

NON-SYMPLECTIC ACTIONS ON COMPLEX PROJECTIVE SPACES

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We construct smooth actions of arbitrary compact Lie groups on complex projective spaces, such that the corresponding transformations arising from the group action do not preserve any symplectic structure on the complex projective space.

1. Main theorems

Let G be a compact Lie group and let M be a symplectic manifold. Then one may ask whether or not, every smooth action of G on M is symplectic, i.e., there exists a symplectic form ω on M such that $\theta_g^*\omega = \omega$ for all $g \in G$, where $\theta_g: M \rightarrow M$ is given by $\theta_g(x) = gx$ for all $x \in M$.

The first examples of closed symplectic manifolds M with non-symplectic smooth G -actions go back to Hajduk *et al.* [8], where the G -fixed point set and the H -isotropy point set are not symplectic manifolds for $G = S^1$ and $H = \mathbb{Z}/pq$, where $(p, q) = 1$. According to Hajduk *et al.* [8, Lemma 2.1], actions with such G -fixed points sets are not symplectic.

Recall that Audin [1, pp. 104–111] has described oriented compact smooth four-manifolds M which admit smooth actions of the circle S^1 but do not admit any symplectic forms preserved by the actions of S^1 . However, it is not clear whether those four-manifolds M are symplectic at all.

In this paper, for any compact Lie group G , we construct non-symplectic smooth actions of G on complex projective spaces using the conclusions of Theorems 1.1 and 1.2 below.

Theorem 1.1. *Let G be a compact Lie group and let F be a compact \mathbb{Z} -acyclic smooth $(2d + 1)$ -manifold for $d \geq 1$. Then there exists a smooth action of G on a complex projective space such that the fixed point set is diffeomorphic to the disjoint union of $\mathbb{C}P^d \# \partial F$ and a number of complex projective spaces.*

For any compact Lie group G , Theorem 1.1 allows to obtain non-symplectic smooth actions of G on complex projective spaces. In fact, consider a smooth \mathbb{Z} -homology four-sphere N , a closed smooth four-manifold with \mathbb{Z} -homology of the four-sphere. According to Kervaire [11, Theorem 3, p. 70], N is diffeomorphic to the boundary ∂F of a contractible smooth five-manifold F . Therefore, by Theorem 1.1, there exists a smooth action of G on a complex projective space such that the fixed point set contains a connected component diffeomorphic to $\mathbb{C}P^2 \# N$, which is an almost complex manifold due to [7, Theorem 1.4.15]. However, using the celebrated result of Taubes [20], we prove that N can be chosen so that $\mathbb{C}P^2 \# N$ is not a symplectic manifold and hence, the action is not symplectic (see Proposition 2.1 and Example 2.1).

Let G be a compact Lie group such that the identity connected component G_0 of G is non-abelian or G/G_0 is not of prime power order, i.e., G is not isomorphic to a torus, finite p -group or its extension by a torus. Then, by the work of Oliver [13, 14], there exists an integer $n_G \geq 0$ which is the only obstruction for a finite CW complex F to occur as the fixed point set in a finite contractible G -CW complex X . In fact, there exists such an X with $X^G = F$ if and only if $\chi(F) \equiv 1 \pmod{n_G}$. We refer to n_G as to the *Oliver number* of G . Recall that n_G has been computed by Oliver [15] when G is finite. In general, $n_G = n_{G/G_0}$ when G_0 is abelian (i.e., G_0 is a torus or the trivial group), and $n_G = 1$ when G_0 is non-abelian.

Theorem 1.2. *Let G be a compact Lie group such that G_0 is non-abelian or G/G_0 is not of prime power order. Let F be a compact stably parallelizable smooth $(2d+1)$ -manifold for $d \geq 1$. Assume that $\chi(F) \equiv 1 \pmod{n_G}$. Then there exists a smooth action of G on a complex projective space such that the fixed point set is diffeomorphic to the disjoint union of $\mathbb{C}P^d \# \partial F$ and a number of complex projective spaces.*

Clearly, in Theorem 1.2, $\mathbb{C}P^d \# \partial F \cong (\mathbb{C}P^d \# N_0) \sqcup N_1 \sqcup \dots \sqcup N_k$ for the connected components N_0, N_1, \dots, N_k of ∂F . If we choose F in such a way that some of the N_i 's are not symplectic manifolds, then Theorem 1.2 yields examples of non-symplectic smooth actions on complex projective spaces (see Example 2.2 and the subsequent discussion).

