Transformation Groups and Hsiangs' Conviction after 46 years

Krzysztof Pawałowski (UAM Poznań, Poland)

The 41th Symposium on Transformation Groups Gamagori City Hall, Gamagori, Aichi, Japan Thursday–Saturday, November 13–15, 2014 Talk on Friday, November 14, 2014, 14:30–15:30

Krzysztof Pawałowski (UAM Poznań, Poland) Transformation Groups and Hsiangs' Conviction after 46 years

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For the $|A_5|$ -Professors

Mikiya Masuda Masaharu Morimoto Kohhei Yamaguchi



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Geometric structures not preserved by smooth actions

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We will focus on geometric structures on manifolds such as Kähler, symplectic,

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For any complex manifold M^{2n} , there exists a vector bundle map $J: T(M) \to T(M)$ over id_M

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Krzysztof Pawałowski (UAM Poznań, Poland) Transformation Groups and Hsiangs' Conviction after 46 years

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$$h(Ju, Jv) = h(u, v)$$
 for $u, v \in T_x(M^{2n})$, $x \in M^{2n}$, and

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It follows that ω is a non-degenerate 2-form and so, any Kähler manifold is symplectic. Clearly, any Kähler manifold is complex.

The Kodaira–Thurstone manifold $KT = \mathbb{R}^4/\Gamma$

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The Kodaira–Thurstone manifold $KT = \mathbb{R}^4/\Gamma$ is the quotient of \mathbb{R}^4

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The Kodaira-Thurstone manifold $KT = \mathbb{R}^4/\Gamma$ is the quotient of \mathbb{R}^4 by the discrete group Γ generated by the translations

 $(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \mapsto (x_1 + 1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$

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The Kodaira–Thurstone manifold KT is the Cartesian product

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The Kodaira–Thurstone manifold KT is the Cartesian product of the Heisenberg manifold $H = UT_3(\mathbb{R})/UT_3(\mathbb{Z})$ of dimension 3,

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$$egin{aligned} &(x_1,x_2,x_3,x_4)\mapsto(x_1+1,x_2,x_3,x_4)\ &(x_1,x_2,x_3,x_4)\mapsto(x_1,x_2+1,x_3,x_4)\ &(x_1,x_2,x_3,x_4)\mapsto(x_1,x_2,x_3+1,x_4)\ &(x_1,x_2,x_3,x_4)\mapsto(x_1+x_2,x_2,x_3,x_4+1). \end{aligned}$$

The Kodaira–Thurstone manifold KT is the Cartesian product of the Heisenberg manifold $H = UT_3(\mathbb{R})/UT_3(\mathbb{Z})$ of dimension 3, and the circle S^1 .

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$$\begin{aligned} &(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \mapsto (x_1 + 1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \\ &(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \mapsto (x_1, x_2 + 1, x_3, x_4) \\ &(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \mapsto (x_1, x_2, x_3 + 1, x_4) \\ &(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \mapsto (x_1 + x_2, x_2, x_3, x_4 + 1). \end{aligned}$$

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The manifolds H and KT can be expressed as principal bundles

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The manifolds H and KT can be expressed as principal bundles $S^1 \rightarrow H \rightarrow T^2$ and $T^2 \rightarrow KT \rightarrow T^2$.

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The Kodaira–Thurstone manifold KT is a complex manifold. As the torus T^2 acts symplectically on itself by translations,

$$\begin{aligned} &(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \mapsto (x_1 + 1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \\ &(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \mapsto (x_1, x_2 + 1, x_3, x_4) \\ &(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \mapsto (x_1, x_2, x_3 + 1, x_4) \\ &(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \mapsto (x_1 + x_2, x_2, x_3, x_4 + 1). \end{aligned}$$

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The Kodaira-Thurstone 4-manifold KT is not a Kähler manifold,

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The Fernández–Gotay–Gray 4-manifolds

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The Fernández–Gotay–Gray 4-manifolds

Proc. Amer. Math. Soc. 103 (1988) 1209-1212

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The Fernández–Gotay–Gray 4-manifolds

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The manifolds E^4 are called the *Fernández–Gotay–Gray manifolds* (FGG manifolds).

