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

・ロト ・ 同ト ・ ヨト ・ ヨト

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

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

イロト イヨト イヨト

DQC2

Э

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

<ロト < 部 ト < 注 ト < 注 ト

≣

990

In the article: Some Problems in Differentiable Transformation Groups,

イロト イボト イヨト イヨト

DQC2

3

In the article: *Some Problems in Differentiable Transformation Groups*, Proc. Conf. Transformation Groups, New Orleans, 1967, Springer-Verlag, 1968, pp. 223–234,

イロト イヨト イヨト

3

JOC P

In the article: Some Problems in Differentiable Transformation Groups, Proc. Conf. Transformation Groups, New Orleans, 1967, Springer-Verlag, 1968, pp. 223–234, Wu-Chung Hsiang and Wu-Yi Hsiang (on pp. 224 and 231) have expressed the following opinion.

In the article: Some Problems in Differentiable Transformation Groups, Proc. Conf. Transformation Groups, New Orleans, 1967, Springer-Verlag, 1968, pp. 223–234, Wu-Chung Hsiang and Wu-Yi Hsiang (on pp. 224 and 231) have expressed the following opinion.

Due to the existence of natural linear group actions on Euclidean spaces, disks and spheres,

◆ 同 ▶ ◆ 国 ▶ ◆ 国 ▶ …

In the article: Some Problems in Differentiable Transformation Groups, Proc. Conf. Transformation Groups, New Orleans, 1967, Springer-Verlag, 1968, pp. 223–234, Wu-Chung Hsiang and Wu-Yi Hsiang (on pp. 224 and 231) have expressed the following opinion.

Due to the existence of natural linear group actions on Euclidean spaces, disks and spheres, it is quite fair to say that they are the best testing spaces in the study of differentiable transformation groups...

In the article: Some Problems in Differentiable Transformation Groups, Proc. Conf. Transformation Groups, New Orleans, 1967, Springer-Verlag, 1968, pp. 223–234, Wu-Chung Hsiang and Wu-Yi Hsiang (on pp. 224 and 231) have expressed the following opinion.

Due to the existence of natural linear group actions on Euclidean spaces, disks and spheres, it is quite fair to say that they are the best testing spaces in the study of differentiable transformation groups... We share the prevailing conviction that the study of differentiable group actions on these best testing spaces

イロト イヨト イヨト

Due to the existence of natural linear group actions on Euclidean spaces, disks and spheres, it is quite fair to say that they are the best testing spaces in the study of differentiable transformation groups... We share the prevailing conviction that the study of differentiable group actions on these best testing spaces is still the most important topic in transformation groups.

イロト イ伊ト イヨト イヨト

Due to the existence of natural linear group actions on Euclidean spaces, disks and spheres, it is quite fair to say that they are the best testing spaces in the study of differentiable transformation groups... We share the prevailing conviction that the study of differentiable group actions on these best testing spaces is still the most important topic in transformation groups.

Our goal is to discuss some of the related results

イロト イヨト イヨト

Due to the existence of natural linear group actions on Euclidean spaces, disks and spheres, it is quite fair to say that they are the best testing spaces in the study of differentiable transformation groups... We share the prevailing conviction that the study of differentiable group actions on these best testing spaces is still the most important topic in transformation groups.

Our goal is to discuss some of the related results obtained so far.

イロト イヨト イヨト

-

Due to the existence of natural linear group actions on Euclidean spaces, disks and spheres, it is quite fair to say that they are the best testing spaces in the study of differentiable transformation groups... We share the prevailing conviction that the study of differentiable group actions on these best testing spaces is still the most important topic in transformation groups.

Our goal is to discuss some of the related results obtained so far. The results confirm that after 46 years,

イロト イヨト イヨト

-

Due to the existence of natural linear group actions on Euclidean spaces, disks and spheres, it is quite fair to say that they are the best testing spaces in the study of differentiable transformation groups... We share the prevailing conviction that the study of differentiable group actions on these best testing spaces is still the most important topic in transformation groups.

Our goal is to discuss some of the related results obtained so far. The results confirm that after 46 years, Hsiangs' conviction must largely be accepted.

イロト イヨト イヨト

1

Due to the existence of natural linear group actions on Euclidean spaces, disks and spheres, it is quite fair to say that they are the best testing spaces in the study of differentiable transformation groups... We share the prevailing conviction that the study of differentiable group actions on these best testing spaces is still the most important topic in transformation groups.

Our goal is to discuss some of the related results obtained so far. The results confirm that after 46 years, Hsiangs' conviction must largely be accepted.

イロト イヨト イヨト

1

Geometric structures not preserved by smooth actions

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

イロト イヨト イヨト

SQC

Э

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

< 同 > < 三 > < 三 >

nar

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

・ 戸 ト ・ 三 ト ・ 一 戸 ト

nar

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

< 同 > < 三 > < 三 >

nar

・ 戸 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

Our results show that in general the geometric structures are not preserved

Our results show that in general the geometric structures are not preserved by smooth actions of compact Lie groups.

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

Our results show that in general the geometric structures are not preserved by smooth actions of compact Lie groups.

We wish to answer the question,

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト ・

Our results show that in general the geometric structures are not preserved by smooth actions of compact Lie groups.

We wish to answer the question, open for a long time in stydying the geometry of manifolds,

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト ・

Our results show that in general the geometric structures are not preserved by smooth actions of compact Lie groups.

We wish to answer the question, open for a long time in stydying the geometry of manifolds, whether for a compact Lie group G,

・ 同 ト ・ 戸 ト ・ 戸 ト

Our results show that in general the geometric structures are not preserved by smooth actions of compact Lie groups.

We wish to answer the question, open for a long time in stydying the geometry of manifolds, whether for a compact Lie group G, there exists a smooth action of G on some smooth manifold M

- 同下 - 三下 - 三下

Our results show that in general the geometric structures are not preserved by smooth actions of compact Lie groups.

We wish to answer the question, open for a long time in stydying the geometry of manifolds, whether for a compact Lie group G, there exists a smooth action of G on some smooth manifold Mequipped with a geometric structure,

・ ロ ト ・ 雪 ト ・ 雪 ト ・

Our results show that in general the geometric structures are not preserved by smooth actions of compact Lie groups.

We wish to answer the question, open for a long time in stydying the geometry of manifolds, whether for a compact Lie group G, there exists a smooth action of G on some smooth manifold Mequipped with a geometric structure, such that the fixed point set F(G, M)

イロト イヨト イヨト

Our results show that in general the geometric structures are not preserved by smooth actions of compact Lie groups.

We wish to answer the question, open for a long time in stydying the geometry of manifolds, whether for a compact Lie group G, there exists a smooth action of G on some smooth manifold Mequipped with a geometric structure, such that the fixed point set F(G, M) does not admit the specific geometric structure,

イロト イヨト イヨト

Our results show that in general the geometric structures are not preserved by smooth actions of compact Lie groups.

We wish to answer the question, open for a long time in stydying the geometry of manifolds, whether for a compact Lie group G, there exists a smooth action of G on some smooth manifold Mequipped with a geometric structure, such that the fixed point set F(G, M) does not admit the specific geometric structure, regardless of the possible way the prescribed geometric structure on M is chosen.

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト 三日

Our results show that in general the geometric structures are not preserved by smooth actions of compact Lie groups.

We wish to answer the question, open for a long time in stydying the geometry of manifolds, whether for a compact Lie group G, there exists a smooth action of G on some smooth manifold Mequipped with a geometric structure, such that the fixed point set F(G, M) does not admit the specific geometric structure, regardless of the possible way the prescribed geometric structure on M is chosen.

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト 三日

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

< ロト < 団ト < 注ト < 注ト

 \equiv

5900

For any complex manifold M^{2n} ,

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

イロト イヨト イヨト

3

DQC2

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

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

(日)

DQC2

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

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

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

By an almost complex manifold (M^{2n}, J)
Geometric structures on manifolds

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

By an *almost complex manifold* (M^{2n}, J) we mean a smooth manifold M^{2n} with a map $J: T(M) \to T(M)$ as above.

Geometric structures on manifolds

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

By an *almost complex manifold* (M^{2n}, J) we mean a smooth manifold M^{2n} with a map $J: T(M) \to T(M)$ as above.

By a symplectic manifold (M^{2n}, ω)

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ ● ● ●

Geometric structures on manifolds

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

By an *almost complex manifold* (M^{2n}, J) we mean a smooth manifold M^{2n} with a map $J: T(M) \to T(M)$ as above.

By a symplectic manifold (M^{2n}, ω) we mean a smooth manifold M^{2n}

By an *almost complex manifold* (M^{2n}, J) we mean a smooth manifold M^{2n} with a map $J: T(M) \to T(M)$ as above.