For any group G in Theorem 1.2, the conclusion of Theorem 1.1 follows from Theorem 1.2 (as any \mathbb{Z} -acyclic smooth manifold F is stably parallelizable and the Euler characteristic $\chi(F) = 1$).

In both theorems, we argue as follows. First, we start with a construction of a smooth action of G on a disk D with a prescribed fixed point set F . Then, we restrict the action to the boundary $S = \partial D$ and, finally, we form the connected sum of S and the complex projective space with appropriate linear action of G .

Using the arguments above, we can obtain smooth actions of G on complex projective spaces for more general manifolds F than in Theorems 1.1 and 1.2.

For example, we could have taken the fixed point sets of actions on disks described in the papers of Oliver [16, Theorems 0.1 and 0.2] or Pawałowski [17, Theorem A]. However, for the sake of simplicity, we decided to restrict our attention to the case where F is stably parallelizable. This allows us to deal only with product G -vector bundles when applying the equivariant thickening procedure (cf. Theorem 3.2).

The remaining part of the material is organized as follows. In Section 2, we present two examples justifying that by Theorems 1.1 and 1.2, non-symplectic smooth manifolds can be realized as the fixed point sets of smooth G -actions on complex projective spaces.

In Section 3, for any compact Lie group G , we construct smooth actions of G on disks D with a given stably parallelizable manifold F occurring as the fixed point set. In Section 4, by restricting the actions of G on D to its boundary S and taking the equivariant connected sum of the appropriate complex projective space and S , we obtain smooth actions of G which show that Theorems 1.1 and 1.2 both hold.

We refer the reader to the textbooks by Bredon [3], tom Dieck [5], or Kawakubo [10] for the background material on transformation groups that we use in this paper.

2. Examples of non-symplectic manifolds

For any compact Lie group G , the existence of non-symplectic smooth actions of G on complex projective spaces follows from Theorem 1.1, Proposition 2.1, and Example 2.1. Hereafter, for a closed four-manifold M , $b_2^+(M)$ is the number of positive entries in a diagonalization of the intersection form of M over \mathbb{Q} . By the work of Taubes [20], for two closed smooth four-manifolds M and M' with $b_2^+ > 0$, the connected sum $M\#M'$ never admits a symplectic structure (cf. [7, Proposition 10.1.14]). We shall make use of this result in the proof of the following proposition (cf. [12, Proposition 1]).

Proposition 2.1. *Let M and N be two closed oriented smooth four-manifolds such that $b_2^+(M) > 0$ and $\pi_1(N)$ has a subgroup of finite index $r > 1$. Then the connected sum $M\#N$ is not a symplectic manifold.*

Proof. As $\pi_1(N)$ has a subgroup of finite index $r > 1$, there exists a r -sheeted covering $\tilde{N} \rightarrow N$. The r -sheeted covering $E \rightarrow M\#N$ has the form

$$E = rM\#\tilde{N} = M\#M'$$

for $M' = (r-1)M\#\tilde{N}$. Clearly, $b_2^+(M') \geq b_2^+(M) > 0$ and thus, it follows from [7, Proposition 10.1.14] that E is not a symplectic manifold. Therefore, $M\#N$ is not a symplectic manifold either, as otherwise, the space E would admit a symplectic form induced via the covering $E \rightarrow M\#N$. \square

Example 2.1. Set $M = \mathbb{C}P^2$ and let N be the smooth homology four-sphere constructed by Sato [19, Example 3.3], where $\pi_1(N)$ is isomorphic to the group $SL(2, 5)$ of order 120. As $b_2^+(\mathbb{C}P^2) = 1$, it follows from Proposition 2.1 that $M\#N$ is not a symplectic manifold.

The following example justifies that for the goal of providing examples of non-symplectic smooth actions by using Theorem 1.2, the Euler characteristic condition that $\chi(F) \equiv 1 \pmod{n_G}$ is not restrictive at all.

Example 2.2. For an integer $d \geq 1$, we find a compact parallelizable smooth $(2d+1)$ -manifold F such that $\chi(F) = 1$ and ∂F contains as many connected components of the form S^{2d} or $S^p \times S^q$ for $p+q = 2d$, as we wish.

For an integer $g \geq 0$, consider the compact parallelizable three-manifold M_g of the homotopy type of the wedge of g circles, whose boundary ∂M_g is the orientable surface of genus g .