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The even dimensional spheres S^4 , S^8 , S^{10} , S^{12} , S^{14} , S^{16} , ... are stably parallelizable manifolds

• which are not almost complex,

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The sphere S^6 and the products $S^2 \times S^4$, $S^2 \times S^6$, and $S^6 \times S^6$ are stably parallelizable manifolds

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The connected sum $\mathbb{C}P^2 \# \mathbb{C}P^2 \# \mathbb{C}P^2$ is a smooth manifold • which is almost complex, but

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Actions on connected sums of manifolds

Let G be a compact Lie group acting smoothly on a smooth manifold M^n

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Actions on connected sums of manifolds

Let G be a compact Lie group acting smoothly on a smooth manifold M^n with a fixed point $x \in F(G, M^n)$,

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Actions on connected sums of manifolds

Let G be a compact Lie group acting smoothly on a smooth manifold M^n with a fixed point $x \in F(G, M^n)$, as well as on the sphere S^n

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Let G be a compact Lie group acting smoothly on a smooth manifold M^n with a fixed point $x \in F(G, M^n)$, as well as on the sphere S^n with a fixed point $y \in F(G, S^n)$.

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Let G be a compact Lie group acting smoothly on a smooth manifold M^n with a fixed point $x \in F(G, M^n)$, as well as on the sphere S^n with a fixed point $y \in F(G, S^n)$. Assume that $T_x(M^n) \cong T_y(S^n)$, as representation spaces of G.

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The G-equivariant connected sum

Let G be a compact Lie group acting smoothly on a smooth manifold M^n with a fixed point $x \in F(G, M^n)$, as well as on the sphere S^n with a fixed point $y \in F(G, S^n)$. Assume that $T_x(M^n) \cong T_y(S^n)$, as representation spaces of G.

The G-equivariant connected sum $M^n \# S^n$ around x and y

Let G be a compact Lie group acting smoothly on a smooth manifold M^n with a fixed point $x \in F(G, M^n)$, as well as on the sphere S^n with a fixed point $y \in F(G, S^n)$. Assume that $T_x(M^n) \cong T_y(S^n)$, as representation spaces of G.

The G-equivariant connected sum $M^n \# S^n$ around x and y yields a new smooth action of G on $M^n \cong M^n \# S^n$.
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The *G*-equivariant connected sum $M^n \# S^n$ around x and y yields a new smooth action of *G* on $M^n \cong M^n \# S^n$.

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Theorem

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Theorem

Let G be a compact Lie group.

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Theorem

Let G be a compact Lie group. Let F be a compact smooth manifold.

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Theorem

Let G be a compact Lie group. Let F be a compact smooth manifold. Let ν be a G-vector bundle over F with dim $\nu^{G} = 0$.

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Theorem

Let G be a compact Lie group. Let F be a compact smooth manifold. Let ν be a G-vector bundle over F with dim $\nu^{G} = 0$. Then the following two conditions are equivalent.

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Theorem

Let G be a compact Lie group. Let F be a compact smooth manifold. Let ν be a G-vector bundle over F with dim $\nu^{G} = 0$. Then the following two conditions are equivalent.

• There is a finite contractible G-CW complex X

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Theorem

Let G be a compact Lie group. Let F be a compact smooth manifold. Let ν be a G-vector bundle over F with dim $\nu^{G} = 0$. Then the following two conditions are equivalent.

• There is a finite contractible G-CW complex X such that $X^G = F$ and the class $[\tau_F \oplus \nu]$ lies in the image of the restriction map

 $\widetilde{KO}_G(X) \to \widetilde{KO}_G(F).$

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• There is a smooth action of G on a disk D such that the fixed point set is diffeomorphic to F and $\nu_{F \subset D} \cong \nu \oplus \varepsilon$ for a product G-vector bundle ε over F with dim $\varepsilon^{G} = 0$.

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We may always assume that at a chosen point $x \in F$, the fiber of $\nu \oplus \varepsilon$ over x is the realification of a complex *G*-module.

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Corollary Let G be a compact Lie group

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Corollary Let G be a compact Lie group and let F be a compact smooth stably parallelizable manifold.

