

GLOBAL SMOOTH AND TOPOLOGICAL RIGIDITY OF HYPERBOLIC LATTICE ACTIONS

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ABSTRACT. In this article we prove global rigidity results for hyperbolic actions of higher-rank lattices.

Suppose Γ is a lattice in semisimple Lie group, all of whose factors have rank 2 or higher. Let α be a smooth Γ -action on a compact nilmanifold M that lifts to an action on the universal cover. If the linear data ρ of α contains a hyperbolic element, then there is a continuous semiconjugacy intertwining the actions of α and ρ , on a finite-index subgroup of Γ . If α is a C^∞ action and contains an Anosov element, then the semiconjugacy is a C^∞ conjugacy.

As a corollary, we obtain C^∞ global rigidity for Anosov actions by cocompact lattices in semisimple Lie group with all factors rank 2 or higher. We also obtain global rigidity of Anosov actions of $\mathrm{SL}(n, \mathbb{Z})$ on \mathbb{T}^n for $n \geq 5$ and probability-preserving Anosov actions of arbitrary higher-rank lattices on nilmanifolds.

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1. INTRODUCTION AND STATEMENT OF MAIN RESULTS

1.1. Background and motivation. Let G be a connected, semisimple Lie group with finite center, no compact factors, and all almost-simple factors of real-rank at least 2. Let $\Gamma \subset G$ be a lattice; that is Γ is a discrete subgroup of G such that G/Γ has finite Haar volume. The celebrated superrigidity theorem of Margulis states that, for G and Γ as above, any linear representation $\psi: \Gamma \rightarrow \mathrm{PSL}(d, \mathbb{R})$ is of algebraic nature; that is ψ extends to a continuous representation $\psi': G \rightarrow \mathrm{PSL}(d, \mathbb{R})$ up to a compact error. See Theorem 6.2 and Proposition 6.3 below for more formal statements.

Shortly after, based on the analogy between linear groups and diffeomorphism groups $\mathrm{Diff}^\infty(M)$ of compact manifolds, Zimmer proposed a number of conjectures for representations of Γ into $\mathrm{Diff}^\infty(M)$. These and related conjectures are referred to as the *Zimmer program*, which aims to understand and classify smooth actions by higher-rank lattices. We refer the reader to the excellent survey [Fis] by Fisher for a detailed account of the Zimmer program.

A major direction of research in the Zimmer program is the classification of actions containing some degree of hyperbolicity (see [Hur3] and [Fis, Section 7] for further discussion). For instance, the following conjecture is motivated by works of Feres–Labourie [FL] and Goetze–Spatzier [GS].

Conjecture 1.1 ([Fis, Conjecture 1.3]). *If Γ is a lattice in $SL(n, \mathbb{R})$ where $n \geq 3$, then all C^∞ -actions by Γ on a compact manifold that both preserves a volume form and contains an Anosov diffeomorphism are algebraically defined.*

Here, being algebraically defined means the action is smoothly conjugate to an action on an infranilmanifold by affine automorphisms. See also [Hur3, Conjecture 1.1] and [KL2, Conjecture 1.1] for related conjectures. We recall that it is conjectured that infranilmanifolds are the only manifolds supporting Anosov diffeomorphisms.

The assumption in Conjecture 1.1 that the action preserves a volume is a standard assumption in results on the rigidity of group actions. The majority of advances in the Zimmer program, including most predecessors of the results discussed in this paper ([KLZ, GS, MQ]), assume the action $\Gamma \rightarrow \text{Diff}^\infty(M)$ preserves a Borel probability measure on M . In such settings, Zimmer's superrigidity theorem for cocycles (generalizing Margulis's superrigidity theorem for linear representations; see [Zim, FM1]) gives that the derivative cocycle is measurably cohomologous to a linear representation of G up to a compact correction. This provides evidence for the conjectures behind the Zimmer program and is the starting point for many of the local and global rigidity results preceding this paper.

For the remainder, we consider representations $\alpha: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Diff}^\infty(M)$ where M is either a torus \mathbb{T}^d or a compact nilmanifold N/Λ . If M is a torus (or if M is a nilmanifold and the action α lifts to an action $\tilde{\alpha}: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Diff}^\infty(N)$) one can define a linear representation $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{GL}(d, \mathbb{Z})$ (or $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\Lambda)$) associated to the action α called the **linear data of α** . We then obtain an action $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathbb{T}^d)$ (or $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Aut}(N/\Lambda)$.) See Section 2.1 for more details. We assume throughout that ρ is hyperbolic, that is $\rho(\gamma)$ is a hyperbolic linear transformation for some $\gamma \in \Gamma$.

As a primary example of such an action consider any homomorphism $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\Lambda)$ where Λ is a lattice in a nilpotent, simply connected Lie group N . Then N/Λ is compact, and ρ induces an action by automorphisms $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Diff}^\infty(N/\Lambda)$ and hence coincides with its linear data. Similarly, one can build model algebraic actions of Γ by affine transformations of N/Λ (see [Hur2] for constructions and discussion.) Early rigidity results in this setting focused on various notions of rigidity for non-linear perturbations of affine actions. For instance, in [Hur1] Hurder proved a number of **deformation rigidity** results for certain standard affine actions; that is, under certain hypotheses, a 1-parameter family of perturbations of an affine action ρ smoothly conjugate to ρ . A related rigidity phenomenon, the **infinitesimal rigidity**, has been studied for affine actions in [Hur1, Hur4, Lew, Qia2].

The primary rigidity phenomenon studied for perturbations is **local rigidity**; that is, given an affine action $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Diff}^\infty(N/\Lambda)$ and $\alpha: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Diff}^\infty(N/\Lambda)$ with $\alpha(\gamma_i)$ sufficiently C^1 -close to $\rho(\gamma_i)$ for a finite generating set $\{\gamma_i\} \subset \Gamma$, one wishes to find a C^∞ change of coordinates $h: N/\Lambda \rightarrow N/\Lambda$ with $h \circ \alpha(\gamma) = \rho(\gamma) \circ h$ for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$. For isometric actions, local rigidity has been shown to hold for cocompact lattices considered above [Ben] and for property (T) groups [FM2]. For hyperbolic affine actions on tori and nilmanifolds, local rigidity has been established for a number of specific actions or under additional dynamical hypotheses in [Hur1, QY, KL1, KLZ, GS, Qia1].

For the general case of actions by higher-rank lattices on nilmanifolds, the local rigidity problem for affine Anosov actions was settled by Katok and Spatzier in [KS2]. In [MQ] Margulis and Qian extended local rigidity to weakly hyperbolic

affine actions. Fisher and Margulis [FM3] established local rigidity in full generality for quasi-affine actions by higher-rank lattices which, in particular, includes actions by nilmanifold automorphisms without assuming any hyperbolicity. We note that the local rigidity results discussed above require property (T); in particular, they do not hold for irreducible lattices in products of rank-1 Lie groups.

We turn our attention for the remainder to the question of **global rigidity** of actions on tori and nilmanifolds. That is, given an action $\alpha: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Diff}^\infty(N/\Lambda)$ with linear data $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Aut}(N/\Lambda)$ we ask:

- (1) *topological rigidity*: is there a continuous $h: N/\Lambda \rightarrow N/\Lambda$ with $h \circ \alpha(\gamma) = \rho(\gamma) \circ h$ for all γ in a finite index subgroup?
- (2) *smooth rigidity*: if so, is h a C^∞ diffeomorphism?

Note that for a general finitely generated discrete group Γ and an action $\alpha: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Diff}^\infty(N/\Lambda)$ there is no expectation that such an h would exist. Indeed when Γ is a finitely generated free group, examples of actions α (including actions containing Anosov elements) exist for which no h as above exists. On the other hand, for C^∞ actions on nilmanifolds of higher-rank lattices Γ as introduced above, one may expect such a continuous h to exist. However, examples constructed in [KL2] by blowing up fixed points show that (even when α is real analytic, volume preserving, and ergodic) such h need not be invertible. However, if the non-linear action possess an Anosov element $\alpha(\gamma_0)$ then any h as above is necessarily invertible. In this setting, one may expect such h to be C^∞ .

Global rigidity results under strong dynamical hypotheses appear already in [Hur1]. Global rigidity for Anosov actions by $SL(n, \mathbb{Z})$ on \mathbb{T}^n , $n \geq 3$, were obtained in [KL2, KLZ]. Other global rigidity results appear in [Qia3]. We also remark that Feres-Labourie [FL] and Goetze-Spatzier [GS] established very strong global rigidity properties for Anosov actions, in which no assumptions on the topology of M are made. In both works, under strong dynamical hypotheses including that the dimension of M is small relative to G , it is shown that M is necessarily an inframanifold and the action is algebraically defined.

Global topological rigidity results for Anosov actions by higher rank lattices on general nilmanifolds were proven in [MQ, Theorem 1.3]. Here, a C^0 -conjugacy is obtained assuming the existence of a fully supported invariant measure for the non-linear action. Topological conjugacies between actions on more general manifolds M whose action on $\pi_1(M)$ factors through an action of a finitely-generated, torsion-free, nilpotent group are studied in [FW]. (See Section 2.3 and Theorem 3.2 for related results in this direction.)

In this paper we study the global rigidity problem for actions of higher-rank lattices on nilmanifolds with hyperbolic linear data. See Theorems 1.3 and 1.7 below. We provide complete solutions to the global rigidity questions above under the mild assumption that the action lifts to an action on the universal cover (see Remark 1.5 and Section 9 for discussion on when the lifting is guaranteed to hold.) In particular, for such actions α with hyperbolic linear data, we construct a continuous semiconjugacy to the linear data when restricted to a finite index subgroup. Moreover if the action contains an Anosov element we show that the semiconjugacy (which is necessarily a homeomorphism in this case) is, in fact, a C^∞ diffeomorphism.

We remark that the majority of global rigidity results discussed above assume the existence of an (often smooth or fully supported) invariant measure for the

action. We emphasize that we do not assume the existence of an invariant measure in Theorems 1.3 and 1.7.

1.2. Topological rigidity for maps. Consider a homeomorphism $f: \mathbb{T}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^n$. Recall that there exists a unique $A \in \text{GL}(n, \mathbb{Z})$ such that any lift $\tilde{f}: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is of the form

$$\tilde{f}(x) = Ax + u(x) \tag{1.1}$$

where $u: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is \mathbb{Z}^n -periodic (see [HK, p.330]). We call A the linear data of f . As A preserves the lattice \mathbb{Z}^n in \mathbb{R}^n we have an induced map $L_A: \mathbb{T}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^n$. It follows that f is homotopic to L_A . A similar construction holds for diffeomorphisms of nilmanifolds.

The starting point for the global rigidity problem we study is the following classical theorem of Franks.

Franks' Theorem [Fra]. *Assume A has no eigenvalues of modulus 1. Then there is a continuous $h: \mathbb{T}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^d$, homotopic to the identity, such that*

$$L_A \circ h = h \circ f. \tag{1.2}$$

Moreover, fixing a lift \tilde{f} of f , the map $h: \mathbb{T}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^n$ is unique among the continuous maps having a lift $\tilde{h}: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ satisfying $\tilde{h} \circ \tilde{f} = A \circ \tilde{h}$.

A map h satisfying (1.2) is called a **semiconjugacy** between f and L_A .

Recall that a diffeomorphism f of a manifold M is **Anosov** if TM admits a continuous decomposition $E^u \oplus E^s$ that is preserved by Df such that E^u and E^s are, respectively, uniformly expanded and contracted by Df . The fundamental examples of Anosov diffeomorphisms are affine automorphisms of nilmanifolds and tori; that is, diffeomorphisms of the form $x \mapsto b \cdot A(x)$ on a nilmanifold $M = N/\Lambda$ where $b \in N$ and $A \in \text{Aut}(M)$ such that $DA|_{T_e N}$ is a hyperbolic linear transformation of the Lie algebra \mathfrak{n} of N . It is conjectured that the only manifolds admitting Anosov diffeomorphisms are finite quotients of tori or nilmanifolds.

In the case that f is an Anosov diffeomorphism of a torus or nilmanifold, it is well known that the linear data of f is hyperbolic. Moreover, it follows from the work of Franks [Fra] and Manning [Man] that the map h satisfying (1.2) is a homeomorphism; in this case we call such an h a **conjugacy** between f and L_A . Moreover, one can show in this case that h is bi-Hölder. However, in general one can not obtain any additional regularity of h even when f is Anosov.

1.3. Setting for main results. Let Γ be a discrete group and α an action of Γ by homeomorphisms on a compact nilmanifold N/Λ . In Section 2.1 we define the **linear data** $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Aut}(N/\Lambda)$ for such actions under the assumption either that N is abelian or that the action α lifts to an action by homeomorphisms of N . We assume for the time being that the linear data ρ associated to α is defined. For individual elements $\alpha(\gamma)$ of the action such that $\rho(\gamma)$ is hyperbolic, one can build a semiconjugacy between the elements $\alpha(\gamma)$ and $\rho(\gamma)$. However, even assuming the action lifts, one rarely expects to be able to build a single map $h: N/\Lambda \rightarrow N/\Lambda$ such that

$$\rho(\gamma) \circ h = h \circ \alpha(\gamma)$$

holds for *every element* of Γ , or even for every element in a finite-index subgroup of Γ .

We focus in this paper on discrete groups Γ exhibiting certain rigidity properties—namely lattices in higher-rank, semisimple Lie groups. For such Γ , we can exploit certain properties of Γ to study the rigidity of actions of Γ . For most results, we will assume the following hypothesis.

Hypothesis 1.2. *G is a connected semisimple Lie group with finite center, all of whose non-compact almost-simple factors have \mathbb{R} -rank 2 or higher. Γ is a lattice in G .*

The reason for allowing G to have compact factors is the following, the quotient of G by the maximal compact group of G is a new semisimple Lie group G' without compact factors and contains a finite quotient Γ' of Γ as a lattice. But an action by Γ typically does not factor through Γ' if Γ' does not coincide with Γ .

1.4. Topological rigidity for actions with hyperbolic linear data. Our first main theorem is a solution to the topological global rigidity problem assuming the action lifts and the linear data $\rho(\gamma_0)$ is hyperbolic for some $\gamma_0 \in \Gamma$.

Theorem 1.3. *Let G and Γ be as in Hypothesis 1.2. Let α be a C^0 action of Γ on a compact nilmanifold $M = N/\Lambda$. Suppose α can be lifted to an action on the universal cover N of M and has let ρ be the associated linear data of α . If $D\rho(\gamma)$ is hyperbolic for some element $\gamma \in \Gamma$ then there is a finite-index subgroup $\Gamma_1 < \Gamma$ and a surjective continuous map $h: M \rightarrow M$, homotopic to identity, such that $\rho(\gamma) \circ h = h \circ \alpha(\gamma)$ for all $\gamma \in \Gamma_1$. If α acts by Lipschitz homeomorphisms, then h is Hölder continuous.*

For the definition the linear data ρ , see §2.1.2 below.

Remark 1.4. It is known that there exist genuinely affine actions exist, i.e. actions by Γ that act by affine automorphisms, but cannot be conjugated to a Γ action by linear automorphisms. Such actions can still be conjugated to a linear action after restricting to a finite-index subgroup. This is demonstrated by an example of Hurder [Hur2, Theorem 2]. Hence the restriction to a finite-index subgroup Γ_1 is necessary.

In the case that $N = \mathbb{R}^d$ and $M = \mathbb{T}^d$, the obstruction to lifting the action α of Γ on \mathbb{T}^d to an action of Γ on \mathbb{R}^d is represented by an element in the group cohomology $H_\rho^2(\Gamma, \mathbb{Z}^d)$. If this element vanishes in $H_\rho^2(\Gamma, \mathbb{R}^d)$ then it vanishes in $H_\rho^2(\Gamma, \mathbb{Z}^d)$ after possibly passing to a finite-index subgroup of Γ and the lifting of the action is automatic. For actions on nilmanifolds, the action lifts assuming the vanishing of certain obstructions in the group cohomology associated to a finite number of induced representations. Sufficient conditions for the vanishing of the cohomological obstructions are given by [GH, Theorem 3.1] and [Bor1, Theorem 4.4]. In particular, the lifting hypotheses can be verified using only knowledge about the linear data ρ (in the case $M = \mathbb{T}^d$) or the induced $\alpha_\# : \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Out}(\Lambda)$ (in the case $M = N/\Lambda$). See Section 9 for more details.

In particular,

Remark 1.5. The restriction of α to a finite-index subgroup of Γ lifts to an action on N assuming any of the following condition holds.

- (1) $\Gamma = \text{SL}(d, \mathbb{Z})$ acting on \mathbb{T}^d , $d \geq 5$.
- (2) Γ is a cocompact lattice in G .

- (3) α is an action of Γ on a torus \mathbb{T}^d which preserves a probability measure μ .
- (4) Γ is as in Hypotheses 1.2, α is an action of Γ on a compact nilmanifold N/Λ which preserves a probability measure μ , and $\alpha(\gamma_0)$ is Anosov for some γ_0 .

Note that the lifting property is easy to verify when the Γ -action has a finite orbit, and property (3) above is a generalization of this fact in the torus case. This property will be proved as Proposition 9.7.

The main advantage of our method of proof is that, unlike the majority of previous results discussed above, we do not assume the existence of an invariant measure for the action α in order to construct a semiconjugacy. Note that given a conjugacy between the linear and non-linear actions, one can obtain a Γ -invariant measure for the non-linear action. However, in the case of a semiconjugacy, the existence of an invariant measure for the non-linear actions is more subtle. We present as a corollary of Theorem 1.3 certain conditions under which a non-linear non-Anosov action of Γ has a “large” invariant measure.

Theorem 1.6. *Let $\Gamma \subset \mathrm{SL}(n+1, \mathbb{Z})$, $n \geq 2$ be of finite index and let α be an action of Γ on \mathbb{T}^{n+1} by $C^{1+\beta}$ diffeomorphisms. Suppose the action α lifts to an action on \mathbb{R}^{n+1} , and let h denote the semiconjugating map guaranteed by Theorem 3.1. Moreover, suppose that the linear data $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}(n+1, \mathbb{Z})$ is the identity representation $\rho(\gamma) = \gamma$.*

Then there exists a unique, α -invariant, absolutely continuous probability measure μ on \mathbb{T}^{n+1} such that h_μ is the Haar measure on \mathbb{T}^{n+1} . Moreover, μ is the unique ergodic α -invariant measure on \mathbb{T}^n with $h_*\mu$ is not atomic.*

Proof. We may find a copy of \mathbb{Z}^n inside Γ so that, in the terminology of [KK], the corresponding linear action $\rho|_{\mathbb{Z}^n}$ is a linear Cartan action. It follows from the results of [KS1] that any ergodic, $\rho|_{\mathbb{Z}^n}$ -invariant measure with positive Hausdorff dimension is Haar measure. As \mathbb{Z}^d is amenable, there exists an ergodic, $\alpha|_{\mathbb{Z}^n}$ -invariant, measure on \mathbb{T}^{n+1} projecting to the Haar measure under h . From the main Theorem [KK], it follows that any such μ is absolutely continuous.

Moreover, from the main result of [KRH] it follows that there is a unique measure μ on \mathbb{T}^{n+1} such that $h_*\mu$ is the Haar measure. It follows from this uniqueness criterion that μ is invariant under the entire action α . Finally, if ν is α -invariant and if $h_*\nu$ is not atomic then, as $h_*\nu$ is ρ -invariant, a Fourier analysis argument shows it must be Haar measure. \square

1.5. Smooth rigidity for Anosov actions. The main result of the paper is the following solution to the global smooth rigidity problem. We show that, in the setting of Theorem 1.3, if α is an action by C^∞ diffeomorphisms and if $\alpha(\gamma)$ is an Anosov for some element γ of Γ , then semiconjugacy h (which is necessarily invertible) is a diffeomorphism.

Theorem 1.7. *Let G and Γ be as in Hypothesis 1.2. Let α be a C^∞ action of Γ on a compact nilmanifold $M = N/\Lambda$. Suppose α can be lifted to an action on the universal cover N of M and let ρ be the associated linear data of α . If $\alpha(\gamma)$ is Anosov for some element $\gamma \in \Gamma$, then there is a finite-index subgroup $\Gamma' < \Gamma$ and a C^∞ diffeomorphism $h: M \rightarrow M$, homotopic to identity, such that $h \circ \alpha(\gamma) = \rho(\gamma) \circ h$ for all $\gamma \in \Gamma'$.*

The analogue of Theorem 1.7 for \mathbb{Z}^r -actions without rank-one factors was part of a conjecture of Katok and Spatzier and has been established by the works of Fisher-Kalinin-Spatzier [FKS] and Rodriguez Hertz-Wang [RHW]. Indeed, the proof of Theorem 1.7 works by finding a large abelian subgroup of Γ such that the restriction of α to it has no rank-one factors, and then applying the aforementioned analogous theorem for \mathbb{Z}^r -actions to this subgroup.

Remark 1.8. In theorem 1.7, the map h actually conjugates the entire action by Γ to an action by affine nilmanifold automorphisms. This can be easily deduced from the well-known fact that the centralizer of an hyperbolic automorphism is affine (see e.g. [Witt]).

In light of Remark 1.5, from Theorem 1.7 it immediately follows that:

Corollary 1.9. *Suppose any one of the following:*

- (1) $n \geq 5$, and α is a C^∞ action by $\Gamma = \mathrm{SL}(n, \mathbb{Z})$ on $M = \mathbb{T}^n$;
- (2) G is as in Hypothesis 1.2, Γ is a cocompact lattice in G , and α is a C^∞ action by Γ on any nilmanifold M ;
- (3) Γ is as in Hypotheses 1.2 and α is an action of Γ on a compact nilmanifold N/Λ which preserves a probability measure μ .

If $\alpha(\gamma)$ is Anosov for some $\gamma \in \Gamma$, then there is a finite-index subgroup $\Gamma' < \Gamma$, a Γ' -action ρ on M by linear automorphisms and a C^∞ diffeomorphism $h: M \rightarrow M$, homotopic to identity, such that $h \circ \alpha(\gamma) = \rho(\gamma) \circ h$ for all $\gamma \in \Gamma'$.

We remark that from Theorem 1.7 one recovers the previous C^∞ local rigidity results for affine Anosov actions from [Hur1, QY, KL1, KLZ, GS, Qia1].

1.6. Organization of Paper. In Section 2 we present the major technical background and definitions for the paper. In Section 3, we present the main technical theorems, Theorems 3.1 and 3.2, which assert the existence of a semiconjugacy between a non-linear action and its linear data under a number of technical hypotheses. In Section 4 we introduce suspension spaces which converts the problem of building a semiconjugacy between Γ -actions into a problem of building a semiconjugacy between G -actions. In Section 5, we obtain this semiconjugacy for G -actions by first constructing it for a single element of a Cartan subgroup in G , and then extending to a semiconjugacy between entire G -actions. In Section 6 we present a number of classical results that will be used in the following sections. In Section 7, we show that the technical assumptions required by Theorem 3.1 are satisfied in the setting of Theorem 1.3. In Section 8, we prove Theorem 1.7 by finding a large abelian subgroup of Γ whose action contains an Anosov diffeomorphism. Finally, the lifting hypothesis and Remark 1.5 are discussed in Section 9.

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2. PRELIMINARIES

In this section we present the main definitions and constructions that will be used for our main technical theorems in Section 3. We also recall and prove some related facts.

2.1. Linear data associated to torus and nilmanifold actions. To extend Franks' Theorem to continuous actions of discrete groups on tori and nilmanifolds we need an appropriate notion of the linearization of such an action.

2.1.1. Linear data associated to torus actions. Given $B \in \mathrm{GL}(d, \mathbb{Z})$, we write $L_B: \mathbb{T}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^d$ for the map on \mathbb{T}^d induced by B . Given $f \in \mathrm{Homeo}(\mathbb{T}^d)$, recall the unique $A_f \in \mathrm{GL}(d, \mathbb{Z})$ as in (1.1) with f homotopic to L_{A_f} . For $f, g \in \mathrm{Homeo}(\mathbb{T}^d)$ we verify from the characterization (1.1) that $A_{f \circ g} = A_f A_g$.

