

NON-VANISHING FOR GROUP L^p -COHOMOLOGY OF SOLVABLE AND SEMISIMPLE LIE GROUPS

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ABSTRACT. We obtain non-vanishing of group L^p -cohomology of Lie groups for p large and when the degree is equal to the rank of the group. This applies both to semisimple and to some suitable solvable groups. In particular, it confirms that Gromov's question on vanishing below the rank is formulated optimally. To achieve this, some complementary vanishings are combined with the use of spectral sequences. To deduce the semisimple case from the solvable one, we also need comparison results between various theories for L^p -cohomology, allowing the use of quasi-isometry invariance.

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INTRODUCTION

This paper deals with several variants of group L^p -cohomology, where p is a real number in $(1, +\infty)$.

The first one, the *continuous L^p -cohomology* of locally compact second countable groups G , is the continuous cohomology [BW00, Chap. IX] with coefficients in the right-regular representation on $L^p(G)$; we denote it by $H_{\text{ct}}^*(G, L^p(G))$. We also consider the associated *reduced continuous L^p -cohomology*, denoted by $\overline{H}_{\text{ct}}^*(G, L^p(G))$ (it is the largest Hausdorff quotient of the previous one). It is known that both topological vector spaces $H_{\text{ct}}^*(G, L^p(G))$ and $\overline{H}_{\text{ct}}^*(G, L^p(G))$ are invariant for the equivalence relation given by quasi-isometries between groups G as before when equipped with a left-invariant proper metric (see [BR20, Theorem 1.1] and [SS18]).

One variant of L^p -cohomology makes sense for C^∞ manifolds: it is the *de Rham L^p -cohomology*, denoted by $L^p H_{\text{dR}}^*(M)$ for a C^∞ manifold M . It was studied thoroughly by P. Pansu and, as the name suggests, it is defined by imposing L^p -integrability conditions on differential forms on the manifold (and on their differentials). There are also intermediate variants, for instance the *asymptotic L^p -cohomology* of suitable metric spaces, which elaborates on simplicial cohomology by adding L^p -integrability conditions; it is denoted by $L^p H_{\text{dR}}^*(X)$ for a suitable measured metric space (X, d, μ) . Reduced quotients are also considered in these contexts.

When it makes sense, comparison results between these cohomologies are often available (see for instance [BR20], [SS18] and Appendix A in this paper; again, this part owes a lot to P. Pansu's work).

Beyond these comparisons, our main goal remains to exhibit some sufficient conditions for vanishing and non-vanishing of L^p -cohomologies, taking into account the degree of the cohomology space and the exponent p .

The topological groups we are considering in the present paper for these (non-)vanishing questions are connected Lie groups. This enables us to use many differential geometric and combinatorial tools. The most popular Lie groups are the semisimple ones, and this is the family about which we present the first results in this introduction, but we will see that we are quickly led to considering solvable non-unimodular groups. This is explained by the fact that some contraction arguments are crucial for our purposes, and this is made possible by

the aforementioned quasi-isometric invariance of group L^p -cohomology combined with Iwasawa decompositions.

0.1. Semisimple groups and quasi-isometry invariance. Let us start with semisimple real Lie groups. Our work is motivated by the following question, asked by M. Gromov [Gro93, p. 253].

Question 0.1. *Let G be a semisimple real Lie group. We assume that $l = \text{rk}_{\mathbf{R}}(G) \geq 2$. Let k be an integer $< l$ and p be a real number > 1 . Do we have: $H_{\text{ct}}^k(G, L^p(G)) = \{0\}$?*

In degree 1, a general result of Pansu [Pan07] and Cornuier-Tessera [CT11] shows that $H_{\text{ct}}^1(G, L^p(G)) = \{0\}$ for every $p > 1$ and every connected Lie group G , unless G is Gromov hyperbolic or amenable unimodular. In a previous paper, we obtained some partial vanishing results which lead to the latter result when the Lie groups are semisimple of rank ≥ 2 , and admissible in the sense that the solvable radical of some (maximal) parabolic subgroup is quasi-isometric to a real hyperbolic space [BR20, Corollary 1.6]. This result in degree 1 can also be proved via the fixed point property for continuous affine isometric actions of higher rank semisimple groups on L^p -spaces [BFGM07]. In general, we show in [BR20] the existence, for any admissible semisimple Lie group G and any $p \in (1, +\infty)$, of an interval of degrees out of which the spaces $H_{\text{ct}}^k(G, L^p(G))$ vanish.

Our main result in the present paper is complementary to Gromov's question; it is the following.

Theorem A. *Let G be a semisimple real Lie group with finite center and let $l = \text{rk}_{\mathbf{R}}(G)$.*

- (i) *We have: $\overline{H_{\text{ct}}^l(G, L^p(G))} \neq \{0\}$ for any large enough $p > 1$.*
- (ii) *For every $k > l$, we have: $H_{\text{ct}}^k(G, L^p(G)) = \{0\}$ for any large enough $p > 1$.*

This result is proved thanks to the following line of arguments. We introduce an Iwasawa decomposition $G = KAN$. Geometrically, if X denotes the symmetric space of G and if F denotes the maximal flat attached to the maximal \mathbf{R} -split torus A in G , then the subgroup K can be chosen to be the stabilizer of a point in F ; the subgroup N consists of the unipotent elements in a parabolic subgroup defined by a regular element in the boundary $\partial_{\infty}F$ of F . Since G has finite center,

the group K is compact (it is in fact a maximal compact subgroup in G). We have the following identifications:

$$H_{\text{ct}}^*(G, L^p(G)) \simeq H_{\text{ct}}^*(AN, L^p(AN)) \simeq L^p H_{\text{AS}}^*(AN) \simeq L^p H_{\text{dR}}^*(AN),$$

and similar ones for reduced cohomology. The first identification comes from quasi-isometric invariance [BR20, Theorem 1.1], the second one is a comparison between continuous L^p -cohomology and asymptotic L^p -cohomology proved in [BR20, Theorem 3.6] and the last one is given by Theorem A.1 proved in Appendix A. This reduction explains why the main part of the paper focuses on solvable Lie groups. The latter situation is investigated in the remaining two subsections of this introduction and it leads to the desired vanishing and non-vanishing results above. See Theorem D below for the conclusion of the argument.

Before we definitely move to the framework of solvable groups, let us mention the case when $p = 2$ for semisimple groups. This situation is more directly relevant to representation theory and was considered by A. Borel decades ago [Bor85]. The main results are:

- $\overline{H_{\text{ct}}^k(G, L^2(G))} = 0$ unless $k = \frac{D}{2}$,
- $H_{\text{ct}}^k(G, L^2(G)) \neq 0$ at least for $k \in \left(\frac{D}{2} - \frac{l_0}{2}, \frac{D}{2} + \frac{l_0}{2}\right]$,

where D is the dimension of the Riemannian symmetric space G/K and l_0 is the difference between the complex rank of G and the complex rank of K . In the case $G = \text{SL}_n(\mathbf{R})$, one has $D = \frac{n^2+n-2}{2}$ and $l_0 = \lfloor \frac{n-1}{2} \rfloor$. See also [BFS14] for related results about vanishing of the reduced L^2 -cohomology. Since the dimension D is a quadratic polynomial in the rank of the group G , A. Borel's results show that the assumption that p should be large enough in our results is necessary.

0.2. Solvable groups and contractions. As explained above, we are henceforth dealing with solvable Lie groups until the end of the introduction. The following result on cohomology vanishing is a consequence of [Pan99, Corollaire 53]:

Theorem 0.2. *Let R be a connected Lie group of the form $A \rtimes N$ with $A \simeq \mathbf{R}^l$ and $l \geq 1$. Let \mathfrak{a} and \mathfrak{n} be the Lie algebras of A and N , respectively. Suppose that the group R satisfies the following contraction property:*

- (C) *there exists an element $\xi \in \mathfrak{a}$ such that all the eigenvalues of $\text{ad}\xi|_{\mathfrak{n}}$ have negative real parts.*

Then for $p > 1$ large enough and for all $k > l$, we have the vanishings:

$$L^p H_{\text{dR}}^k(R) = \{0\}.$$

Note that the assumptions force N to be nilpotent and contractible, and R to be solvable, non-unimodular and diffeomorphic to \mathbf{R}^D , where $D = \dim(R)$ (the notation D is consistent with the previous one on dimensions of symmetric spaces by Iwasawa decomposition).

We address here the following question:

Question 0.3. *Let R be a solvable connected Lie group as in the previous theorem, satisfying in particular condition (C). Suppose additionally that R satisfies the following non-triviality condition:*

(nT) *for every non-trivial $X \in \mathfrak{a}$, the operator $\text{ad}X|_{\mathfrak{n}}$ admits an eigenvalue with non-zero real part.*

Do we have $L^p \overline{H}_{\text{dR}}^l(R) \neq \{0\}$ for $p \in (1, +\infty)$ large enough?

If we denote by $\text{sp}(u)$ the spectrum (in the field of complex numbers) of an endomorphism u of a finite-dimensional real vector space, the above conditions can be reformulated as follows:

(C) there exists $\xi \in \mathfrak{a}$ such that $\text{sp}(\text{ad}\xi|_{\mathfrak{n}}) \subset \mathbf{R}_{<}^{\times} \oplus i\mathbf{R}$,

(nT) for every $X \in \mathfrak{a} \setminus \{0\}$, we have: $\text{sp}(\text{ad}X|_{\mathfrak{n}}) \cap (\mathbf{R}^{\times} \oplus i\mathbf{R}) \neq \emptyset$.

Condition (C)+(nT) forces N to be the nilpotent radical of R . When $l = 1$, condition (C) implies trivially condition (nT); moreover the groups R that satisfy (C) form precisely the class of connected Lie groups that carry a left-invariant Riemannian metric of negative curvature [He74]. For them, it is known that Question 0.3 admits a positive answer [Pan07, CT11]. The goal of the paper is to enlarge the family of groups for which Question 0.3 is known to have a positive answer. In Section 4, we prove two non-vanishing results described below. Note that at least since we are using spectral sequences techniques, vanishing results are also useful in the proof of non-vanishing ones; this explains why condition (C) is made before condition (nT).

The first positive result makes a commutativity assumption on the nilpotent radical of the solvable group.

