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Smooth action by a compact Lie group

upper bound of dimension

Let a **compact Lie group** G act smoothly, faithfully on a *connected* smooth manifold M . Then

$$\dim G \leq \frac{1}{2} \dim M (\dim M + 1)$$



(5.17) Proposition. *Let the compact Lie group G act differentiably and effectively on the connected n -dimensional manifold M . Then $\dim G \leq \frac{1}{2}n(n + 1)$.*

Proof. (Induction on n .) The case $n = 0$ is trivial. We may assume that G is connected because the component of e acts effectively and has the same dimension. Let G/H be the principal orbit type of M . Then $\dim G \leq n + \dim H$. If we knew that H acts effectively on a manifold of dimension at most $(n - 1)$, then we could use the induction hypothesis to prove the theorem for n because $n + \frac{1}{2}(n - 1)n = \frac{1}{2}n(n + 1)$. We have $\dim G/H = k \leq n$ and G acts effectively on G/H ; in fact, if $g \in G$ acts as identity on G/H , then it acts as identity on any principal orbit and hence on M . Thus H_0 , the component of e in H , acts effectively on G/H and on the principal orbit of the H_0 -manifold G/H which is connected. If the dimension of this principal orbit is less than k , we are done. Otherwise, $H_0eH = G/H$ and G/H is a point; then $G = \{e\}$ since it acts effectively. $\square$

Manifolds for which equality holds in (5.17) are to be considered the most symmetric ones. The group $O(n + 1)$ of dimension $\frac{1}{2}n(n + 1)$ acts effectively on the n -sphere and on the n -dimensional real projective space. No wonder that mathematicians like these spaces (see (2.12)).

- *proof by constructing Riemannian metric*

specific constraints

- [The only compact connected Lie group that can act faithfully on a torus is itself](#)
- There are smooth manifolds which does not admit action by any compact Lie group ^[1] ^[2]

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1. [Examples of asymmetric differentiable manifolds | Mathematische Annalen](#) ↔
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