

ON QUASITORIC ORBIFOLDS

MAINAK PODDAR and SOUMEN SARKAR

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Abstract

Quasitoric spaces were introduced by Davis and Januskiewicz in their 1991 Duke paper. There they extensively studied topological invariants of quasitoric manifolds. These manifolds are generalizations or topological counterparts of nonsingular projective toric varieties. In this article we study structures and invariants of quasitoric orbifolds. In particular, we discuss equivalent definitions and determine the orbifold fundamental group, rational homology groups and cohomology ring of a quasitoric orbifold. We determine whether any quasitoric orbifold can be the quotient of a smooth manifold by a finite group action or not. We prove existence of stable almost complex structure and describe the Chen–Ruan cohomology groups of an almost complex quasitoric orbifold.

1. Introduction

Quasitoric spaces were introduced by Davis and Januskiewicz in [8] where topological invariants of quasitoric manifolds were extensively studied. The term *quasitoric* however first appeared in the survey [4] which is also a good reference for many interesting developments and applications. Quasitoric manifolds enjoy many cohomological properties of nonsingular toric varieties. But they do not necessarily have algebraic or complex structure. For instance, the connected sum $\mathbb{C}P^2 + \mathbb{C}P^2$ is a quasitoric manifold that is not even almost complex. Hence these properties of toric varieties are not contingent upon such structures but a consequence of the torus action.

In this article we study topological invariants and stable almost complex structure on quasitoric orbifolds. In particular, we discuss equivalent definitions and determine the orbifold fundamental group, rational homology groups and cohomology ring of a quasitoric orbifold. We prove existence of stable almost complex structure and describe the Chen–Ruan cohomology groups of an almost complex quasitoric orbifold. Some of these results are analogues of well known facts about complete simplicial toric varieties in algebraic geometry. However in the tradition of Davis and Januskiewicz, our proofs are purely topological. In the sequel we will study existence of almost complex structure and almost complex morphisms. We expect this to be an interesting category.

A quasitoric manifold X^{2n} may be defined as an even dimensional smooth manifold with a locally standard action of the compact torus $T^n = U(1)^n$ such that the orbit space has the structure of an n -dimensional polytope. Locally standard means

that locally the action is θ -equivariantly diffeomorphic to the standard action of T^n on \mathbb{C}^n , where θ is an automorphism of T^n . That is, every point $x \in X$ has a T^n -invariant neighborhood V_x and a diffeomorphism $h: V_x \rightarrow U$, where U is an open set in \mathbb{C}^n invariant under the standard action of T^n , and an automorphism $\theta_x: T^n \rightarrow T^n$ such that $h(t \cdot y) = \theta_x(t) \cdot h(y)$ for all $y \in V_x$. We point out that there are even dimensional compact manifolds with locally standard T^n action for which the orbit space is not a homology polytope; see Example 4.3 of [12].

The standard action of $U(1)^n$ on \mathbb{C}^n has orbit space $\mathbb{R}_+^n = \{(r_1, \dots, r_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid r_i \geq 0\}$. The orbit space of the torus action on a quasitoric manifold is therefore a simple polytope in \mathbb{R}^n ; that is, exactly n facets meet at each vertex. This leads to a combinatorial model where a quasitoric manifold is defined as the quotient of a trivial torus bundle $P^n \times T^n$ on a polytope P^n by the action of certain torus subgroups of T^n on the fibers over the faces of the polytope. The dimension of the isotropy torus subgroup over the relative interior of a face matches the codimension of the face.

More precisely, T^n can be identified with $(\mathbb{Z}^n \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{R})/\mathbb{Z}^n$. The isotropy subgroup of each facet F_i is a circle subgroup corresponding to a primitive vector λ_i in \mathbb{Z}^n , which is determined up to choice of sign. The vector λ_i is called a characteristic vector. The isotropy subgroup corresponding to a face which is the intersection of facets F_{i_1}, \dots, F_{i_k} is the subtorus of T^n corresponding to the subgroup of \mathbb{Z}^n generated by $\lambda_{i_1}, \dots, \lambda_{i_k}$. To ensure smoothness, it has to be assumed that for every vertex of the polytope the corresponding collection of n characteristic vectors forms a basis of \mathbb{Z}^n over \mathbb{Z} . It turns out that different choices of signs of the λ_i correspond to different stable almost complex structures on the quasitoric manifold, see [2]. A characteristic vector with a definite choice of sign is called a *dicharacteristic vector*. A quasitoric manifold whose characteristic vectors have been assigned definite signs is called *omni-oriented*. We will apply the same terminology in the case of orbifolds. Throughout, we will denote an orbifold by a bold upper-case letter and its underlying topological space by the same letter in normal font.

Our first definition of a quasitoric orbifold is constructive and will readily yield a differentiable orbifold atlas. Namely, the underlying topological space X of an n -dimensional quasitoric orbifold \mathbf{X} is defined to be the quotient of $P^n \times T^n$ by the action of k -dimensional tori on the fibers over codimension k faces of P^n , via some finite covering homomorphisms onto subtori of T^n . The precise definition is given in Section 2. The implication for the characteristic vectors is that they need no longer be primitive, and the collection of characteristic vectors corresponding to any vertex of P^n need not form a basis of \mathbb{Z}^n over \mathbb{Z} , but should be \mathbb{Z} -linearly independent.

We follow this up with an equivalent axiomatic definition of a (differentiable) quasitoric orbifold akin to the definition of a quasitoric manifold via locally standard action. We also give a classification result, Lemma 2.2. Later, in Section 6, it will be evident that our definitions of a quasitoric orbifold are more general than the original definition in [8], as the quotient $\mathcal{Z}(P)/T_K$ of a higher dimensional manifold by a smooth

torus action. Note that Hattori and Masuda [11] have introduced an even more general class of spaces called torus orbifolds, relaxing the constraint of local standardness on the T^n action.

Since we restrict the orbit space P to be compact, quasitoric orbifolds are compact by definition. However this restriction is made mainly to match established terminology and state the results in a convenient form. We occasionally take the liberty of using combinatorial model with noncompact base space P like at the beginning of Section 6.

A differentiable orbifold \mathbf{X} is called a *global quotient* if it is diffeomorphic as an orbifold to the quotient orbifold $[M/G]$, where M is a smooth manifold and G is a finite group acting smoothly on M . It is an interesting problem to decide whether a given orbifold is a global quotient or not. In Section 3 we solve the problem completely for quasitoric orbifolds by determining their *orbifold fundamental group* and *orbifold universal cover*. These invariants were introduced by Thurston [18].

In Section 4 we compute the homology of quasitoric orbifolds with coefficients in \mathbb{Q} . We need to generalize the notion of *CW-complex* a little bit for this purpose. In Section 5 we compute the rational cohomology ring of a quasitoric orbifold and show that it is isomorphic to a quotient of the Stanley–Reisner face ring of the base polytope P . These results are analogous to similar formulae for simplicial toric varieties. Our proofs are adaptations of the proofs in [8] for quasitoric manifolds and are purely topological.

In Section 6 we show the existence of a stable almost complex structure on a quasitoric orbifold corresponding to any given omniorientation, following the work of Buchstaber and Ray [2] in the manifold case. The universal orbifold cover of the quasitoric orbifold is used here. As in the manifold case, we show that the cohomology ring is generated by the first Chern classes of some complex rank one orbifold vector bundles, canonically associated to facets of P^n . We compute the top Chern number of an omnioriented quasitoric orbifold. We give a necessary condition for existence of torus invariant almost complex structure. Whether this condition is also sufficient remains open. Finally we compute the Chen–Ruan cohomology groups of an almost complex quasitoric orbifold. These will be used in the sequel.

We refer the reader to [1] and references therein for definitions and facts concerning orbifolds. The reader may also consult [14] for an excellent exposition of the foundations of the theory of (reduced) differentiable orbifolds.

2. Definition and orbifold structure

For any \mathbb{Z} -module L denote $L \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{R}$ by $L_{\mathbb{R}}$. Let N be a free \mathbb{Z} -module of rank n . The quotient $T_N = N_{\mathbb{R}}/N$ is a compact n -dimensional torus. Suppose M is a free submodule of N of rank m . Let T_M denote the torus $M_{\mathbb{R}}/M$. Let $j: M_{\mathbb{R}} \rightarrow N_{\mathbb{R}}$ and $j_*: T_M \rightarrow N_{\mathbb{R}}/M$ be the natural inclusions. The inclusion $i: M \rightarrow N$ induces a homomorphism $i_*: N_{\mathbb{R}}/M \rightarrow N_{\mathbb{R}}/N = T_N$ defined by $i_*(a + M) = a + N$ on cosets. Denote the composition $i_* \circ j_*: T_M \rightarrow T_N$ by ξ_M . $\ker i_* \simeq N/M$. If $m = n$, then j_* is identity

and i_* is surjective. In this case $\xi_M: T_M \rightarrow T_N$ is a surjective group homomorphism with kernel $G_M = N/M$, a finite abelian group.

2.1. Definition by construction. A $2n$ -dimensional quasitoric orbifold may be constructed from the following data: a simple polytope P of dimension n with facets F_i indexed by $I = \{1, \dots, m\}$, a free \mathbb{Z} -module N of rank n , an assignment of a vector λ_i in N to each facet F_i of P such that whenever $F_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap F_{i_k} \neq \emptyset$ the corresponding vectors $\lambda_{i_1}, \dots, \lambda_{i_k}$ are linearly independent over \mathbb{Z} . These data will be referred to as a *combinatorial model* and abbreviated as $(P, N, \{\lambda_i\})$. The vector λ_i is called the dicharacteristic vector corresponding to the i -th facet.

