

Equivariant Cobordism of Torus Orbifolds*

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Abstract Torus orbifolds are topological generalizations of symplectic toric orbifolds. The authors give a construction of smooth orbifolds with torus actions whose boundary is a disjoint union of torus orbifolds using a toric topological method. As a result, they show that any orientable locally standard torus orbifold is equivariantly cobordant to some copies of orbifold complex projective spaces. They also discuss some further equivariant cobordism results including the cases when torus orbifolds are actually torus manifolds.

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1 Introduction

Cobordism, a fundamental concept in topology, was first introduced by Pontryagin in his pioneering work on a classification of manifolds (see [23]). There are two known definitions of cobordism; one is geometric and another is homotopy theoretic. Thom constructions were used in [31] to show that cobordism groups could be computed through homotopy theory in the early 1950's. Now the oriented, non-oriented and complex cobordism rings of manifolds are completely known in their respective category. Conner and Floyd generalized this definition to the equivariant category to study transformation groups in the beginning of sixties. After a few years, tom Dieck introduced homotopy theoretic cobordism in equivariant category. But, in the equivariant category, these two cobordism theories are not equivalent, see [28]. Even though there have been many developments such as [14, 17–18, 29–30, 32], the equivariant cobordism rings are not determined for any nontrivial groups. The main reason is that the Thom transversality theorem may not hold in equivariant category, and hence the equivariant cobordism cannot be reduced to (equivariant) homotopy theory. Here, we consider the geometric definition of equivariant cobordism.

Orbifold, which is a natural generalization of manifold, was introduced by Satake in [27], where it was called V -manifold. The study of oriented cobordism of orbifold first appeared in [5] where the author introduced a complete set of invariants which determined the oriented cobordism classes up to torsion. Torus orbifold is a generalization of symplectic toric orbifold (see [15]) and it was introduced in [10], where some topological invariants of these spaces were

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studied. Some examples of torus orbifolds are the class of quasitoric orbifolds whose topological invariants are studied in [21]. Briefly, a torus orbifold is a closed orientable $2n$ -dimensional orbifold having an effective action of a real n -dimensional compact torus with nonempty fixed point set. In addition, if the torus action is locally standard and the orbit space is a simple polytope, then it is called a quasitoric orbifold. When the orbifold singularities of torus orbifolds are trivial, they are called torus manifolds, see [10] for topological properties and connections between torus manifolds and multifans.

In this paper we modify the basic construction of [4, 1.5] to produce effective orbifolds with torus actions whose boundaries consist of disjoint copies of locally standard torus orbifolds. Using this construction, we can show in Theorem 5.1 that any locally standard torus orbifold is equivariantly cobordant to a disjoint union of some orbifold complex projective spaces. We also have some more equivariant cobordism results on locally standard torus orbifolds and manifolds, see Theorems 5.2–5.3.

The article is organized as follows. Following [1], we recall the definitions and some facts concerning effective orbifolds in Section 2. In Section 3, we define locally standard torus orbifold X over a nice manifold with corners Q , and from X we extract two data, one is a rational characteristic function λ , and the other is a smooth principal T^n -bundle τ over Q , which we call combinatorial and topological data of X . We also show that from a combinatorial and topological data λ and τ over Q , we can actually construct a locally standard torus orbifold $X(Q, \lambda, \tau)$. We then show that X and $X(Q, \lambda, \tau)$ are equivariantly homeomorphic in Theorem 3.1. All these arguments are appropriate modifications of the basic construction in [4]. We discuss the generalization of weighted projective spaces in Subsection 3.5. These spaces are called orbifold complex projective spaces. We also define orbifold Hirzebruch surface in Subsection 3.6, which is an orbifold modification of Hirzebruch surface. In Section 4, we give explicit construction of $(2n + 1)$ -dimensional smooth orbifolds with T^n -action whose boundaries are disjoint union of locally standard torus orbifolds. In Section 5, we show that any torus orbifold with a locally standard torus action is equivariantly cobordant to some copies of orbifold complex projective spaces in Theorem 5.1. We also give several further equivariant cobordism results of torus manifolds and orbifolds including orbifold Hirzebruch surfaces.

2 Classical Effective Orbifolds

An orbifold is a singular space that locally looks like the quotient of an open subset of a Euclidean space by an action of a finite group. We recall the definitions and some facts concerning effective orbifolds from [1]. The reader may also consult [19] for an excellent exposition of the foundations of the theory of differentiable orbifolds.

Definition 2.1 *Let X be a Hausdorff topological space. An n -dimensional effective orbifold chart on an open subset $U \subseteq X$ is given by a triple (\tilde{U}, G, φ) where*

1. \tilde{U} is a connected open subset of \mathbb{R}^n ,
2. G is a finite subgroup of the self-diffeomorphisms of \tilde{U} , and has an effective G -action on \tilde{U} ,
3. φ is a map from \tilde{U} to X such that φ is a G -invariant map inducing a homeomorphism from \tilde{U}/G onto U .

Definition 2.2 An embedding $\xi: (\tilde{V}, H, \zeta) \rightarrow (\tilde{U}, G, \varphi)$ between two orbifold charts is a smooth embedding $\xi: \tilde{V} \rightarrow \tilde{U}$ of manifolds such that $\varphi \circ \xi = \zeta$.

We remark that the above embedding induces an injective homomorphism $H \rightarrow G$, see the important points (3) and (4) after [1, Definition 1.2].

Definition 2.3 Two orbifold charts (\tilde{V}, H, ζ) on $V = \zeta(\tilde{V}) \subseteq X$ and (\tilde{U}, G, φ) on $U = \varphi(\tilde{U}) \subseteq X$ with $V \cap U \neq \emptyset$ are locally compatible if for any $x \in V \cap U$, there exists an open neighborhood $W \subseteq V \cap U$ of x and an orbifold chart (\tilde{W}, K, μ) on W such that there exist smooth embeddings $(\tilde{W}, K, \mu) \rightarrow (\tilde{V}, H, \zeta)$ and $(\tilde{W}, K, \mu) \rightarrow (\tilde{U}, G, \varphi)$.

Definition 2.4 An effective orbifold atlas on X is a family $\mathcal{U} = \{(\tilde{U}, G, \varphi)\}$ of locally compatible effective orbifold charts such that $\{\varphi(\tilde{U}) \mid \tilde{U} \in \mathcal{U}\}$ is an open cover of X .

An atlas \mathcal{V} is a refinement of an atlas \mathcal{U} if for any chart $(\tilde{V}, H, \zeta) \in \mathcal{V}$, there exists an embedding $\xi: (\tilde{V}, H, \zeta) \rightarrow (\tilde{U}, G, \varphi)$ into some chart $(\tilde{U}, G, \varphi) \in \mathcal{U}$.

Two orbifold atlases are said to be equivalent if they have a common refinement. We denote the equivalence class of an atlas \mathcal{U} by $[\mathcal{U}]$.

Definition 2.5 Let X be a para-compact Hausdorff space equipped with an equivalence class $[\mathcal{U}]$ of n -dimensional effective orbifold atlases. The pair (X, \mathcal{U}) , denoted by \mathcal{X} , is called an effective orbifold of dimension n . The space $|\mathcal{X}| := X$ is called the underlying space of \mathcal{X} .

For simplicity of notation, we may not distinguish \mathcal{X} and X when the orbifold atlas on X is clear. Throughout this paper, we assume that all orbifolds are effective.

Definition 2.6 Let $\mathcal{X} = (X, \mathcal{U})$ be an orbifold and $x \in X$. Let (\tilde{U}, G, φ) be an orbifold chart so that $x = \varphi(\tilde{x}) \in \varphi(\tilde{U}) \subset X$. The local group at x is defined to be the group $G_x = \{g \in G \mid g \cdot \tilde{x} = \tilde{x}\}$.

The group G_x is uniquely determined up to an isomorphism. We use the notion of local group to define the singular set of the orbifold \mathcal{X} as follows. A point $x \in X$ is called a nonsingular point (or smooth point) if the group G_x is trivial, and otherwise x is called a singular point. The set of singular points of an orbifold $\mathcal{X} = (X, \mathcal{U})$ is called the (orbifold) singular set, denoted by $\Sigma\mathcal{X}$. That is,

$$\Sigma\mathcal{X} = \{x \in X \mid G_x \neq 1\}. \tag{2.1}$$

Example 2.1 Let G be a finite subgroup of $GL_n(\mathbb{C})$ and let $X = \mathbb{C}^n/G$. This is an orbifold complex manifold called a quotient singularity. Orbifold X has the structure of an algebraic variety, arising from the algebra of G -invariant polynomials on \mathbb{C}^n .

Example 2.2 Consider $S^{2n+1} = \{(z_0, \dots, z_n) \in \mathbb{C}^{n+1} \mid \sum_{i=0}^n |z_i|^2 = 1\}$, and the action of the circle group S^1 is defined by

$$\alpha(z_0, \dots, z_n) = (\alpha^{a_0} z_0, \dots, \alpha^{a_n} z_n) \tag{2.2}$$

for $\alpha \in S^1$, where integers a_i 's are relatively prime. The quotient space

$$W\mathbb{P}(a_0, \dots, a_n) = S^{2n+1}/S^1 \tag{2.3}$$

has an orbifold structure, denoted by $\mathcal{W}\mathbb{P}(a_0, \dots, a_n)$. This orbifold is called a weighted projective space with weights $\{a_0, \dots, a_n\}$. In particular, the orbifold $\mathcal{W}\mathbb{P}(1, a)$ is called a teardrop.

Similarly to the definition of a manifold with boundary, we can talk about an orbifold with boundary. We write $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \geq 0\}$.

Definition 2.7 *Orbifold charts of an orbifold with boundary W are given by the compatible triples $\{(\tilde{U}, G, \varphi)\}$ where $\tilde{U} \subset \mathbb{R}^{n-1} \times \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ for some n , G is a finite group acting effectively on \tilde{U} , and $\{\varphi(\tilde{U})\}$ is an open cover of W .*

The orbifold boundary of W , denoted by ∂W , is the set of points $w \in W$ such that $w \in \{\varphi(\partial\tilde{U})\}$ for some chart (\tilde{U}, G, φ) of W . We remark that the boundary of an orbifold depends on the orbifold charts on it. For example, $[0, 1)$ with the trivial chart $\{0\}$ is the boundary, but with the chart $((-1, 1), \mathbb{Z}_2, \phi)$ where \mathbb{Z}_2 -acts by reflection $[0, 1)$ has empty boundary.

Definition 2.8 *Let $\mathcal{X} = (X, \mathcal{U})$ and $\mathcal{Y} = (Y, \mathcal{V})$ be two orbifolds. A map $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is called an orbifold map (respectively orbifold smooth map) if for any point $x \in X$ there are charts (\tilde{U}, G, φ) containing $\varphi^{-1}(x)$ and (\tilde{V}, H, ζ) containing $\zeta^{-1}(f(x))$, such that f maps $U = \varphi(\tilde{U})$ into $V = \zeta(\tilde{V})$ and f can be lifted to a continuous (resp. smooth) map $\tilde{f}: \tilde{U} \rightarrow \tilde{V}$ with $\zeta \circ \tilde{f} = f \circ \varphi$.*

Using this, we can define the notion of homeomorphism (resp. diffeomorphism) of orbifolds. We note that homeomorphism as topological spaces may not induce a homeomorphism as orbifolds. For example, a triangle is homeomorphic to a square as a topological space but not as an orbifold.

Definition 2.9 *Two orbifolds \mathcal{X} and \mathcal{Y} are homeomorphic (resp. diffeomorphic) if there are orbifold maps (resp. orbifold smooth maps) $f: X \rightarrow Y$ and $g: Y \rightarrow X$ such that $g \circ f = 1_X$ and $f \circ g = 1_Y$.*

Definition 2.10 *An orbifold $\mathcal{X} = (X, \mathcal{U})$ is orientable if for each chart $(\tilde{U}, G, \varphi) \in \mathcal{U}$ the open subset $\tilde{U} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ can be given with an orientation which is invariant under the action of G , and each embedding $\xi: (\tilde{W}, K, \mu) \rightarrow (\tilde{U}, G, \varphi)$ of charts in \mathcal{U} is orientation-preserving.*

Note that the underlying space X of an orbifold $\mathcal{X} = (X, \mathcal{U})$ can be obtained by gluing local charts using transition functions in the following way. For two charts $(\tilde{U}, G, \varphi), (\tilde{V}, H, \zeta) \in \mathcal{U}$ with $x \in U \cap V$ there is a chart (\tilde{W}, K, μ) with smooth embeddings

$$\lambda_1: (\tilde{W}, K, \mu) \rightarrow (\tilde{U}, G, \varphi) \quad \text{and} \quad \lambda_2: (\tilde{W}, K, \mu) \rightarrow (\tilde{V}, H, \zeta)$$

such that $x \in W \subset U \cap V$. Then $\lambda_2 \lambda_1^{-1}: \lambda_1(\tilde{W}) \rightarrow \lambda_2(\tilde{W})$ is a K -equivariant diffeomorphism. Thus we can glue \tilde{U}/G and \tilde{V}/H by identifying $\varphi(\tilde{u}) \sim \zeta(\tilde{v})$ if $\lambda_2 \lambda_1^{-1}(\tilde{u}) = \tilde{v}$. Then we have a homeomorphism

$$\Phi: \bigsqcup_{\tilde{u} \in \mathcal{U}} (\tilde{U}/G) / \sim \rightarrow X$$

induced from the collection $\{\varphi: \tilde{U} \rightarrow X\}$.

