

## ALMOST HOMOGENEOUS MANIFOLDS WITH BOUNDARY

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ABSTRACT. We study differentiable actions of a Lie group on a manifold with boundary that are transitive on the interior. Under an algebraic condition, there are infinitely many actions that are topologically, but not differentially conjugate to a given one. This result applies in particular to the differentiable compactifications of non-compact rank one symmetric spaces, which we classify.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

In this article we study the classification of some Lie group actions on differentiable manifolds, up to conjugacy. Let us start with the precise notion of conjugacy that we shall use.

Two  $\mathcal{C}^r$  actions  $\rho_1, \rho_2$  of a Lie group  $G$  on a manifold  $M$  are said to be  $\mathcal{C}^r$  conjugate if there is a  $\mathcal{C}^r$  diffeomorphism  $\Phi : M \rightarrow M$  that is  $(\rho_1, \rho_2)$  equivariant, that is:

$$\Phi(\rho_1(g)x) = \rho_2(g)\Phi(x) \quad \forall x \in M \forall g \in G.$$

A conjugacy class will be denoted with brackets:  $[\rho_i]$ .

These two actions are said to be *topologically conjugate* if  $\Phi$  is only a homeomorphism.

When  $\Phi$  is both a  $\mathcal{C}^r$  map and a homeomorphism (but not necessarily a diffeomorphism), we say that  $\rho_1$  is  $\mathcal{C}^r$  semi-conjugate to  $\rho_2$ .

Note that  $r$  is either a positive integer,  $\infty$  or  $\omega$  ( $\mathcal{C}^\omega$  meaning real analytic), and that  $M$  is possibly with boundary.

Given a  $\mathcal{C}^r$  action  $\rho_0$ , we are interested in the quotient set  $\mathcal{M}^r(\rho_0)$  of all actions that are topologically conjugate to  $\rho_0$ , modulo  $\mathcal{C}^r$  conjugacy. Can we entirely describe  $\mathcal{M}^r(\rho_0)$ , determine its size, and endow it with some natural structure?

For a general action these questions may be too wide to be answered, and we shall tackle specific cases. The case of transitive actions is easily dealt with: the manifold is then a homogeneous space, and it is sufficient to give the stabilizer of a point to completely describe the action. The set  $\mathcal{M}^r(\rho_0)$  is therefore reduced to  $[\rho_0]$ .

As soon as there are two orbits, the question is not so simple. Not only does one need a stabilizer for each orbit, but several non-differentially-conjugate actions can have the same pair of stabilizers. Let us consider the “differentiable compactifications” of rank one symmetric spaces.

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Received by the editors April 15, 2008.

2000 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* Primary 53C30; Secondary 53C35.

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A *differentiable compactification* of a non-compact homogeneous space  $X = G/H$  is an identification of  $X$  with the interior of a manifold with boundary on which the action of  $G$  extends differentiably (see Definition 4.1). Differentiability can be replaced by other regularity assumptions, mainly smoothness ( $\mathcal{C}^\infty$ ) and analyticity ( $\mathcal{C}^\omega$ ). Every non-compact rank one symmetric space  $\mathbb{K}\mathbb{H}^n$  admits an analytic compactification, obtained from its Klein ball model, and called its projective compactification. Since such a space is an isotropic Riemannian manifold, the action of its isometry group on this compactification has two orbits: one is the interior  $\mathbb{K}\mathbb{H}^n$ ; the other is its geodesic boundary.

This particular case fits into the following framework. Let  $\rho_0$  be a  $\mathcal{C}^r$  action of a connected Lie group  $G$  on a manifold with boundary  $M$  of dimension  $n$ . Denote by  $\text{Int}(M)$  the interior of  $M$  and by  $\partial M$  its boundary. When  $\rho_0$  is transitive on  $\text{Int}(M)$ , we say that  $M$  (together with the action) is an *almost homogeneous manifold with boundary*. This property is assumed to hold from now on. Moreover, we set  $r = \infty$  or  $\omega$ .

For some  $\mathcal{C}^r$  functions  $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$  (the typical case being  $f(y) = y^p$  with  $p \in \mathbb{N}$ ) we define the “stretch” of  $\rho_0$  by  $f$ , a new action of  $G$  on  $M$  that is topologically conjugate to  $\rho_0$  (see Proposition 2.2, Definition 2.5 and Theorem 2.6).

Our main result is a generalisation of that of [7], where we described the case of the real hyperbolic spaces  $\mathbb{R}\mathbb{H}^n$ .

**Theorem 1.1.** *If  $r = \omega$ , or  $r = \infty$  and  $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{H}$  or  $\mathbb{O}$ , then any  $\mathcal{C}^r$  compactification of the non-compact symmetric space  $\mathbb{K}\mathbb{H}^m$  is a stretch of its projective compactification. Moreover two different stretches give non-conjugate compactifications.*

In particular, this shows that if  $\rho_0$  is the projective compactification of a rank one symmetric space, then  $\mathcal{M}^\omega(\rho_0)$  is countably infinite. Note that here, two stretches are considered to be different if they are built from non-equivalent stretching function (see Definition 2.1).

The tools we use are roughly the same as in [7], but we try to apply them to the broader context of almost homogeneous manifolds with boundary. This generalization is only partial: in particular, we need to assume an algebraic condition (see Section 3.1) to ensure that  $\mathcal{M}^\omega(\rho_0)$  is infinite.

