

LINEAR SEMIGROUPS WITH COARSELY DENSE ORBITS

H. ABELS AND A. MANOUSSOS

ABSTRACT. Let S be a finitely generated abelian semigroup of invertible linear operators on a finite dimensional vector space V . We show that every coarsely dense orbit of S is actually dense in V . More generally, if the orbit contains a coarsely dense subset of some open cone C in V then the closure of the orbit contains the closure of C . In the complex case the orbit is then actually dense in V . For the real case we give precise information about the possible cases for the closure of the orbit.

1. INTRODUCTION

Theorem 1.1. *Let V be a finite dimensional real or complex vector space endowed with a norm. Let S be a subgroup of $GL(V)$ generated by a finite set of commuting elements. Then every coarsely dense orbit of S in V is actually dense.*

Recall that a subset Y of a metric space (X, d) is called *coarsely dense* if there is a positive constant D such that the union of balls with radius D and center at points of Y covers X .

We show a more general result, theorem 3.1, namely that if an orbit \mathcal{O} of S has a subset which is coarsely dense in some open cone C in V then the closure of \mathcal{O} is a cone which contains C . We also give detailed information about the structure of the orbits of \overline{S} , as follows (see theorem 4.1). There are only finitely many maximal \overline{S} -invariant vector subspaces of V . Let U be the complement of their union. Then U has a finite number of connected components which are open cones in V . For every $v \in U$ the orbit $\overline{S} \cdot v$ is a union of connected components of U , in particular an open cone.

2010 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* Primary 47D03 20G20; Secondary 22E10, 22E15, 37C85, 47A16.

Key words and phrases. Coarsely dense orbit, D -dense orbit, hypercyclic semigroup of matrices.

During this research the second author was fully supported by SFB 701 “Spektrale Strukturen und Topologische Methoden in der Mathematik” at the University of Bielefeld, Germany. He is grateful for its generosity and hospitality.

The original motivation for work on this paper came from the theory of linear operators. Recall that an operator $T : X \rightarrow X$ on a Banach space X is said to have a D -dense orbit for some positive D if there is a vector $x \in X$ whose orbit $\mathcal{O}(x, T) := \{T^n x; n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}\}$ intersects every ball of radius D . This notion is due to N.S. Feldman [3]. Such orbits arise naturally when perturbing vectors with dense orbits. For instance, if the orbit of a vector $x \in X$ is dense in X and $y \in X$ is a vector with a bounded orbit then the orbit $\mathcal{O}(x + y, T)$ is D -dense for some constant D . In the same paper, Feldman showed that it is possible for an orbit to be D -dense without being dense in X . He also showed that if there exists a D -dense orbit then there exists (a possibly different) vector with a dense orbit; see [3, Theorem 2.1]. This result is based on the fact that in infinite dimensional Banach spaces there exists a sequence of norm-one vectors $\{x_n\}$ and a positive number ε such that $\|x_n - x_k\| \geq \varepsilon$ for all $n \neq k$. Coarse density of orbits of a single operator is a phenomenon that occurs only in infinite dimensional vector spaces but coarse density of orbits of finitely generated semigroups may occur also on finite dimensional vector spaces. In contrast with the case of a single operator on an infinite dimensional space, every coarsely dense orbit of a subgroup of $GL(V)$ generated by a finite set of commuting elements is dense as the main result of the present paper shows.

The plan of the paper is the following. In section 2 we start by showing that under a quite natural and obviously necessary condition the closure \overline{S} of our semigroup S is actually a group (theorem 2.1 and corollary 2.4), and is dense (corollary 2.2). Here we just need that S is contained in an abelian Lie group with finitely many connected components. The results may be of independent interest for subsemigroups of such Lie groups. In section 3 we show the main theorem in its more general form. At a crucial point (lemma 3.7) we use a general result about algebraic actions of algebraic groups. In section 4 we give detailed information about the orbits of \overline{S} mentioned above.

2. A DENSITY CRITERION FOR SEMIGROUPS

Theorem 2.1. *Let S be a subsemigroup of \mathbb{R}^n with the property that whenever a linear form $l : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ has a positive value on S it also has a negative value on S . Then the closure of S is a subgroup of \mathbb{R}^n .*

All closed subgroups A of \mathbb{R}^n are of the following form. There is a decomposition $\mathbb{R}^n = V_1 \oplus V_2 \oplus V_3$ into three (not necessarily non-zero) vector subspaces V_1, V_2, V_3 of \mathbb{R}^n such that $A = V_1 \oplus \Gamma_2$, where Γ_2 is a lattice in V_2 . Thus

Corollary 2.2. *Let S be a subsemigroup of \mathbb{R}^n such that $l(S)$ has dense image in \mathbb{R} for every non-zero linear form $l : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Then S is dense in \mathbb{R}^n .*

We have good criteria for when a subsemigroup of \mathbb{R} is dense, see Corollary 2.3 and Lemma 3.2.