Consider a discrete group Γ and an action $\alpha: \Gamma \rightarrow \mathrm{Homeo}(\mathbb{T}^d)$. It follows that there exists an induced homomorphism

$$\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}(d, \mathbb{R}), \quad \rho: \gamma \rightarrow A_{\alpha(\gamma)}. \quad (2.1)$$

Moreover, for each $\gamma \in \Gamma$, $\alpha(\gamma)$ is homotopic to $L_{\rho(\gamma)}$. Below, we abandon the notation $L_{\rho(\gamma)}$ and simply write $\rho(\gamma): \mathbb{T}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^d$; whether $\rho(\gamma)$ is an element of $\mathrm{GL}(d, \mathbb{R})$ or $\mathrm{Homeo}(\mathbb{T}^d)$ will be clear from context. The representation $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}(d, \mathbb{R})$ is called the **linear data** of α .

2.1.2. Linear data associated to nilmanifold actions. In the case of actions on nilmanifolds, the above situation is more complicated. Indeed let $M = N/\Lambda$ where N is a simply connected nilpotent Lie group and Λ is a finite volume discrete subgroup. Consider an action $\alpha: \Gamma \rightarrow \mathrm{Homeo}(M)$. As the map $\alpha(\gamma): N/\Lambda \rightarrow N/\Lambda$ need not fix a base point, the map $\Gamma \rightarrow \mathrm{Aut}(\Lambda)$ corresponding to (2.1) is defined only up to conjugation. Thus, one has an induced homomorphism $\alpha_{\#}: \Gamma \rightarrow \mathrm{Out}(\Lambda) = \mathrm{Aut}(\Lambda)/\mathrm{Inn}(\Lambda)$.

However, under the additional assumption that $\alpha: \Gamma \rightarrow \mathrm{Homeo}(M)$ lifts to an action $\tilde{\alpha}: \Gamma \rightarrow \mathrm{Homeo}(N)$ by the canonical identification of Λ with the group of deck transformations for the cover $N \rightarrow N/\Lambda$, we obtain a well defined action $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \mathrm{Aut}(\Lambda)$. As it is necessary in our method of proof to assume the lift $\tilde{\alpha}$ of the action exists, this is not a very restrictive assumption. By [Mal, Theorem 5], every element of $\mathrm{Aut}(\Lambda)$ extends uniquely to an element of $\mathrm{Aut}(N)$; in particular, we may extend ρ to a homomorphism $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \mathrm{Aut}(N)$. Moreover, for each $\gamma \in \Gamma$ we have that $\alpha(\gamma)$ is homotopic to $\rho(\gamma): N/\Lambda \rightarrow N/\Lambda$. Here, as above, we use $\rho(\gamma)$ to indicate both an element of $\mathrm{Aut}(N)$ and the induced element of $\mathrm{Aut}(N/\Lambda)$.

Definition 2.1. *If $\alpha: \Gamma \curvearrowright N/\Lambda$ either acts on a torus or lifts to the universal cover N , we call $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \mathrm{Aut}(N)$ (or the induced $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \mathrm{Aut}(N/\Lambda)$) the **linear data** associated to α .*

We remarked that in [RHW] the linear data was referred to as the ‘‘homotopy data’’.

2.2. Structure of compact nilmanifolds. We collect some standard facts about nilpotent Lie groups and their lattices. A standard reference is [Rag].

Let N be a simply connected, nilpotent Lie group and $\Lambda \subset N$ be a lattice. Write $M = N/\Lambda$ for the quotient nilmanifold. We have that M is compact. The set $\exp^{-1}(\Lambda)$ generates a lattice in the Lie algebra \mathfrak{n} . This, together with the

coordinate system $\exp: \mathfrak{n} \rightarrow N$, determines a \mathbb{Q} -structure on N . For a connected closed normal subgroup $N' \triangleleft N$, the following are equivalent:

- (1) N' is defined over \mathbb{Q} ;
- (2) $N' \cap \Lambda$ is a lattice in N ;
- (3) $\Lambda/(N' \cap \Lambda)$ is a lattice in N/N' ;
- (4) $N/N'\Lambda = (N/N') / (\Lambda/(N' \cap \Lambda))$ defines a compact nilmanifold that is naturally a quotient of N/Λ .

In any of the above cases, we say N' is **rational** and $M' = N/N'\Lambda$ is an **algebraic factor** of M .

Recall that for an automorphism $f \in \text{Aut}(N)$, D_{ef} is an automorphism of \mathfrak{n} , and $f \circ \exp = \exp \circ D_{ef}$. f preserves Λ if and only if D_{ef} preserves $\exp^{-1}(\Lambda)$. In this case, f descends to an automorphism of M . Hence $\text{Aut}(M) = \text{Aut}(N)$ can be regarded as a subgroup of $\text{GL}(d, \mathbb{Z})$ if we identify the subgroup generated by $\exp^{-1}(\Lambda) \subset \mathfrak{n}$ with $\mathbb{Z}^d \subset \mathbb{R}^d$.

If in addition f preserves a rational normal subgroup N' , then it further descends an automorphism of M' .

Let $Z(N)$ denote the center of N . Then

- (1) $Z(N)$ is normal and rational;
- (2) Any element in $\text{Aut}(M)$ preserves $Z(N)$, and thus descends to an element of $\text{Aut}(N/Z(N)\Lambda)$.

It follows that we have a series of central extensions

$$N = N_0 \rightarrow N_1 \rightarrow N_2 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow N_{r-1} \rightarrow N_r = \{e\}. \quad (2.2)$$

Here r is the degree of nilpotency. Each N_i is a simply connected, nilpotent Lie group and the kernel of the map $N_i \rightarrow N_{i+1}$ is the center of N_i . We have a corresponding series of central extensions

$$\Lambda = \Lambda_0 \rightarrow \Lambda_1 \rightarrow \Lambda_2 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \Lambda_r = \{e\} \quad (2.3)$$

where $\Lambda_{i+1} = \Lambda_i / (\Lambda_i \cap Z(N_i))$ and Λ_i a lattice in N_i . As automorphisms preserve the center of a group, an automorphism f of N preserving Λ descends inductively to an automorphism of $M_i = N_i / \Lambda_i$ for each i .

Suppose Γ is a discrete group and suppose we have an action $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\Lambda)$. ρ extends uniquely to an action $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Aut}(N)$ and induces an action by homeomorphisms on N/Λ . Moreover, ρ descends to a Λ_i -preserving action $\rho_i: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Aut}(N_i)$ for every element of the central series (2.2) and (2.3). As above, we write $\rho_i(\gamma)$ to denote both an element of $\text{Aut}(N_i)$ and the induced element of $\text{Aut}(M_i)$.

2.3. π_1 -factors. In the sequel, we explain the existence of a semiconjugacy between actions in a more general setting than in the introduction, following [FW]. Consider M any connected finite CW-complex. Let \tilde{M} be any normal covering of M and let Λ_M denote the corresponding group of deck transformations. We denote the action of Λ_M on \tilde{M} on the right. Let Γ be a discrete group and $\alpha: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Homeo}(M)$ an action. We assume α lifts to an action $\tilde{\alpha}: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Homeo}(\tilde{M})$; we then obtain an induced action $\alpha_*: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\Lambda_M)$ defined by

$$\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma)(x\lambda) = \tilde{\alpha}(\gamma)(x)\alpha_*(\gamma)(\lambda).$$

Let N be a simply connected, nilpotent Lie group and let $\Lambda \subset N$ be a lattice. Suppose there is a surjective homomorphism $P_*: \Lambda_M \rightarrow \Lambda$. We moreover assume

that $\alpha_*(\gamma)(\ker P_*) = \ker P_*$ for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$. Then α_* induces an action

$$\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\Lambda), \quad \rho(\gamma)(P_*(\lambda)) = P_*\alpha_*(\gamma)(\lambda).$$

We extend ρ to $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Aut}(N)$. As N/Λ is a $K(\Lambda, 1)$, there is a continuous $P: M \rightarrow N/\Lambda$ such that P lifts to $\tilde{P}: \tilde{M} \rightarrow N$ and the map between deck transformation groups Λ_M and Λ induced by \tilde{P} coincides with P_* ; that is, $\tilde{P}(x\lambda) = \tilde{P}(x) \cdot P_*(\lambda)$. (See [FW, Theorem 3.2]). In particular, for each $\gamma \in \Gamma$ we have $P \circ \alpha(\gamma): M \rightarrow N/\Lambda$ is homotopic to $\rho(\gamma) \circ P: M \rightarrow N/\Lambda$.

Definition 2.2. *Under that above hypotheses, we say that the action $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\Lambda)$ (or $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Homeo}(N/\Lambda)$) is a π_1 -factor of α induced by the map P_* .*

Let $P_0 = P$ and P_i be the composition of P with the natural map $N/\Lambda \rightarrow N_i/\Lambda_i$ where N_i and Λ_i are as in (2.2) and (2.3). We similarly obtain maps $\tilde{P}_i: \tilde{M} \rightarrow N_i$ and $P_{*,i}: \Lambda_M \rightarrow \Lambda_i$. Let ρ_i be the action of Γ on N_i induced by ρ .

We have the following

Claim 2.3. *If ρ is a π_1 -factor of α induced by P_* then for every i , ρ_i is a π_1 -factor of α induced by $P_{*,i}$.*

Remark 2.4. The requirement that P_* is surjective is not very restrictive. In fact, if the image of P_* is a proper subgroup Λ' of Λ , then Λ' will be a lattice in its Zariski closure N' ([Rag, Theorem II.2.3]). After replacing N and Λ with N' and Λ' , we have a π_1 -factor.

2.4. Coarse geometry of lattices. Let G be a connected semisimple Lie group equipped with a right-invariant metric and let $\Gamma \subset G$ be a finitely generated discrete subgroup. We may equip Γ with two metrics: the word metric d_{word} induced by a fixed choice of generators and a right-invariant metric d_G on Γ inherited as a subset of G from a right invariant Riemannian metric on G .

We say these two metrics are **quasi-isometric** (or that Γ is **quasi-isometrically embedded in G**) if there are $A > 1$ and $B > 0$ such that for any $\gamma_1, \gamma_2 \in \Gamma$ we have

$$A^{-1} \cdot d_{\text{word}}(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) - B \leq d_G(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) \leq A \cdot d_{\text{word}}(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) + B. \quad (2.4)$$

Note that all word metrics are quasi-isometric. For the remainder we fix a finite generating set $F = \{\gamma_\ell\}$ for Γ with induced word metric $d_{\text{word}}(\cdot, \cdot)$.

Note that if $\Gamma \subset G$ is a cocompact lattice then Γ is automatically quasi-isometrically embedded in G . For non-uniform lattices, we have the following result.

Theorem 2.5 (Lubotzky-Mozes-Raghunathan, [LMR]). *Γ is quasi-isometrically embedded in G if the projection of Γ to any \mathbb{R} -rank 1 factor is dense. In particular, Γ is quasi-isometrically embedded in G under Hypothesis 1.2.*

2.5. Non-resonant linear representations. Let G be a semisimple Lie group. Let \mathfrak{g} be the Lie algebra of G . We fix a Cartan involution θ of \mathfrak{g} and write \mathfrak{k} and \mathfrak{p} , respectively, for the $+1$ and -1 eigenspaces of θ . Denote by \mathfrak{a} the maximal abelian subalgebra of \mathfrak{p} and by \mathfrak{m} the centralizer of \mathfrak{a} in \mathfrak{k} . Recall that $\dim_{\mathbb{R}}(\mathfrak{a})$ is the \mathbb{R} -rank of G .

Consider a linear representation $\tau: G \rightarrow \text{GL}(n, \mathbb{R})$ of G . Then τ induces a representation $d\tau: \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(n, \mathbb{R})$. Let $\{\chi_i\}$ denote the restricted weights of $d\tau$ relative to \mathfrak{a} and let $\Sigma := \{\zeta_j\}$ denote the restricted roots of \mathfrak{g} relative to \mathfrak{a} ; that is Σ is the restricted weights of the adjoint representation. Given a simple factor

$\mathfrak{g}' \subset \mathfrak{g}$ we denote by $\Sigma(\mathfrak{g}')$ the irreducible restricted root system. Recall that each χ_i and ζ_j is a real linear functional on \mathfrak{a} . Given $\zeta \in \Sigma$, let \mathfrak{g}^ζ denote the corresponding subspace. Recall that $\mathfrak{g}^0 = \mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}$.

Definition 2.6. *Let $\psi: \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(n, \mathbb{R})$ be a linear representation. We say a restricted root ζ_j of \mathfrak{g} is **resonant** (with ψ) if there is a $c > 0$ and a restricted weight χ_i of ψ such that $\zeta_j = c\chi_i$; otherwise we say ζ_j is **non-resonant**. Let Σ_{NR} denote the set of non-resonant restricted roots.*

*We say the representation ψ is **strongly non-resonant** (with respect to Ad) if every non-trivial restricted root of \mathfrak{g} is non-resonant with ψ . We say the representation ψ is **weakly non-resonant** (with respect to Ad) if the set*

$$\mathfrak{g}^0 \cup \bigcup_{\zeta \in \Sigma_{NR}} \mathfrak{g}^\zeta$$

generates \mathfrak{g} as a Lie algebra.

If $\psi = d\tau$ for $\tau: G \rightarrow \text{GL}(n, \mathbb{R})$, we say τ is weakly non-resonant if $d\tau$ is. Note that the existence of a non-resonant root implies that the \mathbb{R} -rank of G is at least 2.

In the remainder, we will be interested only in representations with all weights **non-trivial**; that is, representations for which the weight space corresponding to the zero weight is trivial. We note that for many classical simple Lie groups, in particular for $G = \text{SL}(n, \mathbb{R})$, there are infinitely many irreducible representations with all weights non-trivial.

Given a semisimple Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} containing rank-1 factors, a representation $\psi: \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(n, \mathbb{R})$ with all weights non-trivial may or may not be weakly non-resonant. However, if all non-compact factors have \mathbb{R} -rank at least 2, the following lemma guarantees that all representations we consider in the sequel are weakly non-resonant. Note however, that there are representations with all weights non-trivial for which there are resonant restricted roots.

The following lemma is a crucial new observation introduced in this article.

Lemma 2.7. *Suppose \mathfrak{g} is a semisimple real Lie algebra such that every non-compact factor has \mathbb{R} -rank 2 or higher. Let ψ be a finite-dimensional, real representation of \mathfrak{g} such that all restricted weights of ψ are non-trivial. Then ψ is weakly non-resonant.*

Moreover, if no non-compact simple factors of \mathfrak{g} have restricted root system of type C_ℓ then ψ is strongly non-resonant.

As an example showing that we must consider weakly non-resonant representations, consider the standard action of $\text{Sp}(4, \mathbb{R})$ on \mathbb{R}^4 . The Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} of $\text{Sp}(4, \mathbb{R})$ is of type C_2 (and is moreover a split real form). Relative to a certain basis $\{e_1, e_2\}$ of \mathfrak{a} , the restricted roots of \mathfrak{g} are $\{\pm\epsilon_1 \pm \epsilon_2\} \cup \{\pm 2\epsilon_1, \pm 2\epsilon_2\}$ where $\epsilon_i(e_j) = \delta_{ij}$. Take a representation whose highest weight is given by $\lambda = \epsilon_1$. Then the weights of the representation are $\{\pm\epsilon_1, \pm\epsilon_2\}$, and hence are all non-trivial. The resonant restricted roots are $\{\pm 2\epsilon_1, \pm 2\epsilon_2\}$; however the Lie algebra is generated by \mathfrak{g}^0 and the root spaces corresponding to the set of non-resonant roots $\{\pm\epsilon_1 \pm \epsilon_2\}$.

Proof of Lemma 2.7. We recall some facts from the representation theory of semisimple Lie algebras, which can be found, for instance, in the book [Kna]. Though usually stated for complex representations of complex Lie algebras, all facts used here hold for real representations of real Lie algebras. Consider first ψ irreducible.

Then there is a restricted weight λ , called the **highest weight**, such that every other weight χ of ψ is of the form

$$\chi = \lambda - \sum n_i \beta_i$$

where $\{\beta_i\}$ is a set of simple positive roots and n_i are positive integers. We have that every weight χ is **algebraically integral**: that is, $2\frac{\langle \chi, \xi \rangle}{\langle \xi, \xi \rangle} \in \mathbb{Z}$ for every root $\xi \in \Sigma$, where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is the inner product on \mathfrak{a}^* induced from the Killing form. Given a simple positive root β_j there is a distinguished **fundamental weight** ϖ_j defined by $2\frac{\langle \varpi_j, \beta_j \rangle}{\langle \beta_j, \beta_j \rangle} = \delta_{ij}$. We have that every highest weight λ is a positive integer combination of the fundamental weights ϖ_i .

If \mathfrak{g} is simple and the root system $\Sigma(\mathfrak{g})$ is reduced with Cartan matrix $C = [C_{ij}]$, then the simple roots and fundamental weights are related by $\beta_i = \sum C_{ij} \varpi_j$. The only simple non-reduced root system is of type BC_ℓ ; the roots of BC_ℓ are the union of the roots of B_ℓ and C_ℓ and the fundamental weights are those from C_ℓ .

We proceed with the proof of the lemma. Suppose that a weight χ and a root ξ are positively proportional. We can assume χ is a weight of an irreducible component of ψ and that ξ is a root of a non-compact simple factor \mathfrak{g}_k of $\mathfrak{g} = \oplus \mathfrak{g}_k$. Moreover, as the fundamental weights for distinct simple factors of \mathfrak{g} are linearly independent, we may assume $\chi = \lambda - \sum n_i \beta_i$ where β_i are simple roots for $\Sigma(\mathfrak{g}_k)$ and $\lambda = \sum k_j \varpi_j$ where ϖ_j are the fundamental weights of the root system $\Sigma(\mathfrak{g}_k)$ and k_j are non-negative integers. We may also take ξ so that $\frac{1}{2}\xi$ is not a root. Then there is an element of the Weyl group of \mathfrak{g}_k that sends ξ to a simple root β_{i_0} of $\Sigma(\mathfrak{g}_k)$ [Kna, Proposition 2.62]. Moreover, the Weyl group preserves weights of ψ hence we may assume that χ is positively proportional to a simple positive root β_{i_0} of \mathfrak{g}_k .

First consider the case that $\Sigma(\mathfrak{g}_k)$ is not of type B_ℓ, C_ℓ or BC_ℓ . Suppose $\chi = t\beta_{i_0}$. We have $\chi = \sum_j m_j \varpi_j$ for some integers m_j . Since the functionals ϖ_j are linearly independent, it follows that $m_j = tC_{i_0j}$ for every j . Then t is rational and $t = \frac{p}{q}$ where $q \in \mathbb{N}$ is smaller than the greatest common factor of all entries in the i_0 th row of $[C_{ij}]$. For $\Sigma(\mathfrak{g}_k)$ not of type B_ℓ, C_ℓ or BC_ℓ , the entries of every row of the corresponding Cartan matrix $[C_{ij}]$ have greatest common factor of 1. Thus t is an integer. Then, the weights of ψ include the chain $-t\beta_{i_0}, -(t-1)\beta_{i_0}, \dots, (t-1)\beta_{i_0}, t\beta_{i_0}$. As we assume 0 is not a (non-trivial) weight, it follows that no such positively proportional pair χ and β_{i_0} exist. It follows that if all simple factors \mathfrak{g}_k are not of type B_ℓ, C_ℓ or BC_ℓ then ψ is strongly non-resonant.

In the case that $\Sigma(\mathfrak{g}_k)$ is of type C_ℓ , the Cartan matrix contains 1 row whose entries have greatest common factor 2; all other rows have greatest common factor 1. Then there is at most 1 simple root that is resonant with ψ . The orbits of the remaining simple roots under the Weyl group generate all of \mathfrak{g}_k . In the case that $\Sigma(\mathfrak{g}_k)$ is of type B_ℓ , from the tables of root and fundamental weight data (c.f. [Kna, Appendix C]), the only root system of type B_ℓ admitting a representation with resonant roots and all weights non-trivial occurs for B_2 . However, B_2 is isomorphic to C_2 .

Finally, if $\Sigma(\mathfrak{g}_k)$ is of type BC_ℓ then the fundamental weights of $\Sigma(\mathfrak{g}_k)$ coincide with those of type C_ℓ and, comparing tables of root data (c.f. [Kna, Appendix C]), it follows that the fundamental weights of $\Sigma(\mathfrak{g}_k)$ are linear combinations of restricted roots of $\Sigma(\mathfrak{g}_k)$. In particular, if χ is resonant with a root of \mathfrak{g}_k of type

BC_ℓ , then $\chi = k\beta_i$ for some positive integer k . It follows that 0 is a non-trivial weight of ψ . \square

3. THE MAIN TECHNICAL THEOREMS

To state the main technical theorems, fix G to be a connected semisimple Lie group with finite center.

3.1. Main theorem: actions on nilmanifolds.

Theorem 3.1. *Let $\Gamma \subset G$ be a lattice. Let N be a simply connected nilpotent Lie group with Lie algebra \mathfrak{n} and let $\Lambda \subset N$ be a lattice. Let $M = N/\Lambda$ and let $\alpha: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Homeo}(M)$ be an action. Assume $\alpha: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Homeo}(M)$ lifts to an action $\tilde{\alpha}: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Homeo}(N)$ and let $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Aut}(N)$ denote the associated linear data.*

Assume the following technical hypotheses are satisfied:

- (1) *the linear data $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Aut}(N)$ is the restriction to Γ of a continuous morphism $\rho: G \rightarrow \text{Aut}(N)$;*
- (2) *Γ is quasi-isometrically embedded in G ;*
- (3) *the representation $D\rho: G \curvearrowright \mathfrak{n}$ is weakly non-resonant with $\text{Ad}: G \curvearrowright \mathfrak{g}$;*
- (4) *all restricted weights of the representation $D\rho$ with respect to \mathfrak{a} are non-trivial, where \mathfrak{a} is as in Section 2.5.*

Then, there exists a surjective, continuous map $h: M \rightarrow M$, homotopic to the identity, such that

$$h \circ \alpha(\gamma) = \rho(\gamma) \circ h$$

for every $\gamma \in \Gamma$.

The surjectivity of the map h in Theorem 3.1 follows from elementary degree arguments.

3.2. Main theorem: π_1 -factors. Under the setup introduced in Section 2.3, we have the following generalization of Theorem 3.1.

Theorem 3.2. *Let $\Gamma \subset G$ be a lattice. Let M be a connected finite CW-complex and $\alpha: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Homeo}(M)$ an action. Suppose for some normal cover \tilde{M} of M with deck group Λ_M we have that α lifts to an action $\tilde{\alpha}: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Homeo}(\tilde{M})$.*

Let N be a nilmanifold and $\Lambda \subset N$ a lattice. Assume there is a surjective homomorphism $P_: \Lambda_M \rightarrow \Lambda$ inducing a π_1 -factor $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Aut}(N)$. Assume the following technical hypotheses are satisfied:*

- (1) *the linear representation $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Aut}(N)$ is the restriction to Γ of a continuous morphism $\rho: G \rightarrow \text{Aut}(N)$;*
- (2) *Γ is quasi-isometrically embedded in G ;*
- (3) *the representation $D\rho: G \curvearrowright \mathfrak{n}$ is weakly non-resonant with $\text{Ad}: G \curvearrowright \mathfrak{g}$;*
- (4) *all restricted weights of the representation $D\rho$ with respect to \mathfrak{a} are non-trivial, where \mathfrak{a} is as in Section 2.5.*

Then, there exists a continuous map $h: M \rightarrow N/\Lambda$, homotopic to $P: M \rightarrow N/\Lambda$, such that

$$h \circ \alpha(\gamma) = \rho(\gamma) \circ h$$

for every $\gamma \in \Gamma$.

Theorem 3.1 follows immediately from Theorem 3.2 taking P_* and P to be the identity maps.

We prove Theorem 3.2 inductively on the step of nilpotency. As in Section 2.3, given $\rho: G \rightarrow \text{Aut}(N)$, let $\rho_i: G \rightarrow \text{Aut}(N_i)$ denote the induced action on the factor N_i of (2.2). Recall for $0 \leq i \leq r$ we let $P_i: M \rightarrow N_i/\Lambda_i$, $\tilde{P}_i: \tilde{M} \rightarrow N_i$, and $P_{*,i}: \Lambda_M \rightarrow \Lambda_i$ be the compositions of P , \tilde{P} , and P_* followed by the natural projection $N/\Lambda \rightarrow N_i/\Lambda_i$, $N \rightarrow N_i$, $\Lambda \rightarrow \Lambda_i$. Note that $\tilde{P}_i(x \cdot \lambda) = \tilde{P}_i(x) \cdot P_{*,i}(\lambda)$. If $h: M \rightarrow N_i/\Lambda_i$ is homotopic to P_i we say a lift $\tilde{h}: \tilde{M} \rightarrow N_i$ is Λ_M -equivariantly homotopic to \tilde{P}_i if there is a homotopy from \tilde{h} to \tilde{P}_i that factors over a homotopy from h to P_i . If \tilde{h} is Λ_M -equivariantly homotopic to \tilde{P}_i we have $\tilde{h}(x \cdot \lambda) = \tilde{h}(x) \cdot P_{*,i}(\lambda)$.