Theorem B. *The answer to Question 0.3 is yes, if one assumes in addition that $N \simeq \mathbf{R}^n$ with $n \geq 1$.*

The second positive result makes a rank assumption on the solvable group, *i.e.* a dimension assumption on the quotient of the group by its nilpotent radical.

Theorem C. *The answer to Question 0.3 is yes, if one assumes in addition that $l = 2$, *i.e.* if $A \simeq \mathbf{R}^2$.*

Fundamental examples of groups satisfying conditions (C) and (nT) are provided by the groups AN that appear in the Iwasawa decompositions KAN of the semisimple Lie groups with finite center.

Theorem D. *The answer to Question 0.3 is yes for the groups AN that appear in the Iwasawa decompositions KAN of the semisimple Lie groups with finite center.*

Together with the reduction contained in Subsection 0.1, the latter result proves Theorem A on semisimple groups.

0.3. Sketch of proof of the non-vanishing theorems. Recall that $D = \dim(R)$. By Poincaré duality (see Proposition 1.11), proving vanishing and non-vanishing as stated in Theorem 0.2 and Question 0.3, is equivalent to showing that for $p \in (1, +\infty)$ close enough to 1:

- (1) $L^p H_{\text{dR}}^k(R) = \{0\}$ for every $k < D - l$,
- (2) $L^p H_{\text{dR}}^{D-l}(R)$ is Hausdorff and non-zero.

The assumption on the existence of $\xi \in \mathfrak{a}$ satisfying condition (C), in combination with Pansu's results on L^p -cohomology [Pan99, Pan08, Pan09], imply that item (1) holds, as well as the Hausdorff property in item (2) (see Corollary 2.4 for a proof).

It remains to establish that $L^p H_{\text{dR}}^{D-l}(R) \neq \{0\}$. For that, we decompose R as follows. Write $\mathfrak{a} = \mathbf{R}\xi \oplus \mathfrak{b}$, where the second factor is $\mathfrak{b} := \{X \in \mathfrak{a} : \text{trace}(\text{ad}X) = 0\}$, the Lie algebra of a connected Lie subgroup $B < A$ isomorphic to \mathbf{R}^{D-1} . Then R can be expressed as $R = B \ltimes H$, with $H = \{e^{t\xi}\}_{t \in \mathbf{R}} \ltimes N$. Again the assumption on ξ and Pansu's results on L^p -cohomology, give a precise rather simple description of the L^p -cohomology of H for $p \in (1, +\infty)$ close to 1 – see Corollaries 2.4 and 2.5. In particular the above items (1) and (2) hold for H , in other words $L^p H_{\text{dR}}^k(H)$ vanishes for $k < \dim(H) - 1 = D - l$, and $L^p H_{\text{dR}}^{D-l}(H)$ is Hausdorff and non-zero.

Now, by using a spectral sequence argument taken from [BR20] – see Corollary 6.10, we obtain a linear isomorphism:

$$(0.4) \quad L^p H_{\text{dR}}^{D-l}(R) \simeq L^p(B, L^p H_{\text{dR}}^{D-l}(H))^B,$$

where B acts by translations on itself and by conjugacy on $L^p\overline{H}_{\text{dR}}^{D-l}(H)$. The B -invariance implies that the right hand side space is isomorphic to

$$\left\{ \psi \in L^p\overline{H}_{\text{dR}}^{D-l}(H) : \int_B \|C_b^*(\psi)\|^p db < +\infty \right\},$$

where C_b denotes the conjugation by $b \in B$. Under the assumptions (C) and (nT), we give a criterion to ensure that the latter space is non-zero (see Proposition 3.2). Finally we show that the groups in Theorems B, C and D satisfy the criterion.

It is worth mentioning that the above strategy would answer affirmatively Question 0.3 in full generality, if the following question admitted a positive answer:

Question 0.5. *Let N be a connected simply connected nilpotent Lie group. Let X_1, X_2, \dots, X_k be non-trivial left-invariant vector fields on N . Does N admit a non-zero, compactly supported, C^1 function $f : N \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$, whose integral along every orbit of X_i ($i = 1, \dots, k$) is null?*

When the fields commute or when $k = 2$, we answer affirmatively Question 0.5 – see Lemmata 4.2 and 4.1.

0.4. Remarks and questions. 1) We suspect that Condition (nT) in Question 0.3 is a necessary condition. For example if \mathfrak{a} contains a non-trivial vector X_0 such that $\text{ad}X_0|_{\mathfrak{n}}$ is *semisimple* with imaginary eigenvalues, then one has $L^p\overline{H}_{\text{dR}}^k(R) = \{0\}$ for every $k \in \mathbf{N}$ and $p \in (1, +\infty)$. To see this, observe that for such an X_0 the operator $\text{ad}X_0$ acting on $\text{Lie}(R)$ is skew-symmetric. Therefore the left-invariant vector field associated to X_0 is a Killing vector field on R . Moreover its flow acts properly on R (since it does on A). These properties, in combination with Poincaré duality, imply vanishing of $L^p\overline{H}_{\text{dR}}^k(R)$ in every degree – see [Pan08, Proof of Proposition 15].

2) Cornulier told us that conditions (C) and (nT) should admit geometric characterizations. He claims that a simply connected solvable Lie group satisfies condition (C) if and only if its asymptotic cone (one or every) is bilipschitz homeomorphic to a $CAT(0)$ -space. Moreover he thinks that condition (nT) should be equivalent to the non-existence of direct \mathbf{R} -factor in the asymptotic cone. In the same vein, we notice that the rank l of a condition (C) group is equal to the dimension of its asymptotic cone, see [C08, Theorem 1.1].

3) Nice examples of groups satisfying condition (C) are provided by Lie groups that carry a left-invariant non-positively curved Riemannian

metric; although these two classes of groups do not exactly coincide (see [AW76, Theorem 7.6]).

4) Cornulier advertised us of the following potentially interesting quasi-isometric invariant:

$$p(R) := \inf\{p \in (1, +\infty) \mid L^p H_{\text{dR}}^l(R) \neq \{0\}\},$$

for groups R of rank l that satisfy conditions (C) and (nT). (In case the right side set is void we set $p(R) = +\infty$). Similarly is defined the invariant $\bar{p}(R)$ associated to the reduced L^p -cohomology. When $l = 1$, these invariants have been considered and studied by Pansu [Pan07], see also [CT11] for related results.

Organization of the paper. Section 1 is a brief presentation of results on de Rham L^p -cohomology of manifolds mainly due to P. Pansu. Section 2 applies these results to the case of Lie groups, and Section 3 provides a general non-vanishing criterion in terms of spectra of adjoint actions on solvable groups. Section 4 then applies the criterion to prove our first two non-vanishing results, namely Theorems B and C above. Section 5 is dedicated to semisimple Lie groups: it shows, by combinatorial arguments using Cartan's classification of Riemannian symmetric spaces, that the solvable subgroups arising from Iwasawa decompositions do satisfy the previous criterion; Theorem D follows. Section 6 deals with semi-direct products and allows the use of spectral sequences, modulo a comparison result between cohomologies, available when the involved groups are diffeomorphic to \mathbf{R}^D and which is proved in Appendix A.

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1. DE RHAM L^p -COHOMOLOGY

Pansu's work on de Rham L^p -cohomology is dense and subtle. In this section, we extract from his papers [Pan08, Pan09] the ideas and results that are needed in the sequel. Since [Pan09] is not published yet, and because we only need special cases which require simpler arguments, we include full proofs of the statements. We hope that this section could also serve as a gentle introduction to the subject.

1.1. Definitions. Let M be a C^∞ Riemannian manifold. We denote by $d\text{vol}$ its Riemannian measure, and by $|v|$ the Riemannian length of a vector $v \in TM$. For $k \in \mathbf{N}$, let $\Omega^k(M)$ be the space of C^∞ differential k -forms on M .

Let $p \in (1, +\infty)$. The L^p -norm of $\omega \in \Omega^k(M)$ is

$$\|\omega\|_{L^p\Omega^k} = \left(\int_M |\omega|_m^p d\text{vol}(m) \right)^{1/p},$$

where $|\omega|_m := \sup\{|\omega(m; v_1, \dots, v_k)| : v_1, \dots, v_k \in T_m M, |v_i| = 1\}$.

We denote by $L^p\Omega^k(M)$ the norm completion of the normed space $\{\omega \in \Omega^k(M) : \|\omega\|_{L^p\Omega^k} < +\infty\}$, i.e. the Banach space of k -differential forms with measurable L^p coefficients.

Let also

$$\|\omega\|_{\Omega^{p,k}} := \|\omega\|_{L^p\Omega^k} + \|d\omega\|_{L^p\Omega^{k+1}}.$$

One defines $\Omega^{p,k}(M)$ to be equal to the norm completion of the normed space $\{\omega \in \Omega^k(M) : \|\omega\|_{\Omega^{p,k}} < +\infty\}$. By construction $\Omega^{p,k}(M)$ is a Banach space and the standard differential operator extends to a bounded operator

$$d_k : \Omega^{p,k}(M) \rightarrow \Omega^{p,k+1}(M),$$

which satisfies $d \circ d = 0$.

Definition 1.1. The *de Rham L^p -cohomology* of M is the cohomology of the complex $\Omega^{p,0}(M) \xrightarrow{d_0} \Omega^{p,1}(M) \xrightarrow{d_1} \Omega^{p,2}(M) \xrightarrow{d_2} \dots$. It will be denoted by $L^p\mathbb{H}_{\text{dR}}^*(M)$. Its largest Hausdorff quotient is denoted by $L^p\overline{\mathbb{H}}_{\text{dR}}^*(M)$ and is called the *reduced de Rham L^p -cohomology* of M .

Remark 1.2. According to [GT06, Theorem 12.8], the inclusion map

$$\{\omega \in \Omega^*(M) : \|\omega\|_{\Omega^{p,*}} < +\infty\} \subset \Omega^{p,*}(M)$$

induces a topological isomorphism in cohomology. Therefore every element in $L^p\mathbb{H}_{\text{dR}}^*(M)$ can be represented by a smooth form. In particular, when M is a compact manifold, its de Rham L^p -cohomology coincides with the standard de Rham cohomology.

