Homogeneous Ricci curvature and the beta operator

Jorge Lauret Universidad Nacional de Córdoba - CONICET

Sao Paulo, July 23th, 2018

J. Lauret

Homogeneous Ricci

Sao Paulo, July 23th, 2018 1 / 17

$CURVATURE \rightleftharpoons TOPOLOGY$

(日) (四) (王) (王) (王)

CURVATURE \rightleftharpoons TOPOLOGY

SYMMETRY Lie groups $\langle \rangle$

J. Lauret

Sao Paulo, July 23th, 2018 3 / 17

- 2

<ロ> (日) (日) (日) (日) (日)

$CURVATURE \rightleftharpoons TOPOLOGY$

 $\langle \rangle$

 \mathbf{n}

SYMMETRY Lie groups

J. Lauret

- 2

イロン イヨン イヨン イヨン

$\begin{array}{c} CURVATURE \\ Ricci \end{array} \quad \rightleftharpoons \quad TOPOLOGY \end{array}$

\sum

 \checkmark

SYMMETRY Lie groups

J. Lauret

Homogeneous Ricci

Sao Paulo, July 23th, 2018 5 / 17

- 2

<ロ> (日) (日) (日) (日) (日)

CURVATURE Ricci Einstein, Ricci solitons, ... Ricci pinching Ricci < 0

TOPOLOGY \geq

 $\sqrt{7}$

SYMMETRY Lie groups Structure Uniqueness Classification Compact quotients

J. Lauret

 $\ \$

A B < A B </p> Sao Paulo, July 23th, 2018 6 / 17

3

 $C_{homog} := \{n - \text{dim non-flat homogeneous Riemannian manifolds}\}.$

- 3

・ 何 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

 $C_{homog} := \{n - \text{dim non-flat homogeneous Riemannian manifolds}\}.$

$$F: \mathcal{C}_{homog} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}, \qquad F(g) = rac{\operatorname{scal}_g^2}{|\operatorname{Ric}_g|^2}.$$

イロト 不得下 イヨト イヨト 二日

 $C_{homog} := \{ n - \text{dim non-flat homogeneous Riemannian manifolds} \}.$

$$F: \mathcal{C}_{homog} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}, \qquad F(g) = rac{\operatorname{scal}_g^2}{|\operatorname{Ric}_g|^2}.$$

• $F \leq n$ and equality holds at Einstein metrics (i.e. $\operatorname{Ric}_g = cg$).

- 3

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

 $C_{homog} := \{ n - \text{dim non-flat homogeneous Riemannian manifolds} \}.$

$$F: \mathcal{C}_{homog} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}, \qquad F(g) = rac{\operatorname{scal}_g^2}{|\operatorname{Ric}_g|^2}.$$

F ≤ n and equality holds at Einstein metrics (i.e. Ric_g = cg).
n-1 < F(g) ⇒ Ric_g definite.

・ 何 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ

 $C_{homog} := \{n - \text{dim non-flat homogeneous Riemannian manifolds}\}.$

$$F: \mathcal{C}_{homog} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}, \qquad F(g) = rac{\operatorname{scal}_g^2}{|\operatorname{Ric}_g|^2}.$$

• $F \leq n$ and equality holds at Einstein metrics (i.e. $\operatorname{Ric}_g = cg$).

•
$$n-1 < F(g) \Rightarrow \operatorname{Ric}_g$$
 definite.

• Among a particular subclass $C \subset C_{homog}$, any $g \in C$ can be at most $\sqrt{\frac{\sup F|_C}{n}}$ -Ricci pinched.

・ 回 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ

 $C_{homog} := \{n - \text{dim non-flat homogeneous Riemannian manifolds}\}.$

$$F: \mathcal{C}_{homog} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}, \qquad F(g) = rac{\operatorname{scal}_g^2}{|\operatorname{Ric}_g|^2}.$$

• $F \leq n$ and equality holds at Einstein metrics (i.e. $\operatorname{Ric}_g = cg$).

•
$$n-1 < F(g) \Rightarrow \operatorname{Ric}_g$$
 definite.

• Among a particular subclass $C \subset C_{homog}$, any $g \in C$ can be at most $\sqrt{\frac{\sup F|_C}{n}}$ -Ricci pinched.

•
$$|\operatorname{Ric}_g| \leq (\inf F|_{\mathcal{C}})^{-\frac{1}{2}} |\operatorname{scal}_g|$$
, for all $g \in \mathcal{C}$.

 $C_{homog} := \{n - \text{dim non-flat homogeneous Riemannian manifolds}\}.$

$$F: \mathcal{C}_{homog} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}, \qquad F(g) = rac{\operatorname{scal}_g^2}{|\operatorname{Ric}_g|^2}.$$

• $F \leq n$ and equality holds at Einstein metrics (i.e. $\operatorname{Ric}_g = cg$).

•
$$n-1 < F(g) \Rightarrow \operatorname{Ric}_g$$
 definite.

- Among a particular subclass $C \subset C_{homog}$, any $g \in C$ can be at most $\sqrt{\frac{\sup F|_C}{n}}$ -Ricci pinched.
- $|\operatorname{Ric}_g| \leq (\inf F|_{\mathcal{C}})^{-\frac{1}{2}} |\operatorname{scal}_g|$, for all $g \in \mathcal{C}$. Very useful combined with $|\operatorname{Rm}_g| \leq C_n |\operatorname{Ric}_g|$, for all $g \in \mathcal{C}_{homog}$, [Böhm-Lafuente-Simon, 16].

<□> < = > < = > < = > = 9 < 0

 $C_{homog} := \{n - \text{dim non-flat homogeneous Riemannian manifolds}\}.$

$$F: \mathcal{C}_{homog} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}, \qquad F(g) = rac{\operatorname{scal}_g^2}{|\operatorname{Ric}_g|^2}.$$

• $F \leq n$ and equality holds at Einstein metrics (i.e. $\operatorname{Ric}_g = cg$).

•
$$n-1 < F(g) \Rightarrow \operatorname{Ric}_g$$
 definite.

- Among a particular subclass $C \subset C_{homog}$, any $g \in C$ can be at most $\sqrt{\frac{\sup F|_C}{n}}$ -Ricci pinched.
- $|\operatorname{Ric}_g| \leq (\inf F|_{\mathcal{C}})^{-\frac{1}{2}} |\operatorname{scal}_g|$, for all $g \in \mathcal{C}$. Very useful combined with $|\operatorname{Rm}_g| \leq C_n |\operatorname{Ric}_g|$, for all $g \in \mathcal{C}_{homog}$, [Böhm-Lafuente-Simon, 16].
- $C_{G/K} := \{G \text{invariant metrics on } G/K\} \rightsquigarrow \inf F|_{\mathcal{C}_{G/K}}, \sup F|_{\mathcal{C}_{G/K}},$ nice invariants of G/K, up to equivariant diffeomorphism

 $C_{homog} := \{n - \text{dim non-flat homogeneous Riemannian manifolds}\}.$

$$F: \mathcal{C}_{homog} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}, \qquad F(g) = rac{\operatorname{scal}_g^2}{|\operatorname{Ric}_g|^2}.$$

• $F \leq n$ and equality holds at Einstein metrics (i.e. $\operatorname{Ric}_{\sigma} = cg$).

•
$$n-1 < F(g) \Rightarrow \operatorname{Ric}_g$$
 definite.

- Among a particular subclass $C \subset C_{homog}$, any $g \in C$ can be at most $\sqrt{\frac{\sup F|_{\mathcal{C}}}{n}}$ -Ricci pinched.
- $|\operatorname{Ric}_{g}| \leq (\inf F|_{\mathcal{C}})^{-\frac{1}{2}} |\operatorname{scal}_{g}|$, for all $g \in \mathcal{C}$. Very useful combined with $|\operatorname{Rm}_{g}| \leq C_{n}|\operatorname{Ric}_{g}|$, for all $g \in \mathcal{C}_{homog}$, [Böhm-Lafuente-Simon, 16].
- $C_{G/K} := \{G \text{invariant metrics on } G/K\} \rightsquigarrow \inf F|_{\mathcal{C}_{G/K}}, \sup F|_{\mathcal{C}_{G/K}}$ nice invariants of G/K, up to equivariant diffeomorphism (canonical metrics).

7 / 17

G/K homogeneous space, $C_{G/K} := \{G - \text{invariant metrics on } G/K\}.$

- 2

イロン イヨン イヨン イヨン

G/K homogeneous space,

 $\mathcal{C}_{G/K} := \{G - \text{invariant metrics on } G/K\}.$

Under the absence of Einstein metrics on G/K (e.g. G unimodular),

3

• • = • • = •

G/K homogeneous space,

 $\mathcal{C}_{G/K} := \{G - \text{invariant metrics on } G/K\}.$

Under the absence of Einstein metrics on G/K (e.g. G unimodular),

What kind of metrics can be global maxima of $F|_{\mathcal{C}_{G/K}}$?