Proof of the theorem. We may assume that S spans \mathbb{R}^n , equivalently that $l(S)$ is non-zero for every non-zero linear form $l : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Otherwise we consider the vector subspace of \mathbb{R}^n which is the intersection of the kernels of all linear forms $l : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ which vanish on S . Let $P(S) = \{r \cdot s; r \geq 0, s \in S\}$ be the positive hull of S . We claim that the closure $\overline{P(S)}$ of $P(S)$ is not only a closed cone but also convex. If $p_i = r_i s_i$, $i = 1, 2$, are points of $P(S)$ then $r(n_1 p_1 + n_2 p_2) = r n_1 r_1 s_1 + r n_2 r_2 s_2 \in P(S)$ for every $n_1, n_2 \in \mathbb{N}$ and $r \geq 0$, so the segment from p_1 to p_2 is contained in $\overline{P(S)}$ and it follows that $\overline{P(S)}$ is convex.

We next claim that $\overline{P(S)} = \mathbb{R}^n$. Otherwise there would be a non-zero linear form $l : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $l(\overline{P(S)}) \geq 0$, by the separating hyperplane theorem. But this contradicts our hypothesis about S . Let us fix a norm $\|\cdot\|$ on \mathbb{R}^n . Then the set of directions $\{\frac{s}{\|s\|}; s \in S, s \neq 0\}$ of S is dense in the norm 1 sphere $S^1 = \{v \in \mathbb{R}^n; \|v\| = 1\}$. Let $x \neq 0$ be an element of S . We claim that $-x \in \overline{S}$. This implies that $-\overline{S} \subset \overline{S}$ and hence the theorem. There is a basis e_1, \dots, e_n of \mathbb{R}^n consisting of elements of S such that $x = \alpha_1 e_1 + \dots + \alpha_n e_n$ with $\alpha_i < 0$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$, by the density of the set of directions of S . Let Γ be the lattice in \mathbb{R}^n generated by e_1, \dots, e_n . There is a sequence of natural numbers $m_j \rightarrow \infty$ such that $-m_j x \bmod \Gamma$ converges to the identity element in the compact group \mathbb{R}^n/Γ . So for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there is a large natural number m and integers b_1, \dots, b_n such that $\| -mx - b_1 e_1 - \dots - b_n e_n \| < \varepsilon$. Comparing coefficients we see that $b_i > 0$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$. So the element $b_1 e_1 + \dots + b_n e_n + (m-1)x$ of S has distance less than ε from $-x$, which implies our claim. \square

For instance, theorem 2.1 has as special case.

Corollary 2.3. *Let S be a subsemigroup of \mathbb{R} which contains both a positive and a negative real number. Then S is either dense in \mathbb{R} or a cyclic subgroup of \mathbb{R} .*

We shall use the theorem in the following form.

Corollary 2.4. *Let G be an abelian Lie group with a finite number of connected components and let S be a subsemigroup of G . Suppose that every continuous homomorphism $f : G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ which has a positive*

value on S also has a negative value on S . Then the closure of S is a subgroup of G .

Proof. The group G has a unique maximal compact subgroup K and G/K is isomorphic as topological group to a real vector space of finite dimension. Let $\pi : G \rightarrow G/K$ be the natural projection. Then the closure of $\pi(S)$ is a subgroup of G/K by theorem 2.1. The corollary then follows from the following facts. The mapping π is proper so the image $\pi(\overline{S})$ of the closure \overline{S} of S is closed, hence a subgroup of G/K . And $\overline{S} \cap K$ is a closed subsemigroup of the compact group K , hence a subgroup. \square

A subsemigroup S of an abelian topological group G is said to be *cocompact* if there is a compact subset K of G such that $G = S \cdot K$. The subsemigroup S of G is called *properly discontinuous* if it has no accumulation point in G . And S is called *crystallographic* if it both cocompact and properly discontinuous.

