

NON-SYMPLECTIC SMOOTH CIRCLE ACTIONS ON SYMPLECTIC MANIFOLDS

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ABSTRACT. We present some methods to construct smooth circle actions on symplectic manifolds with non-symplectic fixed point sets or non-symplectic cyclic isotropy point sets. All such actions are not compatible with any symplectic form. To cover the case of non-symplectic fixed point sets, we use non-symplectic 4-manifolds which become symplectic after taking the product of the manifold and the 2-sphere. In turn, the case of non-symplectic cyclic isotropy point set is obtained by constructing smooth circle actions on spheres with non-symplectic cyclic isotropy point sets, and then by taking the equivariant connected sum of the sphere and the cartesian product of copies of the 2-sphere. By using mapping tori, we can convert smooth cyclic group actions into non-symplectic smooth fixed point free circle actions on symplectic manifolds.

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1. INTRODUCTION

One of the intriguing questions on symplectic manifolds is to give, for a closed manifold X , sufficient and necessary conditions on $M = X \times S^1$ to admit a symplectic structure. If M admits a symplectic form ω invariant with respect to the obvious action of the circle, then on X we have a non-vanishing and closed 1-form $\iota_V\omega$, where V is the vector field generating the action. This implies that X fibres over a circle. Conversely, if X admits a symplectic fibration over the circle, then $X \times S^1$ admits a symplectic structure (compare the proof of Proposition 4.8). No other examples are known. In dimension 4, an answer to the described problem is known.

Theorem 1.1. [FV] *If X is a closed irreducible 3-manifold with vanishing Thurston norm, then $X \times S^1$ is symplectic if and only if X fibres over a circle.*

A more general conjecture was stated by Scott Baldridge in [B].

Conjecture 1.2. *Every closed 4-manifold that admits a symplectic form and a smooth circle action also admits a symplectic circle action (with respect to a possibly different symplectic form).*

In the same paper [B], Baldridge proved that the answer is positive for circle actions with non-empty fixed point sets.

Theorem 1.3. [B] *If M is a closed symplectic 4-manifold with a circle action such that the fixed point set is non-empty, then there exists a symplectic circle action on M .*

It seems unlikely that this continue to be true in higher dimensions. On the other side, symplecticness of the action does imply some topological restrictions on a manifold. For example, one can repeat the argument above to show that if a circle action is free and compatible with a symplectic form, then X/S^1 also fibers over a circle. Thus, one can ask the following question: *given a closed symplectic manifold M with a smooth circle action, when does M admit a symplectic circle action?*

We wish to gain some understanding of these compatibility problems by looking first at constructions of Lie group actions which are non-compatible with any symplectic form. Note that actions which are non-compatible with a given symplectic form obviously exist. Simply deform an invariant symplectic form by a non-equivariant diffeomorphism or deform the action by a non-symplectic diffeomorphism. In [A], Allday constructed examples of cohomologically symplectic manifolds with circle actions which cannot be symplectic for cohomological reasons. However, there is no method in sight to see if manifolds in his examples are symplectic, since the surgery used in the construction is apparently non-symplectic. Hence, it is still interesting to look for constructions of *symplectic* manifolds with exotic, from the point of view of symplectic topology, smooth circle actions.

Yet there are other reasons to study examples along the borderline between symplectic and topological properties of group actions. In fact, if a symplectic manifold does admit a symplectic circle action, there are various restrictions on topology of M , e.g. expressed in cohomological terms (cf. [A], [Oz]), on characteristic classes (cf. [Fe]), or on Novikov cohomology (cf. [Fa]). However, as in [A], some of these results can be proved by purely cohomological means.

A specific example of this phenomenon are manifolds which are asymmetric, i.e. do not admit any action of a compact Lie group. It was discovered some 40 years ago that closed asymmetric manifolds exist, and there are plenty of them, see Volker Puppe's survey [Pu]. Symplectic manifolds with no symplectic action of any compact connected Lie group are also known. Namely, Polterovich [Po] has shown that for any closed symplectic manifold (M, ω) with $\pi_2(M) = 0$ and centerless $\pi_1(M)$, the identity component $\text{Symp}_0(M, \omega)$ of the symplectomorphism group is torsion free. However, it seems that these manifolds do not admit circle actions.