• • = • • = •

What kind of metrics can be global maxima of $F|_{\mathcal{C}_{G/K}}$?

Strong candidates for such a distinction are of course Ricci solitons, i.e.

$$\operatorname{Ric}_g = cg + \mathcal{L}_X g, \quad X \in \mathfrak{X}(G/K)$$

 \Leftrightarrow $g(t) = c(t)\psi(t)^*g$, $\psi(t) \in \text{Diff}(G/K)$, Ricci flow.

What kind of metrics can be global maxima of $F|_{\mathcal{C}_{G/K}}$?

Strong candidates for such a distinction are of course Ricci solitons, i.e.

$$\operatorname{Ric}_g = cg + \mathcal{L}_X g, \quad X \in \mathfrak{X}(G/K)$$

 \Leftrightarrow $g(t) = c(t)\psi(t)^*g$, $\psi(t) \in \text{Diff}(G/K)$, Ricci flow.

• (G/K,g) semi-algebraic Ricci soliton: $\psi(t) \in Aut(G/K)$,

・ 何 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ

What kind of metrics can be global maxima of $F|_{\mathcal{C}_{G/K}}$?

Strong candidates for such a distinction are of course Ricci solitons, i.e.

$$\operatorname{Ric}_g = cg + \mathcal{L}_X g, \quad X \in \mathfrak{X}(G/K)$$

 \Leftrightarrow $g(t) = c(t)\psi(t)^*g$, $\psi(t) \in \text{Diff}(G/K)$, Ricci flow.

• (G/K,g) semi-algebraic Ricci soliton: $\psi(t) \in Aut(G/K)$,

$$\Leftrightarrow \quad \mathsf{Ric}_g = cI + D|_{\mathfrak{p}} + (D|_{\mathfrak{p}})^t, \quad D \in \mathsf{Der}(\mathfrak{g}), \quad \mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{p}.$$

What kind of metrics can be global maxima of $F|_{\mathcal{C}_{G/K}}$?

Strong candidates for such a distinction are of course Ricci solitons, i.e.

$$\operatorname{Ric}_g = cg + \mathcal{L}_X g, \quad X \in \mathfrak{X}(G/K)$$

 \Leftrightarrow $g(t) = c(t)\psi(t)^*g$, $\psi(t) \in \text{Diff}(G/K)$, Ricci flow.

• (G/K,g) semi-algebraic Ricci soliton: $\psi(t) \in Aut(G/K)$,

$$\Leftrightarrow \quad \mathsf{Ric}_g = cI + D|_{\mathfrak{p}} + (D|_{\mathfrak{p}})^t, \quad D \in \mathsf{Der}(\mathfrak{g}), \quad \mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{p}.$$

• (G/K,g) algebraic Ricci soliton: in addition g(t) diagonal,

▲■▶ ▲ ヨ▶ ▲ ヨ▶ - ヨ - のへの

What kind of metrics can be global maxima of $F|_{\mathcal{C}_{G/K}}$?

Strong candidates for such a distinction are of course Ricci solitons, i.e.

$$\operatorname{Ric}_g = cg + \mathcal{L}_X g, \quad X \in \mathfrak{X}(G/K)$$

 \Leftrightarrow $g(t) = c(t)\psi(t)^*g$, $\psi(t) \in \text{Diff}(G/K)$, Ricci flow.

• (G/K, g) semi-algebraic Ricci soliton: $\psi(t) \in Aut(G/K)$,

$$\Leftrightarrow \quad \mathsf{Ric}_g = cI + D|_{\mathfrak{p}} + (D|_{\mathfrak{p}})^t, \quad D \in \mathsf{Der}(\mathfrak{g}), \quad \mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{p}.$$

• (G/K,g) algebraic Ricci soliton: in addition g(t) diagonal,

$$\Leftrightarrow \quad \mathsf{Ric}_g = c I + D|_\mathfrak{p}, \quad D \in \mathsf{Der}(\mathfrak{g}), \quad \mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{p}.$$

8 / 17

(N,g) nilpotent Lie group endowed with a left-invariant metric, dim N = m.

3

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

(N,g) nilpotent Lie group endowed with a left-invariant metric, dim N = m.

$$(N,g) \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad \beta: \mathfrak{n} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{n}, \quad \beta^t = \beta,$$

called the beta operator of (N, g) [L 07].

3

• • = • • = •

(N,g) nilpotent Lie group endowed with a left-invariant metric, dim N = m.

$$(N,g) \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad \beta: \mathfrak{n} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{n}, \quad \beta^t = \beta,$$

called the beta operator of (N,g) [L 07].

• Spec
$$(\beta) = \{b_1, \dots, b_m\}$$
 depends only on N

3

• • = • • = •

(N,g) nilpotent Lie group endowed with a left-invariant metric, dim N = m.

$$(N,g) \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad \beta: \mathfrak{n} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{n}, \quad \beta^t = \beta,$$

called the beta operator of (N, g) [L 07].

Spec(β) = {b₁,..., b_m} depends only on N (only finitely many possibilities in a given dimension).

・ 何 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ

(N,g) nilpotent Lie group endowed with a left-invariant metric, dim N = m.

$$(N,g) \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad \beta: \mathfrak{n} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{n}, \quad \beta^t = \beta,$$

called the beta operator of (N, g) [L 07].

- Spec $(\beta) = \{b_1, \dots, b_m\}$ depends only on N (only finitely many possibilities in a given dimension).
- tr $\beta = -1$,

イロト 不得 トイヨト イヨト 二日

(N,g) nilpotent Lie group endowed with a left-invariant metric, dim N = m.

$$(N,g) \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad \beta: \mathfrak{n} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{n}, \quad \beta^t = \beta,$$

called the beta operator of (N, g) [L 07].

Spec(β) = {b₁,..., b_m} depends only on N (only finitely many possibilities in a given dimension).

• tr
$$\beta = -1$$
, $|\beta|^2 > \frac{1}{m}$,

・ 何 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ

(N,g) nilpotent Lie group endowed with a left-invariant metric, dim N = m.

$$(N,g) \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad \beta: \mathfrak{n} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{n}, \quad \beta^t = \beta,$$

called the beta operator of (N, g) [L 07].

Spec(β) = {b₁,..., b_m} depends only on N (only finitely many possibilities in a given dimension).

• tr
$$\beta = -1$$
, $|\beta|^2 > \frac{1}{m}$, $\beta_+ := \beta + |\beta|^2 I > 0$ [L 07].

・ 何 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ

(N,g) nilpotent Lie group endowed with a left-invariant metric, dim N = m.

$$(N,g) \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad \beta: \mathfrak{n} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{n}, \quad \beta^t = \beta,$$

called the beta operator of (N, g) [L 07].

- Spec(β) = {b₁,..., b_m} depends only on N (only finitely many possibilities in a given dimension).
- tr $\beta = -1$, $|\beta|^2 > \frac{1}{m}$, $\beta_+ := \beta + |\beta|^2 I > 0$ [L 07].
- (N,g) is a Ricci soliton $\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{Ric}_g = |\operatorname{scal}_g|\beta$

(N,g) nilpotent Lie group endowed with a left-invariant metric, dim N = m.

$$(N,g) \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad \beta: \mathfrak{n} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{n}, \quad \beta^t = \beta,$$

called the beta operator of (N, g) [L 07].

- Spec(β) = {b₁,..., b_m} depends only on N (only finitely many possibilities in a given dimension).
- tr $\beta = -1$, $|\beta|^2 > \frac{1}{m}$, $\beta_+ := \beta + |\beta|^2 I > 0$ [L 07].
- (N,g) is a Ricci soliton $\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{Ric}_g = |\operatorname{scal}_g|\beta \quad (\beta_+ \in \operatorname{Der}(\mathfrak{n})).$

(N,g) nilpotent Lie group endowed with a left-invariant metric, dim N = m.

$$(N,g) \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad \beta: \mathfrak{n} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{n}, \quad \beta^t = \beta,$$

called the beta operator of (N, g) [L 07].

• tr
$$\beta = -1$$
, $|\beta|^2 > \frac{1}{m}$, $\beta_+ := \beta + |\beta|^2 I > 0$ [L 07].

- (N,g) is a Ricci soliton $\Leftrightarrow |\operatorname{Ric}_g = |\operatorname{scal}_g | \beta | (\beta_+ \in \operatorname{Der}(\mathfrak{n})).$
- [L-Will 06] $|\operatorname{Ric}_g| \ge |\operatorname{scal}_g| |\beta|$, where equality holds $\Leftrightarrow (N, g)$ is a Ricci soliton.

(N,g) nilpotent Lie group endowed with a left-invariant metric, dim N = m.

$$(N,g) \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad \beta: \mathfrak{n} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{n}, \quad \beta^t = \beta,$$

called the beta operator of (N, g) [L 07].