Also note that N_i/Λ_i has a natural structure of a fiber bundle over N_{i+1}/Λ_{i+1} . Note that if conditions (1), (3), and (4) of Theorem 3.2 hold, then they hold for the action $\rho_i: G \rightarrow \text{Aut}(N_i)$.

Theorem 3.3. *Let M, G, Γ, α and ρ be as in Theorem 3.2. Let N_i/Λ_i be one of the factors appearing in (2.2) and (2.3). Assume there exists a map $h_{i+1}: M \rightarrow N_{i+1}/\Lambda_{i+1}$, homotopic to $P_{i+1}: M \rightarrow N_{i+1}/\Lambda_{i+1}$, such that*

$$h_{i+1} \circ \alpha(\gamma) = \rho_{i+1}(\gamma) \circ h_{i+1}$$

for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$. Moreover, assume $h_{i+1}: M \rightarrow N_{i+1}/\Lambda_{i+1}$ lifts to $\tilde{h}_{i+1}: \tilde{M} \rightarrow N_{i+1}$ with $\tilde{h}_{i+1} \circ \tilde{\alpha}(\gamma) = \rho_{i+1}(\gamma) \circ \tilde{h}_{i+1}$ and \tilde{h}_{i+1} Λ_M -equivariantly homotopic to \tilde{P}_{i+1} .

Then there exists a continuous map $h_i: M \rightarrow N_i/\Lambda_i$ such that h_i is homotopic to $P_i: M \rightarrow N_i/\Lambda_i$, $h_i: M \rightarrow N_i/\Lambda_i$ lifts h_{i+1} , and

$$h_i \circ \alpha(\gamma) = \rho_i(\gamma) \circ h_i$$

for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$. Moreover, h_i is the unique map having a lift $\tilde{h}_i: \tilde{M} \rightarrow N_i$ with $\tilde{h}_i \circ \tilde{\alpha}(\gamma) = \rho_i(\gamma) \circ \tilde{h}_i$ and \tilde{h}_i Λ_M -equivariantly homotopic to \tilde{P}_i .

Theorem 3.2 follows immediately from backwards induction on Theorem 3.3 (with base case $i = r - 1$ and $N_{i+1} = N_r = \{e\}$).

4. PREPARATORY CONSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PROOF OF THEOREM 3.3

4.1. Lifting property. We retain all notation appearing in Theorem 3.3. Recall that N_i/Λ_i has the structure of a fiber bundle over N_{i+1}/Λ_{i+1} (with fiber $Z_i/(\Lambda_i \cap Z_i)$ isomorphic to \mathbb{T}^{d_i} .) By construction, $P_{i+1}: M \rightarrow N_{i+1}/\Lambda_{i+1}$ lifts to $P_i: M \rightarrow N_i/\Lambda_i$. Write $p_{i,i+1}: N_i/\Lambda_i \rightarrow N_{i+1}/\Lambda_{i+1}$ and $\tilde{p}_{i,i+1}: N_i \rightarrow N_{i+1}$ for the natural projection maps. As we assume h_{i+1} is homotopic to P_{i+1} , by the lifting property of fiber bundles we may find a continuous $\phi: M \rightarrow N_i/\Lambda_i$ such that

- (1) ϕ is homotopic to P_i ,
- (2) ϕ is a lift of h_{i+1} ,
- (3) the homotopy from ϕ to P_i factors through $p_{i,i+1}$ to the homotopy from h_{i+1} to P_{i+1} .

In particular, as h_{i+1} intertwines the linear and non-linear Γ -actions, we have equality of maps from $M \rightarrow N_{i+1}/\Lambda_{i+1}$

$$p_{i,i+1}(\phi(\alpha(\gamma)(x))) = \rho_{i+1}(\gamma)(p_{i,i+1} \circ \phi(x)) \quad (4.1)$$

for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$. Our goal in proving Theorem 3.3 will be to correct ϕ so that (4.1) remains valid without the projection factor $p_{i,i+1}$.

Applying the homotopy lifting property to the bundle $\tilde{M} \rightarrow M$ we may select a distinguished lift $\tilde{\phi}: M \rightarrow N_i$ such that $\tilde{\phi}$ is Λ_M -equivariantly homotopic to \tilde{P}_i . Note that $\tilde{p}_{i,i+1} \circ \tilde{\phi}$ is a lift $p_{i,i+1} \circ \phi = h_{i+1}$. Moreover, the image of the homotopy from $\tilde{\phi}$ to \tilde{P}_i under $\tilde{p}_{i,i+1}$ is a lift of the homotopy from h_{i+1} to P_{i+1} . Since $\tilde{p}_{i,i+1} \circ \tilde{P}_i = \tilde{P}_{i+1}$ it follows that $\tilde{p}_{i,i+1} \circ \tilde{\phi} = \tilde{h}_{i+1}$. In particular for $\tilde{\phi}$ we have

$$\tilde{p}_{i,i+1} \circ \tilde{\phi} \circ \tilde{\alpha}(\gamma) = \rho_{i+1}(\gamma) \circ \tilde{p}_{i,i+1} \circ \tilde{\phi} \quad (4.2)$$

and $\tilde{\phi}(x \cdot \lambda) = \tilde{\phi}(x) \cdot P_{*,i}(\lambda)$.

4.2. Suspension spaces. Recall that, as α is assumed to lift to $\tilde{\alpha}: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Homeo}(\tilde{M})$, we have an action $\alpha_*: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\Lambda_M)$. We define the (right) semi-direct product $\Gamma \ltimes_{\alpha_*} \Lambda_M$ by

$$(\gamma, \lambda) \cdot (\bar{\gamma}, \bar{\lambda}) = (\gamma\bar{\gamma}, \alpha_*(\bar{\gamma}^{-1})(\lambda)\bar{\lambda}).$$

$\Gamma \ltimes_{\alpha_*} \Lambda_M$ acts on $G \times \tilde{M}$ on the right by

$$(g, x) \cdot (\gamma, \lambda) = (g\gamma, [\alpha(\gamma^{-1})(x)]\lambda)$$

We similarly define the (right) semi-direct product $\Gamma \ltimes_{\rho} \Lambda_i$ by

$$(\gamma, \lambda) \cdot (\bar{\gamma}, \bar{\lambda}) = (\gamma\bar{\gamma}, \rho_i(\bar{\gamma}^{-1})(\lambda)\bar{\lambda})$$

acting on $G \times N_i$ by

$$(g, n) \cdot (\gamma, \lambda) = (g\gamma, n\rho_i(g\gamma)(\lambda)).$$

We remark that the asymmetry in the actions is intentional.

We have right Γ - and Λ_M -actions (respectively Γ - and Λ_i -actions) on $G \times \tilde{M}$ (resp. $G \times N_i$) induced by the natural embeddings of Γ and Λ_M into $\Gamma \ltimes_{\alpha_*} \Lambda_M$ (resp. Γ and Λ_i into $\Gamma \ltimes_{\rho} \Lambda_i$.)

$P_{*,i}: \Lambda_M \rightarrow \Lambda_i$ can be extended to

$$\Psi: \Gamma \ltimes_{\alpha_*} \Lambda_M \rightarrow \Gamma \ltimes_{\rho} \Lambda_i$$

by

$$\Psi(\gamma, \lambda) = (\gamma, P_{*,i}(\lambda)).$$

We check that Ψ defines a homomorphism.

Recall we have a continuous representation $\rho: G \rightarrow \text{Aut}(N)$ which in turn descends to $\rho_i: G \rightarrow \text{Aut}(N_i)$. We define left G -actions on $G \times \tilde{M}$ and $G \times N_i$ by

$$a \cdot (g, x) = (ag, x), \quad a \cdot (g, n) = (ag, \rho_i(a)n)$$

for all $a \in G, g \in G, x \in \tilde{M}$ and $n \in N_i$. (Again the asymmetry in the definitions is intentional.)

As the left and right actions defined above commute, we obtain left G -actions on the quotient spaces

- (1) $M^\alpha := G \times \tilde{M} / \Gamma \ltimes_{\alpha_*} \Lambda_M$;
- (2) $(N_i / \Lambda_i)_\rho := G \times N_i / \Gamma \ltimes_{\rho} \Lambda_i$.

Here, the upper subscript denotes the standard suspension space construction. The lower subscript denotes a twisted **Lyapunov suspension** space.

Remark 4.1. We use the twisted Lyapunov suspension $(N_i / \Lambda_i)_\rho$ in this and the next section as the hyperbolicity of the left G -action on the fibers is best observed through this construction.

However, the standard suspension of ρ acting on N_i/Λ_i has the advantage that it can be viewed as a homogenous space, which we will use in Proposition 6.5 below. Indeed, consider the semi-direct product $G \ltimes_\rho N_i$ given by

$$(g, n) \cdot (\bar{g}, \bar{n}) = (g\bar{g}, \rho_i(\bar{g}^{-1})(n)\bar{n}).$$

Then $\Gamma \ltimes_\rho \Lambda_i$ is a subgroup of $G \ltimes_\rho N_i$ and acts on the right as

$$(g, n) \cdot (\gamma, \lambda) = (g\gamma, \rho_i(\gamma^{-1})(n)\lambda).$$

For $a \in G$ we have

$$(a, e) \cdot (g, n) = (ag, n)$$

inducing a left G -action which commutes with the right action of $\Gamma \ltimes_\rho \Lambda_i$. We then obtain a natural G -action on the homogeneous space $(N_i/\Lambda_i)^\rho := (G \ltimes_\rho N_i)/(\Gamma \ltimes_\rho \Lambda_i)$.

Let $\tilde{\Upsilon}: G \ltimes_\rho N_i \rightarrow G \times N_i$ be given by

$$\tilde{\Upsilon}(g, n) = (g, \rho_i(g)(n)).$$

We claim that Υ intertwines left G -actions and right $(\Gamma \ltimes_\rho \Lambda_i)$ -actions and hence induces a continuous

$$\Upsilon: (N_i/\Lambda_i)^\rho \rightarrow (N_i/\Lambda_i)_\rho$$

intertwining G -actions. Thus the two suspension spaces are equivalent. Though the manner we use the suspension spaces is new, we remark that the use of suspension spaces and the equivalence between them has a long history, see for example [Zim].

4.3. Approximate conjugacy. We extend the map $\tilde{\phi}$ constructed above to a Ψ -equivariant map $\Phi: G \times \tilde{M} \rightarrow G \times N_i$ which intertwines the G -actions up to a defect that we will later correct. This will in turn induce a semiconjugacy between the G -actions on M^α and $(N_i/\Lambda_i)_\rho$.

Fix a right-invariant Riemannian metric d_G on G . This induces a metric $d_{G/\Gamma}$ on G/Γ . We fix for the remainder a **Dirichlet fundamental domain** for Γ : that is, let $D \subset G$ be a fundamental domain for Γ such that:

- (1) D contains an open neighborhood of the identity e ;
- (2) D contains an open dense subset of full Haar measure;
- (3) If $g \in D$, then $d(g, e) = \min_{\gamma \in \Gamma} d(g, \gamma) = d_{G/\Gamma}(g\Gamma, \Gamma)$.

We will frequently use the following standard fact.

Lemma 4.2. *If Γ is a lattice in a semisimple Lie group G then*

$$d_{G/\Gamma}(g\Gamma, \Gamma) \in L^1(G/\Gamma, m_G).$$

Note that this is equivalent to saying that $d(g, e)$ is in $L^1(D, m_G)$. Indeed, this can be achieved by choosing a fundamental domain D that is contained in a Siegel set. For a reference, see [FM3, Prop. 3.17].

Let D be the Dirichlet fundamental domain fixed above. Given $g \in G$ let $\gamma_g \in \Gamma$ be the unique element with $g\gamma_g^{-1} \in D$; that is, $g \in D\gamma_g$. Define $\tilde{\phi}_g: \tilde{M} \rightarrow N_i$ by

$$\tilde{\phi}_g(x) = \rho_i(g\gamma_g^{-1})\tilde{\phi}(\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_g)(x)). \quad (4.3)$$

Define $\Phi: G \times \tilde{M} \rightarrow G \times N_i$ by $\Phi(g, x) = (g, \tilde{\phi}_g(x))$. Note that the kernel of $\tilde{p}_{i,i+1}$ is the center of N_i which is necessarily preserved by $\rho_i(g)$ for every g . It follows that

$$\rho_{i+1}(g) \circ \tilde{p}_{i,i+1} = \tilde{p}_{i,i+1} \circ \rho_i(g).$$

In particular, for $g \in G$ we have

$$\tilde{p}_{i,i+1} \circ \tilde{\phi}_g = \rho_{i+1}(g) \circ \tilde{h}_{i+1}. \quad (4.4)$$

We note that for any $a \in G$ we have

$$\tilde{p}_{i,i+1} \circ \tilde{\phi}_{ag}(x) = \rho_{i+1}(a)(\tilde{p}_{i,i+1} \circ \tilde{\phi}_g(x)). \quad (4.5)$$

Indeed,

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{p}_{i,i+1} \left(\tilde{\phi}_{ag}(x) \right) &= \tilde{p}_{i,i+1} \left(\rho_i(ag\gamma_{ag}^{-1})\tilde{\phi}(\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_{ag})x) \right) \\ &= \rho_{i+1}(ag\gamma_{ag}^{-1})\tilde{p}_{i,i+1} \left(\tilde{\phi}(\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_{ag})x) \right) \\ &= \rho_{i+1}(ag\gamma_{ag}^{-1})\rho_{i+1}(\gamma_{ag})\tilde{p}_{i,i+1} \left(\tilde{\phi}(x) \right) \end{aligned} \quad (4.6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \rho_{i+1}(a)\rho_{i+1}(g\gamma_g^{-1})\rho_{i+1}(\gamma_g)\tilde{p}_{i,i+1} \left(\tilde{\phi}(x) \right) \\ &= \rho_{i+1}(a)\rho_{i+1}(g\gamma_g^{-1})\tilde{p}_{i,i+1} \left(\tilde{\phi}(\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_g)x) \right) \\ &= \rho_{i+1}(a)\tilde{p}_{i,i+1} \left(\rho_i(g\gamma_g^{-1})\tilde{\phi}(\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_g)x) \right). \end{aligned} \quad (4.7)$$

Above, (4.6) and (4.7) follow from (4.2). Our goal below will be to modify the family $\tilde{\phi}_g$ so that (4.5) holds without the projection.

We claim

Lemma 4.3. Φ is Ψ -equivariant:

$$\Phi((g, x) \cdot (\gamma, \lambda)) = \Phi(g, x) \cdot \Psi(\gamma, \lambda).$$

In particular,

- (1) $\tilde{\phi}_{g\gamma}(\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma^{-1})(x)) = \tilde{\phi}_g(x)$;
- (2) $\tilde{\phi}_g(x\lambda) = \tilde{\phi}_g(x)\rho_i(g)(P_{*,i}(\lambda))$.

Proof. Note that $\gamma_{g\gamma} = \gamma_g\gamma$. We then have

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi((g, x) \cdot (\gamma, \lambda)) &= \left(g\gamma, \tilde{\phi}_{g\gamma}(\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma^{-1})(x)\lambda) \right) \\ &= \left(g\gamma, \rho_i((g\gamma)\gamma_{g\gamma}^{-1})\tilde{\phi}(\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_{g\gamma})(\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma^{-1})(x)\lambda)) \right) \\ &= \left(g\gamma, \rho_i(g\gamma_g^{-1})\tilde{\phi}(\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_{g\gamma})(\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma^{-1})(x))\alpha_*(\gamma_{g\gamma})(\lambda)) \right) \\ &= \left(g\gamma, \left[\rho_i(g\gamma_g^{-1})\tilde{\phi}(\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_g)(x)) \right] \rho_i(g\gamma_g^{-1})P_{*,i}(\alpha_*(\gamma_{g\gamma})(\lambda)) \right) \\ &= \left(g\gamma, \left[\rho_i(g\gamma_g^{-1})\tilde{\phi}(\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_g)(x)) \right] \rho_i(g\gamma_g^{-1})\rho_i(\gamma_{g\gamma})(P_{*,i}(\lambda)) \right) \\ &= \left(g\gamma, \left[\rho_i(g\gamma_g^{-1})\tilde{\phi}(\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_g)(x)) \right] \rho_i(g\gamma)(P_{*,i}(\lambda)) \right) \\ &= \left(g, \tilde{\phi}_g(x) \right) \cdot \Psi(\gamma, \lambda). \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Note that Φ is only a measurable function. However $\tilde{\phi}_g: \tilde{M} \rightarrow N_i$ is defined and continuous for every $g \in G$. Moreover, from Lemma 4.3, for each $g \in G$ the map $\tilde{\phi}_g$ factors to a map $\phi_g: M \rightarrow N_i/(\rho_i(g)\Lambda)$. In particular, $\tilde{\phi}_g$ is uniformly continuous for each $g \in G$.

4.3.1. *Central defect.* Recall that the center Z_i of N_i is the kernel of $\tilde{p}_{i,i+1}: N_i \rightarrow N_{i+1}$. Let \mathfrak{z}_i denote the Lie algebra of Z_i .

Recall the Lie algebra \mathfrak{a} defined in section 2.5 and let A be the analytic subgroup associated with \mathfrak{a} . By condition (4) of Theorem 3.2, for some $s \in A$, $S = D\rho(s)|_{T_e N} \in \text{Aut}(\mathfrak{n}_i)$ is a hyperbolic matrix. Therefore, the restriction of S to \mathfrak{z}_i is hyperbolic.

We fix such an element s from now on. Let E^s and E^u be the stable and unstable subspaces for the restriction of S to \mathfrak{z}_i .

From (4.5) it follows that given $g \in G$ and $x \in \tilde{M}$ there are unique vectors $\psi^s(g, x) \in E^s$ and $\psi^u(g, x) \in E^u$ such that

$$\rho_i(s)\tilde{\phi}_g(x) = \tilde{\phi}_{sg}(x) \exp(\psi^s(g, x)) \exp(\psi^u(g, x)) \quad (4.8)$$

where $\exp: \mathfrak{n}_i \rightarrow N_i$ is the Lie-exponential map.

Lemma 4.4. *The maps $G \times \tilde{M} \rightarrow E^{s/u}$, given by $(g, x) \rightarrow \psi^{s/u}(g, x)$ are $\Gamma \ltimes_{\alpha_*} \Lambda_M$ -invariant.*

Proof. We have

$$s \cdot \Phi(g, x) = (sg, \rho_i(s)\tilde{\phi}_g(x)) = (sg, \tilde{\phi}_{sg}(x) \exp(\psi^s(g, x)) \exp(\psi^u(g, x))).$$

Moreover, since the left and right actions commute, repeatedly using Lemma 4.3 we have

$$\begin{aligned} s \cdot \Phi(g\gamma, \tilde{\alpha}(\gamma^{-1})(x)\lambda) &= s \cdot (\Phi(g, x) \cdot \Psi(\gamma, \lambda)) \\ &= (sg, \tilde{\phi}_{sg}(x) \exp(\psi^s(g, x)) \exp(\psi^u(g, x))) \cdot \Psi(\gamma, \lambda) \\ &= (sg\gamma, \tilde{\phi}_{sg}(x) \exp(\psi^s(g, x)) \exp(\psi^u(g, x))) \rho_i(sg\gamma)(P_{*,i}(\lambda)) \\ &= (sg\gamma, \tilde{\phi}_{sg}(x) \rho_i(sg\gamma)(P_{*,i}(\lambda)) \exp(\psi^s(g, x)) \exp(\psi^u(g, x))) \\ &= (sg\gamma, \tilde{\phi}_{sg}(x) \rho_i(sg)(P_{*,i}(\alpha_*(\gamma)(\lambda))) \exp(\psi^s(g, x)) \exp(\psi^u(g, x))) \\ &= (sg\gamma, \tilde{\phi}_{sg}(x\alpha_*(\gamma)(\lambda)) \exp(\psi^s(g, x)) \exp(\psi^u(g, x))) \\ &= (sg\gamma, \tilde{\phi}_{sg\gamma}(\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma^{-1})(x)\lambda) \exp(\psi^s(g, x)) \exp(\psi^u(g, x))) \\ &= (sg\gamma, \tilde{\phi}_{sg\gamma}([\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma^{-1})(x)]\lambda) \exp(\psi^s(g, x)) \exp(\psi^u(g, x))). \end{aligned}$$

It follows that

$$\rho_i(s)\tilde{\phi}_{g\gamma}([\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma^{-1})(x)]\lambda) = \tilde{\phi}_{sg\gamma}([\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma^{-1})(x)]\lambda) \exp(\psi^s(g, x)) \exp(\psi^u(g, x)). \quad \square$$

4.3.2. *Subexponential growth of central defects.* In this part we overcome the possible non-integrability of the function $\psi^{s/u}$ near the cusp of G/Γ . Readers who primarily think of cocompact lattices may ignore the technical discussion below.

Fix any norm on \mathfrak{n} . By the invariance in Lemma 4.4, the maps $(g, x) \rightarrow \psi^{s/u}(g, x)$ descend to maps on the suspension space $M^\alpha \rightarrow E^{s/u}$. In particular, as $M = \tilde{M}/\Lambda_M$ is compact, for every $g \in G$, the functions $\|\psi^{s/u}(g, x)\|$ are bounded in x . The main technical obstruction to building the conjugacy is that (as G/Γ is not assumed compact) the functions $\|\psi^{s/u}(g, x)\|$ need not be bounded over (g, x) .

Let

$$C^{s/u}(g) := \max_{x \in \tilde{M}} \|\psi^{s/u}(g, x)\|.$$

For $\gamma \in \Gamma$, the above invariance gives $C^{s/u}(g) = C^{s/u}(g\gamma)$. In particular, the functions $C^{s/u}(g)$ descend to functions on G/Γ .

Lemma 4.5. *for $\sigma \in \{s, u\}$ we have*

$$\int_{G/\Gamma} \log^+(C^\sigma(g\Gamma)) d(g\Gamma) < \infty.$$

Proof. Recall our fundamental domain D . We show $\int_D \log^+(C^\sigma(g)) dg < \infty$.

Let $\psi(g, x) = \psi^s(g, x) + \psi^u(g, x)$. For $g \in D$ we have $\gamma_g = e$ and

$$\begin{aligned} \exp(-\psi(g, x)) &:= (\rho_i(s)(\tilde{\phi}_g(x)))^{-1}(\tilde{\phi}_{sg}(x)) \\ &= \rho_i(s)(\rho_i(g\gamma_g^{-1})\tilde{\phi}(\alpha(\gamma_g)(x))^{-1}(\rho_i(sg\gamma_{sg}^{-1})\tilde{\phi}(\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_{sg})(x)))) \\ &= \rho_i(sg) \left(\rho_i(\gamma_g^{-1})(\tilde{\phi}(\alpha(\gamma_g)(x))^{-1}(\rho_i(\gamma_{sg}^{-1})\tilde{\phi}(\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_{sg})(x)))) \right) \\ &= \rho_i(sg) \left(\tilde{\phi}(x)^{-1}(\rho_i(\gamma_{sg}^{-1})\tilde{\phi}(\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_{sg})(x))) \right) \end{aligned}$$

Let $F = \{\gamma_\ell\}$ be a the finite set of generators for Γ fixed above and write

$$\gamma_{sg} = \gamma_{\ell(1)}\gamma_{\ell(2)} \cdots \gamma_{\ell(n(g))}$$

where $n(g)$ is the word-length of γ_{sg} relative to the generators $\{\gamma_\ell\}$. From (4.2), for each $x \in \tilde{M}$, we have

$$\rho_i(\gamma_\ell)^{-1}\tilde{\phi}(\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_\ell)(x)) = \tilde{\phi}(x)z$$

for some $z = z_{\gamma_\ell}(x) \in Z_i$. Moreover, the function z_{γ_ℓ} is Λ_M -invariant, hence there is a uniform constant $D_\ell > 0$ such that

$$\|\exp^{-1}(z_{\gamma_\ell})\| \leq D_\ell.$$

Then for each x we have a sequence $z_j \in Z_i$ for $1 \leq j \leq n(g)$ with $\|\exp^{-1}(z_j)\| \leq D_{\ell(j)}$ and

$$\begin{aligned} &\rho_i(\gamma_{sg}^{-1})\tilde{\phi}(\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_{sg})(x)) \\ &:= \rho_i(\gamma_{\ell(n(g))})^{-1}\rho_i(\gamma_{\ell(n(g)-1)})^{-1} \cdots \rho_i(\gamma_{\ell(1)})^{-1} \left(\tilde{\phi}(\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_{\ell(1)}) \cdots \tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_{\ell(n(g))})(x)) \right) \\ &= \rho_i(\gamma_{\ell(n(g))})^{-1}\rho_i(\gamma_{\ell(n(g)-1)})^{-1} \cdots \rho_i(\gamma_{\ell(2)})^{-1} \left(\tilde{\phi}(\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_{\ell(2)}) \cdots \tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_{\ell(n(g))})(x))z_1 \right) \\ &= \rho_i(\gamma_{\ell(n(g))})^{-1}\rho_i(\gamma_{\ell(n(g)-1)})^{-1} \cdots \rho_i(\gamma_{\ell(3)})^{-1} \\ &\quad \left(\tilde{\phi}(\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_{\ell(3)}) \cdots \tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_{\ell(n(g))})(x))\rho_i(\gamma_{\ell(2)})^{-1}(z_1)z_2 \right) \\ &\quad \vdots \\ &= \tilde{\phi}(x) \prod_{j=1}^{n(g)} \rho_i(\gamma_{\ell(n(g))})^{-1}\rho_i(\gamma_{\ell(n(g)-1)})^{-1} \cdots \rho_i(\gamma_{\ell(j+1)})^{-1}(z_j). \end{aligned}$$

Let

- $S_\ell = D\rho_i(\gamma_\ell)|_{T_e N_i}$;
- $S = D\rho_i(s)|_{T_e N_i}$;
- $S_g = D\rho_i(g)|_{T_e N_i}$;

- $C = \max \|S_\ell\|$;
- $D = \max D_\ell$.

