

ACTION OF NON ABELIAN GROUP GENERATED BY AFFINE HOMOTHEITIES ON \mathbb{R}^n

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ABSTRACT. In this paper, we study the action of non abelian group G generated by affine homotheties on \mathbb{R}^n . We prove that G satisfies one of the following properties: (i) there exist a subgroup Λ_G of \mathbb{R}^n , a G -invariant affine subspace E_G of \mathbb{R}^n and $a \in E_G$ such that $\overline{G(x)} = \overline{\Lambda_G(x - a) + E_G}$ for every $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$. In particular, $\overline{G(x)} = E_G$ for every $x \in E_G$ and every orbit of $U = \mathbb{R}^n \setminus E_G$ is minimal in U . (ii) there exists a closed subgroup H_G of \mathbb{R}^n and $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$ such that for every $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ we have $\overline{G(x)} = (x + H_G) \cup (-x + a + H_G)$.

1. Introduction

A map $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is called an affine homothety if there exists $\lambda \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1, 0, 1\}$ and $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$ such that $f(x) = \lambda(x - a) + a$ for every $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$. (i.e. $f = T_a \circ (\lambda \cdot id_{\mathbb{R}^n}) \circ T_{-a}$, $T_a : x \mapsto x + a$). Write $f = (a, \lambda)$ and we call a the center of f and λ the ratio of f . Denote by

$$\mathcal{H}(n, \mathbb{R}) := \{ f : x \mapsto \lambda x + a; a \in \mathbb{R}^n, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}^* \}$$

the affine group generated by all affine homotheties of \mathbb{R}^n . We let $\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{R})$ the group of translation of \mathbb{R}^n . We say a group of affine homotheties any subgroup of $\mathcal{H}(n, \mathbb{R})$.

Denote by \mathcal{S}_n the subgroup of $\mathcal{H}(n, \mathbb{R})$ of affine symmetries, i.e.

$$\mathcal{S}_n := \{ f : x \mapsto \varepsilon x + a; a \in \mathbb{R}^n, \varepsilon \in \{-1, 1\} \}$$

Write $f = (a, \varepsilon)$, for every $f \in \mathcal{S}_n$ defined by $f(x) = \varepsilon x + a$. Under above notation, a map $f = (a, \lambda) \in \mathcal{H}(n, \mathbb{R})$ is either an affine homothety if $\lambda \notin \{-1, 0, 1\}$, and here $a = f(a)$, or an affine symmetry (resp. translation) if $\lambda = -1$ (resp. $\lambda = 1$), and in this case $a = f(0)$.

Let G be a non abelian subgroup of $\mathcal{H}(n, \mathbb{R})$. There is a natural action $\mathcal{H}(n, \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}^n : \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$. $(f, v) \mapsto f(v)$. For a vector $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$, denote by $G(v) := \{f(v) : f \in G\} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ the orbit of G through v . A subset $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is called G -invariant if $f(A) \subset A$ for any $f \in G$; that is A is a union of orbits

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and denote by \overline{A} (resp. $\overset{\circ}{A}$) the closure (resp. interior) of A .
 If U is an open G -invariant set, the orbit $G(v) \subset U$ is called *minimal in U* if $\overline{G(v)} \cap U = \overline{G(w)} \cap U$ for every $w \in \overline{G(v)} \cap U$.

We say that F is an *affine subspace* of \mathbb{R}^n with dimension p if $F = E + a$, for some $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and some vector subspace E of \mathbb{R}^n with dimension p . For every subset A of \mathbb{R}^n , denote by $\text{vect}(A)$ the vector subspace of \mathbb{R}^n generated by all elements of A .

Denote by:

- $id_{\mathbb{R}^n}$ the identity map of \mathbb{R}^n .
- $\Lambda_G := \{\lambda : f = (a, \lambda) \in G\}$. It is obvious that Λ_G is a subgroup of \mathbb{R}^* (see Lemma 2.1).
- $\text{Fix}(f) := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : f(x) = x\}$, for every $f \in \mathcal{H}(n, \mathbb{R})$.
- $\Gamma_G := \begin{cases} \bigcup_{f \in G \setminus \mathcal{S}_n} \text{Fix}(f), & \text{if } G \setminus \mathcal{S}_n \neq \emptyset. \\ \emptyset, & \text{if } G \subset \mathcal{S}_n \end{cases}$
- $G_1 := G \cap \mathcal{T}_n$, we have G_1 is a subgroup of \mathcal{T}_n .
- $H_G = G_1(0)$, we have H_G is an additive subgroup of \mathbb{R}^n .
- $\gamma_G := \{f(0), f \in G \cap \mathcal{S}_n\}$.
- $\Omega_G := \Gamma_G \cup \gamma_G$.
- $\delta_G := \{f(0), f \in G \cap (\mathcal{S}_n \setminus \mathcal{T}_n)\}$.
- $E_G = \text{Aff}(\Omega_G)$ the smaller affine subspace of \mathbb{R}^n containing Ω_G .

Remark that $\Omega_G \neq \emptyset$, since $\Gamma_G \neq \emptyset$ or $\gamma_G \neq \emptyset$, and so $E_G \neq \emptyset$.

We describe here, closure of all orbit defined by action of non abelian subgroups of $\mathcal{H}(n, \mathbb{R})$. We distinct two considerable states. When $G \setminus \mathcal{S}_n \neq \emptyset$, this means that G contains an affine homothety different to a symmetry (i.e. its homothety ratio λ has a modulus $|\lambda| \neq 1$). In this case we prove that closure of any orbit is an affine subspace of \mathbb{R}^n or it is union of countable affine subspaces of \mathbb{R}^n . As consequence, we deduce that G has a minimal set in \mathbb{R}^n , which is contained in closure of all orbit.

In the other state, G is a non abelian subgroup of \mathcal{S}_n , then it contains necessarily an affine symmetry $f \in \mathcal{S}_n \setminus \mathcal{T}_n$. In this case we prove that closure of any orbit of G is union of at most two closed subgroups of \mathbb{R}^n . As consequence, we deduce that every orbit is minimal in \mathbb{R}^n .

For $n = 1$, we prove that action for every non abelian affine group is minimal (i.e. all orbits of G are dense in \mathbb{R}). In [1] and [2], the authors are interested to the semigroup case, in [2], Mohamed Javaheri has proved a strong density results for the orbits of real numbers under the action of the semigroup generated by the affine transformations $T_0(x) = \frac{x}{a}$ and $T_1(x) = bx+1$, where $a, b > 1$. These density results are formulated as generalizations

of the Dirichlet approximation theorem and improve the results of Bergelson, Misiurewicz, and Senti in [1].

Our principal results can be stated as follows:

Theorem 1.1. *Let G be a non abelian subgroup of $\mathcal{H}(n, \mathbb{R})$. One has:*

(1) *If $G \setminus \mathcal{S}_n \neq \emptyset$ then E_G is a G -invariant affine subspace of \mathbb{R}^n with dimension $p \geq 1$ and there exists $a \in E_G$ satisfying:*

(i) $\overline{G(x)} = E_G$, for every $x \in E_G$.

(ii) $\overline{G(x)} = \overline{\Lambda_G}(x - a) + E_G$, for every $x \in U = \mathbb{R}^n \setminus E_G$.

(2) *If $G \subset \mathcal{S}_n$, then H_G is a closed subgroup of \mathbb{R}^n and there exists $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$ such that for every $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ we have $\overline{G(x)} = (x + H_G) \cup (-x + a + H_G)$.*

Corollary 1.2. *Under notations of Theorem 1.1. If $G \setminus \mathcal{S}_n \neq \emptyset$, then:*

(i) *Every orbit in U is minimal in U .*

(ii) *E_G is a minimal set of G in \mathbb{R}^n contained in the closure of every orbit of G .*

(iii) *All orbit in U are homeomorphic.*

Corollary 1.3. *Let G be a non abelian subgroup of $\mathcal{H}(n, \mathbb{R})$. Then:*

(i) *If $G \setminus \mathcal{S}_n \neq \emptyset$, then G has no periodic orbit. Moreover, if G is countable then it has no closed orbit.*

(ii) *If $G \subset \mathcal{S}_n$, then every orbit of G is minimal in \mathbb{R}^n .*

Corollary 1.4. *Let G be a non abelian subgroup of $\mathcal{H}(n, \mathbb{R})$ such that $G \setminus \mathcal{S}_n \neq \emptyset$. Then the following assertions are equivalent:*

(1) *G has a dense orbit in \mathbb{R}^n .*

(2) *Every orbit of U is dense in \mathbb{R}^n .*

(3) *G satisfies one of the following:*

(i) $E_G = \mathbb{R}^n$

(ii) $\dim(E_G) = n - 1$ and $\overline{\Lambda_G} = \mathbb{R}$.

Remark 1.5. Let G be a non abelian subgroup of $\mathcal{H}(n, \mathbb{R})$ such that $G \setminus \mathcal{S}_n \neq \emptyset$.

(i) Suppose that $\dim(E_G) = n - 1$ and there exist $\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda_G$ such that $\lambda\mu < 0$ and $\frac{\log|\lambda|}{\log|\mu|} \notin \mathbb{Q}$, then G has a dense orbit. (Indeed, in Lemma 3.12 we will prove that $\overline{\Lambda_G} = \mathbb{R}$ and we apply Corollary 1.4,(3).(ii)).

(ii) If $\overline{\Lambda_G} = \mathbb{R}$ and $\dim(E_G) < n - 1$, then by Theorem 1.1.(ii), G has no dense orbit and every orbit of U is dense in an affine subspace of \mathbb{R}^n with dimension $\dim(E_G) + 1$.