Corollary 2.5. *Let G be an abelian Lie group with a finite number of connected components. If S is a cocompact subsemigroup of G then \overline{S} is a cocompact subgroup of G . If S is a crystallographic subsemigroup of G then S is a closed discrete crystallographic subgroup of G .*

Proof. If S is a cocompact subsemigroup of G , then for every continuous homomorphism $f : G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ the image $f(S)$ is a cocompact subsemigroup of \mathbb{R} , hence has both positive and negative values. So \overline{S} is a closed subgroup of G which is clearly cocompact. If S is crystallographic then S is closed in G , which shows the second claim. \square

3. PROOF OF THE MAIN THEOREM

We shall prove the following theorem which contains theorem 1.1 as the special case $C = V$.

Theorem 3.1. *Let V be a finite dimensional real or complex vector space. Let S be a subsemigroup of $GL(V)$ generated by a finite set of commuting elements. Suppose there is an open cone C in V and an orbit $\mathcal{O} = S \cdot v_0$ of S such that $\mathcal{O} \cap C$ is coarsely dense in C . Then*

- (1) *The closure \overline{S} of S is an open subgroup of the Zariski closure of S . In particular, \overline{S} has a finite number of connected components.*
- (2) *The map $\overline{S} \rightarrow V$, $g \mapsto gv_0$, is an analytic diffeomorphism of \overline{S} onto an open cone in V . In particular $\dim \overline{S} = \dim_{\mathbb{R}} V$.*
- (3) *The closure of the orbit \mathcal{O} is a cone in V which contains C .*

We will give more information on the cones $\overline{S} \cdot v_0$ and $\overline{S \cdot v_0}$ below; see theorem 4.1.

The proof of theorem 3.1 is given in steps, proceeding from special cases to more general cases. We start with

Lemma 3.2. *Let S be a finitely generated subsemigroup of \mathbb{R} . We have the following dichotomy. Either the number of elements of $S \cap [0, n]$ is bounded by a polynomial in n or S is dense in \mathbb{R} .*

Proof. If $S \subset [0, \infty)$ and is finitely generated then there is a minimal positive generator, say s_0 . If S is generated by t elements, there are at most n^t elements of S in $[0, ns_0)$. So if the number of elements of $S \cap [0, n]$ is not bounded by a polynomial in n then S contains a negative real number and the lemma follows from corollary 2.3. We see from the proof that the degree of the polynomial is bounded by the number of generators of S . \square

This implies the case $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} V = 1$ of theorem 3.1.

Corollary 3.3. *Let \mathbb{R}_+^* be the multiplicative group of positive real numbers. Endow it with the metric induced from the Euclidean metric of \mathbb{R} . Then every coarsely dense finitely generated subsemigroup of \mathbb{R}_+^* is dense.*

Proof. Let S be a finitely generated coarsely dense subsemigroup of \mathbb{R}_+^* . Then the interval $[1, x]$, $x > 1$, contains at least $c \cdot x$ elements of S for some positive constant c . Thus the interval $[0, \log x]$ contains at least $c \cdot x$ elements of the finitely generated subsemigroup $\log S$ of the additive group \mathbb{R} , hence is dense in \mathbb{R} , by the preceding lemma. \square

Let $\mathbb{R}_+^n = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n); x_i > 0\}$. Then $\mathbb{R}_+^n = (\mathbb{R}_+^*)^n$ is a group under componentwise multiplication. By a *cone* in \mathbb{R}_+^n we mean a cone in \mathbb{R}^n that is contained in \mathbb{R}_+^n . In geometric terms, a subset C of \mathbb{R}_+^n is a cone if and only if for every non-zero $x \in C$ the open ray $\mathbb{R}_+^* \cdot x$ is contained in C . We endow \mathbb{R}_+^n with the metric induced from the Euclidean metric on \mathbb{R}^n .

Lemma 3.4. *Let S be a finitely generated subsemigroup of \mathbb{R}_+^n with the property that for some $a \in \mathbb{R}_+^n$ the orbit $S \cdot a = \{s \cdot a; s \in S\}$ contains a coarsely dense subset of some open cone in \mathbb{R}_+^n . Then S is dense in \mathbb{R}_+^n .*

Proof. We will use corollary 2.2 in the following form. If $\alpha(S)$ has dense image in \mathbb{R}_+^* for every non-trivial continuous homomorphism $\alpha : \mathbb{R}_+^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+^*$ then S is dense in \mathbb{R}_+^n . This follows from corollary 2.2 by passing to exponentials since continuous homomorphisms $\alpha : \mathbb{R}_+^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+^*$

correspond bijectively to linear maps $l : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ under $l \mapsto \exp \circ l \circ \log$. We will show that $\alpha(S)$ has dense image in \mathbb{R}_+^* for every $\alpha : \mathbb{R}_+^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+^*$ with $\alpha(x_1, \dots, x_n) = x_1^{\alpha_1} \dots x_n^{\alpha_n}$ for $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \neq 0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Let C be an open cone in \mathbb{R}_+^n which contains a coarsely dense subset of the orbit $S \cdot a$. There are two cases to consider:

(1) $\sum \alpha_i \neq 0$. We may assume that $\sum \alpha_i > 0$, by passing to α^{-1} , if necessary, and that $\sum \alpha_i < 1$, by passing to a positive multiple $r \cdot (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$, $r > 0$, of $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$, which changes the image of α by the automorphism $x \mapsto x^r$ of \mathbb{R}_+^* . Then α is positively homogeneous of degree $\sum \alpha_i$ and $\frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x_i} = \alpha_i \cdot x_i^{-1} \cdot \alpha$ is positively homogeneous of degree $\sum \alpha_i - 1 < 0$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$. Hence α grows monotonously to $+\infty$ on every ray $R := \mathbb{R}_+^* \cdot x$, $x \in \mathbb{R}_+^n$, and there is an open cone C' in \mathbb{R}_+^n containing our ray R such that α is distance decreasing on the set of points of C' of sufficiently large Euclidean norm. If C' is contained in the cone C it follows that $\alpha(S \cdot a) = \alpha(S) \cdot \alpha(a)$ is coarsely dense in \mathbb{R}_+^* , hence also $\alpha(S)$. Thus $\alpha(S)$ is dense in \mathbb{R}_+^* , by corollary 3.3. The other case is

(2) $\sum \alpha_i = 0$. Let $S^1 = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n; \|x\| = 1\}$ be the norm 1 sphere in \mathbb{R}^n and $S_+^1 = S^1 \cap \mathbb{R}_+^n$. The function α is constant on every ray in \mathbb{R}_+^n . By our hypothesis about coarse density the set of points of S_+^1 for which the corresponding ray $\mathbb{R}_+^* \cdot x$ intersects $S \cdot a$ is dense in $S_+^1 \cap C$. It follows that the closure of $\alpha(S \cdot a) = \alpha(S) \cdot \alpha(a)$ contains the open set $\alpha(C)$. Hence $\alpha(S)$ is dense in \mathbb{R}_+^* by applying lemma 3.2 to the finitely generated subsemigroup $\log \alpha(S)$ of \mathbb{R} or to $-\log \alpha(S)$. \square

The next case we consider is that S is diagonalizable over the complex numbers. Then V decomposes into a direct sum of S -invariant one- or two-dimensional real vector subspaces $V_1, \dots, V_r, V_{r+1}, \dots, V_d$ with the following properties. Each V_i , $i \leq r$, is one-dimensional and S acts by multiplication by scalars. Each V_i for $i > r$ is two-dimensional and can be endowed with the structure of a one-dimensional complex vector space such that S acts by multiplication by complex scalars. We thus have an embedding of S into the following group G . Let G be the group of diagonal $d \times d$ -matrices whose first r diagonal entries are real and non-zero and whose last $d - r$ entries are complex non-zero. Let $\delta_i : G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^*$, resp. \mathbb{C}^* , be the projection to i -th diagonal component. So S acts in the following way on $V = V_1 \oplus \dots \oplus V_d$; $s(v_1, \dots, v_d) = (\delta_1(s)v_1, \dots, \delta_d(s)v_d)$ for $s \in S$.

Lemma 3.5. *Suppose S is diagonalizable over the complex numbers. Suppose furthermore that there is an orbit of S which contains a coarsely dense subset of some open cone. Then the closure of S is a*

subgroup of G and contains the connected component G^0 of the identity of G .