By a symplectic manifold (M^{2n}, ω) we mean a smooth manifold M^{2n} with a smooth 2-form ω

By an *almost complex manifold* (M^{2n}, J) we mean a smooth manifold M^{2n} with a map $J: T(M) \to T(M)$ as above.

By a symplectic manifold (M^{2n}, ω) we mean a smooth manifold M^{2n} with a smooth 2-form ω which is non-degenerate and closed.

By an *almost complex manifold* (M^{2n}, J) we mean a smooth manifold M^{2n} with a map $J: T(M) \to T(M)$ as above.

By a symplectic manifold (M^{2n}, ω) we mean a smooth manifold M^{2n} with a smooth 2-form ω which is non-degenerate and closed.

By a Kähler manifold (M^{2n}, J, h)

By an *almost complex manifold* (M^{2n}, J) we mean a smooth manifold M^{2n} with a map $J: T(M) \to T(M)$ as above.

By a symplectic manifold (M^{2n}, ω) we mean a smooth manifold M^{2n} with a smooth 2-form ω which is non-degenerate and closed.

By a Kähler manifold (M^{2n}, J, h) we mean a complex manifold M^{2n}

By an *almost complex manifold* (M^{2n}, J) we mean a smooth manifold M^{2n} with a map $J: T(M) \to T(M)$ as above.

By a symplectic manifold (M^{2n}, ω) we mean a smooth manifold M^{2n} with a smooth 2-form ω which is non-degenerate and closed.

By a *Kähler manifold* (M^{2n}, J, h) we mean a complex manifold M^{2n} with J determined by the complex structure on M^{2n}

By an *almost complex manifold* (M^{2n}, J) we mean a smooth manifold M^{2n} with a map $J: T(M) \to T(M)$ as above.

By a symplectic manifold (M^{2n}, ω) we mean a smooth manifold M^{2n} with a smooth 2-form ω which is non-degenerate and closed.

By a Kähler manifold (M^{2n}, J, h) we mean a complex manifold M^{2n} with J determined by the complex structure on M^{2n} and with a Riemannian metric h on M^{2n} such that

By an *almost complex manifold* (M^{2n}, J) we mean a smooth manifold M^{2n} with a map $J: T(M) \to T(M)$ as above.

By a symplectic manifold (M^{2n}, ω) we mean a smooth manifold M^{2n} with a smooth 2-form ω which is non-degenerate and closed.

By a Kähler manifold (M^{2n}, J, h) we mean a complex manifold M^{2n} with J determined by the complex structure on M^{2n} and with a Riemannian metric h on M^{2n} such that

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

By an *almost complex manifold* (M^{2n}, J) we mean a smooth manifold M^{2n} with a map $J: T(M) \to T(M)$ as above.

By a symplectic manifold (M^{2n}, ω) we mean a smooth manifold M^{2n} with a smooth 2-form ω which is non-degenerate and closed.

By a Kähler manifold (M^{2n}, J, h) we mean a complex manifold M^{2n} with J determined by the complex structure on M^{2n} and with a Riemannian metric h on M^{2n} such that

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

• the form
$$\omega$$
 on M^{2n} given by $\omega(u, v) = h(u, Jv)$ is closed.

By an *almost complex manifold* (M^{2n}, J) we mean a smooth manifold M^{2n} with a map $J: T(M) \to T(M)$ as above.

By a symplectic manifold (M^{2n}, ω) we mean a smooth manifold M^{2n} with a smooth 2-form ω which is non-degenerate and closed.

By a Kähler manifold (M^{2n}, J, h) we mean a complex manifold M^{2n} with J determined by the complex structure on M^{2n} and with a Riemannian metric h on M^{2n} such that

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

• the form ω on M^{2n} given by $\omega(u, v) = h(u, Jv)$ is closed.

It follows that ω is a non-degenerate 2-form

By an *almost complex manifold* (M^{2n}, J) we mean a smooth manifold M^{2n} with a map $J: T(M) \to T(M)$ as above.

By a symplectic manifold (M^{2n}, ω) we mean a smooth manifold M^{2n} with a smooth 2-form ω which is non-degenerate and closed.

By a Kähler manifold (M^{2n}, J, h) we mean a complex manifold M^{2n} with J determined by the complex structure on M^{2n} and with a Riemannian metric h on M^{2n} such that

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

• the form ω on M^{2n} given by $\omega(u, v) = h(u, Jv)$ is closed.

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

By an *almost complex manifold* (M^{2n}, J) we mean a smooth manifold M^{2n} with a map $J: T(M) \to T(M)$ as above.

By a symplectic manifold (M^{2n}, ω) we mean a smooth manifold M^{2n} with a smooth 2-form ω which is non-degenerate and closed.

By a Kähler manifold (M^{2n}, J, h) we mean a complex manifold M^{2n} with J determined by the complex structure on M^{2n} and with a Riemannian metric h on M^{2n} such that

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

• the form ω on M^{2n} given by $\omega(u, v) = h(u, Jv)$ is closed.

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 $KT = \mathbb{R}^4/\Gamma$

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

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト

I ∽Q Q

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

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

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト

I ∽Q Q

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

イロト イヨト イヨト

Sar

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

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

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

イロト イヨト イヨト

-

SOR

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

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

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

イロト イヨト イヨト

Sar

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

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

イロト イヨト イヨト

Sar

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

イロト イヨト イヨト

Sar

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

The Kodaira–Thurstone manifold KT is the Cartesian product

イロト イヨト イヨト

SOR

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

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,

・ロト ・ 同ト ・ ヨト ・ ヨト

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

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 .

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ ● ● ●

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

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 . As H is a parallelizable manifold, so is KT.

化口压 化闭压 化压压 化压压 一压

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

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 . As H is a parallelizable manifold, so is KT.

The manifolds H and KT can be expressed as principal bundles

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

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 . As H is a parallelizable manifold, so is KT.

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

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ ● ● ●

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

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 . As H is a parallelizable manifold, so is KT.

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

The Kodaira–Thurstone manifold *KT* is a complex manifold.

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ ● ● ●

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

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 . As H is a parallelizable manifold, so is KT.

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

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

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

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 . As H is a parallelizable manifold, so is KT.

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

The Kodaira–Thurstone manifold KT is a complex manifold. As the torus T^2 acts symplectically on itself by translations, one can show that the Kodaira–Thurstone 4-manifold is symplectic.

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

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 . As H is a parallelizable manifold, so is KT.

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

The Kodaira–Thurstone manifold KT is a complex manifold. As the torus T^2 acts symplectically on itself by translations, one can show that the Kodaira–Thurstone 4-manifold is symplectic.

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

<ロト < 回 > < 臣 > < 臣 >

DQC2

Э

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

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

イロト イヨト イヨト

DQ C

The Kodaira–Thurstone 4-manifold KT is not a Kähler manifold, because the odd Betti numbers of KT are odd

イロト イヨト イヨト

1

DQ P

The Kodaira–Thurstone 4-manifold KT is not a Kähler manifold, because the odd Betti numbers of KT are odd while the odd Betti numbers of any compact Kähler manifold are even.

イロト イヨト イヨト

1

SOR

The Kodaira–Thurstone 4-manifold KT is not a Kähler manifold, because the odd Betti numbers of KT are odd while the odd Betti numbers of any compact Kähler manifold are even.

イロト イヨト イヨト

1

SOR
The Kodaira–Thurstone 4-manifold KT is not a Kähler manifold, because the odd Betti numbers of KT are odd while the odd Betti numbers of any compact Kähler manifold are even.

Proposition

The Kodaira–Thurstone 4-manifold KT is a stably parallelizable manifold which

・ 戸 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト ・

The Kodaira–Thurstone 4-manifold KT is not a Kähler manifold, because the odd Betti numbers of KT are odd while the odd Betti numbers of any compact Kähler manifold are even.

Proposition

The Kodaira–Thurstone 4-manifold KT is a stably parallelizable manifold which

• is complex and

(日) (日) (日)

The Kodaira–Thurstone 4-manifold KT is not a Kähler manifold, because the odd Betti numbers of KT are odd while the odd Betti numbers of any compact Kähler manifold are even.

Proposition

The Kodaira–Thurstone 4-manifold KT is a stably parallelizable manifold which

• is complex and symplectic, but

・ 同 ト イ ヨ ト イ ヨ ト

The Kodaira–Thurstone 4-manifold KT is not a Kähler manifold, because the odd Betti numbers of KT are odd while the odd Betti numbers of any compact Kähler manifold are even.

Proposition

The Kodaira–Thurstone 4-manifold KT is a stably parallelizable manifold which

- is complex and symplectic, but
- is not Kähler.

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト ・

The Kodaira–Thurstone 4-manifold KT is not a Kähler manifold, because the odd Betti numbers of KT are odd while the odd Betti numbers of any compact Kähler manifold are even.

Proposition

The Kodaira–Thurstone 4-manifold KT is a stably parallelizable manifold which

- is complex and symplectic, but
- is not Kähler.

