



Topological classification of some orbit spaces arising from isometric actions on flat Riemannian manifolds

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Abstract

We give a topological classification of an orbit space $\frac{M}{G}$, arising from isometric action of a connected Lie group G on a flat Riemannian manifold M , under the conditions that the fixed point set of the action is nonempty and $\dim \frac{M}{G} \leq 3$.

Keywords: Riemannian manifold, orbit space, cohomogeneity

1 Introduction

A G -manifold is a complete differentiable manifold M with a differentiable action of a Lie group G on M . The orbit space which is the collection of all orbits $\{G(x) : x \in M\}$ will be denoted by $\frac{M}{G}$. $\dim \frac{M}{G}$ is called the cohomogeneity of M under the action of G . The most studied families of G -manifolds are cohomogeneity zero G -manifolds (also called homogeneous manifolds), for which the space of orbits consists of a single point. The topology and geometry of these spaces is for the most part well-understood. The next important family of G -manifolds are cohomogeneity one G -manifolds. Mostert proved in [9] that for a compact Lie group G , the orbit space $\frac{M}{G}$ of a cohomogeneity one G -manifold M is either a circle or interval (i.e., it is homeomorphic to S^1 , $[0, 1]$, $[0, +\infty)$ or $(-\infty, +\infty)$). Mostert's theorem has been generalized for proper actions with non-compact G . Moreover, If M is endowed with a Riemannian metric, and G is a closed and connected subgroup of the isometries of M , there are more interesting results about the orbit spaces. It is proved that if M is a Riemannian manifold of negative curvature and G is a connected and closed subgroup of isometries of M , acting on M with cohomogeneity one, then the orbit space is not homeomorphic to $[0, 1]$, so by (generalized) Mostert's theorem, it would be homeomorphic to $(0, 1)$ or S^1 or R , and if in addition M is simply connected, then the orbit space is homeomorphic to $(0, 1)$ or R . This result, generalized to flat Riemannian manifolds in [7].

Theorem A. *Let M^n , $n > 2$, be a flat Riemannian manifold which is of cohomogeneity two, under the action of a connected and closed Lie group G of isometries. If $M^G \neq \emptyset$,*

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