• tr
$$\beta = -1$$
, $|\beta|^2 > \frac{1}{m}$, $\beta_+ := \beta + |\beta|^2 I > 0$ [L 07].

- (N,g) is a Ricci soliton $\Leftrightarrow \boxed{\operatorname{Ric}_g = |\operatorname{scal}_g|\beta} (\beta_+ \in \operatorname{Der}(\mathfrak{n})).$
- [L-Will 06] $|\operatorname{Ric}_g| \ge |\operatorname{scal}_g| |\beta|$, where equality holds $\Leftrightarrow (N, g)$ is a Ricci soliton.

•
$$F(g) \leq \frac{1}{|\beta|^2}$$
, where equality holds $\Leftrightarrow (N, g)$ is a Ricci soliton.

(N,g) nilpotent Lie group endowed with a left-invariant metric, dim N = m.

$$(N,g) \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad \beta: \mathfrak{n} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{n}, \quad \beta^t = \beta,$$

called the beta operator of (N, g) [L 07].

• tr
$$\beta = -1$$
, $|\beta|^2 > \frac{1}{m}$, $\beta_+ := \beta + |\beta|^2 I > 0$ [L 07].

- (N,g) is a Ricci soliton $\Leftrightarrow |\operatorname{Ric}_g = |\operatorname{scal}_g | \beta | (\beta_+ \in \operatorname{Der}(\mathfrak{n})).$
- [L-Will 06] $|\operatorname{Ric}_g| \ge |\operatorname{scal}_g| |\beta|$, where equality holds $\Leftrightarrow (N, g)$ is a Ricci soliton.
- $\left| F(g) \leq \frac{1}{|\beta|^2} \right|$, where equality holds $\Leftrightarrow (N,g)$ is a Ricci soliton.
- [L 10] F increases along the Ricci flow.

(N,g) nilpotent Lie group endowed with a left-invariant metric, dim N = m.

$$(N,g) \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad \beta: \mathfrak{n} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{n}, \quad \beta^t = \beta,$$

called the beta operator of (N, g) [L 07].

• tr
$$\beta = -1$$
, $|\beta|^2 > \frac{1}{m}$, $\beta_+ := \beta + |\beta|^2 I > 0$ [L 07].

- (N,g) is a Ricci soliton $\Leftrightarrow \boxed{\operatorname{Ric}_g = |\operatorname{scal}_g|\beta} (\beta_+ \in \operatorname{Der}(\mathfrak{n})).$
- [L-Will 06] $|\operatorname{Ric}_g| \ge |\operatorname{scal}_g| |\beta|$, where equality holds $\Leftrightarrow (N, g)$ is a Ricci soliton.
- $\left| F(g) \leq rac{1}{|eta|^2} \right|$, where equality holds $\Leftrightarrow (N,g)$ is a Ricci soliton.
- [L 10] F increases along the Ricci flow. Ricci solitons are therefore the only (local) global maxima of F on the set of all left-invariant metrics on a nilpotent Lie group.

- 3

<ロ> (日) (日) (日) (日) (日)

 $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{p}, \quad \mathsf{B}(\mathfrak{k}, \mathfrak{p}) = 0$

 $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{p}, \quad \mathsf{B}(\mathfrak{k}, \mathfrak{p}) = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\mathfrak{n} \subset \mathfrak{p}}, \mathfrak{n} \text{ the nilradical of } \mathfrak{g}, \dim \mathfrak{n} = m.$

イロト 不得下 イヨト イヨト 二日

 $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{p}, \quad \mathsf{B}(\mathfrak{k}, \mathfrak{p}) = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\mathfrak{n} \subset \mathfrak{p}}, \ \mathfrak{n} \text{ the nilradical of } \mathfrak{g}, \ \dim \mathfrak{n} = m.$

called the beta operator of (G/K, g) [L 07].

 $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{p}, \quad \mathsf{B}(\mathfrak{k}, \mathfrak{p}) = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\mathfrak{n} \subset \mathfrak{p}}, \ \mathfrak{n} \text{ the nilradical of } \mathfrak{g}, \ \dim \mathfrak{n} = m.$

$$(G/\mathcal{K},g) \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad \beta_{\mathfrak{p}}: \mathfrak{p} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{p}, \quad \beta_{\mathfrak{p}}:= \left[\begin{smallmatrix} -|\beta|^2 I \\ \beta \end{smallmatrix}
ight], \quad \mathfrak{p}=\mathfrak{h}\oplus\mathfrak{n},$$

called the beta operator of (G/K, g) [L 07].

• Spec $(\beta) = \{-\sum b_i^2, b_1, \dots, b_m\}$ depends only on G/K (or \mathfrak{n}).

 $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{p}, \quad \mathsf{B}(\mathfrak{k}, \mathfrak{p}) = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\mathfrak{n} \subset \mathfrak{p}}, \mathfrak{n} \text{ the nilradical of } \mathfrak{g}, \dim \mathfrak{n} = m.$

$$(G/K,g) \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad \beta_{\mathfrak{p}}: \mathfrak{p} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{p}, \quad \beta_{\mathfrak{p}}:= \left[\begin{smallmatrix} -|\beta|^2 I \\ & \beta \end{smallmatrix}\right], \quad \mathfrak{p}=\mathfrak{h}\oplus\mathfrak{n},$$

called the beta operator of (G/K, g) [L 07].

Spec(β) = {−∑ b_i², b₁,..., b_m} depends only on G/K (or n). Only finitely many possibilities in a given dimension.

 $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{p}, \quad \mathsf{B}(\mathfrak{k}, \mathfrak{p}) = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\mathfrak{n} \subset \mathfrak{p}}, \mathfrak{n} \text{ the nilradical of } \mathfrak{g}, \dim \mathfrak{n} = m.$

$$(G/K,g) \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad \beta_{\mathfrak{p}}: \mathfrak{p} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{p}, \quad \beta_{\mathfrak{p}}:= \left[\begin{smallmatrix} -|\beta|^2 I \\ & \beta \end{smallmatrix}\right], \quad \mathfrak{p}=\mathfrak{h}\oplus\mathfrak{n},$$

called the beta operator of (G/K, g) [L 07].

- Spec(β) = {−∑ b_i², b₁,..., b_m} depends only on G/K (or n). Only finitely many possibilities in a given dimension.
- [Lafuente-L 12] (G/K, g) is a semi-algebraic soliton \Leftrightarrow $\boxed{\operatorname{Ric}_{g}^{*} = |\operatorname{scal}_{N} | \beta_{\mathfrak{p}}}$

 $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{p}, \quad \mathsf{B}(\mathfrak{k}, \mathfrak{p}) = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\mathfrak{n} \subset \mathfrak{p}}, \mathfrak{n} \text{ the nilradical of } \mathfrak{g}, \dim \mathfrak{n} = m.$

$$(G/K,g) \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad \beta_{\mathfrak{p}}: \mathfrak{p} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{p}, \quad \beta_{\mathfrak{p}}:= \left[\begin{smallmatrix} -|\beta|^2 I \\ & \beta \end{smallmatrix}\right], \quad \mathfrak{p}=\mathfrak{h}\oplus\mathfrak{n},$$

called the beta operator of (G/K, g) [L 07].

- Spec(β) = { $\sum b_i^2, b_1, \dots, b_m$ } depends only on G/K (or \mathfrak{n}). Only finitely many possibilities in a given dimension.
- [Lafuente-L 12] (G/K, g) is a semi-algebraic soliton \Leftrightarrow $\left[\operatorname{Ric}_{g}^{*} = |\operatorname{scal}_{N}| \beta_{\mathfrak{p}}\right]$ (discovered in [Böhm-Lafuente 17]);

 $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{p}, \quad \mathsf{B}(\mathfrak{k}, \mathfrak{p}) = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\mathfrak{n} \subset \mathfrak{p}}, \mathfrak{n} \text{ the nilradical of } \mathfrak{g}, \dim \mathfrak{n} = m.$

$$(G/K,g) \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad \beta_{\mathfrak{p}}: \mathfrak{p} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{p}, \quad \beta_{\mathfrak{p}}:= \left[\begin{smallmatrix} -|\beta|^2 I \\ & \beta \end{smallmatrix}\right], \quad \mathfrak{p}=\mathfrak{h}\oplus\mathfrak{n},$$

called the beta operator of (G/K, g) [L 07].