We now define the tangent bundle and the frame bundle of an effective orbifold by gluing local charts using appropriate transition function. We remark that tangent bundles and frame bundles are two of many notions originally defined for manifolds which can be extended

analogously to orbifolds. For an orbifold chart (\tilde{U}, G, φ) , we consider the tangent bundle $T\tilde{U}$. Then it has the induced smooth action of G , and the natural projection $p: T\tilde{U}/G \rightarrow U$ is induced from φ . It is known that for each $x = \varphi(\tilde{x}) \in U$, the fiber $p^{-1}(x)$ is diffeomorphic to $T_{\tilde{x}}\tilde{U}/G_x$. Thus p is a bundle-like map whose fiber is of the form \mathbb{R}^n/G_0 for some finite subgroup $G_0 \subset GL_n(\mathbb{R})$. We thus have $2n$ -dimensional orbifold chart $(T\tilde{U}, G, \pi)$ for each $(\tilde{U}, G, \phi) \in \mathcal{U}$, where $\pi: T\tilde{U} \rightarrow T\tilde{U}/G$ is the orbit map. Let

$$T\mathcal{U} := \{(T\tilde{U}, G, \pi) \mid (\tilde{U}, G, \phi) \in \mathcal{U}\}.$$

For two charts (\tilde{U}, G, φ) and $(\tilde{V}, H, \zeta) \in \mathcal{U}$ with $x \in U \cap V$ there is a chart (\tilde{W}, K, μ) with smooth embeddings $\lambda_1: (\tilde{W}, K, \mu) \rightarrow (\tilde{U}, G, \varphi)$ and $\lambda_2: (\tilde{W}, K, \mu) \rightarrow (\tilde{V}, H, \zeta)$ such that $x \in W \subset U \cap V$. We glue $T\tilde{U}/G$ and $T\tilde{V}/H$ using the transition function

$$D_{\tilde{y}}(\lambda_2\lambda_1^{-1}): T_{\tilde{y}}\lambda_1(\tilde{W}) \rightarrow T_{\tilde{z}}\lambda_2(\tilde{W}) \tag{2.4}$$

for $\tilde{y} \in \lambda_1(\tilde{W})$ and $\tilde{z} = \lambda_2\lambda_1^{-1}(\tilde{y})$ to produce the identification space

$$TX := \bigsqcup_{\tilde{U} \in \mathcal{U}} (T\tilde{U}/G) / \sim.$$

Definition 2.11 *The tangent bundle of an n -dimensional orbifold $\mathcal{X} = (X, \mathcal{U})$ is the $2n$ -dimensional orbifold $T\mathcal{X} = (TX, T\mathcal{U})$ with the natural projection map $p: TX \rightarrow X$, which is a smooth map of orbifolds, with fiber $p^{-1}(x) = T_{\tilde{x}}\tilde{U}/G_x$ for each $x \in X$.*

For a given local chart (\tilde{U}, G, φ) we choose a G -invariant inner product on $T\tilde{U}$, and consider the corresponding frame manifold

$$\text{Fr}(\tilde{U}) := \{(\tilde{x}, B) \mid B \in O(T_{\tilde{x}}\tilde{U})\}$$

with the G -action defined by

$$g(\tilde{x}, B) = (g\tilde{x}, Dg_{\tilde{x}}B).$$

Since G -action on \tilde{U} is effective, the G -action on $\text{Fr}(\tilde{U})$ is free, and the orbit space $\text{Fr}(\tilde{U})/G$ is a smooth manifold. On the other hand, there is a right $O(n)$ -action on $\text{Fr}(\tilde{U})/G$ which is induced from the group multiplication of $O(n)$, and it can be seen that for each point $[(\tilde{x}, A)] \in \text{Fr}(\tilde{U})/G$ its isotropy group is isomorphic to G_x . Moreover by taking the quotient by the $O(n)$ -action we have the induced natural projection $\text{Fr}(\tilde{U})/G \rightarrow U$.

Definition 2.12 *The frame bundle of an orbifold $\mathcal{X} = (X, \mathcal{U})$ is the space obtained by gluing the local charts $\text{Fr}(\tilde{U})/G \rightarrow U$ using the $O(n)$ -transition functions obtained from the tangent bundle of X .*

One of the important properties of the frame bundle is the following theorem.

Theorem 2.1 (see [1, Theorem 1.23]) *For a given effective n -dimensional orbifold \mathcal{X} , its frame bundle $\text{Fr}(\mathcal{X})$ is a smooth manifold with a smooth effective almost-free $O(n)$ -action. The original orbifold \mathcal{X} is naturally diffeomorphic to the resulting quotient orbifold $\text{Fr}(\mathcal{X})/O(n)$.*

3 Torus Orbifolds

The definition and basic properties of torus orbifolds are extensively discussed in [10]. In this section, we give the definition and the basic construction of locally standard torus orbifold. All these are appropriate modifications of the quasitoric theory developed in [4], which also generalize the arguments of quasitoric orbifolds in [21].

We begin by recalling the definition of manifold with corners from [3, Section 6]. Various properties of manifold with corners and maps between them are studied in [12].

Let $X \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ and $Y \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$ such that $\alpha: X \rightarrow Y$ is continuous. Suppose that there exists an extension $\bar{\alpha}: U \rightarrow V$ of α for some open neighborhood U of X and V of Y . If $\bar{\alpha}$ is smooth then α is called smooth.

Definition 3.1 (a) *A Hausdorff topological space $Q \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ is called an n -dimensional manifold with corners for $n \leq m$, if any point $q \in Q$ has a neighborhood U and a homeomorphism ϕ from U to an open subset of the positive cone $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^n = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid x_1 \geq 0, \dots, x_n \geq 0\}$. The pair (U, ϕ) is called a local chart on Q .*

Moreover, Q is called smooth manifold with corners if all the transition maps are smooth and preserve the face structure.

(b) *Let P and Q be m and n -dimensional smooth manifold with corners respectively. A map $f: P \rightarrow Q$ is called smooth if the map*

$$\psi \circ f \circ \phi^{-1}: \phi(U) \rightarrow \psi(V)$$

is smooth for any two charts (U, ϕ) and (V, ψ) on P and Q respectively.

(c) *The map $f: P \rightarrow Q$ is called diffeomorphism if it is smooth and it has smooth inverse. Two manifolds with corners are called diffeomorphic if there is a diffeomorphism between them.*

(d) *A k -dimensional face of Q is defined in the natural way. Codimension-1 faces of Q are called facets, and faces of dimension 0 are called vertices. We write $\mathcal{F}(Q)$ (resp. $\mathcal{V}(Q)$) for the set of facets (resp. vertices) of Q .*

(e) *A manifold with corners is said to be nice if every codimension-2 face is a connected component of the intersection of a unique collection of two facets.*

From the above definitions, it is easy to see that any codimension- k face of an n -dimensional nice manifold with corners Q is a connected component of the intersection of a unique set of k many facets of Q for any $0 \leq k \leq n$. An n -dimensional simple polytope is a convex polytope, each of whose vertices is the intersection of exactly n facets. So simple polytopes are nice manifold with corners. In this article, we assume that every manifold with corners Q is nice, orientable and smooth unless specifically mentioned otherwise.

For a G space X and an H space Y , a map is said to be θ -equivariant for a homomorphism $\theta: G \rightarrow H$ if $f(gx) = \theta(g)f(x)$ for any $g \in G$ and $x \in X$. When we do not need to specify the homomorphism θ , f is said to be weakly equivariant or weak-equivariant.

3.1 Notations

Let M be a free \mathbb{Z} -module of rank n , i.e., $M \cong \mathbb{Z}^n$. Let

$$M_{\mathbb{R}} := M \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{R} \cong \mathbb{R}^n,$$

$$T_M := M_{\mathbb{R}}/M \cong (S^1)^n = T^n.$$

For a submodule K of M of rank k , let

$$\tilde{K} := K_{\mathbb{R}} \cap M \cong \mathbb{Z}^k.$$

Then K is submodule of \tilde{K} with finite index, and \tilde{K} is a rank k submodule of M . Moreover, the inclusion $\iota_K: K \hookrightarrow \tilde{K}$ induces a surjective (covering) homomorphism

$$\zeta_K: T_K \rightarrow T_{\tilde{K}}$$

with finite abelian kernel $\ker(\zeta_K) \cong \tilde{K}/K$, where $T_K = K_{\mathbb{R}}/K \cong T^k$ and $T_{\tilde{K}} = \tilde{K}_{\mathbb{R}}/\tilde{K} \cong T^k$. On the other hand, the inclusion $\iota_{\tilde{K}}: \tilde{K} \hookrightarrow M$ induces an injective homomorphism

$$\zeta_{\tilde{K}}: T_{\tilde{K}} \rightarrow T_M.$$

If K is of rank n , in particular, then $\zeta_K: T_K \rightarrow T_{\tilde{K}} = T_M$ is surjective with the finite abelian kernel.

3.2 Definition of locally standard torus orbifold and its properties

Let M be a free \mathbb{Z} -module of rank n , i.e., $M \cong \mathbb{Z}^n$ as above, or one may assume $M = \mathbb{Z}^n$. Recall that the standard T^n -action on \mathbb{C}^n is defined to be

$$(t_1, \dots, t_n) \cdot (z_1, \dots, z_n) = (t_1 z_1, \dots, t_n z_n)$$

for $(t_1, \dots, t_n) \in T^n$ and $(z_1, \dots, z_n) \in \mathbb{C}^n$.

Definition 3.2 *A $2n$ -dimensional connected and closed effective orbifold \mathcal{X} is called a locally standard torus orbifold, if the underlying topological space X of \mathcal{X} has an effective T_M -action such that for every point $x \in X$ there exist*

(P1) *a T_M -invariant neighborhood $V \subset X$,*

(P2) *a submodule N of M of rank n with the inclusion $\iota: N \rightarrow M$ and the induced surjective (covering) homomorphism $\zeta_N: T_N \rightarrow T_M$, and*

(P3) *an orbifold chart (\tilde{V}, G, φ) over V with $G = \ker \zeta_N$, where \tilde{V} is δ -equivariantly diffeomorphic to an open set in \mathbb{C}^n for some isomorphism $\delta: T_N \rightarrow T^n$, and $\tilde{\varphi}: \tilde{V} \rightarrow V$ is a ζ_N -equivariant map which induces a T^n -equivariant homeomorphism between \tilde{V}/G and V .*

If the group G in Definition 3.2 is trivial for each $x \in X$, then the orbifold X is called a locally standard torus manifold.

Remark 3.1 (1) From (P3), each group $G = \ker \zeta_N \subset T_N$, hence the singular set $\Sigma \mathcal{X}$ of the orbifold is contained in the singular part $\text{Sing}(X, T^n)$ of the action where $\text{Sing}(X, T^n)$ is the union all singular T^n -orbits in X .

(2) Also from (P3), the orbit space $Q = X/T^n$ is an n -dimensional nice smooth manifold with corners, and \mathcal{X} is called a locally standard torus orbifold over Q .

We also remark that even though the definition of torus manifolds in [10] assumes X to have fixed points, we do not assume this here. In the case when Q is a simple polytope and each group G is trivial, X is called a quasitoric manifold, which was introduced by Davis and Januszkiewicz [4] by the name of toric manifold. Also if Q is a simple polytope but G 's are not necessarily trivial, then X is defined to be a quasitoric orbifold in [21], and there the first

author and Poddar studied several geometric and topological properties of them. An orbifold is called a T^n -orbifold if there is an effective T^n -action on the underlying space.

Example 3.1 Consider the unit sphere

$$S^{2n} = \{(z_1, \dots, z_n, x) \in \mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{R} : |z_1|^2 + \dots + |z_n|^2 + x^2 = 1\}$$

with the following T^n -action on S^{2n} :

$$(t_1, \dots, t_n, x) \cdot (z_1, \dots, z_n, x) \mapsto (t_1 z_1, \dots, t_n z_n, x).$$

The points $(0, \dots, 0, -1), (0, \dots, 0, 1) \in S^{2n}$ are the fixed points of this action. Let $U_1 = S^{2n} - \{(0, \dots, 0, -1)\}$ and $U_2 = S^{2n} - \{(0, \dots, 0, 1)\}$. One can show that U_i is δ_i -equivariantly diffeomorphic to \mathbb{C}^n with the standard action of T^n for some $\delta_i \in \text{Aut}(T^n)$ for $i = 1, 2$. So S^{2n} is a torus manifold. In particular, S^{2n} is a locally standard torus orbifold with the orbit map

$$\pi_s : S^{2n} \rightarrow Q_s^n = S^{2n}/T^n,$$

where the orbit space is given by

$$Q_s^n = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n, x) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} : x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2 + x^2 = 1 \text{ and } x_i \geq 0 \text{ for } i = 1, \dots, n\}.$$

From the defining equations, we get that Q_s^n is a nice manifold with corners.

Let X be a $2n$ -dimensional locally standard torus orbifold over $Q = X/T^n$ with the orbit map $\pi : X \rightarrow Q$. Let $\mathcal{F}(Q) = \{F_1, \dots, F_m\}$ denote the set of facets of Q , and let $\overset{\circ}{F}_i$ denote the relative interior of F_i . By the local characterization of orbifold charts, the isotropy group of any point $x \in \pi^{-1}(\overset{\circ}{F}_i) \subset X$ is a locally constant circle subgroup of T_M . It is the image of a circle subgroup of T_N under ζ_N . Thus it determines a locally constant vector $\lambda_i \in M$ up to sign, which is not necessarily a primitive vector of M . Since $\pi^{-1}(\overset{\circ}{F}_i)$ is connected, this vector λ_i is uniquely determined up to sign for each facet F_i of Q . This vector λ_i is called the rational characteristic vector of F_i . Thus we have the following function:

$$\lambda : \mathcal{F}(Q) \rightarrow M \cong \mathbb{Z}^n, \quad F_i \mapsto \lambda_i. \tag{3.1}$$

We recall that an element (a_1, \dots, a_n) in the rank n free \mathbb{Z} -module M is called primitive if $\text{gcd}\{a_1, \dots, a_n\} = 1$. In general, for an n -dimensional nice manifold with corners P , we define the following.