Each face F of P of codimension $k \geq 1$ is the intersection of a unique set of k facets F_{i_1}, \dots, F_{i_k} . Let $I(F) = \{i_1, \dots, i_k\} \subset I$. Let $N(F)$ denote the submodule of N generated by the characteristic vectors $\{\lambda_j: j \in I(F)\}$. $T_{N(F)} = N(F)_R/N(F)$ is a torus of dimension k . We will adopt the convention that $T_{N(P)} = 1$.

Define an equivalence relation \sim on the product $P \times T_N$ by $(p, t) \sim (q, s)$ if $p = q$ and $s^{-1}t$ belongs to the image of the map $\xi_{N(F)}: T_{N(F)} \rightarrow T_N$ where F is the unique face of P whose relative interior contains p . Let $X = P \times T_N / \sim$ be the quotient space. Then X is a T_N -space and let $\pi: X \rightarrow P$ defined by $\pi([p, t]^\sim) = p$ be the associated map to the orbit space P . The space X has the structure of an orbifold, which we explain next.

Pick open neighborhoods U_v of the vertices v of P such that U_v is the complement in P of all facets that do not contain v . Let $X_v = \pi^{-1}(U_v) = U_v \times T_N / \sim$. For a face F of P containing v the inclusion $\{\lambda_i: i \in I(F)\}$ in $\{\lambda_i: i \in I(v)\}$ induces an inclusion of $N(F)$ in $N(v)$ whose image will be denoted by $N(v, F)$. Since $\{\lambda_i: i \in I(F)\}$ extends to a basis $\{\lambda_i: i \in I(v)\}$ of $N(v)$, the natural map from the torus $T_{N(v, F)} = N(v, F)_R/N(v, F)$ to $T_{N(v)} = N(v)_R/N(v)$ defined by $a + N(v, F) \mapsto a + N(v)$ is an injection. We will identify its image with $T_{N(v, F)}$. Denote the canonical isomorphism $T_{N(F)} \rightarrow T_{N(v, F)}$ by $i(v, F)$.

Define an equivalence relation \sim_v on $U_v \times T_{N(v)}$ by $(p, t) \sim_v (q, s)$ if $p = q$ and $s^{-1}t \in T_{N(v, F)}$ where F is the face whose relative interior contains p . Then $W_v = U_v \times T_{N(v)} / \sim_v$ is θ -equivariantly diffeomorphic to an open ball in \mathbb{C}^n where $\theta: T_{N(v)} \rightarrow U(1)^n$ is an isomorphism, see [8]. Note that the map $\xi_{N(F)}$ factors as $\xi_{N(F)} = \xi_{N(v)} \circ i(v, F)$. Since $i(v, F)$ is an isomorphism, $t \in T_{N(v, F)}$ if and only if $\xi_{N(v)}(t) \in \text{im } \xi_{N(F)}$. Hence the map $\xi_{N(v)}: T_{N(v)} \rightarrow T_N$ induces a map $\xi_v: W_v \rightarrow X_v$ defined by $\xi_v([(p, t)]^{\sim_v}) = [(p, \xi_{N(v)}(t))]^\sim$ on equivalence classes. $G_v = N/N(v)$, the kernel of $\xi_{N(v)}$, is a finite subgroup of $T_{N(v)}$ and therefore has a natural smooth, free action on $T_{N(v)}$ induced by the group operation. This induces smooth action of G_v on W_v . This action is not free in general. Since $T_N \cong T_{N(v)}/G_v$, X_v is homeomorphic to the quotient space W_v/G_v . (W_v, G_v, ξ_v) is an orbifold chart on X_v . To show the compatibility of these charts as v varies, we introduce some additional charts.

For any proper face E of dimension $k \geq 1$ define $U_E = \bigcap U_v$, where the intersection is over all vertices v that belong to E . Let $X_E = \pi^{-1}(U_E)$. For a face F con-

taining E there is an injective homomorphism $T_{N(F)} \rightarrow T_{N(E)}$ whose image we denote by $T_{N(E,F)}$.

Let

$$(2.1) \quad N^*(E) = (N(E) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}) \cap N \quad \text{and} \quad G_E = N^*(E)/N(E).$$

G_E is a finite group. Let $\xi_{*,E}: T_{N(E)} \rightarrow T_{N^*(E)}$ be the natural homomorphism. $\xi_{*,E}$ has kernel G_E . Denote the quotient $N/N^*(E)$ by $N^\perp(E)$. It is a free \mathbb{Z} -module and $N \cong N^*(E) \oplus N^\perp(E)$. Fixing a choice of this isomorphism (or fixing an inner product on N) we may regard $N^\perp(E)$ as a submodule of N . Consequently $T_N = T_{N^*(E)} \times T_{N^\perp(E)}$.

Define an equivalence relation \sim_E on $U_E \times T_{N(E)} \times T_{N^\perp(E)}$ by $(p_1, t_1, s_1) \sim_E (p_2, t_2, s_2)$ if $p_1 = p_2$, $s_1 = s_2$ and $t_2^{-1}t_1 \in T_{N(E,F)}$ where F is the face whose relative interior contains p_1 . Let $W_E = U_E \times T_{N(E)} \times T_{N^\perp(E)} / \sim_E$. It is diffeomorphic to $\mathbb{C}^{n-k} \times (\mathbb{C}^*)^k$. There is a natural map $\xi_E: W_E \rightarrow X_E$ induced by $\xi_{*,E}: T_{N(E)} \rightarrow T_{N^*(E)}$ and the identity maps on U_E and $T_{N^\perp(E)}$. (W_E, G_E, ξ_E) is an orbifold chart on X_E .

Given E , fix a vertex v of P contained in E . $N(v) = N(E) \oplus M$ where M is the free submodule of $N(v)$ generated by the dicharacteristic vectors λ_j such that $j \in I(v) - I(E)$. Consequently $T_{N(v)} = T_{N(E)} \times T_M$. We can, without loss of generality, assume that $M \subset N^\perp(E)$. Thus we have a covering homomorphism $T_M \rightarrow T_{N^\perp(E)}$. For a point $x = [p, t, s] \in X_E$, choose a small neighborhood B of s in $T_{N^\perp(E)}$ such that B lifts to T_M . Choose any such lift and denote it by $l: B \rightarrow T_M$. Let $W_x = U_E \times T_{N(E)} \times B / \sim_E$. (W_x, G_E, ξ_E) is an orbifold chart on a neighborhood of x , and it is induced by (W_E, G_E, ξ_E) . The natural map $W_x \hookrightarrow W_v$ induced by the map l and the identification $T_{N(v)} = T_{N(E)} \oplus T_M$, and the natural injective homomorphism $G_E \hookrightarrow G_v$ induce an injection (also called embedding) of orbifold charts $(W_x, G_E, \xi_E) \rightarrow (W_v, G_v, \xi_v)$.

The existence of these injections shows that the charts $\{(W_v, G_v, \xi_v): v \text{ any vertex of } P\}$ are compatible and form part of a maximal $2n$ -dimensional orbifold atlas \mathbf{A} for X . We denote the pair $\{X, \mathbf{A}\}$ by \mathbf{X} . We say that \mathbf{X} is the quasitoric orbifold associated to the combinatorial model $(P, N, \{\lambda_i\})$.

REMARK 2.1. Note that the orbifold \mathbf{X} is reduced, that is, the group in each chart has effective action. Also note that changing the sign of a dicharacteristic vector gives rise to a diffeomorphic orbifold.

Recall that for any point x in an orbifold, the isotropy subgroup G_x is the stabilizer of x in some orbifold chart around x . It is well defined up to isomorphism. We recall the following definition for future reference.

DEFINITION 2.1. A point $x \in X$ is called a smooth point if G_x is trivial, otherwise x is called singular.

In the case of a quasitoric orbifold \mathbf{X} , for any $x \in X$, $\pi(x)$ belongs to the relative interior of a uniquely determined face E^x of P . The isotropy group $G_x = G_{E^x}$ (see (2.1)). We adopt the convention that $G_P = 1$.

DEFINITION 2.2. A quasitoric orbifold is called primitive if all its characteristic vectors are primitive.

Note that in a primitive quasitoric orbifold the local group actions are devoid of complex reflections (that is maps which have 1 as an eigenvalue with multiplicity $n - 1$) and the classification theorem of [16] for germs of complex orbifold singularities applies.

2.2. Axiomatic definition. Analyzing the structure of the quasitoric orbifold associated to a combinatorial model, we make the following axiomatic definition. This is a generalization of the axiomatic definition of a quasitoric manifold using the notion of locally standard action, as mentioned in the introduction.

DEFINITION 2.3. A $2n$ -dimensional quasitoric orbifold \mathbf{Y} is an orbifold whose underlying topological space Y has a T_N action, where N is a fixed free \mathbb{Z} -module of rank n , such that the orbit space is (diffeomorphic to) a simple n -dimensional polytope P . Denote the projection map from Y to P by $\pi: Y \rightarrow P$. Furthermore every point $x \in Y$ has

A1) a T_N -invariant neighborhood V ,

A2) an associated free \mathbb{Z} -module M of rank n with an isomorphism $\theta: T_M \rightarrow U(1)^n$ and an injective module homomorphism $\iota: M \rightarrow N$ which induces a surjective covering homomorphism $\xi_M: T_M \rightarrow T_N$,

A3) an orbifold chart (W, G, ξ) over V where W is θ -equivariantly diffeomorphic to an open set in \mathbb{C}^n , $G = \ker \xi_M$ and $\xi: W \rightarrow V$ is an equivariant map i.e. $\xi(t \cdot y) = \xi_M(t) \cdot \xi(y)$ inducing a homeomorphism between W/G and V .