In this paper we construct examples of two types. First, there are smooth circle actions on closed symplectic manifolds with non-symplectic sets of fixed points, resulting from an action on a manifold X with isolated fixed points and two 4-manifolds M and N such that $M \times X$ is diffeomorphic to $N \times X$, while only one of M and N is symplectic.

The other type of examples is obtained from smooth actions of the circle S^1 on spheres with prescribed fixed point sets and \mathbb{Z}_{pq} -isotropy point sets for distinct primes p and q . By forming the equivariant connected sum of the sphere and the cartesian product of copies of the 2-sphere with some action of S^1 , we obtain smooth actions of S^1 on symplectic manifolds with non-symplectic \mathbb{Z}_{pq} -isotropy point sets inherited from the spheres.

Once we have a specific smooth action of a cyclic group \mathbb{Z}_r on a symplectic manifold M with fixed point set F such that $S^1 \times S^1 \times F$ is not symplectic, the mapping torus construction allows us to convert M into symplectic manifold with a smooth fixed point free action of S^1 such that the \mathbb{Z}_r -isotropy point set is diffeomorphic to $S^1 \times S^1 \times F$, and therefore the constructed action of S^1 is not symplectic (see Proposition 4.8).

2. FIXED POINT SETS OF SYMPLECTIC ACTIONS

The following is well-known, cf. [GuSt], Lemma 27.1.

Lemma 2.1. *Let G be a compact Lie group. If G acts symplectically on a symplectic manifold (M, ω) , then the fixed point set M^G is a symplectic submanifold.*

Proof. Let $x \in M^G$. Then, with respect to a chosen invariant Riemannian metric, G acts on a normal slice via a faithful orthogonal representation. Thus, a vector U of $T_x(M)$ belongs to $T_x(M^G)$ if and only if $g_*U = U$ for every $g \in G$. Moreover, vectors of the form $V - g_*V$ span a subspace of $T_x(M)$ transversal to M^G . Hence, for $U \in T_x(M^G)$, we have $\omega(U, V) = \omega(g_*U, g_*V) = \omega(U, g_*V)$, and therefore $\omega(U, V - g_*V) = 0$ for any $g \in G$ and $V \in T_x(M)$. So, if $\omega(U, W) = 0$ for all $W \in T_x(M^G)$, then also $\omega(U, W') = 0$ for all $W' \in T_x(M)$ and this implies that $U = 0$. Thus $\omega|_{T(M^G)}$ is symplectic. \square

Corollary 2.2. *Let G be a compact Lie group and let H be a closed subgroup of G . If G acts symplectically on a symplectic manifold M , then the set of points with isotropy equal to H is a symplectic manifold.*

An analogous property for almost complex manifolds and actions is straightforward.

Lemma 2.3. *If a compact Lie group G acts smoothly on an almost complex manifold M preserving an almost complex structure J , then the fixed point set M^G is a J -holomorphic submanifold of M .*

Proof. If J is G -invariant, $g_*(JU) = g_*Jg_*^{-1}g_*U = JU$ for any $U \in T_xM^G$ and $g \in G$. \square

3. CIRCLE ACTIONS WITH NON-SYMPLECTIC FIXED POINT SETS

For closed simply connected 6-manifolds M whose second Stiefel–Whitney class $w_2(M)$ vanishes, the diffeomorphism type of M is completely determined by the cohomology ring $M^*(M, \mathbb{Z})$ and the first Pontriagin class $p_1(M)$. More precisely, Theorem 3 in the book of Wall [W] can be stated as follows.

Theorem 3.1. *The diffeomorphism classes of closed simply connected 6-manifolds M with torsion free $H^*(M, \mathbb{Z})$ and $w_2(M) = 0$ correspond bijectively to the isomorphism classes of an algebraic invariant consisting of:*

- (1) two free abelian groups $H = H^2(M; \mathbb{Z})$ and $G = H^3(M; \mathbb{Z})$,
- (2) a symmetric trilinear map $\mu : H \times H \times H \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ given by the cup product,
- (3) a homomorphism $p_1 : H \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ determined by the first Pontriagin class p_1 .

In the sequel, for a space X , the product of n copies of X is denoted by $\prod^n X$, and the disjoint union of n copies of X is denoted by $\coprod^n X$.