Corollary 1.6. *Let G be a non abelian subgroup of \mathcal{S}_n . Then the following assertions are equivalent:*

- (i) G has a dense orbit.
- (ii) Every orbit of G has a dense orbit.
- (iii) The orbit $G(0)$ is dense in \mathbb{R}^n .
- (iv) H_G is dense in \mathbb{R}^n .

Remark 1.7. Let $\mathcal{H}_n = \{ f : x \mapsto \alpha(x - a) + a; a \in \mathbb{R}^n, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}^* \}$ be the set of all affine homotheties of \mathbb{R}^n . Then:

- (i) $\mathcal{H}(n, \mathbb{R}) = \mathcal{H}_n \cup \mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{R})$.
- (ii) \mathcal{H}_n is not a group. (Indeed; $\mathcal{H}_n \cap \mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{R}) = \{id_{\mathbb{R}^n}\}$. For $f = (a, 2)$ and $g = (2a, \frac{1}{2})$ one has $f \circ g = T_a \in \mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{R})$, with $T_a : x \mapsto x + a$.)
- (iii) There exists a subgroup of \mathcal{S}_n , having two orbits non homeomorphic. (See example 6.4).

For $n = 1$, remark that any subgroup of $\mathcal{H}(1, \mathbb{R})$ is a group of affine maps of \mathbb{R} . As consequence for Theorem 1.1, we establish the following strong result:

Corollary 1.8. *Let G be a non abelian group of affine maps of \mathbb{R} .*

- (i) *If $G \setminus \mathcal{S}_1 \neq \emptyset$ then every orbit of G is dense in \mathbb{R} .*
- (ii) *If $G \subset \mathcal{S}_1$ then all orbits of G are dense in \mathbb{R} or all orbits are closed and discrete.*

This paper is organized as follows: In Section 2, we introduce some preliminaries Lemmas. Section 3 is devoted to given some results in the case $G \setminus \mathcal{S}_n \neq \emptyset$. Results in the case when G is a subgroup of \mathcal{S}_n are given in Section 4. In Section 5, we prove Theorem 1.1, Corollaries 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.6 and 1.8. In Section 7, we give four examples.

2. Preliminaries Lemmas

Recall that $\text{Fix}(f) := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : f(x) = x\}$, for every $f \in \mathcal{H}(n, \mathbb{R})$.

So

$$\text{Fix}(f) := \begin{cases} \emptyset, & \text{if } f \in \mathcal{T}_n \\ \{\frac{a}{2}\}, & \text{if } f = (a, \varepsilon) \in \mathcal{S}_n \setminus \mathcal{T}_n \\ \{a\}, & \text{if } f = (a, \lambda) \in \mathcal{H}(n, \mathbb{R}) \setminus \mathcal{S}_n \end{cases}$$

Lemma 2.1. *Let G be a non abelian subgroup of $\mathcal{H}(n, \mathbb{R})$. The set Λ_G is a subgroup of \mathbb{R}^* . Moreover, if $G \setminus \mathcal{S}_n \neq \emptyset$, then $0 \in \Lambda_G$.*

Proof. Since $id_{\mathbb{R}^n} \in G$, so $1 \in \Lambda_G$. Let $\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda_G$ and $f, g \in G$ defined by $f : x \mapsto \lambda x + a$, and $g : x \mapsto \mu x + b$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, so $f \circ g^{-1}(x) = f\left(\frac{x}{\mu} - \frac{b}{\mu}\right) = \frac{\lambda}{\mu}x - \frac{\lambda b}{\mu} + a$. Hence $\frac{\lambda}{\mu} \in \Lambda_G$. Moreover, if $G \setminus \mathcal{S}_n \neq \emptyset$, $\Gamma_G \setminus \{-1, 1\} \neq \emptyset$. So $\lim_{m \rightarrow \pm\infty} \lambda^m = 0$, for any $\lambda \in \Gamma_G$. It follows that $0 \in \overline{\Lambda_G}$. This proves the Lemma. \square

Lemma 2.2.

- (i) Let $f = (a, \alpha)$, $g = (b, \beta) \in \mathcal{H}(n, \mathbb{R}) \setminus \mathcal{S}_n$ then $f \circ g = g \circ f$ if and only if $a = b$ or $\alpha = 1$ or $\beta = 1$.
- (ii) If $Fix(f) = Fix(g)$ then $f \circ g = g \circ f$.
- (iii) Let G be a non abelian subgroup of $\mathcal{H}(n, \mathbb{R})$ such that $G \setminus \mathcal{S}_n \neq \emptyset$, then there exist $f = (a, \alpha)$, $g = (b, \beta) \in G$ such that $a \neq b$. Moreover, there exist $a, b \in \Gamma_G$ such that $a \neq b$.

Proof. (i) If $f \circ g(x) = g \circ f(x)$, for every $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{then} \quad & \lambda(\mu(x - b) + b - a) + a = \mu(\lambda(x - a) + a - b) + b, \\ \text{so} \quad & -\lambda\mu b + \lambda(b - a) + a = -\mu\lambda a + \mu(a - b) + b, \end{aligned}$$

thus $(a - b)(\lambda\mu - \lambda - \mu + 1) = 0$. Hence $(a - b)(\lambda - 1)(\mu - 1) = 0$. This proves the lemma.

(ii) There are two cases:

- If $Fix(f) = Fix(g) = \emptyset$ then $f = T_a$ and $g = T_b$ for some $a, b \in \mathbb{R}^n$, so $f \circ g = g \circ f$.
- If $Fix(f) = Fix(g) = a \neq \emptyset$, so $f, g \in \mathcal{H}(n, \mathbb{R}) \setminus \mathcal{T}_n$, there are four cases:
- $f = (a, \lambda)$, $g = (a, \mu) \in \mathcal{H}(n, \mathbb{R}) \setminus \mathcal{S}_n$, then $f \circ g(x) = \lambda(\mu(x - a) + a - a) + a = \lambda\mu(x - a) + a = g \circ f(x)$, for every $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$.
- $f = g = (2a, -1) \in \mathcal{S}_n \setminus \mathcal{T}_n$, so $f \circ g = g \circ f$.
- $f(2a, -1) \in \mathcal{S}_n \setminus \mathcal{T}_n$ and $g = (a, \mu) \in \mathcal{H}(n, \mathbb{R}) \setminus \mathcal{S}_n$, so for every $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$,

$$\begin{aligned} & f \circ g(x) = -(\mu(x - a) + a) + 2a \\ \text{and} \quad & g \circ f(x) = \mu(-x + 2a - a) + a \\ \text{so} \quad & f \circ g(x) = g \circ f(x) = -\mu x + (1 + \mu)a \end{aligned}$$

hence $f \circ g = g \circ f$.

- $f = (a, \lambda) \in \mathcal{H}(n, \mathbb{R}) \setminus \mathcal{S}_n$ and $g(2a, -1) \in \mathcal{S}_n \setminus \mathcal{T}_n$, so as above $f \circ g = g \circ f$. This completes the proof.

(iii) Since G is non abelian then the proof of (iii) results from (ii).

Moreover, we have $\Gamma_G \neq \emptyset$ and let $h = (c, \lambda) \in G \setminus \mathcal{S}_n$. Since G is non abelian then there exists $h' \in G$ such that $h \circ h' \neq h' \circ h$. By (ii), $Fix(h) \neq Fix(h')$,

so $h'(c) \neq c$. Then $h' \circ h \circ h'^{-1} = (h'(c), \lambda) \in G \setminus \mathcal{S}_n$, hence $h'(c), c \in \Gamma_G$. \square

Lemma 2.3. *Let $\mathcal{B} = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ be a basis of \mathbb{R}^n . Then the smaller affine subspace $\mathcal{A}ff(\mathcal{B})$ of \mathbb{R}^n containing $\{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$ is defined by*

$$\mathcal{A}ff(\mathcal{B}) := \left\{ x = \sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_k a_k : \alpha_k \in \mathbb{R}, \sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_k = 1 \right\}.$$

Proof. Let $E := T_{-a_1}(\mathcal{A}ff(\mathcal{B}))$. Then E is a vector subspace of \mathbb{R}^n generated by $\{a_2 - a_1, \dots, a_n - a_1\}$. Since E is the smaller vector space containing $0, a_2 - a_1, \dots, a_n - a_1$, so $T_{a_1}(E)$ is the smaller affine subspace of \mathbb{R}^n containing $\{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$ \square

Remark 2.4. As consequence of Lemma 2.3, if E_G contains a, a_1, \dots, a_n such that (a_1, \dots, a_n) is a basis of \mathbb{R}^n , and $a = \sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_k a_k$ with $\sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_k \neq 1$. Then $E_G = \mathbb{R}^n$.