It is obvious that a quasitoric orbifold defined constructively from a combinatorial model satisfies the axiomatic definition. We now demonstrate that a quasitoric orbifold defined axiomatically is associated to a combinatorial model. Take any facet F of P and let F^0 be its relative interior. By the characterization of local charts in A3), the isotropy group of the T_N action at any point x in $\pi^{-1}(F^0)$ is a locally constant circle subgroup of T_N . It is the image under ξ_M of a circle subgroup of T_M . Thus it determines a locally constant vector, up to choice of sign, λ in N . Since $\pi^{-1}(F^0)$ is connected, we get a characteristic vector λ , unique up to sign, for each facet of P . That the characteristic vectors corresponding to all facets of P which meet at a vertex are linearly independent follows from the fact that their preimages under the appropriate ι form a basis of M . Thus we recover a combinatorial model $(P, N, \{\lambda_i\})$ starting from \mathbf{Y} .

Let \mathbf{X} be the quasitoric orbifold obtained from $(P, N, \{\lambda_i\})$ by the construction in the previous subsection. We need to show that \mathbf{X} and \mathbf{Y} are diffeomorphic orbi-

folds. The hard part is to show the existence of T_N -equivariant a continuous map from $X \rightarrow Y$. This can be done following Lemma 1.4 of [8]. The idea is to stratify \mathbf{Y} according to *normal orbit type*, see Davis [7]. Here we need to use the fact that the orbifold \mathbf{Y} being reduced, is the quotient of a compact smooth manifold by the foliated action of a compact Lie group. Then one can *blow up* (see [7]) the singular strata of Y to get a manifold \hat{Y} equivariantly diffeomorphic to $T_N \times P$. One has to modify the arguments of Davis slightly in the orbifold case. The important thing is that by the differentiable slice theorem each singular stratum has a neighborhood diffeomorphic to its orbifold normal bundle, and is thus equipped with a fiberwise linear structure so that the constructions of Davis go through. Finally there is a collapsing map $\hat{Y} \rightarrow Y$ and by composition with the above diffeomorphism a map $T_N \times P \rightarrow Y$. It is easily checked that this map induces a continuous equivariant map $X \rightarrow Y$.

DEFINITION 2.4. Let \mathbf{X}_1 and \mathbf{X}_2 be quasitoric orbifolds whose associated base polytope P^n and free \mathbb{Z} -module N are identical. Let θ be an automorphism of T_N . A map $\mathbf{f}: \mathbf{X}_1 \rightarrow \mathbf{X}_2$ of quasitoric orbifolds is called a θ -equivariant diffeomorphism if \mathbf{f} is a diffeomorphism of orbifolds and the induced map on underlying spaces $f: X_1 \rightarrow X_2$ satisfies $f(t \cdot x) = \theta(t) \cdot f(x)$ for all $x \in X_1$ and $t \in T_N$.

Two θ -equivariant diffeomorphisms \mathbf{f} and \mathbf{g} are said to be *equivalent* if there exist equivariant diffeomorphisms $\mathbf{h}_i: \mathbf{X}_i \rightarrow \mathbf{X}_i$, $i = 1, 2$, such that $\mathbf{g} \circ \mathbf{h}_1 = \mathbf{h}_2 \circ \mathbf{f}$. We also define, for θ as above, the θ -translation of a combinatorial model $(P, N, \{\lambda_i\})$ to be the combinatorial model $(P, N, \{\theta(\lambda_i)\})$. The following lemma classifies quasitoric orbifolds over a fixed polytope up to θ -equivariant diffeomorphism.

Lemma 2.2. *For any automorphism θ of T_N , the assignment of combinatorial model defines a bijection between equivalence classes of θ -equivariant diffeomorphisms of quasitoric orbifolds and θ -translations of combinatorial models.*

Proof. Proof is similar to Proposition 2.6 of [2]. The existence of a section $s: P \rightarrow Y$ for an axiomatically defined quasitoric orbifold \mathbf{Y} follows from the blow up construction above. \square

2.3. Characteristic subspaces. Of special importance are certain T_N -invariant subspaces of X corresponding to the faces of the polytope P . If F is a face of P of codimension k , then define $X(F) := \pi^{-1}(F)$. With subspace topology, $X(F)$ is a quasitoric orbifold of dimension $2n - 2k$. Recall that $N^*(F) = (N(F) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}) \cap N$ and $N^\perp(F) = N/N^*(F)$. Let $\varrho_F: N \rightarrow N^\perp(F)$ be the projection homomorphism. Let $J(F) \subset I$ be the index set of facets of P , other than F in case $k = 1$, that intersect F . Note that $J(F)$ indexes the set of facets of the $n - k$ dimensional polytope F . The combinatorial model for $X(F)$ is given by $(F, N^\perp(F), \{\varrho_F(\lambda_i) \mid i \in J(F)\})$. $X(F)$ is called a *characteristic subspace* of X , if F is a facet of P .

3. Orbifold fundamental group

A covering orbifold or orbifold cover of an n -dimensional orbifold \mathbf{Z} is a smooth map of orbifolds $\mathbf{p}: \mathbf{Y} \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}$ whose associated continuous map $p: Y \rightarrow Z$ between underlying spaces satisfies the following condition: Each point $z \in Z$ has a neighborhood $U \cong V/\Gamma$ with V homeomorphic to a connected open set in \mathbb{R}^n , for which each component W_i of $p^{-1}(U)$ is homeomorphic to V/Γ_i for some subgroup $\Gamma_i \subset \Gamma$ such that the natural map $p_i: V/\Gamma_i \rightarrow V/\Gamma$ corresponds to the restriction of p on W_i .

Given an orbifold cover $\mathbf{p}: \mathbf{Y} \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}$ a diffeomorphism $\mathbf{h}: \mathbf{Y} \rightarrow \mathbf{Y}$ is called a deck transformation if $\mathbf{p} \circ \mathbf{h} = \mathbf{p}$. An orbifold cover $\mathbf{p}: \mathbf{Y} \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}$ is called a universal orbifold cover of \mathbf{Z} if given any orbifold cover $\mathbf{p}_1: \mathbf{W} \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}$, there exists an orbifold cover $\mathbf{p}_2: \mathbf{Y} \rightarrow \mathbf{W}$ such that $\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{p}_1 \circ \mathbf{p}_2$. Every orbifold has a universal orbifold cover which is unique up to diffeomorphism, see [18]. The corresponding group of deck transformations is called the orbifold fundamental group of \mathbf{Z} and denoted $\pi_1^{\text{orb}}(\mathbf{Z})$.

Suppose $\mathbf{Z} = [Y/G]$ where Y is a manifold and G is a finite group. Then the following short exact sequence holds.

$$(3.1) \quad 1 \rightarrow \pi_1(Y) \rightarrow \pi_1^{\text{orb}}(\mathbf{Z}) \rightarrow G \rightarrow 1.$$

This implies that an orbifold \mathbf{Z} can not be a global quotient if $\pi_1^{\text{orb}}(\mathbf{Z})$ is trivial, unless \mathbf{Z} is itself a manifold.

We first give a canonical construction of a quasitoric orbifold cover \mathbf{O} for any given quasitoric orbifold \mathbf{X} . We will prove later that \mathbf{O} is the universal orbifold cover of \mathbf{X} .

DEFINITION 3.1. Let \hat{N} be the submodule of N generated by the characteristic vectors of \mathbf{X} . Let $\hat{\lambda}_i$ denote the characteristic vector λ_i as an element of \hat{N} . Let \mathbf{O} be the quasitoric orbifold associated to the combinatorial model $(P, \hat{N}, \{\hat{\lambda}_i\})$. Denote the corresponding equivalence relation by $\hat{\sim}$ so that the underlying topological space of \mathbf{O} is $O = P \times T_{\hat{N}}/\hat{\sim}$. Denote the quotient map $P \times T_{\hat{N}} \rightarrow O$ by $\hat{\pi}$.

Proposition 3.1. *The quasitoric orbifold \mathbf{O} is an orbifold cover of the quasitoric orbifold \mathbf{X} with deck group N/\hat{N} .*

Proof. The inclusion $\iota: \hat{N} \hookrightarrow N$ induces a surjective group homomorphism $\iota_*: T_{\hat{N}} = (\hat{N} \otimes \mathbb{R})/\hat{N} \rightarrow T_N = (N \otimes \mathbb{R})/N$ with kernel N/\hat{N} . In fact for any face F of P we have commuting diagram

$$(3.2) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} T_{\hat{N}(F)} & \xrightarrow{\xi_{\hat{N}(F)}} & T_{\hat{N}} \\ \downarrow \iota_0 & & \downarrow \iota_* \\ T_{N(F)} & \xrightarrow{\xi_{N(F)}} & T_N \end{array}$$

where $\hat{N}(F)$ is $N(F)$ viewed as a sublattice of \hat{N} and ι_0 is an isomorphism induced by ι . Thus there is an induced surjective map

$$(3.3) \quad \iota_1: T_{\hat{N}}/\text{im}(\xi_{\hat{N}(F)}) \rightarrow T_N/\text{im}(\xi_{N(F)}).$$

We obtain a torus equivariant map $f: O \rightarrow X$ defined fiberwise by (3.3), that is, for any point $q \in P$ belonging to the relative interior of the face F , the restriction of $f: \hat{\pi}^{-1}(q) \rightarrow \pi^{-1}(q)$ matches ι_1 .