Then, as

$$\begin{aligned} \exp(-\psi(g, x)) &= \rho_i(sg) \left(\tilde{\phi}(x)^{-1} (\rho_i(\gamma_{sg}^{-1}) \tilde{\phi}(\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_{sg})(x))) \right) \\ &= \rho_i(sg) \left(\prod_{j=1}^{n(g)} \rho_i(\gamma_{\ell(n(g))})^{-1} \rho_i(\gamma_{\ell(n(g)-1)})^{-1} \cdots \rho_i(\gamma_{\ell(j+1)})^{-1} (z_j) \right) \end{aligned}$$

we have

$$\|\psi(g, x)\| \leq \|S\| \|S_g\| n(g) C^{n(g)} D.$$

Note that (as $D\rho: G \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathfrak{n})$ is a continuous representation) there is a constant C_1 with

$$\log \|D\rho(g)\| \leq C_1 d(g, e),$$

hence we have

$$\int_D \log \|S_g\| \leq C_1 \int_D d_G(g\Gamma, \Gamma) dg.$$

By Lemma 4.2, $\int_D \log \|S_g\| < \infty$.

Moreover, from (2.4)

$$\begin{aligned} \int_D n(g) dg &\leq \int_D Ad_G(e, \gamma_{sg}) + B dg \\ &\leq \int_D A [d_G(e, g) + d_G(g, sg) + d_G(sg, \gamma_{sg})] + B dg \\ &\leq \int_D A [d_G(e, g) + d_G(e, s) + d_G(sg\gamma_{sg}^{-1}, e)] + B dg \quad (4.9) \end{aligned}$$

From the choice of fundamental domain, we have

$$d_G(e, g) = d_G(\Gamma, g\Gamma)$$

and

$$d_G(sg\gamma_{sg}^{-1}, e) = d_G(sg\gamma_{sg}^{-1}\Gamma, \Gamma) \leq d_G(g\Gamma, \Gamma) + d_G(sg\Gamma, g\Gamma)$$

hence

$$\int_D n(g) dg \leq \int_D 2A [d_G(g\Gamma, \Gamma) + d_G(sg\Gamma, g\Gamma)] + B dg$$

and it follows that again from Lemma 4.2 that $\int_D n(g) dg$ is finite. The claim then follows. \square

From Lemma 4.5 and standard tempering kernel arguments ([BP, Lemma 3.5.7]) we immediately obtain the following.

Proposition 4.6. *For any $\epsilon > 0$, there is a measurable, Γ -invariant function $L = L_\epsilon: G \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ so that for almost every $g \in G$ and every $k \in \mathbb{Z}$*

- (1) $C^{s/u}(g) \leq L(g)$;
- (2) $L(s^k g) \leq e^{\epsilon|k|} L(g)$.

5. CONSTRUCTION OF THE SEMICONJUGACY

In this section, we build a continuous semiconjugacy H between the left G -actions on $G \times \tilde{M}$ and $G \times N_i$. Moreover, the conjugacy will be Ψ -equivariant and hence descend to a semiconjugacy between left G -actions on M^α and $(N_i/\Lambda_i)_\rho$.

We first construct a measurable function H intertwining the action of s . We then extend H to intertwine the actions of the centralizer of s and finally all of G . That H agrees almost everywhere with a continuous function will follow from construction and the fact that H intertwines the left G -actions.

5.1. Semiconjugating the action of s . In this section we construct first a measurable semiconjugacy for the action of s . The proof follows the same ideas as that of Franks' Theorem on Anosov diffeomorphism on tori. Readers who wish to get a quick understanding of the main idea without thinking of the more complicated setting we are dealing with may refer to [HK, §14.4] for a discussion of Franks' Theorem.

Recall we write $S \in \text{Aut}(\mathfrak{n})$ for $D\rho_i(s)$ where s is a distinguished element of A fixed in 4.3.1. Given $g \in G$ define a **formal conjugacy** by adding (central) correction terms to the family $\tilde{\phi}_g$:

$$h_g(x) := \tilde{\phi}_g(x) \exp\left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} S^{k-1}\left(\psi^s(s^{-k}g, x)\right)\right) \exp\left(-\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} S^{-k-1}\left(\psi^u(s^k g, x)\right)\right). \quad (5.1)$$

We check formally that

$$\rho_i(s)(h_g(x)) = h_{sg}(x).$$

Indeed,

$$\begin{aligned} & \rho_i(s)(h_g(x)) \\ &= \rho_i(s) \left[\tilde{\phi}_g(x) \exp\left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} S^{k-1}\left(\psi^s(s^{-k}g, x)\right)\right) \exp\left(-\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} S^{-k-1}\left(\psi^u(s^k g, x)\right)\right) \right] \\ &= \tilde{\phi}_{sg}(x) \exp(\psi^s(g, x)) \exp(\psi^u(g, x)) \\ & \quad \cdot \exp\left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} S^k\left(\psi^s(s^{-k}g, x)\right)\right) \exp\left(-\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} S^{-k}\left(\psi^u(s^k g, x)\right)\right) \\ &= \tilde{\phi}_{sg}(x) \exp\left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} S^k\left(\psi^s(s^{-k}g, x)\right)\right) \exp\left(-\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} S^{-k}\left(\psi^u(s^k g, x)\right)\right) \\ &= \tilde{\phi}_{sg}(x) \exp\left(\sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} S^{\ell-1}\left(\psi^s(s^{-\ell}(sg), x)\right)\right) \exp\left(-\sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} S^{-\ell-1}\left(\psi^u(s^\ell(sg), x)\right)\right) \\ &= h_{sg}(x). \end{aligned}$$

We say a family of maps $g \rightarrow h_g: \tilde{M} \rightarrow N_i$ parametrized by $g \in G$ is Ψ -equivariant if the map $G \times \tilde{M} \rightarrow G \times N_i$ defined by $(g, x) \rightarrow (g, h_g(x))$ is Ψ -equivariant.

Lemma 5.1. *There is a full measure set of $g \in G$ such that $h_g: \tilde{M} \rightarrow N_i$ is well-defined, continuous, and Ψ -equivariant. Moreover, for such g*

$$\tilde{p}_{i,i+1} \circ h_g = \rho_{i+1}(g) \tilde{h}_{i+1}.$$

Proof. Taking $\epsilon < \|S\|/100$, the claim holds for all g such that Proposition 4.6 holds. \square

Define $H: G \times \tilde{M} \rightarrow G \times N_i$ by $H(g, x) = (g, h_g(x))$. Then H defines a measurable conjugacy between the action of s : for almost every $g \in G$

$$H(s \cdot (g, x)) = s \cdot H(g, x).$$

Lemma 5.2. *The family of maps $g \rightarrow h_g$ is unique among the measurable family of Ψ -equivariant, continuous functions $\tilde{M} \rightarrow N_i$ with the property that $h_{sg}(x) = \rho_i(s)h_g(x)$ and $\tilde{p}_{i,i+1} \circ h_g = \rho_{i+1}(g)\tilde{h}_{i+1}$.*

Proof. Suppose $g \rightarrow \bar{h}_g$ is another such family. As $\tilde{p}_{i,i+1} \circ \bar{h}_g = \tilde{p}_{i,i+1} \circ h_g$ it follows that $\bar{h}_g(x) = h_g(x) \exp(\hat{\psi}(g, x))$ for some $\hat{\psi}: G \times \tilde{M} \rightarrow \mathfrak{z}_i$. Write $\hat{\psi}(g, x) = \hat{\psi}^s(g, x) + \hat{\psi}^u(g, x)$

By the Ψ -equivariance of h_g and \bar{h}_g and as $\hat{\psi}^s(g, x) \in \mathfrak{z}_i$ it follows that

$$\hat{\psi}^s((g, x) \cdot (\gamma, \lambda)) = \hat{\psi}^s(g, x).$$

Similarly, $\hat{\psi}^u((g, x) \cdot (\gamma, \lambda)) = \hat{\psi}^u(g, x)$. In particular, for almost every $g \in G$, the function $\hat{\psi}^{s/u}$ descends to a continuous function from M to \mathfrak{z}_i . It follows that $\|\hat{\psi}^{s/u}(g, x)\|$ is bounded uniformly in x for almost every g .

As the families h_g and \bar{h}_g intertwine the dynamics we moreover have that

- $\hat{\psi}^s(g, x) = S^k \hat{\psi}^s(s^{-k} \cdot (g, x))$
- $\hat{\psi}^u(g, x) = S^{-k} \hat{\psi}^u(s^k \cdot (g, x))$

By Poincarè recurrence to sets on which $g \mapsto \max_{x \in \tilde{M}} \|\hat{\psi}^{s/u}(g, x)\|$ is uniformly bounded, it follows that $\hat{\psi}^s(g, x) = 0 = \hat{\psi}^u(g, x)$ for almost every g and every $x \in M$. Hence $h_g = \bar{h}_g$ almost everywhere. \square

5.2. Extending the semiconjugacy to the centralizer of s . Recall $s \in A$ where $A \subset G$ is a maximal split Cartan subgroup. Let $C_G(s) \subset G$ denote the centralizer of s in G . Note in particular that $A \subset C_G(s)$. Moreover, every compact almost simple factor of G is contained in $C_G(s)$.

Proposition 5.3. *Let $\bar{s} \in C_G(s)$. Then for almost every $g \in G$*

$$h_{\bar{s}g} = \rho_i(\bar{s})h_g.$$

Proof. Let $\bar{s} \in C_G(s)$. For $g \in G$ define $\bar{h}_g := \rho_i(\bar{s}^{-1})h_{\bar{s}g}$. We check that $g \rightarrow \bar{h}_g$ defines a measurable family of Ψ -equivariant, continuous functions $\tilde{M} \rightarrow N_i$ with the property that $\tilde{p}_{i,i+1}(\bar{h}_g) = \rho_i(g)\tilde{h}_{i+1}$. Moreover

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{h}_{sg}(x) &:= \rho_i(\bar{s}^{-1})h_{\bar{s}sg} = \rho_i(\bar{s}^{-1})h_{s\bar{s}g} = \rho_i(\bar{s}^{-1})\rho_i(s)h_{\bar{s}g} \\ &= \rho_i(s)\rho_i(\bar{s}^{-1})h_{\bar{s}g} = \rho_i(s)\bar{h}_g(x). \end{aligned}$$

By Lemma 5.2, $\bar{h}_g = h_g$ for almost every g . \square

It follows from standard ergodic theoretic constructions that there is a full measure subset X_0 subset G such that—after modifying the family $g \rightarrow h_g$ on a set of measure zero—we have

$$\rho_i(s')h_g = h_{s'(g)}$$

for all $g \in X_0$ and all $s' \in C_G(s)$. In particular, the map $H: G \times \tilde{M} \rightarrow G \times N_i$ defines a measurable conjugacy between the action of $C_G(s)$.

5.3. Extension of the semiconjugacy to G . We show that H intertwines the full G -actions on $G \times \tilde{M}$ and $G \times N_i$ via the following proposition.

Proposition 5.4. *Let ζ be a restricted root of \mathfrak{g} that is non-resonant with the representation $D\rho_i$. Let $X \in \mathfrak{g}^\zeta$ and let $v = \exp(X)$. Then for almost every $g \in G$*

$$h_{vg} = \rho_i(v)h_g.$$

Proof. As ζ is not positively proportional to any weight of ρ_i , we may find $s_1, s_2 \in A$ and a splitting $\mathfrak{z}_i = E \times F$ so that writing $S_j = D\rho(s_j)$,

- (1) $\zeta(s_1) = \zeta(s_2) = 0$;
- (2) $\|S_1 \upharpoonright_E\| < 1$;
- (3) $\|S_2 \upharpoonright_F\| < 1$.

Note then that $s_i^{-1}as_i = a$ for $i \in \{1, 2\}$.

Recall that for almost every g and any $x \in \tilde{M}$ we have

$$\tilde{p}_{i,i+1} \circ \rho_i(v)h_g(x) = \tilde{p}_{i,i+1}h_{vg}(x).$$

Thus, given almost every $g \in G$ and any $x \in \tilde{M}$ there is a unique $\eta(g, x) \in \mathfrak{z}_i$ with

$$\rho_i(v)h_g(x) = h_{vg}(x) \exp(\eta(g, x)).$$

For almost every $g \in G$, h_g is continuous and descends to a function defined on M . It follows that $\|\eta(g, x)\|$ is bounded uniformly in x for almost every g . As the family h_g is Ψ -equivariant, we have $\eta(g, x) = \eta(g\gamma, \tilde{\alpha}(\gamma^{-1})(x))$ and hence the function $g \rightarrow \max_{x \in \tilde{M}} \|\eta(g, x)\|$ is Γ -invariant. Fix $C > 0$ and let $B \subset X_0 \subset G/\Gamma$ be such that for $g \in B$, $\|\eta(g, x)\| < C$ for all x . Taking C sufficiently large we may ensure B has measure arbitrarily close to 1.

Now, consider $g \in B$ such that $s_j^{-k}g\Gamma \in B$ for $j = \{1, 2\}$ and infinitely many $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Note that as

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_i(v)h_{s_jg}(x) &= \rho_i(v)\rho_i(s_j)h_g(x) \\ &= \rho_i(s_j)(\rho_i(v)h_g(x)) \\ &= \rho_i(s_j)(h_{vg}(x) \exp(\eta(g, x))) \\ &= h_{s_jvg}(x) \exp(S_j\eta(g, x)) \\ &= h_{vs_jg}(x) \exp(S_j\eta(g, x)) \end{aligned}$$

we have $\eta(s_jg, x) = S_j\eta(g, x)$. Write $\eta(g, x) = \eta^E(g, x) + \eta^F(g, x)$. We then have

$$\eta^E(g, x) = S_1^k(\eta^E(s_1^{-k}g, x)), \quad \eta^F(g, x) = S_2^k(\eta^F(s_2^{-k}g, x)).$$

It then follows that

$$\eta^E(g, x) = \eta^F(g, x) = 0$$

proving the proposition. \square

Recall that we assume that the representation $D\rho: G \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathfrak{n})$ is weakly non-resonant with the adjoint representation. In particular, every $g \in G$ can be written as

$$g = \exp(X_1) \exp(X_2) \cdots \exp(X_\ell)$$

where each X_j is either a vector in \mathfrak{g}^0 , or a vector in \mathfrak{g}^ξ for some restricted root ξ that is non-resonant with the representation $D\rho_i$. Recall that for $X_j \in \mathfrak{g}^0$, $\exp(X_j)$ lies in $C_G(s)$.

It follows from Proposition 5.3 and 5.4 that, after modifying H on a set of measure zero, we have

$$v \cdot H(g, x) = H(g' \cdot (g, x))$$

for almost every $v \in G$, every $x \in \tilde{M}$ and every $g' \in G$. As G acts transitively on itself

$$g' \cdot H(g, x) = H(g' \cdot (g, x))$$

holds for every $g \in G$, every $x \in \tilde{M}$ and every $a \in G$. Now, fix g so that $h_g: \tilde{M} \rightarrow N_i$ is continuous. As $h_{g'g} = \rho(g')h_g$, it follows that h_g is continuous for every $g \in G$ and, moreover, the family $g \rightarrow h_g$ varies continuously in the parameter g whence $H: G \times \tilde{M} \rightarrow G \times N_i$ is continuous.

Finally, recall that the family h_g is Ψ -equivariant (whence the map $H: G \times \tilde{M} \rightarrow G \times N_i$ is Ψ -equivariant) and $\tilde{p}_{i,i+1} \circ h_g = \rho_{i+1}(g)\tilde{h}_{i+1}$. Indeed, these properties hold for almost every g and extend to every g by continuity. In particular, this shows

Corollary 5.5. *There is a continuous, Ψ -equivariant function $H: G \times \tilde{M} \rightarrow G \times N_i$ of the form $H(g, x) = (g, h_g(x))$ with $g' \cdot H(g, x) = H(g' \cdot (g, x))$ for any $g' \in G$.*

To complete the proof of Theorem 3.3 define $\tilde{h}_i: \tilde{M} \rightarrow N_i$ by

$$\tilde{h}_i := h_e.$$

Then, \tilde{h}_i satisfies

- (1) $\tilde{h}_i(x\lambda) = \tilde{h}_i(x)P_{*,i}(\lambda)$ for $\lambda \in \Lambda_M$;
- (2) $\tilde{p}_{i,i+1} \circ \tilde{h}_i = \tilde{h}_{i+1}$;
- (3) $\tilde{h}_i(\alpha(\gamma)(x)) = h_e(\alpha(\gamma)(x)) = h_\gamma(x) = \rho(\gamma)h_e(x) = \rho(\gamma)\tilde{h}_i(x)$ for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$.

Moreover, writing $\tilde{h}_i = \rho(g^{-1})h_g$ for some $g \in G$ such that h_g coincides with the family defined by (5.1), it follows that \tilde{h}_i is Λ_M -equivariantly homotopic to $\tilde{\phi}$. Consequently, $\tilde{h}_i: \tilde{M} \rightarrow N_i$ descends to a function $h_i: M \rightarrow N_i/\Lambda_i$ satisfying the conclusions of the theorem.

Moreover, if $h: M \rightarrow N_i/\Lambda_i$ is any continuous function having a lift $\tilde{h}: \tilde{M} \rightarrow N_i$ as in the conclusion of the theorem, it follows that $\tilde{h}(x\lambda) = \tilde{h}(x)P_{*,i}(\lambda)$ and $\tilde{p}_{i,i+1}\tilde{h} = \tilde{h}_{i+1}$. That $h = h_i$ then follows from the uniqueness given in Lemma 5.2.

6. SUPERRIGIDITY, ARITHMETICITY, AND ORBIT CLOSURES

In this section we collect a number of classical facts that will be used in the sequel to prove Theorems 1.3 and 1.7.

Theorem 1.3 follows from verification of the hypotheses of Theorem 3.1. To show (1) of Theorem 3.1, we use the superrigidity theorem of Margulis. Note that for a lattice Γ as in Hypothesis 1.2 and a linear representation ψ of Γ , the standard superrigidity theorem of Margulis ([Mar, Theorem IX.6.16], see also [Mor2, 16.1.4]) guarantees (if G is a simply connected real semisimple algebraic group or if the Zariski closure of $\rho(\Gamma)$ is center-free) that the linear representation $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}(d, \mathbb{R})$ extends on a finite-index subgroup to a continuous representation $\rho: G \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}(d, \mathbb{R})$ up to a bounded correction. We use the arithmeticity theorem of Margulis and the arithmetic lattice version of superrigidity below to ignore the compact correction by replacing G with a compact extension.

The proof of Theorem 1.7 will require two additional facts that we also present here: the superrigidity theorem for cocycles due to Zimmer and the classification of orbit closures for the action of the linear data ρ associated to an action α which follows from the orbit classification theorem of Ratner.

6.1. Arithmeticity and superrigidity. Let G be a connected, semisimple Lie group with finite center and let $\Gamma \subset G$ be a lattice. For this section, we make the following standing assumption:

$$\Gamma \text{ has dense image in every } \mathbb{R}\text{-rank 1, almost-simple factor of } G. \quad (6.1)$$

In particular, (6.1) holds under Hypothesis 1.2.

Let G' denote the quotient of G by the maximal compact normal subgroup and let Γ' be the image of Γ in G' . Then the projection to Γ' has finite kernel in Γ . Moreover, (G', Γ') still satisfies (6.1).

Let \mathfrak{g}' denote the Lie algebra of G' . Note that G' acts on \mathfrak{g}' via the adjoint representation. Let $G^* = \text{Ad } G' \subset \text{GL}(\mathfrak{g}')$ denote the image of G' . Let Γ^* denote the image of Γ' in G^* . Γ^* is a lattice in G^* .

Let $\psi: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{GL}(d, \mathbb{Q})$ be a linear representation. As $\psi(\Gamma)$ is a finitely generated subgroup of $\text{GL}(d, \mathbb{R})$, it contains finite-index, torsion-free, normal subgroup ([Rag, Theorem 6.11]). Restricting to a finite-index subgroup of Γ , we may assume $\psi(\Gamma)$ has no torsion. On the other hand, note that the kernel of $\Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma^*$ is finite. It then follows that $\psi(\gamma)$ is torsion for every γ in the kernel of $\Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma^*$. Thus we may assume the representation $\psi: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{GL}(d, \mathbb{Q})$ factors through a representation $\psi^*: \Gamma^* \rightarrow \text{GL}(d, \mathbb{Q})$.

Note that G^* is a semisimple Lie group without compact factors and with trivial center. In this case $G^* = \mathbf{G}^*(\mathbb{R})^\circ$ for a semisimple algebraic group \mathbf{G}^* . Moreover, $\Gamma^* \subset G^*$ is a lattice whose projection to every rank-1 factor is dense.

Theorem 6.1 (Margulis Arithmeticity Theorem [Mar]). *Let \mathbf{G}^* be a semisimple algebraic Lie group defined over \mathbb{R} , and Γ^* a lattice in $G^* = \mathbf{G}^*(\mathbb{R})^\circ$ that satisfies hypothesis (6.1). Then Γ^* is arithmetic: there exist a connected semisimple algebraic group \mathbf{H} defined over \mathbb{Q} and a surjective algebraic morphism $\phi: \mathbf{H} \rightarrow \mathbf{G}^*$ defined over \mathbb{R} , such that*

- (1) ϕ is a quotient morphism between algebraic groups, and the surjective morphism $\phi: \mathbf{H}(\mathbb{R})^\circ \rightarrow G^*$ is continuous with compact kernel;
- (2) $\phi(\mathbf{H}(\mathbb{Z}) \cap \mathbf{H}(\mathbb{R})^\circ)$ is commensurable with Γ^* .

The case where Γ^* is irreducible follows from [Mar, Introduction, Theorem 1'], where irreducible lattices is defined as in [Mar, pg. 133]. In general, \mathbf{G} decomposes as an almost direct product $\prod_i \mathbf{G}_i^*$ of normal subgroups defined over \mathbb{R} , and there are irreducible lattices $\Gamma_i^* \subset G_i^* = \mathbf{G}_i^*(\mathbb{R})^\circ$ such that $\prod \Gamma_i$ has finite index in Γ . Then each pair (G_i, Γ_i) satisfies (6.1). This reduces to the irreducible case.

By passing to a finite cover we may assume the group \mathbf{H} in Theorem 6.1 is simply connected as an algebraic group. Let $H = \mathbf{H}(\mathbb{R})^\circ$. Let $\Delta = \phi^{-1}(\Gamma^*) \cap \mathbf{H}(\mathbb{Z})$. Then Δ is commensurable with $\mathbf{H}(\mathbb{Z}) \cap H$ and hence $\mathbf{H}(\mathbb{Z})$. The map ϕ induces a linear representation $\psi: \Delta \rightarrow \text{GL}(d, \mathbb{Q})$ given by $\psi = \psi \circ \phi$.