Proposition 3.2. *Let M and N be two closed simply connected 4-dimensional smooth manifolds such that the following condition holds.*

- (1) M and N are homeomorphic, but M and N are not diffeomorphic.
- (2) M is not a symplectic manifold and N admits a symplectic structure.
- (3) The second Stiefel–Whitney class $w_2(M)$ vanishes, $w_2(N) = 0$.
- (4) The cohomology ring $H^*(M, \mathbb{Z})$ is torsion free.

Then for any $n \geq 1$, the manifold $M \times \prod^n S^2$ is symplectic and admits a smooth action of S^1 not compatible with any symplectic form.

Proof. It follows from Theorem 3.1 that $M \times S^2$ is diffeomorphic to $N \times S^2$. Indeed, under our assumptions, $w_2(M \times S^2) = w_2(N \times S^2) = 0$. Recall that $p_1(M \times S^2)$ is inherited from M , and p_1 is a topological invariant for closed 4-manifolds. Therefore $p_1(M \times S^2) = p_1(N \times S^2)$, and $M \times S^2$ is diffeomorphic to $N \times S^2$. As the manifold $N \times S^2$ is symplectic, so are $M \times S^2$ and $M \times \prod^n S^2$ for any $n \geq 1$.

Now, consider the diagonal action of S^1 on $M \times \prod^n S^2$, where S^1 acts trivially on M and S^1 acts smoothly on $\prod^n S^2$ with a finite number k of fixed points. Then the fixed point set of the diagonal action of S^1 on $M \times \prod^n S^2$ is diffeomorphic to $\coprod^k M$. So, by Lemma 2.1, the action is not symplectic with respect to any symplectic structure. \square

Example 3.3. Some examples of manifolds M and N as required above are obtained by applying to symplectic 4-manifolds constructions such as logarithmic transformation or knot surgery. To detect both non-diffeomorphism and non-symplecticness one uses Taubes' theorem that for a symplectic manifold N , the Seiberg–Witten invariant SW_N is equal to ± 1 on a class $u \in H^2(M; \mathbb{Z})$. There are examples of symplectic manifolds N such that it is possible to obtain from N a smooth manifold M of the same topological type but with $SW_M(u) \neq \pm 1$ for any u (see Sec. 12.4 of [S], or [P]). An explicit example is the Barlow surface which is non-symplectic and homeomorphic to $\mathbb{C}P^2$ blown up in 8 points. There exists also a non-symplectic manifold homeomorphic to the K3 surface.

4. CIRCLE ACTIONS WITH NON-SYMPLECTIC CYCLIC ISOTROPY POINT SETS

For any integer $k \geq 0$, we shall consider the representation $t^k: S^1 \rightarrow U(1) = S^1$ given by $t^k(z) = z^k$ for all $z \in S^1$, and we write $t^k + t^\ell: S^1 \rightarrow U(2)$ to denote the direct sum of t^k and t^ℓ for $k, \ell \geq 0$. Moreover, nt^k denotes the direct sum $t^k + \dots + t^k$, n -times.

For $G = S^1$ and $H = \mathbb{Z}_{pq}$ for two distinct primes p and q , we wish to give examples of smooth actions of G on symplectic manifolds M such that the H -isotropy point set $M_H = \{x \in M \mid G_x = H\}$ is not a symplectic manifold, and thus the action of G on M is not symplectic with respect to any possible symplectic structure on M .

Hereafter, D^n denotes the n -dimensional disk. First, we construct a smooth action of S^1 on the disk D^7 with prescribed properties.

Theorem 4.1. *Let $G = S^1$ and $H = \mathbb{Z}_{pq}$ for two distinct primes p and q . Then there exists a smooth action of G on the disk D^7 such that the following conclusions hold.*

- (1) *The family of isotropy subgroups in D^7 consists of G , H , \mathbb{Z}_p , \mathbb{Z}_q , and $\{1\}$.*
- (2) *The manifold D_G^7 is diffeomorphic to D^1 .*
- (3) *The manifold D_H^7 is G -diffeomorphic to $\coprod^k G/H \cong \coprod^k S^1$ for any $k \geq 1$.*
- (4) *For any $x \in D_G^7$ (resp. D_H^7), the representation of G (resp. H) on the normal space to D_G^7 (resp. D_H^7) in D^7 at x is isomorphic to V (resp. $\text{Res}_H^G(V)$), where $V = \mathbb{R}^6$ with the action of G given by the representation $t^1 + t^p + t^q$.*