Lemma 2.5. *Let G be a non abelian subgroup of $\mathcal{H}(n, \mathbb{R})$ such that $G \setminus \mathcal{S}_n \neq \emptyset$. Then for every $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ we have $\Gamma_G \subset \overline{G(x)}$.*

Proof. Let $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $a \in \Gamma_G$. Since $G \setminus \mathcal{S}_n \neq \emptyset$ then there exists $f = (a, \lambda) \in G \setminus \mathcal{S}_n$, so $|\lambda| \neq 1$. Suppose that $|\lambda| > 1$ and so

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow -\infty} f^k(x) = \lim_{k \rightarrow -\infty} \lambda^k(x - a) + a = a.$$

Hence $a \in \overline{G(x)}$. It follows that $\Gamma_G \subset \overline{G(x)}$. \square

Lemma 2.6. *Let G be a non abelian subgroup of $\mathcal{H}(n, \mathbb{R})$ such that $G \setminus \mathcal{S}_n \neq \emptyset$. Then:*

- (i) *if E_G is a vector space, there exist $a_1, \dots, a_p \in \Gamma_G$ such that (a_1, \dots, a_p) is a basis of E_G .*
- (ii) *if $G' = T_{-a} \circ G \circ T_a$ for some $a \in \Gamma_G$, then $E_{G'} = T_{-a}(E_G)$ and $\Lambda_{G'} = \Lambda_G$.*

Proof. (i) Since E_G is a vector subspace of \mathbb{R}^n with dimension p , so $E_G = \text{vect}(\Omega_G)$ where $\Omega_G = \Gamma_G \cup \gamma_G$. As $G \setminus \mathcal{S}_n \neq \emptyset$ then $\Gamma_G \neq \emptyset$. Let $a_1, \dots, a_k \in \Gamma_G$ and $b_{k+1}, \dots, b_p \in \gamma_G$ such that $\mathcal{B}_1 = (a_1, \dots, a_k, b_{k+1}, \dots, b_p)$ is a basis of E_G and (a_1, \dots, a_k) is a basis of $\text{vect}(\Gamma_G)$. For every $k+1 \leq i \leq p$ there exists $g_i \in \mathcal{S}_n \cap G$ such that $g_i(0) = b_i$. Since $a_1 \in \Gamma_G$ then there exists $f \in G \setminus \mathcal{S}_n$ with $f = (a_1, \lambda)$. Write $f_i = g_i \circ f \circ g_i^{-1}$, for every $k+1 \leq i \leq p$. We have $f_i = (g_i(a_1), \lambda) \in G \setminus \mathcal{S}_n$. See that $g_i(a_1) = \varepsilon_i a_1 + b_i$, with $\varepsilon_i \in \{-1, 1\}$,

$k + 1 \leq i \leq p$, so $g_i(a_1) \in \Gamma_G$, for every $k + 1 \leq i \leq p$.

Let's show that $\mathcal{B}_2 = (a_1, \dots, a_k, g_{k+1}(a_1), \dots, g_p(a_1))$ is a basis of E_G :

Let

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} I_k & A \\ 0 & I_{p-k} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{with} \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_{k+1} & \cdots & \varepsilon_p \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

and I_k, I_{p-k} are respectively the identity matrix of $M_k(\mathbb{R})$ and $M_{p-k}(\mathbb{R})$. So M is invertible and $M(\mathcal{B}_1) = \mathcal{B}_2$. So \mathcal{B}_2 is a basis of E_G contained in Γ_G , a contradiction. We conclude that $k = p$.

(ii) Second, suppose that E_G is an affine subspace of \mathbb{R}^n with dimension p . Let $a \in \Gamma_G$ and $G' = T_{-a} \circ G \circ T_a$. Set $f = (a, \lambda) \in G \setminus \mathcal{S}_n$, then $T_{-a} \circ f \circ T_a = (0, \lambda) \in G' \setminus \mathcal{S}_n$, so $0 \in \Gamma_{G'} \subset E_{G'}$, hence $E_{G'}$ is a vector space. By (i) there exists a basis (a'_1, \dots, a'_p) of $E_{G'}$ contained in $\Gamma_{G'}$. Since $\Gamma_{G'} = T_{-a}(\Gamma_G)$, we let $a_k = T_a(a'_k)$, $1 \leq k \leq p$, so $a_1, \dots, a_p \in \Gamma_G$. We have $\Gamma_{G'} = T_{-a}(\Gamma_G) \subset T_{-a}(E_G)$ and $T_{-a}(E_G)$ is a vector subspace of \mathbb{R}^n with dimension p , containing a'_1, \dots, a'_p . So $E_{G'} = T_{-a}(E_G)$.

See that for every $f = (b, \lambda) \in G \setminus \mathcal{S}_n$, $T_{-a} \circ f \circ T_a = (b - a, \lambda)$, so $\Lambda_{G'} = \Lambda_G$. \square

Lemma 2.7. *Let G be a non abelian subgroup of $\mathcal{H}(n, \mathbb{R})$ such that $G \setminus \mathcal{S}_n \neq \emptyset$ and E_G is a vector space. If $a_1, \dots, a_p \in \Gamma_G$ such that $\mathcal{B}_1 = (a_1, \dots, a_p)$ is a bases of E_G then there exists $a \in \Gamma_G$ such that $\mathcal{B}_2 = (a_1 - a, \dots, a_p - a)$ is also a basis of E_G .*

Proof. Since $a_{p-1} \in \Gamma_G$, then there exists $\lambda \in \Lambda_G \setminus \{-1, 1\}$ such that $f_{p-1} = (a_{p-1}, \lambda) \in G \setminus \mathcal{S}_n$. Let $a = f_{p-1}(a_p) = \lambda(a_p - a_{p-1}) + a_{p-1}$. Then $a = \lambda a_p + (1 - \lambda)a_{p-1}$. By Lemma 3.1.(ii), Γ_G is G -invariant, so $a \in \Gamma_G$.

We have $P(\mathcal{B}_1) = \mathcal{B}_2$ where

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda - 1 & \cdots & \cdots & \lambda - 1 & \lambda & \lambda - 1 \\ -\lambda & \cdots & \cdots & -\lambda & \lambda & 1 - \lambda \end{bmatrix}.$$

Since $\det(P) = 2\lambda(1 - \lambda) \neq 0$ then P is invertible and so \mathcal{B}_2 is a basis of \mathbb{R}^n . \square

Lemma 2.8. *Let G be the subgroup of $\mathcal{H}(n, \mathbb{R})$ generated by $f_1 = (a_1, \lambda_1), \dots, f_p = (a_p, \lambda_p) \in \mathcal{H}(n, \mathbb{R}) \setminus \mathcal{S}_n$. Then $E_G = \mathcal{A}ff(\{a_1, \dots, a_p\})$.*

Proof. Since $E_G = \mathcal{A}ff(\Omega_G)$, it suffices to show that $\Omega_G \subset \mathcal{A}ff(\{a_1, \dots, a_p\})$.

(i) First, suppose that E_G is a vector space. We will prove that $\Omega_G \subset \text{vect}(\{a_1, \dots, a_p\})$:

Let $f \in G$, so $f = f_{i_1}^{n_1} \circ \dots \circ f_{i_q}^{n_q}$ for some $q \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $n_1, \dots, n_q \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $i_1, \dots, i_q \in \{1, \dots, p\}$. So for every $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$,

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= f_{i_1}^{n_1} \circ \dots \circ f_{i_q}^{n_q}(x) \\ &= \lambda_{i_1}^{n_1} (\lambda_{i_2}^{n_2} (\dots (\lambda_{i_{q-1}}^{n_{q-1}} (\lambda_{i_q}^{n_q} (x - a_{i_q}) + a_{i_q} - a_{i_{q-1}}) + a_{i_{q-1}} \dots) \dots - a_{i_1}) + a_{i_1} \\ &= \lambda_{i_1}^{n_1} \dots \lambda_{i_q}^{n_q} (x - a_{i_q}) + \sum_{k=1}^{q-1} \lambda_{i_1}^{n_1} \dots \lambda_{i_k}^{n_k} (a_{i_{k+1}} - a_{i_k}) + a_{i_1} \\ &= \lambda_{i_1}^{n_1} \dots \lambda_{i_q}^{n_q} x + \left(\sum_{k=1}^{q-1} \lambda_{i_1}^{n_1} \dots \lambda_{i_k}^{n_k} a_{i_{k+1}} - \sum_{k=1}^q \lambda_{i_1}^{n_1} \dots \lambda_{i_k}^{n_k} a_{i_k} + a_{i_1} \right) \\ &= \lambda x + a \end{aligned}$$

where

$$(1) \quad \begin{cases} \lambda = \lambda_{i_1}^{n_1} \dots \lambda_{i_q}^{n_q} \\ a = \sum_{k=1}^{q-1} \lambda_{i_1}^{n_1} \dots \lambda_{i_k}^{n_k} a_{i_{k+1}} - \sum_{k=1}^q \lambda_{i_1}^{n_1} \dots \lambda_{i_k}^{n_k} a_{i_k} + a_{i_1} \end{cases}$$

- If $|\lambda| \neq 1$, then $f(x) = \lambda x + a = \lambda \left(x - \frac{a}{1-\lambda} \right) + \frac{a}{1-\lambda}$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, so $f = \left(\frac{a}{1-\lambda}, \lambda \right)$, with $\frac{a}{1-\lambda} \in \text{vect}(\{a_1, \dots, a_p\})$, so $\Gamma_G \subset \text{vect}(a_1, \dots, a_p)$.

- If $|\lambda| = 1$, then $f = \left(a, \frac{\lambda}{|\lambda|} \right)$, with $a = f(0) \in \text{vect}(\{a_1, \dots, a_p\})$, so $\gamma_G \subset \text{vect}(a_1, \dots, a_p)$.

It follows that $\Omega_G \subset \text{vect}(\{a_1, \dots, a_p\})$.

(ii) Second, suppose that E_G is an affine space. We will prove that $\Omega_G \subset \mathcal{A}ff(\{a_1, \dots, a_p\})$: Let $G' = T_{-a_1} \circ G \circ T_{a_1}$, so G' is generated by $f'_k = T_{-a_1} \circ f_k \circ T_{a_1} = (a_k - a_1, \lambda_k)$, $k = 1, \dots, p$. By Lemma 3.12.(ii), $E_{G'} = T_{-a_1}(E_G)$ is a vector space and by (i) we have $E_{G'} \subset \text{vect}(\{a_2 - a_1, \dots, a_p - a_1\})$, so $E_G = T_{a_1}(E_{G'}) \subset T_{a_1}(\text{vect}(\{a_2 - a_1, \dots, a_p - a_1\})) = \mathcal{A}ff(\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_p\})$, so the proof is complete. \square

3. Some results in the case $G \setminus \mathcal{S}_n \neq \emptyset$

In this case, G contains an affine homothety having a ratio with module different to 1. In the following, we give some Lemmas and propositions, will be used to prove Theorem 1.1.