## 2. STRETCHING AN ACTION

A stretching of  $\rho_0$  consists of gluing together its two orbits in a new way. To achieve this, we need a function that indicates “at what speed” we glue them.

**Definition 2.1.** A *stretching function* is a function  $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$  such that

- (1)  $f$  is an orientation-preserving homeomorphism,
- (2)  $f$  is a  $\mathcal{C}^r$  function and the restriction of  $f$  to  $]0, 1]$  is a  $\mathcal{C}^r$  diffeomorphism,
- (3) the function  $f/f'$ , which is well defined on  $]0, 1]$ , can be extended to a  $\mathcal{C}^r$  function at 0.

We say that a stretching map  $f$  is *trivial* when it is a diffeomorphism (that is, when  $f'(0) \neq 0$ ), and that two stretching maps  $f, g$  are *equivalent* if  $g^{-1}f$  is a diffeomorphism.

The reason why we need the last condition will become clear in the proof of Theorem 2.6. This condition is satisfied by any non-flat (that is, having non-trivial Taylor series) function. In the real-analytic case, any stretching function is equivalent to  $y \mapsto y^p$  for some  $p \in \mathbb{N}$ .

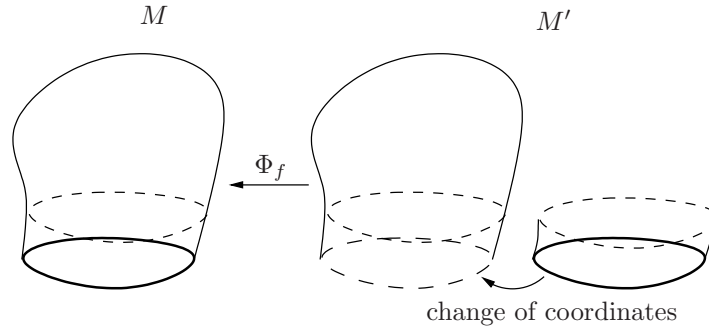


FIGURE 1. Construction of a stretching map

Given a stretching function, we define a map  $M \rightarrow M$  that will relate  $\rho_0$  and its stretching. Note that to simplify the construction of manifolds, we consider charts with values not only in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , but in any manifold.

**Proposition 2.2.** *Let  $f$  be a stretching function. There is a homeomorphism  $\Phi_f : M \rightarrow M$  that is a  $\mathcal{C}^r$  map, whose restriction  $\text{Int}(M) \rightarrow \text{Int}(M)$  is a  $\mathcal{C}^r$  diffeomorphism, and such that for every point  $p \in \partial M$  there exist two systems of coordinates  $(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, y)$  around  $p$  and  $\Phi_f(p)$ , where  $y$  is a locally defining function for  $\partial M$  and such that in these coordinates,*

$$\Phi_f(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, y) = (x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, f(y)).$$

Since the latter formula is valid in two different systems of coordinates on the domain and the range of  $\Phi_f$ , this map should be considered as being defined up to composition with diffeomorphisms on the left and right, and not up to conjugacy. This is natural since we shall use it to pull back  $\rho_0$ , so the domain and range should be considered as two different copies of  $M$ .

*Proof.* Let  $f$  be a stretching map. Let  $C$  be a collar neighborhood of  $\partial M$  in  $M$ , parametrized by coordinates  $(x, y) \in \partial M \times ]0, 1[$ . Note that we ask that a collar neighborhood have its complement diffeomorphic to  $M$ .

Let  $c : \partial M \times ]0, 1[ \rightarrow \text{Int}(M)$  be the inclusion map (where  $\partial M \times ]0, 1[$  is identified with  $C \cap \text{Int}(M)$  via the coordinates). Define a  $\mathcal{C}^r$  manifold with boundary  $M'$  by two charts that are copies of  $\text{Int}(M)$  and  $C$ , with change of coordinates given by

$$\begin{aligned} \partial M \times ]0, 1[ &\rightarrow \text{Int}(M), \\ (x, y) &\mapsto c(x, f(y)); \end{aligned}$$

see Figure 1.

**Lemma 2.3.** *If  $r = \infty$ , the resulting manifold  $M'$  only depends (up to  $\mathcal{C}^\infty$  diffeomorphism) upon the equivalence class of the stretching map.*

*Proof.* First, the choice of neighborhood does not matter.

Now let  $g$  be a stretching map equivalent to  $f$  and denote by  $M''$  the manifold obtained from the two charts  $\text{Int}(M)$  and  $C$  by the change of coordinates,

$$\begin{aligned} \partial M \times ]0, 1[ &\rightarrow \text{Int}(M), \\ (x, y) &\mapsto c(x, g(y)). \end{aligned}$$

Then the map  $(x, y) \mapsto (x, g^{-1}f(y))$  is a diffeomorphism from a collar neighborhood of  $\partial M'$  to a collar neighborhood of  $\partial M''$ . Moreover, this map extends to the image of the extensions  $\tilde{c}(\cdot, 1)$  of  $c$  that maps  $\partial M \times 1$  into the interiors  $\text{Int}(M')$ ,  $\text{Int}(M'') \simeq \text{Int}(M)$ . Using a partition of unity, one can further extend this map to a  $\mathcal{C}^\infty$  diffeomorphism between  $M'$  and  $M''$ .  $\square$

**Lemma 2.4.** *In the two cases  $r = \infty, \omega$ , the previous construction gives a manifold with boundary  $M'$  that is  $\mathcal{C}^r$  diffeomorphic to  $M$ , regardless of the choice of the stretching function  $f$ .*

*Proof.* First note that the result is obvious for the manifold with boundary  $U \times [0, +\infty[$ , where  $U$  is any open set of  $\mathbb{R}^{n-1}$ .

