

## 77. Notes on Complex Lie Semigroups

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1. By a complex space, we mean a reduced, Hausdorff, complex analytic space. A semigroup  $S$  is called a *complex Lie semigroup* if and only if (1)  $S$  is a complex space and (2) the product  $(x, y) \in S \times S \rightarrow xy \in S$  is a holomorphic map.

Important examples of complex Lie semigroups are: (1) a (finite dimensional, associative)  $\mathcal{C}$ -algebra with respect to its product, (2)  $\text{End}(G)$  = the set of all (holomorphic) endomorphisms of a connected complex Lie group  $G$  (c.f., Chevalley [1]) and (3)  $\text{Hol}(V, V)$  = the set of all holomorphic maps of a compact complex space  $V$  into itself (Douady [2]).

The purpose of this note is to state some results on the structures of complex Lie semigroups with 1 (the identity) or 0 (zero). Details will be published elsewhere.

2. By a *subsemigroup* (resp. *an ideal*) of a complex Lie semigroup, we mean a subsemigroup (resp. an ideal) in the usual sense which is at the same time a closed complex subvariety. By an *isomorphism of complex Lie semigroups*, we mean an isomorphism as semigroups which is at the same time a biholomorphic map.

3. We first state the following Theorems 1 and 2.

**Theorem 1.** *Let  $S$  be a complex Lie semigroup with 1 (the identity). We denote by  $G(S)$  the set of all invertible elements of  $S$ . Then (1)  $G(S)$  is a non-singular open subspace of  $S$  and is a complex Lie group with respect to the product in  $S$ , (2) the closure  $\overline{G(S)}$  is a union of some irreducible components of  $S$  and is a subsemigroup of  $S$  and (3)  $\overline{G(S)} - G(S)$  is an ideal of  $\overline{G(S)}$ .*

**Corollary.** *Let  $V$  be a compact complex space. Then  $\text{Aut}(V)$  (the group of all biholomorphic maps of  $V$  onto itself) is (open and) closed in  $\text{Hol}(V, V)$  with respect to the compact-open topology.*

**Theorem 2.** *Let  $S$  be a complex Lie semigroup with 1. Assume that  $S$  is irreducible as a complex space. Then (1) the set of all singular points of an ideal of  $S$  is also an ideal of  $S$ , (2) each irreducible component of an ideal of  $S$  is also an ideal of  $S$  and (3) any ideal of  $S$  is written as a finite union of ideals of  $S$  which are irreducible as complex spaces.*

Now, let  $S$  be a complex Lie semigroup with 0 (zero). Locally, we