Lemma 3.1. *Let G be a non abelian subgroup of $\mathcal{H}(n, \mathbb{R})$, then:*

- (i) *If E_G is a vector subspace of \mathbb{R}^n , then $\{f(0), f \in G\} \subset E_G$.*
- (ii) *If $\Gamma_G \neq \emptyset$, then Γ_G and E_G are G -invariant.*

Proof. (i) Let $f \in G$, there are two cases:

- If $f \in G \setminus \mathcal{S}_n$, then $f = (a, \lambda)$, for some $\lambda \in \Lambda_G$ and $a \in \Gamma_G \subset E_G$. Therefore $f(x) = \lambda(x - a) + a$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $f(0) = (1 - \lambda)a$, so $f(0) \in E_G$ since E_G is a vector space.

- If $f \in \mathcal{S}_n$, then $f = (a, \varepsilon)$, with $|\varepsilon| = 1$ and so $f(0) = a \in E_G$.

(ii) Suppose that $\Gamma_G \neq \emptyset$:

Γ_G is G -invariant: Let $a \in \Gamma_G$ and $g \in G$ then there exists $\lambda \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1, 1\}$ such that $f = (a, \lambda) \in G \setminus \mathcal{S}_n$. We let $h = g \circ f \circ g^{-1} \in G$. We obtain $h = (a', \lambda) \in G \setminus \mathcal{S}_n$ with $a' = g(a)$. It follows that $g(a) \in \Gamma_G$ and so Γ_G is G -invariant.

E_G is G -invariant: Let $a \in \Gamma_G$ and $G' = T_{-a} \circ G \circ T_a$. We have G' is a non abelian subgroup of $\mathcal{H}(n, \mathbb{R})$ and $E_{G'} = T_{-a}(E_G)$ is a vector subspace of \mathbb{R}^n . Let $f \in G'$ having the form $f(x) = \lambda x + b$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$. By (i), $b = f(0) \in \Gamma_{G'} \subset E_{G'}$. So for every $x \in E_{G'}$, $f(x) \in E_{G'}$, hence $E_{G'}$ is G' -invariant. By Lemma 2.6.(ii) one has $E_G = T_{-a}(E_{G'})$, so it is G -invariant. \square

Lemma 3.2. *Let $\lambda > 1$ and $H^\lambda := \{q\lambda^p(1 - \lambda^p), p, q \in \mathbb{Z}\}$. Then H^λ is dense in \mathbb{R} .*

Proof. Let $x, y \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$, such that $x < y$. Since $\lim_{p \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{y-x}{\lambda^p(1-\lambda^p)} = +\infty$ then there exists $p \in \mathbb{Z}_-^*$ such that $\frac{y-x}{\lambda^p(1-\lambda^p)} > 1$. Therefore there exists $q \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $\frac{x}{\lambda^p(1-\lambda^p)} < q < \frac{y}{\lambda^p(1-\lambda^p)}$. Since $\lambda > 1$ and $p \neq 0$ then $1 - \lambda^p > 0$ and so $x < q\lambda^p(1 - \lambda^p) < y$ and $-y < -q\lambda^p(1 - \lambda^p) < -x$. Hence $\mathbb{R}_+^* \subset \overline{H^\lambda}$ and $\mathbb{R}_-^* \subset \overline{H^\lambda}$. It follows that H^λ is dense in \mathbb{R} . \square

Lemma 3.3. *Let $\lambda > 1$, $a \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$ and $H_a^\lambda := \{q\lambda^p(1 - \lambda^p)a + a, p, q \in \mathbb{Z}\}$. If G is the group generated by $f = (a, \lambda) \in \mathcal{H}(n, \mathbb{R}) \setminus \mathcal{S}_n$ and $h = \lambda \cdot id_{\mathbb{R}^n}$, then $H_a^\lambda \subset G(a) \subset \mathbb{R}a$. Moreover, $T_{(1-\lambda^m)a} \in G$, for every $m \in \mathbb{Z}$.*

Proof. Let $p, q \in \mathbb{Z}$. For every $z \in \mathbb{R}^n$ we have

$$h^{-p} \circ f^p(z) = \lambda^{-p}(\lambda^p(z - a) + a) = z + (\lambda^{-p} - 1)a, \quad (1)$$

$$\text{so } (h^{-p} \circ f^p)^{q-1}(z) = z + (q-1)(\lambda^{-p} - 1)a.$$

For $z = h^{-p}(a)$ we have

$$(h^{-p} \circ f^p)^{q-1}(h^{-p}(a)) = \lambda^{-p}a + (q-1)(\lambda^{-p} - 1)a = q\lambda^{-p}a - (q-1)a.$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} f^{2p} \circ (h^{-p} \circ f^p)^{q-1} \circ h^{-p}(a) &= \lambda^{2p} (q\lambda^{-p}a - (q-1)a - a) + a \\ &= q\lambda^p(1 - \lambda^p)a + a \end{aligned}$$

It follows that $q\lambda^p(1 - \lambda^p)a + a \in G(a)$ and so $H_a^\lambda \subset G(a)$. Since $h(\mathbb{R}a) = \mathbb{R}a$ and $f(\alpha a) = \lambda(\alpha a - a) + a = (\lambda\alpha - \lambda + 1)a$ then $\mathbb{R}a$ is G -invariant, so $G(a) \subset \mathbb{R}a$.

Moreover, by taking $p = -m$ in (1), for some $m \in \mathbb{Z}$, we obtain

$$h^m \circ f^m(z) = z + (\lambda^m - 1)a, \quad z \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

Then $T_{(\lambda^m - 1)a} \in G$ and so $T_{(1 - \lambda^m)a} = T_{(\lambda^m - 1)a}^{-1} \in G$. The proof is complete. \square

Lemma 3.4. *Let $\lambda > 1$, $a, b \in \mathbb{R}^n$ with $a \neq b$. If G is the group generated by $f = (a, \lambda)$ and $g = (b, \lambda)$ then $\overline{G(a)} = \mathbb{R}(b - a) + a$.*

Proof. Let $\lambda > 1$, $a, b \in \mathbb{R}^n$ with $a \neq b$ and G be the group generated by $f = (a, \lambda)$ and $g = (b, \lambda)$. Denote by $G' = T_{-b} \circ G \circ T_b$, then G' is a subgroup of $\mathcal{H}(n, \mathbb{R})$ and it is generated by $h = T_{-b} \circ f \circ T_b$ and $g' = T_{-b} \circ g \circ T_b$. We obtain $h = \lambda \cdot id_{\mathbb{R}^n}$ and $g' = (a - b, \lambda)$.

Since $\lambda > 1$, $g' \in G' \setminus \mathcal{S}_n$, so by Lemma 3.3, we have $H_{a-b}^\lambda \subset G'(a - b)$, where $H_{a-b}^\lambda := \{q\lambda^p(1 - \lambda^p)(a - b) + a - b, p, q \in \mathbb{Z}\}$. Since $a - b \neq 0$ then H_{a-b}^λ and $H^\lambda := \{q\lambda^p(1 - \lambda^p), p, q \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ are homeomorphic. By Lemma 3.2, we have H^λ is dense in \mathbb{R} so H_{a-b}^λ is dense in $\mathbb{R}(a - b)$. Since $H_{a-b}^\lambda \subset G'(a - b)$ and by Lemma 3.3, $G'(a - b) \subset \mathbb{R}(a - b)$, so $\overline{G'(a - b)} = \mathbb{R}(a - b)$. We conclude that $\overline{G(a)} = T_b(\mathbb{R}(a - b)) = \mathbb{R}(a - b) + b$. As $\mathbb{R}(a - b) + b = \mathbb{R}(a - b) + (a - b) + b = \mathbb{R}(b - a) + a$. It follows that $\overline{G(a)} = \mathbb{R}(b - a) + a$. \square

Lemma 3.5. *Let $\lambda > 1$, $\mu \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0, 1\}$, $a, b \in \mathbb{R}^n$ with $a \neq b$. If G is the group generated by $f = (a, \lambda)$ and $g = (b, \mu)$ then $\overline{G(a)} = \mathbb{R}(b - a) + a$.*

Proof. Let $\lambda > 1$, $\mu \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0, 1\}$ $a, b \in \mathbb{R}^n$ with $a \neq b$ and G is the group generated by $f = (a, \lambda)$ and $g = (b, \mu)$, then by Lemma 2.2.(i), G is non abelian.

(i) First, we will show that $\mathbb{R}(b - a) + a$ is G -invariant:

Let $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, and $x = \alpha(b - a) + a$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \lambda(\alpha(b - a) + a - a) + a \\ &= \lambda\alpha(b - a) + a \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \mu(\alpha(b - a) + a - b) + b \\ &= \mu(\alpha - 1)(b - a) + b - a + a. \\ &= (1 + \mu(\alpha - 1))(b - a) + a \end{aligned}$$

So $f(x), g(x) \in \mathbb{R}(b - a) + a$.

