

## ON THE POWER MAP IN COMPACT GROUPS. II

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Let  $G$  be a topological group with identity component  $G_0$ . For an integer  $k \geq 2$ , the *power map*  $p_k: G \rightarrow G$  is defined by  $p_k(g) = g^k$ . Given  $g \in G$ , define the automorphism  $C_g: G_0 \rightarrow G_0$  by  $C_g(x) = g^{-1}xg$ . In this note we examine some consequences of the following observation:

**PROPOSITION 1.** *Let  $G$  be a compact Lie group and let  $g$  be an element of  $G$ . If  $p_k(gG_0) = G_0$  for some  $k \geq 2$ , then  $C_g$  is an inner automorphism.*

**PROOF.** By hypothesis, we may choose  $g$  so that  $g^k$  generates a maximal torus  $T$  of  $G_0$ . Consequently,  $C_g(x) = x$  for all  $x \in T$ . If  $G_0$  is semisimple, then  $C_g$  is an inner automorphism by [2, Proposition 2.5, p. 334]. The generalization to all  $G_0$  follows by standard arguments. ■

A topological group  $G$  is a *central extension* (of  $G_0$  by  $G/G_0$ ) if every component of  $G$  contains an element of the centralizer of  $G_0$  in  $G$ .

**PROPOSITION 2.** *Let  $G$  be a compact Lie group; then  $p_k(gG_0) = g^kG_0$  for all  $g \in G$  and  $k \geq 2$  if and only if  $G$  is a central extension.*

**PROOF.** The identity component of a compact group is divisible so  $p_k(gG_0) = g^kG_0$  for all  $g$  and  $k$  when  $G$  is a central extension. To prove the converse, suppose  $p_k(gG_0) = G_0$  whenever  $g^k \in G_0$ . Then  $C_g$  is an inner automorphism by Proposition 1. Therefore,  $C_{g'}$  is the identity map for some  $g' \in gG_0$ . ■

**QUESTION 1.** The statement " $p_k(gG_0) = g^kG_0$  for all  $g \in G$  and  $k \geq 2$ " is a necessary condition for a compact topological group to be a central extension. Is it a sufficient condition?

By a theorem of Kostant, the real homology  $H_*(G)$  of a compact Lie group is the smash product  $H_*(G/G_0) \# H_*(G_0)$  (see [3, 7.2, 8.1]).

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PROPOSITION 3. *The real homology of a compact Lie group  $G$  is isomorphic, as a Hopf algebra, to the tensor product  $H_*(G/G_0) \otimes H_*(G_0)$  if and only if  $G$  is a central extension.*

PROOF. If  $G$  is a central extension, then  $H_*(G)$  is isomorphic to  $H_*(G/G_0) \otimes H_*(G_0)$  by Kostant's theorem and the definition of smash product. Conversely, if  $H_*(G)$  is isomorphic to  $H_*(G/G_0) \otimes H_*(G_0)$  and  $g \in G$  is any element, then the degree of  $p_k : gG_0 \rightarrow g^kG_0$  is  $k^r$ , where  $r$  is the rank of  $G_0$ . Therefore,  $G$  is a central extension by Proposition 2. ■

PROPOSITION 4. *Let  $K$  be a compact connected Lie group. If  $h$  is an automorphism of  $K$  such that  $h_*$  is the identity function on  $H_*(K)$ , then  $h$  is an inner automorphism.*

PROOF. First assume that  $K$  is semisimple; then we may suppose that  $h$  is of finite order  $m$ . Let  $G$  be the semidirect product of the cyclic group of order  $m$  and  $K$  induced by  $h$ , then  $K = G_0$  and  $h = C_g$  for some  $g$  in  $G$  such that  $g^m \in G_0$ . Since  $C_{g^*}$  is the identity function, Theorem 2.3 of [1] implies that  $p_m : gG_0 \rightarrow G_0$  has nonzero degree. Proposition 1 completes the argument in this case. A standard technique then establishes the result for all  $K$ . ■

QUESTION 2. If  $h$  is an automorphism of a compact connected topological group  $G$  such that  $h_*$  is the identity function on  $H_*(G)$ , is  $h$  an inner automorphism?

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