

# POSITIVE SCALAR CURVATURE AND LOCAL ACTIONS OF NONABELIAN LIE GROUPS

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## 1. Introduction

Lawson and Yau proved in [7] that if a compact, connected, nonabelian Lie group  $G$  acts smoothly and effectively on a compact manifold  $M$ , then  $M$  admits a riemannian metric of positive scalar curvature. In Theorem A below we show that the same conclusion holds under somewhat weaker assumptions described by the following definition:

**1.1. Definition.** A local action of nonabelian Lie groups (or  $\mathcal{N}$ -structure) on a smooth manifold  $M$  consists of a finite cover  $(U_i)_{i \in I}$  of  $M$  by open, connected sets  $U_i$  and a family  $F_i: G_i \times U_i \rightarrow U_i$  ( $i \in I$ ) of smooth, effective actions of compact, connected, nonabelian Lie groups  $G_i$  such that the following compatibility condition holds:

for  $i, j \in I$  the set  $U_{ij} = U_i \cap U_j$  (if nonempty) is both  $G_i$ - and  $G_j$ -invariant and one of the two groups contains the other if we treat them as subgroups of  $\text{Homeo}(U_{ij})$ .

**Theorem A.** *If a compact manifold  $M$  admits a local action by nonabelian Lie groups, then it admits a riemannian metric of positive scalar curvature.*

§§4 and 5 contain the main conceptual body of the proof of Theorem A and explain its relation to [7]. The technical core of the proof is deferred to §§9 and 10.

Theorem B (see §2) states that *if  $M$  and  $N$  are two manifolds with  $\mathcal{N}$ -structures and  $\dim(M) = \dim(N) \geq 6$ , then the connected sum  $M \# N$  also has an  $\mathcal{N}$ -structure.* This theorem thus provides a method of constructing local actions from global ones and illustrates some flexibility of  $\mathcal{N}$ -structures, which is not shared by global actions.

Theorem C (see §3) supplies examples of manifolds (with the family  $(T^n \times S^2) \# (T^n \times S^2)$ ,  $n \geq 3$ , among them) which admit local actions but no global action by a nonabelian group. As those manifolds have metrics