For an integer $h \geq 0$, let $M_{g,h}$ denote the manifold obtained from M_g by removing h disjoint open balls from the interior of M_g . Then

$$\chi(M_{g,h} \times D^{2d-2}) = 1 - g + h.$$

For two non-negative integers k and ℓ , let F denote the disjoint union of k copies of D^{2d+1} , ℓ copies of $D^{p+1} \times S^q$, and just one copy of $M_{g,h} \times D^{2d-2}$. Then F is a compact parallelizable smooth $(2d+1)$ -manifold such that

$$\chi(F) = k + \ell\chi(S^q) + 1 - g + h.$$

By choosing g and h such that $g - h = k + \ell\chi(S^q)$, we see that $\chi(F) = 1$ for the given integers k, ℓ, p, q , and d .

For $d \geq 2$, $H^2(S^{2d}) = 0$ and therefore, S^{2d} is not a symplectic manifold. Even more, S^{2d} does not admit an almost complex structure for $d \notin \{1, 3\}$, because S^2 and S^6 are the only spheres admitting such structures (cf. [2]).

The products $S^2 \times S^4$, $S^2 \times S^6$, and $S^6 \times S^6$ cover the only cases where $S^p \times S^q$ admits an almost complex structure for p and q both even (cf. [4]). Since $x^2 = 0$ for a generator x of $H^2(S^2 \times S^4)$, as well as of $H^2(S^2 \times S^6)$, the products $S^2 \times S^4$ and $S^2 \times S^6$ are not symplectic manifolds. Moreover, $S^6 \times S^6$ is not a symplectic manifold, because $H^2(S^6 \times S^6) = 0$.

By [6, Example 4.30, p. 161], if p and q both are odd, $S^p \times S^q$ has the structure of a complex (hence, almost complex) manifold, but for $p \geq 3$ or $q \geq 3$, it is not a symplectic manifold, because $H^2(S^p \times S^q) = 0$.

It follows from [8, Lemma 2.1 (resp., Lemma 2.3)] that if we choose F with connected components of ∂F as above, Theorem 1.2 yields smooth actions of G which cannot preserve any symplectic (resp., almost complex) structures on the complex projective spaces.

3. Group actions on disks and spheres

Let G be a compact Lie group and let V be a real G -module. For an integer $\ell \geq 1$, we set $\ell V = V \oplus \cdots \oplus V$, the direct sum of ℓ copies of V .

For a G -space X , we denote by ε_X^V the product G -vector bundle $X \times V$ over X . If $V = \mathbb{R}^d$ with the trivial action of G , we write ε_X^d instead of ε_X^V . Also, we set $\mathcal{F}_{\text{iso}}(G; X) = \{G_x : x \in X\}$, where G_x is the isotropy subgroup of G at $x \in X$.

Any finite G -CW complex X has a finite number of orbit types. Therefore, by [3, Chapter 0, Theorem 5.2], one can always choose a real (resp., complex) G -module V such that $\mathcal{F}_{\text{iso}}(G; X) \subset \mathcal{F}_{\text{iso}}(G; V)$.

Theorem 3.1. *Let G be a compact Lie group and let X be a G -CW complex with finite number of orbits types. Then there exists a real (resp., complex) G -module V such that $\mathcal{F}_{\text{iso}}(G; X) \subset \mathcal{F}_{\text{iso}}(G; V)$ and $V^G = \{0\}$.*

We recall that a smooth manifold M is *stably parallelizable* if the tangent bundle τ_M is stably trivial, i.e., $\tau_M \oplus \varepsilon_M^1 \cong \varepsilon_M^{d+1}$ for $d = \dim M$. In particular, all connected components of M must have the same dimension.

In order to construct smooth group actions on disks, we make use of the equivariant thickening procedure of Pawałowski [17, Theorems 2.4 and 3.1] (cf. [18, Section 10]). A special case of the procedure looks as follows.

Theorem 3.2 (The equivariant thickening for stably parallelizable manifolds). *Let G be a compact Lie group. Let X be a finite, contractible G -CW complex such that the fixed point set F is a stably parallelizable smooth d -manifold for an integer $d \geq 0$. Let V be a real G -module such that $V^G = \{0\}$ and $\mathcal{F}_{\text{iso}}(G; X) \subset \mathcal{F}_{\text{iso}}(G; V)$. Set $n = \ell \dim V$ for an integer $\ell \geq 1$.*

Then, if the integer ℓ is sufficiently large, there exists a smooth action of G on the disk D^{n+d} such that the following two conclusions hold.