If  $r = \infty$ , the previous lemma enables one to assume that  $f$  is the identity on a neighborhood  $]1 - 2\varepsilon, 1[$  of 1. Then take a covering of  $\partial M$  by charts  $(U_i)$ : the manifolds  $M$  and  $M'$  are covered by the same charts  $(U_i \times [0, 1 - \varepsilon[)$  and  $\text{Int}(M) \setminus \partial M \times ]0, 1 - 2\varepsilon[$ , with the same changes of coordinates. They are therefore  $\mathcal{C}^\infty$  diffeomorphic.

If  $r = \omega$ , the previous discussion shows that  $M$  and  $M'$  are  $\mathcal{C}^\infty$  diffeomorphic. But a given differentiable manifold admits only one real-analytic structure (this is discussed in more detail at the end of the section, see 2.1); thus  $M$  and  $M'$  are  $\mathcal{C}^\omega$  diffeomorphic.  $\square$

We now have two presentations of  $M$  by the same pair of charts  $C$ ,  $\text{Int}(M)$  but with different changes of coordinates. The identity on  $\text{Int}(M)$  extends continuously into a  $\mathcal{C}^r$  map  $\Phi_f : M' \rightarrow M$ . Up to composition by a diffeomorphism  $M \rightarrow M'$ ,  $\Phi_f$  has the desired properties.  $\square$

**Definition 2.5.** A map  $\Phi_f$  satisfying the conclusion of Proposition 2.2 is said to be a stretching map associated to the stretching function  $f$ . A stretch of  $\rho_0$  is an action  $\rho_f = \Phi_f^*(\rho_0)$ , where  $\Phi_f$  is a stretching map.

Let us prove that the conditions we put on  $f$  ensure that a stretch  $\rho_f$  is as regular as  $\rho_0$ ; recall that  $\rho_0$  is an action of a *connected* Lie group  $G$ .

**Theorem 2.6.** *Any stretch of  $\rho_0$  is a  $\mathcal{C}^r$  action on  $M$ .*

*Proof.* We first go to the Lie algebra level.

Let  $\mathfrak{g}$  be the Lie algebra of  $G$ . For any  $X \in \mathfrak{g}$ , we denote by  $\rho_0(X)$  the corresponding vector field on  $M$ . Then  $\phi_f^*(\rho_0(X))$  is well defined and  $\mathcal{C}^r$  on  $\text{Int}(M)$  since by construction  $\Phi_f$  is a diffeomorphism when restricted to  $\text{Int}(M)$ . Let us prove that it extends to a  $\mathcal{C}^r$  vector field on  $M$ . This will be done by considering local charts near the boundary.

We start with the analytic case. Since any analytic stretching map is equivalent to the lower order term of its Taylor series, we can assume that  $f$  is written in the form  $y \mapsto y^p$  for some integer  $p$ . In suitable charts  $(x_i, y)$  near the boundary (locally defined by  $y = 0$ ), we can write  $\Phi_f$  in the form  $(x_i, y) \mapsto (x_i, y^p)$  and  $\rho_0(X)$  in the form

$$\rho_0(X) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{a,b} \alpha_{a,b}^i x^a y^b \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} + \sum_{a,b} \beta_{a,b} x^a y^b \frac{\partial}{\partial y},$$

where the sums are taken over all non-negative integers  $b$  and all  $(n-1)$ -tuples of non-negative integers  $a$ ;  $x^a$  means  $x_1^{a_1} x_2^{a_2} \dots x_{n-1}^{a_{n-1}}$ . By a direct computation, we

see that

$$\Phi_f^*(\rho_0(X)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{a,b} \alpha_{a,b}^i x^a y^{pb} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} + \sum_{a,b} \beta_{a,b} x^a y^{pb+1-p} \frac{\partial}{\partial y};$$

hence this map is analytic since,  $\rho_0(X)$  being tangent to the boundary,  $\beta_{a,0} = 0$  for all  $a$ .

In the smooth case, we write

$$\rho_0(X) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{a,b} \alpha^i(x,y) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} + \beta(x,y) \frac{\partial}{\partial y},$$

where  $\alpha_i$  and  $\beta$  are  $\mathcal{C}^\infty$  functions, and  $\beta(x,0) = 0$  for all  $x$ . According to the Hadamard lemma (see for example [2]), there is a  $\mathcal{C}^\infty$  function  $\beta_1$  such that  $\beta(x,y) = \beta_1(x,y)y$ . Then we get

$$\Phi_f^*(\rho_0(X)) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \alpha^i(x, f(y)) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} + \beta_1(x, f(y)) \frac{f(y)}{f'(y)} \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$$

and, since  $f/f'$  extends differentiably, so does  $\Phi_f^*(\rho_0(X))$ .

