

## THE EQUIVARIANT COVERING HOMOTOPY PROPERTY FOR DIFFERENTIABLE $G$ -FIBRE BUNDLES

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Let  $G$  be a compact Lie group, and  $X$  a differentiable  $G$ -manifold. If  $p: E \rightarrow X$  is a differentiable fibre bundle, and  $G$  acts differentiably on  $E$  so that each  $g \in G$  operates as a bundle map, then we call  $p$  a differentiable  $G$ -fibre bundle. We show that if  $p$  is a differentiable  $G$ -fibre bundle with Lie structure group or compact fibre, then it has the equivariant covering homotopy property. This generalizes the fact that a differentiable family of actions of a compact Lie group on a compact differentiable manifold is locally trivial.

We give some basic definitions in § 1, and in § 2 show that if  $X$  is a  $G$ -manifold and  $E \rightarrow X$  a differentiable fibre bundle with Lie structure group  $H$  and associated principal bundle  $P \rightarrow X$ , then differentiable actions of  $G$  on  $E$  as a group of bundle maps are in natural one-one correspondence with such actions on  $P$ . In § 3 we establish the equivariant covering homotopy property for differentiable  $G$ -fibre bundles with compact Lie structure group, and show that if  $p: E \rightarrow X$  is a differentiable  $G$ -fibre bundle with connected semi-simple Lie structure group  $H$ , then  $p$  can be reduced to a compact subgroup of  $H$  so that  $G$  still operates as a group of bundle maps, and hence  $p$  also has the equivariant covering homotopy property. Then in § 4 we define a notion of equivariant local triviality for  $G$ -fibre bundles, which implies the equivariant covering homotopy property, and show that any differentiable  $G$ -fibre bundle with Lie structure group or compact fibre is  $G$ -locally trivial. We conclude with some remarks relating  $G$ -local triviality to the equivalence of nearby differentiable actions of a compact Lie group.

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### 1. Basic definitions

Let  $G$  be a topological group. A  $G$ -space is a Hausdorff space  $X$  together with a *continuous action* of  $G$  on  $X$ , i.e., a continuous map  $(g, x) \rightarrow gx$  of  $G \times X$  into  $X$  such that  $g_1(g_2x) = (g_1g_2)x$  for all  $g_1, g_2 \in G$ ,  $x \in X$ , and  $1x = x$ ,

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