

A Characterization of Homogeneous Self-dual Cones

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Introduction

A convex cone V in the n -dimensional real number space \mathbf{R}^n is a non-empty open subset of \mathbf{R}^n satisfying the following conditions:

- (1) If $x \in V$ and $\lambda \in \mathbf{R}$ with $\lambda > 0$, then $\lambda x \in V$.
- (2) If $x, y \in V$, then $x + y \in V$.
- (3) V contains no full straight line.

We denote by $G(V)$ the group of all linear automorphisms of V , that is,

$$G(V) = \{A \in GL(n); AV = V\}.$$

If the group $G(V)$ acts transitively on V , then V is called *homogeneous*. Let \langle , \rangle be an inner product in \mathbf{R}^n . Then the *dual cone* V^* of V with respect to the inner product \langle , \rangle is defined by

$$V^* = \{y \in \mathbf{R}^n; \langle x, y \rangle > 0 \text{ for every } x \in \bar{V} - (0)\},$$

where \bar{V} is the topological closure of V in \mathbf{R}^n . A cone V is called *self-dual* if the dual cone V^* of V with respect to a suitable inner product coincides with V . The *characteristic function* φ_V of V is defined on V by

$$\varphi_V(x) = \int_{V^*} \exp -\langle x, y \rangle dy,$$

where dy is a canonical Euclidean measure on \mathbf{R}^n . The characteristic function of a homogeneous convex cone V is determined uniquely up to a constant factor by the following property:

$$\varphi_V(Ax) = \varphi_V(x) / |\det A|$$

for every $x \in V$, $A \in G(V)$. Let us take a system of linear coordinates (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) of \mathbf{R}^n . Then using the characteristic function we can define a $G(V)$ -invariant Riemannian metric g_V on V by