lemma 2.1). It remains to show that $u \in U_r$. For every $t \in \mathbb{C}$ we have

$$\eta(\text{Im}(u_j + t\omega_j)) = \eta(\text{Im}(u_j)) + |t|^2 \eta(\text{Im}(\omega_j)).$$

Since $\eta(\text{Im}(u_j + \omega_j)) > 0$ and $\eta(\text{Im}(\omega_j)) \leq 0$, this implies $\eta(\text{Im}(u_j + t\omega_j)) \in \mathbb{C}^\pm$ for all $t \in [0, 1]$. Moreover, $\eta(\text{Im}(z_j)) < \eta(\text{Im}(u_j))$, for every j . Thus $\rho(z) > \rho(u)$ and therefore $u \in U_r$. \square

COROLLARY 5.3. *The extended future tube is saturated with respect to $\pi_{\mathbb{C}}$.*

REMARK 5.1. The function $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $t \mapsto \eta(\text{Im}(u_j + t\omega_j))$, is strictly concave if $\omega_j \neq 0$. The proof shows $u_j + t\omega_j \in T$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

6. – The Kählerian reduction of the extended future tube

If one is only interested in the statement of the future tube conjecture, one can simply apply the main result in [He2] (Theorem 1 in Section 2). Our goal here is to show that much more is true.

For $z \in \mathbb{C}^{(1+n) \times N}$ let $x = \frac{1}{2}(z + \bar{z})$ be the real and $y = \frac{1}{2i}(z - \bar{z})$ the imaginary part of z , i.e., $z = (z_1, \dots, z_N) = (x_1, \dots, x_N) + i(y_1, \dots, y_N)$ in the obvious sense. The strictly plurisubharmonic function $\rho : T^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\rho(z) = \frac{1}{\eta(y_1)} + \dots + \frac{1}{\eta(y_N)}$ defines for every $\xi \in \mathfrak{so}(1, n) = \mathfrak{o}(1, n)$ the function

$$\mu_\xi(z) = d\rho(z)(i\xi z) = \left. \frac{d}{dt} \right|_{t=0} \rho(\exp it\xi \cdot z).$$

Here of course $\mathfrak{so}(1, n) = \mathfrak{o}(1, n)$ denotes the Lie algebra of $O_{\mathbb{R}}(1, n)$. The real group $SO_{\mathbb{R}}(1, n)^0$ acts by conjugation on $\mathfrak{so}(1, n)$ and therefore by duality on the dual vector space $\mathfrak{so}(1, n)^*$. It is easy to check that the map $\xi \rightarrow \mu_\xi$ depends linearly on ξ . Thus

$$\mu : T^N \rightarrow \mathfrak{so}(1, n)^*, \quad \mu(z)(\xi) := \mu_\xi(z),$$

is a well defined $SO_{\mathbb{R}}(1, n)^0$ -equivariant map. In fact μ is a moment map with respect to the Kähler form $\omega = 2i\partial\bar{\partial}\rho$.

In order to emphasize the general ideas, we set $G := SO_{\mathbb{R}}(1, n)^0$, $G^{\mathbb{C}} := SO_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n)$, $X := T^N$ and $Z := G^{\mathbb{C}} \cdot X$. The corresponding analytic Hilbert quotient, induced by $\pi_{\mathbb{C}} : \mathbb{C}^{(1+n) \times N} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{(1+n) \times N} // SO_{\mathbb{C}}(1, n)$ are denoted by $\pi_X : X \rightarrow X // G$, $\pi_Z : Z \rightarrow Z // G^{\mathbb{C}}$. Note that, by what we proved, we have $X // G = Z // G^{\mathbb{C}}$.

PROPOSITION 6.1.

- i. For every $q \in Z // G^{\mathbb{C}}$ we have $(\pi_{\mathbb{C}})^{-1}(q) \cap \mu^{-1}(0) = G \cdot x_0$ for some $x_0 \in \mu^{-1}(0)$ and $G^{\mathbb{C}} \cdot x_0$ is a closed orbit in Z .
- ii. The inclusion $\mu^{-1}(0) \xrightarrow{\iota} X \subset Z$ induces a homeomorphism $\mu^{-1}(0)/G \xrightarrow{\bar{\iota}} Z // G^{\mathbb{C}}$.

PROOF. A simple calculation shows that the set of critical points of $\rho|_{G^{\mathbb{C}} \cdot x \cap X}$, i.e., $\mu^{-1}(0) \cap G^{\mathbb{C}} \cdot x$, consists of a discrete set of G -orbits. Moreover, every critical point is a local minimum (see [He2], Proof of Lemma 2 in Section 2).

