

Topological classification of torus manifolds which have codimension one extended actions

SUYOUNG CHOI
SHINTARÔ KUROKI

A toric manifold is a compact non-singular toric variety. A torus manifold is an oriented, closed, smooth manifold of dimension $2n$ with an effective action of a compact torus T^n having a non-empty fixed point set. Hence, a torus manifold can be thought of as a generalization of a toric manifold. In the present paper, we focus on a certain class \mathfrak{M} in the family of torus manifolds with codimension one extended actions, and we give a topological classification of \mathfrak{M} . As a result, their topological types are completely determined by their cohomology rings and real characteristic classes.

The problem whether the cohomology ring determines the topological type of a toric manifold or not is one of the most interesting open problems in toric topology. One can also ask this problem for the class of torus manifolds. Our results provide a negative answer to this problem for torus manifolds. However, we find a sub-class of torus manifolds with codimension one extended actions which is not in the class of toric manifolds but which is classified by their cohomology rings.

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1 Introduction

A *toric variety* of dimension n is a normal algebraic variety on which an algebraic torus $(\mathbb{C}^*)^n$ acts with a dense orbit. A compact non-singular toric variety is called a *toric manifold*. We consider a projective toric manifold and regard the compact torus T^n as the standard compact subgroup in $(\mathbb{C}^*)^n$. Then T^n also acts on a projective toric manifold and there is a moment map whose image is a simple convex polytope. Moreover, one can see that the T^n -action is *locally standard*, that is, locally modelled by the standard T^n -action on \mathbb{C}^n . By taking these two characteristic properties as a starting point, Davis and Januszkiewicz [4] first introduced the notion of a quasitoric manifold as topological generalization of a projective toric manifold in algebraic geometry. A *quasitoric manifold* is a smooth closed manifold of dimension $2n$ with a

locally standard T^n -action whose orbit space can be identified with a simple polytope. Note that both toric and quasitoric manifolds have a fixed point.

As an ultimate generalization of both toric and quasitoric manifolds, Hattori and Masuda [6] introduced a *torus manifold* (or *unitary toric manifold* in the earlier terminology of Masuda [10]) which is an oriented, closed, smooth manifold of dimension $2n$ with an effective T^n -action having a non-empty fixed point set. The orbit space M/T^n is not necessary a simple polytope. However, M/T^n often becomes a manifold with corner. A compact manifold with corner is *nice* if there are exactly n codimension one faces meeting at each vertex, and is a *homotopy cell* if it is nice and all of its faces are contractible. A homotopy cell is a natural generalization of a simple polytope. Therefore, the set of torus manifolds whose orbit space is a homotopy cell is a good family of manifolds for which the toric theory can be developed in the topological category in a nice way, see Masuda–Panov [11] and Masuda–Suh [13]. Obviously both toric or quasitoric manifolds are contained in this family.

Let G be a compact, connected Lie group with maximal torus T^n . In [8; 9], the second author studied the torus manifolds which have extended G -actions. We call such a torus manifold a *torus manifold with G -actions*. There was given a complete classification of the torus manifolds with G -actions whose G -orbits have codimension zero or one principal orbits, up to equivariant diffeomorphism. If a simply connected torus manifold with G -actions has a codimension zero principal orbit, that is, the G -action is transitive, then such a torus manifold is a product of complex projective spaces and spheres. This provides also the (non-equivariant) topological classification.

Let $\tilde{\mathfrak{M}}$ be the set of simply connected torus manifolds M^{2n} with G -actions whose G -orbits have codimension one principal orbits. It follows from results in [9] that $\tilde{\mathfrak{M}}$ consists of the following three types of manifolds:

- Type 1:** $\prod_{j=1}^b S^{2m_j} \times (\prod_{i=1}^a S^{2\ell_i+1} \times_{(S^1)^a} P(\mathbb{C}_\rho^{k_1} \oplus \mathbb{C}^{k_2}))$;
- Type 2:** $\prod_{j=1}^b S^{2m_j} \times (\prod_{i=1}^a S^{2\ell_i+1} \times_{(S^1)^a} S(\mathbb{C}_\rho^k \oplus \mathbb{R}))$;
- Type 3:** $\prod_{j=1}^b S^{2m_j} \times (\prod_{i=1}^a S^{2\ell_i+1} \times_{(S^1)^a} S(\mathbb{C}_\rho^{k_1} \oplus \mathbb{R}^{2k_2+1}))$,

where $P(\mathbb{C}_\rho^{k_1} \oplus \mathbb{C}^{k_2}) = (\mathbb{C}_\rho^{k_1} \oplus \mathbb{C}^{k_2} - \{0\})/\mathbb{C}^*$ is a complex projective space, $S(\mathbb{C}^\ell \oplus \mathbb{R}^m) \subset \mathbb{C}^\ell \oplus \mathbb{R}^m$ is a sphere, and $(S^1)^a$ acts on $\prod_{i=1}^a S^{2\ell_i+1}$ naturally and on $\mathbb{C}_\rho^{k_1}$ through the group homomorphism $(S^1)^a \rightarrow S^1$ defined by

$$(t_1, \dots, t_a) \mapsto t_1^{\rho_1} \dots t_a^{\rho_a}$$

for $\rho = (\rho_1, \dots, \rho_a) \in \mathbb{Z}^a$.

Obviously, a manifold in $\widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}$ is a torus manifold and, furthermore, its orbit space is a homotopy cell. We denote the subset of $\widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}$ satisfying $a = 1$ and $b = 0$ by \mathfrak{M} . The purpose of this paper is to prove that all manifolds in \mathfrak{M} are classified by their cohomology rings, Pontrjagin classes and Stiefel–Whitney classes up to diffeomorphism (see Theorem 3.1). In other words, we know that \mathfrak{M} is a part of an interesting class whose diffeomorphism types can be classified by cohomology rings and real characteristic classes.

We strongly remark that the cohomology ring is not enough to classify them. Recently, the topological classification of toric manifolds has attracted the attention of toric topologists (see Masuda–Suh [13]). Of special interest is the following problem which is now called the *cohomological rigidity problem* for toric manifolds:

Problem 1 Are toric manifolds diffeomorphic (or homeomorphic) if their cohomology rings are isomorphic as graded rings?

One can also ask the problem for quasitoric manifolds and torus manifolds (see [13, Sections 6–7]). In the class of toric or quasitoric manifolds, Problem 1 is still open, apart from some affirmative answers (see, for example, Masuda–Panov [12], Choi–Masuda–Suh [3] or Choi–Masuda [1]).

In this paper, we give negative answers to Problem 1 for the class of torus manifolds whose orbit space is a homotopy cell, see Theorem 3.1 and Example 4.10. Moreover, by the topological classification of \mathfrak{M} in this paper and the results in [12; 3; 1], one may hope that there is some class in torus manifolds (not toric manifolds) which satisfies cohomological rigidity (see Problem 4).

This paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we compute cohomology rings and real characteristic classes of manifolds in \mathfrak{M} . In Section 3, we present the main result of this paper. In Section 4, we prove the main result and give the explicit classification of manifolds in \mathfrak{M} . We also exhibit several non-trivial examples. Finally, in Section 5, we give a revision of the cohomological rigidity problem for torus manifolds in [13].

2 Topological invariants

We will use the following standard symbols in this paper:

- $H^*(X)$ is the cohomology ring of X over \mathbb{Z} -coefficients;
- $w(X) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} w_j(X)$ is the total Stiefel–Whitney class of X , where $w_j(X)$ is the j th Stiefel–Whitney class;

- $p(X) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} p_j(X)$ is the total Pontrjagin class of X , where $p_j(X)$ is the j th Pontrjagin class;
- $\mathbb{Z}[x_1, \dots, x_m]$ is the polynomial ring generated by x_1, \dots, x_m ;
- $\langle f_1(x_1, \dots, x_m), \dots, f_s(x_1, \dots, x_m) \rangle$ is the ideal in $\mathbb{Z}[x_1, \dots, x_m]$ generated by the polynomials $f_j(x_1, \dots, x_m)$ ($j = 1, \dots, s$);
- $E(\eta)$ is the total space of a fibre bundle η .

Let \mathfrak{M}_i ($i = 1, 2, 3$) be the subset of \mathfrak{M} of Type i . By the definition of \mathfrak{M}_i , an element $N_i \in \mathfrak{M}_i$ is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} N_1 &= S^{2\ell+1} \times_{S^1} P(\mathbb{C}_\rho^{k_1} \oplus \mathbb{C}^{k_2}); \\ N_2 &= S^{2\ell+1} \times_{S^1} S(\mathbb{C}_\rho^k \oplus \mathbb{R}); \\ N_3 &= S^{2\ell+1} \times_{S^1} S(\mathbb{C}_\rho^{k_1} \oplus \mathbb{R}^{2k_2+1}), \end{aligned}$$

where $\rho \in \mathbb{Z}$. In this section, we compute three topological invariants $H^*(N_i)$, $w(N_i)$ and $p(N_i)$ of N_i for $i = 1, 2, 3$.