The map f lifts to a smooth map of orbifolds $\mathbf{f}: \mathbf{O} \rightarrow \mathbf{X}$. Consider orbifold charts on \mathbf{X} and \mathbf{O} corresponding to vertex v . Identifying $\hat{N}(v)$ and $\hat{N}(v, F)$ with $N(v)$ and $N(v, F)$ respectively, we note that $\hat{W}_v = U_v \times T_{\hat{N}(v)}/\sim_v$ may be identified with $W_v = U_v \times T_{N(v)}/\sim_v$. Hence $O_v = W_v/\hat{G}_v$ and $f: O_v \rightarrow X_v$ is given by the projection $W_v/\hat{G}_v \rightarrow W_v/G_v$ where $\hat{G}_v = \hat{N}/N(v)$ is a subgroup of $G_v = N/N(v)$. So $\mathbf{f}: \mathbf{O} \rightarrow \mathbf{X}$ is in fact an orbifold covering. The deck group for this covering is clearly N/\hat{N} . \square

Theorem 3.2. *The quasitoric orbifold \mathbf{O} is the orbifold universal cover of the quasitoric orbifold \mathbf{X} . The orbifold fundamental group $\pi_1^{\text{orb}}(\mathbf{X})$ of \mathbf{X} is isomorphic to N/\hat{N} .*

Proof. Let Σ denote the singular loci of \mathbf{X} (refer to Definition 2.1). The set Σ has real codimension at least 2 in X . Note that $\pi(\Sigma)$ is a union of faces of P . Let $P_\Sigma = P - \pi(\Sigma)$.

Observe that $X - \Sigma = \pi^{-1}(P_\Sigma) = P_\Sigma \times T_N/\sim$. Since P_Σ is contractible, $\pi_1(P_\Sigma \times T_N) \cong \pi_1(T_N) \cong N$. When we take quotient of $P_\Sigma \times T_N$ by the equivalence relation \sim , certain elements of this fundamental group are killed. Precisely, if P_Σ contains a point p which belongs to the intersection of certain facets F_1, \dots, F_k of P , then the elements $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$ of N given by the corresponding characteristic vectors map to the identity element of $\pi_1(X - \Sigma)$. Let $I(\Sigma)$ be the collection of facets of P that have nonempty intersection with P_Σ . Let $N(\Sigma)$ be the submodule generated by those λ_i for which $i \in I(\Sigma)$. Then the argument above suggests that $\pi_1(X - \Sigma) = N/N(\Sigma)$. Indeed, this can be established easily by systematic use of the Seifert–van Kampen theorem.

It is instructive to first do the proof in the case \mathbf{X} is primitive (see Definition 2.2). Here $G_{F_i} = 1$ (see (2.1)) for each facet F_i . Hence $I(\Sigma) = I$ and $N_\Sigma = \hat{N}$. Therefore $\pi_1(X - \Sigma) = N/\hat{N}$. Hence by Proposition 3.1, $f_0: O - f^{-1}(\Sigma) \rightarrow X - \Sigma$, where f_0 is the restriction of f , is the universal covering. Now if $\mathbf{p}: \mathbf{W} \rightarrow \mathbf{X}$ is any orbifold cover then the induced map $p_0: W - p^{-1}(\Sigma) \rightarrow X - \Sigma$ is a manifold cover. Since $p^{-1}(\Sigma)$ has real codimension at least two in W , $W - p^{-1}(\Sigma)$ is connected. By a metric completion argument it follows that f_0 factors through p_0 and \mathbf{f} factors through \mathbf{p} .

For the general case we will use an argument which is similar to that of Scott [17] for orbifold Riemann surfaces. The underlying idea also appeared in remarks after Proposition 13.2.4 of Thurston [18].

The group N/\hat{N} is naturally a quotient of $\pi_1(X - \Sigma) = N/N(\Sigma)$ and the corresponding projection homomorphism has kernel $K = \hat{N}/N(\Sigma)$. Consider the manifold covering $f_0: f^{-1}(X - \Sigma) \rightarrow X - \Sigma$ obtained by restricting the map $f: O \rightarrow X$. Note that $\pi_1(f^{-1}(X - \Sigma)) = K$ and the deck group of f_0 is N/\hat{N} . Let \mathbf{W} be any orbifold covering of \mathbf{X} with projection map \mathbf{p} . Then $W_0 = W - p^{-1}(\Sigma)$ is a covering of $X - \Sigma$ in the usual sense. We claim that $\pi_1(W_0)$ contains K as a subgroup.

Let $\bar{\lambda}_i$ denote the image of λ_i in $N/N(\Sigma)$. Obviously $\{\bar{\lambda}_i: i \in I - I(\Sigma)\}$ generate K . Physically such a $\bar{\lambda}_i$ can be represented by the conjugate of a small loop c_i in $X - \Sigma$ going around some point $x_i \in \pi^{-1}(F_i^\circ)$ once in a plane transversal to $\pi^{-1}(F_i)$, where F_i° denotes the relative interior of the facet F_i . The point x_i has a neighborhood U in X homeomorphic to $\mathbb{C}^{n-1} \times (\mathbb{C}/G_{F_i})$. Therefore a connected component V of the preimage $p^{-1}(U) \subset W$ is homeomorphic to $\mathbb{C}^{n-1} \times (\mathbb{C}/G'_{F_i})$ where G'_{F_i} is a subgroup of G_{F_i} . We may assume, without loss of generality, that c_i lies in the plane $\{0\} \times \mathbb{C}/G_{F_i}$. By the definition of G_{F_i} , $\bar{\lambda}_i$ is trivial in G_{F_i} and hence in G'_{F_i} . Identifying G_{F_i} with the deck group of the covering $\mathbb{C}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*/G_{F_i}$, we infer that c_i lifts to a loop in \mathbb{C}^* and consequently in \mathbb{C}^*/G'_{F_i} . Hence c_i lifts to a loop in $V - p^{-1}(\Sigma)$. Thus each generator and therefore every element of K is represented by a loop in W_0 . This induces a homomorphism $K \rightarrow \pi_1(W_0)$. This homomorphism is injective since K is a subgroup of the fundamental group of the space $X - \Sigma$ which has W_0 as a cover.

For any orbifold covering \mathbf{W} of \mathbf{X} , the associated covering W_0 of $X - \Sigma$ admits a covering by $f^{-1}(X - \Sigma) \subset O$ since $\pi_1(f^{-1}(X - \Sigma)) = K$ is a normal subgroup of $\pi_1(W_0)$. Thus \mathbf{O} is an orbifold cover of \mathbf{W} . Hence \mathbf{O} is the universal orbifold cover of \mathbf{X} and N/\hat{N} is the orbifold fundamental group of \mathbf{X} . □

REMARK 3.3. Note that the orbifold fundamental group of a quasitoric orbifold is always a finite group. It follows that a quasitoric orbifold is a global quotient if and only if its orbifold universal cover is a smooth manifold. Therefore Theorem 3.2 yields a rather easy method for determining if a quasitoric orbifold is a global quotient or not.

EXAMPLE 3.4. If $\hat{N} = N$, then \mathbf{X} is not a global quotient unless \mathbf{X} is a manifold. For instance, let P be a 2-dimensional simplex with characteristic vectors $(1, 1)$, $(1, -1)$, $(-1, 0)$ and let \mathbf{X} be the quasitoric orbifold corresponding to this model. Then $N = \hat{N}$, but \mathbf{X} has an orbifold singularity at $\pi^{-1}(v)$ where $v = F_1 \cap F_2$. Therefore \mathbf{X} is not a global quotient. In fact \mathbf{X} is equivariantly diffeomorphic to the weighted projective space $\mathbf{p}(1, 1, 2)$.

4. Homology with rational coefficients

Following Goresky [9] one may obtain a CW structure on a quasitoric orbifold. However it is too complicated for easy computation of homology. We introduce the notion of \mathbf{q} -CW complex where an open cell is the quotient of an open disk by ac-

tion of a finite group. Otherwise the construction mirrors the construction of usual CW complex given in Hatcher [10]. We show that our \mathbf{q} -cellular homology of a \mathbf{q} -CW complex is isomorphic to its singular homology with coefficients in \mathbb{Q} . We then follow the main ideas of the computation for the manifold case in [8] to compute the rational homology groups of X .

4.1. \mathbf{q} -Cellular Homology.

DEFINITION 4.1. Let G be a finite group acting linearly, preserving orientation, on an n -dimensional disk \bar{D}^n centered at the origin. Such an action preserves S^{n-1} . We call the quotient \bar{D}^n/G an n -dimensional \mathbf{q} -disk. Call S^{n-1}/G a \mathbf{q} -sphere. An n -dimensional \mathbf{q} -cell $e_G^n = e^n(G)/G$ is defined to be a copy of D^n/G where $\bar{e}^n(G)$ is G -equivariantly homeomorphic to \bar{D}^n . We will denote the boundary of $\bar{e}^n(G)$ by S^{n-1} without confusion.

Start with a discrete set X_0 , where points are regarded as 0-dimensional \mathbf{q} -cells. Inductively, form the n -dimensional \mathbf{q} -skeleton X_n from X_{n-1} by attaching n -dimensional \mathbf{q} -cells $e_{G_\alpha}^n$ via continuous maps $\phi_\alpha: S_\alpha^{n-1}/G_\alpha \rightarrow X_{n-1}$. This means that X_n is the quotient space of the disjoint union $X_{n-1} \sqcup_\alpha \bar{e}_{G_\alpha}^n$ of X_{n-1} with a finite collection of n -dimensional \mathbf{q} -disks $\bar{e}_\alpha^n(G_\alpha)/G_\alpha$ under the identification $x \sim \phi_\alpha(x)$ for $x \in S_\alpha^{n-1}/G_\alpha$.

Assume $X = X_n$ for some finite n . The topology of X is the quotient topology built inductively. We call a space X constructed in this way a finite \mathbf{q} -CW complex.