On the other hand Remark 5.1 of Section 5 says that if $\rho|_{G^{\mathbb{C}} \cdot x \cap X}$ has a local minimum in $x_0 \in G^{\mathbb{C}} \cdot x \cap X$, then $G^{\mathbb{C}} \cdot x_0 = G^{\mathbb{C}} \cdot x$ is necessarily closed in Z . Moreover, $\rho|_{G^{\mathbb{C}} \cdot x \cap X}$ is then an exhaustion and therefore $\mu^{-1}(0) \cap (G^{\mathbb{C}} \cdot x_0 \cap X) = G \cdot x_0$ (see [He2], Lemma 2 in Section 2). This proves the first part.

The statement i. implies that $\iota : \mu^{-1}(0) \hookrightarrow X \subset Z$ induces a bijective continuous map $\bar{\iota} : \mu^{-1}(0)/G \rightarrow Z // G^{\mathbb{C}}$. Since the G -action on X is proper and $\mu^{-1}(0)$ is closed, the action on $\mu^{-1}(0)$ is proper. In particular $\mu^{-1}(0)/G$ is a Hausdorff topological space.

Theorem 5.1 implies that $\bar{\iota}$ is a homeomorphism, since for every sequence $q_\alpha \rightarrow q_0$ in $Z//G^{\mathbb{C}}$ we find a sequence (x_α) such that x_α are contained in a compact subset of $\mu^{-1}(0)$ and $\pi_{\mathbb{C}}(x_\alpha) = q_\alpha$. Thus every convergent subsequence of (x_α) has a limit point in $G \cdot x_0$ where $\pi_{\mathbb{C}}(x_0) = q_0$. \square

PROPOSITION 6.2. *The restriction $\rho|_{\mu^{-1}(0)} : \mu^{-1}(0) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ induces a strictly plurisubharmonic continuous exhaustion $\bar{\rho} : Z//G^{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.*

PROOF. The exhaustion property for $\bar{\rho}$ follows from Theorem 4.1. The argument that $\bar{\rho}$ is strictly plurisubharmonic is the same as in [HeHuL]. \square

THEOREM 6.1. *The extended future tube Z is a domain of holomorphy.*

PROOF. Proposition 6.2 implies that $Z//G^{\mathbb{C}}$ is a Stein space (see [N] Theorem II). Hence Z is a Stein space. \square

In fact, much more has been proved here. We would like to comment on this. By definition, an analytic subset of a complex manifold is closed. For the following recall that orbit-connectedness is a condition on the $G^{\mathbb{C}}$ -orbits.

PROPOSITION 6.3. *Every analytic G -invariant subset A of X is orbit connected in Z and $G^{\mathbb{C}} \cdot A$ is an analytic subset of Z . In particular, $G^{\mathbb{C}} \cdot A$ is a Stein space. Moreover the restriction maps*

$$\mathcal{O}(Z)^{G^{\mathbb{C}}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(G^{\mathbb{C}} \cdot A)^{G^{\mathbb{C}}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(A)^G$$

are surjective.

PROOF. If $b \in G^{\mathbb{C}} \cdot A \cap X$, then $b = g \cdot a$ for some $g \in G^{\mathbb{C}}$ and $a \in A$. Hence $g \in \Sigma_{G^{\mathbb{C}}}(a) = \{g \in G^{\mathbb{C}}; g \cdot a \in X\}$. The identity principle for holomorphic functions shows that $\Sigma_{G^{\mathbb{C}}}(a) \cdot a \in A$. Thus $b \in A$. This shows $G^{\mathbb{C}} \cdot A \cap X = A$. But $\{g \cdot X; g \in G^{\mathbb{C}}\}$ is an open covering of X such that $G^{\mathbb{C}} \cdot A \cap g \cdot X = g \cdot A$. This shows that $G^{\mathbb{C}} \cdot A$ is an analytic subset of Z . In particular, it is a Stein space. The last statement follows from orbit connectedness (see [He1]). \square

PROPOSITION 6.4. *For every G -invariant analytic subset A , its saturation $\hat{A} = \pi_X^{-1}(\pi_X(A))$ is an analytic subset of X . Moreover, $\hat{A}//G$ is canonically isomorphic to $A//G$ and $\pi_{\hat{A}} : \hat{A} \rightarrow \hat{A}//G \subset X//G$ is the Hilbert quotient of \hat{A} whose restriction to A gives the analytic Hilbert quotient of A*

PROOF. We already know that $A^c = G^{\mathbb{C}} \cdot A$ is an analytic subset of Z . Its saturation $\hat{A}^c = \pi_Z^{-1}(\pi_Z(A^c)) = \pi_Z^{-1}(\pi_Z(A))$ is an analytic subset of Z and it is easily checked that $\hat{A} = \hat{A}^c \cap X = \pi_X^{-1}(\pi_X(A))$ has the desired properties. \square

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