We get that  $\Phi_f^*(\rho_0)$  defines a  $\mathcal{C}^r$  action of  $\mathfrak{g}$  on  $M$ . Thus, it defines a  $\mathcal{C}^r$  action of the universal covering  $\tilde{G}$  of  $G$ . But an element that projects to  $1 \in G$  must act trivially on  $\text{Int}(M)$ , and by continuity it acts trivially on  $M$ . We thus get a  $\mathcal{C}^r$  action of  $G$  on  $M$  that coincides with  $\Phi_f^*(\rho_0)$  on  $\text{Int}(M)$ . This last action is therefore  $\mathcal{C}^r$ .  $\square$

The main reason for restricting ourselves to smooth and analytic actions is the loss of regularity in the Hadamard lemma for  $\mathcal{C}^r$  functions,  $r < \infty$ .

**2.1. Uniqueness of the analytic structure of a smooth manifold with boundary.** We used above the following result.

**Theorem 2.7.** *Let  $M'$  and  $M$  be two compact real-analytic manifolds with (analytic) boundary. If there is a smooth diffeomorphism  $F : M' \rightarrow M$ , then there is also an analytic one.*

The “without boundary” version of this theorem is well known: Grauert proved in [5] that the set of analytic diffeomorphisms between two analytic manifolds without boundary is dense into the set of smooth ones.

However, even if the “with boundary” version is unsurprising and cannot be expected to be new, it is very difficult to find in the literature. Luckily, it can be deduced from the following result and the Morrey-Grauert theorem that states that any analytic manifold can be analytically embedded in  $\mathbb{R}^N$  for some  $N$ .

**Theorem 2.8** (Tognoli [11]). *Let  $U$  be a relatively compact open set in  $\mathbb{R}^N$ ,  $V$  a coherent analytic subset of  $U$  and  $\ell$  a smooth function on  $U$  whose restriction to  $V$  is analytic. Then for all  $k$  and all  $\varepsilon > 0$  there is an analytic function  $h$  defined on  $U$  such that*

- (1)  $\|\ell - h\|_k < \varepsilon$ , where  $\|\cdot\|_k$  is the  $\mathcal{C}^k$  norm,
- (2)  $h$  and  $\ell$  coincide on  $V$ .

Note that an analytic submanifold is a special case of a coherent analytic subset.

*Proof of Theorem 2.7.* Up to doubling, one has to prove that if  $M$  and  $M'$  are compact analytic manifolds without boundary,  $N$  and  $N'$  are analytic submanifolds of  $M$  and  $M'$ , and  $F : M \rightarrow M'$  is a smooth diffeomorphism that restricts to a smooth diffeomorphism  $N \rightarrow N'$ , then there is an analytic diffeomorphism  $M \rightarrow M'$  that maps  $N$  onto  $N'$ .

Thanks to the Morrey-Grauert Theorem we can embed  $M$  and  $M'$  into  $R^N$ , and using the Grauert Theorem we construct an analytic diffeomorphism  $L : N \rightarrow N'$ . It extends into a smooth diffeomorphism  $L : M \rightarrow M'$ . Moreover, we can smoothly extend  $L$  to a relatively compact open set  $U \subset R^N$  containing  $M$ . Since  $M'$  is analytic, it admits a neighborhood  $U'$  that retracts analytically onto  $M'$  (see [8], Theorem 2.7.10). Using the approximation theorem of Tognoli on the coordinates of  $L$ , with  $k = 1$ , we construct a map  $H : M \rightarrow U'$  that is an analytic diffeomorphism onto its image, coincides with  $L$  on  $N$ , and is  $\mathcal{C}^1$  close to  $L$ . Composing  $H$  with the retraction  $U' \rightarrow M'$ , we get the desired analytic diffeomorphism  $(M, N) \rightarrow (M', N')$  (the  $\mathcal{C}^1$  closeness to  $L$  ensures that this actually is a diffeomorphism).  $\square$

### 3. NON-CONJUGACY OF STRETCHES

Now, we would like to distinguish between the various stretches of  $\rho_0$ , in order to ensure that  $\mathcal{M}^r(\rho_0)$  is large. Unfortunately, we are able to do so only under an algebraic assumption.

Note that for many actions, explicit computations as in the proof of Theorem 2.6 will be sufficient to prove that  $\Phi_f^*(\rho_0)$  is not conjugate to  $\rho_0$ . For example, the valuation of the Taylor expansion of  $\rho_0(X)$ , where  $X$  is any given element of  $\mathfrak{g}$ , is a conjugacy invariant. Problems are expected however when all elements of  $\mathfrak{g}$  act very flatly near the boundary.

**3.1. An algebraic condition.** Let  $x$  be a point of the interior of  $M$  and let  $H \subset G$  be its stabilizer for the action  $\rho_0$ . Denote by  $\text{Stab}(H)$  the subgroup of elements  $g \in G$  such that  $gHg^{-1} = H$ , and by  $Z(G)$  the center of  $G$ . The inclusion  $\text{Stab}(H) \supset H \cdot Z(G)$  always holds; we consider the converse inclusion.

$$(A) \quad \text{Stab}(H) = H \cdot Z(G).$$

Note that (A) does not depend upon the choice of  $x$ .

Let us stress two particular cases. First, when no two points of  $\text{Int}(M)$  have the same stabilizers,  $\text{Stab}(H) = H$  and (A) holds. For example, this is the case for symmetric spaces. Second, when  $G$  is abelian,  $\text{Stab}(H) = G = Z(G)$ .

Moreover (A) is stable by direct products in the following sense.