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Corollary

Let G be a compact Lie group and let F be a compact smooth stably parallelizable manifold. The following two conditions are equivalent.

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Corollary

Let G be a compact Lie group and let F be a compact smooth stably parallelizable manifold. The following two conditions are equivalent.

• There is a finite contractible G-CW complex X such that the fixed point set X^G is homeomorphic to F.

• There is a smooth action of G on a disk D

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Corollary

Let G be a compact Lie group and let F be a compact smooth stably parallelizable manifold. The following two conditions are equivalent.

- There is a finite contractible G-CW complex X such that the fixed point set X^G is homeomorphic to F.
- There is a smooth action of G on a disk D such that the fixed point set D^G is diffeomorphic to F.

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Let G be a compact Lie group and let F be a compact smooth stably parallelizable manifold. The following two conditions are equivalent.

- There is a finite contractible G-CW complex X such that the fixed point set X^G is homeomorphic to F.
- There is a smooth action of G on a disk D such that the fixed point set D^G is diffeomorphic to F.

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Theorem

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Theorem

Let G be a compact Lie group.

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Theorem

Let G be a compact Lie group. Let F be a compact \mathbb{Z} -acyclic smooth manifold.

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Theorem

Let G be a compact Lie group. Let F be a compact \mathbb{Z} -acyclic smooth manifold. Then there is a smooth action of G on a disk D

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Theorem

Let G be a compact Lie group. Let F be a compact \mathbb{Z} -acyclic smooth manifold. Then there is a smooth action of G on a disk D such that

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Theorem

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Proof.

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Proof. As F is \mathbb{Z} -acyclic, F is stably parallelizable.

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Proof. As F is \mathbb{Z} -acyclic, F is stably parallelizable. By the corollary above, it sufficies to show that there exists a finite contractible *G*-CW complex *X* such that $X^G = F$.

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By a *homology n-sphere* we mean a closed smooth manifold Σ^n of dimension $n \ge 0$, with the homology $H_*(\Sigma^n; \mathbb{Z}) = H_*(S^n; \mathbb{Z})$.

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M. Kervaire, Trans. Amer. Math. Soc. 144 (1969) 67-72

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Y. Fukumoto, M. Furuta, Math. Research Letters 7 (2000) 757-766

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Y. Fukumoto, M. Furuta, Math. Research Letters 7 (2000) 757-766

Theorem

• There exist homology 3-spheres which bound Z-acyclic compact smooth 4-manifolds, in some cases, contractible.

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Homology spheres as fixed point sets

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Homology spheres as fixed point sets



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- any homology 3-sphere bounding a Z-acyclic compact smooth 4-manifold,
- any homology 4-spheres Σ^4 ,

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We may always assume that at a chosen point $x \in \Sigma^n$,

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We may always assume that at a chosen point $x \in \Sigma^n$, the normal *G*-module is the realification of a complex *G*-module.

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Theorem A

Let G be a compact Lie group such that

(i) G is a torus $S^1 imes \cdots imes S^1$, or

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Theorem A

Let G be a compact Lie group such that

- (i) G is a torus $S^1 \times \cdots \times S^1$, or
- (ii) G is a finite p-group or a p-toral group for a prime p.

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Theorem A

Let G be a compact Lie group such that

- (i) G is a torus $S^1 \times \cdots \times S^1$, or
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- Let F be a stably parallelizable smooth manifold
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Theorem A

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(i) G is a torus $S^1\times \cdots \times S^1$, or

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Let F be a stably parallelizable smooth manifold such that $\partial F = \emptyset$,

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Theorem A

Let G be a compact Lie group such that

 $\rm (i)~{\it G}$ is a torus ${\it S}^1\times\cdots\times{\it S}^1$, or

(ii) G is a finite p-group or a p-toral group for a prime p.

Let F be a stably parallelizable smooth manifold such that $\partial F = \emptyset$, resp. F is compact.