As we assume \mathbf{H} is simply connected, \mathbf{H} decomposes uniquely as the direct product of simply connected almost \mathbb{Q} -simple, \mathbb{Q} -groups $\mathbf{H} = \prod \mathbf{H}_i$. Moreover, since ϕ has compact kernel and G^* has no compact simple factors, our assumption (6.1) implies every \mathbb{Q} -simple factor \mathbf{H}_i has \mathbb{R} -rank at least-2.

We have the following version of Margulis Superrigidity.

Theorem 6.2 (Margulis Superrigidity Theorem; arithmetic lattice case [Mar]). *Let \mathbf{H} be a simply connected semisimple algebraic group defined over \mathbb{Q} all of whose almost \mathbb{Q} -simple factors have \mathbb{R} -rank 2 or higher, and let $\Delta \subset \mathbf{H}(\mathbb{R})$ be a subgroup commensurable to $\mathbf{H}(\mathbb{Z})$. Suppose k is a field of characteristic 0, \mathbf{J} is an algebraic group defined over k , and $\psi: \Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{J}(k)$ is a group morphism. Then there is a k -rational morphism $\psi': \mathbf{H} \rightarrow \mathbf{J}$ and a finite-index normal subgroup $\Delta' \triangleleft \Delta$ such that $\psi(\Delta) = \psi'(\Delta)$ for all $\Delta \in \Delta'$.*

When \mathbf{H} is almost \mathbb{Q} -simple, this is a direct consequence of [Mar, VIII, Theorem B]. See also [Mor2, Corollary 16.4.1]. In general, \mathbf{H} is the direct product of its almost \mathbb{Q} -simple factors $\mathbf{H} = \prod \mathbf{H}_i$ and $\prod \Delta_i$ has finite index in Δ where each Δ_i is defined by $\Delta_i = \Delta \cap \mathbf{H}_i(\mathbb{R})$ and is commensurable with $\mathbf{H}_i(\mathbb{Z})$. On each Δ_i , ψ coincides with a \mathbb{Q} -representation ψ'_i of \mathbf{H}_i on a finite-index subgroup. Via projection to \mathbb{Q} -simple factors, the ψ'_i assemble into a coherent representation ψ' ; moreover ψ' coincides with ψ on a finite-index subgroup of Δ .

Replace Δ with Δ' coming from Theorem 6.2. Recall we have projections $p_1: G \rightarrow G^*$ and $p_2: H \rightarrow G^*$. Consider the Lie group

$$\bar{L} := \{(g, h) \in G \times H : p_1(g) = p_2(h)\}.$$

Let L be the identity component of \bar{L} and let $\hat{\Gamma} \subset L$ be

$$\hat{\Gamma} := \{(\gamma, \delta) \in \Gamma \times \Delta : p_1(\gamma) = p_2(\delta)\} \cap L.$$

We have natural maps $L \rightarrow G$ and $L \rightarrow H$ given by coordinate projections. Because $G \rightarrow G^*$ and $H \rightarrow G^*$ are surjective, so are $L \rightarrow G$ and $L \rightarrow H$. Moreover, the kernel of $L \rightarrow G$ is the set $\{(e, h) : p_2(h) = e\}$. As the kernel of p_2 is compact, L is a compact extension of G . Moreover the image of $\hat{\Gamma}$ in G has finite index in Γ . Thus $\hat{\Gamma}$ is a lattice in L . Restricting to a finite-index subgroup, we may assume $\hat{\Gamma}$ maps into Γ and Δ .

Summarizing the above we have the following.

Proposition 6.3. *For G a connected, semisimple Lie group with finite center, $\Gamma \subset G$ a lattice satisfying (6.1), an algebraic group \mathbf{J} defined over a field k with $\text{char}(k) = 0$, and any group morphism $\psi: \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbf{J}(k)$, there are*

- (1) semisimple Lie groups G^* , H and L , such that G^* has trivial center, and $H = \mathbf{H}(\mathbb{R})^\circ$ for some simply connected semisimple algebraic group \mathbf{H} defined over \mathbb{Q} ;
- (2) a finite-index subgroup $\bar{\Gamma} \subset \Gamma$;
- (3) lattices $\hat{\Gamma} \subset L$, $\Delta \subset H$, and $\Gamma^* \subset G^*$;
- (4) surjective homomorphisms $\pi_1: L \rightarrow G$, $\pi_2: L \rightarrow H$, $p_1: G \rightarrow G^*$, and $p_2: H \rightarrow G^*$, all of which have compact kernels;
- (5) a representation $\psi^*: \Gamma^* \rightarrow \mathbf{J}(k)$ such that $\psi|_{\bar{\Gamma}} = \psi^* \circ p_1$;
- (6) a k -rational morphism $\psi': \mathbf{H} \rightarrow \mathbf{J}$,

such that the following diagrams commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
L & \xrightarrow{\pi_2} & H & \xrightarrow{\psi'} & \mathbf{J} \\
\downarrow \pi_1 & & \downarrow p_2 & & \\
G & \xrightarrow{p_1} & G^* & &
\end{array}
\qquad
\begin{array}{ccc}
\hat{\Gamma} & \xrightarrow{\pi_2} & \Delta & \xrightarrow{\psi'} & \mathbf{J}(k) \\
\downarrow \pi_1 & & \downarrow p_2 & \nearrow \psi^* & \\
\bar{\Gamma} & \xrightarrow{p_1} & \Gamma^* & &
\end{array}$$

6.2. Cocycle Superrigidity. The superrigidity theorem (with bounded error) for representations admits a generalization due to Zimmer for linear cocycles over measure preserving actions of higher-rank groups. We state here a version that will be sufficient for our later purposes.

Theorem 6.4 (Zimmer Cocycle Superrigidity Theorem [Zim, FM1]). *Let \mathbf{G} be a simply connected semisimple algebraic group defined over \mathbb{R} all of whose almost-simple factors have \mathbb{R} -rank 2 or higher. Let $G = \mathbf{G}(\mathbb{R})^\circ$, and let $\Gamma \subset G$ be a lattice. Let (X, μ) be a standard probability space and let $\alpha: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Aut}(X, \mu)$ be an ergodic action by measure-preserving transformations. Let $\psi: \Gamma \times X \rightarrow \text{GL}(d, \mathbb{R})$ be a measurable cocycle over α such that for any γ , $\log^+ \|\psi(\gamma, x)\|$ is in $L^1(X, \mu)$. Then there exist a representation $\psi': G \rightarrow \text{GL}(d, \mathbb{R})$, a cocycle $\beta: \Gamma \times X \rightarrow \text{SO}(d)$, and a measurable map $\theta: X \rightarrow \text{GL}(d, \mathbb{R})$ such that:*

- (1) $\psi(\gamma, x) = \theta(\alpha(\gamma)(x))\psi'(\gamma)\beta(\gamma, x)(\theta(x))^{-1}$ for every γ and μ -almost every x ;
- (2) for all $g \in G$, $\gamma \in \Gamma$ and μ -almost every x , $\psi'(g)$ and $\beta(\gamma, x)$ commute.

The version of Zimmer Cocycle Superrigidity given in Theorem 6.4 was proved by Fisher and Margulis in [FM1, Theorem 1.4]. Note that in the proof of Theorem 1.7 below, we do not assume the action α preserves a measure. However because in this setting the semiconjugacy h between α and the linear data ρ is a conjugacy, we are able to induce α -invariant measures from ρ -invariant measures.

6.3. Orbit closures for linear data. We present here a fact that will be important in Section 8.3. We assume that G and Γ are as in Hypothesis 1.2, $M = N/\Lambda$ is a compact nilmanifold, $\alpha: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Homeo}(M)$ is an action that lifts to an action on N , and $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Aut}(N/\Lambda)$ is the linear data. We recall all notation from Proposition 6.3. In particular, there is a Lie group L , a lattice $\hat{\Gamma} \subset L$, a surjective homomorphism $\pi: L \rightarrow G$ with $\pi(\hat{\Gamma}) \subset \Gamma$ with finite index, and a continuous representation $\psi: L \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathfrak{n})$ with $D\rho(\pi(\hat{\gamma})) = \psi(\hat{\gamma})$ for all $\hat{\gamma} \in \hat{\Gamma}$. Then ψ extends to a representation $\hat{\rho}: L \rightarrow \text{Aut}(N)$ such that $\hat{\rho}(\hat{\gamma}) = \rho(\pi(\hat{\gamma}))$ for $\hat{\gamma} \in \hat{\Gamma}$.

Let $M^{\hat{\rho}}$ denote the suspension space $(L \rtimes_{\hat{\rho}} N)/(\hat{\Gamma} \rtimes_{\hat{\rho}} \Lambda)$ discussed in Remark 4.1 of in Section 4.2. As remarked there, $\hat{\Gamma} \rtimes_{\hat{\rho}} \Lambda$ is a lattice in $L \rtimes_{\hat{\rho}} N$. Let $L' \subset L$ be the connected subgroup generated by all non-compact, almost-simple factors. Note that L' is generated by unipotent elements of L . Moreover, if $u \in L$ is a unipotent element of L then (u, e) is unipotent in $(L \rtimes_{\hat{\rho}} N)$. It follows that the natural embedding $L' \subset (L \rtimes_{\hat{\rho}} N)$ is generated by unipotent elements.

From the orbit classification theorem of Ratner [Rat, Theorem 11], it follows that the L' -orbit closure of any point in $M^{\hat{\rho}}$ is a homogeneous submanifold. As L is a compact extension of L' , it similarly follows that the L -orbit closure of any point in $M^{\hat{\rho}}$ is a homogeneous submanifold. Note that the closures of L -orbits on $M^{\hat{\rho}}$ are in one-to-one correspondence with closures of $\hat{\rho}(\hat{\Gamma})$ -orbits on N/Λ . It follows

that all $\hat{\rho}(\hat{\Gamma})$ -orbit closures on N/Λ are $\hat{\rho}(\hat{\Gamma})$ -invariant, homogeneous submanifolds. Note that the Haar measure on every $\hat{\rho}(\hat{\Gamma})$ -invariant, homogeneous submanifold is $\hat{\rho}(\hat{\Gamma})$ -invariant. Moreover, if $\hat{\rho}(\hat{\gamma}_0)$ is hyperbolic for some $\hat{\gamma}_0$ then each of these measures are ergodic.

Since $\pi(\hat{\Gamma})$ is of finite index in Γ , we have the following.

Proposition 6.5. *For Γ and ρ as above and any $x \in N/\Lambda$ the orbit closure $\overline{\rho(\Gamma)(x)}$ is the finite union of homogeneous sub-nilmanifolds of the same dimension. In particular, every orbit closure $\overline{\rho(\Gamma)(x)}$ coincides with the support of a ρ -invariant probability measure μ_x on N/Λ . Moreover, if $\rho(\gamma_0)$ is hyperbolic for some γ_0 , then the measures μ_x are ergodic.*

7. TOPOLOGICAL RIGIDITY FOR ACTIONS WITH HYPERBOLIC LINEAR DATA

In this section we prove Theorem 1.3 by verifying the hypotheses of Theorem 3.1. Note that the Hölder continuity of h in Theorem 1.3 follows from standard arguments once the action α is by C^1 diffeomorphisms and the linear data is hyperbolic ([KH, Section 19.1]).

7.1. Verification of (1) of Theorem 3.1. Let G and Γ be as in Hypotheses 1.2. Given a nilmanifold $M = N/\Lambda$, let $\alpha: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Homeo}(M)$ be an action. We assume α lifts to an action $\tilde{\alpha}: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Homeo}(N)$ and let $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Aut}(M) \subset \text{Aut}(N)$ be the induced linear data. Identifying \mathfrak{n} with \mathbb{R}^d , the derivative of ρ induces a linear representation $\psi = D\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathfrak{n}) \subset \text{GL}(d, \mathbb{R})$. We remark that $\text{Aut}(\mathfrak{n})$ is a real algebraic group.

Let $\bar{\Gamma}, L, \hat{\Gamma}, \Delta, \pi_1, \pi_2, \psi', \psi^*$ be as in Proposition 6.3, with $k = \mathbb{R}$ and $\mathbf{J} = \text{Aut}(\mathfrak{n})$. As $\pi_1(\hat{\Gamma}) \subset \bar{\Gamma}$ we have an induced action $\hat{\alpha}: \hat{\Gamma} \rightarrow \text{Homeo}(M)$, by $\hat{\alpha}(\hat{\gamma}) = \alpha(\pi_1(\hat{\gamma}))$. The action $\hat{\alpha}$ lifts to an action on N and the induced linear data is $\hat{\psi}(\hat{\gamma}) = \psi^*(p_1(\pi_1(\hat{\gamma}))) = \psi'(\pi_2(\hat{\gamma}))$. It follows that the linear data $\hat{\psi}$ of $\hat{\alpha}$ extends to a continuous representation $\hat{\psi}': L \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathfrak{n})$ given by $\hat{\psi}'(\ell) = \psi'(\pi_2(\ell))$. Via the exponential map, we have $\hat{\rho}: \hat{\Gamma} \rightarrow \text{Aut}(N)$ extends to $\hat{\rho}: L \rightarrow \text{Aut}(N)$ by $\hat{\rho}(\ell) = \exp(\hat{\psi}'(\ell))$. Thus, after replacing $(G, \Gamma, \alpha, \rho)$ with $(L, \hat{\Gamma}, \hat{\alpha}, \hat{\rho})$, (1) of Theorem 3.1 holds.

7.2. All weights are non-trivial. Since, in the previous section, the linear data $\hat{\rho}: \hat{\Gamma} \rightarrow \text{Aut}(N)$ extends to a continuous $\hat{\rho}': L \rightarrow \text{Aut}(N)$ and $\hat{\rho}'$ factors through a $\rho': H \rightarrow \text{Aut}(N)$, to establish (4) of Theorem 3.1 for $(L, \hat{\rho})$, it is sufficient to show non-triviality of the weights of $D\rho' = \psi'$.

As $H = \mathbf{H}(\mathbb{R})^\circ$ is real algebraic, the Lie subalgebra \mathfrak{a} is the lie algebra of a maximal \mathbb{R} -split torus, so the result follows from the following basic fact.

Lemma 7.1. *Suppose $G = \mathbf{H}(\mathbb{R})^\circ$ for a semisimple algebraic group \mathbf{H} defined over \mathbb{R} and $\psi: \mathbf{H} \rightarrow \mathbf{GL}(d)$ is a \mathbb{R} -rational representation. Let \mathbf{A} be a maximal \mathbb{R} -split torus in \mathbf{H} . Suppose $\psi(g)$ is hyperbolic for some $g \in G$. Then all restricted weights of χ of ψ with respect to \mathbf{A} are non-trivial.*

Proof. g has a unique Jordan decomposition $g = g_s g_u = g_u g_s$ where g_s is semisimple and g_u is unipotent, and $g_s, g_u \in \mathbf{H}(\mathbb{R})$. Then $\psi(g) = \psi(g_s)\psi(g_u)$ is the Jordan decomposition of $\psi(g)$. Since $\psi(g)$ and $\psi(g_s)$ have the same eigenvalues, $\psi(g_s)$ is a hyperbolic matrix.

The semisimple element $g_s \in \mathbf{H}(\mathbb{R})$ belongs to a \mathbb{R} -torus \mathbf{T} . It follows that for all weights $\lambda \in X^*(\mathbf{T})$ of ψ , $|\lambda(g_s)| \neq 1$ where $X^*(\mathbf{T})$ denotes the group of characters of \mathbf{T} .

There is a unique decomposition $\mathbf{T} = \mathbf{T}_s \mathbf{T}_a$ into an \mathbb{R} -split torus \mathbf{T}_s and an \mathbb{R} -anisotropic torus \mathbf{T}_a . We further decompose $g_s = g_{s,s} g_{s,a}$ with $g_{s,s} \in \mathbf{T}_s(\mathbb{R})$ and $g_{s,a} \in \mathbf{T}_a(\mathbb{R})$.

Write $\tilde{\lambda}(t) = \lambda(t) \overline{\lambda(\bar{t})}$, then $\tilde{\lambda}$ is a character of \mathbf{T} defined over \mathbb{R} and is hence trivial on \mathbf{T}_a . Then $\tilde{\lambda}(g_{s,s}) = \tilde{\lambda}(g_s) = |\lambda(g_s)|^2 \neq 1$. Moreover, $\lambda|_{\mathbf{T}_s}$ is defined over \mathbb{R} for \mathbf{T}_s is split, and thus $\tilde{\lambda}(g_{s,s}) = \lambda^2(g_{s,s})$. So $\lambda(g_{s,s})$, which is real, is not equal to ± 1 . This shows $\psi(g_{s,s})$ is a hyperbolic matrix.

On the other hand, \mathbf{T}_s is contained in some maximal \mathbb{R} -split torus \mathbf{A}' . It follows that all restricted weights χ of \mathbf{A}' are non-trivial. As all maximal \mathbb{R} -split tori are $\mathbf{H}(\mathbb{R})$ -conjugate, the lemma follows. \square

7.3. Proof of Theorem 1.3. As discussed above (1) and (4) of Theorem 3.1 hold for $(L, \hat{\Gamma}, \hat{\alpha}, \hat{\rho})$. (2) of Theorem 3.1 follows immediately from Theorem 2.5. Once we know that all weights of the representation given by the linear data are non-trivial, (3) of Theorem 3.1 follows immediately from Lemma 2.7. Theorem 3.1 then gives a map h intertwining the actions $\hat{\alpha}$ and $\hat{\rho}$. Since $\hat{\alpha}$ and $\hat{\rho}$ factor through the restriction of the actions α and ρ to a finite index subgroup $\bar{\Gamma} \subset \Gamma \subset G$, the same h intertwines $\alpha|_{\bar{\Gamma}}$ and $\rho|_{\bar{\Gamma}}$ and Theorem 1.3 follows.

8. SMOOTH RIGIDITY FOR ANOSOV ACTIONS

In this section we prove Theorem 1.7. Our approach uses many of the same ideas as [KLZ].

8.1. Reductions and proof of Theorem 1.7. Let G and Γ satisfy Hypothesis 1.2 and let α be as in Theorem 1.7. Let ρ be the linear data of α . Note that if $\alpha(\gamma)$ is Anosov then $D\rho(\gamma)$ is hyperbolic. Replacing Γ with a finite-index subgroup $\Gamma_1 \subset \Gamma$, we may assume from Theorem 1.3 that there is a (Hölder) continuous $h: M \rightarrow M$ intertwining the actions α and ρ . Recall we assume $\alpha(\gamma_0)$ is Anosov for some $\gamma_0 \in \Gamma$. Taking a power, it follows that $\alpha(\gamma_1)$ is Anosov for some $\gamma_1 \in \Gamma_1$. By Manning's Theorem [Man], h is a bi-Hölder homeomorphism (see also [KH, Section 18.6]); in particular, the linear data ρ uniquely determines the nonlinear action α of Γ_1 up to bi-Hölder conjugacy.

We recall the notation the constructions from Section 7.1. In particular, there is a center-free, semisimple Lie group G^* without compact factors, a continuous surjective morphism $p_1: G \rightarrow G^*$, finite-index subgroup $\bar{\Gamma} \subset \Gamma_1$, and representation $\rho^*: \Gamma^* \rightarrow \text{Aut}(N)$ where $\Gamma^* = p_1(\bar{\Gamma})$ such that $\rho|_{\bar{\Gamma}} = \rho^* \circ p_1$. Since the linear data $\rho|_{\bar{\Gamma}}$ uniquely determines the nonlinear action $\alpha|_{\bar{\Gamma}}$, it follows that α factors through an action $\tilde{\alpha}^*$ of Γ^* : $\tilde{\alpha}^*(\gamma^*) = \alpha(p_1^{-1}(\gamma^*))$.

Recall that the Lie group G^* is a real algebraic group, that is, $G^* = \mathbf{G}^*(\mathbb{R})^\circ$ for a semisimple algebraic group \mathbf{G}^* defined over \mathbb{R} . Let $\tilde{\mathbf{G}}$ be the algebraically simply connected cover of \mathbf{G}^* . Then $\tilde{G} = \tilde{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbb{R})^\circ$ is a finite cover of G^* , whence \tilde{G} has finite center and no compact factors. Let $\tilde{\Gamma}$ be the lift of Γ^* to \tilde{G} . The projection $\tilde{\Gamma} \rightarrow \Gamma^*$ induces an action $\tilde{\alpha}$ of $\tilde{\Gamma}$ by C^∞ diffeomorphisms of M ; moreover, the action $\tilde{\alpha}$ lifts to an action by diffeomorphisms of N and induces linear data $\tilde{\rho}$ which factors through ρ^* .

Note that map h guaranteed by Theorem 1.3 intertwining the actions of α and ρ also intertwines the actions $\tilde{\rho}$ and $\tilde{\alpha}$. It is therefore sufficient to prove Theorem 1.7 under the following stronger hypotheses.

Hypothesis 8.1. G is a simply connected semisimple algebraic group defined over \mathbb{R} all of whose \mathbb{R} -simple factors have \mathbb{R} -rank 2 or higher, $G = \mathbf{G}(\mathbb{R})^\circ$, and $\Gamma \subset G$ is a lattice. α is an action of Γ by C^∞ diffeomorphisms of a nilmanifold $M = N/\Lambda$ which lifts to an action by diffeomorphisms of N and $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Aut}(M)$ is the associated linear data. $h: M \rightarrow M$ is a homeomorphism such that $h \circ \alpha(\gamma) = \rho(\gamma) \circ h$ for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$.

Assuming Hypothesis 8.1, the proof of Theorem 1.7 proceeds by studying the restriction of α and ρ to an appropriately chosen finitely generated discrete abelian subgroup $\Sigma \subset \Gamma$.

We recall the following definition.

Definition 8.2. For an abelian group Σ and two actions $\rho: \Sigma \rightarrow \text{Aut}(M)$, $\rho': \Sigma \rightarrow \text{Aut}(M')$ by nilmanifold automorphisms, we say ρ' is an **algebraic factor action** of ρ , if there is an algebraic factor map $\pi: M \rightarrow M'$ such that $\pi \circ \rho(g) = \rho'(g) \circ \pi$ for all $g \in \Sigma$. We further say ρ' is a **rank-one algebraic factor action** of ρ if in addition there is a finite-index subgroup $\Sigma' < \Sigma$ such that the image group $\rho'(\Sigma') < \text{Aut}(M')$ is cyclic.

The following proposition is the main result of this section.

Proposition 8.3. Let G , Γ , α , and ρ be as in Hypothesis 8.1. Suppose $\alpha(\gamma_0)$ is an Anosov diffeomorphism for some $\gamma_0 \in \Gamma$. Then there exists a free abelian subgroup $\Sigma \subset \Gamma$ such that $\rho|_\Sigma$ has no rank-one algebraic factor actions and $\alpha(\gamma_1)$ is Anosov for some $\gamma_1 \in \Sigma$.

Having found an appropriate $\Sigma \subset \Gamma$, Theorem 1.7 follows from the following proposition. We recall that for an action α of a discrete abelian group Σ by diffeomorphisms of a nilmanifold with an Anosov element, there is always an abelian action, called the **linearization** of α , by affine nilmanifold transformations. Moreover these two actions are conjugate. The main result of [RHW] shows this conjugacy is smooth.

Theorem 8.4 ([RHW]). Let α be a C^∞ action by a discrete abelian group Σ on a nilmanifold M , and ρ be its linearization. Suppose that ρ has no rank-one algebraic factor action and $\alpha(\gamma_1)$ is Anosov for some $\gamma_1 \in \Sigma$. Then α is conjugate to ρ by a C^∞ diffeomorphism that is homotopic to the identity.

Let G , Γ , α , and ρ be as in Hypothesis 8.1. Suppose $\alpha(\gamma_0)$ is an Anosov diffeomorphism for some $\gamma_0 \in \Gamma$. Let $\Sigma \subset \Gamma$ and $\gamma_1 \in \Sigma$ be as in Proposition 8.3. Note that, the conjugacy h in Hypothesis 8.1 guarantees that the linearization of $\alpha|_\Sigma$ coincides with the restriction of the linear data ρ of α to Σ . By Theorem 8.4, there is a C^∞ diffeomorphism $h': M \rightarrow M$ homotopic to the identity which intertwines $\alpha|_\Sigma$ and the linearization of $\alpha|_\Sigma$. Furthermore, there is a lift of h' intertwining the lifts of $\alpha(\gamma_1)$ and $\rho(\gamma_1) \in \text{Aut}(N)$. From the uniqueness criterion of semiconjugacies, it follows that h coincides with h' and hence is C^∞ . Theorem 1.7 follows immediately

In the remainder of this section, we prove Proposition 8.3.