- Spec(β) = { $\sum b_i^2, b_1, \dots, b_m$ } depends only on G/K (or \mathfrak{n}). Only finitely many possibilities in a given dimension.
- [Lafuente-L 12] (G/K, g) is a semi-algebraic soliton \Leftrightarrow $\operatorname{Ric}_{g}^{*} = |\operatorname{scal}_{N}| \beta_{\mathfrak{p}}$ (discovered in [Böhm-Lafuente 17]); in that case,

$$\operatorname{Ric}_g = \operatorname{scal}_N |\beta|^2 I - \operatorname{scal}_N D_+|_{\mathfrak{p}} - S(\operatorname{ad}_{\mathfrak{p}} H),$$

 $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{p}, \quad \mathsf{B}(\mathfrak{k}, \mathfrak{p}) = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\mathfrak{n} \subset \mathfrak{p}}, \mathfrak{n} \text{ the nilradical of } \mathfrak{g}, \dim \mathfrak{n} = m.$

$$(G/K,g) \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad \beta_{\mathfrak{p}}: \mathfrak{p} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{p}, \quad \beta_{\mathfrak{p}}:= \left[\begin{smallmatrix} -|\beta|^2 I \\ & \beta \end{smallmatrix}\right], \quad \mathfrak{p}=\mathfrak{h}\oplus\mathfrak{n},$$

called the beta operator of (G/K, g) [L 07].

- Spec(β) = { $\sum b_i^2, b_1, \dots, b_m$ } depends only on G/K (or \mathfrak{n}). Only finitely many possibilities in a given dimension.
- [Lafuente-L 12] (G/K, g) is a semi-algebraic soliton \Leftrightarrow Ric^{*}_g = $|\operatorname{scal}_N | \beta_p$ (discovered in [Böhm-Lafuente 17]); in that case,

$$\operatorname{Ric}_{g} = \operatorname{scal}_{N} |\beta|^{2} I - \operatorname{scal}_{N} D_{+}|_{\mathfrak{p}} - S(\operatorname{ad}_{\mathfrak{p}} H),$$
$$D_{+} := \begin{bmatrix} {}^{0} {}_{\beta_{+}} \end{bmatrix} \in \operatorname{Der}(\mathfrak{g}), \quad \beta_{+} = \beta + |\beta|^{2} I > 0$$

J. Lauret

◎ ▶ ★ 臣 ▶ ★ 臣 ▶ ○ 臣 ○ の Q ()

10 / 17

 $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{p}, \quad \mathsf{B}(\mathfrak{k}, \mathfrak{p}) = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\mathfrak{n} \subset \mathfrak{p}}, \mathfrak{n} \text{ the nilradical of } \mathfrak{g}, \dim \mathfrak{n} = m.$

$$(G/K,g) \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad \beta_{\mathfrak{p}}: \mathfrak{p} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{p}, \quad \beta_{\mathfrak{p}}:= \left[\begin{smallmatrix} -|\beta|^2 I \\ & \beta \end{smallmatrix}\right], \quad \mathfrak{p}=\mathfrak{h}\oplus\mathfrak{n},$$

called the beta operator of (G/K, g) [L 07].

- Spec(β) = { $\sum b_i^2, b_1, \dots, b_m$ } depends only on G/K (or \mathfrak{n}). Only finitely many possibilities in a given dimension.
- [Lafuente-L 12] (G/K, g) is a semi-algebraic soliton \Leftrightarrow $Ric_g^* = |scal_N | \beta_p$ (discovered in [Böhm-Lafuente 17]); in that case,

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Ric}_{g} &= \operatorname{scal}_{N} |\beta|^{2} I - \operatorname{scal}_{N} D_{+}|_{\mathfrak{p}} - S(\operatorname{ad}_{\mathfrak{p}} H), \\ D_{+} &:= \begin{bmatrix} {}^{0} {}_{0} \\ {}_{\beta_{+}} \end{bmatrix} \in \operatorname{Der}(\mathfrak{g}), \quad \beta_{+} = \beta + |\beta|^{2} I > 0 \\ (\Leftrightarrow [\mathfrak{h}, \mathfrak{h}] \subset \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{h}, \quad [\beta, \operatorname{ad} \mathfrak{h}|_{\mathfrak{n}}] = 0, \quad \beta_{+} \in \operatorname{Der}(\mathfrak{n})). \end{aligned}$$

◎ ▶ ★ 臣 ▶ ★ 臣 ▶ ○ 臣 ○ の Q ()

10 / 17

 $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{p}, \quad \mathsf{B}(\mathfrak{k}, \mathfrak{p}) = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\mathfrak{n} \subset \mathfrak{p}}, \mathfrak{n} \text{ the nilradical of } \mathfrak{g}, \dim \mathfrak{n} = m.$

$$(G/K,g) \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad \beta_{\mathfrak{p}}: \mathfrak{p} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{p}, \quad \beta_{\mathfrak{p}}:= \left[\begin{smallmatrix} -|\beta|^2 I \\ & \beta \end{smallmatrix}\right], \quad \mathfrak{p}=\mathfrak{h}\oplus\mathfrak{n},$$

called the beta operator of (G/K, g) [L 07].

- Spec(β) = {- $\sum b_i^2, b_1, \dots, b_m$ } depends only on G/K (or \mathfrak{n}). Only finitely many possibilities in a given dimension.
- [Lafuente-L 12] (G/K, g) is a semi-algebraic soliton \Leftrightarrow Ric^{*}_g = $|\operatorname{scal}_N | \beta_p$ (discovered in [Böhm-Lafuente 17]); in that case,

$$\operatorname{Ric}_{g} = \operatorname{scal}_{N} |\beta|^{2} I - \operatorname{scal}_{N} D_{+}|_{\mathfrak{p}} - S(\operatorname{ad}_{\mathfrak{p}} H),$$
$$D_{+} := \begin{bmatrix} {}^{0} {}_{\beta_{+}} \end{bmatrix} \in \operatorname{Der}(\mathfrak{g}), \quad \beta_{+} = \beta + |\beta|^{2} I > 0$$
$$(\Leftrightarrow [\mathfrak{h}, \mathfrak{h}] \subset \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{h}, \quad [\beta, \operatorname{ad} \mathfrak{h}|_{\mathfrak{n}}] = 0, \quad \beta_{+} \in \operatorname{Der}(\mathfrak{n})).$$
$$\bullet (G/K, g) \text{ is Einstein } \Leftrightarrow \text{ in addition } \underbrace{S(\operatorname{ad}_{\mathfrak{p}} H) = |\operatorname{scal}_{N} | D_{+}|_{\mathfrak{p}}}_{\mathsf{h}}.$$

• [Böhm-Lafuente 17] $|\operatorname{Ric}^*| \ge -\operatorname{scal}^* \left(n - m + \frac{1}{\sum b_i^2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$, where equality holds $\Leftrightarrow (G/K, g)$ is a semi-algebraic soliton $(\operatorname{Ric}_g^* = |\operatorname{scal}_N | \beta_p)$.

- 不得下 不至下 不至下 二百

$$(G/K,g) \rightsquigarrow \beta_{\mathfrak{p}} : \mathfrak{p} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{p}, \quad \beta_{\mathfrak{p}} := \begin{bmatrix} -|\beta|^2 I_{\beta} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{n}.$$

• [Böhm-Lafuente 17] $|\operatorname{Ric}^*| \ge -\operatorname{scal}^* \left(n - m + \frac{1}{\sum b_i^2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$, where equality holds $\Leftrightarrow (G/K, g)$ is a semi-algebraic soliton $(\operatorname{Ric}_g^* = |\operatorname{scal}_N | \beta_p)$. This estimate was used to prove the convergence of any immortal homogeneous Ricci flow to a homogeneous expanding Ricci soliton.

- 本間 ト イヨ ト イヨ ト 三 ヨ

$$(G/K,g) \rightsquigarrow \beta_{\mathfrak{p}} : \mathfrak{p} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{p}, \quad \beta_{\mathfrak{p}} := \begin{bmatrix} -|\beta|^2 I_{\beta} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{n}.$$

- [Böhm-Lafuente 17] $|\operatorname{Ric}^*| \ge -\operatorname{scal}^* \left(n m + \frac{1}{\sum b_i^2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$, where equality holds $\Leftrightarrow (G/K, g)$ is a semi-algebraic soliton $(\operatorname{Ric}_g^* = |\operatorname{scal}_N | \beta_p)$. This estimate was used to prove the convergence of any immortal homogeneous Ricci flow to a homogeneous expanding Ricci soliton.
- For G unimodular, scal \leq 0, the above estimate can be rewritten as

$$F(g) \leq n - m + \frac{1}{\sum b_i^2} < n.$$

$$(G/K,g) \rightsquigarrow \beta_{\mathfrak{p}} : \mathfrak{p} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{p}, \quad \beta_{\mathfrak{p}} := \left[\begin{smallmatrix} -|\beta|^2 I & \\ & & & \\ & & & \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{n}.$$