(ii) Second, we let $g' = g \circ f \circ g^{-1}$, we have $g' = (g(a), \lambda) \in G \setminus \mathcal{S}_n$. Since $a \neq b$ and $\mu \neq 1$ then

$$g(a) - a = \mu(a - b) + b - a = (1 - \mu)(b - a) \neq 0.$$

If G' is the subgroup of G generated by f and g' then by Lemma 3.4 we have $\overline{G'(a)} = \mathbb{R}(g(a) - a) + a$. Since $g(a) = \mu(a - b) + b$ then

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{R}(g(a) - a) + a &= \mathbb{R}(\mu(a - b) + b - a) + a \\ &= \mathbb{R}(1 - \mu)(b - a) + a \\ &= \mathbb{R}(b - a) + a. \end{aligned}$$

By (i), we have $\mathbb{R}(b - a) + a$ is G -invariant so $\overline{G'(a)} \subset \overline{G(a)} \subset \mathbb{R}(b - a) + a$, hence $\overline{G(a)} = \mathbb{R}(b - a) + a$. \square

Proposition 3.6. *Let G be a non abelian subgroup of $\mathcal{H}(n, \mathbb{R})$ such that $G \setminus \mathcal{S}_n \neq \emptyset$. Then for every $x \in E_G$, we have $\overline{G(x)} = E_G$.*

To prove the above Proposition, we need the following Lemmas:

Lemma 3.7. *Let G be a non abelian subgroup of $\mathcal{H}(n, \mathbb{R})$. Let $f \in G$, $u, v \in \mathbb{R}^n$ then $f(\mathbb{R}u + v) = \mathbb{R}u + f(v)$.*

Proof. Every $f \in G$ has the form $f(x) = \lambda x + a$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Let $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ then $f(\alpha u + v) = \lambda(\alpha u + v) + a = \lambda\alpha u + (\lambda u + v) = \lambda\alpha u + f(v)$. So $f(\mathbb{R}u + v) = \mathbb{R}u + f(v)$. \square

Lemma 3.8. *Let G be a non abelian subgroup of $\mathcal{H}(n, \mathbb{R})$ such that E_G is a vector subspace of \mathbb{R}^n and $\Gamma_G \neq \emptyset$. Let $a, a_1, \dots, a_p \in \Gamma_G$ such that (a_1, \dots, a_p) and $(a_1 - a, \dots, a_p - a)$ are two basis of E_G and let $D_k = \mathbb{R}(a_k - a) + a$, $1 \leq k \leq p$. If $D_k \subset \overline{G(a)}$ for every $1 \leq k \leq p$, then $\overline{G(a)} = E_G$.*

Proof. The proof is done by induction on $\dim(E_G) = p \geq 1$.

For $p = 1$, by Lemma 2.2.(iii) there exist $a, b \in \Gamma_G$ with $a \neq b$, since G is non abelian and $\Gamma_G \neq \emptyset$. In this case $D_1 = \mathbb{R}(b - a) + a = \mathbb{R} = E_G$, then if $D_1 \subset \overline{G(a)}$ so $\overline{G(a)} = E_G$. $\overline{\Gamma_G} = E_G$.

Suppose that Lemma 3.8 is true until dimension $p-1$. Let G be a non abelian subgroup of $\mathcal{H}(n, \mathbb{R})$ with $\Gamma_G \neq \emptyset$ and let $a, a_1, \dots, a_p \in \Gamma_G$ such that (a_1, \dots, a_p) is a basis of E_G . Suppose that $D_k \subset \overline{G(a)}$ for every $1 \leq k \leq p$. Denote by H the vector subspace of E_G generated by $(a_1 - a), \dots, (a_{p-1} - a)$ and $\Delta_{p-1} = T_a(H)$. We have Δ_{p-1} is an affine subspace of E_G and it contains a, a_1, \dots, a_{p-1} .

Set $\lambda, \lambda_k \in \Gamma_G$, $1 \leq k \leq p-1$ such that $f = (a, \lambda), f_k = (a_k, \lambda_k) \in G \setminus \mathcal{S}_n$. Suppose that $\lambda > 1$ and $\lambda_k > 1$, for every $1 \leq k \leq p-1$ (leaving to replace f and f_k respectively by f^2 or f^{-2} and by f_k^2 or f_k^{-2}). Let G_k be the group generated by f and f_k , $1 \leq k \leq p-1$. By Lemma 3.5 we have $\overline{G_k(a)} = D_k$. Let G' be the subgroup of G generated by f, f_1, \dots, f_{p-1} , then $D_k \subset \overline{G'(a)}$ for every $1 \leq k \leq p-1$.

By Lemma 2.8 we have $E_{G'} = \Delta_{p-1}$. Let $G'' = T_{-a} \circ G' \circ T_a$, by Lemma 2.6.(ii) we have $E_{G''} = T_{-a}(\Delta_{p-1}) = H$ and $D'_k = T_{-a}(D_k) \subset \overline{G''(0)}$ for every $1 \leq k \leq p-1$. By induction hypothesis applied to G'' we have $\overline{G''(0)} = H$ so $\overline{G'(a)} = \Delta_{p-1}$. Since $G'(a) \subset G(a)$, then

$$\Delta_{p-1} \subset \overline{G(a)} \quad (1).$$

Let $x \in E_G \setminus \Delta_{p-1}$ and $D = \mathbb{R}(a_p - a) + x$. Since $(a_1 - a, \dots, a_p - a)$ is a basis of E_G , so $H \oplus \mathbb{R}(a_p - a) = E_G$ with $x, a \in E_G$, then $x - a = z + \alpha(a_p - a)$ with $z \in H$ and $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$. Let $y = z + a$, as $H + a = \Delta_{p-1}$ we have $y \in \Delta_{p-1}$, and

$$\begin{aligned} y &= -\alpha(a_p - a) + x \in D \\ &= z + a \\ &= x - a - \alpha(a_p - a) + a \\ &= -\alpha(a_p - a) + x \in D \end{aligned}$$

Hence $y \in \Delta_{p-1} \cap D$.

By (1) we have $y \in \overline{G(a)}$. Then there exists a sequence $(f_m)_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ in G such that $\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} f_m(a) = y$. For every $m \in \mathbb{N}$ denote by $f_m = (b_m, \lambda_m)$.

By Lemma 3.7 we have $f_m(D_p) = f_m(\mathbb{R}(a_p - a) + a) = \mathbb{R}(a_p - a) + f_m(a)$. Since $\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} f_m(a) = y$ then

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} f_m(D_p) = \mathbb{R}(a_p - a) + y$$

As $y \in D$ then $y - x \in \mathbb{R}(a_p - a)$, thus $\mathbb{R}(a_p - a) + y = \mathbb{R}(a_p - a) + x = D$ and so $\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} f_m(D_p) = D$.

Since $D_p \subset \overline{G(a)}$ then $D \subset \overline{G(a)}$, so $x \in \overline{G(a)}$, hence $E_G \setminus \Delta_{p-1} \subset \overline{G(a)}$. By (1) we obtain $E_G \subset \overline{G(a)}$. Since $\Gamma_G \neq \emptyset$ then by Lemma 3.1.(ii), we have E_G is G -invariant, so $G(a) \subset E_G$ since $a \in E_G$. It follows that $\overline{G(a)} = E_G$. \square

Proof of Proposition 3.6. Let G be a non abelian subgroup of $\mathcal{H}(n, \mathbb{R})$. Since $G \setminus \mathcal{S}_n \neq \emptyset$ then $\Gamma_G \neq \emptyset$ and suppose that E_G is a vector subspace of \mathbb{R}^n , (one can replace G by $G' = T_{-a} \circ G \circ T_a$, for some $a \in \Gamma_G$).

First, we will prove that there exists $a \in \Gamma_G$ such that $\overline{G(a)} = E_G$. By Lemmas 2.6.(i) and 2.7, there exists $a, a_1, \dots, a_p \in \Gamma_G$ such that (a_1, \dots, a_p) and $(a_1 - a, \dots, a_p - a)$ are two basis of E_G . Denote by $D_k = \mathbb{R}(a_k - a) + a$, $1 \leq k \leq p$. Since $a \in \Gamma_G$, then there exists $f \in G$ such that $f = (a, \lambda)$. Suppose that $\lambda > 1$ (one can replace f by f^2 or f^{-2}). By Lemma 3.5, $D_k \subset \overline{G(a)}$, for every $1 \leq k \leq p$. By Lemma 3.8, we have $\overline{G(a)} = E_G$.

Second, let $x \in E_G$ and by Lemma 2.5 we have $\Gamma_G \subset \overline{G(x)}$ and by Lemma 3.1.(ii), Γ_G is G -invariant. Since $a \in \Gamma_G$ then

$$E_G = \overline{G(a)} \subset \overline{\Gamma_G} \subset \overline{G(x)}.$$

It follows that $\overline{G(x)} = E_G$ since E_G is G -invariant (Lemma 3.1.(ii)). The proof is complete. \square

Proposition 3.9. *Let G be a non abelian subgroup of $\mathcal{H}(n, \mathbb{R})$. Suppose that $G \setminus \mathcal{S}_n \neq \emptyset$ and E_G is a vector space. Then for every $x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus E_G$, we have $\overline{G(x)} = \overline{\Lambda_G} \cdot x + E_G$.*

To prove the above Proposition, we need the following Lemma:

Lemma 3.10. *Let G be a non abelian subgroup of $\mathcal{H}(n, \mathbb{R})$ such that $G \setminus \mathcal{S}_n \neq \emptyset$. For every $\lambda \in \Lambda_G \setminus \{-1, 1\}$ and for every $b \in E_G$, there exists a sequence $(f_m)_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ in G such that $\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} f_m = f$, with $f = (b, \lambda) \in \mathcal{H}(n, \mathbb{R}) \setminus \mathcal{S}_n$.*

Proof. Let $\lambda \in \Lambda_G \setminus \{-1, 1\}$ and $b \in E_G$. Given $g = (a, \lambda) \in G \setminus \mathcal{S}_n$, so $a \in \Gamma_G \subset E_G$. By Proposition 3.6, we have $\overline{G(a)} = E_G$. Then there exists a sequence $(g_m)_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ in G such that $\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} g_m(a) = b$. For every $m \in \mathbb{N}$,

denote by $f_m = g_m \circ g \circ g_m^{-1}$, so $f_m = (g_m(a), \lambda)$. Hence $\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} f_m = f$, with $f = (b, \lambda)$. \square

Lemma 3.11. *Let G be a non abelian subgroup of $\mathcal{H}(n, \mathbb{R})$ such that E_G is a vector space and $G \setminus \mathcal{S}_n \neq \emptyset$. Then:*