Proof. As in the proof of [Pa, Lemma 1], consider the action of G on the disk D^3 by identifying D^3 with $D^2 \times D^1$, where G acts via the representation t^1 on D^2 and trivially on D^1 . Now, form the quotient space $Y = D^3/\sim$ by the following identifications on the

boundary $S^2 = S_+^2 \cup S_-^2$ of D^3 :

$$S_+^2/\mathbb{Z}_p, \quad S_-^2/\mathbb{Z}_q, \quad \text{and} \quad (S_+^2 \cap S_-^2)/H.$$

Then Y is a finite contractible G -CW complex built up from two disjoint cells $G/G \times D^1$ and G/H , by attaching three cells $G/\mathbb{Z}_p \times D^1$, $G/\mathbb{Z}_q \times D^1$, and $G \times D^2$. In particular,

$$Y^G = D^1 \quad \text{and} \quad Y_H = G/H \cong S^1.$$

For an integer $k \geq 1$, set $X = Y \cup \cdots \cup Y$, the union of k -copies of Y along Y^G . Then X is a finite contractible G -CW complex such that $X^H = X^G \sqcup X_H$ with

$$X^G = D^1 \quad \text{and} \quad X_H = \coprod^k G/H \cong \coprod^k S^1.$$

Clearly, the family of isotropy subgroups in $X \setminus X^H$ consists of \mathbb{Z}_p , \mathbb{Z}_q , and $\{1\}$.

Let $V = \mathbb{R}^6$ with the action of G given by the representation $t^1 + t^p + t^q: G \rightarrow U(3)$. Then the product G -vector bundle $X \times (\mathbb{R} \oplus V)$ over X , where G acts trivially on \mathbb{R} , when restricted over X^G and X_H , splits as follows:

$$X^G \times (\mathbb{R} \oplus V) \cong T(X^G) \oplus (X^G \times V),$$

$$X_H \times (\mathbb{R} \oplus V) \cong T(X_H) \oplus (X_H \times V).$$

The total space $M = X^H \times D(V)$ of the disk bundle $X^H \times D(V)$ over X^H is a compact smooth 7-manifold upon which G acts smoothly in such a way that

$$M^G = X^G, \quad M_H = X_H, \quad \text{and} \quad M^H = M^G \sqcup M_H = X^H,$$

and the family of isotropy subgroups in $M \setminus M^H$ consists of \mathbb{Z}_p , \mathbb{Z}_q , and $\{1\}$. Moreover, for any point $x \in M_G$ (resp. M_H), the representation of G (resp. H) on the normal space to M_G (resp. M_H) in M at x is isomorphic to V (resp. $\text{Res}_H^G(V)$).

To complete the proof, we can apply the equivariant thickening of [Pa, Proposition 1]. This procedure allows us to replace the G -cells in $X \setminus X^H$,

$$G/\mathbb{Z}_p \times D^1, \quad G/\mathbb{Z}_q \times D^1, \quad \text{and} \quad G \times D^2,$$

by G -handles to convert M into a compact contractible smooth 7-manifold D equipped with a smooth action of G such that $D \supset M$ as a G -invariant submanifold and the family of isotropy subgroups in $D \setminus M$ consists of \mathbb{Z}_p , \mathbb{Z}_q , and $\{1\}$. As ∂D is simply connected by the construction, D is diffeomorphic to D^7 by the h-Cobordism Theorem. \square

Corollary 4.2. *Let $G = S^1$ and $H = \mathbb{Z}_{pq}$ for two distinct primes p and q . Then for any given integer $n \geq 1$, there exists a smooth action of G on the sphere S^{2n+6} such that the following four conclusions hold.*

- (1) *The family of isotropy subgroups in S^{2n+6} consists of G , H , \mathbb{Z}_p , \mathbb{Z}_q , and $\{1\}$.*
- (2) *The manifold $(S^{2n+6})^G = S_G^{2n+6}$ is diffeomorphic to S^{2n} .*
- (3) *The manifold S_H^{2n+6} is G -diffeomorphic to $\coprod^k (G/H \times S^{2n-1})$ for any $k \geq 1$.*
- (4) *For any $x \in S_G^{2n+6}$ (resp. S_H^{2n+6}), the representation of G (resp. H) on the normal space to S_G^{2n+6} (resp. S_H^{2n+6}) in S^{2n+6} at x is isomorphic to V (resp. $\text{Res}_H^G(V)$), where $V = \mathbb{R}^6$ with the action of G given by the representation $t^1 + t^p + t^q$.*