Proposition

The Cartesian product $S^{2m+1} \times S^{2n+1}$ is a stably parallelizable manifold which

nan

The Kodaira–Thurstone 4-manifold KT is not a Kähler manifold, because the odd Betti numbers of KT are odd while the odd Betti numbers of any compact Kähler manifold are even.

Proposition

The Kodaira–Thurstone 4-manifold KT is a stably parallelizable manifold which

- is complex and symplectic, but
- is not Kähler.

Proposition

The Cartesian product $S^{2m+1} \times S^{2n+1}$ is a stably parallelizable manifold which

• is complex, but

nan

The Kodaira–Thurstone 4-manifold KT is not a Kähler manifold, because the odd Betti numbers of KT are odd while the odd Betti numbers of any compact Kähler manifold are even.

Proposition

The Kodaira–Thurstone 4-manifold KT is a stably parallelizable manifold which

- is complex and symplectic, but
- is not Kähler.

Proposition

The Cartesian product $S^{2m+1} \times S^{2n+1}$ is a stably parallelizable manifold which

- is complex, but
- is not symplectic for $m \ge 0$ and $n \ge 1$.

nan

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

イロト イボト イヨト イヨト

SQC

Э

The Fernández–Gotay–Gray 4-manifolds

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

イロト イ伊ト イヨト イヨト

DQC2

Э

The Fernández–Gotay–Gray 4-manifolds

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

< 同 > < 三 > < 三 >

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

The Fernández–Gotay–Gray 4-manifolds

Proc. Amer. Math. Soc. 103 (1988) 1209–1212 **Theorem** (M. Fernández, M. J. Gotay, A. Gray)

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

< 同 > < 三 > < 三 > .

DQ P

The Fernández–Gotay–Gray 4-manifolds

Proc. Amer. Math. Soc. 103 (1988) 1209–1212 **Theorem** (M. Fernández, M. J. Gotay, A. Gray) *There exist principal S*¹-bundles

< 同 > < 三 > < 三 > .

The Fernández–Gotay–Gray 4-manifolds

```
Proc. Amer. Math. Soc. 103 (1988) 1209–1212

Theorem (M. Fernández, M. J. Gotay, A. Gray)

There exist principal S^1-bundles

S^1 \rightarrow E^3 \rightarrow T^2
```

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

The Fernández–Gotay–Gray 4-manifolds

Proc. Amer. Math. Soc. 103 (1988) 1209-1212 **Theorem** (M. Fernández, M. J. Gotay, A. Gray) There exist principal S¹-bundles $S^1 \rightarrow E^3 \rightarrow T^2$ and $S^1 \rightarrow E^4 \rightarrow E^3$

イロト イボト イヨト

= nan

The Fernández–Gotay–Gray 4-manifolds

Proc. Amer. Math. Soc. 103 (1988) 1209–1212 **Theorem** (M. Fernández, M. J. Gotay, A. Gray) *There exist principal* S^1 -bundles $S^1 \to E^3 \to T^2$ and $S^1 \to E^4 \to E^3$

such that the E⁴'s are closed, smooth, stably paralellizable, and

化口压 化闭压 化压压 化压压 一压

The Fernández–Gotay–Gray 4-manifolds

Proc. Amer. Math. Soc. 103 (1988) 1209–1212 **Theorem** (M. Fernández, M. J. Gotay, A. Gray) There exist principal S^1 -bundles $S^1 \rightarrow E^3 \rightarrow T^2$ and $S^1 \rightarrow E^4 \rightarrow E^3$ such that the E^4 's are closed, smooth, stably paralellizable, and • symplectic, but

The Fernández–Gotay–Gray 4-manifolds

Proc. Amer. Math. Soc. 103 (1988) 1209–1212 **Theorem** (M. Fernández, M. J. Gotay, A. Gray) There exist principal S^1 -bundles $S^1 \rightarrow E^3 \rightarrow T^2$ and $S^1 \rightarrow E^4 \rightarrow E^3$ such that the E^4 's are closed, smooth, stably paralellizable, and • symplectic, but

• not complex.

The Fernández–Gotay–Gray 4-manifolds

Proc. Amer. Math. Soc. 103 (1988) 1209–1212 **Theorem** (M. Fernández, M. J. Gotay, A. Gray) There exist principal S^1 -bundles $S^1 \rightarrow E^3 \rightarrow T^2$ and $S^1 \rightarrow E^4 \rightarrow E^3$ such that the E^4 's are closed, smooth, stably paralellizable, and • symplectic, but • not complex.

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

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

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

イロト イボト イヨト イヨト

DQC2

Э

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,

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

◆ 同 ▶ ◆ 国 ▶ ◆ 国 ▶ ─

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,
- and thus, are not symplectic.

< 同 > < 三 > < 三 > -

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,
- and thus, are not symplectic.

< 同 > < 三 > < 三 > -

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,

• and thus, are not symplectic.

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

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,

• and thus, are not symplectic.

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

• which are almost complex, but

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,

• and thus, are not symplectic.

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

- which are almost complex, but
- are not symplectic.

- 4 回 ト - 4 回 ト

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,

• and thus, are not symplectic.

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

- which are almost complex, but
- are not symplectic. Are they complex or not? open question!

イロト イポト イラト イラト

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,

• and thus, are not symplectic.

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

- which are almost complex, but
- are not symplectic. Are they complex or not? open question!

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

nac

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,

• and thus, are not symplectic.

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

- which are almost complex, but
- are not symplectic. Are they complex or not? open question!

The connected sum $\mathbb{C}P^2 \# \mathbb{C}P^2 \# \mathbb{C}P^2$ is a smooth manifold

- which is almost complex, but
- is not complex and not symplectic.

Actions on connected sums of manifolds

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

イロト イヨト イヨト

DQC2

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 $x \in F(G, M^n)$,

イロト イボト イヨト

DQC2

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

イロト イボト イヨト

DQC2

-

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 $y \in F(G, S^n)$.

イロト (雪) (ヨ) (ヨ) - ヨ

DQC2

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.

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

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

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

The fixed point set of the new action of G on $M^n \cong M^n \# S^n$,

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

The fixed point set of the new action of G on $M^n \cong M^n \# S^n$, coming from the connected sum,

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

The fixed point set of the new action of G on $M^n \cong M^n \# S^n$, coming from the connected sum, is diffeomorphic to

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

The fixed point set of the new action of G on $M^n \cong M^n \# S^n$, coming from the connected sum, is diffeomorphic to

(1) either the connected sum $F(G, M^n)_x \#_y F(G, S^n)$, or

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

The fixed point set of the new action of G on $M^n \cong M^n \# S^n$, coming from the connected sum, is diffeomorphic to

- (1) either the connected sum $F(G, M^n)_x \#_y F(G, S^n)$, or
- (2) the disjoint union $(F(G, M^n) \setminus \{x\}) \sqcup (F(G, S^n) \setminus \{y\}).$

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

The fixed point set of the new action of G on $M^n \cong M^n \# S^n$, coming from the connected sum, is diffeomorphic to

- (1) either the connected sum $F(G, M^n)_x \#_y F(G, S^n)$, or
- (2) the disjoint union $(F(G, M^n) \setminus \{x\}) \sqcup (F(G, S^n) \setminus \{y\}).$

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

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆ □▶ ◆ □ ▶ →

3

DQC2

K.Pa., Topology 28 (1989) 273-289

イロト イヨト イヨト

nar

Э

K.Pa., Topology 28 (1989) 273-289

イロト イヨト イヨト

nar

Э

Theorem

K.Pa., Topology 28 (1989) 273-289

< 同 > < 三 > < 三 >

nar

3

Theorem

Let G be a compact Lie group.

K.Pa., Topology 28 (1989) 273-289

イロト イボト イヨト イヨト

DQ P

Theorem

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

K.Pa., Topology 28 (1989) 273-289

< 同 ト < 三 ト < 三 ト

SOR

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 $\nu^{G} = 0$.

K.Pa., Topology 28 (1989) 273-289

< □ > < □ > < □ > .

SOR

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.

K.Pa., Topology 28 (1989) 273-289

< □ > < □ > < □ > .

SOR

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

K.Pa., Topology 28 (1989) 273-289

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト

SOR

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

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

K.Pa., Topology 28 (1989) 273-289

イロト イヨト イヨト

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

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

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

K.Pa., Topology 28 (1989) 273-289

イロト イヨト イヨト

1

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

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

• 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 $\varepsilon^{G} = 0$.

K.Pa., Topology 28 (1989) 273-289

・ ロ ト ・ 雪 ト ・ 雪 ト ・

3

DQ P

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

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

• 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 $\varepsilon^{G} = 0$.

We may always assume that at a chosen point $x \in F$,

K.Pa., Topology 28 (1989) 273-289

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

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

 There is a smooth action of G on a disk D such that the fixed point set is diffeomorphic to F and ν_{F⊂D} ≅ ν ⊕ ε for a product G-vector bundle ε over F with dim ε^G = 0.

