

CONTACT STRUCTURES & ORIENTATION REVERSAL

Assume all group actions are effective

CLAIM M^3 oriented, \mathbb{Z}_2 acts smoothly but not orientation preservingly on $M^3 \Rightarrow$ there is no contact form on M^3 which is compatible with the group action.

NOTE In contrast, one can have foliations (codim 1). For example, let L & W be non-trivial reps of \mathbb{Z}_2 with dimensions 1 and 2, respectively, then $W \oplus L (\cong \mathbb{R}^3$ as a manifold) has the product foliation $W \times \{v\}$ where $v \in L$.

OUTLINE OF APPROACH Assume M^3 connected.

- ① Reduce to the free case (why is the union of free orbits open and dense? look first at linear actions)
- ② Show that the orbit manifold $M^{\#} = M^3/\mathbb{Z}_2$ is nonorientable (Hints: [cont'd next page])

②

Orientability \Leftrightarrow nowhere zero 3-form.
If $\Omega \in \Lambda^3(M^*)$ is nowhere zero, so is its pullback $p^*\Omega \in \Lambda^3(M)$. Why is the latter fixed under g^* for all $g \in \mathbb{Z}_2$? Since \mathbb{Z}_2 does not act orientation preservingly, there is a (another?) nowhere zero form $\Omega' \in \Lambda^3(M)$ s.t. $g^*\Omega' = -\Omega'$ if $g \in \mathbb{Z}_2$ generates (why?).

Why can we choose normalizations [unit length] of $p^*\Omega$ and Ω' that are \pm each other? Why does this yield a contradiction?

③ Suppose we have a compatible contact structure defined by a 1-form θ on M^3 s.t. $g^*\theta = \varepsilon(g)\theta$ for some $\varepsilon: \mathbb{Z}_2 \rightarrow \{\pm 1\}$.
hom.

Show $g^*(\theta \wedge d\theta) = \theta \wedge d\theta$, and using the latter show that $\theta \wedge d\theta$ is the pullback of a ~~nowhere~~ ^{nowhere} zero form in $\Lambda^3(M^*)$. (see footnote on next page)

Extensions

[A] This works in all dims $\equiv 3(4)$.

[B] In dimensions $\equiv 1(4)$, if \mathbb{Z}_2 acts orientation preservingly and θ is a compatible contact form, then $g^*\theta = \theta$ for all g .

[C] What happens if \mathbb{Z}_2 does not preserve orientation?

Footnote. If $q: N' \rightarrow N$ is a regular covering space projection in the smooth category (\Rightarrow transitive group of covering transformations; call it Γ), then

$$q^*: \Lambda^*(N) \rightarrow \Lambda^*(N') \text{ is}$$

1-1 and its image is the subcomplex $\Lambda^*(N')^\Gamma$ of forms invariant under the action of Γ . (Why?)