By Proposition 2.22 and Corollary 2.25 of [10],

$$(4.1) \quad H_p((X_n, X_{n-1}); \mathbb{Q}) = \bigoplus_\alpha \tilde{H}_p\left(\frac{\bar{D}_\alpha^n/G_\alpha}{S_\alpha^{n-1}/G_\alpha}; \mathbb{Q}\right).$$

Note that

$$(4.2) \quad \tilde{H}_p\left(\frac{\bar{D}_\alpha^n/G_\alpha}{S_\alpha^{n-1}/G_\alpha}; \mathbb{Q}\right) = \begin{cases} H_{p-1}(S_\alpha^{n-1}/G_\alpha; \mathbb{Q}) & \text{if } p \geq 2, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Lemma 4.1. *Let \bar{D}^n/G be a \mathbf{q} -disk. Then S^{n-1}/G is a \mathbb{Q} -homology sphere.*

Proof. S^{n-1} admits a simplicial G -complex structure. Apply Theorem 2.4 of Bredon [3] and Poincaré duality for orbifolds. □

Lemma 4.2. *If X is a \mathbf{q} -CW complex, then*

$$(1) \quad H_p((X_n, X_{n-1}); \mathbb{Q}) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } p \neq n, \\ \bigoplus_{i \in I_n} \mathbb{Q} & \text{for } p = n, \end{cases}$$

where I_n is the set of n -dimensional \mathbf{q} -cells in X .

- (2) $H_p(X_n; \mathbb{Q}) = 0$ for $p > n$. In particular, $H_p(X; \mathbb{Q}) = 0$ for $p > \dim(X)$.
- (3) The inclusion $i: X_n \hookrightarrow X$ induces an isomorphism $i_*: H_p(X_n; \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H_p(X; \mathbb{Q})$ if $p < n$.

Proof. Proof is similar to the proof of Lemma 2.3.4 of [10]. The key ingredient is Lemma 4.1. □

Using Lemma 4.2 we can define \mathbf{q} -cellular chain complex $(H_p(X_p, X_{p-1}), d_p)$ and \mathbf{q} -cellular groups $H_p^{\mathbf{q}\text{-CW}}(X; \mathbb{Q})$ of X in the same way as cellular chain complex is defined in [10], p. 139.

Theorem 4.3. $H_p^{\mathbf{q}\text{-CW}}(X; \mathbb{Q}) \cong H_p(X; \mathbb{Q})$ for all p .

Proof. Proof is similar to the proof of Theorem 2.35 of [10]. □

4.2. Rational homology of quasitoric orbifolds. Realize P as a convex polytope in \mathbb{R}^n and choose a linear functional $\phi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ which distinguishes the vertices of P , as in proof of Theorem 3.1 in [8]. The vertices are linearly ordered according to ascending value of ϕ . We make the 1-skeleton of P into a directed graph by orienting each edge such that ϕ increases along it. For each vertex of P define its index $\mathfrak{f}(v)$, as the number of incident edges that point towards v .

Let F_v denote the smallest face of P which contains the inward pointing edges incident to v . Then $\dim F_v = \mathfrak{f}(v)$ and if F' is a face of P with top vertex v then F' is a face of F_v . Let \hat{F}_v be the union of the relative interiors of those faces F' of P included, whose top vertex is v .

For each vertex v put $e_v = \pi^{-1}(\hat{F}_v)$. e_v is a contractible subspace of $X(F_v)$ homeomorphic to the quotient of an open disk $D^{2\mathfrak{f}(v)}$ in $\mathbb{R}^{2\mathfrak{f}(v)}$ by a finite group $G(v)$ determined by the orbifold structure on $X(F_v)$ described in Subsection 2.3. \hat{F}_v is homeomorphic to the intersection of the unit disk in $\mathbb{R}^{\mathfrak{f}(v)}$ with $\mathbb{R}_+^{\mathfrak{f}(v)}$. Since the action of the group $G(v)$ is obtained from a combinatorial model, see Subsection 2.3, e_v is a $2\mathfrak{f}(v)$ -dimensional \mathbf{q} -cell.

X can be given the structure of a \mathbf{q} -CW complex as follows. Define the k -skeleton $X_{2k} := \bigcup_{\mathfrak{f}(v)=k} X(F_v)$ for $0 \leq k \leq n$. $X_{2k+1} = X_{2k}$ for $0 \leq k \leq n - 1$ and $X_{2n} = X$. X_{2k} can be obtained from X_{2k-1} by attaching those \mathbf{q} -cells e_v for which $\mathfrak{f}(v) = k$. The attaching maps are to be described. Let \sim be the equivalence relation such that $X(F_v) = F_v \times T_{N^\perp(F_v)}/\sim$. The \mathbf{q} -disk $\bar{D}^{2\mathfrak{f}(v)}/G(v)$ can be identified with $F_v \times T_{N^\perp(F_v)}/\approx$ where $(p, t) \approx (q, s)$ if $p = q \in F'$ for some face F' whose top vertex is v and $(p, t) \sim (q, s)$. The attaching map $\phi_v: S^{2\mathfrak{f}(v)-1}/G(v) \rightarrow X_{2\mathfrak{f}(v)-1}$ is the natural quotient map from $(F_v - \hat{F}_v) \times T_{N^\perp(F_v)}/\approx \rightarrow (F_v - \hat{F}_v) \times T_{N^\perp(F_v)}/\sim$.

X is a \mathbf{q} -CW complex with no odd dimensional cells and with $f^{-1}(k)$ number of $2k$ -dimensional \mathbf{q} -cells. Hence by \mathbf{q} -cellular homology theory

$$(4.3) \quad H_p^{\mathbf{q}\text{-CW}}(X; \mathbb{Q}) = \begin{cases} \bigoplus \mathbb{Q} & \text{if } p \leq n \text{ and } p \text{ is even,} \\ f^{-1}(p/2) & \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Hence by Theorem 4.3

$$(4.4) \quad H_p(X; \mathbb{Q}) = \begin{cases} \bigoplus \mathbb{Q} & \text{if } p \leq n \text{ and } p \text{ is even,} \\ f^{-1}(p/2) & \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

5. Cohomology ring of quasitoric orbifolds

Again we will modify some technical details but retain the broad framework of the argument in [8] to get the anticipated answer. All homology and cohomology modules in this section will have coefficients in \mathbb{Q} .

5.1. Gysin sequence for \mathbf{q} -sphere bundle. Let $\rho: E \rightarrow B$ be an orientable rank n vector bundle with paracompact base space B . Restricting ρ to the space E_0 of nonzero vectors in E , we obtain an associated projection map $\rho_0: E_0 \rightarrow B$. Fix a finite group G and an orientation preserving representation of G on \mathbb{R}^n . Such a representation induces a fiberwise linear action of G on E and E_0 that preserves orientation.

Consider the two fiber bundles $\rho^G: E/G \rightarrow B$ and $\rho_0^G: E_0/G \rightarrow B$. There exist natural fiber bundle maps $f_1: E \rightarrow E/G$ and $f_2: E_0 \rightarrow E_0/G$. These induce isomorphisms $f_1^*: H^p(E/G) \rightarrow H^p(E)$ and $f_2^*: H^p(E_0/G) \rightarrow H^p(E_0)$ for each p . The second isomorphism is obtained by applying Theorem 2.4 of [3] fiberwise and then using Kunneth formula, Mayer–Vietoris sequence and a direct limit argument as in the proof of Thom isomorphism in [13]. The commuting diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} E_0 & \xrightarrow{i_1} & E & \xrightarrow{j_1} & (E, E_0) \\ f_2 \downarrow & & f_1 \downarrow & & \downarrow f_3 \\ E_0/G & \xrightarrow{i_2} & E/G & \xrightarrow{j_2} & (E/G, E_0/G) \end{array}$$

induces a commuting diagram of two exact rows

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \dots & \longrightarrow & H^{p-1}(E_0) & \xrightarrow{\delta_1^*} & H^p(E, E_0) & \xrightarrow{j_1^*} & H^p(E) & \xrightarrow{i_1^*} & H^p(E_0) & \longrightarrow & \dots \\ & & \uparrow f_2^* & & \uparrow f_3^* & & \uparrow f_2^* & & & & \\ \dots & \longrightarrow & H^{p-1}(E_0/G) & \xrightarrow{\delta_2^*} & H^p(E/G, E_0/G) & \xrightarrow{j_2^*} & H^p(E/G) & \xrightarrow{i_2^*} & H^p(E_0/G) & \longrightarrow & \dots \end{array}$$

By the five lemma f_3^* is an isomorphism. Using the Thom isomorphism $\cup_u: H^{p-n}(E) \rightarrow H^p(E, E_0)$ we get the isomorphism $\cup_{u_G}: H^{p-n}(E/G) \rightarrow H^p(E/G, E_0/G)$ where $\cup_{u_G} = f_3^{*-1} \circ \cup_u \circ f_1^*$. Substituting the isomorphic module $H^{p-n}(E/G)$ in place of $H^p(E/G, E_0/G)$ in the second row of the above diagram, we obtain an exact sequence

$$\dots \rightarrow H^{p-n}(E/G) \xrightarrow{g} H^p(E/G) \rightarrow H^p(E_0/G) \rightarrow H^{p-n+1}(E/G) \rightarrow \dots,$$

where $g = j_2^* \circ \cup_{u_G}$. The pull back of cohomology class $u_G|(E/G)$ in $H^n(B)$ by the zero section of ρ^G will be called the Euler class e of ρ^G . Now substitute the isomorphic cohomology ring $H^*(B)$ in place of $H^*(E/G)$ in the above sequence. This yields the Gysin exact sequence for the \mathbf{q} -sphere bundle $\rho_0^G: E_0/G \rightarrow B$

$$(5.1) \quad \dots \rightarrow H^{p-n}(B; \mathbb{Q}) \xrightarrow{\cup_e} H^p(B; \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H^p(E_0/G; \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H^{p-n+1}(B; \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow \dots$$

REMARK 5.1. Euler classes of $\rho: E \rightarrow B$ and $\rho^G: E/G \rightarrow B$ are the same since f_1^* is an isomorphism.