1.2. Vanishing. Let $\varphi : M \rightarrow M$ be a C^∞ map and $k \in \mathbf{N}$. We denote by $\varphi^* : \Omega^k(M) \rightarrow \Omega^k(M)$, $\omega \mapsto \varphi^*(\omega)$, the associated linear map. In case it induces a bounded operator $\varphi^* : L^p\Omega^k(M) \rightarrow L^p\Omega^k(M)$, we denote its operator norm by $\|\varphi^*\|_{L^p\Omega^k \rightarrow L^p\Omega^k}$. Otherwise we set $\|\varphi^*\|_{L^p\Omega^k \rightarrow L^p\Omega^k} = +\infty$. We define similarly $\|\varphi^*\|_{\Omega^{p,k} \rightarrow \Omega^{p,k}}$.

Let ξ be a C^∞ unit complete vector field on M , and let $(\varphi_t)_{t \in \mathbf{R}}$ be its flow. We assume that $\varphi_t^* : L^p\Omega^k(M) \rightarrow L^p\Omega^k(M)$ is bounded for

every $t \in \mathbf{R}$ and $k \in \mathbf{N}$. For $k \in \mathbf{N}^*$, let $\iota_\xi : \Omega^k(M) \rightarrow \Omega^{k-1}(M)$ be the inner product with ξ . We observe that $\varphi_t^* \circ \iota_\xi = \iota_\xi \circ \varphi_t^*$. Moreover ι_ξ contracts the norms $\|\cdot\|_{L^p\Omega^*}$; indeed $|\iota_\xi\omega|_m \leq |\omega|_m$, since $|\xi|_m = 1$ by assumption.

Lemma 1.3. *For $t \geq 0$ and $k \in \mathbf{N}^*$, the linear map: $B_t^k : \Omega^k(M) \rightarrow \Omega^{k-1}(M)$ defined by*

$$B_t^k(\omega) = \int_0^t \varphi_s^*(\iota_\xi\omega) ds,$$

induces a bounded linear operator from $\Omega^{p,k}(M)$ to $\Omega^{p,k-1}(M)$, still denoted by B_t^k , that satisfies the following homotopy relation

$$d \circ B_t^k + B_t^{k+1} \circ d = \varphi_t^* - \text{id},$$

and whose operator norm satisfies

$$\|B_t^k\|_{\Omega^{p,k} \rightarrow \Omega^{p,k-1}} \leq \|\varphi_t^* - \text{id}\|_{L^p\Omega^k \rightarrow L^p\Omega^k} + \int_0^t \|\varphi_s^*\|_{L^p\Omega^k \rightarrow L^p\Omega^k} ds.$$

Proof. For smooth forms the homotopy relation holds as a standard application of the classical Cartan formula

$$\mathcal{L}_\xi = d \circ \iota_\xi + \iota_\xi \circ d$$

(see e.g. [GHL04, Proposition 1.121] for this formula). Indeed for $\omega \in \Omega^k(M)$ one has

$$\varphi_t^*(\omega) - \omega = \int_0^t \frac{d}{dt}(\varphi_s^*\omega) ds = \int_0^t \varphi_s^*(\mathcal{L}_\xi\omega) ds = dB_t^k(\omega) + B_t^{k+1}(d\omega).$$

We will prove that B_t^k is a bounded linear operator from $\Omega^{p,k}(M)$ to $\Omega^{p,k-1}(M)$. Since smooth forms are dense in $\Omega^{p,*}(M)$ the homotopy formula will remain valid in $\Omega^{p,*}(M)$.

For $\omega \in \Omega^k(M)$, one has by definition

$$\|B_t^k(\omega)\|_{\Omega^{p,k-1}} = \|B_t^k(\omega)\|_{L^p\Omega^{k-1}} + \|dB_t^k(\omega)\|_{L^p\Omega^k}.$$

From the homotopy relations we get that

$$\begin{aligned} \|B_t^k(\omega)\|_{\Omega^{p,k-1}} &\leq \|B_t^k\|_{L^p\Omega^k \rightarrow L^p\Omega^{k-1}} \cdot \|\omega\|_{L^p\Omega^k} \\ &\quad + \|\varphi_t^* - \text{id}\|_{L^p\Omega^k \rightarrow L^p\Omega^k} \cdot \|\omega\|_{L^p\Omega^k} \\ &\quad + \|B_t^{k+1}\|_{L^p\Omega^{k+1} \rightarrow L^p\Omega^k} \cdot \|d\omega\|_{L^p\Omega^{k+1}}. \end{aligned}$$

Since $\varphi_s^* \circ \iota_\xi = \iota_\xi \circ \varphi_s^*$, and since the maps $\iota_\xi : L^p\Omega^*(M) \rightarrow L^p\Omega^{*-1}(M)$ are contracting, one has

$$\|B_t^k\|_{L^p\Omega^* \rightarrow L^p\Omega^{*-1}} \leq \int_0^t \min\{\|\varphi_s^*\|_{L^p\Omega^{*-1} \rightarrow L^p\Omega^{*-1}}, \|\varphi_s^*\|_{L^p\Omega^* \rightarrow L^p\Omega^*}\} ds.$$

The expected upper bound for $\|B_t^k\|_{\Omega^{p,k} \rightarrow \Omega^{p,k-1}}$ follows easily. \square

We now establish a vanishing result.

Proposition 1.4. [Pan08, Proposition 10] *Let $p \in (1, +\infty)$ and $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$. Suppose that there exists $C, \eta > 0$, such that for every $t \geq 0$:*

$$\max_{i=k-1, k} \|\varphi_t^*\|_{L^p \Omega^i \rightarrow L^p \Omega^i} \leq C e^{-\eta t}.$$

Then $L^p H_{\text{dR}}^k(M) = \{0\}$.

Proof. First, the assumption (with $i = k$) and the previous lemma imply that the operators $B_t^k : \Omega^{p,k}(M) \rightarrow \Omega^{p,k-1}(M)$ are bounded independently of $t \geq 0$. Secondly, the assumption (with $i = k - 1$) implies that $\|\varphi_t^*\|_{\Omega^{p,k-1} \rightarrow \Omega^{p,k-1}} \rightarrow 0$, when $t \rightarrow +\infty$. We claim that these two observations imply that B_t^k converges in norm to an operator $B_\infty^k : \Omega^{p,k}(M) \rightarrow \Omega^{p,k-1}(M)$, when $t \rightarrow +\infty$. Indeed, by using a change of variable, one has for $0 \leq t_1 \leq t_2$:

$$B_{t_2}^k - B_{t_1}^k = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \varphi_s^* \circ \iota_\xi ds = \varphi_{t_1}^* \circ B_{t_2-t_1}^k.$$

Thus the above observations yield:

$$\|B_{t_2}^k - B_{t_1}^k\|_{\Omega^{p,k} \rightarrow \Omega^{p,k-1}} \leq \|\varphi_{t_1}^*\|_{\Omega^{p,k-1} \rightarrow \Omega^{p,k-1}} \cdot \|B_{t_2-t_1}^k\|_{\Omega^{p,k} \rightarrow \Omega^{p,k-1}} \rightarrow 0$$

when t_1, t_2 tend to $+\infty$. Thus the claim follows from completeness.

Now let $\omega \in \Omega^{p,k}(M) \cap \ker d$. From the homotopy relations in the previous lemma, we have for every $t \geq 0$

$$dB_t^k(\omega) = \varphi_t^*(\omega) - \omega.$$

By letting $t \rightarrow +\infty$, we obtain the following relation in $\Omega^{p,k}(M)$

$$dB_\infty^k(\omega) = -\omega.$$

Therefore $\omega \in d\Omega^{p,k-1}$ and thus $L^p H_{\text{dR}}^k(M) = \{0\}$. \square

1.3. Identification. We relate the L^p -cohomology of M with the cohomology of certain complexes of currents (Proposition 1.9). In some cases, this will lead to non-vanishing cohomology. See [DS05] for a nice introduction to the theory of currents.

Another point of view for $\Omega_c^{p,}(M)$.* Let $D = \dim(M)$. Let $\Omega_c^k(M)$ be the space of compactly supported C^∞ differential k -forms, endowed with the C^∞ topology. A k -current on M is by definition a continuous real valued linear form on $\Omega_c^{D-k}(M)$. We denote by $\mathcal{D}^k(M)$ the space of k -currents on M endowed with the weak*-topology.

The *differential* of a k -current T is the $(k+1)$ -current dT defined by $dT(\alpha) := (-1)^{k+1}T(d\alpha)$, for every $\alpha \in \Omega_c^{D-k-1}(M)$. It defines a map d satisfying $d \circ d = 0$.

To every $\omega \in L^p\Omega^k(M)$, one associates the k -current T_ω defined by $T_\omega(\alpha) := \int_M \omega \wedge \alpha$. The *differential in the sense of currents* of $\omega \in L^p\Omega^k(M)$ is the $(k+1)$ -current $d\omega := dT_\omega$. One says that $d\omega$ belongs to $L^p\Omega^{k+1}(M)$ if there exists $\theta \in L^p\Omega^{k+1}(M)$ such $d\omega = T_\theta$. These definitions are consistent with the Stokes formula:

$$\int_M d\omega \wedge \alpha = (-1)^{k+1} \int_M \omega \wedge d\alpha.$$

We will use the following characterisation of the space $\Omega^{p,*}(M)$:

Lemma 1.5. *The space $\Omega^{p,k}(M)$ is equal to the subspace of $L^p\Omega^k(M)$ consisting of the L^p k -forms whose differentials in the sense of currents belong to $L^p\Omega^{k+1}(M)$. Moreover the differential operator d on $\Omega^{p,*}(M)$ agrees with the differential in the sense of currents.*

Proof. Since convergence in L^p implies convergence in the sense of currents, $\Omega^{p,k}(M)$ is contained in space of L^p k -forms whose differentials in the sense of currents belong to L^p . The proof of the reverse inclusion is based on a regularization process: according to [GT06, Theorem 12.5] there exists a family of operators R_ε , such that for every L^p k -form ω whose differential in the sense of currents belongs to L^p , one has:

- (1) $R_\varepsilon\omega$ is a C^∞ k -form on M ,
- (2) $dR_\varepsilon\omega = R_\varepsilon d\omega$,
- (3) $\|R_\varepsilon\omega - \omega\|_{L^p\Omega^k}$ and $\|R_\varepsilon d\omega - d\omega\|_{L^p\Omega^{k+1}}$ tends to 0 when $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$.

These properties imply that ω belongs to $\Omega^{p,k}(M)$. □

The complexes $\Psi^{p,*}(M)$ and $\Psi^{p,*}(M, \xi)$. Following [Pan09], we introduce two complexes of currents.