Proof. For a given integer $n \geq 1$, consider $S^{2n+6} = \partial D^{2n+7} \cong \partial(D^{2n} \times D^7)$, where G acts trivially on D^{2n} , and on D^7 as in Theorem 4.1. This yields a smooth action of G on S^{2n+6} such that the conclusions (1)–(4) all hold. \square

Remark 4.3. In Corollary 4.2, remove a point from S^{2n+6} fixed under the action of G to obtain a smooth action of G on \mathbb{R}^{2n+6} . As $S^1 \times S^{2n-1}$ is not a symplectic manifold for $n \geq 2$, and \mathbb{R}_H^{2n+6} consists of a number of copies of $S^1 \times S^{2n-1}$, the action of G on the symplectic manifold \mathbb{R}^{2n+6} is not symplectic for $n \geq 2$.

Lemma 4.4. *Let $G = S^1$ and let $\rho: G \rightarrow U(n) \subset O(2n)$ be an orthogonal representation. Then there exists a smooth action of G on $X^{2n} = S^2 \times \cdots \times S^2$, n -times, such that for any point $x \in X^{2n}$, the representation of G_x on $T_x(M)$ is isomorphic $\text{Res}_{G_x}^G(\rho)$.*

Proof. To obtain the required conclusion, consider the diagonal action of G on

$$\mathbb{R}^{2n} = \mathbb{R}^2 \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathbb{R}^2, \quad n\text{-times,}$$

obtained from the decomposition of ρ into the irreducible complex summands and taking their realifications. For every G -summand \mathbb{R}^2 , the one point compactification

$$\mathbb{R}^2 \cup \{\infty\} \cong S^2$$

has the obvious action of G , either trivial if G acts trivially on \mathbb{R}^2 , or with exactly two fixed points, otherwise. The diagonal action of G on X^{2n} has the required property. \square

We refer to the action of S^1 on the symplectic manifold X^{2n} described in the proof of Lemma 4.4 as to the ρ -associated action of S^1 on X^{2n} .

Let M and N be two smooth G -manifolds. Assume that for some points $x \in M^G$ and $y \in N^G$, the representations of G on $T_x(M)$ and $T_y(N)$ are isomorphic. This allows us to choose some closed disks in M and N centered at x and y with equivalent linear actions of G . By removing their interiors and gluing together their boundaries, we can form the connected sum $M \#_{x,y} N$ which admits a smooth action of G such that

$$(M \#_{x,y} N)^G \cong M^G \#_{x,y} N^G.$$

We wish to obtain nonsymplectic smooth actions of S^1 on closed symplectic manifolds. As in Lemma 4.4, for $n \geq 1$, let X^{2n} denote the product $S^2 \times \cdots \times S^2$, n -times.

Theorem 4.5. *Let $G = S^1$ and $H = \mathbb{Z}_{pq}$ for two distinct primes p and q . Then for any integer $n \geq 1$, there exists a smooth action of G on X^{2n+6} such that $X_G^{2n+6} = X^{2n}$ and*

$$X_H^{2n+6} \cong_G \coprod^k (G/H \times S^{2n-1}) \cong \coprod^k (S^1 \times S^{2n-1})$$

for any given integer $k \geq 1$. If $n \geq 2$, the product $S^1 \times S^{2n-1}$ does not admit a symplectic structure, and thus the action of G on the symplectic manifold X^{2n+6} is not symplectic with respect to any possible symplectic structure on X^{2n+6} .

Proof. According to Corollary 4.2, for any integer $n \geq 1$, there exists a smooth action of G on S^{2n+6} such that the following four conclusions hold.

- (1) The family of isotropy subgroups in S^{2n+6} consists of G , H , \mathbb{Z}_p , \mathbb{Z}_q , and $\{1\}$.
- (2) The manifold $(S^{2n+6})^G = S_G^{2n+6}$ is diffeomorphic to S^{2n} .
- (3) The manifold S_H^{2n+6} is G -diffeomorphic to $\coprod^k (G/H \times S^{2n-1})$ for any $k \geq 1$.
- (4) For any $x \in S_G^{2n+6}$ (resp. S_H^{2n+6}), the representation of G (resp. H) on the normal space to S_G^{2n+6} (resp. S_H^{2n+6}) in S^{2n+6} at x is isomorphic to V (resp. $\text{Res}_H^G(V)$), where $V = \mathbb{R}^6$ with the action of G given by the representation $t^1 + t^p + t^q$.