**Proposition 3.1.** *Consider two actions  $\rho_i$  of groups  $G_i$  on manifolds  $M_i$  ( $i = 1, 2$ ), one being a homogeneous manifold and the second being an almost homogeneous manifold with boundary. If (A) holds for both actions, then (A) holds for the action of  $G_1 \times G_2$  on  $M_1 \times M_2$  defined by*

$$(g_1, g_2) \cdot (x_1, x_2) = (\rho_1(g_1)x_1, \rho_2(g_2)x_2).$$

*Proof.* With the obvious notation we have  $H = H_1 \times H_2$ ,  $Z(G) = Z(G_1) \times Z(G_2)$  and  $\text{Stab}(H) = \text{Stab}(H_1) \times \text{Stab}(H_2)$  and the result follows.  $\square$

This applies for example to the product of the projective compactification of a non-compact rank one symmetric space on the one hand, and a torus or a compact symmetric space on the other hand.

Another example of an almost homogeneous manifold satisfying (A) is the Poincaré compactification of Euclidean space. It is obtained as follows: one considers  $\mathbb{R}^n$  as a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$  and maps it onto the upper hemisphere of a sphere  $S$  tangent to it from below, by a projection centered in the center of  $S$ . The group of affine isometries then acts analytically on the closure of the upper hemisphere with two orbits, the image of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  and the equator. This example is again a compactification of a symmetric space. Note that there is no hope of obtaining other examples with non-positively curved symmetric spaces, since non-Euclidean higher-rank spaces admit no such differentiable compactification [6]. One can also consider the action of translations on the Poincaré compactification of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  to obtain an almost homogeneous manifold with non-homogeneous boundary satisfying condition (A).

**3.2. Common regularity of semi-conjugacies.** The core result of this section is the following simple lemma.

**Lemma 3.2** (common regularity). *Assume that (A) holds, and let  $\rho_1$  and  $\rho_2$  be two  $\mathcal{C}^r$  actions of  $G$  on  $M$ , both topologically conjugate to  $\rho_0$ . Let  $\Phi_0$  and  $\Phi$  be two homeomorphisms of  $M$  that are  $(\rho_1, \rho_2)$  equivariant. Then  $\Phi$  is  $\mathcal{C}^r$  if and only if  $\Phi_0$  is.*

*Proof.* Let  $x$  be any point of  $\text{Int}(M)$  and  $H$  its stabilizer for  $\rho_1$ .

Since  $\rho_0$  is transitive on  $\text{Int}(M)$ , so is  $\rho_2$  and there is a  $g_0 \in G$  such that  $\Phi(x) = \rho_2(g_0)\Phi_0(x)$ . But by equivariance, the stabilizer for  $\rho_2$  of both  $\Phi(x)$  and  $\Phi_0(x)$  must be  $H$ . Therefore,  $g_0 \in \text{Stab}(H)$  and from (A) it follows that  $g_0 = h_0 z_0$  where  $h_0 \in H$  and  $z_0 \in Z(G)$ .

We get for all  $g \in G$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(\rho_1(g)x) &= \rho_2(g)\Phi(x) \\ &= \rho_2(g)\rho_2(z_0)\Phi_0(\rho_1(h_0)x) \\ &= \rho_2(z_0)\rho_2(g)\Phi_0(x) \\ &= \rho_2(z_0)\Phi_0(\rho_1(g)x); \end{aligned}$$

that is,  $\Phi = \rho_2(z_0)\Phi_0$  on  $\text{Int}(M)$ . By continuity, this equality holds on the whole of  $M$  and since  $\rho_2(z_0)$  is a  $\mathcal{C}^r$  diffeomorphism,  $\Phi$  is  $\mathcal{C}^r$  if and only if  $\Phi_0$  is.  $\square$

The first consequence of the common regularity lemma is that two stretching functions that are not equivalent lead to non-conjugate stretches.

**Theorem 3.3.** *If condition (A) holds, then the two stretches of  $\rho_0$  associated to functions  $f_1$  and  $f_2$  are  $\mathcal{C}^r$  conjugate only if  $f_1$  and  $f_2$  are equivalent as stretching functions.*

*Proof.* The map  $\Phi_0 = \Phi_{f_2^{-1}f_1}$  topologically conjugates the two stretches, denoted by  $\rho_1$  and  $\rho_2$ . Moreover, it is not a conjugacy unless  $f_1$  and  $f_2$  are equivalent (read in charts near the boundary).

Let  $\Phi : M \rightarrow M$  be any  $(\rho_1, \rho_2)$  equivariant homeomorphism. The common regularity lemma, applied to  $\Phi$  and  $\Phi_0$  or to  $\Phi^{-1}$  and  $\Phi_0^{-1}$ , implies that  $\Phi$  is not a  $\mathcal{C}^r$  diffeomorphism unless  $\Phi_0$  is. Therefore, either  $f_1$  and  $f_2$  are equivalent or there exists no  $\mathcal{C}^r$  conjugacy between  $\rho_1$  and  $\rho_2$ .  $\square$

As a striking consequence, we get the following.

**Corollary 3.4.** *If condition (A) holds, then  $\mathcal{M}^\omega(\rho_0)$  is at least countably infinite.*

We will see in the next section some examples where  $\mathcal{M}^\omega(\rho_0)$  is countable. It would be interesting to determine if there exist actions  $\rho_0$  for which it is uncountable.

**3.3. Semi-conjugacy as an ordering.** The common regularity lemma can be used to define a natural partial order on  $\mathcal{M}^r(\rho_0)$ .

