# Remarks on manifolds which admit locally free nilpotent Lie group actions 

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## 0. Introduction

Let $\phi: G \times M \longrightarrow M$ be a smooth action of a connected Lie group $G$ on a compact orientable manifold $M$. If for every point $z$ of $M$ the isotropy subgroup $G_{z}$ is discrete, $\phi$ is said to be locally free. If the orbits of $\phi$ have codimension one, we call $\phi$ a codimension one action. Suppose that $G$ is nilpotent and $\phi$ is a locally free codimension one action. Some dynamical properties of such an action $\phi$ and topological properties of $M$ are stated in the paper [HGM]. We will consider this in detail. The object of this paper is to prove the following

Theorem. Let $M$ be a connected closed orientable manifold. Suppose that $M$ admits a locally free codimension one smooth action $\phi$ of a connected nilpotent Lie group $G$ such that i) $\phi$ has no compact orbits and ii) the dimension of the commutator $[G, G]$ is one. Then $M$ is homeomorphic to a nilmanifold i. e. the homogeneous space of a connected nilpotent Lie group.

REmARK. (1) A compact nilmanifold always admits a locally free codimension one smooth action of a connected nilpotent Lie group which satisfies the above conditon i). (2) A Heisenberg group is a good example of a nilpotent Lie group which satisfies the above condition ii).

The theorem is a finer version of theorem (2.7) of [HGM] under the assumption ii).

Unless otherwise specified, we consider in the smooth $\left(C^{\infty}\right)$ category.

## 1. Unipotent flows on the space of lattices

Our method of proving the theorem is deeply concerned with characterization of a compact minimal set of a unipotent flow on the space of lattices. We describe it here.

Denote by $\mathscr{L}(k)$ the space of lattices in $k$-dimensional euclidean space $\boldsymbol{E}$ (cf. [C]). Fix a basis $\boldsymbol{v}_{1}, \cdots, \boldsymbol{v}_{k}$ of $\boldsymbol{E}$. Then every element $\boldsymbol{b}$ of a lattice $\Lambda$ has a expression $\boldsymbol{b}=\sum_{i}\left(\sum_{j} b_{i j} m_{j}\right) \boldsymbol{v}_{i}$ where $m_{j}^{\prime} s$ are integers and $\left(b_{i j}\right)$ is