We may always assume that at a chosen point $x \in F$, the fiber of $\nu \oplus \varepsilon$ over x

Krzysztof Pawałowski (UAM Poznań, Poland)

Transformation Groups and Hsiangs' Conviction after 46 years

Sar

K.Pa., Topology 28 (1989) 273-289

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

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

 There is a smooth action of G on a disk D such that the fixed point set is diffeomorphic to F and ν_{F⊂D} ≅ ν ⊕ ε for a product G-vector bundle ε over F with dim ε^G = 0.

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.

Krzysztof Pawałowski (UAM Poznań, Poland)

Transformation Groups and Hsiangs' Conviction after 46 years

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

イロト イボト イヨト イヨト

DQ C

K.Pa., Topology 28 (1989) 273-289

< 同 > < 三 > < 三 >

nan



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

< 同 > < 三 > < 三 >

nan

K.Pa., Topology 28 (1989) 273-289

▲ 伊 ▶ ▲ 臣 ▶ ▲ 臣 ▶

Corollary Let G be a compact Lie group

K.Pa., Topology 28 (1989) 273-289

▲ 伊 ▶ ▲ 臣 ▶ ▲ 臣 ▶

SOR

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

K.Pa., Topology 28 (1989) 273-289

< 同 ト < 三 ト < 三 ト

Corollary

K.Pa., Topology 28 (1989) 273-289

- 同下 - ヨト - ヨト

Corollary

- 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

K.Pa., Topology 28 (1989) 273-289

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト

Corollary

- 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.

K.Pa., Topology 28 (1989) 273-289

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト

Corollary

- 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.

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

<ロト < 回 > < 臣 > < 臣 >

DQC2

Theorem

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

イロト イボト イヨト イヨト

DQ C

Theorem

Let G be a compact Lie group.

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

イロト イヨト イヨト

DQ C

Theorem

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

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト

Э

DQ P

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

イロト イボト イヨト イヨト

SOR

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

イロト イボト イヨト

SOR
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 the fixed point set D^G is diffeomorphic to F.

イロト イ伊ト イヨト イヨト

Sar

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 the fixed point set D^G is diffeomorphic to F.

Proof.

イロト イ伊ト イヨト イヨト

Sar

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 the fixed point set D^G is diffeomorphic to F.

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

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト

nar

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 the fixed point set D^G is diffeomorphic to F.

Proof. As F is \mathbb{Z} -acyclic, F is stably parallelizable. By the corollary above,

イロト イロト イヨト イヨト

SQR

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 the fixed point set D^G is diffeomorphic to F.

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 $X^G = F$.

・ロト ・ 同ト ・ 三ト ・ 三ト

Sar

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 the fixed point set D^G is diffeomorphic to F.

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 $X^G = F$.

• For a finite (non-trivial) cyclic group G, consider the circle S^1 with the standard action of G.

・ロト ・ 同ト ・ 三ト ・ 三ト

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 the fixed point set D^G is diffeomorphic to F.

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 $X^G = F$.

For a finite (non-trivial) cyclic group G, consider the circle S¹ with the standard action of G. Then X = G ○ (S¹ * F) is a finite contractible G-CW complex with X^G = F.

・ロト ・ 中 ・ ・ 日 ・ ・ 日 ・

Sar

-

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 the fixed point set D^G is diffeomorphic to F.

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 $X^G = F$.

- For a finite (non-trivial) cyclic group G, consider the circle S¹ with the standard action of G. Then X = G (S¹ * F) is a finite contractible G-CW complex with X^G = F.
- For a finite group G, choose a cyclic (non-trivial) subgroup H of G and set $X = \text{Ind}_{H}^{G} (H \circlearrowleft (S^{1} * F)).$

イロト (雪) (ヨ) (ヨ) - ヨ

SOR

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 the fixed point set D^G is diffeomorphic to F.

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 $X^G = F$.

- For a finite (non-trivial) cyclic group G, consider the circle S¹ with the standard action of G. Then X = G (S¹ * F) is a finite contractible G-CW complex with X^G = F.
- For a finite group G, choose a cyclic (non-trivial) subgroup H of G and set $X = \operatorname{Ind}_{H}^{G}(H \circlearrowleft (S^{1} * F))$.

• For a compact connected Lie group G, set $X = G \circ (G * F)$.

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト 三日

SOR

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 the fixed point set D^G is diffeomorphic to F.

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 $X^G = F$.

- For a finite (non-trivial) cyclic group G, consider the circle S¹ with the standard action of G. Then X = G (S¹ * F) is a finite contractible G-CW complex with X^G = F.
- For a finite group G, choose a cyclic (non-trivial) subgroup H of G and set $X = \operatorname{Ind}_{H}^{G} (H \circlearrowleft (S^{1} * F)).$
- For a compact connected Lie group G, set $X = G \circlearrowleft (G * F)$.
- For a compact Lie group G, set $X = \operatorname{Ind}_{G_0}^G \left(G_0 \circlearrowleft (G_0 * F) \right)$.

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 the fixed point set D^G is diffeomorphic to F.

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 $X^G = F$.

- For a finite (non-trivial) cyclic group G, consider the circle S¹ with the standard action of G. Then X = G (S¹ * F) is a finite contractible G-CW complex with X^G = F.
- For a finite group G, choose a cyclic (non-trivial) subgroup H of G and set $X = \operatorname{Ind}_{H}^{G} (H \circlearrowleft (S^{1} * F)).$
- For a compact connected Lie group G, set $X = G \circlearrowleft (G * F)$.
- For a compact Lie group G, set $X = \operatorname{Ind}_{G_0}^G \left(G_0 \circlearrowleft (G_0 * F) \right)$.

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

<ロト < 回 > < 臣 > < 臣 >

Ξ

990

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

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ ・三 ・ へへや

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

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

イロト イヨト イヨト

1

DQ P

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

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

Theorem

イロト イ伊ト イヨト イヨト

1

DQ P

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

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

Theorem

 Any homology 4-sphere bounds a contractible compact smooth 5-manifold.

イロト イボト イヨト

-

SOR

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

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

Theorem

- Any homology 4-sphere bounds a contractible compact smooth 5-manifold.
- For any homology n-sphere ∑ⁿ with n ≥ 5, there is a unique homotopy n-sphere Sⁿ

イロト (雪) (ヨ) (ヨ) (ヨ)

SOR

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

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

Theorem

- Any homology 4-sphere bounds a contractible compact smooth 5-manifold.
- For any homology n-sphere Σⁿ with n ≥ 5, there is a unique homotopy n-sphere Sⁿ such that the connected sum Σⁿ#Sⁿ bounds a compact contractible smooth (n + 1)-manifold.

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ ● ● ●

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

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

Theorem

- Any homology 4-sphere bounds a contractible compact smooth 5-manifold.
- For any homology n-sphere Σⁿ with n ≥ 5, there is a unique homotopy n-sphere Sⁿ such that the connected sum Σⁿ#Sⁿ bounds a compact contractible smooth (n + 1)-manifold.

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

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

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

Theorem

- Any homology 4-sphere bounds a contractible compact smooth 5-manifold.
- For any homology n-sphere Σⁿ with n ≥ 5, there is a unique homotopy n-sphere Sⁿ such that the connected sum Σⁿ#Sⁿ bounds a compact contractible smooth (n + 1)-manifold.

Y. Fukumoto, M. Furuta, Math. Research Letters 7 (2000) 757–766 **Theorem**

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

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

Theorem

- Any homology 4-sphere bounds a contractible compact smooth 5-manifold.
- For any homology n-sphere Σⁿ with n ≥ 5, there is a unique homotopy n-sphere Sⁿ such that the connected sum Σⁿ#Sⁿ bounds a compact contractible smooth (n + 1)-manifold.

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,

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

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

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

Theorem

- Any homology 4-sphere bounds a contractible compact smooth 5-manifold.
- For any homology n-sphere Σⁿ with n ≥ 5, there is a unique homotopy n-sphere Sⁿ such that the connected sum Σⁿ#Sⁿ bounds a compact contractible smooth (n + 1)-manifold.