- [Böhm-Lafuente 17] $|\operatorname{Ric}^*| \ge -\operatorname{scal}^* \left(n m + \frac{1}{\sum b_i^2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$, where equality holds $\Leftrightarrow (G/K, g)$ is a semi-algebraic soliton $(\operatorname{Ric}_g^* = |\operatorname{scal}_N | \beta_p)$. This estimate was used to prove the convergence of any immortal homogeneous Ricci flow to a homogeneous expanding Ricci soliton.
- For G unimodular, scal \leq 0, the above estimate can be rewritten as

$$F(g) \leq n - m + \frac{1}{\sum b_i^2} < n.$$

 For G unimodular and non-semisimple, semi-algebraic solitons are therefore global maxima of F on the set of all G-invariant metrics with scal ≤ 0 on G/K.

$$(G/K,g) \rightsquigarrow \beta_{\mathfrak{p}} : \mathfrak{p} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{p}, \quad \beta_{\mathfrak{p}} := \left[\begin{smallmatrix} -|\beta|^2 I & \\ & & & \\ & & & \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{n}.$$

- [Böhm-Lafuente 17] $|\operatorname{Ric}^*| \ge -\operatorname{scal}^* \left(n m + \frac{1}{\sum b_i^2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$, where equality holds $\Leftrightarrow (G/K, g)$ is a semi-algebraic soliton $(\operatorname{Ric}_g^* = |\operatorname{scal}_N | \beta_p)$. This estimate was used to prove the convergence of any immortal homogeneous Ricci flow to a homogeneous expanding Ricci soliton.
- For G unimodular, scal \leq 0, the above estimate can be rewritten as

$$F(g) \leq n - m + \frac{1}{\sum b_i^2} < n.$$

 For G unimodular and non-semisimple, semi-algebraic solitons are therefore global maxima of F on the set of all G-invariant metrics with scal ≤ 0 on G/K. Are there other global or local maxima ??

通 ト イヨ ト イヨト

Joint work with Cynthia Will.

3

- 4 同 6 4 日 6 4 日 6

Joint work with Cynthia Will. S almost-abelian Lie group (i.e. \mathfrak{s} has a codimension one abelian ideal), dim S = n.

3

• • = • • = •

Joint work with Cynthia Will.

S almost-abelian Lie group (i.e. \mathfrak{s} has a codimension one abelian ideal), dim S = n.

 $S \leftrightarrow A_S \in \mathfrak{gl}_{n-1}(\mathbb{R}), \quad matrix.$

- 3

Joint work with Cynthia Will.

S almost-abelian Lie group (i.e. \mathfrak{s} has a codimension one abelian ideal), dim S = n.

 $S \longleftrightarrow A_{S} \in \mathfrak{gl}_{n-1}(\mathbb{R}), \quad matrix.$

Joint work with Cynthia Will.

S almost-abelian Lie group (i.e. \mathfrak{s} has a codimension one abelian ideal), dim S = n.

 $S \leftrightarrow A_{S} \in \mathfrak{gl}_{n-1}(\mathbb{R}), \quad matrix.$

(up to conjugation and nonzero scaling).

• S unimodular \Leftrightarrow tr $A_S = 0$.

- 3

Joint work with Cynthia Will.

S almost-abelian Lie group (i.e. \mathfrak{s} has a codimension one abelian ideal), dim S = n.

 $S \longleftrightarrow A_{S} \in \mathfrak{gl}_{n-1}(\mathbb{R}), \quad matrix.$

- S unimodular \Leftrightarrow tr $A_S = 0$.
- *S* nilpotent $\Leftrightarrow A_S$ nilpotent.

Joint work with Cynthia Will.

S almost-abelian Lie group (i.e. \mathfrak{s} has a codimension one abelian ideal), dim S = n.

 $S \longleftrightarrow A_{S} \in \mathfrak{gl}_{n-1}(\mathbb{R}), \quad matrix.$

- S unimodular \Leftrightarrow tr $A_S = 0$.
- S nilpotent $\Leftrightarrow A_S$ nilpotent.
- S admits an Einstein metric \Leftrightarrow the real semisimple part of A_S is cl.

Joint work with Cynthia Will.

S almost-abelian Lie group (i.e. \mathfrak{s} has a codimension one abelian ideal), dim S = n.

 $S \iff A_S \in \mathfrak{gl}_{n-1}(\mathbb{R}), \quad matrix.$

- S unimodular \Leftrightarrow tr $A_S = 0$.
- S nilpotent $\Leftrightarrow A_S$ nilpotent.
- S admits an Einstein metric \Leftrightarrow the real semisimple part of A_S is cI.
- [Arroyo 12] S admits a solvsoliton on $S \Leftrightarrow A_S$ is either semisimple or nilpotent.

Joint work with Cynthia Will.

S almost-abelian Lie group (i.e. \mathfrak{s} has a codimension one abelian ideal), dim S = n.

 $S \longleftrightarrow A_{S} \in \mathfrak{gl}_{n-1}(\mathbb{R}), \quad matrix.$

(up to conjugation and nonzero scaling).

- S unimodular \Leftrightarrow tr $A_S = 0$.
- S nilpotent $\Leftrightarrow A_S$ nilpotent.
- S admits an Einstein metric \Leftrightarrow the real semisimple part of A_S is cl.
- [Arroyo 12] S admits a solvsoliton on $S \Leftrightarrow A_S$ is either semisimple or nilpotent.
- [Jablonski 14] S admits a Ricci soliton which is not a solvsoliton \Leftrightarrow Spec $(A_S) \subset i\mathbb{R}$ and A_S is neither semisimple nor nilpotent.

Joint work with Cynthia Will.

S almost-abelian Lie group (i.e. \mathfrak{s} has a codimension one abelian ideal), dim S = n.

 $S \iff A_S \in \mathfrak{gl}_{n-1}(\mathbb{R}), \quad matrix.$

(up to conjugation and nonzero scaling).

- S unimodular \Leftrightarrow tr $A_S = 0$.
- *S* nilpotent $\Leftrightarrow A_S$ nilpotent.
- S admits an Einstein metric \Leftrightarrow the real semisimple part of A_S is cl.
- [Arroyo 12] S admits a solvsoliton on $S \Leftrightarrow A_S$ is either semisimple or nilpotent.
- [Jablonski 14] S admits a Ricci soliton which is not a solvsoliton \Leftrightarrow Spec $(A_S) \subset i\mathbb{R}$ and A_S is neither semisimple nor nilpotent.

Which are the local and global maxima of $F : C_S \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$??

S almost-abelian Lie group, dim S = n, $S \leftrightarrow A_S \in \mathfrak{gl}_{n-1}(\mathbb{R})$,

S almost-abelian Lie group, dim S = n, $S \leftrightarrow A_S \in \mathfrak{gl}_{n-1}(\mathbb{R})$, $\mathcal{C}_S := \{ \text{left-invariant metrics on } S \}.$

イロト 不得 トイヨト イヨト 二日

イロト 不得 トイヨト イヨト 二日

Theorem (L-Will 18)

(i) $g \in C_S$ is a global maximum of $F|_{C_S} \Leftrightarrow g$ is a solvsoliton.

Theorem (L-Will 18)

- (i) $g \in C_S$ is a global maximum of $F|_{C_S} \Leftrightarrow g$ is a solvsoliton.
- (ii) For any S admitting a Ricci soliton which is not a solvention, there exists a Ricci soliton that is not a local maxima of $F|_{C_S}$.

Theorem (L-Will 18)

- (i) $g \in C_S$ is a global maximum of $F|_{C_S} \Leftrightarrow g$ is a solvsoliton.
- (ii) For any S admitting a Ricci soliton which is not a solveoliton, there exists a Ricci soliton that is not a local maxima of $F|_{C_S}$.
- (iii) There are Ricci solitons which are local maxima of $F|_{C_S}$ but not global (in particular, not solvsolitons).

Theorem (L-Will 18)

- (i) $g \in C_S$ is a global maximum of $F|_{C_S} \Leftrightarrow g$ is a solvsoliton.
- (ii) For any S admitting a Ricci soliton which is not a solvsoliton, there exists a Ricci soliton that is not a local maxima of $F|_{C_S}$.
- (iii) There are Ricci solitons which are local maxima of F|_{Cs} but not global (in particular, not solvsolitons).
- (iv) If Spec(A_S) is not completely imaginary and S does not admit a solvsoliton, then sup $F|_{C_S} = F(g_0)$, where g_0 is the solvsoliton on the almost-abelian Lie group S_0 corresponding to the semisimple part A_{S_0} of A_S .

イロト 不得 トイヨト イヨト 二日

S almost-abelian Lie group, dim S = n, $S \leftrightarrow A_S \in \mathfrak{gl}_{n-1}(\mathbb{R})$, $\mathcal{C}_S := \{ \text{left-invariant metrics on } S \}$. Unexpected critical points of $F|_{\mathcal{C}_S}$ showed up.