Definition 3.3 *A rational characteristic function (or simply an r -characteristic function) on an n -dimensional manifold with corners P is a map $\xi : \mathcal{F}(P) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^n$ such that whenever $F_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap F_{i_k} \neq \emptyset$, the vectors $\xi(F_{i_1}), \dots, \xi(F_{i_k})$ are linearly independent.*

By (P3) of Definition 3.2, the function $\lambda : \mathcal{F}(Q) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^n$ in (3.1) is a rational characteristic function on Q .

On the other hand, since every locally standard torus orbifold X is compact, its orbit space Q is a compact nice manifold with corners. So every facet of Q has a collar neighborhood in Q , and hence the boundary ∂Q has a collar neighborhood in Q . That is, the complement Q_c of the union of suitable collar neighborhoods of all facets of Q is diffeomorphic to Q preserving the

face structures. Note that $X_c = \pi^{-1}(Q_c)$ is the total space of a principal T^n -bundle, denoted by $\tau_c: E_{X_c} \rightarrow Q_c$. Since Q_c is diffeomorphic to Q as a manifold with corners, we may pull back τ_c to Q to get a topological principal T^n bundle

$$\tau: E_X \rightarrow Q$$

over Q , where E_X is a nice manifold with corners and τ preserves the face structure. Thus, from a $2n$ -dimensional locally standard torus orbifold X with the orbit map $\pi: X \rightarrow Q$, we have obtained two data, a rational characteristic function $\lambda: \mathcal{F}(Q) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^n$, and a principal T^n bundle $\tau: E_X \rightarrow Q$. We write these data by $\{(Q, \lambda), (E_X, Q, \tau)\}$ and call it the combinatorial and topological data of a locally standard torus orbifold X .

We remark that the definition of rational characteristic function is a slight generalization of the following well-known notion of characteristic function.

Definition 3.4 *The function ξ in Definition 3.3 is called a characteristic function if the vectors $\xi(F_{i_1}), \dots, \xi(F_{i_k})$ are a part of a basis of \mathbb{Z}^n whenever $F_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap F_{i_k} \neq \emptyset$.*

If X is a locally standard torus manifold (instead of orbifold) over Q , then the r-characteristic function λ in (3.1) is indeed a characteristic function. We finish this subsection with some examples of rational characteristic functions.

Example 3.2 The manifold with corners in Figure 1(a) is obtained from the rectangle $V_0V_1V_2V_3$ by deleting the interiors of the circle C and the triangle $V_4V_5V_6$. The manifold with corners in Figure 1(b) is obtained from the disk bounded by the circle C by deleting the interior of the pentagon $V_0V_1V_2V_3V_4$. Some r-characteristic functions of these 2-dimensional manifolds with corners are defined in the corresponding figure.

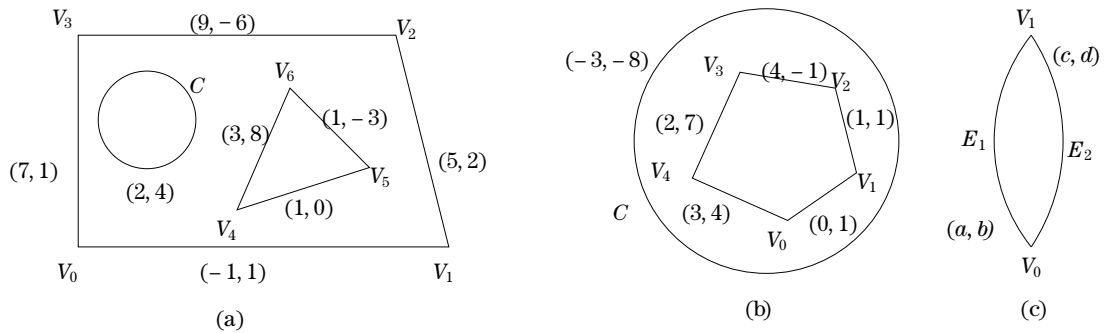


Figure 1 Some r-characteristic functions.

Example 3.3 Figure 1(c) is an eye-shape P^2 with vertices $\{V_0, V_1\}$ and edges $\{E_0, E_1\}$. So an eye-shape is a nice manifold with corners. Define $\xi: \{E_0, E_1\} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^2$ by

$$\xi(E_0) = (a, b), \quad \xi(E_1) = (c, d).$$

Then ξ is an r-characteristic function if and only if $\{(a, b), (c, d)\}$ is a linearly independent set in \mathbb{Z}^2 .

3.3 The basic construction of locally standard torus orbifold

Let P be an n -dimensional nice manifold with corners equipped with a rational characteristic function $\xi: \mathcal{F}(P) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^n$. Moreover, let a smooth principal T^n -bundle $\mu: E \rightarrow P$ over P be given where E is a nice manifold with corners and μ preserves the face structure. Let $\{(P, \xi), (E, P, \mu)\}$ denote these data, which we call a combinatorial and topological data over P . In this subsection, we construct a $2n$ -dimensional locally standard torus orbifold X with the orbit space P such that the corresponding combinatorial and topological data of X is the given data $\{(P, \xi), (E, P, \mu)\}$. Each point $x \in P$ lies in the relative interior $\overset{\circ}{F}$ of a unique codimension- k face F of P . If $k = 0$, then $F = P$, and otherwise F is a connected component of the intersection $F_{i_1} \cap \cdots \cap F_{i_k}$ of a unique collection $\{F_{i_1}, \dots, F_{i_k}\} \subset \mathcal{F}(P)$ because P is nice. Let $K(P) = 0$, and let $K(F)$ be the rank k submodule of $M = \mathbb{Z}^n$ generated by the vectors $\xi(F_{i_1}), \dots, \xi(F_{i_k})$. Then as we have seen in Subsection 3.1, there is a surjective homomorphism $\zeta_{K(F)}: T_{K(F)} \rightarrow T_{\tilde{K}(F)}$ and an injective homomorphism $\zeta_{\tilde{K}(F)}: T_{\tilde{K}(F)} \rightarrow T_M$. Let

$$G_F := \tilde{K}(F)/K(F), \tag{3.2}$$

$$T_F := \text{Im}(\zeta_{\tilde{K}(F)} \circ \zeta_{K(F)}). \tag{3.3}$$

Then G_F is a finite abelian group isomorphic to $\ker(\zeta_{K(F)})$, and T_F is a rank k torus subgroup of $T_M \cong T^n$. We will adopt the convention that $T_P = 1$.

From the data $\{(P, \xi), (E, P, \mu)\}$, we construct the space $X(P, \xi, \mu)$ as follow. Define an equivalence relation \sim on the total space E of the smooth principal bundle μ by

$$x \sim y \text{ if and only if } \mu(x) = \mu(y) \text{ and } x = ty \text{ for some } t \in T_F, \tag{3.4}$$

where F is the face containing $\mu(x) = \mu(y)$ in its relative interior. The quotient space

$$X(P, \xi, \mu) := E / \sim \tag{3.5}$$

has a natural T^n -action induced by the natural T^n -action on E . The orbit space of the T^n -action on $X(P, \xi, \mu)$ is diffeomorphic to P as manifold with corners, and the map

$$\pi: X(P, \xi, \mu) \rightarrow P, \quad \text{given by } [x]^\sim \mapsto \mu(x) \tag{3.6}$$

can be regarded as the orbit map, where $[x]^\sim$ denotes the equivalence class of x . In the case when μ is a trivial bundle, we denote $X(P, \xi, \mu)$ by $X(P, \xi)$.

Lemma 3.1 *The space $X(P, \xi, \mu)$ is a locally standard torus orbifold over P with the orbit map π in (3.6).*

Proof Let $[x]^\sim \in X(P, \xi, \mu)$. Hence $\mu(x) \in P$. We show that $[x]^\sim$ has a neighborhood which is T^n -equivariantly homeomorphic to V_x/G_x , where V_x is a T^n -invariant open subset of \mathbb{C}^n with the standard T^n action, and G_x is a finite subgroup of $\text{Diff}(V_x)$.

First we assume that $\mu(x)$ belongs to the interior $\overset{\circ}{P}$. Then there is a neighborhood U_x of $\mu(x)$ in P which is diffeomorphic to an n -dimensional open ball in $\mathbb{R}_{>0}^n$. Clearly,

$$\pi^{-1}(U_x) = T^n \times U_x / \sim \cong T^n \times U_x$$

is a T^n -invariant neighborhood of $[x]^\sim$. Let $V_x = T^n \times U_x$, $G_x = \{1\}$ and $\rho_x: V_x \rightarrow X(P, \xi, \mu)$ be the inclusion. Then (V_x, G_x, ρ_x) is an orbifold chart which satisfies the condition (P3) of Definition 3.2.

Let $\mu(x)$ belong to the relative interior $\overset{\circ}{F}$ of a codimension- k face F of P with $k > 0$. Then there is a neighborhood U_x of $\mu(x)$ in P such that U_x is diffeomorphic to $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^k \times \mathbb{R}_{> 0}^{n-k}$ as manifold with corners and $\mu^{-1}(U_x)$ is T^n -equivariantly homeomorphic to $T^n \times U_x$ as manifold with corners. Let

$$X_x := \mu^{-1}(U_x) / \sim = \pi^{-1}(U_x).$$

Let F be a component of the intersection $F_{i_1} \cap \cdots \cap F_{i_k}$ of a unique collection of k many facets of P . By Definition 3.3, the set $\{\xi(F_{i_1}), \dots, \xi(F_{i_k})\}$ is a linearly independent set of vectors of \mathbb{Z}^n . Let $K(F)$ be the submodule generated by $\{\xi(F_{i_1}), \dots, \xi(F_{i_k})\}$.

Let $K(F)^\perp := \mathbb{Z}^n / \tilde{K}(F)$ where $\tilde{K}(F) = (K(F) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{R}) \cap \mathbb{Z}^n$. Thus $K(F)^\perp$ is a free \mathbb{Z} -module of rank $n - k$. Then \mathbb{Z}^n is isomorphic to $\tilde{K}(F) \oplus K(F)^\perp$. Fixing an isomorphism of these \mathbb{Z} -modules, we get $T^n = T_{\tilde{K}(F)} \times T_{K(F)^\perp}$. On the other hand, we also have an isomorphism $T^n \cong T_{K(F)} \times T_{K(F)^\perp}$ as $T_{K(F)}$ and $T_{K(F)^\perp}$ are k and $n - k$ dimensional torus respectively.

For a face F' containing F , let $K(F')$ be the submodule of $K(F)$ generated by the rational characteristic vectors corresponding to the face F' , and let $T_{K(F')}$ be the corresponding torus group defined as before. We now define an equivalence relation \sim_F on $T_{K(F)} \times T_{K(F)^\perp} \times U_x$ by

$$(t_1, s_1, q_1) \sim_F (t_2, s_2, q_2) \quad \text{if } q_1 = q_2, s_1 = s_2 \text{ and } t_2^{-1}t_1 \in T_{K(F')}, \tag{3.7}$$

where F' is the unique face whose relative interior contains $q_1 = q_2$.

Let

$$V_x = (T_{K(F)} \times T_{K(F)^\perp} \times U_x) / \sim_F.$$

Using the aforementioned homeomorphism $U_x \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^k \times \mathbb{R}_{> 0}^{n-k}$, we can get that V_x is equivariantly homeomorphic to $\mathbb{C}^k \times (\mathbb{C}^*)^{n-k}$. Thus we have a commutative diagram of T^n -equivariant maps:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T_{K(F)} \times T_{K(F)^\perp} \times U_x & \xrightarrow{\zeta_{K(F)} \times \text{Id} \times \text{Id}} & T_{\tilde{K}(F)} \times T_{K(F)^\perp} \times U_x \cong T^n \times U_x \cong \mu^{-1}(U_x) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ V_x & \xrightarrow{\zeta_x} & X_x, \end{array} \tag{3.8}$$

where the vertical arrows are the quotient maps. Note that the map ζ_x is the orbit map of G_F -action on V_x , where G_F is as defined in (3.2). Now the triple (V_x, G_x, ζ_x) with $G_x = G_F$ is an orbifold chart on X_x , which satisfies the condition (P3) of Definition 3.2.

Next we show that the orbifold charts (V_x, G_x, ζ_x) 's are compatible (see Definition 2.3). The arguments are essentially similar to [7, Subsection 2.3], but few modifications are needed. First we give coordinate structure on each V_x in the following. Let

$$f_x: U_x \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^k \times \mathbb{R}^{n-k}$$

be the diffeomorphism as manifold with corners. If we write

$$f_x(u) = (f_{x,1}(u), \dots, f_{x,k}(u), f_{x,k+1}(u), \dots, f_{x,n}(u)),$$

then $f_{x,j}(u) \geq 0$, $f_{x,j}(u) = 0$ if and only if $u \in U_x \cap F_{i_j}$ for $j = 1, \dots, k$, and $f_{x,j}(u) > 0$ for $j = k + 1, \dots, n$ ($k \geq 0$). Let $\{\bar{\xi}_{k+1}, \dots, \bar{\xi}_n\}$ be a \mathbb{Z} -basis for $K(F)^\perp \subset \mathbb{Z}^n$. When $F = Q$, we may consider $K(F) = 0 \in \mathbb{Z}^n$. Then the kernel of the map determined by the matrix

$$\Lambda_x = [\xi_{i_1}^t, \dots, \xi_{i_k}^t, \bar{\xi}_{k+1}^t, \dots, \bar{\xi}_n^t]$$

is G_F . Let $\mathbf{a} = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$ be the standard angular coordinates, and $\mathbf{a}_x = (\alpha_{x,1}, \dots, \alpha_{x,n})$ be the angular coordinates of T^n with respect to the basis $\{\xi_{i_1}^t, \dots, \xi_{i_k}^t, \bar{\xi}_{k+1}^t, \dots, \bar{\xi}_n^t\}$ of $\mathbb{Z}^n \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{R}$. Then we get the following transformation between these angular coordinates

$$\mathbf{a} = \Lambda_x \mathbf{a}_x.$$

Let $u_{x,j} := f_{x,j}(u) \cos(2\pi\alpha_{x,j})$ and $w_{x,j} := f_{x,j}(u) \sin(2\pi\alpha_{x,j})$ for $j = 1, \dots, n$. We define $\phi_x: V_x \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2n}$ by

$$\phi_x([\mathbf{a}_x, u]^{\sim F}) = (u_{x,1}, w_{x,1}, \dots, u_{x,n}, w_{x,n}).$$

From the identification \sim_F and condition on f_x and using a property of quotient map, we get that ϕ_x is homeomorphic onto its image which is an open subset of \mathbb{R}^{2n} . Then the coordinate structure on V_x can be given by $(u_{x,1}, w_{x,1}, \dots, u_{x,n}, w_{x,n})$.

