

On the $SL(3, \mathbf{R})$ action on 4-sphere

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Abstract

We construct the smooth $SL(3, \mathbf{R})$ actions on S^4 . That is we solve the problem of F.Uchida ([6] and (P2) in [7]).

1 Introduction

In 1981 ([5]), F. Uchida gave the example of the orthogonal $SO(4)$ -action on the 6-sphere S^6 which is not extendable to any continuous $SL(4, \mathbf{R})$ -action. In 1985 ([6]), he studied the action ψ of $SO(3)$ on the 4-sphere S^4 which coming from the adjoint action on the vector space $\mathfrak{sym}(3) \simeq \mathbf{R}^5$, where $\mathfrak{sym}(3) = \{A \in M_3(\mathbf{R}) : \text{trace}(A) = 0, A = A^t\}$ and $S^4 = \{A \in \mathfrak{sym}(3) : \text{trace}(A^t A) = 1\}$. Then he constructed a continuous $SL(3, \mathbf{R})$ -action on S^4 which extends this $SO(3)$ -action ψ . However this action is not smooth. It is still open whether this $SO(3)$ -action can be extended to a smooth $SL(3, \mathbf{R})$ -action or not. In this paper we construct the smooth $SL(3, \mathbf{R})$ -action on S^4 which extends ψ .

2 Structure

First, remember the orbit structure of the $SO(3)$ -action ψ on S^4 . The orbit space of this action is closed interval $[-\frac{1}{3\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{3\sqrt{6}}]$. Put the projection $\pi : S^4 \rightarrow [-\frac{1}{3\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{3\sqrt{6}}]$ which induced from a determinant of matrix. We can easily check $\pi^{-1}(\pm \frac{1}{3\sqrt{6}})$ are the singular orbits $\mathbf{RP}(2)$ and other orbits are the principal orbits $SO(3)/\mathbf{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbf{Z}_2$.

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3 Construction

Let us construct the smooth action. Consider the natural smooth $SL(3, \mathbf{R})$ -action on $\mathbf{CP}(2) \simeq \mathbf{C}^3 - \{0\}/\mathbf{C}^*$. Then the restricted $SO(3)$ -action has just two singular orbits S^2 and $\mathbf{RP}(2)$ and the other orbits are principal orbit $SO(3)/\mathbf{Z}_2$. Moreover this action commutes with complex conjugation. Remember the quotient space of $\mathbf{CP}(2)$ by complex conjugation is S^4 ([2]). Hence this action induces the smooth $SL(3, \mathbf{R})$ -action Ψ on S^4 because of the commutativity $SL(3, \mathbf{R})$ -action and the complex conjugation on $\mathbf{CP}(2)$. Consider the restriction Ψ to $SO(3)$. Then this restricted action has just two singular orbits $\mathbf{RP}(2)$ and the other orbits are principal orbit $SO(3)/\mathbf{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbf{Z}_2$. From the classification ([1]), the effective $SO(3)$ -action on S^4 which has this orbit structure is unique up to equivariant diffeomorphic. So this restricted action is equivariant diffeomorphic to ψ . Therefore the $SL(3, \mathbf{R})$ -action Ψ is smooth and extended action of ψ .

4 Classification problem

Does $SO(3)$ -action ψ extend to a smooth $SL(3, \mathbf{R})$ -action? This problem was solved in this paper. The answer was Yes. To solve this problem, we can consider the classification problem about a smooth $SL(3, \mathbf{R})$ -action on S^4 .

In 1974 ([3]), C. R. Schneider succeeded in the classification of the real analytic $SL(2, \mathbf{R})$ -action on S^2 . In 1979 ([4]), F. Uchida classified the real analytic $SL(n, \mathbf{R})$ -action on S^n for $n \geq 3$. Moreover, in 1981 ([5]), he succeeded in the classification of the real analytic $SL(n, \mathbf{R})$ -action on S^m for $5 \leq n \leq m \leq 2n - 2$. As is well known, $SL(n, \mathbf{R})$ -action on S^{n-1} is unique up to equivalence and $SL(n, \mathbf{R})$ -action on S^m for $m \leq n - 2$ is trivial. Therefore the case $(n, m) = (3, 4), (4, 5), (4, 6)$ and $m \geq 2n - 1$ (for $SL(n, \mathbf{R})$ -action on S^m) are still open. The author would like to solve the case $(n, m) = (3, 4), (4, 5), (4, 6)$ near the future.

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