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.

nan

Homology spheres as fixed point sets

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

< D > < B > < E > < E >

DQC2

Э

Homology spheres as fixed point sets



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

イロト イヨト イヨト

nar

Э

For any compact Lie group G, there exists a smooth action of G on a sphere such that the fixed point set F is diffeomorphic to:

< □ > < □ > < □ >

SOR

For any compact Lie group G, there exists a smooth action of G on a sphere such that the fixed point set F is diffeomorphic to:

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

< 同 ト < 三 ト < 三 ト

SOR

For any compact Lie group G, there exists a smooth action of G on a sphere such that the fixed point set F is diffeomorphic to:

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

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

For any compact Lie group G, there exists a smooth action of G on a sphere such that the fixed point set F is diffeomorphic to:

- any homology 3-sphere bounding a Z-acyclic compact smooth 4-manifold,
- any homology 4-spheres Σ^4 ,
- the connected sum Σⁿ#Sⁿ for any homology n-spheres Σⁿ with n ≥ 5,

For any compact Lie group G, there exists a smooth action of G on a sphere such that the fixed point set F is diffeomorphic to:

- any homology 3-sphere bounding a Z-acyclic compact smooth 4-manifold,
- any homology 4-spheres Σ^4 ,
- the connected sum Σⁿ#Sⁿ for any homology n-spheres Σⁿ with n ≥ 5, and the appropriate homotopy sphere Sⁿ. In particular, F is homeomorphic to Σⁿ.

For any compact Lie group G, there exists a smooth action of G on a sphere such that the fixed point set F is diffeomorphic to:

- any homology 3-sphere bounding a Z-acyclic compact smooth 4-manifold,
- any homology 4-spheres Σ^4 ,
- the connected sum Σⁿ#Sⁿ for any homology n-spheres Σⁿ with n ≥ 5, and the appropriate homotopy sphere Sⁿ. In particular, F is homeomorphic to Σⁿ.

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

イロト イボト イヨト

-

For any compact Lie group G, there exists a smooth action of G on a sphere such that the fixed point set F is diffeomorphic to:

- any homology 3-sphere bounding a Z-acyclic compact smooth 4-manifold,
- any homology 4-spheres Σ^4 ,
- the connected sum Σⁿ#Sⁿ for any homology n-spheres Σⁿ with n ≥ 5, and the appropriate homotopy sphere Sⁿ. In particular, F is homeomorphic to Σⁿ.

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.

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト 三日

SOR

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

<ロト < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > <

DQC2

Э

K.Pa., Topology 28 (1989) 273-289

イロト イボト イヨト イヨト

nac

Э

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

K.Pa., Topology 28 (1989) 273-289

-

DQ P

Theorem A

Let G be a compact Lie group such that

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

K.Pa., Topology 28 (1989) 273-289

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.

K.Pa., Topology 28 (1989) 273-289

< □ > < □ > < □ > .

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.
- Let F be a stably parallelizable smooth manifold
K.Pa., Topology 28 (1989) 273-289

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.

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

K.Pa., Topology 28 (1989) 273–289

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

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.

K.Pa., Topology 28 (1989) 273–289

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

Theorem A

Let G be a compact Lie group such that

 $\rm (i)~{\it G}$ 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.

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,

K.Pa., Topology 28 (1989) 273-289

・ 同 ト イ ヨ ト イ ヨ ト

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.

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,

K.Pa., Topology 28 (1989) 273-289

(日) (日) (日)

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.

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

K.Pa., Topology 28 (1989) 273–289

イロト イポト イラト イラト

Theorem A

Let G be a compact Lie group such that

 $\rm (i)~{\it G}$ 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.

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.

K.Pa., Topology 28 (1989) 273–289

SOR

Theorem A

Let G be a compact Lie group such that

 $\rm (i)~{\it G}$ 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.

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.

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

<ロト < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > <

SQC

Э

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

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

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト

DQ C

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

In Theorems B and C, assume G is a compact Lie group which is neither a torus nor a finite p-group or p-toral group (any prime p),

In Theorems B and C, assume G is a compact Lie group which is neither a torus nor a finite p-group or p-toral group (any prime p), i.e., G is not a torus T^n ,

In Theorems B and C, assume G is a compact Lie group which is neither a torus nor a finite p-group or p-toral group (any prime p), i.e., G is not a torus T^n , a finite p-group P,

In Theorems B and C, assume G is a compact Lie group which is neither a torus nor a finite *p*-group or *p*-toral group (any prime *p*), i.e., G is not a torus T^n , a finite *p*-group P, or some extension of the form $1 \rightarrow T^n \rightarrow G \rightarrow P \rightarrow 1$.

In Theorems B and C, assume G is a compact Lie group which is neither a torus nor a finite *p*-group or *p*-toral group (any prime *p*), i.e., G is not a torus T^n , a finite *p*-group P, or some extension of the form $1 \rightarrow T^n \rightarrow G \rightarrow P \rightarrow 1$.

In Theorems B and C, assume G is a compact Lie group which is neither a torus nor a finite p-group or p-toral group (any prime p), i.e., G is not a torus T^n , a finite p-group P, or some extension of the form $1 \rightarrow T^n \rightarrow G \rightarrow P \rightarrow 1$.

イロト イボト イヨト

SQR

-

In Theorems B and C, assume G is a compact Lie group which is neither a torus nor a finite *p*-group or *p*-toral group (any prime *p*), i.e., G is not a torus T^n , a finite *p*-group P, or some extension of the form $1 \rightarrow T^n \rightarrow G \rightarrow P \rightarrow 1$.

Theorem B

イロト (雪) (ヨ) (ヨ) - ヨ

In Theorems B and C, assume G is a compact Lie group which is neither a torus nor a finite *p*-group or *p*-toral group (any prime *p*), i.e., G is not a torus T^n , a finite *p*-group P, or some extension of the form $1 \rightarrow T^n \rightarrow G \rightarrow P \rightarrow 1$.

Theorem B

Let F be a stably parallelizable smooth manifold with $\partial F = \emptyset$.

イロト イボト イヨト

= nan

In Theorems B and C, assume G is a compact Lie group which is neither a torus nor a finite *p*-group or *p*-toral group (any prime *p*), i.e., G is not a torus T^n , a finite *p*-group P, or some extension of the form $1 \rightarrow T^n \rightarrow G \rightarrow P \rightarrow 1$.

Theorem B

Let F be a stably parallelizable smooth manifold with $\partial F = \emptyset$. Then there exists a smooth action of G on some Euclidean space

イロト イボト イヨト

= nan

In Theorems B and C, assume G is a compact Lie group which is neither a torus nor a finite *p*-group or *p*-toral group (any prime *p*), i.e., G is not a torus T^n , a finite *p*-group P, or some extension of the form $1 \rightarrow T^n \rightarrow G \rightarrow P \rightarrow 1$.

Theorem B

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

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ ● ● ●

In Theorems B and C, assume G is a compact Lie group which is neither a torus nor a finite *p*-group or *p*-toral group (any prime *p*), i.e., G is not a torus T^n , a finite *p*-group P, or some extension of the form $1 \rightarrow T^n \rightarrow G \rightarrow P \rightarrow 1$.

Theorem B

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

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ ● ● ●

In Theorems B and C, assume G is a compact Lie group which is neither a torus nor a finite *p*-group or *p*-toral group (any prime *p*), i.e., G is not a torus T^n , a finite *p*-group P, or some extension of the form $1 \rightarrow T^n \rightarrow G \rightarrow P \rightarrow 1$.

Theorem B

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

イロト イ伊ト イヨト イヨト

 \equiv

In Theorems B and C, assume G is a compact Lie group which is neither a torus nor a finite p-group or p-toral group (any prime p), i.e., G is not a torus T^n , a finite p-group P, or some extension of the form $1 \to T^n \to G \to P \to 1$.

Theorem B

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

Theorem C

 \equiv

San

In Theorems B and C, assume G is a compact Lie group which is neither a torus nor a finite *p*-group or *p*-toral group (any prime *p*), i.e., G is not a torus T^n , a finite *p*-group P, or some extension of the form $1 \rightarrow T^n \rightarrow G \rightarrow P \rightarrow 1$.

Theorem B

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

Theorem C Let F be a stably parallelizable closed smooth manifold.

イロト イ伊ト イヨト イヨト

 \equiv

In Theorems B and C, assume G is a compact Lie group which is neither a torus nor a finite *p*-group or *p*-toral group (any prime *p*), i.e., G is not a torus T^n , a finite *p*-group P, or some extension of the form $1 \rightarrow T^n \rightarrow G \rightarrow P \rightarrow 1$.

Theorem B

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

Theorem C

Let F be a stably parallelizable closed smooth manifold. Then there exists a smooth action of G on a disk,

イロト イ伊ト イヨト イヨト

 \equiv

San

In Theorems B and C, assume G is a compact Lie group which is neither a torus nor a finite *p*-group or *p*-toral group (any prime *p*), i.e., G is not a torus T^n , a finite *p*-group P, or some extension of the form $1 \rightarrow T^n \rightarrow G \rightarrow P \rightarrow 1$.

Theorem B

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

Theorem C

Let F be a stably parallelizable closed smooth manifold. Then there exists a smooth action of G on a disk, resp. sphere,

イロト イ伊ト イヨト イヨト

 \equiv

In Theorems B and C, assume G is a compact Lie group which is neither a torus nor a finite *p*-group or *p*-toral group (any prime *p*), i.e., G is not a torus T^n , a finite *p*-group P, or some extension of the form $1 \rightarrow T^n \rightarrow G \rightarrow P \rightarrow 1$.

