

## CONNECTION PRESERVING ACTIONS OF CONNECTED AND DISCRETE LIE GROUPS

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**ABSTRACT.** This paper examines connection preserving actions of a non-compact semisimple Lie group  $G$  on a compact fiber bundle and connection preserving actions of a lattice  $\Gamma \subset G$  on a compact manifold. The results rely on a new technique that increases the regularity of sections of bundles naturally associated to the actions under consideration.

### 1. Introduction

Let  $M$  be a connected smooth  $n$ -dimensional manifold, and  $H$  a subgroup of  $GL(n, \mathbb{R})$ . An  $H$ -structure on  $M$  is a reduction of the full frame bundle over  $M$  to  $H$ . If we allow  $H$  to be a subgroup of  $GL(n, \mathbb{R})^{(k)}$ , the subgroup of  $k$ -jets at 0 of diffeomorphisms of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  fixing 0, we can extend the notion of an  $H$ -structure to include reductions of higher order frame bundles to  $H$ . Given an  $H$ -structure  $P \rightarrow M$ , the automorphism group of  $P$ ,  $\text{Aut}(P)$ , is the subgroup of  $\text{Diff}(M)$  consisting of the diffeomorphisms of  $M$  whose induced action on the frame bundle preserves  $P$ . We wish to examine relationships between a Lie group  $G$  and manifolds  $M$  with  $H$ -structures such that  $G \subset \text{Aut}(P)$ . Also, we are interested in the situation where, instead of a  $G$  action, we have only  $\Gamma \subset \text{Aut}(P)$ ,  $\Gamma \subset G$  being a lattice subgroup. This case deals with the issue of the rigidity of the action of a higher rank lattice, an area of much recent research. The use of hyperbolic dynamical systems by Hurder in [7], and Katok and Lewis in [9] and [10] has produced recent results.

If we assume  $M$  is a compact manifold and  $G$  preserves a volume form on  $M$ , then the study of the ergodic theory of the action has been a successful technique in answering some of these questions. In particular, we mention Zimmer's work in [15] and [16] as examples of this technique. One drawback of this approach, however, is that the use of ergodicity provides measurable information which is often difficult to translate into meaningful information of a higher regularity. This information, which