Definition 1.6. For $p \in (1, +\infty)$ and $k \in \mathbf{N}$, let $\Psi^{p,k}(M)$ be the space of k -currents $\psi \in \mathcal{D}^k(M)$ that can be written $\psi = \beta + d\gamma$, with $\beta \in L^p\Omega^k(M)$ and $\gamma \in L^p\Omega^{k-1}(M)$. In particular $\Psi^{p,0}(M) = L^p(M)$. For $\psi \in \Psi^{p,k}(M)$, let

$$\|\psi\|_{\Psi^{p,k}} = \inf \left\{ \|\beta\|_{L^p\Omega^k} + \|\gamma\|_{L^p\Omega^{k-1}} : \psi = \beta + d\gamma, \right. \\ \left. \text{with } \beta \in L^p\Omega^k(M) \text{ and } \gamma \in L^p\Omega^{k-1}(M) \right\}.$$

Lemma 1.7. $\|\cdot\|_{\Psi^{p,k}}$ is a norm on $\Psi^{p,k}(M)$. With this norm $\Psi^{p,k}(M)$ is a Banach space. The inclusion maps $L^p\Omega^k(M) \subset \Psi^{p,k}(M) \subset \mathcal{D}^k(M)$ are continuous. The differentials in the sense of currents induce continuous operators $d_k : \Psi^{p,k}(M) \rightarrow \Psi^{p,k+1}(M)$, that satisfy $d \circ d = 0$.

Proof. To see that $\|\cdot\|_{\Psi^{p,k}}$ is a norm, we only need to check that $\|\psi\|_{\Psi^{p,k}} = 0$ implies $\psi = 0$. This is a consequence of the following inequality. Let $\psi = \beta + d\gamma \in \Psi^{p,k}(M)$, then by Hölder inequality one has for every $\alpha \in \Omega_c^{D-k-1}(M)$:

$$\begin{aligned} |\psi(\alpha)| &= \left| \int_M \beta \wedge \alpha + (-1)^{k+1} \int_M \gamma \wedge d\alpha \right| \\ &\leq \|\beta\|_{L^p\Omega^k} \cdot \|\alpha\|_{L^q\Omega^{D-k}} + \|\gamma\|_{L^p\Omega^{k-1}} \cdot \|d\alpha\|_{L^q\Omega^{D-k+1}}, \end{aligned}$$

where $1/p + 1/q = 1$. It also show that the inclusion map $\Psi^{p,k}(M) \subset \mathcal{D}^k(M)$ is continuous. The continuity of $L^p\Omega^k(M) \subset \Psi^{p,k}(M)$ is obvious. The completeness is a consequence of the completeness of the L^p -spaces in combination with a diagonal argument. We omit the details since we will not need it in the sequel. Finally the last statement is obvious. \square

Let ξ be a C^∞ unitary complete vector field on M , and denote its flow by φ_t . We suppose that it induces a bounded linear operator $\varphi_t^* : L^p\Omega^k(M) \rightarrow L^p\Omega^k(M)$, for every $t \in \mathbf{R}$ and $k \in \mathbf{N}$. Then it induces an automorphism of the complex $\Psi^{p,*}(M)$ whose operator norm satisfies

$$\|\varphi_t^*\|_{\Psi^{p,k} \rightarrow \Psi^{p,k}} \leq \max_{i=k-1,k} \|\varphi_t^*\|_{L^p\Omega^i \rightarrow L^p\Omega^i}.$$

Definition 1.8. For $p \in (1, +\infty)$ and $k \in \mathbf{N}$, we set

$$\Psi^{p,k}(M, \xi) = \{\psi \in \Psi^{p,k}(M) : \varphi_t^*(\psi) = \psi \text{ for every } t \in \mathbf{R}\}.$$

The complex $\Psi^{p,*}(M, \xi)$ is a closed subcomplex of $\Psi^{p,*}(M)$. Let

$$\mathcal{Z}^{p,k}(M, \xi) = \text{Ker}(d : \Psi^{p,k}(M, \xi) \rightarrow \Psi^{p,k+1}(M, \xi))$$

be the space of k -cocycles.

The next proposition elaborates on [Pan08, Proposition 10]. It is also a special case of [Pan09, Corollary 12].

Proposition 1.9. Let $p \in (1, +\infty)$ and $k \in \mathbf{N}$. Suppose that there exists $C, \eta > 0$ such that for every $t \geq 0$, one has

$$\max_{i=k-1,k} \|\varphi_t^*\|_{L^p\Omega^i \rightarrow L^p\Omega^i} \leq Ce^{-\eta t}.$$

(When $i = -1$, we set $L^p\Omega^{-1} := L^p\Omega^0$ for convenience.) Then there is a canonical Banach isomorphism

$$L^p\mathbb{H}_{\text{dR}}^{k+1}(M) \simeq \mathcal{Z}^{p,k+1}(M, \xi),$$

in particular $L^p\mathbb{H}_{\text{dR}}^{k+1}(M)$ is Hausdorff.

Proof. The proof is divided into several steps.

(1) We define a bounded linear map

$$P : \Omega^{p,k+1}(M) \cap \text{Ker } d \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}^{p,k+1}(M, \xi)$$

as follows. Consider the operators B_t^* defined in Lemma 1.3. We claim that the operators $B_t^{k+1} : \Omega^{p,k+1}(M) \cap \text{Ker } d \rightarrow L^p\Omega^k(M)$ converge in norm to an operator B_∞^{k+1} , when t tends to $+\infty$. Indeed from its definition one has

$$\|B_t^{k+1}\|_{\Omega^{p,k+1} \cap \text{Ker } d \rightarrow L^p\Omega^k} \leq \int_0^t \|\varphi_s^*\|_{L^p\Omega^k \rightarrow L^p\Omega^k} ds.$$

Thus our assumption implies that B_t^{k+1} is bounded independently of $t \geq 0$. Moreover one has $B_{t_2}^{k+1} - B_{t_1}^{k+1} = \varphi_{t_1}^* \circ B_{t_2-t_1}^{k+1}$ for $0 \leq t_1 \leq t_2$. With our assumption we get that:

$$\begin{aligned} & \|B_{t_2}^{k+1} - B_{t_1}^{k+1}\|_{\Omega^{p,k+1} \cap \text{Ker } d \rightarrow L^p\Omega^k} \\ & \leq \|\varphi_{t_1}^*\|_{L^p\Omega^k \rightarrow L^p\Omega^k} \cdot \|B_{t_2-t_1}^{k+1}\|_{\Omega^{p,k+1} \cap \text{Ker } d \rightarrow L^p\Omega^k} \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

when $t_1, t_2 \rightarrow +\infty$. The claim follows from completeness.

Let $\omega \in \Omega^{p,k+1}(M) \cap \text{Ker } d$. For $t \geq 0$ one has thanks to Lemma 1.3:

$$\varphi_t^*(\omega) = \omega + dB_t^{k+1}(\omega).$$

Passing to limit when $t \rightarrow +\infty$ and using the claim, we obtain that the $\varphi_t^*(\omega)$ converges in $\Psi^{p,k+1}(M)$ to the current $\omega_\infty := \omega + dB_\infty^{k+1}(\omega)$.

We set $P(\omega) := \omega_\infty$. Since the maps d and φ^* are continuous on $\Psi^{p,k+1}(M)$, one has $d\omega_\infty = 0$ and $\varphi_t^*(\omega_\infty) = \omega_\infty$. Therefore $P(\omega)$ belongs to $\mathcal{Z}^{p,k+1}(M, \xi)$. Moreover P is continuous; indeed

$$\|P\| \leq 1 + \|B_\infty^{p,k+1}\|_{\Omega^{p,k+1} \cap \text{Ker } d \rightarrow L^p\Omega^k}.$$

(2) $P(\omega) = 0$ implies $[\omega] = 0$ in $L^p\mathbb{H}_{\text{dR}}^{k+1}(M)$: If $\omega_\infty = 0$, one has $\omega = -dB_\infty^{k+1}(\omega)$ with $B_\infty^{k+1}(\omega) \in L^p\Omega^k(M)$. Therefore by Lemma 1.5 one has $[\omega] = 0$.

(3) P is surjective: Let $\psi \in \mathcal{B}^{p,k+1}(M, \xi) \cap \text{Ker } d$. Then there exists $\beta \in L^p\Omega^{k+1}(M)$ and $\gamma \in L^p\Omega^k(M)$ such that $\psi = \beta + d\gamma$ and $d\beta = 0$. By Lemma 1.5, one has $\beta \in \Omega^{p,k+1}(M) \cap \text{Ker } d$, and:

$$\beta_\infty = \beta + dB_\infty^{k+1}(\beta) = \psi + d(B_\infty^{k+1}(\beta) - \gamma).$$

Since ψ and β_∞ are both φ_t^* -invariant, so is $d(B_\infty^{k+1}(\beta) - \gamma)$. But by our assumption, one has $\|\varphi_t^*\|_{\Psi^{p,k} \rightarrow \Psi^{p,k}} \leq Ce^{-\eta t}$, and thus:

$$\varphi_t^*(d(B_\infty^{k+1}(\beta) - \gamma)) = d(\varphi_t^*(B_\infty^{k+1}(\beta) - \gamma)) \rightarrow 0$$

when $t \rightarrow +\infty$. Therefore we get that $d(B_\infty^{k+1}(\beta) - \gamma) = 0$, and so $\psi = \beta_\infty \in \text{Im } P$.

(4) $[\omega] = 0$ implies $P(\omega) = 0$: Suppose that $\omega = d\alpha$ with $\alpha \in \Omega^{p,k}(M)$. Then

$$\omega_\infty = d\alpha + dB_\infty^{k+1}(\omega) = d(\alpha + B_\infty^{k+1}(\omega)),$$

with $\alpha + B_\infty^{k+1}(\omega) \in \Psi^{p,k}(M)$. The argument in paragraph (3) yields that $d(\alpha + B_\infty^{k+1}(\omega)) = 0$. Thus $\omega_\infty = 0$. \square

1.4. Non-vanishing. The next proposition is a non-vanishing result which complements Proposition 1.9. It is a special case of [Pan09, Corollary 32].

Observe that the space $\text{Ker}(\iota_\xi : L^p\Omega^*(M) \rightarrow L^p\Omega^{*-1}(M))$ is φ_t^* -invariant, since ι_ξ and φ_t^* commute.

