

# 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  $\psi$  of  $SO(3)$  on the 4-sphere  $S^4$  which coming from the adjoint action on the vector space  $\mathit{sym}(3) \simeq \mathbf{R}^5$ , where  $\mathit{sym}(3) = \{A \in M_3(\mathbf{R}) : \mathit{trace}(A) = 0, A = A^t\}$  and  $S^4 = \{A \in \mathit{sym}(3) : \mathit{trace}(A^t A) = 1\}$ . Then he constructed a continuous  $SL(3, \mathbf{R})$ -action on  $S^4$  which extends this  $SO(3)$ -action  $\psi$ . 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  $\psi$ .

## 2 Structure

First, remember the orbit structure of the  $SO(3)$ -action  $\psi$  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  $\mathbf{R}P(2)$  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  $CP(2) \simeq \mathbf{C}^3 - \{0\}/\mathbf{C}^*$ . Then the restricted  $SO(3)$ -action has just two singular orbits  $S^2$  and  $\mathbf{R}P(2)$  and the other orbits are principal orbit  $SO(3)/\mathbf{Z}_2$ . Moreover this action commutes with complex conjugation. Remember the quotient space of  $CP(2)$  by complex conjugation is  $S^4$  ([2]). Hence this action induces the smooth  $SL(3, \mathbf{R})$ -action  $\Psi$  on  $S^4$  because of the commutativity  $SL(3, \mathbf{R})$ -action and the complex conjugation on  $CP(2)$ . Consider the restriction  $\Psi$  to  $SO(3)$ . Then this restricted action has just two singular orbits  $\mathbf{R}P(2)$  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 diffeomorphism. So this restricted action is equivariant diffeomorphic to  $\psi$ . Therefore the  $SL(3, \mathbf{R})$ -action  $\Psi$  is smooth and extended action of  $\psi$ .

### 4 Classification problem

Does  $SO(3)$ -action  $\psi$  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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