5.2. A Borel construction. Let K be the simplicial complex associated to the boundary of the dual polytope of P . Then P is the cone on the barycentric subdivision of K . P can be split into cubes P_σ where σ varies over $(n - 1)$ -dimensional faces of K . These correspond bijectively to vertices of P . We regard the k -cube as the orbit space of standard k -dimensional torus action on the $2k$ -disk

$$(5.2) \quad \bar{D}^{2k} = \{(z_1, \dots, z_k) \in \mathbb{C}^k : |z_i| \leq 1\}.$$

Define $BP_\sigma = ET_N \times_{T_N} ((P_\sigma \times T_N)/\sim) \cong ET_N \times_{T_N} (\bar{D}^{2n}/G_\sigma)$, where $G_\sigma = G_{v_\sigma}$, v_σ being the vertex in P dual to σ . If σ_1 is another $(n - 1)$ simplex in K such that $\sigma \cap \sigma_1$ is an $(n - 2)$ simplex then BP_σ and BP_{σ_1} are glued along the common part of the boundaries of P_σ and P_{σ_1} . In this way BP_σ fit together to yield $BP = ET_N \times_{T_N} X$. Let $\mathfrak{p}: BP \rightarrow BT_N$ be the Borel map which is a fibration with fiber X . The fibration $\mathfrak{p}: BP \rightarrow BT_N$ induces a homomorphism $\mathfrak{p}^*: H^*(BT_N; \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H^*(BP; \mathbb{Q})$.

The face ring or Stanley–Reisner ring $SR(P)$ of a polytope P over \mathbb{Q} is the quotient of the ring $\mathbb{Q}[w_1, \dots, w_m]$, where the variables w_i correspond to the facets of P , by the ideal \mathcal{I} generated by all monomials $w_{i_1} \cdots w_{i_k}$ such that the corresponding intersection of facets $F_{i_1} \cap \cdots \cap F_{i_k}$ is empty. The face ring is graded by declaring the degree of each w_i to be 2. The following result resembles Theorem 4.8 of [8].

Theorem 5.2. *Let P be an n -polytope and $SR(P)$ be the face ring of P with coefficients in \mathbb{Q} . The map $\mathfrak{p}^*: H^*(BT_N; \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H^*(BP; \mathbb{Q})$ is surjective and induces an isomorphism of graded rings $H^*(BP; \mathbb{Q}) \cong SR(P)$.*

Proof. Suppose σ is an $(n - 1)$ -simplex in K with vertices w_1, \dots, w_n . Note that there is a one-to-one correspondence between facets of P meeting at v_σ and vertices

of σ . Let P_σ be the corresponding n -cube in P . Then $BP_\sigma = ET_N \times_{T_N} (\bar{D}^{2n}/G_\sigma)$ is a \bar{D}^{2n}/G_σ fiber bundle over BT_N . Hence $ET_N \times_{T_N} (S^{2n-1}/G_\sigma) \rightarrow BT_N$ give the associated \mathbf{q} -sphere bundle $p_\sigma: BP_{\partial\sigma} \rightarrow BT_N$. Also consider the disk bundle $\tau: ET_N \times_{T_N} \bar{D}^{2n} \rightarrow BT_N$. It is bundle homotopic to the complex vector bundle $\tau': ET_N \times_{T_N} \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow BT_N$. Since T_N acts diagonally on \mathbb{C}^n , the last bundle is the sum of line bundles $\mathcal{L}_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathcal{L}_n$ where \mathcal{L}_j corresponds to j -th coordinate direction in \mathbb{C}^n and hence to w_j . Without confusion, we set $c_1(\mathcal{L}_i) = w_i \in H^2(BT_N; \mathbb{Q})$. By the Whitney product formula $c_n(\tau') = w_1 \cdots w_n$. Hence from Section 5.1 the Euler class of the \mathbf{q} -sphere bundle p_σ is $e = w_1 \cdots w_n$.

Now consider the Gysin exact sequence for \mathbf{q} -sphere bundles

$$\begin{aligned} \dots &\rightarrow H^*(BP_{\partial\sigma}) \rightarrow H^*(BT_N) \\ &\xrightarrow{\cup_e} H^{*+2n}(BT_N) \xrightarrow{p_\sigma^*} H^{*+2n}(BP_{\partial\sigma}) \rightarrow H^{*+2n}(BT_N) \rightarrow \dots \end{aligned}$$

Since the map \cup_e is injective, by exactness p_σ^* is surjective and we get the following diagram

$$(5.3) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & H^*(BT_N) & \xrightarrow{\cup_e} & H^{*+2n}(BT_N) & \xrightarrow{p_\sigma^*} & H^{*+2n}(BP_{\partial\sigma}) \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow id & & \downarrow id & & \\ & & \mathbb{Q}[w_1, \dots, w_n] & \xrightarrow{w_1 \cdots w_n} & \mathbb{Q}[w_1, \dots, w_n] & & \end{array}$$

Hence from diagram (5.3) $H^*(BP_{\partial\sigma}) = \mathbb{Q}[w_1, \dots, w_n]/(w_1 \dots w_n)$. Since \bar{D}^{2n}/G_σ is contractible, $H^*(BP_\sigma; \mathbb{Q}) = H^*(BT_N; \mathbb{Q}) = \mathbb{Q}[w_1, \dots, w_n]$. Using induction on the dimension of K and an application of the Mayer–Vietoris sequence we get the conclusion of the theorem. □

Consider the Serre spectral sequence of the fibration $p: BP \rightarrow BT_N$ with fiber X . It has E_2 -term $E_2^{p,q} = H^p(BT_N; H^q(X)) = H^p(BT_N) \otimes H^q(X)$. Using the formula for Poincaré series of X it can be proved that this spectral sequence degenerates, $E_2^{p,q} = E_\infty^{p,q}$ (see Theorem 4.12 of [8]). Let $j: X \rightarrow BP$ be inclusion of the fiber. Then $j^*: H^*(BP) \rightarrow H^*(X)$ is surjective (see Corollary 4.13 of [8]).

We have natural identifications $H_2(BP) = \mathbb{Q}^m$ and $H_2(BT_N) = \mathbb{Q}^n$. Here \mathbb{Q}^m is regarded as the \mathbb{Q} vector space with basis corresponding to the set of codimension one faces of P . $p_*: H_2(BP) \rightarrow H_2(BT_N)$ is naturally identified with the characteristic map $\Lambda: \mathbb{Q}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}^n$ that sends w_i , the i -th standard basis vector of \mathbb{Q}^m , to λ_i . The map $p^*: H^2(BT_N) \rightarrow H^2(BP)$ is then identified with the dual map $\Lambda^*: (\mathbb{Q}^n)^* \rightarrow (\mathbb{Q}^m)^*$. Regarding the map Λ as an $n \times m$ matrix λ_{ij} , the matrix for Λ^* is the transpose. Column vectors of Λ^* can then be regarded as linear combinations of w_1, \dots, w_m . Define

$$(5.4) \quad \lambda^i = \lambda_{i1} w_1 + \dots + \lambda_{im} w_m.$$

We have a short exact sequence

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 0 & \longrightarrow & H^2(BT_N) & \xrightarrow{p^*} & H^2(BP) & \xrightarrow{j^*} & H^2(X) \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & \parallel & & \parallel & & \\
 & & (\mathbb{Q}^n)^* & \xrightarrow{\Lambda^*} & (\mathbb{Q}^m)^* & &
 \end{array}$$

Let \mathcal{J} be the homogeneous ideal in $\mathbb{Q}[w_1, \dots, w_m]$ generated by the λ^i and let $\tilde{\mathcal{J}}$ be its image in the face ring $SR(P)$. Since $j^*: SR(P) \rightarrow H^*(X)$ is onto and $\tilde{\mathcal{J}}$ is in its kernel, j^* induces a surjection $SR(P)/\tilde{\mathcal{J}} \rightarrow H^*(X)$.

Theorem 5.3. *Let \mathbf{X} be the quasitoric orbifold associated to the combinatorial model $(P, N, \{\lambda_i\})$. Then $H^*(X; \mathbb{Q})$ is the quotient of the face ring of P by $\tilde{\mathcal{J}}$; i.e., $H^*(X; \mathbb{Q}) = \mathbb{Q}[w_1, \dots, w_m]/(\mathcal{I} + \mathcal{J})$.*

Proof. We know that $H^*(BT_N)$ is a polynomial ring on n generators, and $H^*(BP)$ is the face ring. Since the spectral sequence degenerates, $H^*(BP) \simeq H^*(BT_N) \otimes H^*(X)$. Furthermore, $p^*: H^*(BT_N) \rightarrow H^*(BP)$ is injective and $\tilde{\mathcal{J}}$ is identified with the image of p^* . Thus $H^*(X) = H^*(BP)/\tilde{\mathcal{J}} = \mathbb{Q}[w_1, \dots, w_m]/(\mathcal{I} + \mathcal{J})$. □

6. Stable almost complex structure

Buchstaber and Ray [2] have shown the existence of a stable almost complex structure on omnioriented quasitoric manifolds. We generalize their result to omnioriented quasitoric orbifolds (see Section 1 for definition). Let m be the cardinality of I , the set of facets of the polytope P . We will realize the orbifold \mathbf{X} as the quotient of an open set of \mathbb{C}^m . Consider the natural combinatorial model $(\mathbb{R}_+^m, L \cong \mathbb{Z}^m, \{e_i\})$ for \mathbb{C}^m . Let $\pi_s: \mathbb{C}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+^m$ be the projection map corresponding to taking modulus coordinatewise. Embed the polytope P in \mathbb{R}_+^m by the map $d_{\mathcal{F}}: P \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ where the i -th coordinate of $d_{\mathcal{F}}(p)$ is the Euclidean distance $(d(p, F_i))$ of p from the hyperplane of the i -th facet F_i in \mathbb{R}^n . Consider the thickening $W^{\mathbb{R}}(P) \subset \mathbb{R}_+^m$ of $d_{\mathcal{F}}(P)$, defined by

$$(6.1) \quad W^{\mathbb{R}}(P) = \{f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+ \mid f^{-1}(0) \in \mathcal{L}_F(P)\},$$

where $\mathcal{L}_F(P)$ denotes the face lattice of P .