Proposition 1.10. *Let $p \in (1, +\infty)$ and $k \in \mathbf{N}$. Suppose that $(\varphi_t)_{t \in \mathbf{R}}$ acts properly on M and that there exists $C, \eta > 0$ such that for $t \geq 0$:*

$$\|\varphi_t^*\|_{L^p\Omega^k \rightarrow L^p\Omega^k} \leq Ce^{-\eta t},$$

$$\text{and } \|\varphi_{-t}^*\|_{L^p\Omega^{k+1} \cap \text{Ker } \iota_\xi \rightarrow L^p\Omega^{k+1} \cap \text{Ker } \iota_\xi} \leq Ce^{-\eta t}.$$

(Note the opposite signs in front of t in the left side members). Then $\mathcal{Z}^{p,k+1}(M, \xi)$ is non-trivial.

Proof. Since $(\varphi_t)_{t \in \mathbf{R}}$ acts properly on M , every orbit admits an invariant open neighborhood $U \simeq \mathbf{R} \times V$ on which φ_t acts like a translation along the \mathbf{R} factor. In the sequel we suppose that such an orbit neighborhood has been chosen.

Pick a non-trivial φ_t -invariant form $\alpha \in \Omega^k(M) \cap \text{Ker } \iota_\xi$ which is supported in U and set $\psi := d\alpha$. We claim that $\psi \in \mathcal{Z}^{p,k+1}(M, \xi)$.

Let χ be a C^∞ function on $U \simeq \mathbf{R} \times V$, depending only on the \mathbf{R} -variable, and such that $\chi(t) = 0$ for $t \leq 0$ and $\chi(t) = 1$ for $t \geq 1$. One has $\alpha = \chi \cdot \alpha + (1 - \chi) \cdot \alpha$, and thus:

$$\psi = \beta + d\gamma \text{ with } \beta = d(\chi \cdot \alpha) = d\chi \wedge \alpha + \chi \cdot d\alpha \text{ and } \gamma = (1 - \chi) \cdot \alpha.$$

The form $d\chi \wedge \alpha$ has compact support. The form $d\alpha$ belongs to $\text{Ker } \iota_\xi$, thanks to the formula $\mathcal{L}_\xi = d \circ \iota_\xi + \iota_\xi \circ d$. Since the restriction of $d\alpha$ to $[0, 1] \times V$ belongs to L^p , the assumption on the norm of φ_{-t}^* implies

that the restriction of $d\alpha$ to $[0, +\infty) \times V$ belongs to L^p too. Therefore $\beta \in L^p\Omega^{k+1}(M)$.

Since the restriction of α to $[0, 1] \times V$ belongs to L^p , the assumption on the norm of φ_t^* implies that the restriction of α to $(-\infty, 0] \times V$ belongs to L^p too. Therefore $\gamma \in L^p\Omega^k(M)$. \square

1.5. Poincaré duality. Parts of vanishing and non-vanishing results for L^p -cohomology rely on the following version of Poincaré duality.

Proposition 1.11. *Let M be a complete Riemannian manifold of bounded geometry and of dimension D . Let $p \in (1, +\infty)$, $q = p/(p-1)$ and $0 \leq k \leq D$. Then*

- $L^p\overline{H}_{\text{dR}}^k(M)$ is Hausdorff if and only if $L^q\overline{H}_{\text{dR}}^{D-k+1}(M)$ is.
- $L^p\overline{H}_{\text{dR}}^k(M)$ and $L^q\overline{H}_{\text{dR}}^{D-k}(M)$ are dual Banach spaces. Thus $L^p\overline{H}_{\text{dR}}^k(M) = \{0\}$ if and only if $L^q\overline{H}_{\text{dR}}^{D-k}(M) = \{0\}$.

Proof. See [Pan08, Corollaire 14] or [GT10]. \square

1.6. Examples and complements. **1)** Let M be a complete connected Riemannian manifold of infinite volume and dimension D , and let $p \in (1, +\infty)$, $q = p/(p-1)$. It is obvious that $L^p\overline{H}_{\text{dR}}^0(M) = \{0\}$. By Poincaré duality (Proposition 1.11) this implies that $L^q\overline{H}_{\text{dR}}^D(M) = \{0\}$. In another hand, again by Poincaré duality, $L^q\overline{H}_{\text{dR}}^D(M)$ is Hausdorff if and only if $L^p\overline{H}_{\text{dR}}^1(M)$ is. When M admits a complete unit vector field whose flow expands exponentially the volume of M , then $L^p\overline{H}_{\text{dR}}^1(M)$ is Hausdorff for every $p \in (1, +\infty)$. Indeed this follows from Proposition 1.9 applied with $k = 0$. This shows in particular that any connected non-unimodular Lie group G of dimension D satisfies $L^q\overline{H}_{\text{dR}}^D(G) = \{0\}$ for every $q \in (1, +\infty)$. In fact, Pansu in [Pan07, Théorème 1] shows that for any non-compact connected Lie group G , either $L^p\overline{H}_{\text{dR}}^1(G)$ is Hausdorff or G is amenable unimodular. See also [Tes09] for generalizations to topological groups.

2) Under assumptions of Proposition 1.9, one has $\|\varphi_t^*\|_{\Psi^{p,k} \rightarrow \Psi^{p,k}} \rightarrow 0$ when $t \rightarrow +\infty$, and thus $\Psi^{k,p}(M, \xi) = \{0\}$. Therefore the conclusion of Proposition 1.9 can be stated as $L^p\overline{H}_{\text{dR}}^{k+1}(M) \simeq \overline{H}^{k+1}(\Psi^{p,*}(M, \xi))$. In [Pan09, Theorem 4], Pansu establishes a general result that relates the L^p -cohomology of M with the cohomology of $\Psi^{p,*}(M, \xi)$.

3) Suppose M is diffeomorphic to $\mathbf{R} \times N$ and that $\xi = \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$ is the unit vector field carried by the \mathbf{R} -factor. Let $\pi : M \rightarrow N$ be the projection and $\pi^* : \mathcal{D}^i(N) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^i(M)$ be the pull-back map. Then,

under the assumptions of Proposition 1.9, one can prove that every $\psi \in \mathcal{Z}^{p,k+1}(M, \xi)$ can be written as $\psi = \pi^*(T)$, with $T \in \mathcal{D}'^{k+1}(N) \cap \text{Ker } d$. In other words, one has

$$\mathcal{Z}^{p,k+1}(M, \xi) = \pi^*(\mathcal{D}'^{k+1}(N) \cap \text{Ker } d) \cap \Psi^{p,k+1}(M).$$

Therefore, the isomorphism $L^p\text{H}_{\text{dR}}^{k+1}(M) \simeq \mathcal{Z}^{p,k+1}(M, \xi)$ can be interpreted by viewing $\mathcal{Z}^{p,k+1}(M, \xi)$ as a “boundary values” space for the cohomology classes in $L^p\text{H}_{\text{dR}}^{k+1}(M)$. See [Pan09] for more informations along these lines.

2. THE LIE GROUP CASE

This section collects applications of the previous results to Lie groups. It will serve as a main tool in the paper.

Let G be a connected Lie group equipped with a left-invariant Riemannian metric. Let $D = \dim(G)$ and let \mathfrak{g} be its Lie algebra. As usual the left and right multiplications by $g \in G$ are denoted L_g and R_g , and we let $C_g = L_g \circ R_{g^{-1}}$ be the conjugacy by g . Given a unit vector $\xi \in \mathfrak{g}$, we will still denote by ξ the associated left-invariant vector field on G . Its flow is $\varphi_t = R_{\exp t\xi}$.

The following result is implicit in [Pan99], see in particular [Pan99, Corollaire 53] and [Pan99, Proposition 57].

Proposition 2.1. *Let $\xi \in \mathfrak{g}$ and suppose that its flow acts properly on G . Let $\lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \dots \leq \lambda_D$ be the real parts of the eigenvalues of $\text{ad}\xi \in \text{End}(\mathfrak{g})$, enumerated with their multiplicities in the generalized eigenspaces. We denote by $w_k = \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i$ the sum of the k first real part eigenvalues of $\text{ad}\xi$, and by $W_k = \sum_{j=0}^k \lambda_{D-j}$ the sum of the $(k+1)$ last ones. Let $h = \sum_{i=1}^D \lambda_i$ be the trace of $\text{ad}\xi$. Suppose $k \in \{1, \dots, D-1\}$.*

- (1) *If $h < w_k < 0$ and $1 < p < \frac{h}{w_k}$, then one has $L^p\text{H}_{\text{dR}}^k(G) = \{0\}$.*
- (2) *Under the same assumptions, the space $L^p\text{H}_{\text{dR}}^{k+1}(G)$ is Hausdorff and Banach isomorphic to $\mathcal{Z}^{p,k+1}(M, \xi)$.*
- (3) *If $h \leq W_{k+1} < w_k < 0$ and $\frac{h}{W_{k+1}} < p < \frac{h}{w_k}$, then one has $L^p\text{H}_{\text{dR}}^{k+1}(G) \neq \{0\}$.*

Remark 2.2. The above proposition applies to non-unimodular Lie groups only (but no solvability or semi-simplicity assumption is made). Indeed it is supposed that the trace of $\text{ad}\xi$ has non-zero real part.

Proof. (1) and (2). To obtain vanishing of the cohomology from Proposition 1.4, we need to control the norm of $\varphi_t^* : L^p\Omega^*(G) \rightarrow L^p\Omega^*(G)$, for $t \geq 0$. Let $k \in \{1, \dots, D-1\}$ and $\omega \in \Omega^k(G)$. Suppose first that ω is left-invariant. Then $\varphi^*(\omega)$ is left-invariant too. In particular their norms $|\omega|_g$ and $|\varphi_t^*(\omega)|_g$ are independent of $g \in G$. We have

$$\varphi_t^*(\omega) = R_{\exp t\xi}^*(\omega) = L_{\exp -t\xi}^*(R_{\exp t\xi}^*(\omega)) = C_{\exp -t\xi}^*(\omega).$$

Moreover for $X_1, \dots, X_k \in \mathfrak{g}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} C_{\exp -t\xi}^*(\omega)(X_1, \dots, X_k) &= \omega(\text{Ad}(\exp -t\xi)X_1, \dots, \text{Ad}(\exp -t\xi)X_k) \\ &= \omega(e^{-t\text{ad}\xi}X_1, \dots, e^{-t\text{ad}\xi}X_k). \end{aligned}$$

In other words, by identifying the space of left-invariant k -forms with $\Lambda^k \mathfrak{g}^*$, we get that $C_{\exp -t\xi}^*(\omega) = (e^{-t\text{ad}\xi})^*(\omega)$.