Theorem B

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

Theorem C

Let F be a stably parallelizable closed smooth manifold. Then there exists a smooth action of G on a disk, resp. sphere, resp. complex projective spaces,

イロト イ伊ト イヨト イヨト

= nac

In Theorems B and C, assume G is a compact Lie group which is neither a torus nor a finite *p*-group or *p*-toral group (any prime *p*), i.e., G is not a torus T^n , a finite *p*-group P, or some extension of the form $1 \rightarrow T^n \rightarrow G \rightarrow P \rightarrow 1$.

Theorem B

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

Theorem C

Let F be a stably parallelizable closed smooth manifold. Then there exists a smooth action of G on a disk, resp. sphere, resp. complex projective spaces, such that a part of the fixed point set is diffeomorphic to F.

イロト イヨト イヨト

= nac

In Theorems B and C, assume G is a compact Lie group which is neither a torus nor a finite *p*-group or *p*-toral group (any prime *p*), i.e., G is not a torus T^n , a finite *p*-group P, or some extension of the form $1 \rightarrow T^n \rightarrow G \rightarrow P \rightarrow 1$.

Theorem B

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

Theorem C

Let F be a stably parallelizable closed smooth manifold. Then there exists a smooth action of G on a disk, resp. sphere, resp. complex projective spaces, such that a part of the fixed point set is diffeomorphic to F.

イロト イヨト イヨト

= nac

Oliver number

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

《口》《卽》《臣》《臣》 [] 臣...

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

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

<ロト < 回 > < 臣 > < 臣 >

 \exists

R. Oliver, Comment. Math. Helv. 50 (1975) 155–177 **Proposition** (defining the Oliver number)

(日) (四) (三) (三) (三)

DQ C

Э

R. Oliver, Comment. Math. Helv. 50 (1975) 155–177 **Proposition** (defining the Oliver number) Let G be a finite group not of prime power order.

< 同 > < 三 > < 三 >

DQ P

R. Oliver, Comment. Math. Helv. 50 (1975) 155–177 **Proposition** (defining the Oliver number) Let G be a finite group not of prime power order. The set

 $\{\chi(X^G) - 1 \mid X \text{ is a finite contractible G-CW complex}\}$

イロト イヨト イヨト

DQ P

R. Oliver, Comment. Math. Helv. 50 (1975) 155–177 **Proposition** (defining the Oliver number) Let G be a finite group not of prime power order. The set

 $\{\chi(X^G) - 1 \mid X \text{ is a finite contractible G-CW complex}\}$

is a subgroup of \mathbb{Z} , the group of integers.

イロト イヨト イヨト

SOR

R. Oliver, Comment. Math. Helv. 50 (1975) 155–177 **Proposition** (defining the Oliver number) Let G be a finite group not of prime power order. The set

 $\{\chi(X^G) - 1 \mid X \text{ is a finite contractible G-CW complex}\}$

is a subgroup of \mathbb{Z} , the group of integers.

Therefore, this set has the form $n_G \cdot \mathbb{Z}$

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト 三日

SOR
$\{\chi(X^G) - 1 \mid X \text{ is a finite contractible G-CW complex}\}$

is a subgroup of \mathbb{Z} , the group of integers.

Therefore, this set has the form $n_G \cdot \mathbb{Z}$ for a unique integer $n_G \ge 0$.

イロト イボト イヨト イヨー

SOR

 $\{\chi(X^G) - 1 \mid X \text{ is a finite contractible G-CW complex}\}$

is a subgroup of \mathbb{Z} , the group of integers.

Therefore, this set has the form $n_G \cdot \mathbb{Z}$ for a unique integer $n_G \ge 0$. We refer to n_G as to the *Oliver number* of *G*.

 $\{\chi(X^G) - 1 \mid X \text{ is a finite contractible G-CW complex}\}$

is a subgroup of \mathbb{Z} , the group of integers.

Therefore, this set has the form $n_G \cdot \mathbb{Z}$ for a unique integer $n_G \ge 0$. We refer to n_G as to the *Oliver number* of *G*.

If $n_G = 1$,

 $\{\chi(X^G) - 1 \mid X \text{ is a finite contractible G-CW complex}\}$

is a subgroup of \mathbb{Z} , the group of integers.

Therefore, this set has the form $n_G \cdot \mathbb{Z}$ for a unique integer $n_G \ge 0$. We refer to n_G as to the *Oliver number* of *G*.

If $n_G = 1$, G is called an *Oliver group*,

 $\{\chi(X^G) - 1 \mid X \text{ is a finite contractible G-CW complex}\}$

is a subgroup of \mathbb{Z} , the group of integers.

Therefore, this set has the form $n_G \cdot \mathbb{Z}$ for a unique integer $n_G \ge 0$. We refer to n_G as to the *Oliver number* of *G*.

If $n_G = 1$, G is called an *Oliver group*, which in algebraic terms means that there is no normal series of subgroups $P \trianglelefteq H \trianglelefteq G$

 $\{\chi(X^G) - 1 \mid X \text{ is a finite contractible G-CW complex}\}$

is a subgroup of \mathbb{Z} , the group of integers.

Therefore, this set has the form $n_G \cdot \mathbb{Z}$ for a unique integer $n_G \ge 0$. We refer to n_G as to the *Oliver number* of *G*.

If $n_G = 1$, G is called an *Oliver group*, which in algebraic terms means that there is no normal series of subgroups $P \trianglelefteq H \trianglelefteq G$ such that P and G/H are of prime power order

 $\{\chi(X^G) - 1 \mid X \text{ is a finite contractible G-CW complex}\}$

is a subgroup of \mathbb{Z} , the group of integers.

Therefore, this set has the form $n_G \cdot \mathbb{Z}$ for a unique integer $n_G \ge 0$. We refer to n_G as to the *Oliver number* of *G*.

If $n_G = 1$, G is called an *Oliver group*, which in algebraic terms means that there is no normal series of subgroups $P \trianglelefteq H \trianglelefteq G$ such that P and G/H are of prime power order and H/P is cyclic.

イロト (雪) (ヨ) (ヨ) - ヨ

SOR

 $\{\chi(X^G) - 1 \mid X \text{ is a finite contractible G-CW complex}\}$

is a subgroup of \mathbb{Z} , the group of integers.

Therefore, this set has the form $n_G \cdot \mathbb{Z}$ for a unique integer $n_G \ge 0$. We refer to n_G as to the *Oliver number* of *G*.

If $n_G = 1$, G is called an *Oliver group*, which in algebraic terms means that there is no normal series of subgroups $P \trianglelefteq H \trianglelefteq G$ such that P and G/H are of prime power order and H/P is cyclic.

イロト (雪) (ヨ) (ヨ) - ヨ

SOR

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

イロト イボト イヨト イヨト

DQC2

Э

For a closed 4-manifold X,

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

イロト イボト イヨト

DQ C

Э

イロト イ伊ト イヨト イヨト

DQ P

 $H^2(X,\mathbb{Q}) imes H^2(X,\mathbb{Q}) o \mathbb{Q}$ $(a,b)\mapsto \langle a\cup b,[X]
angle.$

 $H^2(X,\mathbb{Q}) imes H^2(X,\mathbb{Q}) o \mathbb{Q}$ $(a,b)\mapsto \langle a\cup b,[X]
angle.$

Math. Research Letters 1 (1994) 809-822

イロト (雪) (ヨ) (ヨ) - ヨ

$$H^2(X,\mathbb{Q}) imes H^2(X,\mathbb{Q}) o \mathbb{Q}$$
 $(a,b)\mapsto \langle a\cup b,[X]
angle.$

Math. Research Letters 1 (1994) 809-822

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

SOR

Theorem (M. Taubes)

$$H^2(X,\mathbb{Q}) imes H^2(X,\mathbb{Q}) o \mathbb{Q}$$
 $(a,b)\mapsto \langle a\cup b,[X]
angle.$

Math. Research Letters 1 (1994) 809-822

(日本) (日本) (日本)

Theorem (M. Taubes) Let X and Y be two closed oriented smooth 4-manifolds

$$H^2(X,\mathbb{Q}) imes H^2(X,\mathbb{Q}) o \mathbb{Q}$$
 $(a,b)\mapsto \langle a\cup b,[X]
angle.$

Math. Research Letters 1 (1994) 809-822

(日本) (日本) (日本)

Theorem (M. Taubes) Let X and Y be two closed oriented smooth 4-manifolds such that $b_2^+(X) > 0$ and $b_2^+(Y) > 0$.

$$H^2(X,\mathbb{Q}) imes H^2(X,\mathbb{Q}) o \mathbb{Q}$$

 $(a,b)\mapsto \langle a\cup b,[X]
angle.$

Math. Research Letters 1 (1994) 809-822

Theorem (M. Taubes) Let X and Y be two closed oriented smooth 4-manifolds such that $b_2^+(X) > 0$ and $b_2^+(Y) > 0$. Then the connected sum X # Yis not a symplectic manifold.