Choose a point $y \in S_G^{2n+6}$ and consider the representation ρ of G on $T_y(S^{2n+6})$. Clearly, ρ is isomorphic to the realification of $nt^0 + t^1 + t^p + t^q$. Consider the ρ -associated action of G on X^{2n+6} (cf. Lemma 4.4). In particular, for any $x \in X_G^{2n+6}$, the representation of G on $T_x(X^{2n+6})$ is isomorphic to ρ . Form the G -equivariant connected sum

$$Y^{2n+6} := X^{2n+6} \#_{x,y} S^{2n+6}$$

and note that

$$Y_G^{2n+6} \cong X_G^{2n+6} \#_{x,y} S_G^{2n+6} \cong X^{2n} \#_{x,y} S^{2n} \cong X^{2n}.$$

As $X_H^{2n+6} = \emptyset$, it follows that

$$Y_H^{2n+6} = S_H^{2n+6} \cong_G \coprod^k (G/H \times S^{2n-1}) \cong \coprod^k (S^1 \times S^{2n-1}).$$

Now, the conclusion that Y^{2n+6} is diffeomorphic to X^{2n+6} yields the required action of G on X^{2n+6} . \square

Corollary 4.6. *Let $G = S^1$ and $H = \mathbb{Z}_{pq}$ for two distinct primes p and q . Then for any integer $n \geq 1$, there exists a smooth action of G on the manifold $M^{2n+8} = T^2 \times X^{2n+6}$ such that $M_G^{2n+8} = \emptyset$ and*

$$M_H^{2n+8} \cong (T^2 \times X^{2n}) \sqcup \coprod^k (T^3 \times S^{2n-1})$$

for any given integer $k \geq 1$. If $n \geq 2$, the product $T^3 \times S^{2n-1}$ does not admit a symplectic structure, and thus the action of G on the symplectic manifold M^{2n+8} is not symplectic with respect to any possible symplectic structure on M^{2n+8} .

Proof. In order to obtain the required action of G on M^{2n+8} , consider the action of G on X^{2n+6} as in the conclusion of Theorem 4.5, and then take the diagonal action of G on $G/H \times G/H \times X^{2n+6} \cong T^2 \times X^{2n+6}$, where G acts on G/H in the obvious way. \square

Now, we wish to discuss some procedures which allow us to obtain smooth fixed point free actions of S^1 on symplectic manifolds from smooth actions of \mathbb{Z}_r on manifolds M with non-empty fixed point set F .

Proposition 4.7. *Let M be a smooth manifold such that $S^1 \times M$ is a symplectic manifold. Assume a cyclic group \mathbb{Z}_r acts smoothly on M with non-empty fixed point set F , and for the generator g of \mathbb{Z}_r , the diffeomorphism*

$$g: M \rightarrow M, x \mapsto gx$$

is isotopic to the identity on M . Then there exists a smooth fixed point free action of S^1 on $S^1 \times M$ such that the \mathbb{Z}_r -isotropy point set is diffeomorphic to $S^1 \times F$. In particular, if $S^1 \times F$ is not a symplectic manifold, the action of G on $S^1 \times M$ is not symplectic.

Proof. The projection $S^1 \times M \rightarrow S^1$ yields a fibration $S^1 \times_{\mathbb{Z}_r} M \rightarrow S^1/\mathbb{Z}_r$ with fiber M and the gluing map $g: M \rightarrow M, x \mapsto gx$, where g is the generator of \mathbb{Z}_r . As g is isotopic to the identity on M , $S^1 \times_{\mathbb{Z}_r} M$ is diffeomorphic to $S^1/\mathbb{Z}_r \times M \cong S^1 \times M$. The obvious action of S^1 on the twisted product $S^1 \times_{\mathbb{Z}_r} M$ is fixed point free. Moreover,

$$(S^1 \times_{\mathbb{Z}_r} M)_{\mathbb{Z}_r} \cong S^1/\mathbb{Z}_r \times M^{\mathbb{Z}_r} \cong S^1 \times F,$$

completing the proof. \square

We wish to present a variation of Proposition 4.7. Let g be a periodic (with order r) diffeomorphism of a smooth manifold M . Consider the mapping torus $T(g) = S^1 \times_g M$, i.e., the fiber bundle over S^1 with fiber M and the gluing diffeomorphism g .