Proof. Let v_0 be a point of V and let C be an open cone in V such that $S \cdot v_0 \cap C$ is coarsely dense in C . Let $V^{\neq 0}$ be the set of vectors in $V = V_1 \oplus \dots \oplus V_d$ all of whose components are non-zero. The group G acts simply transitively on $V^{\neq 0}$. Clearly, $v_0 \in V^{\neq 0}$. We have an absolute value map $\text{abs} : V \rightarrow [0, \infty)^d$, $v = (v_1, \dots, v_d) \mapsto (|v_1|, \dots, |v_d|)$ if we choose isomorphisms $V_i \simeq \mathbb{R}$ for $i \leq r$ and $V_i \simeq \mathbb{C}$ for $i > r$. We also have an absolute value map on G , $|\cdot| : G \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}_+^*)^n$. The pair $(|\cdot|, \text{abs})$ is equivariant, that is $\text{abs}(g \cdot v) = |g| \text{abs}(v)$ for $g \in G$ and $v \in V$. The image of C under the map abs is an open cone in $(\mathbb{R}_+^*)^n$. The image of $S \cdot v_0$ under the map abs is the orbit of $\text{abs}(v_0)$ under $|S|$ and contains a coarsely dense subset of $\text{abs}(C)$, since abs is distance non-expanding. Note that the notion of coarse density is independent of the norm on V we choose, since any two norms on V are Lipschitz equivalent. It follows from lemma 3.4 that $|S|$ is dense in $(\mathbb{R}_+^*)^d$. This implies that the closure \overline{S} of S is a group, since the kernel K of the homomorphism $|\cdot| : G \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}_+^*)^d$ is compact and $\overline{S} \cap K$ is a closed subsemigroup of K and hence a subgroup.

We now claim that the closure \overline{S} of S contains an open subset of G and hence is an open subgroup of G which finishes the proof. We will actually show that $\overline{S} \cdot v_0$ is dense in C which implies our claim, since $G \rightarrow V^{\neq 0}$, $g \mapsto gv_0$, is a diffeomorphism. The group G is the direct product of its subgroup $(\mathbb{R}_+^*)^d$ and its maximal compact subgroup K . We denote the two components of an element $g \in G$ by $|g|$ and $\arg(g)$, respectively, since this decomposition is just the polar decomposition of the diagonal entries in \mathbb{C}^* and \mathbb{R}^* , respectively. The image of \overline{S} under $|\cdot|$ is closed, since $|\cdot|$ is a proper map, hence $|\overline{S}| = (\mathbb{R}_+^*)^d$. So for every positive real number r there is an element $g \in \overline{S}$ such that $|g|$ is the homothety M_r with $M_r(x) = r \cdot x$. Taking an appropriate power of g we obtain elements g^n with $\arg(g^n)$ arbitrarily close to the identity. It follows that for every point $x \in C$ there are arbitrarily large powers g^n of g such that $g^{-n}x \in C$. Then there is a point $y \in S \cdot v_0$ at distance at most D from $g^{-n}x$, where D is the constant in the definition of coarse density. Thus the point $g^n y \in \overline{S} \cdot v_0$ is at distance $r^n \cdot D$ from x , since $\|g^n y - x\| = \|g^n(y - g^{-n}x)\| = r^n \|\arg(g^n)(y - g^{-n}x)\| \leq r^n \cdot D$. This shows that $\overline{S} \cdot v_0$ is dense in C . \square

We now come to the proof of the general case of theorem 3.1.

Lemma 3.6. *Under the hypotheses of theorem 3.1 the orbit $\mathcal{O} := S \cdot v_0$ is Zariski dense in V .*

Proof. The claim is that the zero polynomial is the only polynomial function on V which vanishes on \mathcal{O} . Thus let f be a non-zero polynomial function which vanishes on \mathcal{O} . Let f_n be the homogeneous component of f of highest degree. Then there is an open subset U of C such that f_n has no zero on \bar{U} . We may assume that \bar{U} is compact. Then $|f(tx)| = |f_n(tx) + (f(tx) - f_n(tx))| \geq t^{n-1}(t \cdot \min\{f_n(x); x \in \bar{U}\} - \max\{|f(x) - f_n(x)|; x \in \bar{U}\})$ for $x \in \bar{U}$ and $t > 0$, so $f(tx)$ has no zero for $t \gg 0$, contradicting the fact that $\mathcal{O} \cap C$ is coarsely dense in C . \square

Lemma 3.7. *let G be the Zariski closure of S in $GL(V)$. Then $G \rightarrow V$, $g \mapsto gv_0$, is a diffeomorphism of G onto an open subset of V .*

Proof. By a theorem on algebraic actions [2, § 3.18] the map $G \rightarrow V$, $g \mapsto gv_0$, to the orbit Gv_0 is a submersion and the orbit Gv_0 is an open subset - with respect to the Euclidean topology - in its Zariski closure. Furthermore the isotropy group $G_v = \{g \in G; gv = v\}$ is independent of the chosen point v of the orbit, since $G_{gv} = gG_vg^{-1}$ and G is abelian, and hence must be trivial, since the identity is the only element of $GL(V)$ that fixes every point of an open set. \square