Theorem (L-Will 18)

- (i) $g \in C_S$ is a global maximum of $F|_{C_S} \Leftrightarrow g$ is a solvsoliton.
- (ii) For any S admitting a Ricci soliton which is not a solvsoliton, there exists a Ricci soliton that is not a local maxima of $F|_{C_S}$.
- (iii) There are Ricci solitons which are local maxima of F|_{Cs} but not global (in particular, not solvsolitons).
- (iv) If Spec(A_S) is not completely imaginary and S does not admit a solvsoliton, then sup $F|_{C_S} = F(g_0)$, where g_0 is the solvsoliton on the almost-abelian Lie group S_0 corresponding to the semisimple part A_{S_0} of A_S .

Gradient of $F|_{C_S}$ and the second variation; moment map for the conjugation of matrices.

Recall (G/K, g), dim G/K = n, G non-semisimple, $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{p}$, nilradical $\mathfrak{n} \subset \mathfrak{p}$, dim $\mathfrak{n} = m$.

Recall (G/K, g), dim G/K = n, G non-semisimple, $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{p}$, nilradical $\mathfrak{n} \subset \mathfrak{p}$, dim $\mathfrak{n} = m$.

 $[\cdot, \cdot]_{\mathfrak{n}} \in V := \Lambda^2 \mathfrak{n}^* \otimes \mathfrak{n}$, vector space of all skew-symmetric algebras on \mathfrak{n} .

Recall (G/K, g), dim G/K = n, G non-semisimple, $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{p}$, nilradical $\mathfrak{n} \subset \mathfrak{p}$, dim $\mathfrak{n} = m$.

 $[\cdot, \cdot]_{\mathfrak{n}} \in V := \Lambda^{2}\mathfrak{n}^{*} \otimes \mathfrak{n}$, vector space of all skew-symmetric algebras on \mathfrak{n} . $\{e_{1}, \ldots, e_{m}\}$ of \mathfrak{n} fixed, $\mathfrak{n} = \mathbb{R}^{m}$, $V = \Lambda^{2}(\mathbb{R}^{m})^{*} \otimes \mathbb{R}^{m}$.

イロト 不得 トイヨト イヨト 二日

Recall (G/K, g), dim G/K = n, G non-semisimple, $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{p}$, nilradical $\mathfrak{n} \subset \mathfrak{p}$, dim $\mathfrak{n} = m$.

 $[\cdot, \cdot]_{\mathfrak{n}} \in V := \Lambda^{2}\mathfrak{n}^{*} \otimes \mathfrak{n}$, vector space of all skew-symmetric algebras on \mathfrak{n} . $\{e_{1}, \ldots, e_{m}\}$ of \mathfrak{n} fixed, $\mathfrak{n} = \mathbb{R}^{m}$, $V = \Lambda^{2}(\mathbb{R}^{m})^{*} \otimes \mathbb{R}^{m}$.

 $\operatorname{GL}_m(\mathbb{R})$ acts on V by $h \cdot \mu := h\mu(h^{-1} \cdot, h^{-1} \cdot)$, with derivative,

$$E \cdot \mu = E\mu(\cdot, \cdot) - \mu(E \cdot, \cdot) - \mu(\cdot, E \cdot), \qquad E \in \mathfrak{gl}_m(\mathbb{R}), \quad \mu \in V.$$

Recall (G/K, g), dim G/K = n, G non-semisimple, $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{p}$, nilradical $\mathfrak{n} \subset \mathfrak{p}$, dim $\mathfrak{n} = m$.

 $[\cdot, \cdot]_{\mathfrak{n}} \in V := \Lambda^{2}\mathfrak{n}^{*} \otimes \mathfrak{n}$, vector space of all skew-symmetric algebras on \mathfrak{n} . $\{e_{1}, \ldots, e_{m}\}$ of \mathfrak{n} fixed, $\mathfrak{n} = \mathbb{R}^{m}$, $V = \Lambda^{2}(\mathbb{R}^{m})^{*} \otimes \mathbb{R}^{m}$.

 $\operatorname{GL}_m(\mathbb{R})$ acts on V by $h \cdot \mu := h\mu(h^{-1} \cdot, h^{-1} \cdot)$, with derivative,

$$E \cdot \mu = E\mu(\cdot, \cdot) - \mu(E \cdot, \cdot) - \mu(\cdot, E \cdot), \qquad E \in \mathfrak{gl}_m(\mathbb{R}), \quad \mu \in V.$$

Basis of V of weight vectors,

 $\{\mu_{ijk} := (e^i \wedge e^j) \otimes e_k : 1 \le i < j \le m, \ 1 \le k \le m\},$

Recall (G/K, g), dim G/K = n, G non-semisimple, $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{p}$, nilradical $\mathfrak{n} \subset \mathfrak{p}$, dim $\mathfrak{n} = m$.

 $[\cdot, \cdot]_{\mathfrak{n}} \in V := \Lambda^{2}\mathfrak{n}^{*} \otimes \mathfrak{n}$, vector space of all skew-symmetric algebras on \mathfrak{n} . $\{e_{1}, \ldots, e_{m}\}$ of \mathfrak{n} fixed, $\mathfrak{n} = \mathbb{R}^{m}$, $V = \Lambda^{2}(\mathbb{R}^{m})^{*} \otimes \mathbb{R}^{m}$.

 $\operatorname{GL}_m(\mathbb{R})$ acts on V by $h \cdot \mu := h\mu(h^{-1} \cdot, h^{-1} \cdot)$, with derivative,

$$E \cdot \mu = E\mu(\cdot, \cdot) - \mu(E\cdot, \cdot) - \mu(\cdot, E\cdot), \qquad E \in \mathfrak{gl}_m(\mathbb{R}), \quad \mu \in V.$$

Basis of V of weight vectors,

 $\{\mu_{ijk} := (e^i \wedge e^j) \otimes e_k : 1 \le i < j \le m, \ 1 \le k \le m\}$, with weights

$$F_{ij}^k := -E_{ii} - E_{jj} + E_{kk} \in \mathrm{Dg}(m), \qquad i < j,$$

Recall (G/K, g), dim G/K = n, G non-semisimple, $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{p}$, nilradical $\mathfrak{n} \subset \mathfrak{p}$, dim $\mathfrak{n} = m$.

 $[\cdot, \cdot]_{\mathfrak{n}} \in V := \Lambda^{2}\mathfrak{n}^{*} \otimes \mathfrak{n}$, vector space of all skew-symmetric algebras on \mathfrak{n} . $\{e_{1}, \ldots, e_{m}\}$ of \mathfrak{n} fixed, $\mathfrak{n} = \mathbb{R}^{m}$, $V = \Lambda^{2}(\mathbb{R}^{m})^{*} \otimes \mathbb{R}^{m}$.

 $\operatorname{GL}_m(\mathbb{R})$ acts on V by $h \cdot \mu := h\mu(h^{-1} \cdot, h^{-1} \cdot)$, with derivative,

$$E \cdot \mu = E\mu(\cdot, \cdot) - \mu(E\cdot, \cdot) - \mu(\cdot, E\cdot), \qquad E \in \mathfrak{gl}_m(\mathbb{R}), \quad \mu \in V.$$

Basis of V of weight vectors, $\{\mu_{ijk} := (e^i \wedge e^j) \otimes e_k : 1 \le i < j \le m, \ 1 \le k \le m\}$, with weights

$$F_{ij}^k := -E_{ii} - E_{jj} + E_{kk} \in \mathrm{Dg}(m), \qquad i < j,$$

 $\mu(e_i, e_j) = \sum c(\mu)_{ij}^k e_k, \qquad \mu = \sum c(\mu)_{ij}^k \mu_{ijk}.$

$$e^{-tE}\cdot \mu = \sum c_{ij}^k(\mu)e^{-t\langle E,F_{ij}^k
angle}\mu_{ijk}
ightarrow 0, \quad t
ightarrow \infty,$$

(日) (四) (王) (王) (王)

$$e^{-tE}\cdot \mu = \sum c_{ij}^k(\mu)e^{-t\langle E,F_{ij}^k
angle}\mu_{ijk}
ightarrow 0, \quad t
ightarrow \infty,$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \langle E, F_{ij}^k \rangle > 0 \text{ for all } c(\mu)_{ij}^k \neq 0 \text{ (recall } F_{ij}^k := -E_{ii} - E_{jj} + E_{kk});$$

e.g. for $E = -I$, so $0 \in \overline{\operatorname{GL}_m(\mathbb{R}) \cdot \mu}$, i.e. any $\mu \in V$ is unstable.