Denote the n -dimensional linear subspace of \mathbb{R}^m parallel to $d_{\mathcal{F}}(P)$ by V_P and its orthogonal complement by V_P^\perp . As a manifold with corners, $W^{\mathbb{R}}(P)$ is canonically diffeomorphic to the cartesian product $d_{\mathcal{F}}(P) \times \exp(V_P^\perp)$ (see [2], Proposition 3.4).

Define the spaces $W(P)$ and $\mathcal{Z}(P)$ as follows.

$$(6.2) \quad W(P) := \pi_s^{-1}(W^{\mathbb{R}}(P)), \quad \mathcal{Z}(P) := \pi_s^{-1}(d_{\mathcal{F}}(P)).$$

$W(P)$ is an open subset of \mathbb{C}^m and there is a canonical diffeomorphism

$$(6.3) \quad W(P) \cong \mathcal{Z}(P) \times \exp(V_P^\perp).$$

Let $\Lambda : L \rightarrow N$ be the map of \mathbb{Z} -modules which maps the standard generator e_i of L to the dicharacteristic vector λ_i . Let K denote the kernel of this map. Recall the submodule \hat{N} of N generated by the dicharacteristic vectors and the orbifold universal cover \mathbf{O} from Section 3. Since the \mathbb{Z} -modules L and \hat{N} are free, the sequence

$$(6.4) \quad 0 \rightarrow K \rightarrow L \xrightarrow{\Lambda} \hat{N} \rightarrow 0$$

splits and we may write $L = K \oplus \hat{N}$. Hence $K_R \cap L = K$ and applying the second isomorphism theorem for groups we can consider the torus $T_K := K_R/K$ to be a subgroup of T_L . In fact we get a split exact sequence

$$(6.5) \quad 1 \rightarrow T_K \rightarrow T_L \xrightarrow{\Lambda^*} T_{\hat{N}} \rightarrow 1.$$

For any face F of P let $L(F)$ be the sublattice of L generated by the basis vectors e_i such that $d_{\mathcal{F}}(F)$ intersects the i -th facet of \mathbb{R}_+^m , that is the coordinate hyperplane $\{x_i = 0\}$. Note that image of $L(F)$ under Λ is precisely $\hat{N}(F)$, so that the preimage $\Lambda^{-1}(\hat{N}(F)) = K \cdot L(F)$. Consider the exact sequence

$$(6.6) \quad 0 \rightarrow \frac{K \cdot L(F)}{L(F)} \rightarrow \frac{L}{L(F)} \xrightarrow{\Lambda} \frac{\hat{N}}{\hat{N}(F)} \rightarrow 0.$$

Since the dicharacteristic vectors corresponding to the facets whose intersection is F are linearly independent, it follows from the definition of K and Λ that $K \cap L(F) = \{0\}$. Hence by the second isomorphism theorem we have a canonical isomorphism

$$(6.7) \quad \frac{K \cdot L(F)}{L(F)} \cong K.$$

So (6.6) yields

$$(6.8) \quad 0 \rightarrow K \rightarrow \frac{L}{L(F)} \xrightarrow{\Lambda} \frac{\hat{N}}{\hat{N}(F)} \rightarrow 0.$$

In general $\hat{N}/\hat{N}(F)$ is not a free \mathbb{Z} -module. Let $\hat{N}'(F) = (\hat{N}(F) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}) \cap \hat{N}$. Define

$$(6.9) \quad \Lambda' = \Lambda \circ \phi$$

where ϕ is the canonical projection

$$(6.10) \quad \phi: \frac{\hat{N}}{\hat{N}(F)} \rightarrow \frac{\hat{N}}{\hat{N}'(F)}.$$

Since $\hat{N}/\hat{N}'(F)$ is free, the following exact sequence splits

$$(6.11) \quad 0 \rightarrow \frac{\Lambda^{-1}(\hat{N}'(F))}{L(F)} \rightarrow \frac{L}{L(F)} \xrightarrow{\Lambda'} \frac{\hat{N}}{\hat{N}'(F)} \rightarrow 0.$$

Denoting the modules in (6.11) by \bar{K} , \bar{L} and \bar{N} respectively we obtain a split exact sequence of tori

$$(6.12) \quad 0 \rightarrow T_{\bar{K}} \xrightarrow{\theta_1} T_{\bar{L}} \xrightarrow{\Lambda'_*} T_{\bar{N}} \rightarrow 0.$$

Note that K is a submodule of same rank of the free module \bar{K} and there is a natural exact sequence

$$(6.13) \quad 0 \rightarrow \frac{\hat{N}'(F)}{\hat{N}(F)} \rightarrow T_K \xrightarrow{\theta_2} T_{\bar{K}} \rightarrow 0.$$

The composition

$$(6.14) \quad \theta_1 \circ \theta_2: T_K \rightarrow T_{\bar{L}}$$

defines a natural action of T_K on $T_{\bar{L}}$ with isotropy $\hat{G}_F = \hat{N}'(F)/\hat{N}(F)$ and quotient $T_{\bar{N}}$.

Since $T_{\bar{N}}$ is the fiber of $\hat{\pi}: O \rightarrow P$ and $T_{\bar{L}}$ is the fiber of $\pi_s: \mathcal{Z}(P) \rightarrow P$ over any point in the relative interior of the arbitrary face F , it follows O is quotient of $\mathcal{Z}(P)$ by the above action of T_K . This action of T_K is same as the restriction of its action on \mathbb{C}^m as a subgroup of T_L and hence \mathbb{C}_\times^m . By (6.3) it follows that O is the quotient of the open set $W(P)$ in \mathbb{C}^m by the action of the subgroup $T_K \times \exp(V_P^\perp)$ of \mathbb{C}_\times^m ,

$$(6.15) \quad O = \frac{W(P)}{T_K \times \exp(V_P^\perp)}.$$

The induced action of $\hat{H} := T_K \times \exp(V_P^\perp)$ on the real tangent bundle $\mathcal{T}W(P)$ of $W(P)$ commutes with the almost complex structure $J: \mathcal{T}W(P) \rightarrow \mathcal{T}W(P)$ obtained by restriction of the standard almost complex structure on $\mathcal{T}\mathbb{C}^m$. Therefore the quotient $\hat{\mathcal{W}}$ of $\mathcal{T}W(P)$ by \hat{H} has the structure of an almost complex orbifold (or orbifold vector bundle) over \mathbf{O} . Moreover this quotient splits, by an Atiyah sequence, as the direct sum of a trivial rank $2(n - m)$ real bundle $\hat{\mathfrak{h}}$ over O corresponding to the Lie algebra of \hat{H} and the orbifold tangent bundle $\mathcal{T}\mathbf{O}$ of \mathbf{O} . The existence of a stable almost complex structure on $\mathcal{T}\mathbf{O}$ is thus established.

$\mathcal{T}\mathbb{C}^m$ splits naturally into a direct sum of m complex line bundles corresponding to the complex coordinate directions which of course correspond to the facets of P . We get a corresponding splitting $\mathcal{T}W(P) = \bigoplus C_F$. The bundles C_F are invariant under J as well \hat{H} . Therefore the quotient of C_F by \hat{H} is a complex orbifold $\hat{v}(F)$ of rank one on \mathbf{O} and $\hat{\mathcal{W}} = \bigoplus \hat{v}(F)$.

It is not hard to see that the natural action of $T_{\hat{N}}$ on $\hat{\mathfrak{W}}$ commutes with the almost complex structure on it. The quotient $\mathfrak{W} := \hat{\mathfrak{W}}/(N/\hat{N})$ is an orbibundle on X with an induced almost complex structure since (N/\hat{N}) is a subgroup of $T_{\hat{N}}$. Furthermore \mathcal{TX} is the quotient of \mathcal{TO} by N/\hat{N} . Therefore $\mathfrak{W} = \mathcal{TX} \oplus \mathfrak{h}$ where \mathfrak{h} is the quotient of $\hat{\mathfrak{h}}$ by N/\hat{N} . Since the action of $T_{\hat{N}}$ and hence N/\hat{N} on $\hat{\mathfrak{h}}$ is trivial, \mathfrak{h} is a trivial vector bundle on X . Hence the almost complex structure on \mathfrak{W} induces a stable almost complex structure on \mathcal{TX} . We also have a decomposition $\mathfrak{W} = \oplus \nu(F)$ where the orbifold line bundle $\nu(F) := \hat{\nu}(F)/(N/\hat{N})$.