Since $g^r = \text{id}$, $T(g) = S^1 \times_{\mathbb{Z}_r} M$. Now, S^1 acting on itself provides an action on $T(g)$. One can easily see that this action is fixed point free and the \mathbb{Z}_r -isotropy point set is diffeomorphic to $S^1/\mathbb{Z}_r \times F \cong S^1 \times F$, where $F = M^{\mathbb{Z}_r}$.

Proposition 4.8. *Let M be a closed symplectic manifold upon which \mathbb{Z}_r acts smoothly with non-empty fixed point set F , and for the generator g of \mathbb{Z}_r , the diffeomorphism*

$$g: M \rightarrow M, \quad x \mapsto gx,$$

is isotopic to a symplectomorphism of M . Then $S^1 \times T(g)$ is a symplectic manifold with a smooth fixed point free action of S^1 such that the \mathbb{Z}_r -isotropy point set is diffeomorphic to $S^1 \times S^1 \times F$. In particular, if $S^1 \times S^1 \times F$ is not a symplectic manifold, the action of G on $S^1 \times T(g)$ is not symplectic.

Proof. As noted above, S^1 has a smooth fixed point free action on the mapping torus $T(g)$ such that the \mathbb{Z}_r -isotropy point set is diffeomorphic to $S^1 \times F$. Note that the diagonal action of S^1 on $S^1 \times T(g)$, where S^1 acts trivially on the first factor S^1 , is fixed point free and the \mathbb{Z}_r -isotropy point set is diffeomorphic to $S^1 \times S^1 \times F$.

If $f: M \rightarrow M$ is a symplectomorphism isotopic to g , then $T(f)$ is diffeomorphic to $T(g)$, and $T(f)$ is a symplectic fibration over a circle, i.e., it possesses a well-defined symplectic structure *on fibers*. This enables us to apply Thurston's theorem (see [McDS], chapter 6) to get a symplectic structure on $S^1 \times T(f)$, a symplectic fibration over $S^1 \times S^1$ with fibre M . It suffices to check the claim that the cohomology class of the symplectic form on M is in the image of the cohomology homomorphism i^* , where $i: M \rightarrow T(f)$ is the inclusion. The claim follows from the Mayer–Vietoris exact sequence resulting from a decomposition of the base space of the fibration $T(f)$ into two intervals (elements in cohomology which are invariant under the gluing map all are in the image of i^*), or from the Wang exact sequence. \square

Propositions 4.7 and 4.8 allows us to obtain smooth fixed point free actions of S^1 on symplectic manifolds with non-symplectic \mathbb{Z}_{pq} -isotropy point sets.

For example, consider the action of S^1 on the symplectic manifold X^{2n+6} constructed in Theorem 4.5, and restrict the action of S^1 to \mathbb{Z}_{pq} . Then the diffeomorphism

$$g: X^{2n+6} \rightarrow X^{2n+6}, \quad x \mapsto gx$$

given by the generator g of \mathbb{Z}_{pq} is isotopic to the identity on X^{2n+6} , a symplectomorphism of X^{2n+6} . Therefore, we may apply Proposition 4.8 to obtain the required action of S^1 on the symplectic manifold $S^1 \times T(g) \cong S^1 \times S^1 \times X^{2n+6}$.

Also, we may replace X^{2n+6} by $S^1 \times X^{2n+6}$ with the diagonal action of \mathbb{Z}_{pq} , where \mathbb{Z}_{pq} acts trivially on S^1 , and \mathbb{Z}_{pq} acts on X^{2n+6} by restricting of the action of S^1 on X^{2n+6} . Then we may apply Proposition 4.7 for $M = S^1 \times X^{2n+6}$, to obtain the required action of S^1 on the symplectic manifold $S^1 \times M = S^1 \times S^1 \times X^{2n+6}$.

Propositions 4.7 and 4.8 are expected to be useful also in the case where the manifold M in question admits a smooth action of \mathbb{Z}_{pq} which does not extend to a smooth action of S^1 on M . Examples of such actions of \mathbb{Z}_{pq} on M can be obtained from smooth actions of \mathbb{Z}_r on disks, whose fixed point sets are well-understood by the work of Oliver [O].

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