8.2. The semigroup of Anosov elements. We recall the setting of Proposition 8.3. Let $\gamma_0 \in \Gamma$ be such that $\alpha(\gamma_0)$ is an Anosov diffeomorphism. Let $E_{\gamma_0}^\sigma(x)$, $x \in M$, $\sigma = s, u$, be the stable and unstable bundles for $\alpha(\gamma_0)$. Given $\epsilon > 0$ and $\sigma = s, u$, let $C_\epsilon^\sigma(x)$ be the ϵ -cone around $E_{\gamma_0}^\sigma(x)$; that is, for $\sigma = u$, decomposing $v = v^s + v^u$ with respect to the splitting $E_{\gamma_0}^s(x) \oplus E_{\gamma_0}^u(x)$ we have $v \in C_\epsilon^u(x)$ if and only if $|v^s| \leq \epsilon|v^u|$.

Let $\epsilon > 0$ be small (to be determined later). Let S be the set of all $\gamma \in \Gamma$ such that for every $x \in M$,

$$D_x \alpha(\gamma) C_\epsilon^u(x) \subset C_{\frac{1}{2}\epsilon}^u(\alpha(\gamma)(x))$$

and

$$D_x(\alpha(\gamma))^{-1} C_\epsilon^s(x) \subset C_{\frac{1}{2}\epsilon}^s((\alpha(\gamma))^{-1}(x))$$

(that is, $\alpha(\gamma)$ preserves the ϵ -stable and unstable cones) and, moreover, for every vector $v \in C_\epsilon^u(x)$, $|D_x \alpha(\gamma)v| \geq 2|v|$ and for $v \in C_\epsilon^s(x)$, $|D_x(\alpha(\gamma))^{-1}v| \geq 2|v|$.

We claim that S is Zariski dense:

Proposition 8.5. *Suppose α , Γ , and γ_0 are as in the assumptions of Proposition 8.3. For every $0 < \epsilon \leq 1$, the set S defined above is Zariski dense in G .*

Proof of Proposition 8.5. By Lemma 8.6 below, $\gamma_0^{N_0} \in S$ for some N_0 . In order to show Zariski density, we may assume without loss of generality that $N_0 = 1$.

Let \bar{S} be the Zariski closure of S . Then \bar{S} is a group. By Proposition 8.7 below, for every $\eta \in \Gamma \cap W$ there is an N such that $\gamma_0^N \eta \gamma_0^N \in S \subset \bar{S}$. As $\gamma_0 \in S \subset \bar{S}$ and as \bar{S} is a group, it follows that $\eta \in \bar{S}$. Hence $\Gamma \cap W \subset \bar{S}$. Since W is Zariski open in G and Γ is Zariski dense in G by Borel density theorem, $\Gamma \cap W \subset \bar{S}$ is Zariski dense in G . Since \bar{S} is Zariski closed, $\bar{S} = G$ and thus S is Zariski dense. \square

Lemma 8.6. *In the setting of Proposition 8.5, the set S satisfies the following conditions:*

- (1) S is a semigroup;
- (2) for every $\gamma \in S$, $\alpha(\gamma)$ is an Anosov diffeomorphism;
- (3) for some $N_0 > 0$, $\gamma_0^{N_0} \in S$.

Proof. That S is a semigroup is clear from definition. That $\gamma_0^{N_0} \in S$ is straightforward by choosing $N_0 > 0$ large enough. (2) follows from standard cone estimates (see [KH, Section 6.4]). \square

Proposition 8.7. *In the setting of Proposition 8.5, there is a Zariski open set $W \subset G$ such that for every $\eta \in \Gamma \cap W$, there is $N > 0$ such that $\gamma_0^N \eta \gamma_0^N \in S$.*

The proof of this intermediate proposition will occupy the next section.

8.3. Proof of Proposition 8.7. In this section, we follow and substantially extend the main argument in [KLZ]. Recall that the derivative of the action $\alpha: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Diff}(M)$ induces a linear cocycle $D_x \alpha(\gamma)$ over the action α . Recall also that, as $\alpha(\gamma_0)$ is Anosov for some γ_0 , the semiconjugacy $h: M \rightarrow N/\Lambda$ is a homeomorphism. The push-forward of the Haar measure on N/Λ under h^{-1} is then α -invariant and, moreover, coincides with the measure of maximal entropy for $\alpha(\gamma_0)$. By Theorem 6.4 (applied to the Jacobian-determinant cocycle) and Livsic's Theorem it follows that this measure is smooth. Denote this smooth α -invariant measure by m . Note that, as the linear data associated to $\alpha(\gamma_0)$ is hyperbolic, the Haar measure on N/Λ

is ergodic whence m is ergodic for the action α . Fix a trivialization of $TM = M \times \mathfrak{n}$ and an identification $\mathfrak{n} = \mathbb{R}^d$. Identify $\mathfrak{n} = \mathbb{R}^d = V$ and $\mathrm{GL}(d, \mathbb{R}) = \mathrm{GL}(V) = \mathrm{GL}(\mathfrak{n})$ unless some confusion arises.

By Theorem 6.4, for each ergodic α -invariant measure μ , there are a measurable map $C^\mu: (M, \mu) \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}(d, \mathbb{R})$, a linear representation $D^\mu: G \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}(d, \mathbb{R})$, and a compact-group valued, measurable cocycle $K^\mu: \Gamma \times M \rightarrow \mathrm{SO}(d)$ such that

$$D_x \alpha(\gamma) = C^\mu(\alpha(\gamma)(x)) D^\mu(\gamma) K^\mu(\gamma, x) (C^\mu(x))^{-1} \quad (8.1)$$

and K^μ commutes with D^μ : for every $g \in G$, $\eta \in \Gamma$, and $x \in M$, $D^\mu(g) K^\mu(\eta, x) = K^\mu(\eta, x) D^\mu(g)$.

Recall γ_0 is the distinguished element with $\alpha(\gamma_0)$ Anosov. Fix an enumeration $\Gamma \setminus \{\gamma_0\} = \{\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots\}$. For $j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ let

$$\eta_j := \gamma_j \gamma_0 \gamma_j^{-1}.$$

Observe that $\alpha(\eta_j)$ is Anosov for every j . For $x \in M$, let $E_{\eta_j}^s(x)$ and $E_{\eta_j}^u(x)$ denote, respectively, the stable or unstable bundle for $\alpha(\eta_j)$ at the point x . The key input of the proof of Proposition 8.7 will be the simple fact that $E_{\eta_j}^s(x)$ and $E_{\eta_j}^u(x)$ are continuous in x as stable and unstable bundles of Anosov diffeomorphism.

For $\sigma = s, u$, let $d^\sigma = \dim E_{\gamma_0}^\sigma(x)$. Note that $E_{\eta_j}^\sigma(x) = (D\alpha(\gamma_j) E_{\gamma_0}^\sigma)(x)$

For $g \in G$ let $E_g^{s, \mu}$ and $E_g^{u, \mu}$ denote, respectively, the stable and unstable spaces of the linear map $D^\mu(g)$. Note that $D^\mu(g)$ need not be hyperbolic whence the subspaces $E_g^{\sigma, \mu}$ may not be transverse. However, (as $K^\mu(\gamma, x)$ is compact-valued and commutes with D^μ) for μ -a.e. x , we have

$$E_{\eta_i}^\sigma(x) = C^\mu(x) E_{\eta_i}^{\sigma, \mu}.$$

For $r = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ let $S^{r, \mu} \subset \mathrm{GL}(V)$ be given by

$$S^{r, \mu} = \bigcap_{\substack{i=1, \dots, r \\ \sigma=s, u}} \mathrm{Stab}(E_{\eta_i}^{\sigma, \mu}) = \bigcap_{\substack{i=1, \dots, r \\ \sigma=s, u}} \mathrm{Stab}(D^\mu(\gamma_i) E_{\gamma_0}^{\sigma, \mu}).$$

Note that each $S^{r, \mu} = \mathbf{S}^{r, \mu}(\mathbb{R})$ where $\mathbf{S}^{r, \mu}$ is an algebraic group defined over \mathbb{R} . Moreover, $\mathbf{S}^{r+1, \mu} \subset \mathbf{S}^{r, \mu}$ and each $\mathbf{S}^{r, \mu}$ has finitely many components. Counting dimension and connected components it follows there is a $r(\mu)$ so that $\mathbf{S}^{r, \mu} = \mathbf{S}^{r(\mu), \mu}$ for all $r \geq r(\mu)$. Let $\mathbf{S}^\mu = \mathbf{S}^{r(\mu), \mu}$ and $S^\mu = \mathbf{S}^\mu(\mathbb{R})$. We then have

$$S^\mu = \bigcap_{\substack{\gamma \in \Gamma \\ \sigma=s, u}} D^\mu(\gamma) \mathrm{Stab}(E_{\gamma_0}^{\sigma, \mu}) D^\mu(\gamma)^{-1}.$$

It follows that $D^\mu(\Gamma)$ normalizes S^μ whence by Zariski density of Γ in G ,

$$S^\mu = \bigcap_{\substack{g \in G \\ \sigma=s, u}} D^\mu(g) \mathrm{Stab}(E_{\gamma_0}^{\sigma, \mu}) D^\mu(g)^{-1}.$$

For $\sigma = s, u$, denote by $Gr(V, d^\sigma)$ the Grassmannian of subspaces in V of dimension $\dim E_{\gamma_0}^{\sigma, \mu}$. Let

$$\Phi: \mathrm{GL}(V) \times \left((Gr(V, d^s))^{r(\mu)} \times (Gr(V, d^u))^{r(\mu)} \right) \rightarrow (Gr(V, d^s))^{r(\mu)} \times (Gr(V, d^u))^{r(\mu)}$$

be the natural action. As Φ is an algebraic action,

Lemma 8.8. *Let $E \in (Gr(V, d^s))^{r(\mu)} \times (Gr(V, d^u))^{r(\mu)}$. Then $\mathrm{Orb}_\Phi(E)$, the orbit of E under Φ , is open in its Zariski closure $\overline{\mathrm{Orb}_\Phi(E)}$.*

Let $\tau: M \rightarrow (Gr(V, d^s))^{r(\mu)} \times (Gr(V, d^u))^{r(\mu)}$ be defined by

$$\tau(x) = ((E_{\eta_i}^s(x))_i, (E_{\eta_i}^u(x))_i)_{i=0, \dots, r(\mu)}.$$

As observed above, for μ -a.e. x

$$\tau(x) = \Phi(C^\mu(x), ((E_{\eta_i}^{s,\mu})_i, (E_{\eta_i}^{u,\mu})_i)).$$

Let Orb^μ be the orbit under Φ of $((E_{\eta_i}^{s,\mu})_i, (E_{\eta_i}^{u,\mu})_i)_{i=0, \dots, r(\mu)}$. Φ induces a smooth parameterization

$$\phi^\mu: \text{GL}(V)/S^\mu \rightarrow \text{Orb}^\mu.$$

Since τ is continuous, we have that $\tau(\text{supp}(\mu))$ is compact. By the Lemma 8.8, for a μ -a.e. x , the orbit $\text{Orb}_\Phi(\tau(x)) = \text{Orb}^\mu$ is open in $\overline{\text{Orb}^\mu} \supset \tau(\text{supp}(\mu))$. Hence

$$U^\mu := \tau^{-1}(\text{Orb}^\mu),$$

is (relatively) open and dense in $\text{supp}(\mu)$. Moreover $\mu(U^\mu) = 1$. Via the parametrization ϕ^μ , we have a continuous map $\hat{C}^\mu: U^\mu \rightarrow \text{GL}(V)/S^\mu$ given by

$$\hat{C}^\mu(x) := (\phi^\mu)^{-1} \circ \tau(x).$$

Moreover, $C^\mu(x)S^\mu = \hat{C}^\mu(x)$ for μ -a.e. x .

Lemma 8.9. *Let μ be an ergodic α -invariant measure. The set U^μ is α -invariant and for every $\gamma \in \Gamma$, $x \in U^\mu$, and $\sigma = s, u$ we have*

$$D_x \alpha(\gamma) E_{\gamma_0}^\sigma(x) = D_x \alpha(\gamma) \hat{C}^\mu(x) E_{\gamma_0}^{\sigma,\mu} = \hat{C}^\mu(\alpha(\gamma)(x)) D^\mu(\gamma) E_{\gamma_0}^{\sigma,\mu}.$$

Proof of Lemma 8.9. For μ -a.e. $x \in U^\mu$ we have that $\tau(\alpha(\gamma)(x)) = \Phi(D^\mu(\gamma), \tau(x))$ whence, for such x ,

$$\alpha(\gamma)(x) \in \tau^{-1}(\Phi(D^\mu(\gamma), \tau(x))). \quad (8.2)$$

Since $\tau \circ \alpha(\gamma)$ and $x \mapsto \Phi(D^\mu(\gamma), \tau(x))$ are continuous and since U^μ is open and dense in $\text{supp}(\mu)$, (8.2) holds for all $x \in U^\mu$. It follows that $\alpha(\gamma)(x) \in U^\mu$ for all $x \in U^\mu$.

For any $x \in M$ and $\gamma \in \Gamma$ we have that

$$D_x \alpha(\gamma) E_{\gamma_0}^\sigma(x) = E_{\gamma\gamma_0\gamma^{-1}}^\sigma(\alpha(\gamma)(x)).$$

Also

$$D^\mu(\gamma) E_{\gamma_0}^{\sigma,\mu} = E_{\gamma\gamma_0\gamma^{-1}}^{\sigma,\mu}.$$

Recall that S^μ stabilizes each of the spaces $E_{\gamma\gamma_0\gamma^{-1}}^{\sigma,\mu}$ and that there is a measurable $C^\mu(x)$ with

$$C^\mu(x) E_{\gamma\gamma_0\gamma^{-1}}^{\sigma,\mu} = E_{\gamma\gamma_0\gamma^{-1}}^\sigma(x)$$

for μ -a.e. x . As the function $\hat{C}^\mu(x)$ and the bundles $D_x \alpha(\gamma) E_{\gamma_0}^\sigma(x)$ are continuous on U^μ , the result follows. \square

We summarize the above with the following lemma.

Lemma 8.10. *There are countably many ergodic, α -invariant probability measures μ_i , and relatively-open, relatively-dense, α -invariant sets $U_i \subset \text{supp}(\mu_i)$, and continuous maps $\hat{C}^{\mu_i}: U_i \rightarrow \text{GL}(V)/S^{\mu_i}$ such that*

- (1) M is the union $M = \bigcup_{i=0}^\infty U_i$;
- (2) $C^{\mu_i}(x)S^{\mu_i} = \hat{C}^{\mu_i}(x)$ for μ_i -a.e. $x \in U_i$.

Proof. We start with the smooth measure $\mu_0 = m$ and the corresponding open set $U_0 = U^m$ as constructed above. The image of U_0 under the conjugacy h , is a ρ -invariant, open dense subset of the nilmanifold M . It follows that the complement of $h(U_0)$ coincides with the boundary of $h(U_0)$ and is a closed, ρ -invariant set. In particular, the complement of $h(U_0)$ is saturated by orbit closures. From Proposition 6.5 and using that U_0 is dense in M , the complement of $h(U_0)$ is a countable union

$$N/\Lambda \setminus h(U_0) = \bigcup V_i$$

where each V_i is a finite union of ρ -invariant sub-nilmanifolds of N/Λ of dimension at most $d - 1$ where $d = \dim N$. Moreover, each V_i coincides with the support of an ergodic, ρ -invariant ν^{V_i} . We note (as $\rho(\gamma)$ is hyperbolic for some γ), that there are a countable number of such V_i .

Let $\mu^{V_i} := (h^{-1})_* \nu^{V_i}$. For each μ^{V_i} we may repeat the above procedure and obtain sets U_{V_i} such that $h(U_{V_i})$ is open and dense in V_i . As U_{V_i} is α -invariant and V_i is the finite union of submanifolds of dimension at most $d - 1$, it follows that $V_i \setminus h(U_{V_i})$ is a countable union

$$V_i \setminus h(U_{V_i}) = \bigcup W_j$$

where each W_j is a finite union of ρ -invariant sub-nilmanifolds of N/Λ of dimension at most $d - 2$.

Proceeding recursively, we define a countable collection of ergodic α -invariant measures μ_i with corresponding sets U_i . That every $x \in M$ is contained in a U_i follows as the dimension of the complement decreases at each step of recursion. \square

The set W appearing in Proposition 8.7 is defined as the set W in the following lemma.

Lemma 8.11. *Let μ_i be the measures in Lemma 8.10. Let W be the set of all $g \in G$ such that $D^{\mu_i}(g)E_{\gamma_0}^{s,\mu_i}$ is transverse to $E_{\gamma_0}^{u,\mu_i}$ and $D^{\mu_i}(g)E_{\gamma_0}^{u,\mu_i}$ is transverse to $E_{\gamma_0}^{s,\mu_i}$ for every i . Then W is a non-empty Zariski open set in G .*

Proof. Up to conjugation, there are only finitely many representations of G into $\mathrm{GL}(d, \mathbb{R})$. In particular, up to conjugation there are only finitely many values of $D^{\mu_i}(g)$ and $E_{\gamma_0}^{s,\mu_i}$. Since $\alpha(\gamma_0)$ is Anosov, for every μ_i , $E_{\gamma_0}^{s,\mu_i}$ is transverse to $E_{\gamma_0}^{u,\mu_i}$. Then W is the finite intersection of Zariski open sets indexed by conjugacy classes of representations $D^{\mu_i}(g)$. \square

With the above lemmas we show that the set W satisfies Proposition 8.7 via the following proposition.

Proposition 8.12. *Let f be an Anosov diffeomorphism with splitting $T_x M = E^s(x) \oplus E^u(x)$, and let $0 < \epsilon \leq 1$. Let g be a diffeomorphism and assume for every $x \in M$ that $D_x g E^s(x)$ intersects transversally $E^u(g(x))$ and $D_x g E^u(x)$ intersects transversally $E^s(g(x))$. Then there is $N > 0$ such that for every $n \geq N$, writing $F = f^n \circ g \circ f^n$, for every $x \in M$,*

$$D_x F C_\epsilon^u(x) \subset C_{\frac{1}{2}\epsilon}^u(F(x))$$

and

$$D_x F^{-1} C_\epsilon^s(x) \subset C_{\frac{1}{2}\epsilon}^s(F^{-1}(x))$$

and for every vector $v \in C_\epsilon^u(x)$, $|D_x F v| \geq 2|v|$ and for $v \in C_\epsilon^s(x)$, $|D_x F^{-1} v| \geq 2|v|$.

Recall that here $C_\epsilon^\sigma(x)$ denotes the ϵ -cone around $E^\sigma(x)$. The proof is a standard argument. We include it here for completeness.

Proof of Proposition 8.12. By symmetry it is sufficient to prove the result for the unstable cone. We write all linear transformations with respect to the continuous splitting $T_x M = E^s(x) \oplus E^u(x)$. Then,

$$D_x f = \begin{pmatrix} A(x) & 0 \\ 0 & B(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$D_x g = \begin{pmatrix} a(x) & b(x) \\ c(x) & d(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

where $a(x): E^s(x) \rightarrow E^s(g(x))$, $b(x): E^u(x) \rightarrow E^s(g(x))$, $c(x): E^s(x) \rightarrow E^u(g(x))$, and $d(x): E^u(x) \rightarrow E^u(g(x))$. As $D_x g E^u(x)$ and $E^s(g(x))$ are transverse, it follows that $d(x)$ is invertible for every x . By continuity of the bundle $E^u(x)$, continuity of the derivative $D_x g$, and compactness of M there is $r > 0$ such that $m(d(x)) \geq r$ for every $x \in M$. Here $m(L)$ denotes the conorm of a linear map $m(L) = \|L^{-1}\|^{-1}$. Let $C = \max_{x \in M} \|D_x g\|$. Observe that

$$D_x f^n = \begin{pmatrix} A^{(n)}(x) & 0 \\ 0 & B^{(n)}(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

where $A^{(n)}(x) = A(f^{n-1}(x)) \dots A(x)$. Choose a norm on TM adapted to f ; that is, decomposing $v = v^s + v^u$ according to the splitting $T_x M = E^s(x) \oplus E^u(x)$ we have $|v| = \max\{|v^u|, |v^s|\}$ and there is a constant $\lambda < 1$ such that for every $x \in M$ and $n \geq 0$, $\|A^{(n)}(x)\| \leq \lambda^n$ and $m(B^{(n)}(x)) \geq \lambda^{-n}$.

Let $\epsilon > 0$. The N in the proposition will depend on r , C , λ and ϵ . We first show for N sufficiently large that DF preserves the ϵ -unstable cone. First observe that for every positive real number $t > 0$, natural number $n \geq 0$ and $x \in M$ we have that

$$Df^n C_t^u(x) \subset C_{\lambda^{2n}t}^u(f^n(x)).$$

Now the next Lemma uses the transversality between DgE^u and E^s is used; in particular, the proof uses that for r as defined above, $r > 0$.

Lemma 8.13. *There are $\delta_0 > 0$ and $T > 0$ such that for every $0 < \delta \leq \delta_0$ we have that*

$$D_x g C_\delta^u(x) \subset C_T^u(g(x)).$$

Given Lemma 8.13, for N sufficiently large and $n \geq N$,

$$\begin{aligned} D_x F C_\epsilon^u(x) &= D_x (f^n \circ g \circ f^n) C_\epsilon^u(x) = D_{f^n(x)} (f^n \circ g) D_x f^n C_\epsilon^u(x) \\ &\subset D_{f^n(x)} (f^n \circ g) C_{\lambda^{2n}\epsilon}^u(f^n(x)) \\ &= D_{g(f^n(x))} f^n D_{f^n(x)} g C_{\lambda^{2n}\epsilon}^u(f^n(x)) \\ &\subset D_{g(f^n(x))} f^n C_T^u(g(f^n(x))) \subset C_{\lambda^{2n}T}^u(f^n(g(f^n(x)))) \\ &= C_{\lambda^{2n}T}^u(F(x)) \end{aligned}$$

Choosing N large enough so that $\lambda^{2N}\epsilon \leq \delta_0$ and $\lambda^{2N}T \leq \frac{1}{2}\epsilon$ it follows that F preserves the ϵ -unstable cones.

We now consider the growth of the vectors. Let $v \in C_\epsilon^u(x)$. Recall that $|v| = \max\{|v^s|, |v^u|\}$, hence $|v| = |v^u|$. Since DF preserves the ϵ -unstable cone we

have that $|(D_F v)^s| \leq \frac{\epsilon}{2} |(D_F v)^u|$ and, since $\epsilon \leq 1$, we have that $|D_F v| = |(D_F v)^u|$. Now,

$$(D_F v)^u = B^{(n)}(g(f^n(x)))[c(f^n(x))A^{(n)}(x)v^s + d(f^n(x))B^{(n)}(x)v^u]$$

so

$$\begin{aligned} |D_F v| &= |(D_F v)^u| \geq \lambda^{-n} |c(f^n(x))A^{(n)}(x)v^s + d(f^n(x))B^{(n)}(x)v^u| \\ &\geq \lambda^{-n} [r\lambda^{-n}|v^u| - C\lambda^n \epsilon |v^u|] \\ &= \lambda^{-n} (r\lambda^{-n} - C\lambda^n \epsilon) |v|. \end{aligned}$$

Take N large enough such that $\lambda^{-n}(r\lambda^{-n} - C\lambda^n \epsilon) \geq 2$ for all $n \geq N$. \square

Proof of Lemma 8.13. Take a vector $v = v^s + v^u$ in $C_{\delta_0}^u(x)$ (δ_0 to be determined) then

$$D_x g v = (a(x)v^s + b(x)v^u) + (c(x)v^s + d(x)v^u).$$

We prove that

$$|a(x)v^s + b(x)v^u| \leq T |c(x)v^s + d(x)v^u|$$

for some $T > 0$. Note

$$|a(x)v^s + b(x)v^u| \leq (C\delta_0 + C)|v^u| = C(\delta_0 + 1)|v^u|$$

and

$$|c(x)v^s + d(x)v^u| \geq r|v^u| - C\delta_0|v^u| = (r - C\delta_0)|v^u|.$$

Take δ_0 such that $r - C\delta_0 > 0$ and let $T = \frac{C(\delta_0 + 1)}{r - C\delta_0}$. \square

For W as in Lemma 8.11, from Lemma 8.9 we verify for $\eta \in W \cap \Gamma$ that, with $f = \alpha(\gamma_0)$ and $g = \alpha(\eta)$, the transversality in Proposition 8.12 holds. Proposition 8.7 the follows immediately from Proposition 8.12.

