

## SEMISIMPLE NORMAL SUBGROUPS OF TRANSITIVE RIEMANNIAN ISOMETRY GROUPS

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**1. Introduction.** In this paper we prove the following:

**Theorem.** *Suppose the connected Lie group  $A$  is a product  $A=GL$  of a connected subgroup  $G$  and a compact subgroup  $L$ . Let  $H$  be a connected semisimple normal subgroup of  $G$ . Then*

- (a) *if  $H$  is of noncompact type,  $H$  is normal in  $A$ ;*
- (b) *if  $H$  is compact, then  $H$  is contained in a compact semisimple normal subgroup of  $A$ .*

Here  $H$  “of noncompact type” means all simple connected normal subgroups of  $H$  are noncompact.

This theorem is related to the problem of describing the group of all isometries of a connected homogeneous Riemannian manifold  $M$  in terms of a given transitive connected subgroup  $G$ . Indeed if  $A$  is the connected component of the identity in the full isometry group of  $M$ , then  $A=GL$  where  $L$ , the isotropy subgroup of  $A$  at a point of  $M$ , is compact.

Part (a) of the theorem generalizes and provides a new proof of a result of [1] in which the normality of  $G$  in  $A$  is established when  $G$  itself is semisimple of noncompact type. Following the proof of the theorem, we will note a sufficient condition for equality of the noncompact parts of Levi factors of  $G$  and  $A$ , generalizing a further result of [1].

**2.** Recall that all maximal compact subgroups of a connected Lie group  $A$  are conjugate under an inner automorphism of  $A$ . If  $A=GL$  with  $L$  compact and if  $U$  is a maximal compact subgroup of  $A$ , then a conjugate of  $L$  lies in  $U$ . It is then easily verified that  $A=GU$ . Thus we are free to replace  $L$  by any convenient maximal compact subgroup of  $A$ .

A maximal connected semisimple subgroup  $A_{ss}$  of  $A$  will as usual be called a Levi factor of  $A$ . Being semisimple,  $A_{ss}$  is a product  $A_{ss}=A_{nc}A_c$  of connected normal semisimple subgroups  $A_{nc}$  and  $A_c$  of noncompact and compact type, respectively.  $A_{nc}$  and  $A_c$  will be called the noncompact and compact

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