

Strategy III: $\mathbb{C}^\times$ -orbits in Gr_G

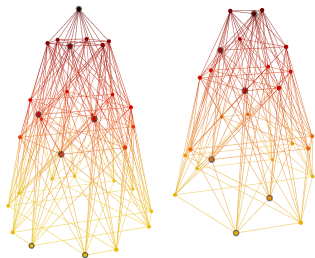
Generate $\mathbb{C}^\times$ -orbits in $\mathcal{M}(G)$ by using $\mathbb{C}^\times$ -orbits in Gr_G .

Strategy III: $\mathbb{C}^\times$ -orbits in Gr_G

Generate $\mathbb{C}^\times$ -orbits in $\mathcal{M}(G)$ by using $\mathbb{C}^\times$ -orbits in Gr_G . Easiest:
affine root subgroups shifted by $X_*(T)$.

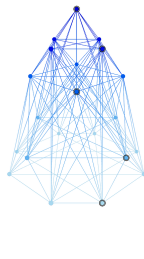
Strategy III: $\mathbb{C}^\times$ -orbits in Gr_G

Generate $\mathbb{C}^\times$ -orbits in $\mathcal{M}(G)$ by using $\mathbb{C}^\times$ -orbits in Gr_G . Easiest:
affine root subgroups shifted by $X_*(T)$.

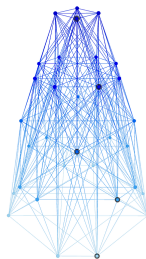


x2

$$G = \text{PGL}_3(\mathbb{C})$$



$$G = \text{SO}_5(\mathbb{C})$$



$$G = G_2$$

Strategy IV: $\mathbb{C}^\times$ -orbits in Springer fibre

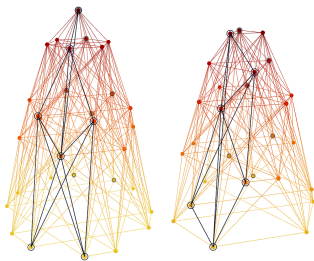
Also need to consider stability,

Strategy IV: $\mathbb{C}^\times$ -orbits in Springer fibre

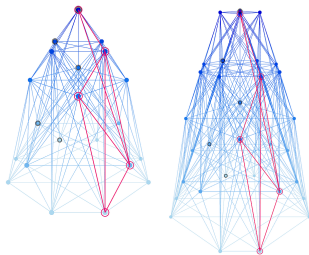
Also need to consider stability, and Springer fibres.

Strategy IV: $\mathbb{C}^\times$ -orbits in Springer fibre

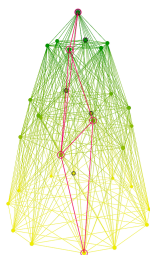
Also need to consider stability, and Springer fibres.



$$G = \mathrm{PGL}_3(\mathbb{C})$$



$$G = \mathrm{SO}_5(\mathbb{C})$$



$$G = G_2$$