2.1 Topological invariants of N_1

The purpose of this subsection is to compute topological invariants of

$$N_1 = S^{2\ell+1} \times_{S^1} P(\mathbb{C}_\rho^{k_1} \oplus \mathbb{C}^{k_2}).$$

In order to compute them, we first recall the torus action on N_1 . Note that, in this case, the dimension of the torus is $\ell + k_1 + k_2 - 1$. The torus action on N_1 is defined as follows ($k_1, k_2 \geq 1$):

$$\begin{aligned} (a_1, \dots, a_\ell, b_1, \dots, b_{k_1}, c_1, \dots, c_{k_2-1}) \cdot [(x_0, \dots, x_\ell), [y_1; \dots; y_{k_1}; y'_1; \dots; y'_{k_2}]] = \\ [(x_0, a_1x_1, \dots, a_\ell x_\ell), [b_1y_1; \dots; b_{k_1}y_{k_1}; c_1y'_1; \dots; c_{k_2-1}y'_{k_2-1}; y'_{k_2}]], \end{aligned}$$

where $a_i, b_j, c_k \in S^1$, $(x_0, \dots, x_\ell) \in S^{2\ell+1} \subset \mathbb{C}^{\ell+1}$ and $[y_1; \dots; y_{k_1}; y'_1; \dots; y'_{k_2}] \in P(\mathbb{C}_\rho^{k_1} \oplus \mathbb{C}^{k_2})$. By this action, we can easily check that N_1 is a quasitoric manifold over $\Delta^\ell \times \Delta^{k_1+k_2-1}$ (product of two simplices) whose dimension is $2(\ell + k_1 + k_2 - 1)$. Therefore, the *Davis–Januszkiewicz formula* [4, Theorem 4.14, Corollary 6.8] can be used to compute topological invariants of quasitoric manifolds.

2.1.1 The Davis–Januszkiewicz formula In this subsection, we review the Davis–Januszkiewicz formula.

Let P be a simple polytope of dimension n with m facets and M a quasitoric manifold of dimension $2n$ over P . As is well-known, the *equivariant cohomology ring* $H_{T^n}^*(M; \mathbb{Z}) = H^*(ET \times_{T^n} M)$ of M has the following ring structure:

$$H_{T^n}^*(M; \mathbb{Z}) \simeq \mathbb{Z}[v_1, \dots, v_m]/\mathcal{I},$$

where v_j ($\deg v_j = 2, j = 1, \dots, m$) is the equivariant Poincaré dual of codimension two invariant submanifold M_j in M^{2n} (*characteristic submanifolds*) and \mathcal{I} is an ideal of the polynomial ring $\mathbb{Z}[v_1, \dots, v_m]$ generated by $\{\prod_{j \in I} v_j \mid \bigcap_{j \in I} M_j = \emptyset\}$. This ring $\mathbb{Z}[v_1, \dots, v_m]/\mathcal{I}$ is precisely *the face ring* of $M/T = P$ by regarding v_i as the facet F_i in P , because the image of the characteristic submanifold M_i of the orbit projection $M \rightarrow P$ is the facet F_i . Note that $\deg v_i = 2$.

Let $\pi: ET \times_T M \rightarrow BT$ be the natural projection. Then, we can define the induced homomorphism

$$\pi^*: H^*(BT) = \mathbb{Z}[t_1, \dots, t_n] \longrightarrow H^*(ET \times_T M) = H_{T^n}^*(M^{2n}; \mathbb{Z}).$$

Moreover, the π^* -image $\pi^*(t_i)$ of t_i ($i = 1, \dots, n$) can be described explicitly as follows. Let Λ be an $n \times m$ matrix $\Lambda = (\lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_m)$, where $\lambda_j \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ ($j = 1, \dots, m$) corresponds to the generator of Lie algebra of isotropy subgroup of characteristic submanifold M_j . We call Λ the *characteristic matrix* of M . Put $\lambda_j = (\lambda_{1j}, \dots, \lambda_{nj})^t \in \mathbb{Z}^n$. Then we have

$$(1) \quad \pi^*(t_i) = \sum_{j=1}^m \lambda_{ij} v_j.$$

Let \mathcal{J} be the ideal in $\mathbb{Z}[v_1, \dots, v_m]$ generated by $\pi^*(t_i)$ for all $i = 1, \dots, n$. Then the ordinary cohomology of quasitoric manifolds has the following ring structure:

$$(2) \quad H^*(M) \simeq \mathbb{Z}[v_1, \dots, v_m]/(\mathcal{I} + \mathcal{J}).$$

Moreover, for the inclusion $\iota: M \rightarrow ET \times_T M$, the Pontrjagin class¹ and the Stiefel–Whitney class can be described the following *Davis–Januszkiewicz formula*:

$$(3) \quad p(M) = \iota^* \prod_{i=1}^m (1 + v_i^2) \quad \text{and} \quad w(M) = \iota^* \prod_{i=1}^m (1 + v_i).$$

¹In Davis–Januszkiewicz [4, Corollary 6.8], the Pontrjagin class of quasitoric manifolds (*toric manifolds* in [4]) is $\iota^* \prod_{i=1}^m (1 - v_i^2)$. However, this formula coincides with $1 - p_1(M) + p_2(M) - \cdots = \sum_{i=0}^m (-1)^i p_i(M)$. Therefore, by Masuda–Suh [13], the Pontrjagin class of quasitoric manifolds must be $p(M) = 1 + p_1(M) + p_2(M) + \cdots = \iota^* \prod_{i=1}^m (1 + v_i^2)$.

2.1.2 Topological invariants of N_1 Now we shall compute $H^*(N_1)$, $p(N_1)$ and $w(N_1)$. In order to use the Davis–Januszkiewicz formula, we first compute the characteristic matrix of N_1 .

By using $N_1/T = \Delta^\ell \times \Delta^{k_1+k_2-1}$ and choosing an appropriate order of its characteristic submanifolds, we may assume that the characteristic matrix of N_1 is an $n \times (n+2)$ matrix of the form

$$(4) \quad \begin{pmatrix} I_\ell & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & I_{k_1} & 0 & \rho\mathbf{1} & \mathbf{1} \\ 0 & 0 & I_{k_2-1} & 0 & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix},$$

where $n = \ell + k_1 + k_2 - 1$ and $\mathbf{1} = (1, \dots, 1)^t \in \mathbb{Z}^r$ for $r = \ell, k_1$ and k_2 . Since $N_1/T = \Delta^\ell \times \Delta^{k_1+k_2-1}$, we can compute its equivariant cohomology as follows:

$$(5) \quad H_{T^n}^*(N_1) \simeq \mathbb{Z}[v_1, \dots, v_{\ell+1}, w_1, \dots, w_{k_1+k_2}]/\mathcal{I},$$

where $\deg v_i = \deg w_j = 2$ and \mathcal{I} is generated by $v_1 \cdots v_{\ell+1}$ and $w_1 \cdots w_{k_1+k_2}$ (see Section 2.1.1). The ideal \mathcal{J} is generated by the following $\ell + k_1 + k_2 - 1$ elements from (1) and (4):

$$(6) \quad \begin{aligned} &v_i + v_{\ell+1} \quad (i = 1, \dots, \ell), \\ &w_j + \rho v_{\ell+1} + w_{k_1+k_2} \quad (j = 1, \dots, k_1), \\ &w_j + w_{k_1+k_2} \quad (j = k_1 + 1, \dots, k_1 + k_2 - 1). \end{aligned}$$

From (2), (5) and (6), we have the ordinary cohomology as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} H^*(N_1) &\simeq \mathbb{Z}[v_1, \dots, v_{\ell+1}, w_1, \dots, w_{k_1+k_2}]/(\mathcal{I} + \mathcal{J}) \\ &= \mathbb{Z}[v_{\ell+1}, w_{k_1+k_2}]/\langle (-1)^\ell (v_{\ell+1})^{\ell+1}, (-w_{k_1+k_2} - \rho v_{\ell+1})^{k_1} (-w_{k_1+k_2})^{k_2} \rangle \\ &\simeq \mathbb{Z}[x, y]/\langle x^{\ell+1}, y^{k_2}(y + \rho x)^{k_1} \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

where $x = v_{\ell+1}$, $y = w_{k_1+k_2}$.

By (3) and (6), the real characteristic classes are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} p(N_1) &= (1 + v_{\ell+1}^2)^{\ell+1} (1 + (\rho v_{\ell+1} + w_{k_1+k_2})^2)^{k_1} (1 + w_{k_1+k_2}^2)^{k_2} \\ &= (1 + x^2)^{\ell+1} (1 + (\rho x + y)^2)^{k_1} (1 + y^2)^{k_2} \\ \text{and} \quad w(N_1) &\equiv_2 (1 + v_{\ell+1})^{\ell+1} (1 + \rho v_{\ell+1} + w_{k_1+k_2})^{k_1} (1 + w_{k_1+k_2})^{k_2} \\ &\equiv_2 (1 + x)^{\ell+1} (1 + \rho x + y)^{k_1} (1 + y)^{k_2}. \end{aligned}$$

To summarize, we have the following.

Proposition 2.1 *Topological invariants of N_1 are*

$$\begin{aligned} H^*(N_1) &= \mathbb{Z}[x, y]/\langle x^{\ell+1}, y^{k_2}(y + \rho x)^{k_1} \rangle, \\ p(N_1) &= (1 + x^2)^{\ell+1}(1 + (\rho x + y)^2)^{k_1}(1 + y^2)^{k_2} \\ \text{and } w(N_1) &\equiv_2 (1 + x)^{\ell+1}(1 + \rho x + y)^{k_1}(1 + y)^{k_2}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\deg x = \deg y = 2$ and $\ell, k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{N}$.

We remark that it is also possible to prove Proposition 2.1 by using a more traditional way, for example, by using the Leray–Hirsh theorem and the Euler-sequence.

2.2 Topological invariants of N_2 and N_3

The purpose of this subsection is to determine the topological invariants of

$$N_2 = S^{2\ell+1} \times_{S^1} S(\mathbb{C}_\rho^k \oplus \mathbb{R}) \quad \text{and} \quad N_3 = S^{2\ell+1} \times_{S^1} S(\mathbb{C}_\rho^{k_1} \oplus \mathbb{R}^{2k_2+1}).$$

We have the following.