The group action of G_F on V_x can be given by similar relation as in [7, (2.10)]. Compatibility of charts can be explained following the arguments in [7, Subsection 2.3]. Therefore $X(P, \xi, \mu)$ is a locally standard torus orbifold.

Remark 3.2 (1) If P and the smooth principal T^n bundle μ in Lemma 3.1 are orientable, then so is $X(P, \xi, \mu)$.

(2) Observe that if ξ satisfies the condition in Definition 3.4, then all local groups in the above orbifold charts are trivial. So in this case, $X(P, \xi, \mu)$ is a locally standard torus manifold.

Proposition 3.1 *Let X and Y be locally standard torus orbifolds over P and Q respectively such that the following diagram commutes*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \\ \pi_X \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi_Y \\ P & \xrightarrow{g} & Q \end{array}$$

where f is equivariantly homeomorphic, π_X, π_Y are orbit maps, and g is a diffeomorphism with corners. Then f is equivariantly diffeomorphic.

Proof Using the coordinate description on each orbifold chart (V_x, G_x, ζ_x) in the proof of Lemma 3.1 and modifying the arguments of the proof of [7, Lemma 2.3], one can complete the proof.

Example 3.4 Let P^2 be an eye-shape and ξ be an r-characteristic function on P^2 as in Example 3.3, and let μ be the trivial T^2 -bundle over P^2 . So $X(P^2, \xi)$ is a 4-dimensional orientable locally standard torus orbifold. Now we show that $X(P^2, \xi)$ is the orbit space of a finite group action on S^4 . Let Q_s^2 be the manifold with corners as in Example 3.1. Let $F_i = \{(x_1, x_2, x) \in Q_s^2 \mid x_i = 0\}$ for $i = 1, 2$. Note that $\pi_s^{-1}(Q_s^2) = S^4 \subset \mathbb{C}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ and the

isotropy group of the points in $\pi_s^{-1}(\overset{\circ}{F}_i)$ is

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Iso}(\overset{\circ}{F}_i) &= \{(t_1, t_2) \in T^2 \mid (t_1 z_1, t_2 x_2, x) = (z_1, z_2, x)\} \\ &= \begin{cases} S^1 \times 1, & i = 1, \\ 1 \times S^1, & i = 2. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore the corresponding r-characteristic function is given by

$$\lambda_s(F_1) = (1, 0) \quad \text{and} \quad \lambda_s(F_2) = (0, 1)$$

up to choices of sign. Then one can show that $(T^2 \times Q_s^2)/\sim \cong S^4 = \pi_s^{-1}(Q_s^2)$, where \sim is the equivalence relation defined in (3.4). Let $f: Q_s^2 \rightarrow P^2$ be a diffeomorphism as manifold with corners such that $f(F_i) = E_i$ for $i = 1, 2$. Consider the map $\mathbb{Z}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^2$ determined by

$$(1, 0) \rightarrow (a, b) \quad \text{and} \quad (0, 1) \rightarrow (c, d).$$

This induces a surjective Lie group homomorphism $\phi: T^2 \twoheadrightarrow T^2$, that is, ϕ is a finite covering homomorphism. From the definition of the equivalence relation \sim , it is clear that the map

$$\phi \times \text{id}: T^2 \times Q_s^2 \rightarrow T^2 \times P^2$$

induces a surjective map

$$f_\phi: S^4 \twoheadrightarrow X(P^2, \xi)$$

defined by $f_\phi([t, x]^\sim) = [\phi(t), f(x)]^\sim$ on the equivalence classes. The finite group $\ker \phi$ acts naturally on S^4 . Since ϕ is a covering homomorphism with the finite covering group $\ker \phi$, the space $X(P^2, \xi)$ is diffeomorphic to the quotient space $S^4/\ker \phi$. In particular, if ξ is a characteristic function (see Definition 3.4), then $X(P^2, \xi)$ is T^2 -weakly equivariantly diffeomorphic to S^4 .

Example 3.5 Consider $S^3 = \{(z_1, z_2) \in \mathbb{C}^2 : |z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 = 1\}$ with an S^1 -action on S^3 defined by

$$\alpha \cdot (z_1, z_2) \rightarrow (z_1, \alpha z_2). \tag{3.9}$$

Then the orbit space P is a closed 2-disc. Let $\xi: \{\partial P\} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^2$ be the map defined by $\xi(\partial P) = (a, b)$, where (a, b) is a primitive vector in \mathbb{Z}^2 . Then ξ is a characteristic map on P . So by Lemma 3.1 and Remark 3.2, $X(P, \xi)$ is an orientable locally standard torus manifold. Since (a, b) is a primitive vector, there is $(c, d) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ such that $ad - bc = 1$. Applying an automorphism of T^2 , we may assume $(c, d) = (1, 0)$ and $(a, b) = (0, 1)$. Therefore we have the following

$$X(P, \xi) \cong (T^2 \times P)/\sim \cong S^1 \times (S^1 \times P)/\sim \cong S^1 \times S^3,$$

here T^2 acts on $S^1 \times S^3$ as follows: The first S^1 factor of T^2 acts on S^1 by left multiplication, and the second S^1 factor acts on S^3 as in (3.9). Thus $X(P, \xi)$ is weakly equivariantly diffeomorphic to $S^1 \times S^3$.

The following theorem shows that any locally standard torus orbifolds can be constructed from the basic construction explained at the beginning of this subsection.

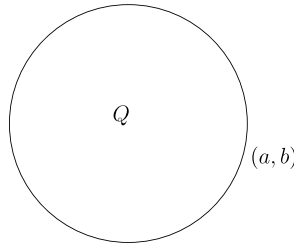


Figure 2 A characteristic function on a closed disc.

Theorem 3.1 *Let X be a $2n$ -dimensional locally standard torus orbifold over Q with the associated combinatorial and topological data $\{(Q, \lambda), (E_X, Q, \tau)\}$ as in Subsection 3.2. Let $X(Q, \lambda, \tau)$ be the locally standard torus orbifold obtained by the basic construction from the data as in Subsection 3.3. Then there is a T^n -equivariant orbifold diffeomorphism from $X(Q, \lambda, \tau)$ to X covering the identity on Q .*

Proof The proof is similar to the quasitoric orbifold case in [21]. The basic idea of the proof is similar to that of [4, Proposition 1.8], however there are two complications which require further arguments. The first one is that the orbit space Q is not necessarily contractible, and the second one is that we are dealing with orbifolds instead of manifolds. The former complication can be fixed by considering principal T^n -bundle $\tau: E_X \rightarrow Q$ instead of the trivial T^n -bundle $T^n \times Q \rightarrow Q$. So we need to take care of the latter complication. The main point is how to extend [4, Lemma 1.4] to the locally standard torus orbifold case, i.e., we need to construct a continuous map

$$f: E_X \rightarrow X,$$

which maps $\tau^{-1}(q)$ surjectively onto $\pi^{-1}(q)$ for each $q \in Q$, where $\pi: X \rightarrow Q$ is the orbit map.

Let $\text{Fr}(X)$ be the frame bundle of the effective orbifold X . Then by Theorem 2.1 the frame bundle $\text{Fr}(X)$ is a smooth manifold with smooth effective almost-free $O(2n)$ -action, and the quotient orbifold $\text{Fr}(X)/O(2n)$ is diffeomorphic to X . On the other hand, since X is a locally standard torus orbifold, X has an effective T^n -action which induces an effective T^n -action on $\text{Fr}(X)$ commuting with the above mentioned $O(2n)$ -action.

We now apply the procedure for “blowing up the singular strata” of the T^n -action on $\text{Fr}(X)$ as explained in [4, Lemma 1.4], to obtain an effective T^n -manifold $\tilde{\text{Fr}}(X)$ with corners with only principal orbits. Indeed, $\tilde{\text{Fr}}(X)$ is obtained from $\text{Fr}(X)$ by replacing each singular stratum by its normal sphere bundle in the order from the minimal stratum to the higher ones. Then there is a natural map

$$\tilde{f}: \tilde{\text{Fr}}(X) \rightarrow \text{Fr}(X),$$

which collapses each sphere bundle to the base points. The $O(2n)$ -action on $\text{Fr}(X)$ also induces a free $O(2n)$ -action on $\tilde{\text{Fr}}(X)$ because by Remark 3.1 the singular set ΣX of the orbifold X is contained in the singular part $\text{Sing}(X, T^n)$ of the T^n -action on X . Furthermore, T^n acts freely on $\tilde{\text{Fr}}(X)$ and commutes with the action of $O(2n)$. Let $\tilde{X} := \tilde{\text{Fr}}(X)/O(2n)$. Then \tilde{X} is a free T^n -space with the orbit space equal to Q . Indeed, \tilde{X} is T^n -equivariantly homeomorphic to the

total space E_X of a principal bundle $\tau: E_X \rightarrow Q$. The natural surjective map \tilde{f} induces a continuous T^n -equivariant map

$$f: \tilde{X} \cong E_X \rightarrow \text{Fr}(X)/O(2n) \cong X.$$

Since $O(2n)$ -action commutes with T^n -action on $\tilde{\text{Fr}}(X)$ and $\text{Fr}(X)$, if $y \in f^{-1}(x) \subset E_X$ for some $x \in X$, then isotropy of y is the same as T_F , where F is the smallest face containing $\tau(y)$. Therefore the map f factor through the continuous map $E_X/\sim \rightarrow X$. This is a T^n -equivariant homeomorphism $X(Q, \lambda, \tau) \rightarrow X$ covering the identity on Q . Then Proposition 3.1 completes the proof.

We remark that blowing up of singular stratum may not be unique, but the above procedure suffices our requirement.

Definition 3.5 Let $\{(P, \xi), (E, P, \mu)\}$ and $\{(P', \xi'), (E', P', \mu')\}$ be two combinatorial and topological data. They are called equivalent if there is a diffeomorphism $\psi: P \rightarrow P'$ (as manifold with corners) and a $\delta \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{Z}^n)$ such that $\xi'(\psi(F)) = \pm\delta(\xi(F))$ for each $F \in \mathcal{F}(P)$ and μ is isomorphic to the pull back bundle $\psi^*(\mu')$.

Theorem 3.2 Two locally standard torus orbifolds $X(P, \xi, \mu)$ and $X(P', \xi', \mu')$ are T^n -weakly equivariantly diffeomorphic if and only if the corresponding characteristic and topological data $\{(P, \xi), (E, P, \mu)\}$ and $\{(P', \xi'), (E', P', \mu')\}$ are equivalent.

Proof Let $\Psi: X(P, \xi, \mu) \rightarrow X(P', \xi', \mu')$ be a T^n -weakly equivariant diffeomorphism. Then it induces a diffeomorphism $\psi: P \rightarrow P'$ (as manifold with corners). This follows from the facts that T^n -action on each is locally standard and the orbit map is smooth. Thus we have the following commutative diagrams,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X(P, \xi, \mu) & \xrightarrow{\Psi} & X(P', \xi', \mu') & & E & \xrightarrow{\Psi} & E' \\ \downarrow \pi & & \downarrow \pi' & \text{and} & \downarrow \tau & & \downarrow \tau' \\ P & \xrightarrow{\psi} & P' & & P_c & \xrightarrow{\psi} & P'_c \end{array} \tag{3.10}$$

where π, π' are orbit maps, P_c (resp. P'_c) is the complement of a suitable collar neighborhood of ∂P (resp. $\partial P'$) in P (resp. P'), $E = \pi^{-1}(P_c)$ and $E' = (\pi')^{-1}(P'_c)$. Note that P_c (resp. P'_c) is diffeomorphic to P (resp. P') as manifold with corners. Therefore $\xi'(\psi(F)) = \pm\delta(\xi(F))$ for a fixed $\delta \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{Z}^n)$ and for all $F \in \mathcal{F}(P)$, and $\mu \cong \psi^*(\mu')$.

Conversely, assume two data $\{(P, \xi), (E, P, \mu)\}$ and $\{(P', \xi'), (E', P', \mu')\}$ are equivalent. So $\xi'(\psi(F)) = \pm\delta(\xi(F))$ for a fixed $\delta \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{Z}^n)$ and for all $F \in \mathcal{F}(P)$, and $\mu \cong \psi^*(\mu')$ for some diffeomorphism $\psi: P \rightarrow P'$ as manifold with corners. So there is a bundle isomorphism $\tilde{\psi}: E \rightarrow E'$ such that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\psi}} & E' \\ \downarrow \tau & & \downarrow \tau' \\ P_c & \xrightarrow{\psi} & P'_c \end{array} \tag{3.11}$$

Since $\tilde{\psi}$ is T^n -equivariant and $\xi'(\psi(F)) = \pm\delta(\xi(F))$ for all $F \in \mathcal{F}(P)$, the map $\tilde{\psi}$ descends to a T^n -weakly equivariant map $\Psi: X(P, \xi, \mu) \rightarrow X(P', \xi', \mu')$. Using the construction of $X(P, \xi, \mu)$

and $X(P, \xi', \mu')$, one can show that Ψ is a homeomorphism. So by Proposition 3.1, Ψ is a diffeomorphism.