Observe that w_k is the smallest real part of the eigenvalues of $(\text{ad}\xi)^*$ acting on $\Lambda^k \mathfrak{g}^*$. Thus for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there is a constant $C = C(\varepsilon, k) > 0$ such that for all $\omega \in \Lambda^k \mathfrak{g}^*$ and $t \geq 0$, one has

$$|\varphi_t^*(\omega)| \leq C e^{(-w_k + \varepsilon)t} |\omega|.$$

Now let ω be any element of $\Omega^k(G)$ (it is not supposed to be left-invariant anymore). Pick a basis (θ_I) of $\Lambda^k \mathfrak{g}^*$ seeing as the space of left-invariant k -forms on G . Then ω decomposes uniquely as $\omega = \sum_I f_I \theta_I$, where $f_I \in \Omega^0(G)$. Since the norms on $\Lambda^k \mathfrak{g}^*$ are all equivalent, there exists a constant $D = D(k) > 0$ such that for every $\omega \in \Omega^k(G)$ and $g \in G$:

$$D^{-1} \left(\sum_I |f_I(g)|^p \right)^{1/p} \leq |\omega|_g \leq D \left(\sum_I |f_I(g)|^p \right)^{1/p}.$$

On the other hand, for $t \geq 0$:

$$|\varphi_t^*(\omega)|_g = \left| \sum_I f_I \circ \varphi_t \cdot \varphi_t^*(\theta_I) \right|_g \leq C \sum_I |(f_I \circ \varphi_t)(g)| e^{(-w_k + \varepsilon)t}.$$

Therefore:

$$\begin{aligned}
\|\varphi_t^*(\omega)\|_{L^p\Omega^k}^p &= \int_G |\varphi_t^*(\omega)|_g^p d\text{vol}(g) \\
&\leq C^p e^{p(-w_k+\varepsilon)t} \int_G \sum_I |(f_I \circ \varphi_t)(g)|^p d\text{vol}(g) \\
&= C^p e^{p(-w_k+\varepsilon)t} \int_G \sum_I |f_I(h)|^p \text{Jac}(\varphi_t^{-1})(h) d\text{vol}(h) \\
&= C^p e^{p(-w_k+\varepsilon+h/p)t} \int_G \sum_I |f_I(h)|^p d\text{vol}(h) \\
&\leq C^p D^p e^{p(-w_k+\varepsilon+h/p)t} \|\omega\|_{L^p\Omega^k}^p,
\end{aligned}$$

since the Jacobian of φ_t^{-1} is e^{ht} . Finally, by letting $E := CD$, one obtains that

$$\|\varphi_t^*\|_{L^p\Omega^k \rightarrow L^p\Omega^k} \leq E e^{(-w_k+\varepsilon+h/p)t}.$$

Suppose that $k \geq 2$ and $h < w_k < 0$. Then, just from their definitions, one sees that $h < w_k \leq w_{k-1} < 0$. This implies that $-w_k + \varepsilon + h/p < 0$ for $p < h/w_k$ and $\varepsilon > 0$ small enough; and that the same holds with w_{k-1} instead of w_k . We conclude then by using Propositions 1.4 and 1.9.

Suppose that $k = 1$ and $h < w_1 < 0$. In degree 0, a change of variable gives:

$$\|\varphi_t^*\|_{L^p\Omega^0 \rightarrow L^p\Omega^0} \leq e^{(h/p)t}.$$

Since $h < 0$, we can conclude as well by using Propositions 1.4 and 1.9.

(3) To prove non-vanishing of the cohomology by using Propositions 1.9 and 1.10, we need in addition to control the norm of

$$\varphi_{-t}^* : L^p\Omega^{k+1}(G) \cap \text{Ker } \iota_\xi \rightarrow L^p\Omega^{k+1}(G) \cap \text{Ker } \iota_\xi,$$

for $t \geq 0$.

The group $(\varphi_{-t})_{t \in \mathbf{R}}$ is the flow of the vector field $-\xi$. The real parts of the eigenvalues of $\text{ad}(-\xi)$ are $-\lambda_D \leq -\lambda_{D-1} \leq \dots \leq -\lambda_1$. The sum of the $(k+2)$ first ones is $-W_{k+1}$; and the trace of $\text{ad}(-\xi)$ is $-h$. We notice that ξ is an eigenvector of eigenvalue 0. By assumption one has $W_{k+1} < 0$; thus the eigenvalue 0 appears in the list $\lambda_{D-k-1} \leq \dots \leq \lambda_{D-1} \leq \lambda_D$, whose sum is W_{k+1} . Therefore $-W_{k+1}$ is smallest real part of the eigenvalues of $\text{ad}(-\xi)^*$ acting on $(\Lambda^{k+1}\mathfrak{g}^*) \cap \text{Ker } \iota_\xi$.

By the same argument as in the first part of the proof, one obtains that for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there is a constant $E' = E'(\varepsilon, k) > 0$, such that

for every $t \geq 0$:

$$\|\varphi_{-t}^*\|_{L^p \Omega^{k+1} \cap \text{Ker } \iota_\xi \rightarrow L^p \Omega^{k+1} \cap \text{Ker } \iota_\xi} \leq E' e^{(W_{k+1} + \epsilon - h/p)t}.$$

For $p > h/W_{k+1}$ and $\epsilon > 0$ small enough, one has $W_{k+1} + \epsilon - h/p < 0$. We conclude then by using Propositions 1.9 and 1.10. \square

Example 2.3. Let $R = \mathbf{R} \rtimes_\alpha \mathbf{R}^{D-1}$ with $\alpha : \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \text{GL}(\mathbf{R}^{D-1})$ defined by $\alpha(t) = e^t \cdot \text{id}$. Then R is isometric to the real hyperbolic space $\mathbb{H}_{\mathbf{R}}^D$. Consider the vector field $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}$. The linear map $\text{ad}(\frac{\partial}{\partial t})$ is the projection on the \mathbf{R}^{D-1} factor. Put $\xi = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t}$. The list of the eigenvalues of $\text{ad}\xi$ is $-1 = \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_{D-1} < 0 = \lambda_D$. For every $k \in \{1, \dots, D-1\}$ one has $w_k = W_k = -k$. Moreover $h = 1 - D$. Therefore the proposition applies with all $k \in \{1, \dots, D-1\}$, and in combination with Poincaré duality (Proposition 1.11), we get that for $k \in \{1, \dots, D-1\}$:

- $L^p \text{H}_{\text{dR}}^k(R) = \{0\}$ for $1 < p < \frac{D-1}{k}$ and $p > \frac{D-1}{k-1}$.
- If $\frac{D-1}{k} < p < \frac{D-1}{k-1}$, then $L^p \text{H}_{\text{dR}}^k(R) \neq \{0\}$ and is Banach isomorphic to $\mathcal{Z}^{p,k}(M, \xi)$.

Moreover, by Subsection 1.6.1, one has $L^p \text{H}_{\text{dR}}^0(R) = L^p \text{H}_{\text{dR}}^D(R) = \{0\}$ for every $p \in (1, +\infty)$.

Apart for the above example, and few other ones, the L^p -cohomology is only partially known. In the sequel we will use the following consequences of Proposition 2.1.

Corollary 2.4. *Suppose that R is a connected Lie group of the form $R = A \rtimes N$, with $A \simeq \mathbf{R}^l$ and $l \geq 1$, that satisfies the contraction condition (C) of the introduction. Then:*

- For $p \in (1, +\infty)$ close enough to 1, we have: $L^p \text{H}_{\text{dR}}^k(R) = \{0\}$ for all $k \in \{1, \dots, D-l-1\}$.
- For $p \in (1, +\infty)$ close enough to 1, the space $L^p \text{H}_{\text{dR}}^{D-l}(R)$ is Hausdorff.
- For $p \in (1, +\infty)$ large enough, $L^p \text{H}_{\text{dR}}^k(R) = \{0\}$ for all $k > l$.

Proof. Let $D = \dim(R)$. By assumption, the list of the real parts of the eigenvalues of $\text{ad}\xi$ is of the form

$$\lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \dots \leq \lambda_{D-l} < 0 = \lambda_{D-l+1} = \dots = \lambda_D.$$

Thus, with the notations of Proposition 2.1, one has $h < w_k < 0$ for every $k \in \{1, \dots, D-l-1\}$. The first part of Proposition 2.1 shows that for all $1 < p < \frac{h}{w_{D-l-1}}$, one has $L^p \text{H}_{\text{dR}}^k(R) = \{0\}$ for every $k \in \{1, \dots, D-l-1\}$, and that $L^p \text{H}_{\text{dR}}^{D-l}(R)$ is Hausdorff. The first two

items then follow, and the last one is a consequence of the first one and of Poincaré duality (Proposition 1.11). It holds for p larger than the conjugate of $\frac{h}{w_{D-l-1}}$, *i.e.* for $p > \frac{h}{\lambda_{D-l}}$. \square

In the special case $l = 1$, one gets in addition:

Corollary 2.5. *Let R be as in the previous corollary, and assume in addition that $l = 1$. Then for $p \in (1, +\infty)$ and close enough to 1, $L^p H_{\text{dR}}^{D-1}(R)$ is non-trivial and Banach isomorphic to $\mathcal{Z}^{p, D-1}(R, \xi)$.*

Proof. With the previous notations, we have: $h = W_{D-1} < w_{D-2} < 0$, so the result follows from Proposition 2.1. \square

3. A NON-VANISHING CRITERION

Let R be a connected Lie group of the form $R = A \times N$ with $A \simeq \mathbf{R}^l$ and $l \geq 1$, that satisfies conditions (C) and (nT) of the introduction. As explained in Subsection 0.3, it decomposes as $R = B \times H$ and the analysis of $L^p \overline{H_{\text{dR}}^l}(R)$ – for large p and $l = \dim(A)$ – reduces to the study of the action of B on $L^p H_{\text{dR}}^{D-l}(H)$ for p close to 1. The goal of this section is to give a sufficient condition on this action (Proposition 3.2), to ensure non-vanishing of $L^p \overline{H_{\text{dR}}^l}(R)$ for large p (Corollary 3.4).

As an application we will prove Theorems B, C and D in the next two Sections.