(i) *For every $b \in E_G$ there exists a sequence $(T_{b_m})_{m \in \mathbb{Z}}$ in $G \cap \mathcal{T}_n$ such that $\lim_{m \rightarrow -\infty} T_{b_m} = T_b$.*

(ii) *If $-1 \in \Lambda_G$, then for every $b \in E_G$ there exists a sequence $(S_m)_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ in $G \cap (\mathcal{S}_n \setminus \mathcal{T}_n)$ such that $\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} S_m = S = (b, -1)$.*

Proof. (i) • First, suppose that $b \in \Gamma_G$, then there exists $f \in G \setminus \mathcal{S}_n$ with $f = (b, \lambda)$. Since G is non abelian set $g \in G$ such that $f \circ g \neq g \circ f$. Set $h = g \circ f \circ g^{-1}$, so $h = (g(b), \lambda)$. Let $G' = T_{-g(b)} \circ G \circ T_{g(b)}$, $f' = T_{-g(b)} \circ f \circ T_{g(b)}$ and $h' = T_{-g(b)} \circ h \circ T_{g(b)}$, so $f' = (b - g(b), \lambda)$ and $h' = (0, \lambda) = \lambda \text{id}_{\mathbb{R}^n}$. By Lemma 3.4, for every $m \in \mathbb{Z}$, $T'_m = T_{(1-\lambda^m)(b-g(b))} \in G'$. Write $T_{b_m} = T_{g(b)} \circ T'_m \circ T_{-g(b)}$, so

$$b_m = (1 - \lambda^m)(b - g(b)) + g(b) = (1 - \lambda^m)b + \lambda^m g(b), \quad m \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Since $|\lambda| \neq 1$, suppose that $\lambda > 1$, so $\lim_{m \rightarrow -\infty} (1 - \lambda^m)a + \lambda^m g(b) = b$. It follows that the sequence $(T_{b_m})_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} \in G \cap \mathcal{T}_n$ and $\lim_{m \rightarrow -\infty} T_{b_m} = T_b$.

• Now, suppose that $b \in E_G$ and let $a \in \Gamma_G$. By Proposition 3.6, $\overline{G(a)} = E_G$, so there exists a sequence $(g_k)_k$ in G such that $\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} g_k(a) = b$. By above state, there exists a sequence $(T_{a_m})_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} \in G \cap \mathcal{T}_n$ such that $\lim_{m \rightarrow -\infty} T_{a_m} = T_a$.

Set $T_{b_{m,k}} = g_k \circ T_{a_m} \circ g_k^{-1}$, one has $T_{b_{m,k}} = (g_k(a_m), 1) \in G \cap \mathcal{T}_n$. We have $\lim_{m \rightarrow -\infty} b_{m,k} = \lim_{m \rightarrow -\infty} g_k(a_m) = g_k(a)$, so

$$\lim_{\|(k,-m)\| \rightarrow +\infty} b_{m,k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} g_k(a) = b.$$

So $\lim_{\|(k,-m)\| \rightarrow +\infty} T_{b_{m,k}} = T_b$. This complete the proof of (i).

(ii) Suppose that $-1 \in \Lambda_G$ and let $b \in E_G$. Then there exists $f = (a, -1) \in G \cap \mathcal{S}_n$. By Lemma 3.1.(i), $a = f(0) \in E_G$, so $b - a \in E_G$, since E_G is a vector space. By (i), there exists a sequence $(T_{a_m})_{m \in \mathbb{Z}}$ in $G \cap \mathcal{T}_n$ such that $\lim_{m \rightarrow -\infty} T_{a_m} = T_{b-a}$. Set $S_m = T_{a_m} \circ f$. We have $S_m = (a + a_m, -1) \in G \cap \mathcal{S}_n$. Since $\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} a_m = b - a$, then $\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} a + a_m = b$, so $\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} S_m = S = (b, -1)$. The proof is complete. \square

Proof of Proposition 3.9. Let G be a non abelian subgroup of $\mathcal{H}(n, \mathbb{R})$ such that $G \setminus \mathcal{S}_n \neq \emptyset$ and E_G is a vector space. Let $x \in U = \mathbb{R}^n \setminus E_G$.

Lest' prove that $\overline{\Lambda_G . x + E_G} \subset \overline{G(x)}$: Let $\alpha \in \Lambda_G$ and $a \in E_G$.

• Suppose that $\alpha \in \Lambda_G \setminus \{-1, 1\}$. Since E_G is a vector space, $a' = \frac{a}{1-\alpha} \in E_G$. By Lemma 3.10 there exists a sequence $(f_m)_m$ in G such that $\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} f_m = f = (a', \alpha) \in G \setminus \mathcal{S}_n$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \alpha(x - a') + a' \\ &= \alpha x + (1 - \alpha)a' \\ &= \alpha x + a \in \overline{G(x)}, \end{aligned}$$

so

$$(\Lambda_G \setminus \{1, -1\}) . x + E_G \subset \overline{G(x)}.$$

• Suppose that $\alpha \in \Lambda_G \cap \{-1, 1\}$.

- If $\alpha = 1$, by Lemma 3.11.(i), there exists a sequence $(T_{a_m})_m$ in G such that $\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} T_{a_m} = T_a$. So $T_a(x) = x + a \in \overline{G(x)}$.

- If $\alpha = -1$, by Lemma 3.11.(i), there exists a sequence $(S_m)_m$ in $G \cap (\mathcal{S}_n \setminus \mathcal{T}_n)$ such that $\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} S_m = S = (a, -1)$. So $S(x) = -x + a \in \overline{G(x)}$.

It follows that $\alpha x + a \in \overline{G(x)}$ and so

$$(\Lambda_G \cap \{-1, 1\}) x + E_G \subset \overline{G(x)}.$$

This proves that $\overline{\Lambda_G . x + E_G} \subset \overline{G(x)}$.

Conversely, let's prove that $G(x) \subset \Lambda_G . x + E_G$. Let $f \in G$.

• Suppose that $f = (a, \lambda) \in G \setminus \mathcal{S}_n$. By Lemma 3.1.(i), $f(0) = (1 - \lambda)a \in E_G$ since E_G is a vector space.

Then $f(x) = \lambda(x - a) + a = \lambda x + (1 - \lambda)a \in \Lambda_G . x + E_G$.

• Suppose that $f = (a, \varepsilon) \in G \cap \mathcal{S}_n$, so $f(x) = \varepsilon x + a \in \Lambda_G . x + E_G$, since by Lemma 3.1.(i), $f(0) = a \in E_G$.

It follows that $G(x) \subset \Lambda_G . x + E_G$. Therefore $\overline{G(x)} \subset \overline{\Lambda_G . x + E_G}$. Hence $\overline{G(x)} = \overline{\Lambda_G . x + E_G}$. \square

Lemma 3.12. *If there exists $\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda_G$ such that $\lambda\mu < 0$ and $\frac{\log|\lambda|}{\log|\mu|} \notin \mathbb{Q}$, then $\overline{\Lambda_G} = \mathbb{R}$.*

Proof. Suppose that $\lambda < 0 < \mu$. Let $H_+ := \{\lambda^{2p}\mu^{2q}, p, q \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ and $H_- := \lambda . H_+$. See that $H_- \subset \Lambda_G$ and so $H_+ \cup H_- \subset \Lambda_G$. Set $f :]0, +\infty[\rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, the homeomorphism defined by $f(x) = \log x$, so $f(H_+) := \mathbb{Z} + \frac{\log|\lambda|}{\log|\mu|} \mathbb{Z}$. As $\frac{\log|\lambda|}{\log|\mu|} \notin \mathbb{Q}$ then $f(H_+)$ is dense in \mathbb{R} , so H_+ and H_- are dense respectively in $]0, +\infty[$ and in $] - \infty, 0[$. We deduce that $\overline{\Lambda_G} = \mathbb{R}$. \square

4. Some results for non abelian subgroup of \mathcal{S}_n

In this case, G is a non abelian subgroup of \mathcal{S}_n , then it contains necessarily an affine symmetry. In the following, recall that $G_1 = G \cap \mathcal{T}_n$ and every $f \in \mathcal{S}_n$ is denoted by $f = (a, \varepsilon)$, where $f : x \mapsto \varepsilon x + a$. Denote by $\delta_G := \{f(0), f \in G \cap (\mathcal{S}_n \setminus \mathcal{T}_n)\}$.

We use the following lemmas and propositions to prove Theorem 1.1 and above Corollaries:

Lemma 4.1. *Let G be a non abelian subgroup of \mathcal{S}_n . Then:*

- (i) $G_1(0)$ is an additif subgroup of \mathbb{R}^n .
- (ii) $\delta_G \neq \emptyset$.
- (iii) For every $f \in G \setminus \mathcal{T}_n$, we have $f(G_1(0)) = \delta_G$ and $f(\delta_G) = G_1(0)$.

Proof. The proof of (i) is obvious.

(ii) If $\delta_G = \emptyset$ then $G \cap (\mathcal{S}_n \setminus \mathcal{T}_n) = \emptyset$, so G is a subgroup of $\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{R})$, hence G is abelian, a contradiction.

(iii) Let $f \in G \setminus \mathcal{T}_n$, $b \in G_1(0)$ and $g = (b, 1) \in G_1$. Then for every $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ we have $f \circ g(x) = f(x + b) = -x - b + a$, so $f \circ g = (-b + a, -1)$. Hence $f(b) = f \circ g(0) = -b + a \in \delta_G$.

