COHOMOLOGY OF COMPACTIFICATIONS OF ALGEBRAIC GROUPS

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Introduction. Let G be a semisimple complex algebraic group of adjoint type. In this paper we compute the rational cohomology ring of a class of smooth compactifications \overline{G} of G (which we call regular); these compactifications are equivariant with respect to the left and right action of G.

We fix a maximal torus T of G and denote by W its Weyl group.

For each $G \times G$ equivariant compactification \overline{G} of G the closure \overline{T} of T in \overline{G} is a torus embedding with an induced action of W.

In [6] we have studied the basic compactification \overline{G}^0 which corresponds, in the case of the projective linear group, to the complete projectivities of classical enumerative geometry [16].

In [7] (Theorem 5.3) we have shown that the torus embedding \overline{T}^0 , lying into \overline{G}^0 , is the one associated to the decomposition into Weyl chambers of hom(X(T), R) (X(T) denoting the character group of T) according to the combinatorial theory of torus embeddings [10].

In [7] (Theorem 5.2) we have also proved that, by associating to \overline{G} the torus embedding \overline{T} , one establishes a bijection between torus embeddings, lying over \overline{T}^0 and with W action, and $G \times G$ equivariant embeddings of G lying over \overline{G}^0 .

In both the previously quoted papers we treat in fact the more general case of symmetric varieties.

Let now K be a maximal compact subgroup of G such that $T_K = T \cap K$ is a maximal compact torus; in this paper we show that the classical Cartan decomposition G = KTK is the clue to the cohomology theory of the varieties \overline{G} .

In fact, given \overline{G} and \overline{T} as before, we have a Cartan decomposition

$$\overline{G} = K\overline{T}K.$$

More geometrically since $K \times K$ acts on \overline{G} and \overline{T} is $T_K \times T_K$ stable we have a map

$$\pi\colon (K\times K)\times_{T_K\times T_K}\overline{T}\to \overline{G}.$$

The manifold $(K \times K) \times_{T_K \times T_K} \overline{T}$ is in fact an algebraic variety which can be considered as a "relative torus embedding" over $K/T_K \times K/T_K$ (the product of the flag variety with itself).

The Weyl group W acts naturally on $(K \times K) \times_{T_K \times T_K} \overline{T}$ and π is constant on W orbits.

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