We remark that the above two theorems are proved for the category of quasitoric manifolds in [4] and for the category of quasitoric orbifolds in [21]. Also similar result are discussed for the category of 2-torus manifolds in [16]. One can replace diffeomorphism/diffeomorphic by homeomorphism/homeomorphic in Definition 3.5 and Theorem 3.2 and retain the conclusion of Theorem 3.2 in homeomorphic category.

3.4 Equivariant connected sum

Here, we discuss connected sum of orientable locally standard torus manifolds along an orbit as in [8]. Let A (resp. B) be an orbit of a $2n$ -dimensional locally standard torus manifold M (resp. N). Assume that the isotropy group of A is isomorphic to that of B . So A (resp. B) is a subset of a connected component of $M_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap M_{i_\ell}$ (resp. $N_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap N_{i_\ell}$) for a unique collection of characteristic submanifolds $\{M_{i_1}, \dots, M_{i_\ell}\}$ of M (resp. $\{N_{i_1}, \dots, N_{i_\ell}\}$ of N), where a characteristic submanifold of a locally standard torus manifold is the inverse image of a facet by the orbit map. Since T^n -action is locally standard, there are T^n -invariant small enough neighborhoods U_A (resp. U_B) of A (resp. B) such that U_A and U_B are weak-equivariantly diffeomorphic to $\mathbb{C}^\ell \times (\mathbb{C}^*)^{n-\ell}$. By changing the action of T^n on N by an automorphism of T^n if necessary, we may assume that T^n -actions on U_A and U_B are equivalent. That is, we may assume that the isotropy group of $\overset{\circ}{M}_{i_j}$ is the same as that of $\overset{\circ}{N}_{i_j}$ for $j = 1, \dots, \ell$. By identifying the boundary of $M - U_A$ and $N - U_B$ via an orientation reversing equivariant diffeomorphism, we get a manifold, denoted by $M \#_{A,B} N$, with a natural locally standard T^n -action. So $M \#_{A,B} N$ is an oriented locally standard torus manifolds. For simplicities we denote the equivariant connected sum by $M \# N$ when the orbits A and B are clear. If A, B are orbits of dimension n , then we say that they are principal orbits and the space $M \# N$ is a connected sum along principal orbits.

Note that we can perform the equivariant connected sum construction for locally standard torus orbifolds along the orbits which belong to the smooth part of the orbifolds.

Let Q be a nice 2-dimensional manifold with corners. So every component of ∂Q is either boundary of a polygon, a circle or an eye-shape in Figure 1(c). Note that Q can be obtained from a closed surface S_Q , by removing the interior of finitely many non-intersecting polygons, eye-shapes or discs. See Figure 1(a) for an example.

In the following lemma, let S^4 be the T^2 -sphere in Example 3.1, and $S^1 \times S^3$ be the T^2 -manifold in Example 3.5.

Lemma 3.2 *Let M be an orientable locally standard torus manifold (resp. orbifold) over a 2-dimensional nice manifold with corners Q such that $\partial Q \neq \emptyset$. Then M is T^2 -weakly equivariantly diffeomorphic to a connected sum of several copies of 4-dimensional quasitoric manifolds (resp. orbifolds), $T^2 \times S_Q$, S^4 (resp. S^4/G as in Example 3.4), and $S^1 \times S^3$.*

Proof We only prove the orbifold case. The manifold case is similar with that G 's are trivial groups. Let λ be the r-characteristic function associated to M . Since Q is 2-dimensional manifold with corners with $\partial Q \neq \emptyset$, we have $H^2(Q) = 0$. Hence the principal T^2 -bundle $\tau: E_M \rightarrow Q$ associated to M is trivial.

Suppose Q is obtained from S_Q by removing the interiors of copies of non-intersecting polygons Q_{1_1}, \dots, Q_{1_r} , eye-shapes Q_{2_1}, \dots, Q_{2_s} and discs Q_{3_1}, \dots, Q_{3_t} . For simplicity, we assume that there is only one copy of $Q_i = Q_{i_1}$ for each $i = 1, 2, 3$. Note that the facets of Q is $\mathcal{F}(Q) = \bigcup_{i=1}^3 \mathcal{F}(Q_i)$. Now define r-characteristic functions $\lambda_i: \mathcal{F}(Q_i) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^2$ on Q_i to be the restriction $\lambda|_{\mathcal{F}(Q_i)}$ for each $i = 1, 2, 3$.

Let

$$M' = X(Q_1, \lambda_1) \# X(Q_2, \lambda_2) \# X(Q_3, \lambda_3) \# (T^2 \times S_Q)$$

be the connected sum of the following 4-dimensional locally standard torus orbifolds

$$X(Q_1, \lambda_1), X(Q_2, \lambda_2), X(Q_3, \lambda_3) \text{ and } (T^2 \times S_Q),$$

where all connected sums are performed along some principal orbits. So M' is a locally standard torus manifold. Observe that the orbit space Q' of M' is the connected sum of Q_1, Q_2, Q_3 and S_Q at their respective interior points. So Q' is diffeomorphic as manifold with corners to Q . The r-characteristic function λ' associated to M' is induced by λ_1, λ_2 and λ_3 . The r-characteristic functions on Q and Q' , and the trivial principal bundles on them satisfy the conditions of Definition 3.5. Therefore by Theorem 3.2, $M \cong X(Q, \xi)$ is T^2 -weakly equivariantly diffeomorphic to $X(Q', \lambda') \cong M'$. By Examples 3.4–3.5, the manifolds $X(Q_2, \lambda_2)$ (resp. $X(Q_3, \lambda_3)$) are T^2 -weakly equivariantly diffeomorphic to S^4/G (resp. $S^1 \times S^3$). Also the manifold $X(Q_1, \lambda_1)$ is a 4-dimensional quasitoric orbifold by [21]. This proves the lemma.

3.5 Orbifold complex projective space

A toric variety X_Σ associated to a simplicial fan Σ is called a toric orbifold. The space X_Σ is a compact $2n$ -dimensional toric variety if and only if Σ is a complete fan in \mathbb{R}^n . It is well-known that if one considers real torus $T^n \subset (C^*)^n$ action then it is a torus orbifold. More studies on toric varieties can be found in [2, 6].

Definition 3.6 *Let Σ be a complete simplicial fan in \mathbb{R}^n with $n + 1$ many 1-dimensional cones. The associated toric orbifold X_Σ is called an orbifold complex projective space of real dimension $2n$.*

Lemma 3.3 (see [25, Lemma 3.9]) *Let X be a quasitoric orbifold over an n -dimensional simplex. Then X is equivariantly diffeomorphic to an orbifold complex projective space of real dimension $2n$.*

We remark that a fake weighted projective space is a holomorphic generalization of weighted projective space, see [13]. A fake weighted projective space of real dimension $2n$ is determined by a complete simplicial fan generated by $(n + 1)$ many primitive vectors in \mathbb{Z}^n . So a fake weighted projective space is an orbifold complex projective space. Since the primitive vectors in \mathbb{Z} are -1 and 1 , the teardrop $W\mathbb{P}(1, a)$ is not a fake weighted projective space if $a > 1$ but an orbifold complex projective space.

3.6 Orbifold Hirzebruch surface

A Hirzebruch surface is a nonsingular toric variety corresponding to a complete fan given by Figure 3(A) where $b \in \mathbb{Z}$. Note that a Hirzebruch surface is a manifold. For more details on

Hirzebruch surface, see [11, 20]. An orbifold Hirzebruch surface X is defined to be a toric variety corresponding to a complete simplicial fan given by Figure 3(B), where $\{(a_i, b_i), (a_{i+1}, b_{i+1})\}$ are linearly independent vectors in \mathbb{Z}^2 for $i = 1, \dots, 4$ and $(a_1, b_1) = (a_5, b_5)$. One can show that X with the restricted action of the compact torus $T^2 \subset (\mathbb{C}^*)^2$ satisfies the condition of Definition 3.2. Therefore orbifold Hirzebruch surfaces are quasitoric orbifolds.

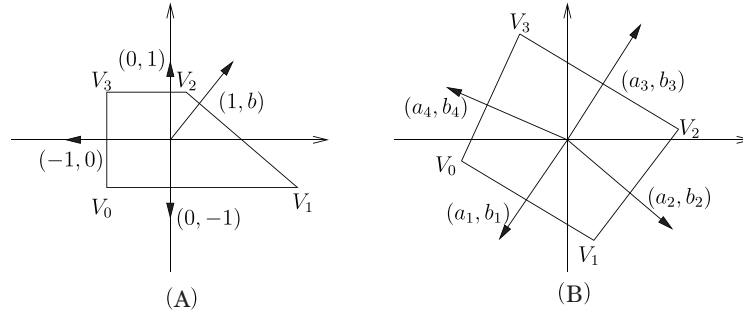


Figure 3 Fans for Hirzebruch surface and Hirzebruch orbifold.

Consider a rectangle P^2 with vertices V_0, \dots, V_3 and edges $V_0V_1, V_1V_2, V_2V_3, V_0V_3$. Define a map

$$\xi: \{V_0V_1, V_1V_2, V_2V_3, V_3V_0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^2$$

by $\xi(V_iV_{i+1}) = \varepsilon_i(a_{i+1}, b_{i+1})$ where $i = 0, \dots, 3, V_4 = V_0$ and $\varepsilon_i = \pm 1$. Then by [21, Lemma 2.2] and Theorem 3.1, the orbifold Hirzebruch surface X is T^2 -equivariantly diffeomorphic to $X(P^2, \xi)$.

4 Construction of Orbifolds with Boundary

From now on, we assume that all locally standard torus orbifolds and manifolds are orientable. In this section, we construct $(2n + 1)$ -dimensional orientable effective orbifolds with T^n -actions whose boundaries are locally standard torus orbifolds. To do this, we need the notions of face-simple manifold with marked facets and rational super characteristic function defined on facets of it.

Definition 4.1 *A face-simple manifold with marked facets is an $(n+1)$ -dimensional oriented compact manifold with corners Y together with a subset $\{P_1, \dots, P_m\} \subset \mathcal{F}(Y)$ of disjoint facets of Y , called the marked facets, such that*

1. Y is nice, i.e., any codimension- k face of Y is a connected component of the intersection of a unique set of k many facets of Y for any $1 \leq k \leq n + 1$, and
2. the vertex set $\mathcal{V}(Y)$ is equal to $\bigsqcup_{i=1}^m \mathcal{V}(P_i)$.

Face-simple manifold Y with marked facets P_1, \dots, P_m is denoted by $Y[P_1, \dots, P_m]$. The facets $\mathcal{F}(Y) \setminus \{P_1, \dots, P_m\}$ is called the remaining facets of $Y[P_1, \dots, P_m]$.

Recall that the vertex-cut $VC(P)$ of a polytope P is the polytope obtained from P by cutting off disjoint cone-shape neighborhoods U_v of all vertices v of P . For each vertex v of P , let F_v denote the facet of $VC(P)$ corresponding to the intersection $\overline{U}_v \cap VC(P)$.

An $(n + 1)$ -dimensional polytope P is said to be edge-simple if each one dimensional face of P is the intersection of exactly n facets of P , see [24]. Clearly, the vertex cut $\text{VC}(P)$ of an edge-simple polytope P is a face-simple manifold with marked facets $\{F_v \mid v \in \mathcal{V}(P)\}$.

Definition 4.2 *Let $Y[P_1, \dots, P_m]$ be an $(n + 1)$ -dimensional face-simple manifold with marked facets, and let $\{F_1, \dots, F_{m'}\}$ be the remaining facets. A function*

$$\eta: \{F_1, \dots, F_{m'}\} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^n$$

is called a rational super characteristic function (simply an rs-characteristic function) on $Y[P_1, \dots, P_m]$ if the set of vectors $\eta(F_{i_1}), \dots, \eta(F_{i_k})$ are linearly independent in \mathbb{Z}^n whenever $F_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap F_{i_k} \neq \emptyset$. The vector $\eta(F_i)$ is called an rs-characteristic vector assigned to the facet F_i for $i = 1, \dots, m'$. When the vectors $\eta(F_{i_1}), \dots, \eta(F_{i_k})$ are part of a basis of \mathbb{Z}^n whenever $F_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap F_{i_k} \neq \emptyset$, then η is called a super characteristic function (simply an s-characteristic function).

Note that for r-characteristic function in Definition 3.3, the dimension of manifold with corners and the rank of the target module are same, while for rs-characteristic function the dimension of manifold with corners is larger than the rank of the target module by 1. Definition 4.2 is a generalization of the isotropy function of an edge-simple polytope given in [24]. In [26], the authors considered hyper-characteristic functions, and in this case the dimension of the manifold is less than the rank of the target module by 1.

Let $\eta: \{F_1, \dots, F_{m'}\} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^n$ be an rs-characteristic function on an $(n + 1)$ -dimensional face-simple manifold with marked facets $Y[P_1, \dots, P_m]$. For each marked facet P_j , let $\mathcal{F}(P_j) := \{G_{j_1}, \dots, G_{j_{h_j}}\}$ be its facets. Then for each facet G_{j_i} of P_j , there exists a unique facet F_{j_i} among the remaining facets of $Y[P_1, \dots, P_m]$ such that $G_{j_i} = P_j \cap F_{j_i}$. We now define functions

$$\xi_j: \{G_{j_1}, \dots, G_{j_{h_j}}\} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^n \quad \text{by } \xi_j(G_{j_i}) = \eta(F_{j_i}) \tag{4.1}$$

for $j = 1, \dots, m$. Then the following lemma is obvious from the definition of rs-characteristic function.