Conversely, let $b \in \delta_G$ and $g = (b, -1) \in G \setminus \mathcal{T}_n$ such that $g(0) = b$. We have $f \circ g(x) = f(-x + b) = x - b + a$, so $f \circ g = (-b + a, 1) \in G_1$, thus $c = -b + a \in G_1(0)$. Hence $b = -c + a = f(c)$ and so $b \in f(G_1(0))$. It follows that $f(G_1(0)) = \delta_G$. As $f^{-1} = f$ so $f(\delta_G) = G_1(0)$. \square

Proposition 4.2. *Let G be a non abelian subgroup of \mathcal{S}_n , $a \in \delta_G$ and $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Then:*

$$\overline{G(x)} = (x + \overline{G_1(0)}) \cup (-x + a + \overline{G_1(0)}).$$

Proof. Let G be a non abelian subgroup of \mathcal{S}_n and $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$. We have

$$G(x) = \{g(x) = \varepsilon x + b, g = (b, \varepsilon) \in G\} = (x + G_1(0)) \cup (-x + \delta_G). \text{ So}$$

$$\overline{G(x)} = \left(x + \overline{G_1(0)}\right) \cup \left(-x + \overline{\delta_G}\right). \quad (1)$$

Since G is non abelian then $G \setminus \mathcal{T}_n \neq \emptyset$, so let $f = (a, -1) \in G \setminus \mathcal{T}_n$ with $a \in \delta_G$. By Lemma 4.1.(iii) we have $\delta_G = f(G_1(0))$. By Lemma 4.1.(i), $G_1(0)$ is an additif subgroup of \mathbb{R}^n then $f(G_1(0)) = G_1(0) + a$, so $\delta_G = G_1(0) + a$. Hence $-x + \overline{\delta_G} = -x + \overline{G_1(0)} + a$. By (1) we conclude that

$$\overline{G(x)} = \left(x + \overline{G_1(0)}\right) \cup \left(-x + a + \overline{G_1(0)}\right).$$

\square

5. Proof of main results

Proof of Theorem 1.1. Let $a \in E_G$ and $G' = T_{-a} \circ G \circ T_a$. By Lemma 2.6.(ii), $E_{G'} = T_{-a}(E_G)$, so $E_{G'}$ is a vector subspace of \mathbb{R}^n . Then :

- *Proof of (1).(i):* By Proposition 3.6, $\overline{G'(x-a)} = E_{G'}$, for every $x \in E_G$. So $T_{-a}(\overline{G(x)}) = E_{G'}$, it follows that $\overline{G(x)} = T_a(E_{G'}) = E_G$. So the proof of (1)(i) is complete.
- *Proof of (1).(ii):* By Proposition 3.9, $\overline{G'(x-a)} = \overline{\Lambda_{G'}(x-a)} + E'_{G'}$, for every $x \in U$. So by Lemma 2.6.(ii), $T_{-a}(\overline{G(x)}) = \overline{\Lambda_G(x-a)} + E_G - a$, it follows that $\overline{G(x)} = \overline{\Lambda_G(x-a)} + E_G$. So the proof of (1)(ii) is complete.
- *Proof of (2):* The proof of (2) results from Lemma 4.1.(i) and Proposition 4.2, since $H_G = G_1(0)$. \square

We will use the following Lemmas to prove Corollary 1.2.

Lemma 5.1. *Let G be a non abelian subgroup of $\mathcal{H}(n, \mathbb{R})$ with $G \setminus \mathcal{S}_n \neq \emptyset$, then for every $x \in U$ we have $\overline{G(x)} = \overline{G(y)}$.*

Proof. Suppose that E_G is a vector space (leaving to replace G by $G' = T_{-a} \circ G \circ T_a$ for some $a \in E_G$, and by Lemma 2.6.(ii), $E_{G'} = T_{-a}(E_G)$ is a vector space). Let $x \in U$ and $y \in \overline{G(x)} \cap U$. By Theorem 1.1.(1).(ii), there exists $a \in E_G$ such that $\overline{G(x)} = \overline{\Lambda_G(x-a)} + E_G$. Since E_G is a vector space and $a \in E_G$ then $\overline{G(x)} = \overline{\Lambda_G x} + E_G$. In the same way,

$$\overline{G(y)} = \overline{\Lambda_G y} + E_G, \quad (1).$$

See that $\overline{G(x)} \cap U = (\overline{\Lambda_G} \setminus \{0\})x + E_G$. Write $y = \alpha x + b$, where $\alpha \in \overline{\Lambda_G} \setminus \{0\}$ and $b \in E_G$. So by (1),

$$\overline{G(y)} = \overline{\Lambda_G y} + E_G = \overline{\Lambda_G}(\alpha x + b) + E_G = \alpha \overline{\Lambda_G} x + E_G.$$

Since $\alpha \in \overline{\Lambda_G}$ and by Lemma 2.1, $\overline{\Lambda_G} \setminus \{0\}$ is a subgroup of \mathbb{R}^* , then $\alpha \overline{\Lambda_G} = \overline{\Lambda_G}$. Therefore $\overline{G(y)} = \overline{\Lambda_G} x + E_G = \overline{G(x)}$. \square

Lemma 5.2. *Let G be a non abelian subgroup of $\mathcal{H}(n, \mathbb{R})$ such that E_G is a vector subspace of \mathbb{R}^n . Let $x \in U$ then the vector subspace $H_x = \mathbb{R}x \oplus E_G$ of \mathbb{R}^n is G -invariant.*

Proof. Let $x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus E_G$ and $H_x = \mathbb{R}x + E_G$. Let $f \in G$ having the form $f(z) = \lambda z + a$, $z \in \mathbb{R}^n$, then by Lemma 1.2.(i), $a = f(0) \in E_G$. For every $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, $b \in E_G$, we have $f(\alpha x + b) = \lambda(\alpha x + b) + a = \lambda \alpha x + \lambda b + a$. Since E_G is a vector space, then $\lambda b + a \in E_G$ and so $f(\alpha x + b) \in H_x$. \square

Proof of Corollary 1.2.

- *The proof of (i):* The proof results from Lemma 5.1.
- *The proof of (ii):* As $G \setminus \mathcal{S}_n \neq \emptyset$, then by Lemma 2.1, $0 \in \overline{\Lambda_G}$. So the proof of (ii) results from Theorem 1.1.(1).(ii).
- *The proof of (iii):* Suppose that E_G is a vector subspace of \mathbb{R}^n (leaving, by Lemma 1.2.(ii), to replace G by $G' = T_{-a} \circ G \circ T_a$, for some $a \in E_G$).

Recall that $U = \mathbb{R}^n \setminus E_G$ and let $x, y \in U$ with $x \neq y$. Denote by $H_x = \mathbb{R}x \oplus E_G$ and by $H_y = \mathbb{R}y \oplus E_G$. By lemma 5.2 we have H_x and H_y are G -invariant. Let $\varphi : H_x \rightarrow H_y$ be the homeomorphism defined by $\varphi(\alpha x + v) = \alpha y + v$ for every $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ and $v \in E_G$. For every $f \in G$, with the form $f(z) = \lambda z + a$, $z \in \mathbb{R}^n$, then by Lemma 3.1.(i), $a = f(0) \in E_G$ and so $\varphi(f(x)) = \varphi(\lambda x + a) = \lambda y + a = f(y)$. It follows that $\varphi(G(x)) = G(y)$. \square

Proof of Corollary 1.3.

- *The proof of (i):* From Corollary 1.2.(ii), the closure of every orbit of G contains E_G and by Theorem 1.1.(1), we have $\dim(E_G) \geq 1$, so G has no periodic orbit. Moreover, if G is countable then every orbit O is also countable, hence O can not be closed.
- *The proof of (ii):* Let $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $y \in \overline{G(x)}$. By Proposition 4.2 we have $\overline{G(x)} = \left(x + \overline{G_1(0)}\right) \cup \left(-x + a + \overline{G_1(0)}\right)$. Suppose that $y \in \left(x + \overline{G_1(0)}\right)$ then $y = x + b$ for some $b \in \overline{G_1(0)}$. By Lemma 4.1.(i), $G_1(0)$ is an additive group, so $b + G_1(0) = G_1(0)$. Therefore, by Proposition 4.2 we have

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{G(y)} &= \left(x + b + \overline{G_1(0)}\right) \cup \left(-x - b + a + \overline{G_1(0)}\right) \\ &= \left(x + \overline{G_1(0)}\right) \cup \left(-x + a + \overline{G_1(0)}\right) = \overline{G(x)}. \end{aligned}$$

The same proof is used if $y \in \left(-x + a + \overline{G_1(0)}\right)$. \square

Proof of Corollary 1.4. Let G is a non abelian subgroup of $\mathcal{H}(n, \mathbb{R})$ such that $G \setminus \mathcal{S}_n \neq \emptyset$. Suppose that E_G is a vector subspace of \mathbb{R}^n (leaving, by Lemma 2.6.(ii), to replace G by $T_{-a} \circ G \circ T_a$, for some $a \in E_G$.)

- Let's prove that (1) and (2) are equivalent: if $\overline{G(x)} = \mathbb{R}^n$, for some $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, so $x \in U$. Let $y \in U$, then by Corollary 1.2.(i), $\overline{G(y)} \cap U = \overline{G(x)} \cap U = U$. Since U is dense in \mathbb{R}^n , $\overline{G(y)} = \mathbb{R}^n$. Conversely, the proof is obvious.
- (3).(i) \implies (1): If $E_G = \mathbb{R}^n$ then by Theorem 1.1.(1).(i) we have $\overline{G(x)} = E_G$, for every $x \in E_G$. So G has a dense orbit.
- (3).(ii) \implies (1): If Λ_G is dense in \mathbb{R} then by Theorem 1.1.(1).(ii) we

have $\overline{G(x)} = \overline{\Lambda_G x + E_G}$, for every $x \in U$. So G has a dense orbit.