(日) (四) (王) (王) (王)

$$e^{-t\mathcal{E}}\cdot \mu = \sum c_{ij}^k(\mu)e^{-t\langle \mathcal{E},\mathcal{F}_{ij}^k
angle}\mu_{ijk} o 0, \quad t o \infty,$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \langle E, F_{ij}^k \rangle > 0 \text{ for all } c(\mu)_{ij}^k \neq 0 \text{ (recall } F_{ij}^k := -E_{ii} - E_{jj} + E_{kk});$$

e.g. for $E = -I$, so $0 \in \overline{\operatorname{GL}_m(\mathbb{R}) \cdot \mu}$, i.e. any $\mu \in V$ is unstable.
Velocity of convergence:

$$\mathbf{v}(\mu, E) := \min\left\{\langle E, F_{ij}^k \rangle : \mathbf{c}(\mu)_{ij}^k \neq 0\right\} > 0.$$

$$e^{-t\mathcal{E}}\cdot \mu = \sum c_{ij}^k(\mu)e^{-t\langle \mathcal{E},\mathcal{F}_{ij}^k
angle}\mu_{ijk} o 0, \quad t o \infty,$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \langle E, F_{ij}^k \rangle > 0 \text{ for all } c(\mu)_{ij}^k \neq 0 \text{ (recall } F_{ij}^k := -E_{ii} - E_{jj} + E_{kk});$$

e.g. for $E = -I$, so $0 \in \overline{\operatorname{GL}_m(\mathbb{R}) \cdot \mu}$, i.e. any $\mu \in V$ is unstable.
Velocity of convergence:

$$v(\mu, E) := \min \left\{ \langle E, F_{ij}^k \rangle : c(\mu)_{ij}^k \neq 0 \right\} > 0.$$

Measure of the instability of μ :

$$\sup \left\{ v(\mu, E) : E \in \mathsf{Dg}(m), \ |E| = 1 \right\}.$$

$$e^{-tE}\cdot \mu = \sum c_{ij}^k(\mu)e^{-t\langle E,F_{ij}^k\rangle}\mu_{ijk} o 0, \quad t o \infty,$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \langle E, F_{ij}^k \rangle > 0 \text{ for all } c(\mu)_{ij}^k \neq 0 \text{ (recall } F_{ij}^k := -E_{ii} - E_{jj} + E_{kk}\text{)};$$

e.g. for $E = -I$, so $\boxed{0 \in \overline{\operatorname{GL}_m(\mathbb{R}) \cdot \mu}}$, i.e. any $\mu \in V$ is unstable.
Velocity of convergence:

$$\mathbf{v}(\mu, E) := \min\left\{\langle E, F_{ij}^k \rangle : \mathbf{c}(\mu)_{ij}^k \neq 0\right\} > 0.$$

Measure of the instability of μ :

$$\sup \{v(\mu, E) : E \in Dg(m), |E| = 1\}.$$

Actually a maximum attained at a single optimal direction in Dg(m):

$$\beta_{\mu} := \operatorname{mcc} \left\{ F_{ij}^{k} : c(\mu)_{ij}^{k} \neq 0 \right\}.$$

$$\beta_{\mu} := \operatorname{mcc} \left\{ F_{ij}^{k} : c(\mu)_{ij}^{k} \neq 0 \right\}.$$

J. Lauret

$$eta_\mu := \mathsf{mcc} \left\{ \mathsf{F}_{ij}^k : \mathsf{c}(\mu)_{ij}^k
eq \mathsf{0}
ight\}.$$

Note that tr $\beta_{\mu} = -1$,

- 2

<ロ> (日) (日) (日) (日) (日)

$$eta_\mu := \mathsf{mcc} \left\{ \mathsf{F}_{ij}^k : \mathsf{c}(\mu)_{ij}^k
eq \mathsf{0}
ight\}.$$

Note that tr $\beta_{\mu} = -1$, only finitely many

- 2

ヘロト 人間 と 人間 と 人間 と

$$eta_\mu := \mathsf{mcc} \left\{ \mathsf{F}^k_{ij} : \mathsf{c}(\mu)^k_{ij}
eq \mathsf{0}
ight\}.$$

$$\beta_{\mu} := \operatorname{mcc} \left\{ F_{ij}^{k} : c(\mu)_{ij}^{k} \neq 0 \right\}.$$

• [L 07], [Kirwan 84] There is a unique vector of maximal norm in

$$\{\beta_{h\cdot\mu}:h\in\operatorname{GL}_m(\mathbb{R})\}\subset\operatorname{Dg}(m),$$

up to conjugation, 'most responsible' of the instability of $GL_m(\mathbb{R}) \cdot \mu$.

$$\beta_{\mu} := \operatorname{mcc} \left\{ F_{ij}^{k} : c(\mu)_{ij}^{k} \neq 0 \right\}.$$

• [L 07], [Kirwan 84] There is a unique vector of maximal norm in

$$\{\beta_{h\cdot\mu}:h\in \mathrm{GL}_m(\mathbb{R})\}\subset \mathsf{Dg}(m),$$

up to conjugation, 'most responsible' of the instability of $\operatorname{GL}_m(\mathbb{R}) \cdot \mu$. • This therefore defines a $\operatorname{GL}_m(\mathbb{R})$ -invariant stratification

$$V\smallsetminus \{0\} = igcup_{\gamma\in \mathsf{Dg}(m)_+} \mathcal{S}_\gamma.$$

$$\beta_{\mu} := \operatorname{mcc} \left\{ F_{ij}^{k} : c(\mu)_{ij}^{k} \neq 0 \right\}.$$

• [L 07], [Kirwan 84] There is a unique vector of maximal norm in

$$\{\beta_{h\cdot\mu}:h\in \mathrm{GL}_m(\mathbb{R})\}\subset \mathsf{Dg}(m),$$

up to conjugation, 'most responsible' of the instability of $\operatorname{GL}_m(\mathbb{R}) \cdot \mu$. • This therefore defines a $\operatorname{GL}_m(\mathbb{R})$ -invariant stratification

$$V \setminus \{0\} = \bigcup_{\gamma \in \mathsf{Dg}(m)_+} S_{\gamma}.$$

• $[\cdot, \cdot]_{\mathfrak{n}} \in S_{\gamma} \Rightarrow \beta_{[\cdot, \cdot]_{\mathfrak{n}}} = \gamma \text{ for some } \{e_1, \dots, e_m\} \text{ of } \mathfrak{n}.$

$$\beta_{\mu} := \operatorname{mcc} \left\{ F_{ij}^{k} : c(\mu)_{ij}^{k} \neq 0 \right\}.$$

• [L 07], [Kirwan 84] There is a unique vector of maximal norm in

$$\{\beta_{h\cdot\mu}:h\in\operatorname{GL}_m(\mathbb{R})\}\subset\operatorname{Dg}(m),$$

up to conjugation, 'most responsible' of the instability of $\operatorname{GL}_m(\mathbb{R}) \cdot \mu$. • This therefore defines a $\operatorname{GL}_m(\mathbb{R})$ -invariant stratification

$$V \smallsetminus \{0\} = \bigcup_{\gamma \in \mathsf{Dg}(m)_+} S_{\gamma}.$$

• $[\cdot, \cdot]_{\mathfrak{n}} \in S_{\gamma} \Rightarrow \beta_{[\cdot, \cdot]_{\mathfrak{n}}} = \gamma$ for some $\{e_1, \ldots, e_m\}$ of \mathfrak{n} .

• \rightsquigarrow $\beta = \beta(g) : \mathfrak{n} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{n}, \ [\beta]_{\{e_i\}} = \gamma, \text{ beta operator of } (G/K, g).$

$$eta_{\mu} := \max\left\{F_{ij}^k : c(\mu)_{ij}^k
eq 0
ight\}.$$

• [L 07], [Kirwan 84] There is a unique vector of maximal norm in

$$\{\beta_{h\cdot\mu}:h\in\operatorname{GL}_m(\mathbb{R})\}\subset\operatorname{Dg}(m),$$

up to conjugation, 'most responsible' of the instability of $\operatorname{GL}_m(\mathbb{R}) \cdot \mu$. • This therefore defines a $\operatorname{GL}_m(\mathbb{R})$ -invariant stratification

$$V \smallsetminus \{0\} = \bigcup_{\gamma \in \mathsf{Dg}(m)_+} S_{\gamma}.$$

• $[\cdot, \cdot]_{\mathfrak{n}} \in S_{\gamma} \Rightarrow \beta_{[\cdot, \cdot]_{\mathfrak{n}}} = \gamma$ for some $\{e_1, \ldots, e_m\}$ of \mathfrak{n} .

• \rightsquigarrow $\beta = \beta(g) : \mathfrak{n} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{n}, \ [\beta]_{\{e_i\}} = \gamma, \text{ beta operator of } (G/K, g).$

Spec(β) = Spec(γ), it only depends on the stratum of the nilradical n of g, of which there are only finitely many.