Proposition 2.2 *Topological invariants of N_2 are*

$$\begin{aligned} H^*(N_2) &= \mathbb{Z}[x, z]/\langle x^{\ell+1}, z(z + (\rho x)^k) \rangle, \\ p(N_2) &= (1 + x^2)^{\ell+1}(1 + \rho^2 x^2)^k \\ \text{and } w(N_2) &\equiv_2 (1 + x)^{\ell+1}(1 + \rho x)^k, \end{aligned}$$

where $\deg x = 2, \deg z = 2k$ and $\ell, k \in \mathbb{N}$.

Proposition 2.3 *Topological invariants of N_3 are*

$$\begin{aligned} H^*(N_3) &= \mathbb{Z}[x, z]/\langle x^{\ell+1}, z^2 \rangle, \\ p(N_3) &= (1 + x^2)^{\ell+1}(1 + \rho^2 x^2)^{k_1} \\ \text{and } w(N_3) &\equiv_2 (1 + x)^{\ell+1}(1 + \rho x)^{k_1}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\deg x = 2, \deg z = 2(k_1 + k_2)$ and $\ell, k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{N}$.

We first prove Proposition 2.2. Note that N_2 has the following fibration:

$$S^{2k} = S(\mathbb{C}_\rho^k \oplus \mathbb{R}) \longrightarrow N_2 \xrightarrow{\pi} S^{2\ell+1}/S^1 \cong \mathbb{C}P^\ell.$$

Thus, N_2 is a sphere bundle over a complex projective space. Therefore, we can use the following lemma.

Lemma 2.4 (Duan [5]) *Let $\pi: E \rightarrow M$ be a smooth, oriented r -sphere bundle over an oriented manifold M which has a section $s: M \rightarrow E$. Let the normal bundle ν of the embedding s be oriented by π , and let $\chi(\nu) \in H^r(M)$ be the Euler class of ν with respect to this orientation. Then there exists a unique class $z \in H^r(E)$ such that*

$$s^*(z) = 0 \in H^*(M) \quad \text{and} \quad \langle i^*(z), [S^r] \rangle = 1.$$

Furthermore, $H^*(E)$ has the basis $\{1, z\}$ subject to the relation

$$z^2 + \pi^*(\chi(\nu))z = 0$$

as a module over $H^*(M)$.

We define a section s of $\pi: N_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P^\ell$ as

$$s: \mathbb{C}P^\ell \ni [z_0; \dots; z_\ell] \mapsto ([z_0; \dots; z_\ell], (0, \dots, 0, 1)) \in N_2,$$

where $(0, \dots, 0, 1) \in S(\mathbb{C}_\rho^k \oplus \mathbb{R})$. This map is well-defined because $(0, \dots, 0, 1) \in S(\mathbb{C}_\rho^k \oplus \mathbb{R})$ is one of the fixed points of the S^1 -action on $S(\mathbb{C}_\rho^k \oplus \mathbb{R})$. Then the normal bundle of this section is isomorphic to the following bundle ξ_ρ :

$$\mathbb{C}^k \longrightarrow S^{2\ell+1} \times_{S^1} \mathbb{C}_\rho^k \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}P^\ell,$$

where S^1 acts on \mathbb{C}_ρ by the representation $t \mapsto t^\rho$. Then, we have $\xi_\rho \equiv \gamma_\rho^{\oplus k}$ where $E(\gamma_\rho) = S^{2\ell+1} \times_{S^1} \mathbb{C}_\rho$. Note that γ_1 , that is, $\rho = 1$, is isomorphic to $\bar{\gamma}$ as a complex line bundle, where $\bar{\gamma}$ is the tautological line bundle over $\mathbb{C}P^\ell$ with reversed orientation. Hence, $\gamma_\rho = (\bar{\gamma})^{\otimes \rho}$. Therefore, the Euler class of ξ_ρ is

$$\chi(\xi_\rho) = c_k(\xi_\rho) = c_k(\gamma_\rho^{\oplus k}) = c_1(\gamma_\rho)^k = c_1((\bar{\gamma})^{\otimes \rho})^k = (\rho c)^k = \rho^k c^k,$$

where $c \in H^2(\mathbb{C}P^\ell)$ is the generator (determined by $c_1(\bar{\gamma})$) of the cohomology ring $H^*(\mathbb{C}P^\ell)$. Using the Gysin exact sequence for the bundle $\pi: N_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P^\ell$ and the fact $H^{\text{odd}}(\mathbb{C}P^\ell) = 0$ (see, for example, Mimura–Toda [14, I-Chapter 3]), the induced homomorphism π^* is injective. Hence, using Lemma 2.4 and the fact that $H^*(\mathbb{C}P^\ell) = \mathbb{Z}[c]/\langle c^{\ell+1} \rangle$, we have the following two relations in the cohomology ring $H^*(N_2)$:

$$x^{\ell+1} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad z^2 + \rho^k x^k z = 0,$$

for $x = \pi^*(c) \in H^2(N_2)$ and some $z \in H^{2k}(N_2)$. Making use of the Serre spectral sequence for the bundle $\pi: N_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P^\ell$, there is an epimorphism $\mathbb{Z}[x, z] \rightarrow H^*(N_2)$, and the cohomology ring of $H^*(N_2)$ coincides with that of $\mathbb{C}P^\ell \times S^{2k}$ as an additive group. Hence, there is no other relations except those mentioned in the above arguments. Thus, we have the cohomology ring formula in Proposition 2.2.

In order to compute characteristic classes, we regard $N_2 = S^{2\ell+1} \times_{S^1} S(\mathbb{C}_\rho^k \oplus \mathbb{R})$ as the unit sphere bundle of the following vector bundle over $\mathbb{C}P^\ell$:

$$(7) \quad \xi = \xi_\rho \oplus \underline{\mathbb{R}} \equiv \gamma_\rho^{\oplus k} \oplus \underline{\mathbb{R}},$$

where $\underline{\mathbb{R}}$ is the trivial real line bundle. Note that $E(\xi) = S^{2\ell+1} \times_{S^1} (\mathbb{C}_\rho^k \oplus \mathbb{R})$. We often denote N_2 as $S(\xi)$, that is, the unit sphere bundle of ξ .

Now \mathcal{T} denotes the tangent bundle of $E(\xi)$. Then, there is the following pull-back diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \iota^*\mathcal{T} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{T} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ S(\xi) & \xrightarrow{\iota} & E(\xi) \end{array}$$

where $\iota: (N_2 =)S(\xi) \rightarrow E(\xi)$ is the natural inclusion, and we have $\mathcal{T}|_{N_2} = \iota^*\mathcal{T} = \tau_2 \oplus \nu_2$, where τ_2 is the tangent bundle of $N_2 = S(\xi)$ and ν_2 is the normal bundle of the inclusion $\iota: S(\xi) \rightarrow E(\xi)$. Note that ν_2 is a real 1-dimensional bundle by the equation $\dim E(\xi) - \dim S(\xi) = 1$. Because N_2 is simply connected, we have the following lemma for ν_2 (see Spanier [18]).

Lemma 2.5 *The vector bundle ν_2 is the trivial real line bundle over N_2 , that is, $E(\nu_2) = N_2 \times \mathbb{R}$.*

Hence, we have

$$(8) \quad \iota^*p(\mathcal{T}) = p(\iota^*\mathcal{T}) = p(\tau_2 \oplus \nu_2) = p(\tau_2) = p(N_2),$$

$$(9) \quad \iota^*w(\mathcal{T}) = w(\iota^*\mathcal{T}) = w(\tau_2 \oplus \nu_2) = w(\tau_2) = w(N_2).$$

We have that $\pi: S(\xi) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P^\ell$ is decomposed into $\pi = \tilde{\pi} \circ \iota$ (where $\tilde{\pi}: E(\xi) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P^\ell$) and π^* is injective; therefore, $\iota^*: H^*(E(\xi)) \rightarrow H^*(S(\xi))$ is injective. Thus, in order to prove Proposition 2.2, it is sufficient to compute $p(\mathcal{T})$ and $w(\mathcal{T})$.

Let \tilde{s} be the zero section of $\tilde{\pi}: E(\xi) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P^\ell$. Consider the following pull-back diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{s}^*\mathcal{T} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{T} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathbb{C}P^\ell & \xrightarrow{\tilde{s}} & E(\xi). \end{array}$$

Because the normal bundle $\nu(\mathbb{C}P^\ell)$ of the image of \tilde{s} is isomorphic to ξ , we have

$$\tilde{s}^*\mathcal{T} \equiv \tau(\mathbb{C}P^\ell) \oplus \nu(\mathbb{C}P^\ell) \equiv \tau(\mathbb{C}P^\ell) \oplus \xi,$$

where $\tau(\mathbb{C}P^\ell)$ is the tangent bundle over $\mathbb{C}P^\ell$. Therefore, by using (7) and the well-known real characteristic classes of $\mathbb{C}P^\ell$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{s}^*(p(\mathcal{T})) &= p(\tilde{s}^*\mathcal{T}) = p(\tau(\mathbb{C}P^\ell) \oplus \xi) = p(\tau(\mathbb{C}P^\ell))p(\xi) \\ &= (1 + c^2)^{\ell+1}(1 + \rho^2 c^2)^k \\ \text{and } \tilde{s}^*(w(\mathcal{T})) &= w(\tilde{s}^*\mathcal{T}) = w(\tau(\mathbb{C}P^\ell) \oplus \xi) = w(\tau(\mathbb{C}P^\ell))w(\xi) \\ &= (1 + c)^{\ell+1}(1 + \rho c)^k. \end{aligned}$$

Because $\tilde{s}^*: H^*(E(\xi)) \rightarrow H^*(\mathbb{C}P^\ell) \simeq \mathbb{Z}[c]/\langle c^{\ell+1} \rangle$ induces the isomorphism and $\tilde{s}^* = (\tilde{\pi}^*)^{-1}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} p(\mathcal{T}) &= (1 + \tilde{\pi}^*(c)^2)^{\ell+1}(1 + \rho^2 \tilde{\pi}^*(c)^2)^k \\ \text{and } w(\mathcal{T}) &= (1 + \tilde{\pi}^*(c))^{\ell+1}(1 + \rho \tilde{\pi}^*(c))^k. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, since $\iota^* \circ \tilde{\pi}^*(c) = \pi^*(c) = x$, we have

$$p(N_2) = (1 + x^2)^{\ell+1}(1 + \rho^2 x^2)^k \quad \text{and} \quad w(N_2) = (1 + x)^{\ell+1}(1 + \rho x)^k$$

from (8) and (9). This establishes Proposition 2.2.

