

## Group Actions on Products of Spheres



i.e. an exact sequence in which  $P_k$

**Definition 3.** Let  $E$  and  $B$  be topological spaces,  $B$  connected, and  $p: E \rightarrow B$  be a continuous surjection. Choose a point  $b \in B$  and let  $F = p^{-1}(b)$ . If for any point  $b \in B$  there is a neighborhood  $U_b \subset B$  of  $b$  and a homeomorphism  $\phi: U_b \times F \rightarrow p^{-1}(U_b)$ , such that the following diagram commutes

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 U_b \times F & \xrightarrow{\quad} & p^{-1}(U_b) \\
 & \searrow & \downarrow p \\
 & & U_b
 \end{array}$$

commutes, where  $\phi: U_b \times F \rightarrow p^{-1}(U_b)$

Note that the added condition on the homeomorphism  $\phi : U_b \times G \rightarrow p^{-1}(U_b)$  effectively asserts that

chains  $C(EG)$ . This action makes each  $C(EG)$  into a  $G$ -module. We thus get a chain complex

$$\cdots \rightarrow C_2(EG) \rightarrow C_1(EG) \rightarrow C_0(EG) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

But since  $EG$

G









$$0 \quad \hat{H}^{-1}(\zeta)$$

## 6 Exponents

We will now use Tate cohomology to obtain results about the exponent of homology and cohomology groups, which we will then use to obtain the initial conjecture in certain special cases. Let  $M$  be a  $\mathbb{Z}$ -module with torsion. We let  $\exp M$  denote the least positive  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$  such that  $nx = 0$  for all  $x \in M$ , and call  $\exp M$  the *exponent* of  $M$ .

For each  $k$ , let  $Z_k$  and  $C_k$  denote the kernel and image of the boundary map  $C_k \rightarrow C_{k-1}$ , respectively. Then for each  $k$ , we get a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow Z_k \rightarrow C_k \rightarrow C_k \rightarrow 0$$

immediately from the definitions. Now, observe that  $\hat{H}^i(G, C_k) = 0$  for all  $k$ , since each  $C_k$  is a free  $G$ -module. Thus, it follows from the above that  $\hat{H}^i(G, C_k) = \hat{H}^{i+1}(G, Z_k)$ .

Using the definition of homology, we also get a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow C_{k+1} \rightarrow Z_k \rightarrow H_k(C) \rightarrow 0$$

for each  $k$ . Form the long exact sequence of Tate cohomology groups

$$\cdots \rightarrow \hat{H}^i(G, C_{k+1}) \rightarrow \hat{H}^i(G, Z_k) \rightarrow \hat{H}^i(G, H_k(C))$$



## 7 References

1. Browder, William: Cohomology and group actions
2. Brown, Kenneth: Cohomology of groups
3. Duan, Zhipeng: Group actions on a product of spheres, emphasizing on simple rank two groups
4. Okutan, Osman; Yalcin, Ergun: Free actions on products of spheres at high dimensions