- (1) $(D^{n+d})^G = F$ and $\mathcal{F}_{\text{iso}}(G; D^{n+d} \setminus F) = \mathcal{F}_{\text{iso}}(G; \ell V \setminus \{0\})$.
- (2) $\nu_{F \subset D^{n+d}} \cong \varepsilon_F^{\ell V}$ and therefore, as real G -modules, $T_x(D^{n+d}) \cong \ell V \oplus \mathbb{R}^d$ for every point $x \in F$, where G acts trivially on \mathbb{R}^d .

Now, we can see that a stably parallelizable compact smooth manifold F occurs as the fixed point set of a smooth action of G on a disk if and only if F occurs as the fixed point set in a finite contractible G -CW complex.

Corollary 3.1. *Let G be a compact Lie group. Let F be a stably parallelizable, compact smooth manifold. Then the following two conditions are equivalent.*

- (1) *There exists a finite contractible G -CW complex X with $X^G = F$.*
- (2) *There exists a smooth action of G on a disk D with $D^G = F$.*

Proof. By Theorems 3.2 and 3.1, (1) implies (2). Also, as any compact smooth G -manifold has the structure of a finite G -CW complex, (2) implies (1). \square

Proposition 3.1. *Let G be a compact Lie group and let F be a compact stably parallelizable smooth manifold. Then under either of the five conditions:*

- (1) G is arbitrary and F is contractible, and thus $\chi(F) = 1$,
- (2) G is connected and F is \mathbb{Z} -acyclic, and thus $\chi(F) = 1$,
- (3) G/G_0 is a p -group and F is \mathbb{Z}_p -acyclic, and thus $\chi(F) = 1$,
- (4) G/G_0 is not of prime power order and $\chi(F) \equiv 1 \pmod{n_G}$, and
- (5) G_0 is non-abelian and $\chi(F)$ is arbitrary,

there exists a finite contractible G -CW complex X with $X^G = F$.

Proof. In the case (1), recall that any smooth contractible (more generally, \mathbb{Z} -acyclic) manifold is stably parallelizable. Since F is contractible, so is the join $X = G * F$. Clearly, X with the join action of G is a finite G -CW complex with $X^G = F$ (cf. [17, Theorem 4.2, p. 282]).

In the case (2), G is connected and F is \mathbb{Z} -acyclic, and thus $X = G * F$ is simply connected and \mathbb{Z} -acyclic. Therefore, X is contractible.

In the case (3), according to Jones [9], there exists a finite contractible G -CW complex X such that $X^{G/G_0} = F$.

In the case (4), G/G_0 is not of prime power order and $\chi(F) \equiv 1 \pmod{n_G}$. Then, according to Oliver [13], there exists a finite contractible G/G_0 -CW complex X such that $X^{G/G_0} = F$.

In the cases (3) and (4), the epimorphism $G \rightarrow G/G_0$ allows to consider X as a finite G -CW complex with $X^G = F$. By replacing X by the product of X and a disk with a linear effective action of G fixing only the origin of the disk, one may assume that the action of G on X is effective.

In the case (5), G_0 is non-abelian and $\chi(F)$ is arbitrary. Then, according to Oliver [14], there exists a finite contractible G -CW complex Y such that $Y^G = \emptyset$. Therefore, $X = Y * F$ is a finite contractible G -CW complex such that the fixed point set $X^G = F$. \square

4. Group actions on complex projective spaces

Henceforth, \mathbb{C}_ϱ^n (resp., \mathbb{R}_ϱ^n) denotes the complex (resp., real) vector space \mathbb{C}^n (resp., \mathbb{R}^n) with the linear action of G given by a unitary (resp., orthogonal) representation $\varrho: G \rightarrow U(n)$ (resp., $\varrho: G \rightarrow O(n)$).

Lemma 4.1. *Let G be a compact Lie group and let $\varrho: G \rightarrow U(n)$ be a unitary representation without trivial summand. Then, for any integer $d \geq 0$, there exists a smooth action of G on the complex projective space $\mathbb{C}P^{n+d}$ such that the fixed point set is diffeomorphic to the disjoint union of the space $\mathbb{C}P^d$ and a number of complex projective spaces. Moreover, for any $x \in \mathbb{C}P^d$,*

$$T_x(\mathbb{C}P^{n+d}) \cong \mathbb{C}_\varrho^n \oplus \mathbb{C}^d$$

as complex G -modules, where G acts trivially on \mathbb{C}^d .

