

REFLEXION SPACES AND HOMOGENEOUS SYMMETRIC SPACES

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1. A *reflexion space* is a set M with a multiplication $\mu: M \times M \rightarrow M$, $(x, y) \mapsto x \cdot y$, satisfying the following axioms:

- (S₁) $x \cdot x = x$,
 (S₂) $x \cdot (x \cdot y) = y$,
 (S₃) $x \cdot (y \cdot z) = (x \cdot y) \cdot (x \cdot z)$.

Let be $S(x): y \mapsto x \cdot y$ the left multiplication with x in M . This is an involutive map of M onto itself leaving x fixed, which may be interpreted as the reflexion in the point x .

Let \mathfrak{A} be a finite dimensional Jordan algebra and I the set of invertible elements of \mathfrak{A} . In general for $x, y \in I$ their product xy is not in I , so I does not inherit a multiplicative structure from \mathfrak{A} . However, $x \cdot y = 2x(xy^{-1}) - x^2y^{-1}$ is invertible ([1]), and the multiplication $x \cdot y$ makes I a reflexion space. Every group is a reflexion space with the new product $x \cdot y = xy^{-1}x$. Every set is a reflexion space with the trivial product $x \cdot y = y$ for all x and y .

A reflexion space M where M is a connected paracompact C^∞ -manifold and $\mu: M \times M \rightarrow M$ is differentiable is called a *differentiable reflexion space*. The following construction gives examples. Let G be a connected Lie group, σ an involutive automorphism of G and H a subgroup of G lying between the group of all fixed points of σ and its identity component. Then G/H is a homogeneous symmetric space and $G(G/H, H)$ is a principal fibre bundle with base space G/H and structure group H . Let H operate on a connected manifold F on the left and let be $G \times_H F$ the bundle associated with $G(G/H, H)$ with typical fibre F (cf [2]). We denote the equivalence class of $(g, x) \in G \times F$ in $G \times_H F$ by $g \otimes x$. In case F is a point, we have $G \times_H F = G/H$.

PROPOSITION 1. $G \times_H F$ is a differentiable reflexion space with the multiplication

$$(f \otimes x) \cdot (g \otimes y) = (f(f^\sigma)^{-1}g^\sigma) \otimes y.$$

¹ This work is a generalization of part of the author's doctoral dissertation at the University of Munich under Professor M. Koecher.