(G/K,g), dim G/K = n, G non-semisimple, $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{p}$, nilradical $\mathfrak{n} \subset \mathfrak{p}$, dim $\mathfrak{n} = m$,

(G/K,g), dim G/K = n, G non-semisimple, $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{p}$, nilradical $\mathfrak{n} \subset \mathfrak{p}$, dim $\mathfrak{n} = m$,

$$\rightsquigarrow \quad \beta = \beta(g) : \mathfrak{n} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{n}, \text{ beta operator of } (G/K, g),$$

(G/K,g), dim G/K = n, G non-semisimple, $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{p}$, nilradical $\mathfrak{n} \subset \mathfrak{p}$, dim $\mathfrak{n} = m$,

$$\rightsquigarrow \quad \beta = \beta(g) : \mathfrak{n} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{n}, \text{ beta operator of } (G/K, g),$$

most efficient direction to take $[\cdot, \cdot]_n$ to cero.

イロト 不得 トイヨト イヨト 二日

(G/K,g), dim G/K = n, G non-semisimple, $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{p}$, nilradical $\mathfrak{n} \subset \mathfrak{p}$, dim $\mathfrak{n} = m$,

$$\rightsquigarrow \quad \beta = \beta(g) : \mathfrak{n} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{n}, \text{ beta operator of } (G/K, g),$$

most efficient direction to take $[\cdot,\cdot]_{\mathfrak{n}}$ to cero.

Spec(β) only depends on the stratum of the nilradical \mathfrak{n} of \mathfrak{g} , of which there are only finitely many.

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト 二日

(G/K,g), dim G/K = n, G non-semisimple, $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{p}$, nilradical $\mathfrak{n} \subset \mathfrak{p}$, dim $\mathfrak{n} = m$,

$$\rightsquigarrow \quad \beta = \beta(g) : \mathfrak{n} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{n}, \text{ beta operator of } (G/K, g),$$

most efficient direction to take $[\cdot,\cdot]_{\mathfrak{n}}$ to cero.

Spec(β) only depends on the stratum of the nilradical \mathfrak{n} of \mathfrak{g} , of which there are only finitely many.

$$\begin{array}{l} \left[\mathsf{Lafuente-L} \ 12 \right] \left(G/K, g \right) \text{ soliton } \Leftrightarrow \left[\operatorname{Ric}_{g}^{*} = |\operatorname{scal}_{N}| \beta_{\mathfrak{p}} \right], \\ \beta_{\mathfrak{p}} : \mathfrak{p} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{p}, \quad \beta_{\mathfrak{p}} := \left[\left[-|\beta|^{2}I \right]_{\beta} \right], \quad \mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{n}, \end{array}$$

(G/K,g), dim G/K = n, G non-semisimple, $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{p}$, nilradical $\mathfrak{n} \subset \mathfrak{p}$, dim $\mathfrak{n} = m$,

$$\rightsquigarrow \quad \beta = \beta(g) : \mathfrak{n} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{n}, \text{ beta operator of } (G/K, g),$$

most efficient direction to take $[\cdot,\cdot]_{\mathfrak{n}}$ to cero.

Spec(β) only depends on the stratum of the nilradical \mathfrak{n} of \mathfrak{g} , of which there are only finitely many.

Lafuente-L 12]
$$(G/K, g)$$
 soliton $\Leftrightarrow [\operatorname{Ric}_{g}^{*} = |\operatorname{scal}_{N} | \beta_{\mathfrak{p}}],$
 $\beta_{\mathfrak{p}} : \mathfrak{p} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{p}, \quad \beta_{\mathfrak{p}} := [-|\beta|^{2}I_{-\beta}], \quad \mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{n},$
 $\operatorname{Ric}_{g} = \operatorname{scal}_{N} |\beta|^{2}I - \operatorname{scal}_{N} D_{+}|_{\mathfrak{p}} - S(\operatorname{ad}_{\mathfrak{p}} H),$

[L

(G/K,g), dim G/K = n, G non-semisimple, $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{p}$, nilradical $\mathfrak{n} \subset \mathfrak{p}$, dim $\mathfrak{n} = m$,

$$\rightsquigarrow \quad \beta = \beta(g) : \mathfrak{n} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{n}, \text{ beta operator of } (G/K, g),$$

most efficient direction to take $[\cdot,\cdot]_{\mathfrak{n}}$ to cero.

Spec(β) only depends on the stratum of the nilradical \mathfrak{n} of \mathfrak{g} , of which there are only finitely many.

Lafuente-L 12]
$$(G/K, g)$$
 soliton $\Leftrightarrow \left[\operatorname{Ric}_{g}^{*} = |\operatorname{scal}_{N}| \beta_{\mathfrak{p}}\right],$
 $\beta_{\mathfrak{p}} : \mathfrak{p} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{p}, \quad \beta_{\mathfrak{p}} := \left[\left[-|\beta|^{2}I \right]_{\beta} \right], \quad \mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{n},$
 $\operatorname{Ric}_{g} = \operatorname{scal}_{N} |\beta|^{2}I - \operatorname{scal}_{N} D_{+}|_{\mathfrak{p}} - S(\operatorname{ad}_{\mathfrak{p}} H),$
 $D_{+} := \left[\left[\left[\left[0 \right]_{\beta_{+}} \right] \right] \in \operatorname{Der}(\mathfrak{g}), \quad \beta_{+} = \beta + |\beta|^{2}I > 0$

J. Lauret

17 / 17

(G/K,g), dim G/K = n, G non-semisimple, $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{p}$, nilradical $\mathfrak{n} \subset \mathfrak{p}$, dim $\mathfrak{n} = m$,

$$\rightsquigarrow \quad \beta = \beta(g) : \mathfrak{n} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{n}, \text{ beta operator of } (G/K, g),$$

most efficient direction to take $[\cdot,\cdot]_{\mathfrak{n}}$ to cero.

Spec(β) only depends on the stratum of the nilradical \mathfrak{n} of \mathfrak{g} , of which there are only finitely many.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{Lafuente-L 12} \ (G/K,g) \text{ soliton} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \text{Ric}_g^* = |\operatorname{scal}_N | \beta_p \end{bmatrix}, \\ \beta_p : \mathfrak{p} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{p}, \quad \beta_{\mathfrak{p}} := \begin{bmatrix} -|\beta|^{2}I \\ \beta \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{n}, \\ \text{Ric}_g = \operatorname{scal}_N |\beta|^2 I - \operatorname{scal}_N D_+|_{\mathfrak{p}} - S(\operatorname{ad}_{\mathfrak{p}} H), \\ D_+ := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \beta_+ \end{bmatrix} \in \operatorname{Der}(\mathfrak{g}), \quad \beta_+ = \beta + |\beta|^2 I > 0 \\ (\Leftrightarrow [\mathfrak{h},\mathfrak{h}] \subset \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{h}, \quad [\beta, \operatorname{ad}\mathfrak{h}|_{\mathfrak{n}}] = 0, \quad \beta_+ \in \operatorname{Der}(\mathfrak{n})). \end{bmatrix}$$

(G/K,g), dim G/K = n, G non-semisimple, $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{p}$, nilradical $\mathfrak{n} \subset \mathfrak{p}$, dim $\mathfrak{n} = m$,

$$\rightsquigarrow \quad \beta = \beta(g) : \mathfrak{n} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{n}, \text{ beta operator of } (G/K, g),$$

most efficient direction to take $[\cdot,\cdot]_{\mathfrak{n}}$ to cero.

Spec(β) only depends on the stratum of the nilradical \mathfrak{n} of \mathfrak{g} , of which there are only finitely many.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{Lafuente-L 12} \ (G/K,g) \text{ soliton} \Leftrightarrow \boxed{\operatorname{Ric}_{g}^{*} = |\operatorname{scal}_{N}| \beta_{\mathfrak{p}}}, \\ \beta_{\mathfrak{p}} : \mathfrak{p} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{p}, \quad \beta_{\mathfrak{p}} := \begin{bmatrix} -|\beta|^{2}I \\ \beta \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{n}, \\ \operatorname{Ric}_{g} = \operatorname{scal}_{N} |\beta|^{2}I - \operatorname{scal}_{N} D_{+}|_{\mathfrak{p}} - S(\operatorname{ad}_{\mathfrak{p}} H), \\ D_{+} := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \beta_{+} \end{bmatrix} \in \operatorname{Der}(\mathfrak{g}), \quad \beta_{+} = \beta + |\beta|^{2}I > 0 \\ (\Leftrightarrow [\mathfrak{h}, \mathfrak{h}] \subset \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{h}, \quad [\beta, \operatorname{ad} \mathfrak{h}|_{\mathfrak{n}}] = 0, \quad \beta_{+} \in \operatorname{Der}(\mathfrak{n})). \\ (G/K, g) \text{ is Einstein } \Leftrightarrow \text{ in addition } \underbrace{S(\operatorname{ad}_{\mathfrak{p}} H) = |\operatorname{scal}_{N} D_{+}|_{\mathfrak{p}}}_{\mathsf{scal}_{N}} = \mathbb{E} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{P}} \mathbb{E}$$

17 / 17