With the method similar to that demonstrated as above, we also have Proposition 2.3.

3 Main theorem and preliminaries

In this section, we state the main theorem and prepare to prove it.

3.1 Main theorem

In order to state the main theorem, we prepare some notations (also see Panov [16]). A manifold M in the given family is said to be *cohomologically rigid* if for any other manifold M' in the family, $H^*(M) \simeq H^*(M')$ as graded rings implies that there is a diffeomorphism $M \cong M'$. A manifold M in the given family is said to be *rigid by the cohomology ring and the Pontrjagin class* (resp. *the Stiefel–Whitney class*) if for any other manifold M' in the family, the ring isomorphism $\phi: H^*(M; \mathbb{Z}) \simeq H^*(M'; \mathbb{Z})$ such that $\phi(p(M)) = p(M')$ (resp. $\phi(w(M)) = w(M')$) implies that there is a diffeomorphism $M \cong M'$. We remark that if M is cohomologically rigid in the given family, then M is automatically rigid by the cohomology ring and the Pontrjagin class (and the Stiefel–Whitney class). Throughout this and the next sections, we put

$$A(\ell, \rho, k_1, k_2) = S^{2\ell+1} \times_{S^1} P(\mathbb{C}_\rho^{k_1} \oplus \mathbb{C}^{k_2}) \in \mathfrak{M}_1$$

for some $\rho \in \mathbb{Z}$, $k_1 \in \mathbb{N}$ and $k_2 \in \mathbb{N}$, and

$$B(\ell, \rho, k_1, k_2) = S^{2\ell+1} \times_{S^1} S(\mathbb{C}_\rho^{k_1} \oplus \mathbb{R}^{2k_2+1}) \in \mathfrak{M}_2 \cup \mathfrak{M}_3,$$

for some $\rho \in \mathbb{Z}$, $k_1 \in \mathbb{N}$ and non-negative integer $k_2 (\geq 0)$.

Moreover, let the subsets \mathfrak{R}_1 , \mathfrak{R}_2 and \mathfrak{R}_3 in \mathfrak{M} be defined as follows:

- \mathfrak{R}_1 is the set of manifolds which are cohomologically rigid;
- \mathfrak{R}_2 is the set of manifolds which are not cohomologically rigid, but rigid by the cohomology ring and the Pontrjagin class;
- \mathfrak{R}_3 is the set of manifolds which are not rigid by the cohomology ring and the Pontrjagin class, but rigid by the cohomology ring and the Stiefel–Whitney class in \mathfrak{M} .

Note that $\mathfrak{R}_i \cap \mathfrak{R}_j = \emptyset$ for $i \neq j$.

Now we may state the main theorem.

Theorem 3.1 *Diffeomorphism types of \mathfrak{M} are completely determined by their cohomology rings, Pontrjagin classes and Stiefel–Whitney classes.*

In particular, $\mathfrak{M} = \mathfrak{R}_1 \sqcup \mathfrak{R}_2 \sqcup \mathfrak{R}_3$ and

- (1) *the subset \mathfrak{R}_1 consists of the following manifolds:*

$$\begin{aligned} &A(\ell, \rho, k_1, k_2); \\ &B(\ell, \rho, 1, 0); \\ &B(\ell, \rho, k_1, 0) \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{for } \rho \neq 0 \text{ and } 4 \leq 2k_1 \leq \ell, \end{aligned}$$

- (2) *the subset \mathfrak{R}_2 consists of the following manifolds:*

$$\begin{aligned} &B(\ell, \rho, k_1, 0) \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{for } \rho \neq 0 \text{ and } 3 \leq \ell + 1 \leq 2k_1; \\ &B(\ell, 0, k_1, 0) \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{for } \ell \geq 2 \text{ and } k_1 \geq 2; \\ &B(\ell, \rho, k_1, k_2) \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{for } \ell \geq 2 \text{ and } k_2 > 0, \end{aligned}$$

- (3) *the subset \mathfrak{R}_3 consists of the following manifolds:*

$$B(1, \rho, k_1, k_2) \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{for } k_1 + k_2 \geq 2.$$

We also have an explicit topological classification of \mathfrak{M} . See Corollaries 4.2, 4.4, 4.9 and 4.13 in Section 4. Due to Theorem 3.1, we have torus manifolds which do not satisfy the cohomological rigidity even if their orbit spaces are homotopy cells. They provide negative answers to the cohomological rigidity problem of torus manifolds, (a problem which first appeared in Masuda–Suh [13, Problem 1, Section 7]).

3.2 Preliminaries

In this subsection, we prepare to prove Theorem 3.1.

Due to the definition of $N_1 \in \mathfrak{M}_1$, the manifold N_1 is the projectivization of the following vector bundle η_ρ :

$$\mathbb{C}^{k_1+k_2} \longrightarrow S^{2\ell+1} \times_{S^1} (\mathbb{C}_\rho^{k_1} \oplus \mathbb{C}^{k_2}) \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}P^\ell.$$

Now we have

$$\eta_\rho \equiv (\gamma^{\otimes(-\rho)})^{\oplus k_1} \oplus \underline{\mathbb{C}}^{\oplus k_2}$$

over $\mathbb{C}P^\ell$ where γ is the tautological line bundle, that is, $E(\gamma) = S^{2\ell+1} \times_{S^1} \mathbb{C}_{(-1)}$, and $\underline{\mathbb{C}}$ is the trivial complex line bundle. Thus, \mathfrak{M}_1 consists of *2-stage generalized Bott manifolds*, that is, projectivizations of Whitney sums of line bundles over complex projective spaces (see Choi–Masuda–Suh [2; 3]). Therefore, we can use the following theorem.

Theorem 3.2 (Choi–Masuda–Suh [3]) *2-stage generalized Bott manifolds are diffeomorphic if and only if their integral cohomology rings are isomorphic.*

In order to show whether the manifold in \mathfrak{M} is cohomologically rigid or not, we first compare the cohomology ring of each manifold in \mathfrak{M} . Now, for each $M \in \mathfrak{M}$, its cohomology ring is

$$H^*(M) = \mathbb{Z}[x, w]/\langle x^{\ell+1}, f(x, w) \rangle,$$

where f is a homogeneous polynomial and $\deg x = 2$ and $w = y$ in the case of Proposition 2.1 or $w = z$ in the case of Propositions 2.2 and 2.3, that is, f is one of the following:

Proposition 2.1: $f(x, y) = y^{k_2}(y + \rho x)^{k_1}$, $\deg y = 2$ for $k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{N}$;

Proposition 2.2: $f(x, z) = z(z + (\rho x)^k)$, $\deg z = 2k$ for $k \in \mathbb{N}$;

Proposition 2.3: $f(x, z) = z^2$, $\deg z = 2k_1 + 2k_2$ for $k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{N}$.

It easily follows from this fact that if $H^*(M) \simeq H^*(M')$ for $M' \in \mathfrak{M}$ such that $H^*(M') = \mathbb{Z}[x', w']/\langle (x')^{\ell'+1}, f'(x', w') \rangle$ then $\deg w = \deg w' (\geq 2)$ and $\deg f = \deg f' (\geq 4)$; moreover, if $\deg w = \deg w' > 2$ then $\ell = \ell' \geq 1$. Thus, we may divide the proof of Theorem 3.1 into the following two cases by the degree of w :

Case 1: $\deg w = 2$, that is, 2-dimensional sphere bundle or complex projective bundle;

Case 2: $\deg w > 2$, that is, m -dimensional sphere bundle and $m = \deg w > 2$.

Moreover, we divide Case 2 into the following three sub-cases by ℓ :

- Case 2(1):** $\deg w > 2$ and $\ell \geq 4$;
- Case 2(2):** $\deg w > 2$ and $\ell = 2, 3$;
- Case 2(3):** $\deg w > 2$ and $\ell = 1$.

4 Proof of the main theorem

In this section, we prove Theorem 3.1.