**Definition 3.5.** Let  $[\rho_1], [\rho_2]$  be two elements of  $\mathcal{M}^r(\rho_0)$ . We say that  $[\rho_2]$  is *tighter* than  $[\rho_1]$  and we write  $[\rho_1] \succ^r [\rho_2]$  (sometimes forgetting the brackets or the  $r$ ) if  $\rho_1$  is  $\mathcal{C}^r$  semi-conjugate to  $\rho_2$ .

Of course, this definition is consistent: the relation holds or not regardless of the choice of a representative in each conjugacy class.

**Proposition 3.6.** *If (A) holds, then the relation  $\succ^r$  defines a partial order on  $\mathcal{M}^r(\rho_0)$ .*

*Proof.* The reflexivity and transitivity of  $\succ$  are obvious. Let us show that  $\succ$  is antisymmetric.

Let  $[\rho_1]$  and  $[\rho_2]$  be elements of  $\mathcal{M}^r(\rho_0)$ ; that is,  $\rho_i$  are  $\mathcal{C}^r$  actions of  $G$  on  $M$  that are topologically conjugate to  $\rho_0$ . Assume that  $[\rho_1] \succ [\rho_2]$  and  $[\rho_2] \succ [\rho_1]$ . Then there are two homeomorphisms  $\Phi_a$  and  $\Phi_b$  of  $M$  that are respectively  $(\rho_1, \rho_2)$  and  $(\rho_2, \rho_1)$  equivariant and are both  $\mathcal{C}^r$  maps. But  $\Phi_b^{-1}$  is a  $(\rho_1, \rho_2)$  equivariant homeomorphism of  $M$ , and the common regularity lemma implies that it is  $\mathcal{C}^r$ . It therefore defines a  $\mathcal{C}^r$  conjugacy between  $\rho_1$  and  $\rho_2$ .  $\square$

Given the action  $\rho_0$ , an interesting question is whether there is a tightest element in  $\mathcal{M}^r(\rho_0)$ . It would be the “fundamental action” to which every other is semi-conjugate. In the case of the differentiable compactifications of the hyperbolic spaces, we proved in [7] the existence of such a tightest compactification. Moreover, every other compactification is not only semiconjugate to it, but is a stretch of it. In the next section, we generalize this result to the other non-positively curved symmetric spaces of rank one.

#### 4. NON-POSITIVELY CURVED SYMMETRIC SPACES OF RANK ONE

**4.1. Differentiable compactifications.** In this subsection we consider a homogeneous  $\mathcal{C}^r$  manifold  $X = G/H$ , where  $G$  is connected. We denote by  $\rho$  the corresponding transitive action.

**Definition 4.1.** A  $\mathcal{C}^r$  differentiable compactification of  $X$  is the data of a manifold with boundary  $M$  and a  $\mathcal{C}^r$  embedding  $\psi : X \rightarrow M$  such that:

- (1)  $\psi(X) = \text{Int } M$ ,
- (2) the action  $\psi_*\rho$  of  $G$  on  $\text{Int } M$  extends to a  $\mathcal{C}^r$  action on  $M$ , which is also denoted by  $\psi_*\rho$  when no confusion is possible.

**Definition 4.2.** Let  $(\psi_1, M_1)$  and  $(\psi_2, M_2)$  be two differentiable compactifications of  $X$  and denote by  $\rho_i$  ( $i = 1, 2$ ) the extension of  $\psi_{i*}\rho$  to  $M_i$ . Then  $(\psi_1, M_1)$  and  $(\psi_2, M_2)$  are said to be *equivalent* if there are  $\mathcal{C}^r$  diffeomorphisms  $\alpha : X \rightarrow X$  and  $\beta : M_1 \rightarrow M_2$  that are respectively  $\rho$  and  $(\rho_1, \rho_2)$ -equivariant and such that  $\psi_2 \alpha = \beta \psi_1$ .



The introduction of  $\alpha$  is natural: a mere change of coordinates on  $X$  must not change the equivalence class of a differentiable compactification. But the condition  $\psi_2 \alpha = \beta \psi_1$  entirely defines  $\alpha$ , and the equivariance of  $\beta$  implies that of  $\alpha$ . As a consequence, two differentiable compactifications of  $X$  are equivalent if and only if the actions  $\rho_1$  and  $\rho_2$  are conjugate.

**4.2. Recapitulation on rank one symmetric spaces.** The classical reference on negatively curved symmetric spaces is [9]. See also [3, 4] for the complex case, and [1, 10] for the octonionic case.

Let  $\mathbb{K}$  be either  $\mathbb{C}$ ,  $\mathbb{H}$  or the non-associative field  $\mathbb{O}$  and let  $k = 2, 4$  or  $8$  be the dimension of  $\mathbb{K}$  as a real algebra. Denote by  $\mathbb{KH}^m$  (where  $m = 2$  if  $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{O}$ ) the  $\mathbb{K}$  hyperbolic space,  $G$  the neutral component of its isometry group and  $\rho$  the isometric action of  $G$  on  $\mathbb{KH}^m$ . Denote by  $K$  a maximal compact subgroup of  $G$ ; it is the stabilizer of some point  $x_0$  of  $\mathbb{KH}^m$ . Denote by  $n = km$  the real dimension of  $\mathbb{KH}^m$ .