We keep the objects and notations of Subsection 0.3. Recall that the Lie algebra of A is denoted by \mathfrak{a} , and that the Lie algebra of B is $\mathfrak{b} = \{X \in \mathfrak{a} : \text{trace}(\text{ad}X) = 0\}$.

We also set $n = D - l = \dim(N)$, and we denote by π the projection $\pi : H \rightarrow N$ and by vol the Riemannian volume form on N .

3.1. Interpolation. Here is a quantitative version of Proposition 1.10. It shows that the norm $\|\cdot\|_{\Psi^{p,n}(H)}$ interpolates between $\|\cdot\|_{L^p \Omega^n(N)}$ and $\|\cdot\|_{L^p \Omega^{n-1}(N)}$.

Lemma 3.1. *For $p \in (1, +\infty)$ close enough to 1, there exists constants $a, b, C > 0$, such that for every $\theta \in \Omega^{p, n-1}(N)$ the form $\pi^*(d\theta)$ belongs to $\mathcal{Z}^{p,n}(H, \xi)$, and satisfies:*

$$\|\pi^*(d\theta)\|_{\Psi^{p,n}(H)} \leq C \inf_{s \geq 0} \left\{ e^{-as} \|d\theta\|_{L^p \Omega^n(N)} + e^{bs} \|\theta\|_{L^p \Omega^{n-1}(N)} \right\}.$$

Proof. Recall that the flow of ξ in H is denoted by φ_t . It is simply a translation along the \mathbf{R} factor of H . Recall from Corollary 2.5 and its proof, that when $p > 1$ is close enough to 1, there exist $\eta > 0$ and $C_1 > 0$ such that for $t \geq 0$:

- (1) $\|\varphi_t^*\|_{L^p\Omega^{n-1} \rightarrow L^p\Omega^{n-1}} \leq C_1 e^{-\eta t}$,
- (2) $\|\varphi_{-t}^*\|_{L^p\Omega^n \cap \text{Ker } \iota_\xi \rightarrow L^p\Omega^n \cap \text{Ker } \iota_\xi} \leq C_1 e^{-\eta t}$.

For $s \in \mathbf{R}$, let $\chi_s \in C^\infty(H)$ which depends only on the first variable, and such that $\chi_s(t) = 0$ for $t \leq s$, and $\chi_s(t) = 1$ for $t \geq s + 1$. Let $\alpha = \pi^*(\theta)$. Then α and $d\alpha$ are φ_t^* -invariant. One has

$$\pi^*(d\theta) = d\alpha = d(\chi_s \cdot \alpha + (1 - \chi_s) \cdot \alpha) = \beta + d\gamma,$$

with $\beta = d(\chi_s \cdot \alpha) = d\chi_s \wedge \alpha + \chi_s \cdot d\alpha$, and $\gamma = (1 - \chi_s) \cdot \alpha$. Thus $\|\pi^*(d\theta)\|_{\Psi^{p,n}(H)} \leq \|\beta\|_{L^p\Omega^n(H)} + \|\gamma\|_{L^p\Omega^{n-1}(H)}$.

The form $d\alpha$ belongs to $\text{Ker } \iota_\xi$ and is φ_t^* -invariant. With the above property (2) we obtain (since $s \geq 0$):

$$\begin{aligned} \|\chi_s \cdot d\alpha\|_{L^p\Omega^n(H)} &\leq \|(d\alpha) \cdot \mathbf{1}_{t \geq s}\|_{L^p\Omega^n(H)} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \|(d\alpha) \cdot \mathbf{1}_{t \in [s+i, s+i+1]}\|_{L^p\Omega^n(H)} \\ &\leq C_1 \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} e^{-\eta(s+i)} \|(d\alpha) \cdot \mathbf{1}_{t \in [0,1]}\|_{L^p\Omega^n(H)} \\ &= \frac{C_1 e^{-\eta s}}{1 - e^{-\eta}} \|(d\alpha) \cdot \mathbf{1}_{t \in [0,1]}\|_{L^p\Omega^n(H)}. \end{aligned}$$

Since the Haar measure on H is the product of those on \mathbf{R} and N , the L^p -norms of $(d\alpha) \cdot \mathbf{1}_{t \in [0,1]}$ and of $d\theta$ are comparable. Therefore there exists a constant C_2 , depending only on C_1 , η and H , such that

$$\|\chi_s \cdot d\alpha\|_{L^p\Omega^n(H)} \leq C_2 e^{-\eta s} \|d\theta\|_{L^p\Omega^n(N)}.$$

It remains to bound by above the L^p -norms of $d\chi_s \wedge \alpha$ and γ . One has $d\chi_s = \chi'_s(t)dt$, with χ'_s supported on $[s, s + 1]$. Thus

$$\|d\chi_s \wedge \alpha\|_{L^p\Omega^n(H)} \leq \|\chi'_s \cdot \alpha\|_{L^p\Omega^{n-1}(H)} \leq C_3 \|\alpha \cdot \mathbf{1}_{t \in [0, s+1]}\|_{L^p\Omega^{n-1}(H)},$$

with $C_3 = \|\chi'_s\|_\infty$.

Similarly, by writing $\gamma = \alpha \cdot \mathbf{1}_{t \leq 0} + (1 - \chi_s) \cdot \alpha \cdot \mathbf{1}_{t \in [0, s+1]}$, one has

$$\|\gamma\|_{L^p\Omega^{n-1}(H)} \leq \|\alpha \cdot \mathbf{1}_{t \leq 0}\|_{L^p\Omega^{n-1}(H)} + \|\alpha \cdot \mathbf{1}_{t \in [0, s+1]}\|_{L^p\Omega^{n-1}(H)}.$$

The form α is φ_t^* -invariant. By using property (1) and a similar argument as above, one obtains that the L^p -norm of $\alpha \cdot \mathbf{1}_{t \leq 0}$ is control by above by a constant times $\|\theta\|_{L^p\Omega^{n-1}(N)}$.

Since φ_t increases the norms at most exponentially, there exists $b > 0$ and $C_4 > 0$ such that for $t \geq 0$ one has

$$\|\varphi_{-t}^*\|_{L^p\Omega^{n-1} \rightarrow L^p\Omega^{n-1}} \leq C_4 e^{bt}.$$

Thus the L^p -norm of $\alpha \cdot \mathbf{1}_{t \in [0, s+1]}$ is bounded by above by a constant times $e^{bs} \|\theta\|_{L^p\Omega^{n-1}}$. The statement follows with $a = \eta$. \square

3.2. The criterion. We now state the criterion that will lead to non-vanishing of cohomology. It requires some preparations.

Since \mathfrak{a} is abelian, there is a basis of $\mathfrak{n} \otimes \mathbf{C}$ relative to which the matrices of $\text{ad}X|_{\mathfrak{n}}$ ($X \in \mathfrak{a}$) are upper triangular [Hum72, 4.1. Corollary A]. For $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, denote by w_i the i -th diagonal coefficient; it is a linear form on A with real or complex values. Since we assume that condition (nT) holds, we have:

$$\bigcap_{i=1}^n \text{Ker } \Re(w_i) = \{0\}.$$

By definition of the factor $\mathfrak{b} < \mathfrak{a}$, one has $\text{trace}(\text{ad}X) = 0$ for every $X \in \mathfrak{b}$; and thus $\sum_{i=1}^n \Re(w_i(X)) = 0$. In combination with the above trivial intersection, this implies that for every $X \in \mathfrak{b} \setminus \{0\}$, there exists $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ such that $\Re(w_i(X)) > 0$.

Proposition 3.2. *Suppose that we are given:*

- (1) *A subset $J \subset \{1, \dots, n\}$, such that for every $X \in \mathfrak{b} \setminus \{0\}$ there exists $j \in J$ with $\Re(w_j(X)) > 0$.*
- (2) *To every $j \in J$, a vector $Z_j \in \mathfrak{n}$ or $\mathfrak{n} \otimes \mathbf{C}$ depending whether w_j takes real or complex values, such that $\text{ad}(X) \cdot Z_j = w_j(X)Z_j$ for every $X \in \mathfrak{b}$.*
- (3) *A non-zero C^1 function $f : N \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ with compact support, whose integral along every orbit of the left-invariant vector fields $Y_j := \Re Z_j$ ($j \in J$) is null.*

Then for $p \in (1, +\infty)$ close enough to 1, the form $\psi = \pi^(f\text{vol})$ belongs to $\mathcal{Z}^{p,n}(H, \xi)$, and satisfies:*

$$\int_{X \in \mathfrak{b}} \|C_{\text{exp } X}^*(\psi)\|_{\Psi^{p,n}(H)}^p dX < +\infty.$$

Remark 3.3. Note that assumption (2) holds for any J , since the w_i 's are also the weights of the representation $\text{ad} : A \rightarrow \text{End}(\mathfrak{n} \otimes \mathbf{C})$. Moreover, as explained above, assumption (1) is valid with the maximal choice $J = \{1, \dots, n\}$. In general, condition (1) leads to choosing big subsets J of $\{1, \dots, n\}$ but this balanced by condition (3). The

latter assumption is *not* a straightforward consequence of our previous hypothesis and the main part of the next section will be dedicated to sufficient conditions for it.

According to the sketch of proof in Subsection 0.3, by using the above Proposition 3.2, together with Corollary 2.5 applied to $R = H$ and $D = \dim(H)$, we obtain:

Corollary 3.4. *Suppose that the conditions (1), (2), (3) above are satisfied. Then we have: $L^p \overline{H}_{\text{dR}}^l(R) \neq \{0\}$ for $p \in (1, +\infty)$ large enough.*

Proof of Proposition 3.2. Let $\phi_j^t := R_{\exp tY_j}$ be the flow of Y_j , and set $\omega := f \text{vol}$ so that $\psi = \pi^*(\omega)$. Then for every $j \in J$ the form $\theta_j := \int_{-\infty}^0 (\phi_j^t)^*(\iota_{Y_j} \omega) dt$ is a primitive of ω (see the first part of the proof of Lemma 1.3 for details).

For $X \in \mathfrak{b}$, we want to estimate the L^p norms of $C_{\exp X}^*(\omega)$ and of its primitives $C_{\exp X}^*(\theta_j)$, in order to apply Lemma 3.1 to the form $C_{\exp X}^*(\psi) = \pi^*(C_{\exp X}^*(\omega))$.