4.1 Case 1: $\deg w = 2$

In this subsection, we assume $\deg w = 2$. We first prove that Case 1 satisfies the cohomological rigidity. Because $\deg w = 2$, this case is a 2-dimensional sphere bundle or a complex projective bundle over $\mathbb{C}P^\ell$, that is,

$$N_1 = A(\ell, \rho, k_1, k_2) = S^{2\ell+1} \times_{S^1} P(\mathbb{C}_\rho^{k_1} \oplus \mathbb{C}^{k_2})$$

or

$$N'_2 = B(\ell, \rho, 1, 0) = S^{2\ell+1} \times_{S^1} S(\mathbb{C}_\rho \oplus \mathbb{R}).$$

Analyzing the torus action on N'_2 , one can easily prove that N'_2 is a quasitoric manifold. Moreover, we see that the orbit space and the characteristic function of N'_2 coincide with those of N_1 with $k_1 = 1 = k_2$, that is, $A(\ell, \rho, 1, 1)$. Recall that $N_1 \in \mathfrak{M}_1$ is a 2-stage generalized Bott manifold (see Section 3.2). Hence, by using the construction of Davis–Januszkiewicz in [4], a quasitoric manifold N'_2 is equivariantly homeomorphic to a 2-stage generalized Bott manifold $A(\ell, \rho, 1, 1)$.

We claim that $N_1 = A(\ell, \rho, 1, 1)$ and $N'_2 = B(\ell, \rho, 1, 0)$ are diffeomorphic. Let $P_{(1,-1)}(\mathbb{C}_\rho \oplus \mathbb{C})$ be the weighted projective space induced by the identity $(z_1, z_2) \sim (\lambda z_1, \lambda^{-1} z_2)$, where $(z_1, z_2) \in S(\mathbb{C}_\rho \oplus \mathbb{C}) = S^3 \subset \mathbb{C}_\rho \oplus \mathbb{C}$ and $\lambda \in S^1$. Then one can easily see that $P_{(1,-1)}(\mathbb{C}_\rho \oplus \mathbb{C})$ and $S(\mathbb{C}_\rho \oplus \mathbb{R})$ are equivariantly diffeomorphic; therefore, we identify $P_{(1,-1)}(\mathbb{C}_\rho \oplus \mathbb{C})$ and $S(\mathbb{C}_\rho \oplus \mathbb{R})$. Let us consider the following diffeomorphism

$$S^{2\ell+1} \times_{S^1} S(\mathbb{C}_\rho \oplus \mathbb{C}) \xrightarrow{\psi} S^{2\ell+1} \times_{S^1} S(\mathbb{C}_\rho \oplus \mathbb{C})$$

such that

$$\psi[X, (z_1, z_2)] = [X, (z_1, \overline{z_2})],$$

where $X \in S^{2\ell+1}$ and $(z_1, z_2) \in S(\mathbb{C}_\rho \oplus \mathbb{C}) = S^3 \subset \mathbb{C}_\rho \oplus \mathbb{C}$. Then we have the induced diffeomorphism $\psi: N_1 \rightarrow N'_2$ by the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{CD}
 S^{2\ell+1} \times_{S^1} S(\mathbb{C}_\rho \oplus \mathbb{C}) @>\psi>> S^{2\ell+1} \times_{S^1} S(\mathbb{C}_\rho \oplus \mathbb{C}) \\
 @V\pi VV @VV\pi'V \\
 A(\ell, \rho, 1, 1) @>\bar{\psi}>> S^{2\ell+1} \times_{S^1} P_{(1,-1)}(\mathbb{C}_\rho \oplus \mathbb{C})
 \end{CD}$$

where π is the quotient of fibre $S(\mathbb{C}_\rho \oplus \mathbb{C})$ by the standard multiplication of S^1 , and π' is that by the multiplication of S^1 induced from the definition of $P_{(1,-1)}(\mathbb{C}_\rho \oplus \mathbb{C})$. Therefore, we have that N'_2 is diffeomorphic to a 2-stage generalized Bott manifold, in other words, $N'_2 \in \mathfrak{M}_1 \cap \mathfrak{M}_2$.

Hence, by using Theorem 3.2, the following proposition holds.

Proposition 4.1 *If the cohomology ring of M satisfies*

$$H^*(M) = \mathbb{Z}[x, w]/\langle x^{\ell+1}, w^{k_2}(w + \rho x)^{k_1} \rangle$$

such that $\deg x = \deg w = 2$, then M is diffeomorphic to one of the elements in \mathfrak{M}_1 . Furthermore, such manifold M is cohomologically rigid in \mathfrak{M} , that is, $M \in \mathfrak{R}_1$.

We next give the explicit topological classification of Case 1. By Proposition 4.1, if $M \in \mathfrak{M}$ satisfies Case 1 then we may put

$$M \cong S^{2\ell+1} \times_{S^1} P(\mathbb{C}_\rho^{k_1} \oplus \mathbb{C}^{k_2}) = A(\ell, \rho, k_1, k_2).$$

Therefore, by Choi–Masuda–Suh [3, Theorem 6.1], we have the following corollary.

Corollary 4.2 *For the element in \mathfrak{M}_1 , the following two statements hold:*

- (1) *The manifold $A(\ell, \rho, k_1, k_2)$ is decomposable, that is, $A(\ell, \rho, k_1, k_2)$ is diffeomorphic to $\mathbb{C}P^\ell \times \mathbb{C}P^{k_1+k_2}$ if and only if*

$$\begin{cases} \rho = 0, & \text{if } \ell > 1; \\ \rho \equiv 0 \pmod{k_1 + k_2 + 1}, & \text{if } \ell = 1. \end{cases}$$

- (2) *If $A(\ell, \rho, k_1, k_2)$ is indecomposable, then $A(\ell, \rho, k_1, k_2)$ is diffeomorphic to $A(\ell', \rho', k'_1, k'_2)$ if and only if $\ell = \ell'$, $k_1 + k_2 = k'_1 + k'_2$ and there exist $\epsilon = \pm 1$ and $r \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that*

$$(1 + \epsilon r x)^{1+k_2} (1 + \epsilon(\rho + r)x)^{k_1} = (1 + \rho'x)^{k'_1} \in \mathbb{Z}[x]/\langle x^{\ell+1} \rangle.$$

In particular, if $\ell = 1$, then the equation in the second statement of Corollary 4.2 is equivalent to $\rho k_1 \equiv \pm \rho' k'_1 \pmod{k_1 + k_2 + 1}$.

4.2 Case 2: deg $w > 2$

In this subsection, we prepare to analyze Case 2(1)–(3). Henceforth, we assume $\text{deg } w > 2$.

In Case 2, a torus manifold M is a manifold in $\mathfrak{M}_2 \setminus (\mathfrak{M}_1 \cap \mathfrak{M}_2)$ or \mathfrak{M}_3 , that is, M is in \mathfrak{M}_1^c (the complement of \mathfrak{M}_1) because $\mathfrak{M}_1 \cap \mathfrak{M}_3 = \emptyset$. Moreover, without loss of generality, we may put M as follows:

$$M = S((\gamma^{\otimes(-\rho)})^{\oplus k_1} \oplus \mathbb{R}^{2k_2+1}) = B(\ell, \rho, k_1, k_2).$$

Because $\text{deg } w = 2k_1 + 2k_2 > 2$, we have $(k_1, k_2) \neq (1, 0)$.

Let $M_1 = B(\ell_1, \rho_1, k_{11}, k_{12})$ and $M_2 = B(\ell_2, \rho_2, k_{21}, k_{22})$ be two manifolds in \mathfrak{M}_1^c . In order to analyze the rigidities in \mathfrak{M}_1^c , we assume $H^*(M_1) \simeq H^*(M_2)$. Now the cohomology ring $H^*(M_i)$ ($i = 1, 2$) is given by

$$(10) \quad H^*(M_i) = \mathbb{Z}[x_i, w_i] / \langle x_i^{\ell_i+1}, f_i(x_i, w_i) \rangle$$

where $\text{deg } x_i = 2$, $\text{deg } w_i = 2k_{i1} + 2k_{i2} > 2$ (see Section 3.2). Because M_1 and M_2 are sphere bundles over complex projective spaces and $H^*(M_1) \simeq H^*(M_2)$, one can easily prove that $\ell_1 = \ell_2$ (the dimension of the base space) and $\text{deg } w_1 = 2k_{11} + 2k_{12} = 2k_{21} + 2k_{22} = \text{deg } w_2$ (the dimension of the fibre). Put $\ell = \ell_1 = \ell_2$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} H^*(M_1) &= \mathbb{Z}[x_1, w_1] / \langle x_1^{\ell+1}, f_1(x_1, w_1) \rangle \\ &\simeq H^*(M_2) = \mathbb{Z}[x_2, w_2] / \langle x_2^{\ell+1}, f_2(x_2, w_2) \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Here, we may assume that the polynomial f_i ($i = 1, 2$) is

$$(11) \quad f_i(x_i, w_i) = \begin{cases} w_i(w_i + (\rho_i x_i)^{k_{i1}}), & \text{if } k_{i2} = 0; \\ w_i^2, & \text{if } k_{i2} > 0. \end{cases}$$

Let $\phi: H^*(M_1) \rightarrow H^*(M_2)$ be a ring isomorphism. Because $H^2(M_1) \xrightarrow{\phi} H^2(M_2)$ and $\text{deg } w_i > 2$, we have

$$(12) \quad \phi(x_1) = \pm x_2.$$

If ϕ preserves the Pontrjagin classes, then we have

$$(13) \quad \begin{aligned} \phi(p(M_1)) &= (1 + x_2^2)^{\ell+1} (1 + \rho_1^2 x_2^2)^{k_{11}} \\ &= (1 + x_2^2)^{\ell+1} (1 + \rho_2^2 x_2^2)^{k_{21}} = p(M_2) \text{ in } H^*(M_2) \end{aligned}$$

by Propositions 2.2 and 2.3 and (12).

4.3 Case 2(1): $\deg w > 2$ and $\ell \geq 4$

Assume $\ell \geq 4$. In this case, we have $x_2^4 \neq 0$ in $H^*(M_2)$ because $\ell \geq 4$.