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

イロト イボト イヨト イヨト

DQC2

Э

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

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

< 同ト < ヨト < ヨト

nar

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

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

< 同 > < 三 > < 三 >

nar

J. Symplectic Geom., Vol. 10, No. 1 (2012), 17–26. **Proposition** (M. Kaluba, W. Politarczyk) Let X and M be two closed oriented smooth 4-manifolds

< 同 > < 三 > < 三 >

DQ P

J. Symplectic Geom., Vol. 10, No. 1 (2012), 17–26. **Proposition** (M. Kaluba, W. Politarczyk) Let X and M be two closed oriented smooth 4-manifolds such that $b_2^+(X) > 0$

・ 戸 ト ・ 三 ト ・ 一 戸 ト

DQ P

J. Symplectic Geom., Vol. 10, No. 1 (2012), 17–26. **Proposition** (M. Kaluba, W. Politarczyk) Let X and M be two closed oriented smooth 4-manifolds such that $b_2^+(X) > 0$ and $\pi_1(M)$ has a subgroup of finite index n > 1.

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

< 同 > < 三 > < 三 > -

J. Symplectic Geom., Vol. 10, No. 1 (2012), 17–26. **Proposition** (M. Kaluba, W. Politarczyk) Let X and M be two closed oriented smooth 4-manifolds such that $b_2^+(X) > 0$ and $\pi_1(M)$ has a subgroup of finite index n > 1. Then the connected sum X # M is not a symplectic manifold.

• P • • P • • P •

SOR

J. Symplectic Geom., Vol. 10, No. 1 (2012), 17–26. **Proposition** (M. Kaluba, W. Politarczyk) Let X and M be two closed oriented smooth 4-manifolds such that $b_2^+(X) > 0$ and $\pi_1(M)$ has a subgroup of finite index n > 1. Then the connected sum X # M is not a symplectic manifold.

As $\pi_1(M)$ has a subgroup of finite index n > 1,

J. Symplectic Geom., Vol. 10, No. 1 (2012), 17–26. **Proposition** (M. Kaluba, W. Politarczyk) Let X and M be two closed oriented smooth 4-manifolds such that $b_2^+(X) > 0$ and $\pi_1(M)$ has a subgroup of finite index n > 1. Then the connected sum X # M is not a symplectic manifold.

As $\pi_1(M)$ has a subgroup of finite index n > 1, there exists an *n*-sheeted covering $\widetilde{M} \to M$.

< ロ > < 同 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ >

J. Symplectic Geom., Vol. 10, No. 1 (2012), 17–26. **Proposition** (M. Kaluba, W. Politarczyk) Let X and M be two closed oriented smooth 4-manifolds such that $b_2^+(X) > 0$ and $\pi_1(M)$ has a subgroup of finite index n > 1. Then the connected sum X # M is not a symplectic manifold.

As $\pi_1(M)$ has a subgroup of finite index n > 1, there exists an *n*-sheeted covering $\widetilde{M} \to M$. Then the *n*-sheeted covering $E \to X \# M$ of the connected sum X # M has the form

< ロ > < 同 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ >

J. Symplectic Geom., Vol. 10, No. 1 (2012), 17–26. **Proposition** (M. Kaluba, W. Politarczyk) Let X and M be two closed oriented smooth 4-manifolds such that $b_2^+(X) > 0$ and $\pi_1(M)$ has a subgroup of finite index n > 1. Then the connected sum X # M is not a symplectic manifold.

As $\pi_1(M)$ has a subgroup of finite index n > 1, there exists an *n*-sheeted covering $\widetilde{M} \to M$. Then the *n*-sheeted covering $E \to X \# M$ of the connected sum X # M has the form

$$E = (nX) \# \widetilde{M}$$

< ロ > < 同 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ >

J. Symplectic Geom., Vol. 10, No. 1 (2012), 17–26. **Proposition** (M. Kaluba, W. Politarczyk) Let X and M be two closed oriented smooth 4-manifolds such that $b_2^+(X) > 0$ and $\pi_1(M)$ has a subgroup of finite index n > 1. Then the connected sum X # M is not a symplectic manifold.

As $\pi_1(M)$ has a subgroup of finite index n > 1, there exists an *n*-sheeted covering $\widetilde{M} \to M$. Then the *n*-sheeted covering $E \to X \# M$ of the connected sum X # M has the form

$$E = (nX) \# \widetilde{M} = X \# \left(((n-1)X) \# \widetilde{M} \right)$$

< ロ > < 同 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ >

J. Symplectic Geom., Vol. 10, No. 1 (2012), 17–26. **Proposition** (M. Kaluba, W. Politarczyk) Let X and M be two closed oriented smooth 4-manifolds such that $b_2^+(X) > 0$ and $\pi_1(M)$ has a subgroup of finite index n > 1. Then the connected sum X # M is not a symplectic manifold.

As $\pi_1(M)$ has a subgroup of finite index n > 1, there exists an *n*-sheeted covering $\widetilde{M} \to M$. Then the *n*-sheeted covering $E \to X \# M$ of the connected sum X # M has the form

$$E = (nX) \# \widetilde{M} = X \# \left(((n-1)X) \# \widetilde{M} \right)$$

where nX is the disjoint union of n copies of X,

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト 三日

J. Symplectic Geom., Vol. 10, No. 1 (2012), 17–26. **Proposition** (M. Kaluba, W. Politarczyk) Let X and M be two closed oriented smooth 4-manifolds such that $b_2^+(X) > 0$ and $\pi_1(M)$ has a subgroup of finite index n > 1. Then the connected sum X # M is not a symplectic manifold.

As $\pi_1(M)$ has a subgroup of finite index n > 1, there exists an *n*-sheeted covering $\widetilde{M} \to M$. Then the *n*-sheeted covering $E \to X \# M$ of the connected sum X # M has the form

$$E = (nX) \# \widetilde{M} = X \# \left(((n-1)X) \# \widetilde{M} \right)$$

where nX is the disjoint union of n copies of X, and the connected sum is performed along a chosen fiber of the covering $\widetilde{M} \to M$.

J. Symplectic Geom., Vol. 10, No. 1 (2012), 17–26. **Proposition** (M. Kaluba, W. Politarczyk) Let X and M be two closed oriented smooth 4-manifolds such that $b_2^+(X) > 0$ and $\pi_1(M)$ has a subgroup of finite index n > 1. Then the connected sum X # M is not a symplectic manifold.

As $\pi_1(M)$ has a subgroup of finite index n > 1, there exists an *n*-sheeted covering $\widetilde{M} \to M$. Then the *n*-sheeted covering $E \to X \# M$ of the connected sum X # M has the form

$$E = (nX) \# \widetilde{M} = X \# \left(((n-1)X) \# \widetilde{M} \right)$$

where nX is the disjoint union of n copies of X, and the connected sum is performed along a chosen fiber of the covering $\widetilde{M} \to M$. Set $Y = ((n-1)X) \# \widetilde{M}$.

J. Symplectic Geom., Vol. 10, No. 1 (2012), 17–26. **Proposition** (M. Kaluba, W. Politarczyk) Let X and M be two closed oriented smooth 4-manifolds such that $b_2^+(X) > 0$ and $\pi_1(M)$ has a subgroup of finite index n > 1. Then the connected sum X # M is not a symplectic manifold.

As $\pi_1(M)$ has a subgroup of finite index n > 1, there exists an *n*-sheeted covering $\widetilde{M} \to M$. Then the *n*-sheeted covering $E \to X \# M$ of the connected sum X # M has the form

$$E = (nX) \# \widetilde{M} = X \# \left(((n-1)X) \# \widetilde{M} \right)$$

where nX is the disjoint union of n copies of X, and the connected sum is performed along a chosen fiber of the covering $\widetilde{M} \to M$. Set $Y = ((n-1)X) \# \widetilde{M}$. As $b_2^+(Y) \ge b_2^+(X) > 0$,

イロト (雪) (ヨ) (ヨ) - ヨ

J. Symplectic Geom., Vol. 10, No. 1 (2012), 17–26. **Proposition** (M. Kaluba, W. Politarczyk) Let X and M be two closed oriented smooth 4-manifolds such that $b_2^+(X) > 0$ and $\pi_1(M)$ has a subgroup of finite index n > 1. Then the connected sum X # M is not a symplectic manifold.