Lemma 4.1 *The function ξ_j defined in (4.1) is an r-characteristic function on P_j for $j = 1, \dots, m$.*

Let $\mu: E \rightarrow Y$ be an orientable smooth principal T^n -bundle over Y , and let η be an rs-characteristic function on $Y[P_1, \dots, P_m]$. Then the collection $\{(Y[P_1, \dots, P_m], \eta), (E, Y, \mu)\}$ is called a combinatorial and topological data on $Y[P_1, \dots, P_m]$. From this data, we construct a $(2n + 1)$ -dimensional T^n -orbifold with boundary being a disjoint union of some locally standard $2n$ -dimensional orbifolds. The construction is quite similar to the basic construction in Subsection 3.3.

Let F be a codimension- k face of $Y[P_1, \dots, P_m]$ for $0 < k \leq n + 1$. If F is a face of one of the marked facets P_i for some $i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$, then there is a unique collection of remaining facets $F_{i_1}, \dots, F_{i_{k-1}}$ such that F is a component of the intersection $F_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap F_{i_{k-1}} \cap P_i$. Otherwise, there is a unique collection of remaining facets F_{i_1}, \dots, F_{i_k} such that F is a component of the intersection $F_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap F_{i_k}$. Let

$$K(F) = \begin{cases} \langle \eta(F_{i_j}) \mid j = 1, \dots, \ell - 1 \rangle & \text{if } F \subseteq F_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap F_{i_{\ell-1}} \cap P_i, \\ \langle \eta(F_{i_j}) \mid j = 1, \dots, \ell \rangle & \text{if } F \subseteq F_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap F_{i_{\ell-1}} \cap F_{i_\ell}, \end{cases} \tag{4.2}$$

where $\langle \alpha_i : i = 1, \dots, s \rangle$ denotes the submodule of \mathbb{Z}^n generated by the vectors α_i for $i = 1, \dots, s$. We define an equivalence relation \sim_b on the total space E of the smooth principal T^n -bundle $\mu: E \rightarrow Y$ as follows: For $x, y \in E$,

$$x \sim_b y \text{ if and only if } \mu(x) = \mu(y) \text{ and } x = uy \text{ for some } u \in T_F, \tag{4.3}$$

where F is the unique face of Y containing $\mu(x) = \mu(y)$ in its relative interior and T_F is the subgroup of T^n as defined in (3.3). Let

$$W(Y, \eta, \mu) := E / \sim_b$$

be the equivalence classes. Then $W(Y, \eta, \mu)$ has a T^n -action induced from the action of T^n on E . Let $[x]^{\sim_b}$ denote the equivalence class of x in $W(Y, \eta, \mu)$, and let $\pi: W(Y, \eta, \mu) \rightarrow Y$ be the projection map defined by $\pi([x]^{\sim_b}) = \mu(x)$.

Theorem 4.1 *Let $Y[P_1, \dots, P_m]$ be an $(n + 1)$ -dimensional face-simple manifold with marked facets, let η be an rs -characteristic function on $Y[P_1, \dots, P_m]$, and let μ be an orientable smooth principal T^n -bundle over Y . Then $W(Y, \eta, \mu)$ is a $(2n + 1)$ -dimensional orientable effective T^n -orbifold with the boundary consisting of m many disjoint orientable locally standard torus orbifolds.*

Proof For any $[x]^{\sim_b} \in W(Y, \eta, \mu)$, we show that there exists a neighborhood of $[x]^{\sim_b}$ which is T^n -equivariantly homeomorphic to V/G , where V is a T^n -invariant open subset of $\mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ on which T^n -action on \mathbb{C}^n is standard and on $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ is trivial, and G is a finite subgroup of $\text{Diff}(V)$. There are three cases:

1. When $\mu(x) \in \overset{\circ}{Y}$,
2. when $\mu(x) \in \overset{\circ}{F}$, where F is a face of Y which is not contained in any of the marked facets P_i , and
3. when $\mu(x) \in P_j$ for some $j \in \{1, \dots, m\}$.

The proofs of the first two cases are almost identical to that of Lemma 3.1. The only difference is that in Lemma 3.1 we found a T^n -invariant open subset V in \mathbb{C}^n instead of $\mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$, but this difference does not cause any difficulty here.

So we prove the third case. Now assume $\mu(x) \in P_j$ for some $j = 1, \dots, m$. Since Y is a compact manifold with corners, there exists a collar neighborhood U_x of P_j in Y . So there is a diffeomorphism $g_x: U_x \rightarrow P_j \times [0, 1)$ as manifold with corners and a T^n -equivariant homeomorphism $\tilde{g}_x: \mu^{-1}(U_x) \rightarrow \mu^{-1}(P_j) \times [0, 1)$ such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mu^{-1}(U_x) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{g}_x} & \mu^{-1}(P_j) \times [0, 1) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ U_x & \xrightarrow{g_x} & P_j \times [0, 1) \end{array} . \tag{4.4}$$

Observe that the equivalence relation \sim_b in (4.3) does not affect the second component of $\mu^{-1}(P_j) \times [0, 1)$ and \sim_b is the same as the relation \sim in (3.4) on $\mu^{-1}(P_j)$. Let $\{G_{j_1}, \dots, G_{j_{h_j}}\}$ be the facets of P_j . Then $G_{j_i} = P_j \cap F_{j_i}$ for a unique remaining facet F_{j_i} of $Y[P_1, \dots, P_m]$. Define

$$\xi_j(G_{j_i}) = \eta(F_{j_i}), \quad i = 1, \dots, h_j.$$

Then ξ_i is an r -characteristic function on P_j by Lemma 4.1. Let $E_j = \mu^{-1}(P_j)$ and $\mu_j: E_j \rightarrow P_j$ be the restriction of μ . Then $\mu_j: E_j \rightarrow P_j$ is a smooth principal T^n -bundle. So we have the following T^n -equivariant homeomorphisms

$$\mu^{-1}(U_x)/\sim_b \cong (\mu^{-1}(P_j)/\sim_b) \times [0, 1] \cong (\mu^{-1}(P_j)/\sim) \times [0, 1] \cong X(P_j, \xi_j, \mu_j) \times [0, 1], \quad (4.5)$$

where $X(P_j, \xi_j, \mu_j)$ is the orientable locally standard torus orbifold associated to the characteristic and topological data $\{(P_j, \xi_j), (E_j, P_j, \mu_j)\}$. Let $y' \in X(P_j, \xi_j, \mu_j) \times [0, 1)$ be the image of $[x]^{\sim_b}$ under the homeomorphism in (4.5). Since $\mu(x) \in P_j$, we have $y' = (y, 0)$ for some $y \in X(P_j, \xi_j, \mu_j)$. So there is an orbifold chart (V, G, ψ) on a neighborhood of y in $X(P_j, \xi_j, \mu_j)$. Thus $(V \times [0, 1), G, \psi \times id)$ is an orbifold chart on a neighborhood of $[x]^{\sim_b}$ in $W(Y, \eta, \mu)$. One can check the compatibility of these charts using similar arguments as in the proof of Lemma 3.1.

Hence the space $W(Y, \eta, \mu)$ is an orientable compact effective orbifold whose boundary is the disjoint union of orientable locally standard torus orbifolds $\{X(P_j, \xi_j, \mu_j)$ for $j = 1, \dots, m\}$. Recall that by our assumption Y is orientable. So choosing an orientation of Y and T^n , we get an orientation on $W(Y, \eta, \mu)$ and the boundary orbifolds.

When the principal T^n -bundle μ is trivial, we write $W(Y, \eta)$ instead of $W(Y, \eta, \mu)$.

Example 4.1 Two rs -characteristic functions η^i of the face-simple manifolds with marked facets Y_i for $i = 1, 2$ are given in Figure 4. This figure is the same as [24, Figure 4], but the functions on them are different. Here principal T^2 -bundles μ^i on Y_i are trivial, since Y_i is contractible for $i = 1, 2$. In (a) all marked facets P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4 are triangles, and hence $W(Y_1, \eta^1)$ is an orientable orbifold whose boundary consists of locally standard orbifolds $X(P_j, \xi_j)$ which are orbifold complex projective spaces defined in Subsection 3.5 for $j \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$.

In (b), the marked facets P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4 are triangles and P_5 is a rectangle. Thus $W(Y_2, \eta^2)$ has the boundary consisting of orbifold complex projective spaces for $j \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ and an orbifold Hirzebruch surface $X(P_5, \xi_5^2)$ defined in Subsection 3.6.

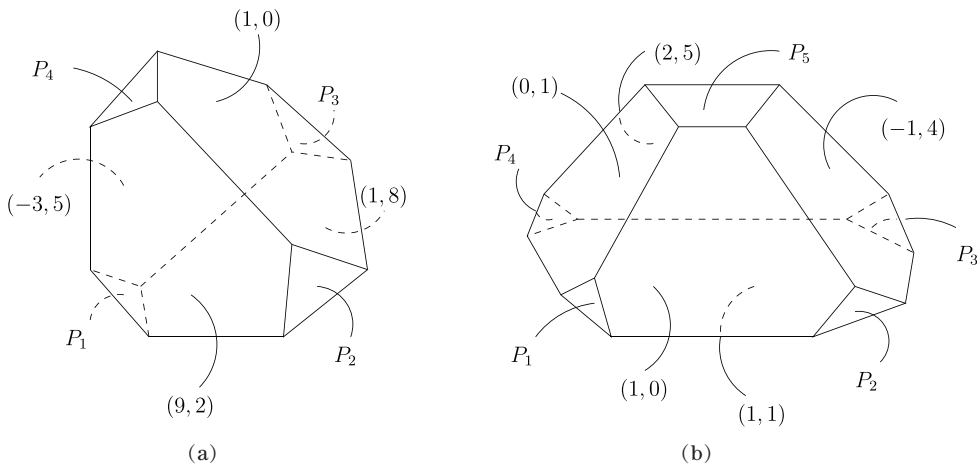


Figure 4 Some rs -characteristic functions on face-simple manifolds Y_1 and Y_2 with marked facets.

If η satisfies that the set of vectors $\{\eta(F_{i_1}), \dots, \eta(F_{i_k})\}$ is a part of a basis of \mathbb{Z}^n whenever the intersection of the facets $\{F_{i_1}, \dots, F_{i_k}\}$ is nonempty, then all the local groups in the proof of Lemma 4.1 are trivial. So, in this case, we have the following corollary.

Corollary 4.1 *Under the same assumption as in the last paragraph, the space $W(Y, \eta, \mu)$ is a $(2n + 1)$ -dimensional smooth orientable bounded T^n -manifold whose boundary is a disjoint union of orientable locally standard torus manifolds.*

We remark that the above corollary is a generalization of [25, Lemma 4.4].

5 Equivariant Cobordism of Torus Orbifolds

In this section, we exhibit several explicit cobordisms among orientable locally standard torus orbifolds. First, we recall the definition of equivariant cobordism of orientable locally standard torus orbifolds.

Definition 5.1 *Two $2n$ -dimensional orientable locally standard torus orbifolds X_1 and X_2 are said to be equivariantly cobordant (or torus cobordant) if there exists a $(2n + 1)$ -dimensional orientable effective T^n -orbifold W with boundary ∂W such that ∂W is T^n -equivariantly diffeomorphic to $X_1 \sqcup (-X_2)$ under an orientation preserving diffeomorphism. Here $-X_2$ denotes X_2 with the opposite orientation.*

The above cobordism relation has transitive property. It follows from the fact that torus orbifolds considered here are compact, so one can construct a tubular neighborhood of a boundary component. Let \mathcal{OC}_n be the group of equivariant cobordism classes of $2n$ -dimensional orientable locally standard torus orbifolds, where the group structure is given by the disjoint union.

Example 5.1 Any torus orbifold over an eye-shape in Example 3.3 is T^2 -equivariantly cobordant to zero, i.e., T^2 -equivariantly a boundary. Indeed, let $\rho: \ker \phi \times S^4 \rightarrow S^4$ be the action discussed in Example 3.4. Then we have the following commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \ker \phi \times S^4 \times I & \xrightarrow{\rho \times \text{id}} & S^4 \times I \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 \ker \phi \times (S^4 \times I)/(S^4 \times \{0\}) & \longrightarrow & (S^4 \times I)/(S^4 \times \{0\})
 \end{array} \tag{5.1}$$

Since $(S^4 \times I)/(S^4 \times \{0\}) \cong D^5$, the space $D^5/\ker \phi$ is an orientable orbifold with boundary $S^4/\ker \phi$. That is, the torus orbifold $X(P^2, \xi) = S^4/\ker \phi$ over an eye-shape P^2 is T^2 -equivariantly a boundary. So the cobordism class $[X(P^2, \xi)] = 0$ in the group \mathcal{OC}_2 .

Before we give equivariant cobordism results on orientable locally standard torus orbifolds, let us give a simple result on locally standard torus manifolds over polytopes with simple holes. Polytopes with simple holes are defined in [22] as follows. Let Q_0 be an n -dimensional simple polytope in \mathbb{R}^n . Let Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_ℓ be a collection of disjoint n -dimensional simple polytopes in the interior of Q_0 . Let $Q = Q_0 - \bigcup_{k=1}^{\ell} \overset{\circ}{Q}_k$. This Q is called an n -dimensional polytope with simple holes Q_1, \dots, Q_ℓ . Since the polytopes Q_0, \dots, Q_k are simple of same dimension in \mathbb{R}^n , Q_0 induces an orientation on Q . Note that Q is a nice manifold with corners.

