Involutions Fixing the Disjoint Union of Two Projective Spaces

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This note answers a particular case of the following question posed by Steenrod to P. E. Conner in 1962.

Question. Given a smooth closed manifold F, not necessarily connected, does there exist a non-trivial differentiable involution T on a smooth closed manifold M with F as its fixed point set? Given a particular F, can one identify all involutions and manifolds (T,M) with F as the fixed point set?

Of course, in order to have any sort of success, one translates this into a bordism question working with the bordism classes of these manifolds and attempting to identify these actions up to bordism. In this note I will be concerned with a special case of the second question. I want to consider the case $F = RP(n) \cup RP(m)$, the disjoint union. There is a smooth involution on a smooth closed manifold with this F as its fixed point set. Let τ_n be the involution on RP(n + m + 1) defined in homogeneous coordinates by

$$\tau_n[x_0,x_1,...,x_{n+m+1}] = [-x_0,...,-x_n,x_{n+1},...,x_{n+m+1}].$$

Then $F_{\tau_n}(RP(n+m+1))=RP(n)\cup RP(m)$. In general, this is not the only involution fixing F. If n+m+1 is odd, then RP(n+m+1) bounds and we have that $\Gamma(\{\tau_n,RP(n+m+1)\})$ has $RP(n)\cup RP(m)$ as its fixed set.

The results of this note show that [3;27.6] fits into a rather general family of smooth involutions. This theorem states that if $F = * \cup S^k(* = point)$, then k = 1, 2, 4, or 8, r = 2k, and M^r is bordant mod 2 to the appropriate projective plane.

If we take F = RP(n) the answer to the second question has been known for some time; cf. [3;27.6] and [5]. Also, Capobianco [1] has given the most recent results on the first question.

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