- (1) \implies (3): Suppose that G has a dense orbit $G(x)$, for some $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$. There are two cases:
 - If $E_G = \mathbb{R}^n$, then we obtain (3).(i).
 - If $E_G \neq \mathbb{R}^n$ then $\dim(E_G) \leq n - 1$, so $U \neq \emptyset$, hence $x \in U$. By Theorem 1.1.(1).(ii) we have $\overline{G(x)} = \mathbb{R}x + E_G$, so $\dim(E_G) = n - 1$ and Λ_G is dense in \mathbb{R} . Then (3).(ii) follows. \square

We use the following Lemma to prove Corollary 1.6:

Lemma 5.3. *Let H be an additive subgroup of \mathbb{R}^n . Then*

$$\overset{\circ}{\overline{H}} \neq \emptyset \quad \text{if and only if} \quad \overline{H} = \mathbb{R}^n$$

Proof. Suppose that $\overset{\circ}{\overline{H}} \neq \emptyset$ and let $a \in \overset{\circ}{\overline{H}} \neq \emptyset$. Then there exists $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $B_{(a,\varepsilon)} \subset \overline{H} \neq \emptyset$, where $B_{(a,\varepsilon)} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \|x - a\| < \varepsilon\}$ and $\|\cdot\|$ is the euclidian norm. Since $\overline{H} \neq \emptyset$ is an additive group, it follows that $B_{(0,\varepsilon)} = T_{-a}(B_{(a,\varepsilon)}) \subset \overline{H}$. Moreover, we also have $B_{(0,m\varepsilon)} = mB_{(0,\varepsilon)} \subset \overline{H}$, for every $m \in \mathbb{N}^*$. As $\mathbb{R}^n = \bigcup_{m \in \mathbb{N}^*} B_{(0,m\varepsilon)} \subset \overline{H}$, it follows that $\overline{H} = \mathbb{R}^n$.

Conversely, the proof is obvious. \square

Proof of Corollary 1.6. Let G be a non abelian subgroup of \mathcal{S}_n . By Lemma 3.1.(i), one has $\delta_G \neq \emptyset$. Let $a \in \delta_G$ and $f = (a, -1) \in G$.

- First, by Corollary 1.3.(ii) we prove that (i), (ii) and (iii) are equivalent.
- Second, let's prove that (iii) and (iv) are equivalent: Suppose that $\overset{\circ}{\overline{G(0)}} = \mathbb{R}^n$. By Proposition 4.2 we have $\overline{G(0)} = \overline{G_1(0)} \cup (a + \overline{G_1(0)})$. Since $\overset{\circ}{\overline{G(0)}} \neq \emptyset$ then $\overset{\circ}{\overline{G_1(0)}} \neq \emptyset$. By Lemma 4.1.(i), $H_G = G_1(0)$ is an additive subgroup of \mathbb{R}^n then by Lemma 5.3, $\overline{H_G} = \mathbb{R}^n$. Conversely, if $\overline{H_G} = \mathbb{R}^n$ then by Proposition 4.2 we have $\overline{G(0)} = \overline{G_1(0)} \cup (a + \overline{G_1(0)}) = \mathbb{R}^n$. \square

Proof of Corollary 1.8. For $n = 1$, G is a non abelian group of affine maps of \mathbb{R} .

- *The proof of (i):* If $G \setminus \mathcal{S}_1 \neq \emptyset$, then by Theorem 1.1.(1), E_G is a G -invariant affine subspace of \mathbb{R} with dimension $p = 1$ such that every orbit of E_G is dense in it. In this case $E_G = \mathbb{R}$.
- *The proof of (ii):* If $G \subset \mathcal{S}_1$, then by Theorem 1.1.(2), H_G is a G -invariant closed subgroup of \mathbb{R} and there exists $a \in E_G$ such that for every $x \in \mathbb{R}$, we have $\overline{G(x)} = (x + H_G) \cup (-x + a + H_G)$. Then there are two cases:
 - ◊ If H_G is dense in \mathbb{R} , so every orbit of G is dense in \mathbb{R} .
 - ◊ If H_G is discrete then every orbit is closed and discrete.

6. Examples

Example 6.1. Let G be a subgroup of $\mathcal{H}(2, \mathbb{R})$ generated by $f_1 = (a_1, \alpha_1)$ and $f_2 = (a_2, \alpha_2)$ and $f_3 = (a_3, \alpha_3)$, where $\alpha_k \neq 1$, for every $1 \leq k \leq 3$ and $a_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $a_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $a_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -\sqrt{3} \\ -\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$. Then every orbit of G is dense in \mathbb{R} .

Indeed, by Lemma 2.2.(i), G is non abelian. By Proposition 3.6, for every $x \in E_G$, we have $\overline{G(x)} = E_G$. In this case, by Remark 2.4, $E_G = \mathbb{R}^2$ so every orbit of G is dense in \mathbb{R}^2 .

Example 6.2. Let (a_1, \dots, a_n) be a basis of \mathbb{R}^n and $a = \sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_k a_k$, with $\sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_k a_k \neq 1$, then for every $t > 1$, the subgroup G of $\mathcal{H}(n, \mathbb{R})$ generated by $\{f = (a, t), T_{a_k}, 2 \leq k \leq n\}$ is minimal. (i.e. every orbit of G is dense in \mathbb{R}^n).

Indeed; By Remark 2.4, we have $E_G = \mathbb{R}^n$ and by Proposition 3.6, every orbit of G is dense in \mathbb{R}^n .

Example 6.3. Let (a_1, \dots, a_n) be a basis of \mathbb{R}^n and $\lambda \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0, 1\}$. Then every orbit of the group generated by $T_{a_1}, \dots, T_{a_n}, \lambda Id$ is dense in \mathbb{R}^n .

Indeed, By Remark 2.4 we have $E_G = \mathbb{R}^n$ and by Proposition 3.6 every orbit of G is dense in \mathbb{R}^n .

Example 6.4. Let $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and G be the group generated by $f = T_a$, $g = (a, -1)$ and $h = T_{\sqrt{2}a}$. Then for every $x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \mathbb{R}a$, we have $G(0)$ and $G(x)$ are not homeomorphic.

Proof. Remark that for every $\varphi \in G_1$, there exist $n_1, m_1, p_1, \dots, n_r, m_r, p_r \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $\varphi = (f^{n_1} \circ g^{m_1} \circ h^{p_1}) \circ \dots \circ (f^{n_r} \circ g^{m_r} \circ h^{p_r})$, for some $r \in \mathbb{N}^*$.

- First, let's show by induction on $r \geq 1$ that

$$\varphi(0) \in (\mathbb{Z} + \sqrt{2}\mathbb{Z})a \quad (i).$$

For $r = 1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(0) &= f^{n_1} \circ g^{m_1} \circ h^{p_1}(0) \\ &= -p_1\sqrt{2}a + m_1a + n_1a \\ &= (m_1 + n_1 + \sqrt{2}p_1)a. \end{aligned}$$

So $\varphi(0) \in (\mathbb{Z} + \sqrt{2}\mathbb{Z})a$.

Suppose property (i) is true up to order $r - 1$. If

$$\varphi = (f^{n_1} \circ g^{m_1} \circ h^{p_1}) \circ (f^{n_2} \circ g^{m_2} \circ h^{p_2} \circ \dots \circ f^{n_r} \circ g^{m_r} \circ h^{p_r}),$$

then by induction property there exists $p, q \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that

$$f^{n_2} \circ g^{m_2} \circ h^{p_2} \circ \dots \circ f^{n_r} \circ g^{m_r} \circ h^{p_r}(0) = (p + \sqrt{2}q)a.$$

So $\varphi(0) = f^{n_1} \circ g^{m_1} \circ h^{p_1}((p + \sqrt{2}q)a)$, thus

$$\varphi(0) = \begin{cases} -((p + \sqrt{2}q)a + p_1a) + a + n_1a, & \text{if } m_1 \text{ is odd,} \\ ((p + \sqrt{2}q)a + p_1a) + n_1a, & \text{if } m_1 \text{ is even.} \end{cases}$$

Hence, $\varphi(0) \in (\mathbb{Z} + \sqrt{2}\mathbb{Z})a$.

It follows that

$$G_1(0) \subset (\mathbb{Z} + \sqrt{2}\mathbb{Z})a \quad (1)$$

• Second, we will proof that $G_1(0) = (\mathbb{Z} + \sqrt{2}\mathbb{Z})a$. let $p, q \in \mathbb{Z}$, we have $f^p \circ h^q = T_{(p+\sqrt{2}q)a}$, thus $f^p \circ h^q(0) = (p + \sqrt{2}q)a \in G_1(0)$. It follows by (1) that $G_1(0) = (\mathbb{Z} + \sqrt{2}\mathbb{Z})a$. With the same proof we can show that $\delta_G = G_1(0)$.

• Thirdly, by Proposition 4.2 for every $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, we have $\overline{G(x)} = (x + \overline{G_1(0)}) \cup (-x + \overline{G_1(0)})$. Therefore $\overline{G(0)} = \overline{G_1(0)} = (\mathbb{Z} + \sqrt{2}\mathbb{Z})a = \mathbb{R}a$ and it is connected. But $\overline{G(x)} = (x + \mathbb{R}a) \cup (-x + \mathbb{R}a)$, is not connected for every $x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \mathbb{R}a$. Hence $G(0)$ and $G(x)$ can not be homeomorphic. \square

Remark 6.5. Remark that the form of φ used in the proof of Example 6.4 is general of every $\varphi \in G$ and the order $(f^{n_k} \circ g^{m_k} \circ h^{p_k})$ is not particular of φ . For example, if $\varphi = g^m \circ f^n \circ h^p$, we write

$$\varphi = (f^{n_1} \circ g^{m_1} \circ h^{p_1}) \circ (f^{n_2} \circ g^{m_2} \circ h^{p_2}) \circ (f^{n_3} \circ g^{m_3} \circ h^{p_3})$$

with $n_1 = p_1 = m_2 = p_2 = n_3 = m_3 = 0$, $m_1 = m$, $n_2 = n$ and $p_3 = p$.

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