The group G is an abelian real linear algebraic group and hence is the direct product of its subgroup G_s of semisimple elements and its subgroup G_u of unipotent elements. Let $\pi_s : G \rightarrow G_s$ and $\pi_u : G \rightarrow G_u$ be the corresponding projection homomorphisms. Let V_u be the G_u -invariant vector subspace $\sum_{u \in G_u} (1 - u)V$ of V . The quotient space $V_s := V/V_u$ has a natural representation of G whose kernel is G_u and the representation of G on V_s is semisimple. Let $p_s : V \rightarrow V_s$ be the natural projection. Then the point $p_s(v_0)$ has the orbit $S \cdot p_s(v_0) = \pi_s(S)p_s(v_0)$. This orbit intersects the open cone $p_s(C)$ in a coarsely dense subset of $p_s(C)$. It follows from lemma 3.5 that the closure of $\pi_s(S)$ is a subgroup of G_s and $\dim \overline{\pi_s(S)} = \dim_{\mathbb{R}} V_s$. On the other hand $\dim G_s = \dim_{\mathbb{R}} V_s$ by the preceding lemma, applied to the action of G_s on V_s . So $G_s^0 \subset \overline{\pi_s(S)} \subset G_s$. The group G_s was described in the paragraph before lemma 3.5. In particular G_s^0 contains the group $\mathbb{R}_+^* \cdot \mathbb{1}$ of homotheties M_r with $M_r(x) = r \cdot x$ for $r \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$.

Next we will show that the closure \bar{S} of S in G is a subgroup of G and $\bar{S} \cdot K = G$ where K is the maximal compact subgroup of G . Note that G/K is connected, since G_u is connected and G_s is - considered as a Lie group - a direct product of groups \mathbb{R}^* and \mathbb{C}^* . It thus suffices to show that for every non-zero continuous homomorphism $f : G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ the image $f(S)$ is dense in \mathbb{R} , by corollary 2.4. Let $\varphi : Gv_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be

the analytic map defined by $\varphi(gv_0) = f(g)$. Note that

$$\varphi(gx) = f(g) + \varphi(x)$$

for $g \in G$ and $x \in Gv_0$. Recall that Gv_0 is open in V . We know that $\mathbb{R}_+^* \cdot \mathbb{1} \subset G^0$. There are two cases to consider, namely that the restriction of f to $\mathbb{R}_+^* \cdot \mathbb{1}$ is the zero map or not.

Case 1. Suppose $f|_{\mathbb{R}_+^* \cdot \mathbb{1}}$ is the zero map. Then φ is constant on every ray $\mathbb{R}_+^* x$ in Gv_0 . Let C be our open cone such that $S \cdot v_0 \cap C$ is coarsely dense in C . Then for every open subset U of C the set of $x \in U$ for which the corresponding ray $\mathbb{R}_+^* x$ intersects $S \cdot v_0$ is dense in U , so $f(S) = \varphi(S \cdot v_0)$ contains a dense subset of the open set $\varphi(U)$. Note that φ is an open map, namely the composition of a diffeomorphism $Gv_0 \rightarrow G$ and a non-zero homomorphism $G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. It follows from lemma 3.2 that $f(S)$ is dense in \mathbb{R} .

Case 2. The other case is that $f|_{\mathbb{R}_+^* \cdot \mathbb{1}}$ is non-zero. We may assume that $f(e^t \mathbb{1}) = t$ for every $t \in \mathbb{R}$. Let $x \in C$ and let $B(x, \varepsilon)$ be the ball of radius ε with center x . Then $B(e^t x, e^t \varepsilon) = M_{e^t} B(x, \varepsilon)$ contains a point of $S \cdot v_0$ if $e^t \varepsilon \geq D$, if D is the constant in the definition of coarse density. There is a constant c such that $|\varphi(y) - \varphi(z)| \leq c \|y - z\|$ for every $y, z \in B(x, \varepsilon)$ since φ is continuously differentiable. It follows that for every $t \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(B(e^t x, e^t \varepsilon)) &= \varphi(M_{e^t} B(x, \varepsilon)) = f(M_{e^t}) + \varphi(B(x, \varepsilon)) \\ &= t + \varphi(B(x, \varepsilon)) \end{aligned}$$

is contained in the interval in \mathbb{R} with center t and radius $c \cdot \varepsilon$. So for sufficiently large $t \in \mathbb{R}$ there is an element of $\varphi(S \cdot v_0) = f(S)$ of distance at most $D \cdot c \cdot e^{-t}$ from t . It follows from lemma 3.2 that $f(S)$ is dense in \mathbb{R} .