Proof. The action $\alpha: G \times \mathbb{C}^{n+d+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{n+d+1}$ given by

$$g \cdot (z_1, \dots, z_{n+d+1}) = (\varrho(g)(z_1, \dots, z_n), z_{n+1}, \dots, z_{n+d+1})$$

induces a smooth action $\bar{\alpha}: G \times \mathbb{C}P^{n+d} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P^{n+d}$ via the diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G \times (\mathbb{C}^{n+d+1} \setminus \{0, \dots, 0\}) & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & \mathbb{C}^{n+d+1} \setminus \{0, \dots, 0\} \\ \text{id} \times \pi \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi \\ G \times \mathbb{C}P^{n+d} & \xrightarrow{\bar{\alpha}} & \mathbb{C}P^{n+d} \end{array}$$

where π is the quotient map. It follows that $(\mathbb{C}P^{n+d})^G$ consists of

$$\mathbb{C}P^d = \{[0, \dots, 0, z_{n+1}, \dots, z_{n+d+1}] \in \mathbb{C}P^{n+d}\}$$

and a number of complex projective spaces.

Consider the point $x = [0, \dots, 0, 1]$ in $(\mathbb{C}P^{n+d})^G$ together with its open neighbourhood

$$U = \{[z_1, \dots, z_{n+d}, z_{n+d+1}] : z_{n+d+1} \neq 0\}$$

in $\mathbb{C}P^{n+d}$. The map $h: U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{n+d}$ defined by

$$h([z_1, \dots, z_{n+d}, z_{n+d+1}]) = \left(\frac{z_1}{z_{n+d+1}}, \dots, \frac{z_{n+d}}{z_{n+d+1}} \right)$$

is a homeomorphism with the inverse $h^{-1}(z_1, \dots, z_{n+d}) = [z_1, \dots, z_{n+d}, 1]$. For any $g \in G$, let $\theta_g: \mathbb{C}^{n+d} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{n+d}$ and $\bar{\theta}_g: \mathbb{C}P^{n+d} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P^{n+d}$ be given by

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_g(z_1, \dots, z_{n+d}) &= (\varrho(g)(z_1, \dots, z_n), z_{n+1}, \dots, z_{n+d}) \text{ and} \\ \bar{\theta}_g([z_1, \dots, z_{n+d+1}]) &= [\varrho(g)(z_1, \dots, z_n), z_{n+1}, \dots, z_{n+d+1}]. \end{aligned}$$

Then $h \circ \bar{\theta}_g \circ h^{-1} = \theta_g: \mathbb{C}^{n+d} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{n+d}$ and therefore,

$$D_{h(x)}(h \circ \bar{\theta}_g \circ h^{-1}) = D_{h(x)}(\theta_g) = \theta_g,$$

proving that as complex G -modules,

$$T_x(\mathbb{C}P^{n+d}) \cong \mathbb{C}_\varrho^n \oplus \mathbb{C}^d,$$

where G acts trivially on \mathbb{C}^d . As $\mathbb{C}P^d$ occurs a connected component of the fixed point set $(\mathbb{C}P^{n+d})^G$, the G -module $T_x(\mathbb{C}P^{n+d})$ does not depend on the choice of $x \in \mathbb{C}P^d$, completing the proof. \square

Lemma 4.2. *Let G be a compact Lie group acting smoothly on a sphere S^{2n+2d} for $n \geq 1$ and $d \geq 0$, with fixed point set N of dimension $2d$. Suppose that for a point $y \in N$, as real G -modules,*

$$T_y(S^{2n+2d}) \cong \mathbb{R}_\varrho^{2n} \oplus \mathbb{R}^{2d},$$

where $\rho: G \rightarrow U(n) \subset O(2n)$ is a representation without trivial summand and G acts trivially on \mathbb{R}^{2d} . Then there exists a smooth action of G on the space $\mathbb{C}P^{n+d}$ such that the fixed point set is diffeomorphic to the disjoint union of $\mathbb{C}P^d \# N$ and a number of complex projective spaces.