8.4. Abelian subactions without rank-one factors. In this part we assume

Hypothesis 8.14. \mathbf{H} is a simply connected semisimple algebraic group defined over \mathbb{Q} whose all \mathbb{R} -simple factors are either anisotropic or of \mathbb{R} -rank 2 or higher. $H = \mathbf{H}(\mathbb{R})^\circ$, and $\Gamma \subset \mathbf{H}(\mathbb{Z}) \cap H$ is an arithmetic lattice in H . $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Aut}(M)$ is a Γ -action by linear automorphisms on a compact nilmanifold $M = N/\Lambda$. Let us denote also $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Aut}(N)$ the lift and assume that $D\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathfrak{n})$ extends to a \mathbb{Q} -rational representation $D\rho: \mathbf{H} \rightarrow \mathbf{GL}(d)$.

Proposition 8.15. Let \mathbf{H} , Γ , M , ρ be as in Hypothesis 8.14 and let $S < \Gamma$ be a Zariski dense semigroup such that $D\rho(\eta)$ is hyperbolic for all $\eta \in S$. Then there is an element $\gamma \in S$ such that:

- (1) the identity component $Z_{\mathbf{H}}(\gamma)^\circ$ of the centralizer of γ in $\mathbf{H}(\mathbb{R})$ is a maximal \mathbb{Q} -torus contains a maximal \mathbb{R} -split torus of \mathbf{H} and $\gamma \in Z_{\mathbf{H}}(\gamma)^\circ$;
- (2) $Z_{\mathbf{H}}(\gamma)^\circ \cap \Gamma$ contains a free abelian group $\Sigma \cong \mathbb{Z}^{\text{rank}_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbf{H}}$ of finite index;
- (3) the restricted action $\rho|_{\Sigma}$ has no algebraic factor action of rank 1.

Proof. The proof is based on the works of Prasad and Rapinchuk [PR2, PR3].

We recall that, if $\mathbf{T} \subset \mathbf{H}$ is an algebraic torus defined over \mathbb{Q} , then there is a canonical $\text{Gal}(\mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Q})$ -action on the character group $X^*(\mathbf{T})$ defined over \mathbb{Q} , given by $(\sigma \cdot \chi)(t) = \sigma^{-1}(\chi(\sigma(t)))$. Moreover, if \mathbf{T} is a maximal \mathbb{Q} -torus in a semisimple algebraic group \mathbf{H} defined over \mathbb{Q} , then the Galois action permute the roots.

An element $\gamma \in \mathbf{H}(\mathbb{R})$ is called **regular** (resp. **\mathbb{R} -regular**), if the number of eigenvalues of Ad_γ that are equal to 1 (resp. on the unit circle), counted with

multiplicity, is minimum possible. It is called **hyperregular**, if the number of eigenvalues of $\bigwedge \text{Ad}_\gamma$ that are equal to 1, again counted with multiplicity, is minimum possible. Here $\bigwedge \text{Ad}_\gamma$ denotes the action on the exterior powers of \mathfrak{h} , $\bigwedge \mathfrak{h}$. It is known that hyperregular elements are regular, and that both hyperregular and regular are Zariski open conditions [PR1, Remark 1.2]. Furthermore, for a regular and \mathbb{R} -regular element γ , $Z_{\mathbf{H}}(\gamma)^\circ$ is a maximal torus that contains γ (see [PR2, Introduction]).

By the discussion in [PR3, pg. 240–241], there is a Zariski-dense subset $S' \subset S$ such that for every $\gamma \in S'$:

- (1) Property (1) holds;
- (2') γ is regular and \mathbb{R} -regular;
- (3') For $\mathbf{T} = Z_{\mathbf{H}}(\gamma)^\circ$, the Galois action contains all elements from the Weyl group $W(\mathbf{H}, \mathbf{T})$, and the cyclic group $\langle \gamma \rangle$ is Zariski dense in \mathbf{T} .

By Zariski openness of hyperregular elements, we can find a $\gamma \in S'$ that is hyperregular. Prasad-Raghunathan proved in [PR1, Lemma 1.15] that hyperregularity and \mathbb{R} -regularity together implies (2) for γ . It remains to prove (3).

We assume $\rho_1: \Sigma \rightarrow \text{Aut}(M_1)$ is a rank-one algebraic factor of $\rho|_\Sigma$ and obtain a contradiction. Write $M = N/\Lambda$ and $M_1 = N_1/\Lambda_1$. By passing to a subgroup if necessary, we may assume $\rho_1(\Sigma)$ is a cyclic group.

Since M_1 is a compact quotient nilmanifold, $N_1 = N/N_0$ where N_0 is a $\rho|_\Sigma$ -invariant subgroup of N defined over \mathbb{Q} . The Lie algebra \mathfrak{n}_0 is hence $D\rho|_\Sigma$ -invariant rational subspace of \mathfrak{n} .

Notice that: the cyclic group $\langle \gamma \rangle$ is Zariski dense in \mathbf{T} ; $\langle \gamma \rangle \cap \Sigma$ has finite index in $\langle \gamma \rangle$; and \mathbf{T} is Zariski connected. It follows that $\langle \gamma \rangle \cap \Sigma$ is also Zariski dense in \mathbf{T} , therefore $\mathfrak{n}_0 \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{C}$ is $D\rho|_{\mathbf{T}}$ invariant. So $\rho|_{\mathbf{T}}$ projects to a \mathbb{Q} -representation $D\rho_1$ of the \mathbb{Q} -torus \mathbf{T} on $\mathfrak{n}_1 \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{C}$, where \mathfrak{n}_1 is the Lie algebra of N_1 .

By property (1), \mathbf{T} contains a maximal \mathbb{R} -split \mathbb{Q} -torus \mathbf{T}_s of \mathbf{H} . Denote $r = \dim \mathbf{T}_s = \text{rank}_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbf{H}$. The restriction to \mathbf{T}_s is a morphism $X^*(\mathbf{T}) \rightarrow X^*(\mathbf{T}_s)$.

The \mathbb{R} -torus \mathbf{T} decomposes as an almost direct product $\mathbf{T}_a \cdot \mathbf{T}_s$ where \mathbf{T}_a is a maximal \mathbb{R} -anisotropic torus in \mathbf{T} . $\mathbf{T}_a \cap \mathbf{T}_s$ is a finite subgroup of torsion elements in $\mathbf{T}_s \cong \mathbf{H}_m^r$. In particular, $\mathbf{T}_a(\mathbb{R}) \cap \mathbf{T}_s(\mathbb{R})$ is a finite subgroup all of whose elements have order 2. Therefore for $t \in \mathbf{T}(\mathbb{R})$ and $g = t^2$ there is a unique decomposition $g = g_a g_s$ with $g_a \in \mathbf{T}_a(\mathbb{R})$ and $g_s \in \mathbf{T}_s(\mathbb{R})$. Moreover, g_s is in $\mathbf{T}_s(\mathbb{R})^\circ \cong (\mathbb{R}_{>0})^r$.

Without loss of generality, one may replace Σ with $\{\sigma^2 : \sigma \in \Sigma\}$. Then all elements $\sigma \in \Sigma$ can be decomposed as above. $\sigma \rightarrow \sigma_a$ and $\sigma \rightarrow \sigma_s$ are group morphisms on Σ .

For any non-trivial $\sigma \in \Sigma$, σ_s is not trivial. Otherwise $\sigma = \sigma_a$ lie in the compact $\mathbf{T}_a(\mathbb{R})$. Since $\Sigma \subset \Lambda$ is discrete, σ must be an torsion element, contradicting our assumption that Σ is free abelian. It follows that $\sigma \rightarrow \sigma_s$ is an isomorphism from Σ to $\Sigma_s = \{\sigma_s : \sigma \in \Sigma\}$. Furthermore, again because $\mathbf{T}_a(\mathbb{R})$ is compact and Σ is discrete, Σ_s is discrete and hence is a lattice in $\mathbf{T}_s(\mathbb{R})^\circ$.

Fix a basis $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_r$ of Σ and write $(\sigma_i)_s$ as $(e^{\theta_{i1}}, \dots, e^{\theta_{ir}})$ in $\mathbf{T}_s(\mathbb{R})^\circ \cong (\mathbb{R}_{>0})^r$. Then (θ_{ij}) is a non-degenerate matrix. Define a group morphism $\mathcal{L}: X^*(\mathbf{T}_s) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^r$ by

$$\mathcal{L}(\chi) = (\log |\chi((\sigma_1)_s)|, \dots, \log |\chi((\sigma_r)_s)|).$$

Recall that with \mathbf{T}_s identified with \mathbf{H}_m^r , the coordinate maps $\pi_j: (t_1, \dots, t_r) \rightarrow t_j$ form a basis of $X^*(\mathbf{T}_s) \cong \mathbb{Z}^r$. Note $\mathcal{L}(\pi_j) = (\theta_{1j}, \dots, \theta_{rj})$. Thus by non-degeneracy of (θ_{ij}) , \mathcal{L} embeds $X^*(\mathbf{T}_s)$ as a lattice into \mathbb{R}^r .

For any character $\chi \in X^*(\mathbf{T})$, $\tilde{\chi}: t \rightarrow \chi(t)\overline{\chi(\bar{t})}$ is defined over \mathbb{R} and its restriction to \mathbf{T}_a is trivial. In particular, for $\sigma \in \Sigma$, $\tilde{\chi}(\sigma) = \tilde{\chi}(\sigma_s)$. Notice that $\chi|_{\mathbf{T}_s}$ is defined over \mathbb{R} , and hence $\tilde{\chi}|_{\mathbf{T}_s} = (\chi|_{\mathbf{T}_s})^2$.

Denote by $\Lambda \subset X^*(\mathbf{T})$ the sets of weights of the \mathbb{Q} -representation $D\rho_1$ of \mathbf{T} , which is invariant under the canonical Galois action. For $\gamma \in S$, by [Man], $D\rho(\gamma)$ is a hyperbolic matrix, and hence so is $D\rho_1(\gamma)$. It follows, because $\gamma \in \mathbf{T}(\mathbb{R})$, that $\tilde{\lambda}(\gamma) = |\lambda(\gamma)|^2 \neq 1$ for $\lambda \in \Lambda$. Thus $\tilde{\lambda}((\gamma^2)_s) = \tilde{\lambda}(\gamma^2) = \tilde{\lambda}(\gamma)^2 \neq 1$.

In particular, $\tilde{\lambda}|_{\mathbf{T}_s}$ is non-trivial. Because Λ is invariant under the Galois action, it is also invariant under the action of $W(\mathbf{H}, \mathbf{T})$. Furthermore, by [Bor2, Corollary 21.4], every element $\omega \in W(\mathbf{H}, \mathbf{T}_s)$ is represented by the restriction of some element $\tilde{\omega} \in W(\mathbf{H}, \mathbf{T})$ to \mathbf{T}_s . Therefore the set

$$\tilde{\Lambda}_s := \{\tilde{\lambda}|_{\mathbf{T}_s} : \lambda \in \Lambda\} = \{(\lambda|_{\mathbf{T}_s})^2 : \lambda \in \Lambda\}$$

is non-empty and $W(\mathbf{H}, \mathbf{T}_s)$ -invariant.

One can always decompose \mathbf{H} into a direct product $\prod \mathbf{H}_i$ of almost \mathbb{R} -simple factors in such a way that $\mathbf{T}_s = \prod \mathbf{T}_{s,i}$ where $\mathbf{T}_{s,i}$ is a maximal \mathbb{R} -split torus in \mathbf{H}_i . Fix a $\lambda \in \Lambda$, its restriction $\tilde{\lambda}|_{\mathbf{T}_{s,i}}$ to some $\mathbf{T}_{s,i}$ is non-trivial. The action by $W(\mathbf{H}_i, \mathbf{T}_{s,i}) \subset W(\mathbf{H}, \mathbf{T}_s)$ on $X^*(\mathbf{T}_{s,i})$ preserves no proper rank-one subgroup. Hence as $\dim \mathbf{T}_{s,i} \geq 2$ by assumption, the $W(\mathbf{H}, \mathbf{T}_{s,i})$ -orbit of $\tilde{\lambda}|_{\mathbf{T}_{s,i}}$ is not contained in any cyclic subgroup. Thus, the same is true for the $W(\mathbf{H}, \mathbf{T}_s)$ -orbit of $\tilde{\lambda}|_{\mathbf{T}_s}$, and for the $W(\mathbf{H}, \mathbf{T})$ -orbit of $\tilde{\lambda}$. In other words, there is no cyclic subgroup of $X^*(\mathbf{T}_s)$ that contains $\tilde{\Lambda}_s$, which is the same as that there is no one-dimensional subgroup of \mathbb{R}^r that contains $\mathcal{L}(\tilde{\Lambda}_s)$.

However, on the other hand, as $\rho_1(\Sigma)$ is assumed to be a cyclic group $\{A^n\}$, there are integers n_1, \dots, n_r such that $\rho_1(\sigma_i) = A^{n_i}$. Then for each $\lambda \in \Lambda$, there is $a_\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $\lambda(\sigma_i) = a_\lambda^{n_i}$. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(\tilde{\lambda}|_{\mathbf{T}_s}) &= (\log |\tilde{\lambda}((\sigma_1)_s)|, \dots, \log |\tilde{\lambda}((\sigma_r)_s)|) = (\log \tilde{\lambda}(\sigma_1), \dots, \log \tilde{\lambda}(\sigma_r)) \\ &= (2 \log |\lambda(\sigma_1)|, \dots, 2 \log |\lambda(\sigma_r)|) \\ &= 2 \log |a_\lambda|(n_1, \dots, n_r) \end{aligned}$$

belongs to a given one-dimensional subspace for every $\lambda \in \Lambda$. This produces the desired contradiction and completes the proof. \square

8.5. Proof of Propostion 8.3. We deduce Proposition 8.3 from Propositions 8.5 and 8.15.

Proof of Proposition 8.3. Under Hypothesis 8.1, Theorem 6.1 applies to \mathbf{G} and Γ . Let \mathbf{H} and $\phi: \mathbf{H} \mapsto \mathbf{G}$ be as in Theorem 6.1. Denote $H = \mathbf{H}(\mathbb{R})^\circ$.

Let $\hat{\Gamma} = \phi^{-1}(\Gamma) \cap \mathbf{H}(\mathbb{Z})$. Then $\hat{\Gamma}$ is a lattice in H and is of finite index in $\mathbf{H}(\mathbb{Z})$. Define $\hat{\Gamma}$ -actions $\hat{\alpha} = \alpha \circ \phi$ and $\hat{\rho} = \rho \circ \phi$ which act through Γ . Note $\hat{\rho}$ is the linear data of $\hat{\alpha}$.

By the discussion in Section 2.2, there is a \mathbb{Q} -structure of \mathfrak{n} such that $D\rho$ sends Γ into $\mathrm{GL}(d, \mathbb{Q})$. Hence the image of $\hat{\Gamma}$ under $D\hat{\rho}$ is in $\mathrm{GL}(d, \mathbb{Q})$ as well. Applying Theorem 6.2 with $k = \mathbb{Q}$ and $\mathbf{J} = \mathrm{GL}(d)$, we know that, after restricting to a finite index subgroup $\hat{\Gamma}' \subset \hat{\Gamma}$, $D\hat{\rho}$ extends to a representation $\mathbf{H} \rightarrow \mathbf{GL}(d)$ defined over \mathbb{Q} . We replace $\hat{\Gamma}$ with $\hat{\Gamma}'$ in the sequel.

We apply Proposition 8.5 to obtain a Zariski open set $W \subset G$ and a semigroup $S \subset \Gamma$. Let $\hat{W} = \phi^{-1}(W)$, which is a Zariski open set in H . Note that because no

\mathbb{Q} -simple factor of \mathbf{H} is \mathbb{R} -anisotropic, $\mathbf{H}(\mathbb{Z})$, and hence $\hat{\Gamma}$ as well, are Zariski dense in \mathbf{H} by Borel density theorem (see [Mor2, Corollary 4.5.6]).

In addition, define $\hat{S} = \phi^{-1}(S) \cap \hat{\Gamma}$, and fix a preimage $\hat{\gamma}_0 \in \phi^{-1}(\gamma_0)$.

Note $\hat{\alpha} = \alpha \circ \phi$ defines a C^∞ action by $\hat{\Gamma}$. We claim that the $(H, \hat{\Gamma}, \hat{S}, \hat{W}, \hat{\alpha}, \hat{\gamma}_0)$, instead of $(G, \Gamma, S, W, \alpha, \gamma_0)$, also satisfies the conclusion of Proposition 8.5. In fact, properties (1)-(4) follows directly from the corresponding properties in Proposition 8.5. Property (5) follows for \hat{S} exactly as in the proof of 8.5 using now that $\hat{\Gamma}$ is Zariski dense in H and \hat{W} is Zariski open.

Recall that if $\hat{\alpha}(\gamma)$ is Anosov then $D\hat{\rho}(\gamma)$ is a hyperbolic matrix. Hence $(H, \hat{\Gamma}, \hat{S}, \hat{\rho})$ satisfies Hypothesis 8.14 as well as the conditions in Proposition 8.15. Let $\hat{\gamma} \in \hat{S}$ and $\hat{\Sigma} \subset Z_{\mathbf{H}}(\hat{\gamma})^\circ \cap \Lambda$ be given by Proposition 8.15. Then $\hat{\rho}|_{\hat{\Sigma}}$ has no rank-one algebraic factor. Since $\hat{\gamma} \in Z_{\mathbf{H}}(\hat{\gamma})^\circ$ and as $\hat{\Sigma}$ is of finite index in $Z_{\mathbf{H}}(\hat{\gamma})^\circ \cap \Lambda$, a non-trivial power $\hat{\gamma}^k$ is in $\hat{\Sigma}$. Then $\hat{\alpha}(\hat{\gamma}^k)$ is an Anosov diffeomorphism as $\hat{\alpha}(\hat{\gamma})$ is.

Consider $\Sigma = \phi(\hat{\Sigma}) \subset \Gamma$, then as $\hat{\rho}|_{\hat{\Sigma}}$ acts through $\rho|_{\Sigma}$, it has no rank-one algebraic factor actions. Moreover, $\alpha(\gamma)$ is Anosov for $\gamma = \phi(\hat{\gamma}) \in \Sigma$. \square

9. COHOMOLOGICAL OBSTRUCTION TO LIFTING ACTIONS ON NILMANIFOLDS

In this section, we justify Remark 1.5, which in turn gives Corollary 1.9.

Let M be a finite CW complex. Let $\Lambda_M = \pi_1(M)/K$ be a quotient of the fundamental group of M . Let \tilde{M} be the normal cover of M with deck transformation group Λ_M . Let Γ be a finitely generated discrete group and let $\alpha: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Homeo}(M)$ be an action. Given $\gamma \in \Gamma$ select an arbitrary lift $\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma): \tilde{M} \rightarrow \tilde{M}$ of $\alpha(\gamma): M \rightarrow M$. Given $\lambda \in \Lambda_M$ select any $x \in \tilde{M}$ and let $\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma)_*: \Lambda_M \rightarrow \Lambda_M$ be such that

$$\tilde{\alpha}(x\lambda) = \tilde{\alpha}(x)\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma)_*(\lambda). \quad (9.1)$$

Note $\alpha_*(\lambda)$ is independent of the choice of x by continuity.

Given a second lift $\tilde{\alpha}'(\gamma)$ there is some $\lambda' \in \Lambda_M$ so that for all x ,

$$\tilde{\alpha}'(\gamma)(x) = \tilde{\alpha}(\gamma)(x)\lambda'.$$

Then

$$\tilde{\alpha}'(x\lambda) = \tilde{\alpha}(\gamma)(x\lambda)\lambda' = \tilde{\alpha}(\gamma)(x)\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma)_*(\lambda)\lambda' = \tilde{\alpha}'(\gamma)(x)(\lambda')^{-1}\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma)_*(\lambda)\lambda'. \quad (9.2)$$

It follows that $\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma)_*$ is defined up to $\text{Inn}(\Lambda_M)$. We thus obtain a well-defined homomorphism $\alpha_\#: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Out}(\Lambda_M)$.

Let N be a simply connected, m -dimensional, nilpotent Lie group and let $\Lambda \subset N$ be a lattice. Let $P_*: \Lambda_M \rightarrow \Lambda$ be a surjective homomorphism. As the kernel of P_* is normal in Λ_M , whether or not $\alpha_\#$ preserves the kernel of P_* is well defined. We assume for the remainder that $\alpha_\#$ preserves this kernel. Replacing Λ_M with $\Lambda_M/(\text{Ker}(P_*))$ if necessary, we may further assume that P_* is an isomorphism. We then identify Λ_M and Λ for the remainder and continue to write \tilde{M} for the normal cover of M with deck group Λ . Recall $P: M \rightarrow N/\Lambda$ is the continuous map induced by P_* .

Recall we have a series of central extensions in (2.2) and (2.3). Let Z_i denote the kernel of $N_i \rightarrow N_{i+1}$. Then $Z_i \cap \Lambda_i \simeq \mathbb{Z}^{d_i}$ is the center of Λ_i and is the kernel of each map $\Lambda_i \rightarrow \Lambda_{i+1}$. As each $Z_i \cap \Lambda_i$ is the center of Λ_i , an element $\psi \in \text{Out}(\Lambda_i)$ restricts to an automorphism $\psi|_{Z_i \cap \Lambda_i} \in \text{Aut}(Z_i \cap \Lambda_i)$. Moreover, as automorphisms fix centers, we have natural maps

$$\text{Out}(\Lambda_0) \rightarrow \text{Out}(\Lambda_1) \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \text{Out}(\Lambda_{r-1}).$$

In particular, $\alpha_{\#}$ induces representations $\alpha_{\#,i}: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Aut}(Z_i \cap \Lambda_i) = \text{GL}(d_i, \mathbb{Z})$.

We have the following proposition which guarantees the action α lifts to an action of $\text{Homeo}(\tilde{M})$ given the vanishing of certain cohomological obstructions.

Proposition 9.1. *Suppose for every representation $\alpha_{\#,i}: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Aut}(Z_i \cap \Lambda_i)$, the cohomology group $H_{\alpha_{\#,i}}^2(\Gamma, \mathbb{R}^{d_i})$ is trivial. Then, there is a finite-index subgroup $\Gamma' \subset \Gamma$ such the restricted action $\alpha: \Gamma' \rightarrow \text{Homeo}(M)$ lifts to an action $\tilde{\alpha}: \Gamma' \rightarrow \text{Homeo}(\tilde{M})$.*

In particular, whether or not the action $\alpha: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Homeo}(M)$ lifts (when restricted to a finite-index subgroup) is determined only by the data of the linear representations $\alpha_{\#,i}$ associated to α .

The vanishing of $H_{\alpha_{\#,i}}^2(\Gamma; \mathbb{R}^{d_i})$ has been studied in [Bor1] and [GH]. In particular, it is known to vanish in cases (2) of Remark 1.5; case (1) follows from computations in [FW]. Cases (3) and (4) will be discussed in Section 9.3.

9.1. Candidate liftings and defect functional. Recall we identify $\Lambda \subset N$ with the deck group of the cover $\tilde{M} \rightarrow M$. For $\gamma \in \Gamma$ consider an arbitrary lift $\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma): \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Homeo}(\tilde{M})$. The collection of lifts $\{\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma) : \gamma \in \Gamma\}$ need not assemble into an action. The defect of the lifts $\{\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma)\}$ forming a coherent action is measured by the associated defect functional $\beta: \Gamma \times \Gamma \rightarrow \Lambda$ defined by

$$\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_1)(\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_2)(x))\beta(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) = \tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_1\gamma_2)(x). \quad (9.3)$$

Note that the value $\beta(\gamma_1, \gamma_2)$ is independent of the choice of x by continuity. Clearly,

Claim 9.2. *$\alpha: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Homeo}(M)$ lifts to an action $\tilde{\alpha}: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Homeo}(N)$ if and only if the lifts $\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma)$ above can be chosen so that $\beta \equiv e$.*

We consider the range of β modulo the kernel of the map $\Lambda \rightarrow \Lambda_i$. Write Δ_i for the kernel of this projection. Let $\beta_i: \Gamma \times \Gamma \rightarrow \Lambda_i$ denote the induced map $\beta_i(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) = \beta(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) \bmod \Delta_i$. Below, we will have the inductive hypothesis that $\beta_{i+1} \equiv e$. Note that this ensures that β_i takes values in $(Z \cap \Lambda_i) \simeq \mathbb{Z}^{d_i}$. In particular, if $\beta_{i+1} \equiv e$ then the representation $\alpha_{\#,i}: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Out}(\Lambda_i)$ induces a linear representation $\alpha_{\#,i}: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{GL}(d_i, \mathbb{Z})$ on the range of β_i .