Let M be an orientable locally standard torus manifold over the polytope Q with ℓ simple holes Q_1, \dots, Q_ℓ . Let λ be the characteristic function associated to M , and let λ^i be the restriction of λ to Q_i for $i = 0, 1, \dots, \ell$.

Lemma 5.1 *Let M be as above. If $H^2(Q) = 0$, then M is equivariantly cobordant to the disjoint union $M(Q_0, \lambda^0) \sqcup \dots \sqcup M(Q_\ell, \lambda^\ell)$ by a $(2n + 1)$ -dimensional T^n -manifold.*

Proof Since $H^2(Q) = 0$, any principal T^n -bundle over Q is trivial. Hence by Theorem 3.1, M is equivariantly diffeomorphic to $M(Q, \lambda)$. Following the proof of [22, Lemma 2.1], one can show that $M(Q, \xi)$ is T^n -equivariantly diffeomorphic to the connected sum $M(Q_0, \lambda^0) \# M(Q_1, \lambda^1) \# \dots \# M(Q_\ell, \lambda^\ell)$, where the connected sum occurs along a principal orbit of quasitoric manifolds $M(Q_i, \lambda^i)$ for $i = 0, \dots, \ell$.

On the other hand, it is well-known that equivariant connected sum of two manifolds are equivariantly cobordant to the disjoint union of them. Therefore we have the lemma.

For a positive integer k , let $[k]$ denote the set $\{1, \dots, k\}$. For an integer $1 \leq j \leq k$, let $\mathcal{P}_j[k]$ denote the collection of subsets of $[k]$ with j elements.

Lemma 5.2 *Let j and k be positive integers such that $j \leq k$. Let a subset $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathcal{P}_j[k]$ and a set $\{\xi_1, \dots, \xi_k\}$ of vectors in \mathbb{Z}^j be given such that for any $\{i_1, \dots, i_j\} \in \mathcal{A}$ the vectors $\xi_{i_1}, \dots, \xi_{i_j}$ are linearly independent. Then there exists a primitive vector $\xi_0 \in \mathbb{Z}^j$ such that the set $\{\xi_0, \xi_{i_1}, \dots, \xi_{i_{\ell-1}}, \widehat{\xi_{i_\ell}}, \xi_{i_{\ell+1}}, \dots, \xi_{i_j}\}$ is a linearly independent set of vectors in \mathbb{Z}^j for any $\{i_1, \dots, i_j\} \in \mathcal{A}$ and $\ell = 1, \dots, j$. Here $\widehat{}$ represents the omission of the corresponding entry.*

Proof The $j = 1$ case follows because $|\mathbb{Z}| = \infty$. Let $j > 1$. For each $I = \{i_1, \dots, i_j\} \in \mathcal{A}$ and for each $i_\ell \in I$, let K_{I, i_ℓ} be the rank $(j - 1)$ submodule of \mathbb{Z}^j generated by $\{\xi_{i_1}, \dots, \xi_{i_{\ell-1}}, \widehat{\xi_{i_\ell}}, \xi_{i_{\ell+1}}, \dots, \xi_{i_j}\}$. Then $\bigcup_{\ell \in I, I \in \mathcal{A}} K_{I, i_\ell}$ is a finite union of rank $(j - 1)$ submodules of \mathbb{Z}^j . Therefore there exists a nonzero vector

$$\xi_0 \in \mathbb{Z}^j - \bigcup_{\ell \in I, I \in \mathcal{A}} K_{I, i_\ell}.$$

If we choose ξ_0 to be a primitive vector, then it clearly satisfies the conditions in the lemma.

Now we prove one of the main theorems of this article.

Theorem 5.1 *Let X be an orientable $2n$ -dimensional locally standard torus orbifold with k fixed points. Then X is equivariantly cobordant to a disjoint union of k many orbifold complex projective spaces.*

Proof Let X be a $2n$ -dimensional orientable locally standard torus orbifold with k fixed points. So the orbit space $Q := X/T^n$ is an orientable smooth compact manifold with corners with k vertices. Let $\{(Q, \lambda'), (E_X, Q, \tau')\}$ be the combinatorial and topological data of X as obtained in Subsection 3.2, where λ' is an r -characteristic function on Q and $\tau': E_X \rightarrow Q$ is an orientable smooth principal T^n -bundle. Then by Theorem 3.1, X is equivariantly diffeomorphic to $X(Q, \lambda', \tau')$. Suppose Q is a subset of $\mathbb{R}^{\ell-1}$ for some $\ell \geq n + 1$. Let $\mathcal{F}(Q) := \{F_1, \dots, F_m\}$ be the facets of Q , and let $\mathcal{V}(Q) := \{V_1, \dots, V_k\}$ be the vertices of Q . Let $Y := Q \times \Delta^1 \subset \mathbb{R}^\ell$, where $\Delta^1 = [0, 1]$ is the 1-simplex. Then Y is an $(n + 1)$ -dimensional nice manifold with corners,

whose facets are

$$\mathcal{F}(Q \times \Delta^1) = \{F_1 \times \Delta^1, \dots, F_m \times \Delta^1, Q \times \{0\}, Q \times \{1\}\},$$

where $\{0\}$ and $\{1\}$ are the vertices of Δ^1 . Let $V_i^0 = V_i \times \{0\}$ for $i = 1, \dots, k$. We perform vertex-cut of Y around the vertices V_i^0 for $i = 1, \dots, k$ as follows. Consider an open ball B_i^ℓ in \mathbb{R}^ℓ around each vertex V_i^0 of $Y \subset \mathbb{R}^\ell$ such that the followings are satisfied.

1. $\overline{B_i^\ell} \cap Y$ is diffeomorphic as manifold with corners to the $(n + 1)$ -simplex in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} for each $i = 1, \dots, k$, where $\overline{B_i^\ell}$ denotes the closure of B_i^ℓ in $\mathbb{R}^{\ell+1}$.
2. $\overline{B_i^\ell} \cap \overline{B_j^\ell} \cap Y = \emptyset$ when $i \neq j$.
3. $\overline{B_i^\ell} \cap Q \times \{1\} = \emptyset$ for all $i = 1, \dots, k$.

Then $Y_Q := Y - \bigcup_{i=1}^k B_i^\ell$ is the desired vertex-cut, which is an orientable smooth nice $(n + 1)$ -dimensional manifold with corners. Let $S_i^\ell = \partial(\overline{B_i^\ell})$ for $i = 1, \dots, k$. Then $Q_i := S_i^\ell \cap Y$ is the facet of Y_Q corresponding to the vertex V_i^0 for each $i = 1, \dots, k$. Since each vertex of Q_i is an interior point of an edge of Y , and Y is an $(n + 1)$ -dimensional nice manifold with corners, Q_i is diffeomorphic as manifold with corners to the n -simplex for each $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$. Let

$$F_j^0 = F_j \times \Delta^1 - \bigcup_{i=1}^k B_i^\ell \quad \text{for } j = 1, \dots, m,$$

$$F_{m+1}^0 = Q \times \{0\} - \bigcup_{i=1}^k B_i^\ell,$$

$$Q_{k+1} = Q \times \{1\}.$$

So the facets and the vertices of Y_Q are as follows:

$$\mathcal{F}(Y_Q) = \{F_1^0, \dots, F_{m+1}^0\} \cup \{Q_1, \dots, Q_{k+1}\},$$

$$\mathcal{V}(Y_Q) = \bigcup_{i=1}^{k+1} \mathcal{V}(Q_i),$$

where $Q_i \cap Q_j \cap Y_Q$ is empty when $i \neq j$. Then $Y_Q[Q_1, \dots, Q_{k+1}]$ is a face-simple $(n + 1)$ -dimensional orientable manifold with marked facets Q_1, \dots, Q_{k+1} .

We now define an rs-characteristic function λ on $Y_Q[Q_1, \dots, Q_{k+1}]$. Define

$$\lambda(F_j^0) = \begin{cases} \lambda(F_j) & \text{for } j = 1, \dots, m, \\ \lambda_0 & \text{for } j = m + 1, \end{cases}$$

where λ_0 is the vector obtained from Lemma 5.2 in the following way. For each vertex $V \in \mathcal{V}(Q_i) \subset \mathcal{V}(Y_Q)$, there exists a unique collection of facets $F_{i_1}^0, \dots, F_{i_n}^0 \in \mathcal{F}(Y_Q)$ such that $V = F_{i_1}^0 \cap \dots \cap F_{i_n}^0 \cap Q_i$. Let $I_V := \{i_1, \dots, i_n\} \in \mathcal{P}_n[m]$ and let $\mathcal{A} := \{I_V \mid V \in \mathcal{V}(Y_Q)\}$. Then from Lemma 5.2 there exists a primitive vector $\lambda_0 \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ such that the set of n vectors

$$\mathcal{S}_{i,V} = \{\lambda_0, \lambda(F_{i_1}^0), \dots, \lambda(F_{i_{j-1}}^0), \widehat{\lambda(F_{i_j}^0)}, \lambda(F_{i_{j+1}}^0), \dots, \lambda(F_{i_n}^0)\}$$

is linearly independent for all $j = 1, \dots, n$ and $V \in \mathcal{V}(Y_Q)$. One can check that λ is indeed an rs-characteristic function on $Y_Q[Q_1, \dots, Q_{k+1}]$.

On the other hand, τ' induces an orientable smooth principal T^m -bundle

$$\tau' \times \text{Id}: E_X \times [0, 1] \rightarrow Q \times [0, 1].$$

So we have the pullback bundle $\tau: E_{Y_Q} = (\tau' \times \text{Id})^{-1}(Y_Q) \rightarrow Y_Q$ via the inclusion $Y_Q \hookrightarrow Y$. Note that $\tau: E_{Y_Q} \rightarrow Y_Q$ is an orientable smooth principal T^m -bundle. So is the pullback bundle $\tau^i: E_i \rightarrow Q_i$ of τ via the inclusion $Q_i \hookrightarrow Y_Q$ for $i = 1, \dots, k+1$. So by Theorem 4.1, $W(Y_Q, \lambda, \tau)$ is an orientable effective T^m -orbifold whose boundary is the disjoint union $\bigcup_{i=1}^{k+1} (E_i / \sim_b)$, where \sim_b is as defined in (4.3). The space E_{k+1} / \sim_b is equivariantly diffeomorphic to $X(Q, \lambda', \tau')$, where $\tau' = \tau^{k+1}: E_X = E_{k+1} \rightarrow Q_{k+1} = Q$.

Let $\mathcal{F}(Q_i) = \{H_{i_1}, \dots, H_{i_{n+1}}\}$. Then $H_{i_j} = F_{i_j}^0 \cap Q_i$ for a unique remaining facet $F_{i_j}^0$ of $Y_Q[Q_1, \dots, Q_{k+1}]$ for each $j = 1, \dots, n+1$. Define a function $\lambda^i: \mathcal{F}(Q_i) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^n$ by

$$\lambda^i(H_{i_j}) = \lambda(F_{i_j}^0) \quad \text{for } j = 1, \dots, n+1.$$

Then λ^i is an r-characteristic function on Q_i for all $i = 1, \dots, k$. So $\{(Q_i, \lambda^i)(E_i, Q_i, \tau^i)\}$ is a characteristic and topological data for $i = 1, \dots, k$. Note that the boundary component E_i / \sim_b is the same as $X(Q_i, \lambda^i, \tau^i)$, which is a quasitoric orbifold over an n -simplex Q_i for $i = 1, \dots, k$. Therefore by Lemma 3.3, each $E_i / \sim_b = X(Q_i, \lambda^i, \tau^i)$ is an orbifold complex projective space, which proves the theorem.

We remark that in Theorem 5.1, if X is a locally standard torus manifold, then it is equivariantly cobordant to a disjoint union of some orbifold projective spaces. Still this theorem may be useful as there are examples of locally standard torus manifolds where it is quite complicated to compute cobordism invariants, whereas there are several studies on topological invariants of orbifold projective spaces.

Example 5.2 Let $\Delta^2 = V_0V_1V_2$ be a triangle in \mathbb{R}^2 , and let C be a circle in the interior of Δ^2 . Delete the open disk bounded by C from Δ^2 , and let Q be the remaining subspace of Δ^2 . A rational characteristic function λ' on Q is given as on the left of Figure 5. Let $Y := Q \times [0, 1]$. Then the rs-characteristic function λ on the face-simple manifold with marked facets $Y_Q[Q_1, \dots, Q_4]$ is given on the right of Figure 5, where Q_1, Q_2 and Q_3 are the facets of Y_Q corresponding to the vertices $V_1 \times \{0\}, V_2 \times \{0\}$ and $V_3 \times \{0\}$, respectively, and $Q_4 = Q \times \{1\}$. Since $H^2(Y_Q) = 0$, any principal T^2 -bundle τ over Y_Q is trivial. By Theorem 4.1, the space $W(Y_Q, \lambda)$ is an orientable effective T^2 -orbifold with boundary. Let $\mathcal{F}(Q_i) = \{H_{i_1}, H_{i_2}, H_{i_3}\}$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$. Then $H_{i_j} = F_{i_j}^0 \cap Q_i$ for a unique remaining facet $F_{i_j}^0$ of $Y_Q[Q_1, \dots, Q_4]$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$. Define a function $\lambda^i: \mathcal{F}(Q_i) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^2$ by

$$\lambda^i(H_{i_j}) = \lambda(F_{i_j}^0) \quad \text{for } j = 1, 2, 3.$$

Then λ^i is an r-characteristic function on Q_i for $i = 1, 2, 3$. The r-characteristic function on Q_4 is the same as on Q . Therefore, the boundary of $W(Y_Q, \lambda)$ is

$$\bigsqcup_{i=1}^3 X(Q_i, \lambda^i) \bigsqcup X(Q, \lambda),$$

where $X(Q_i, \lambda^i)$ is an orbifold complex projective space of real dimension 4 for $i = 1, 2, 3$.