The group G is the direct product of G_u and G_s and G_s is the direct product of its polar part, a product of \mathbb{R}_+^* , and its maximal compact subgroup, a product of groups $\{\pm 1\}$ and S^1 . The same proof as at the end of lemma 3.5 shows that \overline{S} contains the connected component G^0 of G .

Now $\mathbb{R}_+^* \cdot \mathbb{1}$ is contained in \overline{S} , hence the orbit of every point under \overline{S} is a cone, i.e. \mathbb{R}_+^* -invariant. It follows that $\overline{S} \cdot v_0$ contains a dense subset of C , so the closure of $\overline{S} \cdot v_0$ contains C . Note that in general C is not contained in the orbit $\overline{S} \cdot v_0$. \square

4. ORBIT STRUCTURE

We determine the structure of the open orbits of \overline{S} . Parts of it are in [1].

Theorem 4.1. *Let G^* be an abelian subgroup of $GL(V)$ which has an orbit with an inner point. Let G be the Zariski closure of G^* . Then the following claims hold:*

- (1) *The group G^* is an open subgroup of G and contains the connected component G^0 of G .*
- (2) *There is only a finite set of maximal G^0 -invariant vector subspaces of V . They are also G -invariant. These are of real codimension 1 or 2 in V . Let H_1, \dots, H_r be those of codimension 1 and H_{r+1}, \dots, H_d be those of codimension 2. We have*

$$r + 2(d - r) \leq \dim_{\mathbb{R}} V.$$

- (3) *Let U be the complement of $\bigcup_{i=1}^d H_i$ in V and let v be a point of U . Then the map $G \rightarrow U$, $g \mapsto gv$, is an analytic diffeomorphism.*
- (4) *The quotient group G/G^0 is isomorphic to $(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^r$. For $v \in U$ the orbit G^0v is the connected component of v in U . The closure of G^0v is the intersection of r half spaces. Namely, for each $i = 1, \dots, r$ there is exactly one open half space defined by H_i which contains v , say C_i . Then $\overline{G^0v} = \bigcap_{i=1}^r \overline{C_i}$.*
- (5) *If V has a structure as complex vector space such that every $h \in G^*$ is complex linear, then $r = 0$, G is connected and hence $G^0 = G^* = G$. Then U is the only open G^* -orbit and thus it is dense in V .*

Proof. The group G^* contains an open subset of G , by lemma 3.7. Thus, being a group, G^* is open in G and hence a closed subgroup of G . This implies (1). The group G is an abelian real linear algebraic group so it has a finite number of connected components. It is also a direct product of its subgroup G_s of semisimple elements and its subgroup G_u of unipotent elements.

For the remaining claims we start with special cases.

(a) $G_s = \mathbb{R}^* \cdot \mathbb{1}$. There is a non-zero linear form $l : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ which is fixed by G_u . So G_u leaves every hyperplane parallel to the kernel H of l invariant. There is a vector v with a somewhere dense orbit, so $l(v) \neq 0$. Now $\varphi_v : G \rightarrow Gv$, $g \mapsto gv$, is a diffeomorphism onto an open subset of V which maps $G_s = \mathbb{R}^* \cdot \mathbb{1}$ onto the line $\mathbb{R}v$ with the origin removed and G_u to the affine hyperplane $H + v$. Comparing dimensions we see that $G_u v$ is a neighborhood of v in $H + v$ and hence $G_u v$ is an open subset of $H + v$. On the other hand, the orbit of any vector under a unipotent Zariski closed subgroup of $GL(V)$ is closed [4, Lemma 5.3]. It follows that $G_u v = H + v$. Now $G_u(tv) = tG_u v = tv + H$, so the orbit of any vector $v \notin H$ is $V \setminus H$. This shows that H is the only

G or G^0 -invariant hyperplane in V . This is the case $r = d = 1$ of our theorem.

(b) V has a complex structure such that G^* consists of complex linear maps and $G_s = \mathbb{C}^* \cdot \mathbb{1}$. Thus G is connected and hence $G^0 = G^* = G$. Exactly the same arguments as above show that $Gv = V \setminus H$ for every $v \notin H$. In particular H is the only maximal G -invariant (real or complex) vector subspace of V . This is the case $r = 0, d = 1$, of our theorem.