The action  $\rho$  is transitive and,  $\mathbb{KH}^n$  being of rank one, isotropic. As a consequence, no two points of  $\mathbb{KH}^m$  have the same stabilizer and  $\rho$  satisfies condition (A).

As a homogeneous space,  $\mathbb{KH}^m$  can be identified with an open ball in the projective space  $\mathbb{KP}^m$  in such a way that  $\rho$  extends to a real-analytic projective action. The boundary of  $\mathbb{KH}^m$  in  $\mathbb{KP}^m$  can be canonically identified with its geodesic boundary  $\partial\mathbb{KH}^m$ , defined as the space of asymptote classes of geodesic rays. The group  $K$  acts transitively on this boundary.

As a consequence, this embedding into  $\mathbb{KP}^m$  gives a  $\mathcal{C}^\omega$  differentiable compactification  $\mathbb{KH}^m \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{KH}}^m$ ; the corresponding action of  $G$  will be denoted by  $\bar{\rho}$  and is called the projective compactification.

The intersection of any  $\mathbb{K}$ -projective lines with  $\mathbb{KH}^m$  is a totally geodesic submanifold of  $\mathbb{KH}^n$  isometric to  $\mathbb{RH}^k$  (up to a constant that makes it of curvature  $-4$ ). These are called the  $\mathbb{K}$ -lines of  $\mathbb{KH}^m$ , and  $G$  acts transitively on the set of  $\mathbb{K}$ -lines. The geodesic boundary of a  $\mathbb{K}$ -line is a properly embedded  $(k-1)$ -dimensional sphere in  $\partial\mathbb{KH}^m$ .

Let  $\ell$  be a  $\mathbb{K}$ -line: the geodesic symmetry around  $\ell$  is then a direct isometry. Moreover, any direct isometry of  $\ell$  extends to a direct isometry of the whole of  $\mathbb{KH}^m$ ; thus the group of direct isometries of  $\ell$  can be considered a subgroup  $G_\ell$  of  $G$ . The restriction of  $\bar{\rho}$  to  $\bar{\ell}$  and  $G_\ell$  is analytically conjugate to the conformal compactification (see [7] and below) of  $\mathbb{RH}^k$ .

Each geodesic is also contained in a totally real  $\mathbb{RH}^m$ , which is a totally geodesic  $m$ -dimensional submanifold isometric to  $\mathbb{RH}^m$  (with curvature  $-1$ ), whose tangent space at each point is totally real. A totally real  $\mathbb{RH}^m$  is obtained by moving the canonical embedding  $\mathbb{RP}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{KP}^m$  by an element of  $G$ . Any direct isometry of  $\lambda$ , a totally real  $\mathbb{RH}^n$ , extends to an element of  $G$ . Therefore the group of direct isometries of  $\lambda$  can be considered as a subgroup  $G_\lambda$  of  $G$ . The restriction of  $\bar{\rho}$  to  $\bar{\lambda}$  and  $G_\lambda$  is analytically conjugate to the projective compactification (see [7] and below) of  $\mathbb{RH}^k$ .

**4.3. The projective and conformal compactifications of the real hyperbolic space.** The projective compactification of  $\mathbb{RH}^n$  is defined like that of  $\mathbb{KH}^n$ : it is the restriction to the closure of Klein's ball  $\overline{\mathbb{RH}}^n$  of the projective action of  $\text{SO}_0(1, n)$  on  $\mathbb{RP}^n$ . In this model, geodesics are affine lines, and it plays a central

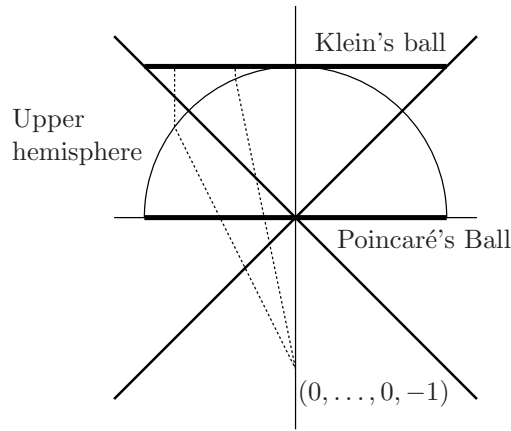


FIGURE 2. Construction of Poincaré's ball from Klein's.

rôle in the proof that every  $\mathcal{C}^r$  differentiable compactification of  $\mathbb{R}H^n$  is a stretch of the projective one, provided  $n > 2$ .

The conformal compactification is the continuous extension to the closed ball of the action of  $\mathrm{SO}_0(1, n)$  on Poincaré's ball. In this model, geodesics are circle arcs orthogonal to the boundary, this orthogonality making sense since the Euclidean conformal structure on the closed ball is preserved by the action. As is the case for all compactifications, the conformal compactification is a stretch of the projective one. The stretching function can be chosen to be  $y \mapsto y^2$ , and this can be seen by constructing Poincaré's ball from Klein's: one projects the latter vertically to a hemisphere (here lies the order 2 term), which is in turn stereographically projected to the former (see Figure 2).

**4.4. Classification of differentiable compactifications.** First note that the following proposition can be proved in the same way as in the real case (see [7]).

