

WTS $\ker \hat{\Phi}_K \ni \lambda \iff \sum \ell_i m_i = 0$, i.e., $\sum \ell_i m_i = 0 \iff m_1 = k m_2 = \dots = m_n$

- $K = \{m_1, \dots, m_n\} \subseteq M \cong \mathbb{Z}^n$; M mod. latt of T , same thing.

• $\Phi_K : T \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^S$

$t \mapsto (\chi^{m_1}(t), \dots, \chi^{m_n}(t))$

clearly a gp hom.

Actually since $\chi^i(t) \in \mathbb{C}^*$ we can think of Φ_K as a map $T \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^*)^S = T^1$

- Prop 1.1.1 (a). T, T^1 tori, $\exists \cdot T \rightarrow T^1$ gp morphism.

$\Rightarrow \text{im } \Phi \cong (\mathbb{C}^*)^k$ and $\text{im } \Phi \leq T^1$ closed.

i.p.s, we have a triangle

$$T \xrightarrow{\Phi_K} (\mathbb{C}^*)^S \subseteq \mathbb{C}^S$$

i.e., $\hat{\Phi}_K(\lambda) = \lambda \circ \Phi_K : T \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^*)^S \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^S$

$$\downarrow \text{im } \Phi_K = T^1$$

Apply $\text{Hom}(-, \mathbb{C}^*)$: (conjugate factor!)

$$M = \text{Hom}(T, \mathbb{C}^*) \xleftarrow{\Phi_K \circ \text{Hom}(\Phi_K, \mathbb{C}^*)} \text{Hom}(\mathbb{C}^*)^S, \mathbb{C}^*) = \mathbb{Z}^S$$

$\text{Hom}(T, \mathbb{C}^*) =: M^1$

So let's look at $\hat{\Phi}_K$ where λ refers to $\chi^\ell : (\mathbb{C}^*)^S \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$ (I'm abusing notation, sorry)

$(y_i, \chi_i) \mapsto \prod y_i^{\ell_i}$

Here we're using a remark that all characters are the same way.

where $\hat{\Phi}_K(\lambda)(t_1, \dots, t_n) \mapsto (\prod t_j^{m_{1j}} \dots \prod t_j^{m_{nj}}) \mapsto \prod_{j=1}^n t_j^{m_{1j} \ell_1 + \dots + m_{nj} \ell_n}$

Therefore, need exponents to be zero to get $1 \in \mathbb{C}^*$.