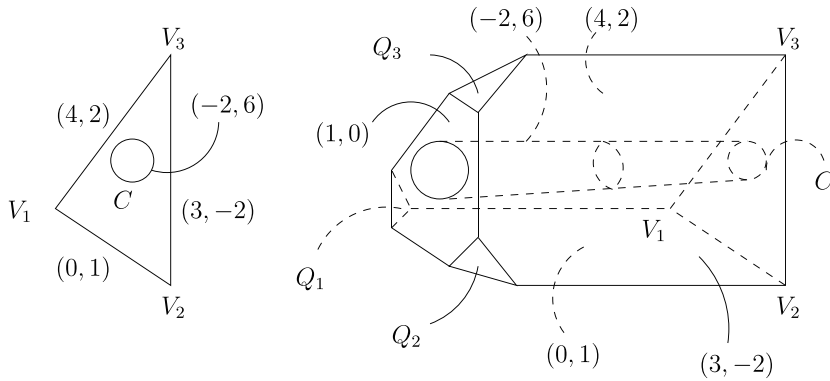


Figure 5 An r- and rs-characteristic function on a 2- and 3-dimensional nice manifold with corners respectively.

The following corollary is a special case of Theorem 5.1 when $k = 0$.

Corollary 5.1 *Let X be an orientable $2n$ -dimensional locally standard torus orbifold without a fixed point. Then X is the boundary of a $(2n + 1)$ -dimensional orientable effective orbifold with T^n -action.*

Corollary 5.2 *Let X be a 4-dimensional orientable locally standard torus manifold without a fixed point. Then X is the boundary of an orientable 5-dimensional manifold with T^2 -action.*

Proof We are using the same notation as in the proof of Theorem 5.1. Let $Q = X/T^2$ be the orbit space and $\{(Q, \lambda'), (E_X, \tau')\}$ be the combinatorial and topological data of X . Then X is T^2 -equivariantly diffeomorphic to $X(Q, \lambda', \tau')$ by Theorem 3.1. Since X is 4-dimensional, the orbit space Q is a 2-dimensional nice manifold with corners, and since X has no fixed point, Q has no vertices. Therefore Q is a bounded surface, and $Y_Q = Y = Q \times \Delta^1$. Let C_1, \dots, C_k be the boundary components of Q . By Corollary 5.1, $W(Y, \lambda, \tau)$ is an orientable effective T^2 -orbifold with the boundary $X(Q, \lambda', \tau') \cong X$. Let $\pi: W(Y, \lambda, \tau) \rightarrow Y$ be the orbit map. Notice that the orbifold singularity of $W(Y, \lambda, \tau)$ may occur only in $\bigsqcup_{i=1}^k \pi^{-1}(C_i \times \{0\})$. Let U_i be a neighborhood of $C_i \times \{0\}$ in Y for $i = 1, \dots, k$ such that:

1. U_i is diffeomorphic as manifold with corners to $C_i \times \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^2$,
2. $\overline{U_i} \subset Y$ is diffeomorphic as manifold with corners to $C_i \times \Delta^2$,
3. $\overline{U_i} \cap \overline{U_j} = \emptyset$ and $\overline{U_i} \cap (Q \times \{1\}) = \emptyset$ for $i, j = 1, \dots, k$ and $i \neq j$.

Then $\overline{U_i} \cap (Y - \bigcup_{i=1}^k U_i)$ is diffeomorphic to $C_i \times \Delta^1$ as manifold with corners. Let $W = W(Y, \lambda, \tau) - \bigcup_{i=1}^k \pi^{-1}(U_i)$, which is an orientable T^2 -manifold with boundary. Then

$$\partial(W) = \bigsqcup_{i=1}^k ((T^2 \times C_i \times \Delta^1) / \sim_b) \bigsqcup X.$$

Note that $((T^2 \times C_i \times \Delta^1) / \sim_b)$ is T^2 -equivariantly diffeomorphic to $C_i \times ((T^2 \times \Delta^1) / \sim_b)$. The facets of $C_i \times \Delta^1$ are $(C_i \times \Delta^1) \cap F_{i_j}$ for unique facets F_{i_1} and F_{i_2} of Y . The restriction of λ on

the facets of $\Delta^1 = c_i \times \Delta^1 \subset C_i \times \Delta^1$ is given by Figure 6(a). Note that vectors defined by λ are all primitive. So we may assume $(a, b) = (1, 0)$ and $(c, d) = (-q_i, p_i)$ after an automorphism of T^2 . Then we have the hyper characteristic function (see [26, Definition 2.1]) on Δ^1 given by Figure 6(b). So following [26, Section 2], one can get that $(T^2 \times \Delta^1)/\sim_b$ is weak-equivariantly diffeomorphic to the lens space $L(p_i, q_i)$ with the usual T^2 action for $i = 1, \dots, k$.

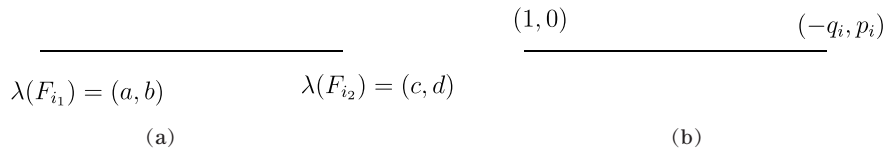


Figure 6

It is shown in [9] and [26] that any lens space $L(p_i, q_i)$ is T^2 -equivariantly a boundary. Thus $C_i \times L(p_i, q_i)$ is a T^2 -equivariantly boundary for each $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, which proves the corollary.

We now give a couple of equivariant cobordism results on orientable 4-dimensional locally standard torus orbifolds.

Theorem 5.2 *Let M be a locally standard torus manifold over 2-dimensional nice manifold with corners Q with $\partial Q \neq \emptyset$. Then M is equivariantly cobordant (by a 5-dimensional T^2 -manifold) to some copies of $\mathbb{C}P^2$.*

Proof We stick to the notations of Lemma 3.2. Since $S^4, S^1 \times S^3$ and $T^2 \times S_Q$ are T^2 -equivariantly boundaries, by Lemma 3.2, M is T^2 -equivariantly cobordant to the connected sum $M_1 \sharp \dots \sharp M_k$ of some 4-dimensional quasitoric manifolds M_1, \dots, M_k by a 5-dimensional T^2 -manifold. Since equivariant connected sum of two manifolds are equivariantly cobordant to the disjoint union of them, $M_1 \sharp \dots \sharp M_k$ is equivariantly cobordant to the disjoint union $M_1 \sqcup \dots \sqcup M_k$. By [24, Theorem 6.6], we see that each M_i is equivariantly cobordant to some copies of $\mathbb{C}P^2$ by a 5-dimensional T^2 -manifold. This proves the theorem.

In the following theorem we stick to the notations in Subsection 3.6.

Theorem 5.3 *Let X be an orbifold Hirzebruch surface whose fan is given in Figure 3(B). If either $(a_1, b_1) = \pm(a_3, b_3)$ or $(a_2, b_2) = \pm(a_4, b_4)$, then X is equivariantly a boundary, i.e., X is the boundary of a 5-dimensional orientable T^2 -orbifold.*

Proof Suppose $(a_1, b_1) = \pm(a_3, b_3)$. Let P be the face-simple manifold with marked facets Q_1, Q_2 and Q_3 as in Figure 7(B). Note that Q_2 and Q_3 are eye-shapes, and P is orientable, smooth and contractible. Then we can define an rs-characteristic function η on $P[Q_1, Q_2, Q_3]$, as in Figure 7(B). This induces an r-characteristic function η^i on Q_i for $i = 1, 2, 3$.

By Theorem 4.1, the T^2 -space $W(P, \eta)$ is a compact orientable effective orbifold with boundary given by

$$\partial(W(P, \eta)) = X(Q_1, \eta^1) \sqcup X(Q_2, \eta^2) \sqcup X(Q_3, \eta^3),$$

where $X(Q_1, \eta^1)$ is T^2 -equivariantly diffeomorphic to the orbifold Hirzebruch surface X and $X(Q_i, \eta^i)$ is a torus orbifold over an eye-shape for $i = 2, 3$. From Example 5.1, we can see

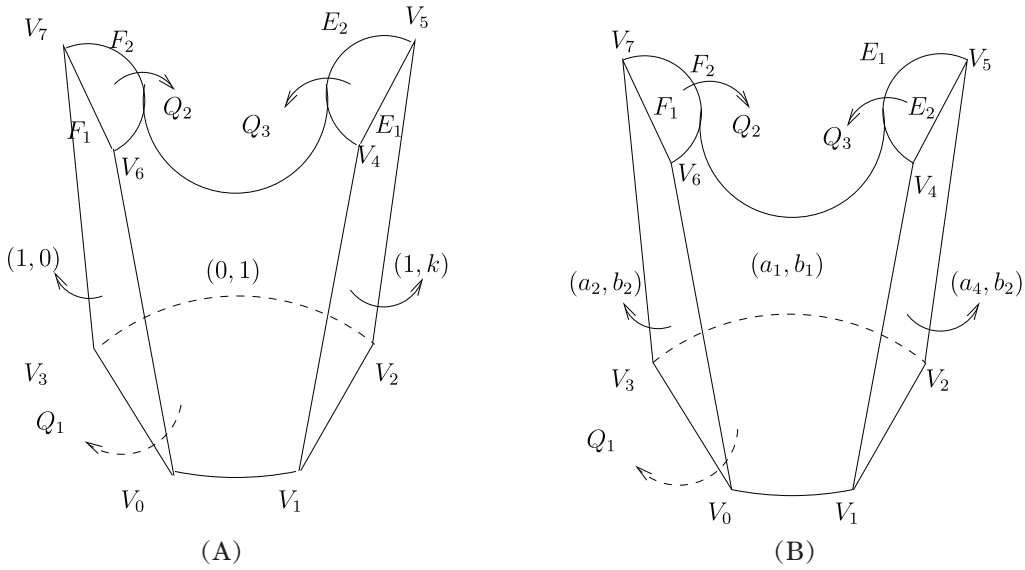


Figure 7 An rs-characteristic functions on a face-simple 3-dimensional manifold.

that $X(Q_i, \eta^i)$ is T^2 -equivariantly the boundary of a 5-dimensional orientable orbifold with T^2 action for $i = 2, 3$. This proves the theorem when $(a_1, b_1) = \pm(a_3, b_3)$. The case when $(a_2, b_2) = \pm(a_4, b_4)$ is similar.

Corollary 5.3 *If X is a Hirzebruch surface, then X bounds a 5-dimensional orientable T^2 -manifold.*

Proof Without loss of generality, we may assume that the complete rational fan of X is as in Figure 3 (A). Then the corresponding super characteristic function η is given as in Figure 7(A). This induces characteristic functions η^i on Q_i for $i = 1, 2, 3$. Then by Corollary 4.1, we get an orientable 5-dimensional T^2 -manifold $W(P, \eta)$ with boundary given by

$$\partial(W(P, \eta)) = X(Q_1, \eta^1) \sqcup X(Q_2, \eta^2) \sqcup X(Q_3, \eta^3),$$

where $X(Q_1, \eta^1)$ is T^2 -equivariantly diffeomorphic to the Hirzebruch surface X and $X(Q_i, \eta^i)$ is a locally standard torus manifold over an eye-shape for $i = 2, 3$. So by Example 3.4, $X(Q_i, \eta^i)$ is T^2 -weakly equivariantly diffeomorphic to S^4 for $i = 2, 3$. Therefore any Hirzebruch surface bounds a 5-dimensional orientable T^2 -manifold.

Remark 5.1 Corollary 5.3 is proved in [24, Lemma 6.1], but we give a much shorter proof here.

We conclude this section by presenting some explicit cobordism relations among orbifold complex projective spaces. By definition, an orbifold complex projective space is a quasitoric orbifold over a simplex. Let Y be an $(n + 1)$ -dimensional orientable smooth manifold with corners in some Euclidean space. Let $\{F_1, \dots, F_m\}$ be the facets and $\{V_1, \dots, V_k\}$ be the vertices of Y . Let $VC(Y)$ be the vertex cutting of Y , $F'_j = F_j \cap Y_V$ and Q_i be the facet

of $VC(Y)$ corresponding to the vertex V_i for $i = 1, \dots, k$. Then Q_i is diffeomorphic to an n -simplex. Applying Lemma 5.2, we can define an rs-characteristic function

$$\eta: \{F'_1, \dots, F'_m\} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^n$$

on $VC(Y)[Q_1, \dots, Q_k]$. Let $\mu: E \rightarrow VC(Y)$ be orientable principal T^n -bundle. Note that $\mu^{-1}(Q_i)$ is equivariantly diffeomorphic to $T^n \times Q_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, k$. Then by Lemma 4.1, $W(VC(Y), \eta, \mu)$ is an orientable effective T^n -orbifold with boundary being is the disjoint union $\bigsqcup_{i=1}^k (T^n \times Q_i) / \sim_b$. Since restriction of the rs-characteristic function λ to the facets of Q_i is an r-characteristic function, $(T^n \times Q_i) / \sim_b$ is an orbifold complex projective space OP_i for $i = 1, \dots, k$. So,

$$[OP_1] + \dots + [OP_k] = 0 \tag{5.2}$$

in the group \mathcal{OC}_n . At the end, it is natural to ask the following.

Problem 5.1 (see [25, Question 5.9]) *What are the other torus cobordism relations among the orbifold complex projective spaces?*

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