Proof. The representation $\rho: G \rightarrow U(n)$ defines a linear action of G on \mathbb{C}^n without trivial summand. According to Lemma 4.1, there exists a smooth action of G on $\mathbb{C}P^{n+d}$ such that the fixed point set is diffeomorphic to

$$\mathbb{C}P^d \sqcup \mathbb{C}P^{d_1} \sqcup \dots \sqcup \mathbb{C}P^{d_k}$$

for some integers $d_1, \dots, d_k \geq 0$. Moreover, as real G -modules,

$$T_x(\mathbb{C}P^{n+d}) \cong \mathbb{R}_\rho^{2n} \oplus \mathbb{R}^{2d} \cong T_y(S^{2n+2d})$$

for any $x \in \mathbb{C}P^d$. So, the Slice theorem allows us to identify some invariant disk neighbourhoods centred at x and y in $\mathbb{C}P^{n+d}$ and S^{2n+2d} , respectively. Therefore, we can form the connected sum

$$\mathbb{C}P^{n+d} \#_{x,y} S^{2n+2d} \cong \mathbb{C}P^{n+d}$$

upon which G acts smoothly with fixed point set diffeomorphic to

$$(\mathbb{C}P^d \# N) \sqcup \mathbb{C}P^{d_1} \sqcup \dots \sqcup \mathbb{C}P^{d_k},$$

completing the proof. \square

Proposition 4.1. *Let G be a compact Lie group and let F be a compact stably parallelizable smooth $(2d+1)$ -manifold for $d \geq 1$, with non-empty boundary. If F is the fixed point set of a finite contractible G -CW complex, then there exists a smooth action of G on a complex projective space $\mathbb{C}P^{n+d}$ such that the fixed point set is diffeomorphic to the disjoint union of the connected sum $\mathbb{C}P^d \# \partial F$ and a number of complex projective spaces.*

Proof. By Theorem 3.1, there exists a complex G -module V such that $V^G = 0$ and $\mathcal{F}_{\text{iso}}(G; X) \subset \mathcal{F}_{\text{iso}}(G; V)$. For an integer $\ell \geq 1$, let $\ell V = V \oplus \dots \oplus V$, the direct sum of ℓ copies of V . Set $n = \frac{1}{2}\ell \dim_{\mathbb{R}} V$. Then $\ell V = \mathbb{R}_\rho^{2n}$, where $\rho: G \rightarrow U(n) \subset O(2n)$ is a representation without trivial summand.

By Theorem 3.2, if ℓ is sufficiently large, then there exists a smooth action of G on the disk $D^{2n+2d+1}$ with fixed point set diffeomorphic to F . Moreover, for any point $y \in F$, as real G -modules,

$$T_y(D^{2n+2d+1}) \cong \mathbb{R}_\rho^{2n} \oplus \mathbb{R}^{2d+1},$$

where G acts trivially on \mathbb{R}^{2d+1} . The action of G on the disk $D^{2n+2d+1}$ restricts to a smooth action of G on S^{2n+2d} such that the fixed point set is diffeomorphic to ∂F . Moreover, as real G -modules,

$$T_y(S^{2n+2d}) \cong \mathbb{R}_\rho^{2n} \oplus \mathbb{R}^{2d}$$

for any point $y \in \partial F$. Hence, by Lemma 4.2, there exists a smooth action of G on $\mathbb{C}P^{n+d}$ such that the fixed point set is diffeomorphic to the disjoint union of $\mathbb{C}P^d \# \partial F$ and a number of complex projective spaces. \square

Proofs of Theorems 1.1 and 1.2. Assume as in Theorem 1.1, that G is a compact Lie group and F is a compact \mathbb{Z} -acyclic smooth $(2d + 1)$ -manifold for $d \geq 1$, or as in Theorem 1.2, that G is a compact Lie group such that G_0 is non-abelian or G/G_0 is not of prime power order, and F is a compact stably parallelizable smooth $(2d + 1)$ -manifold for $d \geq 1$, with $\chi(F) \equiv 1 \pmod{n_G}$.

In both cases, Proposition 3.1 asserts that there exists a finite contractible G -CW complex X such that $X^G = F$. Therefore, in both cases, it follows from Proposition 4.1 that there exists a smooth action of G on a complex projective space such that the fixed point set is diffeomorphic to the disjoint union of $\mathbb{C}P^d \# \partial F$ and a number of complex projective spaces. \square

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