**Proposition 4.3.** *Any differentiable compactification of  $\mathbb{K}H^m$  is topologically conjugate to  $\overline{\mathbb{K}H}^m$ .*

As a consequence, we can identify a differentiable compactification and the homeomorphism that conjugates it to  $\overline{\mathcal{p}}$ . The following definition is thus equivalent to Definition 4.1 ( $\overline{B}^n$  denotes the closed ball of dimension  $n$ ).

**Definition 4.4.** By a  $\mathcal{C}^r$  differentiable compactification of  $\mathbb{K}H^m$  we now mean a homeomorphism  $\Phi : \overline{B}^n \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{K}H}^m$  whose restriction to the interior is a  $\mathcal{C}^r$  diffeomorphism such that the action  $\Phi^*(\overline{\mathcal{p}})$  is  $\mathcal{C}^r$  up to the boundary.

Recall that  $r$  is assumed to be  $\infty$  or  $\omega$ .

**Theorem 4.5.** *If  $r = \omega$  or  $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{H}$  or  $\mathbb{O}$ , then any  $\mathcal{C}^r$  compactification of  $\mathbb{K}H^m$  is a stretch of  $\overline{\mathcal{p}}$ . In particular,  $(\mathcal{M}^\omega(\overline{\mathcal{p}}), \prec)$  is isomorphic to  $\mathbb{N}$  endowed with the divisibility ordering.*

We thus get the very same result as in the real case: the projective compactification is in each case the tightest differentiable compactification. The same result may hold in lower regularity and could be checked by a computation of the action

of  $G$  in Klein coordinates. Concerning the  $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{C}$ ,  $r = \infty$  case, the result holds if we ask that the whole group of isometries (and not only its neutral component) act smoothly. Otherwise it is open: the following proof relies heavily on the classification of differentiable compactifications of  $\mathbb{R}H^k$ , and the  $k = 2$ ,  $r = \infty$  case is open.

*Proof.* Let  $\Phi$  be a  $\mathcal{C}^r$  compactification of  $\mathbb{K}H^m$  and  $\rho_1 = \Phi^*(\bar{\rho})$ .

We fix a point  $p \in \mathbb{K}H^m$  and put coordinates  $(x, y) \in S_p \mathbb{K}H^m \times [0, \infty)$  on  $\overline{\mathbb{K}H^m} \setminus \{p\}$ .

Let  $\ell$  be any  $\mathbb{K}$ -line of  $\mathbb{K}H^m$  through  $p$ . Let  $g$  be the geodesic symmetry around  $\ell$ . Then  $\rho_1(g)$  has eigenvalues 1 and  $-1$  with multiplicities  $k$  and  $mk - k$  at any point of  $\Phi^*\ell$ , thus also at points of  $\overline{\Phi^*\ell}$ . By the implicit function theorem,  $\overline{\Phi^*\ell}$  is thus a  $\mathcal{C}^r$  submanifold of  $\overline{B}^n$  that is transverse to the boundary. The restriction of  $\rho_1$  to  $\overline{\Phi^*\ell}$  and  $G_\ell$  is then a  $\mathcal{C}^r$  compactification of  $\mathbb{R}H^k$ . Due to the classification of such compactifications and since  $\bar{\ell}$  is the conformal compactification of  $\mathbb{R}H^k$ , the restriction of  $\Phi$  to  $\overline{\Phi^*\ell}$  is almost a stretch: in coordinates  $(x, y) \in S_p \ell \times [0, 1)$  it can be written as  $(x, y) \mapsto (x, \sqrt{f(y)})$  where  $f$  is a stretching map.

But by equivariance  $\Phi$  can be written in this form on a neighborhood of the whole boundary (just let the stabilizer  $K$  of  $p$  act). If we look at the restriction of  $\Phi$  to the closure of a totally real line  $\bar{\lambda}$ , it can be written as  $(x, y) \mapsto (x, \sqrt{f(y)})$  in coordinates  $(x, y) \in S_p \lambda \times [0, 1)$  and defines a  $\mathcal{C}^r$  compactification of  $\mathbb{R}H^m$ . Due to the classification in the real case,  $\sqrt{f}$  itself must be a stretching function, and  $\Phi$  is a stretching map.

Note that we do not need  $m \geq 3$  since  $\bar{\lambda}$  is necessarily transverse to the boundary, and so are its geodesics.  $\square$

In the case of  $\mathbb{C}H^m$ , we expect the projective compactification to be the only one to preserve a complex structure. More generally, one can ask which compactifications of a rank one symmetric space preserve any geometric structure at all (with Cartan's definition of a geometric structure for example).

## 5. PROSPECTUS

Let us stress some limitations of this work that lead to interesting questions.

First, we would like to get rid of condition (A). Without it, can two non-equivalent stretching maps lead to equivalent actions? The existence of a dense open orbit will of course be of primary importance.

Second, the notion of stretch could be used when  $M$  has no boundary but a dense open orbit whose complement is a 1-codimensional submanifold, but does not extend as it is to greater codimension. Could one modify it so that the dimension of the closed orbit does not matter?

Third, in most cases we are only able to construct new actions from a given one. Given two subgroups  $P, K$  in  $G$ , we would like to determine the (possibly empty) set of differentiable action of  $G$  that have two orbits, with respective stabilizers  $P$  and  $K$ .

More generally, could we describe all actions of a given Lie group that have a finite number of orbits by explicit combinatorial and analytic data?

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author thanks Professors Demailly and Forstnerič for useful discussions and correspondence concerning the uniqueness of the analytic structure of a manifold with boundary.

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