We recall the definition of group cohomology for non-trivial representations. Let V be an abelian group and let $\psi: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Aut}(V)$ be a Γ -action on V . Denote by $C^k(\Gamma, V)$ the space of functions from Γ^k to V . Define a map $d_{\psi,k}: C^k(\Gamma, V) \rightarrow C^{k+1}(\Gamma, V)$ by

$$\begin{aligned} & d_{\psi,k}f(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{k+1}) \\ &= \psi(\gamma_1).f(\gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_{k+1}) + \sum_{j=1}^k (-1)^j f(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{j-1}, \gamma_j\gamma_{j+1}, \gamma_{j+2}, \dots, \gamma_{k+1}) \\ & \quad + (-1)^{k+1} f(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_k). \end{aligned}$$

It is a standard fact that $d_{\psi,k+1} \circ d_{\psi,k} = 0$ and thus

$$0 \rightarrow C(\Gamma, V) \xrightarrow{d_{\psi,1}} C(\Gamma^2, V) \xrightarrow{d_{\psi,2}} C(\Gamma^3, V) \xrightarrow{d_{\psi,3}} \dots$$

forms a cochain complex, denoted by $X_{\psi}(\Gamma, V)$. The group cohomology $H_{\psi}^{\bullet}(\Gamma, V)$ consists of the homology groups of $X_{\psi}(\Gamma, V)$. $f \in C^k(\Gamma, V)$ is called a k -cocycle if f is in the kernel of $d_{\psi,k}$ and a k -coboundary if f is in the image of $d_{\psi,k-1}$.

Claim 9.3. *Assume $\beta_{i+1} \equiv e$. Then β_i is 2-cocycle over the representation $\alpha_{\#,i}$.*

Proof. For $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3 \in \Gamma$ we have that

$$\begin{aligned} & \tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_1) \circ \tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_2) \circ \tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_3)(x) \tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_1)_* \beta(\gamma_2, \gamma_3) \beta(\gamma_1, \gamma_2 \gamma_3) \beta(\gamma_1 \gamma_2, \gamma_3)^{-1} \beta(\gamma_1, \gamma_2)^{-1} \\ &= \tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_1) (\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_2) \circ \tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_3)(x) \beta(\gamma_2, \gamma_3)) \beta(\gamma_1, \gamma_2 \gamma_3) \beta(\gamma_1 \gamma_2, \gamma_3)^{-1} \beta(\gamma_1, \gamma_2)^{-1} \\ &= \tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_1) (\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_2 \gamma_3)(x)) \beta(\gamma_1, \gamma_2 \gamma_3) \beta(\gamma_1 \gamma_2, \gamma_3)^{-1} \beta(\gamma_1, \gamma_2)^{-1} \\ &= \tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_1 \gamma_2 \gamma_3)(x) \beta(\gamma_1 \gamma_2, \gamma_3)^{-1} \beta(\gamma_1, \gamma_2)^{-1} \\ &= \tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_1 \gamma_2) \circ \tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_3)(x) \beta(\gamma_1, \gamma_2)^{-1} \\ &= \tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_1) \circ \tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_2) \circ \tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_3)(x) \end{aligned}$$

whence

$$\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_1)_* \beta(\gamma_2, \gamma_3) \beta(\gamma_1, \gamma_2 \gamma_3) \beta(\gamma_1 \gamma_2, \gamma_3)^{-1} \beta(\gamma_1, \gamma_2)^{-1} \equiv e.$$

Taken modulo Δ_i the terms commute and

$$\begin{aligned} & d_{(\alpha_{\#,i}, 2) \beta_i}(\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3) \\ &= \alpha_{\#,i}(\gamma_1) \beta_i(\gamma_2, \gamma_3) [\beta_i(\gamma_1 \gamma_2, \gamma_3)]^{-1} \beta_i(\gamma_1, \gamma_2 \gamma_3) [\beta_i(\gamma_1, \gamma_2)]^{-1} \\ &= (\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_1)_* \beta(\gamma_2, \gamma_3) \beta(\gamma_1, \gamma_2 \gamma_3) \beta(\gamma_1 \gamma_2, \gamma_3)^{-1} \beta(\gamma_1, \gamma_2)^{-1}) \pmod{\Delta_i} \\ &= e. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

9.2. Vanishing of defect given vanishing of cohomology. Proposition 9.1 follows from the following lemma.

Lemma 9.4. *Suppose for some $1 \leq i \leq r$ the lifts $\{\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma) : \gamma \in \Gamma\}$ are chosen so that $\beta_{i+1} \equiv e$. Then, under the hypotheses of Proposition 9.1, there is a finite-index subgroup $\hat{\Gamma} \subset \Gamma$ and choice of lifts $\{\hat{\alpha}(\gamma) : \gamma \in \hat{\Gamma}\}$ so that, for the new defect functional defined by*

$$\hat{\alpha}(\gamma_1)(\hat{\alpha}(\gamma_2)(x)) \hat{\beta}(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) = [\hat{\alpha}(\gamma_1 \gamma_2)(x)],$$

$$\hat{\beta}_i \equiv e.$$

Clearly $\beta_r \equiv e$ for any choice of lifts $\{\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma) : \gamma \in \Gamma\}$. Proposition 9.1 then follows from finite induction using Lemma 9.4.

In order to prove Lemma 9.4, we recall some elementary properties of group cohomology. First, note that if ψ is a morphism into $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{Z}^d) = \text{GL}(d, \mathbb{Z})$ then, for any abelian group A , ψ induces a morphism $\Gamma \rightarrow \text{Aut}(A^d)$ which we still denote by ψ . Moreover, we have the relation

$$X_\psi(\Gamma, A^d) = X_\psi(\Gamma, \mathbb{Z}^d) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} A$$

between cochain complexes. Any short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow 0$ of abelian groups induces a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow X_\psi(\Gamma, A^d) \rightarrow X_\psi(\Gamma, B^d) \rightarrow X_\psi(\Gamma, C^d) \rightarrow 0$$

of cochain complexes. It follows that there is a long exact sequence

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_\psi^k(\Gamma, C^d) \rightarrow H_\psi^{k+1}(\Gamma, A^d) \rightarrow H_\psi^{k+1}(\Gamma, B^d) \rightarrow H_\psi^{k+1}(\Gamma, C^d) \rightarrow \cdots$$

between group cohomologies. Finally, we recall that by the universal coefficients theorem, there is a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow H_\psi^k(\Gamma, \mathbb{Z}^d) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} A \rightarrow H_\psi^k(\Gamma, A^d) \rightarrow \text{Tor}(H_\psi^{k+1}(\Gamma, \mathbb{Z}^d), A) \rightarrow 0.$$

In particular, when A is a flat \mathbb{Z} -module, or equivalently when A is torsion-free, $\text{Tor}(H_\psi^{k+1}(\Gamma, \mathbb{Z}^d), A)$ vanishes and $H_\psi^k(\Gamma, \mathbb{Z}^d) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} A \cong H_\psi^k(\Gamma, A^d)$.

Claim 9.5. *Under the assumption that $H_{\alpha_{\#,i}}^2(\Gamma; \mathbb{R}^{d_i}) = 0$, after restricting to a finite-index subgroup $\hat{\Gamma} \subset \Gamma$, we have that β_i vanishes in $H_{\alpha_{\#,i}}^2(\hat{\Gamma}; \mathbb{Z}^{d_i})$.*

Proof. By universal coefficients theorem $H_{\alpha_{\#,i}}^2(\Gamma; \mathbb{Z}^{d_i}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{R} = H_{\alpha_{\#,i}}^2(\Gamma; \mathbb{R}^{d_i}) = 0$. Hence all elements in $H_{\alpha_{\#,i}}^2(\Gamma; \mathbb{Z}^{d_i})$ are of torsion and again by the universal coefficients theorem $H_{\alpha_{\#,i}}^2(\Gamma; \mathbb{Q}^{d_i}) = H_{\alpha_{\#,i}}^2(\Gamma; \mathbb{Z}^{d_i}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q} = 0$. Moreover, as Γ is finitely generated, $H_{\alpha_{\#,i}}^2(\Gamma; \mathbb{Z}^{d_i})$ is a finitely generated abelian group. Thus $H_{\alpha_{\#,i}}^2(\Gamma; \mathbb{Z}^{d_i})$ is finite.

On the other hand, take the long exact sequence

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_{\alpha_{\#,i}}^1(\Gamma; (\mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})^{d_i}) \rightarrow H_{\alpha_{\#,i}}^2(\Gamma; \mathbb{Z}^{d_i}) \rightarrow H_{\alpha_{\#,i}}^2(\Gamma; \mathbb{Q}^{d_i}) \rightarrow \cdots$$

We see that β_i is the image of some $\eta \in H_{\alpha_{\#,i}}^1(\Gamma; (\mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})^{d_i})$. Since Γ is finitely generated, there is a denominator q such that η can be chosen to take values in the finite abelian group $(\frac{1}{q}\mathbb{Z}/\mathbb{Z})^{d_i}$. The zero set $\eta^{-1}(0)$ is a finite-index subgroup $\hat{\Gamma}$ of Γ , which establishes the claim. \square

Identifying $Z_i \cap \Lambda_i$ with \mathbb{Z}^{d_i} , from Claim 9.5 it follows under the hypotheses of Proposition 9.1 that by restricting to a finite-index subgroup $\hat{\Gamma} \subset \Gamma$, we have that β_i is 2-coboundary over $\alpha_{\#,i}$. That is, there is a function $\eta: \hat{\Gamma} \rightarrow Z_i \cap \Lambda_i$ with

$$d_{(\alpha_{\#,i}, 1)}\eta(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) := \alpha_{\#,i}(\gamma_1)\eta(\gamma_2) \cdot [\eta(\gamma_1\gamma_2)]^{-1} \cdot \eta(\gamma_1) = \beta_i(\gamma_1, \gamma_2)$$

for all $\gamma_1, \gamma_2 \in \hat{\Gamma}$.

Note that η takes values in Λ/Δ_i . Given $\gamma \in \hat{\Gamma}$, let $\tilde{\eta}(\gamma) \in \Lambda$ be any choice of representative. We use $\tilde{\eta}$ to correct the original choice of lifts $\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma)$: given $\gamma \in \hat{\Gamma}$, let $\hat{\alpha}(\gamma) = \tilde{\alpha}(\gamma)\tilde{\eta}(\gamma)$. With the new family of lifts $\{\hat{\alpha}(\gamma) : \gamma \in \hat{\Gamma}\}$ define a new defect functional $\hat{\beta}: \hat{\Gamma} \times \hat{\Gamma} \rightarrow \Lambda$ as in the lemma and similarly define induced functionals $\hat{\beta}_k$.

We have

Claim 9.6. *The defect $\hat{\beta}_i$ vanishes.*

Proof. By definition, we have

$$\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_1)(\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_2)(x)\tilde{\eta}(\gamma_2))\tilde{\eta}(\gamma_1)\hat{\beta}(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) = \tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_1\gamma_2)(x)\tilde{\eta}(\gamma_1\gamma_2).$$

With β the defect of $\tilde{\alpha}$ we have

$$\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_1\gamma_2)(x)\beta(\gamma_1, \gamma_2)^{-1}\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_1)_*(\tilde{\eta}(\gamma_2))\tilde{\eta}(\gamma_1)\hat{\beta}(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) = \tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_1\gamma_2)(x)\tilde{\eta}(\gamma_1\gamma_2)$$

and

$$\beta(\gamma_1, \gamma_2)^{-1}\tilde{\alpha}(\gamma_1)_*(\tilde{\eta}(\gamma_2))\tilde{\eta}(\gamma_1)\hat{\beta}(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) = \tilde{\eta}(\gamma_1\gamma_2)$$

Modulo Δ_i we have

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\beta}(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) \bmod \Delta_i &= \beta_i(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) \cdot \left(\alpha_{\#,i}(\gamma_1)(\eta(\gamma_2))^{-1} \cdot \eta(\gamma_1\gamma_2) \cdot \eta(\gamma_1)^{-1} \right) \\ &= \beta_i(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) \cdot [d\eta(\gamma_1, \gamma_2)]^{-1} \\ &= e. \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

Lemma 9.4 follows from the above claims.

9.3. Vanishing of defect in the case of an invariant measure. Consider first an action $\alpha: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Homeo}(\mathbb{T}^d)$ on a torus preserving a probability measure μ . It will follow from the proof of the more general Proposition 9.8 below that the action α lifts establishing (3) of Remark 1.5.

Proposition 9.7. *Suppose the action $\alpha: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Homeo}(\mathbb{T}^d)$ preserves a Borel probability measure μ . Then α lifts to an action $\tilde{\alpha}: \hat{\Gamma} \rightarrow \text{Homeo}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ when restricted to a finite-index subgroup $\hat{\Gamma} \subset \Gamma$.*

In the case of actions on nilmanifolds or, more generally, actions on CW complexes admitting π_1 -factors, the corresponding result is more complicated. Recall we fix a connected finite CW-complex M and an action $\alpha: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Homeo}(M)$. We also fix a simply connected nilpotent Lie group N , a lattice $\Lambda \subset N$, and a normal cover \tilde{M} of M whose deck group is identified with Λ .

Recall the sequences of N_i and Λ_i in (2.2) and (2.3). For each i let \tilde{M}_i denote the intermediate normal cover of M with deck group Λ_i . The natural identification of Λ_i with the deck groups of $\tilde{M}_i \rightarrow M$ and $N_i \rightarrow N_i/\Lambda_i$ induces a map $P_i: M \rightarrow N_i/\Lambda_i$. Recall (as we identify Λ_M and Λ) we have distinguished lifts $\tilde{P}_i: \tilde{M}_i \rightarrow N_i$ with $\tilde{P}_i(x\lambda) = \tilde{P}_i(x)\lambda$. Suppose for some $1 \leq i \leq r-1$ that the action $\alpha: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Homeo}(M)$ lifts to an action $\tilde{\alpha}: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Homeo}(\tilde{M}_{i+1})$. We then obtain an action $\rho_{i+1}: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\Lambda_{i+1})$ which uniquely extends to an action $\rho_{i+1}: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Aut}(N_{i+1})$; in particular, $\rho_{i+1}: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Aut}(N_{i+1}/\Lambda_{i+1})$ defines a π_1 factor of α .

Below is the general proposition guaranteeing the lifting of an action given an invariant measure. Note that we use the existence of a semiconjugacy to guarantee the lifting.

Proposition 9.8. *With the above setup, suppose there is a continuous $h: M \rightarrow N_{i+1}/\Lambda_{i+1}$ homotopic to P_{i+1} which lifts to a map $\tilde{h}: \tilde{M}_{i+1} \rightarrow N_{i+1}$ and which intertwines the actions $\tilde{\alpha}_{i+1}: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Homeo}(\tilde{M}_{i+1})$ and $\rho_{i+1}: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Aut}(N_{i+1})$ and is Λ_{i+1} -equivariantly homotopic to P_{i+1} .*

Then, if the action $\alpha: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Homeo}(M)$ preserves a Borel probability measure μ , the action α lifts to an action $\tilde{\alpha}_i: \hat{\Gamma} \rightarrow \text{Homeo}(\tilde{M}_i)$ when restricted to a finite-index subgroup $\hat{\Gamma} \subset \Gamma$.

Proposition 9.7 follows from Proposition 9.8 with $h: \mathbb{T}^d \rightarrow \{e\}$. For measure preserving actions $\alpha: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Homeo}(N/\Lambda)$ on nilmanifolds, we automatically obtain the lifting of α to $\tilde{\alpha}_{r-1}: \hat{\Gamma} \rightarrow \text{Homeo}(\tilde{M}_{r-1})$. We can then define the π_1 -factor $\rho_{r-1}: \hat{\Gamma} \rightarrow \text{Aut}(N_{r-1}/\Lambda_{r-1})$. If ρ_{r-1} satisfies the hypotheses of Theorem 3.2, the semiconjugacy satisfying the hypotheses of Proposition 9.8 exists and we may lift α to $\tilde{\alpha}_{r-2}: \hat{\Gamma} \rightarrow \text{Homeo}(\tilde{M}_{r-2})$. We then recursively verify whether or not the induced π_1 -factors $\rho_i: \hat{\Gamma} \rightarrow \text{Aut}(N_i/\Lambda_i)$ satisfy the hypotheses of Theorem 3.2 in order to continue to lift the action. Under Hypotheses 1.2, if $\rho(\gamma_0)$ is hyperbolic for some $\gamma_0 \in \Gamma$ then the same arguments as in Section 7 show that the representations ρ_i satisfy the hypotheses of Theorem 3.2 (after restricting to finite index subgroups and extending from G to L as in Section 7.1.) It follows that at each step an h satisfying the hypotheses of Proposition 9.8 can be found. This establishes (4) of Remark 1.5.

Proof of Proposition 9.8. Recall that we assume $\alpha: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Homeo}(M)$ lifts to $\tilde{\alpha}_{i+1}: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Homeo}(\tilde{M}_{i+1})$. For every $\gamma \in \Gamma$ choose an arbitrary lift $\tilde{\alpha}_i(\gamma) \in \text{Homeo}(\tilde{M}_i)$ of

$\tilde{\alpha}_{i+1}(\gamma)$. For $\gamma \in \Gamma$ let $\tilde{\alpha}_i(\gamma)_*: \Lambda_i \rightarrow \Lambda_i$ be defined as in (9.1). Note that given a second lift $\tilde{\alpha}'_i(\gamma)$, we have $\tilde{\alpha}'_i(\gamma) = \tilde{\alpha}_i(\gamma)\lambda'$ for a central $\lambda' \in Z_i \cap \Lambda_i$. In particular, from (9.2) we have for $\lambda \in \Lambda_i$ that

$$\tilde{\alpha}'_i(\gamma)_*(\lambda) = (\lambda')^{-1}\tilde{\alpha}_i(\gamma)_*(\lambda)\lambda' = \tilde{\alpha}_i(\gamma)_*(\lambda).$$

Thus any choice of lifts $\{\tilde{\alpha}_i(\gamma) : \gamma \in \Gamma\}$ of the action $\tilde{\alpha}_{i+1}$ induces a representation $\alpha_{i,*} : \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\Lambda_i)$. This in turn induces a representation $\rho_i : \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Aut}(N_i)$ which in turn induces a π_1 -factor of $\tilde{\alpha}$ on N_i/Λ_i .

Fix an arbitrary family of lifts $\{\tilde{\alpha}_i(\gamma) : \gamma \in \Gamma\}$ of the action $\tilde{\alpha}_{i+1}$. We define the defect functional $\beta_i(\gamma_1, \gamma_2)$ as in (9.3). As we assume α_{i+1} lifts, we have that β_i has range $Z_i \cap \Lambda_i$.

Recall we have $\tilde{h} : M \rightarrow N_{i+1}/\Lambda_{i+1}$ homotopic to P_{i+1} and lifting to a map $\tilde{h} : \tilde{M}_{i+1} \rightarrow N_{i+1}$ which intertwines the actions of $\tilde{\alpha}_{i+1}$ and ρ_{i+1} . Let $H : M \rightarrow N_i/\Lambda_i$ be any continuous map, homotopic to P_i and lifting \tilde{h} . As discussed in Section 4.1 we may find a lift $\tilde{H} : \tilde{M}_i \rightarrow N_i$ of H which is Λ_i -equivariantly homotopic to \tilde{P}_i and also lifts $\tilde{h} : \tilde{M}_{i+1} \rightarrow N_{i+1}$.

Given $\gamma \in \Gamma$ and $x \in \tilde{M}_{i+1}$ let

$$\tilde{\omega}_\gamma(x) = H(\tilde{\alpha}_i(\gamma)(x))^{-1}\rho_i(\gamma)(H(x)).$$

Using that \tilde{h} intertwines the actions of $\tilde{\alpha}_{i+1}$ and ρ_{i+1} and that $\tilde{H}(x\lambda) = \tilde{H}(x)\lambda$ for $\lambda \in \Lambda_i$, we verify for every γ that

- (1) $\tilde{\omega}_\gamma$ is Λ_i -invariant, and
- (2) $\tilde{\omega}_\gamma(x) \in Z_i$ for every x .

It follows that $\tilde{\omega}_\gamma$ induces a function $\omega_\gamma : M \rightarrow Z_i$. Recall μ is the invariant measure for the action α on M . Identifying $Z_i \simeq \mathbb{R}^{d_i}$, define $\eta : \Gamma \rightarrow Z_i$ by

$$\eta(\gamma) = \int_M \omega_\gamma d\mu.$$

Viewing $\rho_i|_{Z_i} \in \text{Aut}(Z_i) \simeq \text{GL}(\mathbb{R}^{d_i})$ we claim

Claim 9.9. $d_{\rho_i,1}\eta = \beta_i$.

Proof. We have for any $x \in \tilde{M}_i$ that

$$\tilde{\alpha}_i(\gamma_1\gamma_2)(x) = \tilde{\alpha}_i(\gamma_1)(\tilde{\alpha}_i(\gamma_2)(x))\beta_i(\gamma_1, \gamma_2).$$

Applying the map H to both sides we have

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_i(\gamma_1\gamma_2)(H(x)) \cdot \tilde{\omega}_{\gamma_1\gamma_2}(x)^{-1} &= H(\tilde{\alpha}_i(\gamma_1\gamma_2)(x)) \\ &= H(\tilde{\alpha}_i(\gamma_1)(\tilde{\alpha}_i(\gamma_2)(x))) \cdot \beta_i(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) \\ &= \rho_i(\gamma_1)(H(\tilde{\alpha}_i(\gamma_2)(x))) \cdot \tilde{\omega}_{\gamma_1}(\tilde{\alpha}_i(\gamma_2)(x))^{-1} \cdot \beta_i(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) \\ &= \rho_i(\gamma_1)(\rho_i(\gamma_2)(H(x))) \cdot \rho_i(\gamma_1)(\tilde{\omega}_{\gamma_2}(x))^{-1} \cdot \tilde{\omega}_{\gamma_1}(\tilde{\alpha}_i(\gamma_2)(x))^{-1} \cdot \beta_i(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) \\ &= \rho_i(\gamma_1\gamma_2)(H(x)) \cdot \rho_i(\gamma_1)(\tilde{\omega}_{\gamma_2}(x))^{-1} \cdot \tilde{\omega}_{\gamma_1}(\tilde{\alpha}_i(\gamma_2)(x))^{-1} \cdot \beta_i(\gamma_1, \gamma_2). \end{aligned}$$

It follows that for any $x \in \tilde{M}_i$

$$\beta_i(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) = \tilde{\omega}_{\gamma_1\gamma_2}(x)^{-1} \cdot \rho_i(\gamma_1)(\tilde{\omega}_{\gamma_2}(x)) \cdot \tilde{\omega}_{\gamma_1}(\tilde{\alpha}_i(\gamma_2)(x)).$$

Using that the measure μ is $\alpha(\gamma_2)$ -invariant, it follows for any $x \in \tilde{M}$ that

$$\begin{aligned}\beta_i(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) &= \omega_{\gamma_1\gamma_2}(x)^{-1} \cdot \rho_i(\gamma_1)(\omega_{\gamma_2}(x)) \cdot \omega_{\gamma_1}(\alpha(\gamma_2)(x)) \\ &= \rho_i(\gamma_1)(\eta(\gamma_2)) \cdot \eta(\gamma_1\gamma_2)^{-1} \cdot \eta(\gamma_1) \\ &= d_{\rho_i,1}\eta(\gamma_1, \gamma_2).\end{aligned}\quad \square$$

It follows that β_i vanishes as seen as an element of $H_{\rho_i}^2(\Gamma; \mathbb{R}^{d_i})$. As discussed above, by passing to a finite-index subgroup $\hat{\Gamma} \subset \Gamma$, it follows that β_i vanishes as an element of $H_{\rho_i}^2(\Gamma; \mathbb{Z}^{d_i})$ where the lattice \mathbb{Z}^{d_i} is identified with $Z_i \cap \Lambda_i$. Then, as in the proof of Lemma 9.4, we may correct the chosen of lifts $\tilde{\alpha}_i(\gamma)$ for $\gamma \in \hat{\Gamma}$ into a coherent action that lifts the action α . The proposition follows. \square

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