We first prove that this case is always rigid by the cohomology ring and the Pontrjagin class. Assume that the cohomology ring isomorphism ϕ preserves the Pontrjagin classes of M_1 and M_2 . Using (13) and $x_2^4 \neq 0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(p_1(M_1)) = p_1(M_2) &\iff k_{11}\rho_1^2 = k_{21}\rho_2^2 \\ \text{and } \phi(p_2(M_1)) = p_2(M_2) &\iff \binom{k_{11}}{2}\rho_1^4 = \binom{k_{21}}{2}\rho_2^4. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, since $k_{11}, k_{21} \in \mathbb{N}$, one can easily show that we have either

$$\begin{aligned} &\rho_1 = \rho_2 = 0 \\ \text{or } &\rho_1 = \pm\rho_2 \neq 0, \quad k_{11} = k_{21}. \end{aligned}$$

In both cases, the vector bundle $(\gamma^{\otimes(-\rho_1)})^{\oplus k_{11}} \oplus \mathbb{R}^{2k_{12}+1}$ and $(\gamma^{\otimes(-\rho_2)})^{\oplus k_{21}} \oplus \mathbb{R}^{2k_{22}+1}$ are isomorphic as a real vector bundle. This implies that M_1 and M_2 (unit sphere bundles of these vector bundles) are diffeomorphic. Note that if $f: M_1 \rightarrow M_2$ is a diffeomorphism, then its induced isomorphism $f^*: H^*(M_2) \rightarrow H^*(M_1)$ must preserve Pontrjagin classes. Hence, we have the following lemma.

Lemma 4.3 *Assume $\deg w > 2$ and $\ell \geq 4$. Then, there is a graded ring isomorphism $\phi: H^*(M_1) \rightarrow H^*(M_2)$ such that $\phi(p(M_1)) = p(M_2)$ if and only if M_1 and M_2 are diffeomorphic.*

The above arguments together with Lemma 4.3 also provide the explicit topological classification of Case 2(1).

Corollary 4.4 *For elements in \mathfrak{M}_1^c with $\deg w > 2$ and $\ell \geq 4$, we have $B(\ell, \rho, k_1, k_2) \cong B(\ell', \rho', k'_1, k'_2)$ if and only if $\ell = \ell'$ and one of the following is satisfied.*

- (1) $\rho = \rho' = 0$ and $k_1 + k_2 = k'_1 + k'_2$;
- (2) $\rho = \pm\rho' \neq 0, k_1 = k'_1$ and $k_2 = k'_2$.

In order to check whether the cohomological rigidity holds or not, we divide this case into the following two cases.

4.3.1 The case when M satisfies $H^*(M) \simeq H^*(\mathbb{C}P^\ell \times S^{2 \deg w})$ First, we find all manifolds $M \in \mathfrak{M}$ satisfying $H^*(M) \simeq H^*(\mathbb{C}P^\ell \times S^{2 \deg w})$. The symbol \mathfrak{D} represents the subset of such manifolds in \mathfrak{M}_1^c .

Using (10) and (11), it is easy to show that the following three cases are in \mathfrak{D} :

- (1) $M = B(\ell, 0, k_1, k_2) \cong \mathbb{C}P^\ell \times S^{2k_1+2k_2}$;
- (2) $M = B(\ell, \rho, k_1, k_2)$ with $\rho \neq 0$ and $k_2 > 0$;
- (3) $M = B(\ell, \rho, k_1, 0)$ with $\rho \neq 0$ and $k_1 \geq \ell + 1$.

Assume that $M \in \mathfrak{D}$ does not belong in the above three cases. Then, we may assume that

$$M = B(\ell, \rho, k_1, 0) \quad \text{for } k_1 \leq \ell, \rho \neq 0$$

such that

$$\begin{aligned} H^*(M_1) &= \mathbb{Z}[x_1, w_1] / \langle x_1^{\ell+1}, w_1(w_1 + \rho^{k_1} x_1^{k_1}) \rangle \\ &\stackrel{\phi}{\simeq} \mathbb{Z}[x_2, w_2] / \langle x_2^{\ell+1}, w_2^2 \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

where $\deg x_i = 2$ and $\deg w_i = 2k_1$ for $i = 1, 2$. By (12), we may put

$$\phi(x_1) = \pm x_2 \quad \text{and} \quad \phi(w_1) = ax_2^{k_1} + bw_2,$$

for some $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$. Because $\phi(w_1)$ and $x_2^{k_1}$ must be generators in $H^{2k_1}(M_2)$, one can see that $b = \pm 1 \neq 0$. Because $w_1(w_1 + \rho^{k_1} x_1^{k_1}) \equiv 0$, $x_2^{\ell+1} \equiv 0$ and $w_2^2 \equiv 0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(w_1(w_1 + \rho^{k_1} x_1^{k_1})) &= (ax_2^{k_1} + bw_2)(ax_2^{k_1} + bw_2 + \rho^{k_1}(\pm x_2)^{k_1}) \\ &\equiv a(a + (\pm\rho)^{k_1})x_2^{2k_1} + b(2a + (\pm\rho)^{k_1})w_2x_2^{k_1} \\ &\equiv 0. \end{aligned}$$

Since $w_2x_2^{k_1} \neq 0$, we have $a = -\frac{(\pm\rho)^{k_1}}{2} \in \mathbb{Z}$. Note that $a(a + (\pm\rho)^{k_1}) \neq 0$ because $\rho \neq 0$. Hence, we also have $x_2^{2k_1} = 0$. It follows from the ring structure of $H^*(M_1)$ that $2k_1 \geq \ell + 1$. Therefore, if $\rho \equiv_2 0$, $\rho \neq 0$ and $k_1 < \ell + 1 \leq 2k_1$, then the cohomology ring of $M = B(\ell, \rho, k_1, 0)$ and that of $\mathbb{C}P^\ell \times S^{2k_1}$ are the same.

In summary, if $\deg w > 2$ and $\ell \geq 4$, then the cohomology ring $H^*(M)$ is isomorphic to $H^*(\mathbb{C}P^\ell \times S^{2k_1+2k_2})$ if and only if M satisfies one of the following:

- (1) $M = B(\ell, 0, k_1, k_2) \cong \mathbb{C}P^\ell \times S^{2k_1+2k_2}$;
- (2) $M = B(\ell, \rho, k_1, k_2)$ with $\rho \neq 0$ and $k_2 > 0$;

- (3) $M = B(\ell, \rho, k_1, 0)$ with $\rho \neq 0$ and $k_1 \geq \ell + 1$;
- (4) $M = B(\ell, \rho, k_1, 0)$ with $\rho \neq 0$, $\rho \equiv_2 0$ and $k_1 < \ell + 1 \leq 2k_1$.

In other words, $\mathfrak{D} \subset \mathfrak{M}_1^c$ coincides with the set of manifolds which satisfy 1–4 as above. Note that the cohomology ring of $M = B(\ell, \rho, k_1, k_2) \in \mathfrak{D}$ is isomorphic to $H^*(\mathbb{C}P^\ell \times S^{2k_1+2k_2})$ but M is not diffeomorphic to $\mathbb{C}P^\ell \times S^{2k_1+2k_2}$ if $\rho \neq 0$ by Corollary 4.4. Therefore, we have the following lemma.

Lemma 4.5 *Let $M \in \mathfrak{D}$. Then M is not cohomologically rigid but rigid by the cohomology ring and the Pontrjagin class in \mathfrak{M} , that is, $\mathfrak{D} \subset \mathfrak{R}_2$.*

4.3.2 The case when M satisfies $H^*(M) \not\cong H^*(\mathbb{C}P^\ell \times S^{2 \deg w})$ Assume that $H^*(M) \not\cong H^*(\mathbb{C}P^\ell \times S^{2k_1+2k_2})$ and the symbol \mathfrak{E} represents the set of such manifolds. By Section 4.3.1, we can easily show that \mathfrak{E} is the set of manifolds $B(\ell, \rho, k_1, 0)$ such that

- (1) $\rho \neq 0$,
- (2) $k_1 \leq \ell$,
- (3) if $2k_1 > \ell$ then $\rho \not\equiv_2 0$.

Note that the last statement is the same statement with that $\rho \not\equiv_2 0$ or $2k_1 \leq \ell$.