(c) The general case. Every isotypic component of the G_s -module V is of the type described in (a) or (b), since the hypothesis that the orbit of G^* has an inner point carries over to the isotypic components and then to their semisimple quotients V modulo $\sum_{g \in G_u} (1 - g)V$, so the other irreducible algebraic subgroups of \mathbb{C}^* do not occur in the simple quotients of V . Note that if a simple quotient is \mathbb{C} with the action of $\mathbb{C}^* \cdot \mathbb{1}$, considered as a real vector space, then the isotypic component has a (unique up to complex conjugation) structure as a complex vector space and every $g \in G$ acts by complex linear automorphisms, since G is commutative. So, back to the general case, V has a decomposition into isotypic modules $V_1 \oplus \dots \oplus V_r \oplus V_{r+1} \oplus \dots \oplus V_d$ where G_s acts on V_i as $\mathbb{R}^* \cdot \mathbb{1}$ for $i \leq r$ and for $i > r$ the G_s -module V_i has a structure as complex vector space, G_s acts as $\mathbb{C}^* \cdot \mathbb{1}$ and G acts by complex linear automorphisms. Let H be a maximal G -invariant real vector subspace of V . Then there is an index $i, 1 \leq i \leq d$, such that $H = \bigoplus_{j \neq i} V_j \oplus H_i^*$ and H_i^* is a maximal G -invariant subspace of V_i . We thus are with $H_i^* \subset V_i$ in case (a) or (b). In particular, for a given index i there is exactly one such subspace. Let us call it H_i . The natural representation of G on $V / \bigoplus H_i^* = \bigoplus V_i / H_i^*$ has image in $\bigoplus_{i=1}^r \mathbb{R}^* \cdot \mathbb{1}_{V_i/H_i^*} \oplus \bigoplus_{i=r+1}^d \mathbb{C}^* \cdot \mathbb{1}_{V_i/H_i^*}$ and has an orbit with an inner point. So the dimension of G_s is $r + 2(d - r) = \dim V / \bigoplus H_i^*$. It follows that $\bigoplus H_i^*$ has the same codimension in V as G_u has in G . But G_u leaves $\bigoplus H_i^*$ invariant. Now let v_0 be a point of V whose G^* -orbit has an inner point. Then $v_0 \notin \bigcup H_i$, in other words, for every component v_0^i of v_0 in V_i we have $v_0^i \notin H_i^*$. The map $G \rightarrow Gv_0, g \mapsto gv_0$, is a diffeomorphism of G onto an open subset of V , by lemma 3.7. So, comparing dimensions, we see that the orbit of G_u in $v_0 \oplus \bigoplus H_i^*$ is open. But $G_u v_0$ is also closed since every orbit of a unipotent algebraic group is closed, so $G_u v_0 = v_0 \oplus \bigoplus H_i^*$. On the other hand $G = G_s \times G_u$, and G_s is an algebraic subgroup of $\bigoplus_{i=1}^r \mathbb{R}^* \cdot \mathbb{1}_{V_i} \oplus \bigoplus_{i=r+1}^d \mathbb{C}^* \cdot \mathbb{1}_{V_i}$ of the same dimension, hence they are equal. This shows claim (3).

If V has a complex structure, then every simple quotient of the G -module V again has an open orbit, so we are in case (b), which implies (5). Part (4) spells out the connected components of G , namely $G/G^0 \cong G_s/G_s^0 \cong (\mathbb{R}^*)^r/(\mathbb{R}_+^*)^r \cong (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^r$. \square

5. OPEN PROBLEMS

Does theorem 2.1 also hold for subsemigroups of topological vector spaces? Or at least corollary 2.2?

REFERENCES

- [1] A. Ayadi and H. Marzougui, *Dynamic of Abelian subgroups of $GL(n, \mathbb{C})$: a structure theorem*, Geometria Dedicata **116** (2005), 111-127.
- [2] A. Borel and J. Tits, *Homomorphismes "abstraites" de groupes algébriques simples*, Ann. of Math. (2) **97** (1973), 499-571.
- [3] N.S. Feldman, *Perturbations of hypercyclic vectors*, J. Math. Anal. Appl. **273** (2002), 67-74.
- [4] C.C. Moore, *Distal affine transformation groups*, Amer. J. Math. **90** (1968), 733-751.

FAKULTÄT FÜR MATHEMATIK, UNIVERSITÄT BIELEFELD, POSTFACH 100131,
D-33501 BIELEFELD, GERMANY

E-mail address: abels@math.uni-bielefeld.de

FAKULTÄT FÜR MATHEMATIK, SFB 701, UNIVERSITÄT BIELEFELD, POST-
FACH 100131, D-33501 BIELEFELD, GERMANY

E-mail address: amanouss@math.uni-bielefeld.de

URL: <http://www.math.uni-bielefeld.de/~amanouss>