As $\pi_1(M)$ has a subgroup of finite index n > 1, there exists an *n*-sheeted covering $\widetilde{M} \to M$. Then the *n*-sheeted covering $E \to X \# M$ of the connected sum X # M has the form

$$E = (nX) \# \widetilde{M} = X \# \left(((n-1)X) \# \widetilde{M} \right)$$

where nX is the disjoint union of n copies of X, and the connected sum is performed along a chosen fiber of the covering $\widetilde{M} \to M$. Set $Y = ((n-1)X) \# \widetilde{M}$. As $b_2^+(Y) \ge b_2^+(X) > 0$, it follows from the result of Taubes (1994)

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト 三日

SOR

J. Symplectic Geom., Vol. 10, No. 1 (2012), 17–26. **Proposition** (M. Kaluba, W. Politarczyk) Let X and M be two closed oriented smooth 4-manifolds such that $b_2^+(X) > 0$ and $\pi_1(M)$ has a subgroup of finite index n > 1. Then the connected sum X # M is not a symplectic manifold.

As $\pi_1(M)$ has a subgroup of finite index n > 1, there exists an *n*-sheeted covering $\widetilde{M} \to M$. Then the *n*-sheeted covering $E \to X \# M$ of the connected sum X # M has the form

$$E = (nX) \# \widetilde{M} = X \# \left(((n-1)X) \# \widetilde{M} \right)$$

where nX is the disjoint union of n copies of X, and the connected sum is performed along a chosen fiber of the covering $\widetilde{M} \to M$. Set $Y = ((n-1)X) \# \widetilde{M}$. As $b_2^+(Y) \ge b_2^+(X) > 0$, it follows from the result of Taubes (1994) that E is not symplectic

・ロト ・ 一日 ・ ・ 日 ・ ・ 日 ・

DQ P

J. Symplectic Geom., Vol. 10, No. 1 (2012), 17–26. **Proposition** (M. Kaluba, W. Politarczyk) Let X and M be two closed oriented smooth 4-manifolds such that $b_2^+(X) > 0$ and $\pi_1(M)$ has a subgroup of finite index n > 1. Then the connected sum X # M is not a symplectic manifold.

As $\pi_1(M)$ has a subgroup of finite index n > 1, there exists an *n*-sheeted covering $\widetilde{M} \to M$. Then the *n*-sheeted covering $E \to X \# M$ of the connected sum X # M has the form

$$E = (nX) \# \widetilde{M} = X \# \left(((n-1)X) \# \widetilde{M} \right)$$

where nX is the disjoint union of n copies of X, and the connected sum is performed along a chosen fiber of the covering $\widetilde{M} \to M$. Set $Y = ((n-1)X) \# \widetilde{M}$. As $b_2^+(Y) \ge b_2^+(X) > 0$, it follows from the result of Taubes (1994) that E is not symplectic and therefore, X # M is not symplectic too.

Krzysztof Pawałowski (UAM Poznań, Poland)

Transformation Groups and Hsiangs' Conviction after 46 years

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

イロト イボト イヨト イヨト

DQ C

Э

Y. Sato, Osaka J. Math. 28 (1991) 243-253

nar

< 同 ▶ < 三 ▶ < 三

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

Y. Sato, Osaka J. Math. 28 (1991) 243-253

nan

Sato's Lemma

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

Y. Sato, Osaka J. Math. 28 (1991) 243-253

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

DQ P

Sato's Lemma

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

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

イロト イヨト イヨト

SOR

Sato's Lemma

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

By the result of Kaluba and Politarczyk applied for $X = \mathbb{C}P^2$

SOR

Sato's Lemma

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

By the result of Kaluba and Politarczyk applied for $X = \mathbb{C}P^2$ and $M = \Sigma^4$ from Sato's Lemma,

- 4 回 ト - 4 回 ト

SOR

Sato's Lemma

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

By the result of Kaluba and Politarczyk applied for $X = \mathbb{C}P^2$ and $M = \Sigma^4$ from Sato's Lemma, the connected sum $\mathbb{C}P^2 \# \Sigma^4$ is not a symplectic manifold.

< 同 > < 三 > < 三 >

Sato's Lemma

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

By the result of Kaluba and Politarczyk applied for $X = \mathbb{C}P^2$ and $M = \Sigma^4$ from Sato's Lemma, the connected sum $\mathbb{C}P^2 \# \Sigma^4$ is not a symplectic manifold.

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

・ 同 ト ・ 三 ト ・ 三 ト

Sato's Lemma

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

By the result of Kaluba and Politarczyk applied for $X = \mathbb{C}P^2$ and $M = \Sigma^4$ from Sato's Lemma, the connected sum $\mathbb{C}P^2 \# \Sigma^4$ is not a symplectic manifold.

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

< ロ > < 同 > < 回 > < 回 >

Sato's Lemma

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

By the result of Kaluba and Politarczyk applied for $X = \mathbb{C}P^2$ and $M = \Sigma^4$ from Sato's Lemma, the connected sum $\mathbb{C}P^2 \# \Sigma^4$ is not a symplectic manifold.

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

イロト イポト イラト イラト

Sato's Lemma

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

By the result of Kaluba and Politarczyk applied for $X = \mathbb{C}P^2$ and $M = \Sigma^4$ from Sato's Lemma, the connected sum $\mathbb{C}P^2 \# \Sigma^4$ is not a symplectic manifold.

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.

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

<ロト < 団ト < 巨ト < 巨ト -

3

Bob Oliver, Topology 35 (1996) 583-615

Krzysztof Pawałowski (UAM Poznań, Poland)

・ロト ・日ト ・日ト ・日ト Transformation Groups and Hsiangs' Conviction after 46 years

 \exists

Bob Oliver, Topology 35 (1996) 583-615

Theorem

Krzysztof Pawałowski (UAM Poznań, Poland)

・ロト ・日ト ・日ト ・日ト Transformation Groups and Hsiangs' Conviction after 46 years

 \exists

Bob Oliver, Topology 35 (1996) 583-615

Theorem

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

Krzysztof Pawałowski (UAM Poznań, Poland)

<ロト < 団ト < 臣ト < 臣ト Transformation Groups and Hsiangs' Conviction after 46 years

Э

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.

イロト イボト イヨト イヨト Transformation Groups and Hsiangs' Conviction after 46 years

3

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

イロト イボト イヨト イヨト Transformation Groups and Hsiangs' Conviction after 46 years

3

nac

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

<ロト < 回ト < 巨ト < 巨ト Transformation Groups and Hsiangs' Conviction after 46 years

3

200

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. 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

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

3

SOR

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. 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

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

3

SOR

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

K. Pa., Topology 28 (1989) 273-289 Bob Oliver, Topology 35 (1996) 583-615

Krzysztof Pawałowski (UAM Poznań, Poland)

イロト イボト イヨト イヨト Transformation Groups and Hsiangs' Conviction after 46 years

3

K. Pa., Topology 28 (1989) 273-289 Bob Oliver, Topology 35 (1996) 583-615

Corollary

Krzysztof Pawałowski (UAM Poznań, Poland)

イロト イボト イヨト イヨト Transformation Groups and Hsiangs' Conviction after 46 years

3

K. Pa., Topology 28 (1989) 273-289 Bob Oliver, Topology 35 (1996) 583-615

Corollary

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

Krzysztof Pawałowski (UAM Poznań, Poland)

イロト イヨト イヨト Transformation Groups and Hsiangs' Conviction after 46 years

nar

Э

K. Pa., Topology 28 (1989) 273-289 Bob Oliver, Topology 35 (1996) 583-615

Corollary

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

Krzysztof Pawałowski (UAM Poznań, Poland)

イロト イボト イヨト イヨト Transformation Groups and Hsiangs' Conviction after 46 years

3

nar

K. Pa., Topology 28 (1989) 273-289 Bob Oliver, Topology 35 (1996) 583-615

Corollary

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 $\nu^{G} = 0$.

Sar

Э

K. Pa., Topology 28 (1989) 273-289 Bob Oliver, Topology 35 (1996) 583-615

Corollary

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.

200

Э

K. Pa., Topology 28 (1989) 273–289 Bob Oliver,Topology 35 (1996) 583–615

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト

Э

SOR

Corollary

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 χ(F) ≡ 1 (mod n_G) and the class [τ_F ⊕ ν] lies in the kernel of the map

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

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

K. Pa., Topology 28 (1989) 273–289 Bob Oliver,Topology 35 (1996) 583–615

・ ロ ト ・ 何 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ 日 ト

ъ

Sar

Corollary

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 χ(F) ≡ 1 (mod n_G) and the class [τ_F ⊕ ν] lies in the kernel of the map

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

• 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 $\varepsilon^{G} = 0$.

K. Pa., Topology 28 (1989) 273–289 Bob Oliver,Topology 35 (1996) 583–615

・ ロ ト ・ 何 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ 日 ト

ъ

Sar

Corollary

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 χ(F) ≡ 1 (mod n_G) and the class [τ_F ⊕ ν] lies in the kernel of the map

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

• 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 $\varepsilon^{G} = 0$.



ありがとうございました

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

<ロト < 部 ト < 注 ト < 注 ト

= 990

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

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

イロト イヨト イヨト

DQC2

Э