Let M_1 and M_2 be elements in \mathfrak{E} satisfying $H^*(M_1) \simeq H^*(M_2)$. Then we may assume that $M_1 = B(\ell, \rho_1, k_1, 0)$, $M_2 = B(\ell, \rho_2, k_1, 0)$ and

$$\begin{aligned} H^*(M_1) &= \mathbb{Z}[x_1, w_1]/\langle x_1^{\ell+1}, w_1(w_1 + \rho_1^{k_1} x_1^{k_1}) \rangle \\ &\stackrel{\phi}{\simeq} \mathbb{Z}[x_2, w_2]/\langle x_2^{\ell+1}, w_2(w_2 + \rho_2^{k_1} x_2^{k_1}) \rangle = H^*(M_2). \end{aligned}$$

With the method similar to that demonstrated in Section 4.3.1, one can see that if $H^*(M_1) \stackrel{\phi}{\simeq} H^*(M_2)$ then we have

$$(14) \quad \phi(x_1) = \pm x_2 \quad \text{and} \quad \phi(w_1) = ax_2^{k_1} + \epsilon w_2,$$

for some $a \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $\epsilon = \pm 1$, and $\phi(w_1(w_1 + (\rho_1 x_1)^{k_1})) = 0 \in H^*(M_2)$. Now

$$\begin{aligned} &\phi(w_1(w_1 + (\rho_1 x_1)^{k_1})) \\ &= (ax_2^{k_1} + \epsilon w_2)^2 + (ax_2^{k_1} + \epsilon w_2)(\pm \rho_1 x_2)^{k_1} \\ &= a^2 x_2^{2k_1} + 2a\epsilon x_2^{k_1} w_2 + w_2^2 + a(\pm \rho_1)^{k_1} x_2^{2k_1} + \epsilon(\pm \rho_1)^{k_1} w_2 x_2^{k_1} \\ &\equiv a^2 x_2^{2k_1} + 2a\epsilon x_2^{k_1} w_2 - w_2(\rho_2 x_2)^{k_1} + a(\pm \rho_1)^{k_1} x_2^{2k_1} + \epsilon(\pm \rho_1)^{k_1} w_2 x_2^{k_1} \\ &= ax_2^{2k_1} (a + (\pm \rho_1)^{k_1}) + \epsilon x_2^{k_1} w_2 (2a - \epsilon \rho_2^{k_1} + (\pm \rho_1)^{k_1}). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, we have that if $H^*(M_1) \simeq H^*(M_2)$ then there is an $a \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that

$$(15) \quad ax_2^{2k_1}(a + (\pm\rho_1)^{k_1}) = x_2^{k_1}w_2(2a - \epsilon\rho_2^{k_1} + (\pm\rho_1)^{k_1}) = 0 \in H^*(M_2).$$

On the other hand, if there is $a \in \mathbb{Z}$ which satisfies (15) then the above ϕ in (14) provides the graded ring isomorphism $H^*(M_1) \simeq H^*(M_2)$.

If $2k_1 \leq \ell$, equivalently, $x_2^{2k_1} \neq 0$, then one can see that $|\rho_2| = |\rho_1|$ by (15). This implies that the vector bundles $(\gamma^{\otimes(-\rho_1)})^{\oplus k_1} \oplus \mathbb{R}$ and $(\gamma^{\otimes(-\rho_2)})^{\oplus k_1} \oplus \mathbb{R}$ are isomorphic as real vector bundles. It follows that unit sphere bundles of these vector bundles are diffeomorphic. Consequently, the manifold with $2k_1 \leq \ell$ is cohomologically rigid, that is, the element in \mathfrak{R}_1 .

Otherwise, that is, $2k_1 > \ell$, equivalently, $x_2^{2k_1} = 0$, then ρ_1, ρ_2 must be odd, that is, $\rho_1, \rho_2 \not\equiv_2 0$, by the definition of \mathfrak{E} . Hence, by using (15), if we put $a = \frac{1}{2}(\epsilon\rho_2^{k_1} + (\pm\rho_1)^{k_1})$ then we get an isomorphism $H^*(M_1) \xrightarrow{\phi} H^*(M_2)$ for an arbitrary odd numbers ρ_1 and ρ_2 . It follows from Corollary 4.4 that M_1 and M_2 are not necessarily diffeomorphic. Thus, the manifold with $2k_1 < \ell$ is not cohomologically rigid but rigid by the cohomology ring and the Pontrjagin class, that is, the element in \mathfrak{R}_2 .

In summary, the set \mathfrak{E} can be divided into the following two sets:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{E}_1 &= \{B(\ell, \rho, k_1, 0) \mid \ell \geq 4, 2 < 2k_1 \leq \ell, \rho \neq 0\}; \\ \mathfrak{E}_2 &= \{B(\ell, \rho, k_1, 0) \mid \ell \geq 4, 2 \leq k_1 \leq \ell < 2k_1, \rho \not\equiv_2 0\}, \end{aligned}$$

and the following lemma holds.

Lemma 4.6 *Let $M \in \mathfrak{E} \subset \mathfrak{M}$. Then*

- (1) *M is cohomologically rigid in \mathfrak{M} if and only if $M \in \mathfrak{E}_1$, that is, $\mathfrak{E}_1 \subset \mathfrak{R}_1$;*
- (2) *M is not cohomologically rigid but rigid by the cohomology ring and the Pontrjagin class in \mathfrak{M} if and only if $M \in \mathfrak{E}_2$, that is, $\mathfrak{E}_2 \subset \mathfrak{R}_2$.*

The following proposition immediately follows from Lemmas 4.5 and 4.6.

Proposition 4.7 *If $M \in \mathfrak{M}$ satisfies the condition of the Case 2(1), that is, $\deg w > 2$ (if and only if $2k_1 + 2k_2 > 2$) and $\ell \geq 4$, then we can put $M = B(\ell, \rho, k_1, k_2)$ for $k_1 > 0, k_2 \geq 0$ and there are the following two cases:*

- (1) *$M \in \mathfrak{R}_1 \subset \mathfrak{M} \Leftrightarrow M \in \mathfrak{E}_1$, that is, $\rho \neq 0, 2k_1 \leq \ell$ and $k_2 = 0$;*
- (2) *$M \in \mathfrak{R}_2 \subset \mathfrak{M} \Leftrightarrow M \in \mathfrak{D} \sqcup \mathfrak{E}_2$, that is, M satisfies one of the following:*
 - (a) *$M = B(\ell, 0, k_1, k_2) \cong \mathbb{C}P^\ell \times S^{2k_1+2k_2}$;*
 - (b) *$M = B(\ell, \rho, k_1, k_2)$ with $\rho \neq 0$ and $k_2 > 0$;*
 - (c) *$M = B(\ell, \rho, k_1, 0)$ with $\rho \neq 0, \ell + 1 \leq 2k_1$.*

4.4 Case 2(2): $\deg w > 2$ and $\ell = 2, 3$

Assume $\deg w > 2$ and $\ell = 2, 3$. We first prove that this case is always rigid by the cohomology ring and the Pontrjagin class.

With a method similar to the one demonstrated in Case 2(1), we may put

$$M_1 = S((\gamma^{\otimes(-\rho_1)})^{\oplus k_{11}} \oplus \mathbb{R}^{2k_{12}+1}) = B(\ell, \rho_1, k_{11}, k_{12})$$

and

$$M_2 = S((\gamma^{\otimes(-\rho_2)})^{\oplus k_{21}} \oplus \mathbb{R}^{2k_{22}+1}) = B(\ell, \rho_2, k_{21}, k_{22})$$

for some $k_{11}, k_{21} \in \mathbb{N}$ and $k_{12}, k_{22} \geq 0$. Let $\phi: H^*(M_1) \rightarrow H^*(M_2)$ be an isomorphism. By (12), we have $\phi(x_1) = \pm x_2$. Note that, since $\ell = 2$ or 3 , and from (13), we have that

$$\phi(p(M_1)) = p(M_2) \Leftrightarrow k_{11}\rho_1^2 = k_{21}\rho_2^2$$

because $p_j(M_i)$ vanishes for $j \geq 2$.

We remark that the second equation which holds in Case 2(1) does not hold in this case. Hence, we need to use another argument to show the rigidity by the cohomology and the Pontrjagin class; we will use a KO theoretical argument to do it.

Because of Sanderson [17], in this case ($\ell = 2, 3$), we have $KO(\mathbb{C}P^\ell) \simeq \mathbb{Z}[y_\ell]/\langle y_\ell^2 \rangle$, where $y_\ell = r(\gamma) - 2$ for the canonical line bundle γ and the realification map $r: K(\mathbb{C}P^\ell) \rightarrow KO(\mathbb{C}P^\ell)$. Moreover, we have $r(\gamma^{\otimes n}) = n^2 y_\ell + 2$ by Obiedat [15]. Hence, for $i = 1, 2$, we have that

$$r(\gamma^{\otimes(-\rho_i)}) = \rho_i^2 r(\gamma) - 2\rho_i^2 + 2.$$

Hence, we have the following equation:

$$\begin{aligned} k_{11}r(\gamma^{\otimes(-\rho_1)}) + 2k_{12} + 1 &= k_{11}\rho_1^2(r(\gamma) - 2) + 2(k_{11} + k_{12}) + 1 \\ &= k_{21}\rho_2^2(r(\gamma) - 2) + 2(k_{21} + k_{22}) + 1 \\ &= k_{21}r(\gamma^{\otimes(-\rho_2)}) + 2k_{22} + 1 \end{aligned}$$

in $KO(\mathbb{C}P^\ell)$ by using $k_{11}\rho_1^2 = k_{21}\rho_2^2$ and $k_{11} + k_{12} = k_{21} + k_{22}$. Therefore, we have that

$$(16) \quad (\gamma^{\otimes(-\rho_1)})^{\oplus k_{11}} \oplus \mathbb{R}^{2k_{12}+1} \equiv_s (\gamma^{\otimes(-\rho_2)})^{\oplus k_{21}} \oplus \mathbb{R}^{2k_{22}+1}$$

$$\iff k_{11}\rho_1^2 = k_{21}\rho_2^2 \quad \text{and} \quad k_{11} + k_{12} = k_{21} + k_{22},$$

where $\eta \equiv_s \xi$ means two real vector bundles η and ξ that are stably isomorphic, that is, there is a trivial vector bundle ϵ such that $\eta \oplus \epsilon \equiv \xi \oplus \epsilon$.

If $2k_{i1} + 2k_{i2} + 1 > 2\ell$ ($i = 1, 2$, and $\ell = 2, 3$), then these bundles are in the stable range, that is, the dimension of fibre $2k_{i1} + 2k_{i2} + 1$ is strictly greater than that of the base space $\mathbb{C}P^\ell$; therefore, it follows from the stable range theorem (see, for example, Husemoller [7, Chapter 9]) that the two bundles are isomorphic $(\gamma^{\otimes(-\rho_1)})^{\oplus k_{11}} \oplus \mathbb{R}^{2k_{12}+1} \cong (\gamma^{\otimes(-\rho_2)})^{\oplus k_{21}} \oplus \mathbb{R}^{2k_{22}+1}$.