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Let F be a stably parallelizable smooth manifold such that $\partial F = \emptyset$, resp. F is compact. Then there exists a smooth action of G on some Euclidean space,

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Let F be a stably parallelizable smooth manifold such that $\partial F = \emptyset$, resp. F is compact. Then there exists a smooth action of G on some Euclidean space, resp. disk, such that the fixed point set is diffeomorphic to F

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Let F be a stably parallelizable smooth manifold such that $\partial F = \emptyset$, resp. F is compact. Then there exists a smooth action of G on some Euclidean space, resp. disk, such that the fixed point set is diffeomorphic to F if and only if – for G as in (i): F is \mathbb{Z} -acyclic, and for G as in (ii): F is \mathbb{Z}_p -acyclic.

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Let F be a stably parallelizable smooth manifold such that $\partial F = \emptyset$, resp. F is compact. Then there exists a smooth action of G on some Euclidean space, resp. disk, such that the fixed point set is diffeomorphic to F if and only if – for G as in (i): F is \mathbb{Z} -acyclic, and for G as in (ii): F is \mathbb{Z}_p -acyclic.

If we drop the assumtion that F is stably parallelizable, the same result is true for G as in (i), and for G as in (ii), we have to claim that "F is \mathbb{Z}_p -acyclic and stably complex" to prove that a similar statement for actions of G is true.

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In Theorems B and C, assume G is a compact Lie group

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In Theorems B and C, assume G is a compact Lie group which is neither a torus

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Theorem C

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Oliver number

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R. Oliver, Comment. Math. Helv. 50 (1975) 155-177

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For a closed 4-manifold X,

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 $H^2(X,\mathbb{Q}) imes H^2(X,\mathbb{Q}) o \mathbb{Q}$ $(a,b)\mapsto \langle a\cup b,[X]
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Math. Research Letters 1 (1994) 809-822

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J. Symplectic Geom., Vol. 10, No. 1 (2012), 17-26.

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There exists a homology 4-sphere Σ^4 with $\pi_1(\Sigma^4) \cong SL(2,5)$.

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M. Kaluba, W. Politarczyk, J. Symplectic Geom., Vol. 10, No. 1 (2012), 17–26. **Theorem** For any compact Lie group G.

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M. Kaluba, W. Politarczyk, J. Symplectic Geom., Vol. 10, No. 1 (2012), 17–26. **Theorem**

For any compact Lie group G, there exists a smooth action of G on a complex projective space

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M. Kaluba, W. Politarczyk, J. Symplectic Geom., Vol. 10, No. 1 (2012), 17–26. **Theorem**

For any compact Lie group G, there exists a smooth action of G on a complex projective space such that the fixed point set F is diffeomorphic to $\mathbb{C}P^2 \# \Sigma^4$, where Σ^4 is the homology sphere from Sato's Lemma.

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Theorem

Let G be a finite group not of prime power order.

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Bob Oliver, Topology 35 (1996) 583-615

Theorem

Let G be a finite group not of prime power order. Let F be a compact smooth manifold.

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Let G be a finite group not of prime power order. Let F be a compact smooth manifold. Let ν be a G-vector bundle over F with dim $\nu^{G} = 0$.

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Let G be a finite group not of prime power order. Let F be a compact smooth manifold. Let ν be a G-vector bundle over F with dim $\nu^{G} = 0$. Then the two conditions are equivalent.

• The Euler characteristic $\chi(F) \equiv 1 \pmod{n_G}$ and the class $[\tau_F \oplus \nu]$ lies in the kernel of the map

$$\widetilde{KO}_G(F) o \widetilde{KO}(F) \oplus \bigoplus_{P \in \mathcal{P}(G)} \widetilde{KO}_P(F)_{(p)}.$$

• There is a finite contractible G-CW complex X such that $X^G = F$ and $[\tau_F \oplus \nu]$ lies in the image of the restriction map

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Corollary

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• There is a smooth action of G on a disk D

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• There is a smooth action of G on a disk D such that the fixed point set is diffeomorphic to F and $\nu_{F \subset D} \cong \nu \oplus \varepsilon$ for a product G-vector bundle ε over F with dim $\varepsilon^{G} = 0$.

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For the $|A_5|$ -Professors

Mikiya Masuda Masaharu Morimoto Kohhei Yamaguchi



御誕生日おめでとう ございます

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