

LOCALLY BOUNDED AUTOMORPHISMS OF CONNECTED LIE GROUPS

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ABSTRACT. Using recent results concerning homomorphisms between connected Lie groups, we obtain some results concerning the automorphisms of connected Lie groups.

§ 1. INTRODUCTION

Let G be a connected Lie group and let $f: G \rightarrow G$ be an automorphism.

Let us apply known results [1, 2] concerning the automatic continuity properties of homomorphisms between Lie groups to obtain continuity conditions for a homomorphism of the form f .

§ 2. PRELIMINARIES

Let us recall the results of [1, 2].

Theorem 1. [1] *The discontinuity group of every locally bounded homomorphism of a Lie group into a Lie group is commutative.*

Theorem 2. [2] *Every locally bounded homomorphism of a Lie group G into a Lie group is continuous on the commutator subgroup G' of the group G .*

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§ 3. MAIN RESULTS

Theorem 3. *Let G be a connected Lie group, and let*

$$f: G \rightarrow G$$

be a locally bounded automorphism.

Let R be the radical and let L be a Levi subgroup of G .

Then f continuously takes L to a Levi subgroup \tilde{L} of G (possibly $\tilde{L} = L$) and takes R into itself.

The last mapping is continuous on the commutator subgroup R' of R [3, 4].

Proof. The continuity of f on L in the intrinsic topology of the Lie group L follows from a general property of continuity of locally bounded homomorphisms of connected semisimple Lie groups into Lie groups (see, e.g., [3, 4]).

A homomorphic continuous image of a semisimple group is a semisimple group.

If the image of L is not a maximal semisimple subgroup, then the image of a maximal semisimple subgroup containing this image under the inverse automorphism is a semisimple group containing a maximal semisimple subgroup, which is impossible.

Thus, L is taken to a Levi subgroup of G .

Let us find $f(R)$.

The homomorphic image of R is obviously solvable.

There is a divisible neighborhood of the identity element of R which is a generating set for the connected group R .

The f -image of this neighborhood is a divisible generating set for the image of R . Since the closure of $f(R)$ is a solvable Lie subgroup of G , it follows that the index of the identity component of the closure of $f(R)$ is finite.

Then the divisibility of a generating set immediately proves that this generating set is contained in the identity component of the above closure.

Then $f(R)$ contains in this component, and hence the closure of $f(R)$ is connected.

Now it follows from the divisibility of a generating set of $f(R)$ that $f(R)$ itself is connected. Finally, the image of a normal subgroup under an automorphism is a normal subgroup.

Therefore, $f(R)$ is contained in the radical R , since this is the greatest connected solvable normal subgroup of G .

As above, $f(R)$ cannot be smaller than R , since, in this case, the image of R under the inverse automorphism is larger than R , which is impossible.

Thus, $f(R) = R$.

An arbitrary locally bounded homomorphism of a solvable Lie group is continuous on the commutator subgroup of this solvable Lie group, which completes the proof of the theorem.

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