Otherwise, that is, $\ell = 3$, $k_{i1} = k_{i2} = 1$ ($i = 1, 2$), then we can easily show that $|\rho_1| = |\rho_2|$ since $k_{11}\rho_1^2 = k_{21}\rho_2^2$; therefore, this case also satisfies that $\gamma^{\otimes(-\rho_1)} \oplus \mathbb{R}^3 \cong \gamma^{\otimes(-\rho_2)} \oplus \mathbb{R}^3$.

It follows from the arguments above that if there is an isomorphism $\phi: H^*(M_1) \rightarrow H^*(M_2)$ such that ϕ preserves the Pontrjagin classes then

$$(\gamma^{\otimes(-\rho_1)})^{\oplus k_{11}} \oplus \mathbb{R}^{2k_{12}+1} \cong (\gamma^{\otimes(-\rho_2)})^{\oplus k_{21}} \oplus \mathbb{R}^{2k_{22}+1};$$

therefore, $M_1 \cong M_2$. Thus, we have the following lemma.

Lemma 4.8 *Assume $\deg w > 2$ and $\ell = 2, 3$. Then there is a graded ring isomorphism $\phi: H^*(M_1) \rightarrow H^*(M_2)$ such that $\phi(p(M_1)) = p(M_2)$ if and only if M_1 and M_2 are diffeomorphic, that is, this case is rigid by the cohomology ring and the Pontrjagin class.*

We also have the following explicit topological classification of Case 2(2) by using (16) and Lemma 4.8.

Corollary 4.9 *Assume $\deg w > 2$ and $\ell = 2, 3$. Then $B(\ell, \rho, k_1, k_2) \cong B(\ell', \rho', k'_1, k'_2)$ if and only if $\ell = \ell'$, $k_1 + k_2 = k'_1 + k'_2$ and $k_1\rho^2 = k'_1(\rho')^2$.*

Here we exhibit some non-trivial examples.

Example 4.10 The following two manifolds are diffeomorphic because $H^*(M_1) \cong H^*(M_2)$ and $p_1(M_1) = 8x_1^2$ and $p_1(M_2) = 8x_2^2$ ($x_i \in H^2(M_i)$):

$$M_1 = S^7 \times_{S^1} S(\mathbb{C}_2^1 \oplus \mathbb{R}^7); \quad M_2 = S^7 \times_{S^1} S(\mathbb{C}_1^4 \oplus \mathbb{R}^1).$$

The following manifold has the same cohomology ring as the above two manifolds, but this manifold is not diffeomorphic to the above manifolds because $p_1(M) = 20x^2$ for $x \in H^2(M)$:

$$M = S^7 \times_{S^1} S(\mathbb{C}_2^4 \oplus \mathbb{R}^1).$$

With the method similar to that demonstrated in Sections 4.3.1 and 4.3.2, we have $M \in \mathfrak{R}_1 \subset \mathfrak{M}$ if and only if $\rho \neq 0$, $2k_1 \leq \ell$ and $k_2 = 0$. However, it follows from $\ell = 2$ or 3 that $k_1 = 1$. This gives a contradiction to $(k_1, k_2) \neq (1, 0)$ (see Section 4.2). Therefore, we have the following proposition by the method similar to that demonstrated in Sections 4.3.1 and 4.3.2.

Proposition 4.11 *If $M \in \mathfrak{M}$ satisfies the condition of the Case 2(2), that is, $\deg w > 2$ (if and only if $2k_1 + 2k_2 > 2$) and $\ell = 2, 3$, then we can put $M = B(\ell, \rho, k_1, k_2)$ for $k_1 > 0, k_2 \geq 0$ and $M \in \mathfrak{R}_2 \subset \mathfrak{M}$. Furthermore, M satisfies one of the following:*

- (1) $M = B(\ell, 0, k_1, k_2) \cong \mathbb{C}P^\ell \times S^{2k_1+2k_2}$;
- (2) $M = B(\ell, \rho, k_1, k_2)$ with $\rho \neq 0$ and $k_2 > 0$;
- (3) $M = B(\ell, \rho, k_1, 0)$ with $\rho \neq 0, \ell + 1 \leq 2k_1$ (that is, $k_1 \geq 2$).

4.5 Case 2(3): $\deg w > 2$ and $\ell = 1$

Assume $\deg w > 2$ and $\ell = 1$. In this case, one can easily see that $H^*(M) \simeq H^*(S^{2k_1+2k_2} \times S^2)$ from (10) and (11). Moreover, we may put

$$M = S^3 \times_{S^1} S(\mathbb{C}_\rho^{k_1} \oplus \mathbb{R}^{2k_2+1}) = B(1, \rho, k_1, k_2)$$

for $\rho \in \mathbb{Z}, k_1 > 0$ and $k_2 \geq 0$, where $(k_1, k_2) \neq (1, 0)$ and $\deg w = 2k_1 + 2k_2$. Therefore, if $H^*(B(1, \rho, k_1, k_2)) \simeq H^*(B(1, \rho', k'_1, k'_2))$ then we have $k_1 + k_2 = k'_1 + k'_2$ only.

Using Propositions 2.2 and 2.3, we have

$$(17) \quad p(M) = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad w(M) = 1 + k_1\rho x.$$

It follows that the Pontrjagin class does not distinguish diffeomorphism types of this case.

Recall that S^{n-1} -bundles over S^2 are classified by continuous maps from S^2 to $G_n = BO(n)$ up to homotopy and $\pi_2(G_n) \simeq \mathbb{Z}_2$ for $n > 2$ (see, for example, Spanier [18]). We can easily show that this \mathbb{Z}_2 is generated by $w_2(M)$, that is, $k_1\rho x$ in our case (see (17)). If we fix the dimension of its fibre, it follows that there are just two sphere bundles over S^2 , that is, the trivial bundle and the non-trivial bundle. In our case, if k_1 or ρ is even, then $S^3 \times_{S^1} (\mathbb{C}_\rho^{k_1} \oplus \mathbb{R}^{2k_2+1})$ is always trivial bundle because its Stiefel–Whitney class is trivial. Hence, if k_1 or ρ is even, then $M \cong S^{2k_1+2k_2} \times S^2$. If k_1 and ρ are odd, then $S^3 \times_{S^1} (\mathbb{C}_\rho^{k_1} \oplus \mathbb{R}^{2k_2+1})$ is the non-trivial bundle.

Therefore, the following proposition holds:

Proposition 4.12 *If the Case 2(3) holds, that is, $\ell = 1$ and $2k_1 + 2k_2 > 2$, then $M = B(1, \rho, k_1, k_2)$ for $k_1 > 0$, $k_2 \geq 0$ and M is not rigid by the cohomology ring and the Pontrjagin class but rigid by the cohomology ring and the Stiefel–Whitney class, that is, $M \in \mathfrak{R}_3$.*

We also have the following explicit topological classification of Case 2(3).

Corollary 4.13 *If the Case 2(3) holds, that is, $\ell = 1$ and $2k_1 + 2k_2 > 2$, then their diffeomorphism types are classified as follows:*

- (1) $B(1, \rho, k_1, k_2) \cong B(1, 0, k_1, k_2) = S^2 \times S^{2k_1+2k_2}$ if and only if $k_1 \equiv_2 0$ or $\rho \equiv_2 0$;
- (2) $B(1, \rho, k_1, k_2) \cong B(1, 1, k_1, k_2) = S^3 \times_{S^1} S(\mathbb{C}_1^{k_1} \oplus \mathbb{R}^{2k_2+1})$ if and only if otherwise, that is, $k_1 \equiv_2 1$ and $\rho \equiv_2 1$.

By Propositions 4.1, 4.7, 4.11 and 4.12, we have Theorem 3.1.

5 Further study

A homotopy cell is called a *homotopy polytope* if any multiple intersection of faces is connected whenever it is non-empty. We note that the set of homotopy polytopes contains the set of simple polytopes while it is included in the set of homotopy cells. A torus manifold with a homotopy polytope as its orbit space is also an interesting object in toric topology. Indeed, Masuda and Suh [13] expected that toric theory can be applied to the families of such manifolds in a nice way, so they asked the cohomological rigidity problem for the above two classes.

By Theorem 3.1, we answered negatively to the cohomological rigidity problem for the family of torus manifolds whose orbit spaces are homotopy cells. However, we still do not know the answer for the case where the orbit space is a homotopy polytope.

Problem 2 Are torus manifolds X and Y whose orbit spaces are homotopy polytopes diffeomorphic (or homeomorphic) if $H^*(X) \cong H^*(Y)$ as graded rings?

Moreover, we may ask the following question from our results.

Problem 3 Are two torus manifold with homotopy cell as its orbit spaces (or codimension one extended actions) classified by their cohomology ring and real characteristic classes?

Due to Theorem 3.1 (2), (3), torus manifolds whose orbit spaces are homotopy cells are not cohomologically rigid. However, Theorem 3.1 (1) says that there is the set of torus manifolds whose elements are cohomologically rigid, even if their orbit spaces are not only homotopy polytopes but also homotopy cells. Thus, we may finally ask the following problem:

Problem 4 What is the most general class in torus manifolds whose topological types are classified by their cohomology rings (or real characteristic classes)?

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*Department of Mathematics, Ajou University
San 5, Woncheon-dong, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon 443-749, Republic of Korea*

*Department of Mathematical Sciences, KAIST
335 Gwahangno, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon 305-701, Republic of Korea*

schoi@ajou.ac.kr, kuroki@kaist.ac.kr

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