6.1. Line bundles and cohomology. Recall the manifold $\mathcal{Z}(P)$ of dimension $m + n$ defined in equation (6.2). Let $B_L P = ET_L \times_{T_L} \mathcal{Z}(P)$. Since $O = \mathcal{Z}(P)/T_K$, $B_L P = ET_L \times_{T_L} \mathcal{Z}(P) = ET_L \times_{T_K} \mathcal{Z}(P)/(T_L/T_K) = ET_L \times (\mathcal{Z}(P)/T_K)/(T_{\hat{N}}) \simeq ET_{\hat{N}} \times_{T_{\hat{N}}} O = ET_{\hat{N}} \times_{T_N} O/(N/\hat{N}) \simeq ET_N \times_{T_N} X = BP$.

Let w_1, \dots, w_m be the generators of $H^2(BP)$ as in Subsection 5.2 and let F_i denote the facet of P corresponding to w_i . Let $\alpha_i: T_L \rightarrow T^1$ be the projection onto the i -th factor and $\mathbb{C}(\alpha_i)$ denote the corresponding 1-dimensional representation space of T_L . Define $L_i = ET_L \times_{T_L} \tilde{L}_i$, where $\tilde{L}_i = \mathbb{C}(\alpha_i) \times \mathcal{Z}(P)$ is the trivial equivariant line bundle over $\mathcal{Z}(P)$. Then L_i is an orbifold line bundle over BP . Let $c_1(L_i)$ be the first Chern class of L_i in $H^2(BP; \mathbb{Q})$. We will show that $c_1(L_i) = w_i$.

Since the i -th factor of T_L acts freely on $\mathcal{Z}(P) - \pi_s^{-1}(F_i)$, the restriction of L_i to $BP - BF_i$ is trivial. Consider the following commutative diagram

$$\begin{CD} \iota^*(L_i) @>>> L_i \\ @VVV @VVV \\ (BP - BF_i) @>\iota>> BP, \end{CD}$$

where ι is inclusion map. By naturality $c_1(\iota^*(L_i)) = \iota^*(c_1(L_i))$. Since the bundle $\iota^*(L_i)$ over $BP - BF_i$ is trivial $\iota^*(c_1(L_i)) = c_1(\iota^*(L_i)) = 0$. It is easy to show that $B(P - F_i) = ET_L \times_{T_L} (\pi_s^{-1}(P - F_i)) \simeq BP - BF_i$. From the proof of Theorem 5.2 it is evident that $H^*(BP - BF_i; \mathbb{Q}) \cong SR(P - F_i)$. Hence $H^2(BP - BF_i) = \bigoplus_{j \neq i} \mathbb{Q}w_j$. $\iota^*: H^2(BP; \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H^2(BP - BF_i; \mathbb{Q})$ is a surjective homomorphism with kernel $\mathbb{Q}w_i$ implying $c_1(L_i) \in \mathbb{Q}w_i$. Naturality axiom ensures, as follows, that $c_1(L_i)$ is nonzero, so that we can identify $c_1(L_i)$ with w_i .

Let F be an edge in F_i . Then

$$\begin{aligned} BF &:= ET_L \times_{T_L} (\pi_s^{-1}(F)) \\ &\simeq ET_N \times_{T_N} (\pi^{-1}(F)) \\ &= (ET_N \times_{T_F} \pi^{-1}(F))/(T_N/T_F) = (ET_N \times (\pi^{-1}(F)/T_F))/(T_N/T_F) \\ &\simeq E(T_N/T_F) \times_{T_N/T_F} \pi^{-1}(F) \\ &\simeq ES^1 \times_{S^1} S^2, \end{aligned}$$

where T_F is the isotropy subgroup of F in T_N and action of S^1 on S^2 is corresponding action of T_N/T_F on $\pi^{-1}(F)$. Let $L_i(F)$ is the pullback of orbibundle L_i . Using Thom isomorphism and cohomology exact sequence obtained from

$$BF \xrightarrow{s} L_i(F) \rightarrow (L_i(F), L_i(F)_0),$$

where s is zero section of L_i bundle, we can show $c_1(L_i(F))$ is nonzero. Since $c_1(L_i(F))$ is pullback of $c_1(L_i)$, $c_1(L_i)$ is nonzero. Hence $c_1(L_i) = w_i$.

Note that if F_i is the facet of P corresponding to L_i , $L_i = ET_L \times_{T_L} \tilde{L}_i = ET_{\hat{N}} \times_{T_{\hat{N}}} (\tilde{L}_i/T_K) = ET_{\hat{N}} \times_{T_{\hat{N}}} \hat{v}(F_i) = ET_{\hat{N}} \times_{T_{\hat{N}}} \hat{v}(F_i)/(N/\hat{N}) \simeq ET_N \times_{T_N} v(F_i)$. Let $j: v(F_i) \hookrightarrow L_i$ be the inclusion of fiber covering $j: X \hookrightarrow BP$. Then $j^*(L_i) = v(F_i)$. Hence $c_1(v(F_i)) = j^*c_1(L_i) = j^*w_i$. Hence by Theorem 5.3 the first Chern classes of the bundles $v(F_i)$ generate the cohomology ring of X . We also obtain the formula for the total Chern class of \mathcal{TX} with the stable almost complex structure determined by the given dicharacteristic.

$$(6.16) \quad c(\mathcal{T}) = \prod_{i=1}^m (1 + c_1(v(F_i))).$$

6.2. Chern numbers. Chern numbers of an omnioriented quasitoric orbifold, with the induced stable almost complex structure, can be computed using standard localization formulae, given for instance in Chapter 9 of [5]. The fixed points of the T_N action correspond to the vertices of P^n . While computing the numerator contributions at a vertex, one needs to recall that T_N action on the bundle \mathfrak{h} is trivial. We will give a formula for the top Chern number below. In the manifold case similar formula was obtained by Panov in [15]. In principle any Hirzebruch genus associated to a series may be computed similarly.

Fix an orientation for \mathbf{X} by choosing orientations for $P^n \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ and N . We order the facets or equivalently the dicharacteristic vectors at each vertex in a compatible manner as follows. Suppose the vertex v of P^n is the intersection of facets F_{i_1}, \dots, F_{i_n} . To each of these facets F_{i_k} assign the unique edge E_k of P^n such that $F_{i_k} \cap E_k = v$. Let e_k be a vector along E_k with origin at v . Then e_1, \dots, e_k is a basis of \mathbb{R}^n which is oriented depending on the ordering of the facets. We will assume the ordering F_{i_1}, \dots, F_{i_n} to be such that e_1, \dots, e_k is positively oriented.

For each vertex v , let $\Lambda_{(v)}$ be the matrix $\Lambda_{(v)} = [\lambda_{i_1} \cdots \lambda_{i_n}]$ whose columns are ordered as described above. Let $\sigma(v) := \det \Lambda_{(v)}$. Then we obtain the following formula for the top Chern number,

$$(6.17) \quad c_n(\mathbf{X}) = \sum_v \frac{1}{\sigma(v)}.$$

REMARK 6.1. If the stable almost complex structure of an omnioriented quasitoric orbifold admits a reduction to an almost complex structure, then $\sigma(v)$ is positive for each vertex v . This follows from comparing orientations, taking \mathbf{X} to be oriented

according to the almost complex structure. The converse is true in the case of quasitoric manifolds, see Subsection 5.4.2 of [4]. The orbifold case remains unsolved at the moment.

6.3. Chen–Ruan cohomology groups. We refer the reader to [6, 1] for definition and motivation of the Chen–Ruan cohomology groups of an almost complex orbifold. They may be thought of as a receptacle for a suitable equivariant Chern character isomorphism from orbifold or equivariant K-theory with complex coefficients, see Theorem 3.12 of [1]. Briefly, the Chen–Ruan cohomology (with coefficients in \mathbb{Q} or \mathbb{C}) is the direct sum of the cohomology of the underlying space and the cohomology of certain subspaces of it called *twisted sectors* which are counted with multiplicities and rational degree shifts depending on the orbifold structure. The multiplicities depend on the number of conjugacy classes in the local groups and the degree shifts are related to eigenvalues of the linearized local actions. The verification of the statements below is straightforward and left to the interested reader.

For an almost complex quasitoric orbifold \mathbf{X} , each twisted sector is a T_N -invariant subspace $X(F)$ as described in Subsection 2.3. The contribution of $X(F)$ is counted with multiplicity one less than the order of the group G_F , corresponding to the non-trivial elements of G_F . However the degree shift of these contributions depend on the particular element of G_F to which the twisted sector corresponds. If $g = (a + N(F)) \in G_F$ where $a \in N^*(F)$, then the degree shift $2\iota(g)$ can be calculated as follows. Suppose $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$ is the defining basis of $N(F)$. Then a can be uniquely expressed as $a = \sum_{i=1}^k q_i \lambda_i$ where each q_i is a rational number in the interval $[0, 1)$, and $\iota(g) = \sum_{i=1}^k q_i$. Note that the rational homology and hence rational cohomology of $X(F)$ can be computed using its combinatorial model given in Subsection 2.3.

Recall from Subsection 6.1 that if $N = \hat{N}$ then \mathbf{X} is the quotient of the manifold $\mathcal{Z}(P)$ by the group T_K . In this case the T_K -bundles \tilde{L}_i over $\mathcal{Z}(P)$ generate the complex orbifold K -ring of \mathbf{X} . The images of their tensor powers under the equivariant Chern character map generate the Chen–Ruan cohomology of \mathbf{X} . These follow since the restrictions of the bundles L_i to the subspaces $X(F)$ generate the cohomology ring of $X(F)$.

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Mainak Poddar
 Theoretical Statistics and Mathematics Unit
 Indian Statistical Institute
 203 B.T. Road, Kolkata 700108
 India
 e-mail: mainak@isical.ac.in

Soumen Sarkar
 Theoretical Statistics and Mathematics Unit
 Indian Statistical Institute
 203 B.T. Road, Kolkata 700108
 India
 e-mail: soumens_r@isical.ac.in