Observe that

$$\|C_{\exp X}^*(\omega)\|_{L^p \Omega^n(N)} = \|(f \circ C_{\exp X}) \cdot C_{\exp X}^*(\text{vol})\|_{L^p \Omega^n(N)} = \|\omega\|_{L^p \Omega^n(N)},$$

since $C_{\exp X}$ preserves the Riemannian volume on N (by definition of the factor $\mathfrak{b} < \mathfrak{a}$).

To estimate the L^p -norm of $C_{\exp X}^*(\theta_j)$, we proceed as follows. Define $F_j = \int_{-\infty}^0 f \circ \phi_j^t dt$. By assumption (3) the function F_j has compact support. Since vol is bi-invariant on N , one has $\theta_j = F_j \cdot (\iota_{Y_j} \text{vol})$; and thus, since vol is $C_{\exp X}$ -invariant:

$$C_{\exp X}^*(\theta_j) = (F_j \circ C_{\exp X}) \cdot (\iota_{C_{\exp X}^*(Y_j)} \text{vol}).$$

By assumption (2), one has $\text{Ad}(\exp X)Z_j = e^{-w_j(X)}Z_j$. Since $Y_j = \Re Z_j$, and since it is left-invariant, one has $|C_{\exp X}^*(Y_j)|_g = e^{-\Re w_j(X)}|Y_j|$, for every $g \in N$. Thus for every $p \in (1, +\infty)$:

$$\|C_{\exp X}^*(\theta_j)\|_{L^p \Omega^{n-1}(N)} = e^{-\Re w_j(X)}|Y_j| \|F_j\|_{L^p(N)}.$$

Note that all the Y_j 's are non-zero, indeed the operators $\text{ad}X$ are *real* endomorphisms.

Now assumption (1), in combination with the last inequality and compactness of the unit sphere in \mathfrak{b} , implies that there exist constants $c, C > 0$ such that for every $p \in (1, +\infty)$ and every $X \in \mathfrak{b}$, one has

$$\inf_{j \in J} \|C_{\exp X}^*(\theta_j)\|_{L^p \Omega^{n-1}(N)} \leq C e^{-c|X|}.$$

Thus, by Lemma 3.1, the forms ψ and $C_{\exp X}^*(\psi)$ belong to $\mathcal{Z}^{p,n}(H, \xi)$ for $p \in (1, +\infty)$ close to 1. Moreover the norm of $C_{\exp X}^*(\psi)$ decreases exponentially fast to 0 when $|X| \rightarrow +\infty$. The statement follows. \square

4. FIRST APPLICATIONS: PROOF OF TWO NON-VANISHING RESULTS

This section is dedicated to the proof of the first two non-vanishing theorems, namely Theorem B and Theorem C mentioned in the introduction; they deal with general solvable groups satisfying conditions (C) and (nT).

4.1. Functions with prescribed vanishing integrals. The following lemmas will serve to exhibit functions satisfying condition (3) of Proposition 3.2; these functions will eventually provide suitable non-zero forms leading to our targeted non-vanishing results by Corollary 3.4.

Lemma 4.1. *Let Y, T be non-trivial left-invariant vector fields on a connected simply connected nilpotent Lie group N . Then N admits a non-zero smooth compactly supported function, whose integral along every orbit of Y and T is null.*

Proof. Let \mathfrak{n} be the Lie algebra of N , and let \mathfrak{l} be the subalgebra generated by Y and T . We will prove the lemma by induction on the length of the descending central series of \mathfrak{l} , *i.e.* on the smallest integer $k \geq 1$ such that $\mathfrak{l}^{k+1} = 0$ (where $\mathfrak{l}^1 := \mathfrak{l}$, $\mathfrak{l}^2 := [\mathfrak{l}, \mathfrak{l}]$, $\mathfrak{l}^{i+1} := [\mathfrak{l}, \mathfrak{l}^i]$). Let denote the length by $\text{length}(\mathfrak{l})$.

If $\text{length}(\mathfrak{l}) = 1$, then Y and T commute, and the statement follows from (the proof of) Lemma 4.2. Suppose now that $\text{length}(\mathfrak{l}) > 1$.

Let ϕ_Y^t and ϕ_T^t be the flows of Y and T . Let f_0 be a non-zero compactly supported smooth function on N . The flow of every non-trivial left-invariant vector field acts properly on such a Lie group N ; thus there exists $t_0 \in \mathbf{R}$ with

$$(\text{support } f_0) \cap \phi_T^{-t_0}(\text{support } f_0) = \emptyset.$$

The function $f := f_0 - f_0 \circ \phi_T^{t_0}$ is non-zero, smooth, compactly supported, and its integrals along the T -orbits are null.

We are looking for a sufficient condition on f_0 which guarantees that the integrals of f along the Y -orbits are also null. For $g \in N$ one has

$$\int_{\mathbf{R}} (f \circ \phi_Y^t)(g) dt = \int_{\mathbf{R}} (f_0 \circ \phi_Y^t)(g) dt - \int_{\mathbf{R}} (f_0 \circ \phi_T^{t_0} \circ \phi_Y^t \circ \phi_T^{-t_0})(\phi_T^{t_0}(g)) dt.$$

Thus, for the integrals of f along the Y -orbits to be null, it is enough that the integrals of f_0 along the orbits of Y and of $(\phi_T^{-t_0})^*(Y)$ are null.

The vector field $(\phi_T^{-t_0})^*(Y)$ is left-invariant. Its value at 1_N is

$$Z := \text{Ad}(-t_0T)Y = e^{\text{ad}(-t_0T)}Y.$$

According to the induction hypothesis, such an f_0 exists if the subalgebra \mathfrak{m} generated by Y and Z satisfies $\text{length}(\mathfrak{m}) < \text{length}(\mathfrak{l})$.

Since $Y, Z \in \mathfrak{l}$, one has $\mathfrak{m} \subset \mathfrak{l}$. Moreover:

$$[Y, Z] = [Y, e^{\text{ad}(-t_0T)}Y] = [Y, Y] - t_0[Y, [T, Y]] + \dots \in \mathfrak{l}^3.$$

It follows that $\mathfrak{m}^2 \subset \mathfrak{l}^3$, thus $\mathfrak{m}^3 = [\mathfrak{m}, \mathfrak{m}^2] \subset [\mathfrak{l}, \mathfrak{l}^3] = \mathfrak{l}^4, \dots$, and so $\mathfrak{m}^i \subset \mathfrak{l}^{i+1}$ for every $i \geq 2$. Therefore one has $\text{length}(\mathfrak{m}) < \text{length}(\mathfrak{l})$ as expected. \square

Lemma 4.2. *Let M be a smooth manifold and Y_1, \dots, Y_k, T be a family of complete smooth vector fields. Assume that T commutes with all the Y_i 's, and that its flow acts properly on M . Suppose that the subfamily Y_1, \dots, Y_k satisfies the following property: there exists a non-zero C^1 compactly supported function on M , whose integral along every orbit of the Y_i 's is null. Then the same property holds for the entire family Y_1, \dots, Y_k, T .*

Proof. Let f_0 be a function satisfying the property for the subfamily Y_1, \dots, Y_k . Let ϕ^t be the flow of T . Since it acts properly on M there exists $t_0 \in \mathbf{R}$ such that $(\text{support } f_0) \cap \phi^{-t_0}(\text{support } f_0) = \emptyset$. Define $f = f_0 - f_0 \circ \phi^{t_0}$. It is a non-zero C^1 compactly supported function whose integral along every orbit of T is null. Since T commutes with the Y_i 's, the integrals of f along their orbits remain null. \square

4.2. Two non-vanishing results for solvable groups. We can now give the proofs of Theorems B and C.

Proof of Theorem B. We can assume that $N = \mathbf{R}^n$. With the notations of Subsection 3.2, let $J \subset \{1, \dots, n\}$ be a minimal subset such that

$$\{w_j : j \in J\} \cup \{\overline{w}_j : j \in J\} = \{w_1, \dots, w_n\}$$

as sets of linear forms on \mathfrak{a} . It satisfies assumption (1) of Proposition 3.2. For every $j \in J$, let Z_j be as in assumption (2) of Proposition 3.2. The orbits in \mathbf{R}^n of the vector field $Y_j := \Re Z_j$ are the lines parallel to Y_j . They commute. Thus Lemma 4.2 provides a function which satisfies assumption (3) of Proposition 3.2. Now Theorem B follows from Corollary 3.4. \square

Proof of Theorem C. Since $A \simeq \mathbf{R}^2$, one has $B \simeq \mathbf{R}$. Let X_0 be a non-zero vector in \mathfrak{b} . Let $J = \{j_1, j_2\} \subset \{1, \dots, n\}$ be such that $\Re(w_{j_1}(X_0)) > 0$ and $\Re(w_{j_2}(-X_0)) > 0$. It satisfies assumption (1) of Proposition 3.2. For every $j \in J$, let Z_j be as in assumption (2) of Proposition 3.2, and let $Y_j := \Re Z_j$. By applying Lemma 4.1 to the pair of left-invariant vector fields Y_{j_1}, Y_{j_2} , one obtains a function that satisfies assumption (3) of Proposition 3.2. Now Theorem C follows from Corollary 3.4. \square

5. SEMISIMPLE LIE GROUPS

In this section, we are looking for connected solvable Lie subgroups R in semisimple real Lie groups which are of the form $R = A \ltimes N$ with $A \simeq \mathbf{R}^l$ and $l \geq 1$. Of course these groups will satisfy the contraction condition (C) and the non-triviality condition (nT). More precisely, our goal is to prove that in any semisimple real Lie group with finite center, the solvable subgroups appearing in Iwasawa decompositions fulfill the assumptions of our non-vanishing criterion Corollary 3.4. As a consequence we obtain a proof of Theorem D, hence a proof for Theorem A, in view of the reduction contained in 0.1. From a technical viewpoint, the proofs in this section are ultimately relevant to the combinatorics of root systems.

5.1. Lie-theoretic notions and notations. Let G be a semisimple real Lie group with finite center. We pick in G a subgroup A which is maximal for the properties of being connected, abelian and diagonalizable over the real numbers in the adjoint representation of G . We denote the latter representation by

$$\text{Ad} : G \rightarrow \text{GL}(\mathfrak{g}),$$

with $\mathfrak{g} = \text{Lie } G$. We have a direct sum decomposition

$$\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{g}_0 \oplus \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \Phi(G,A)} \mathfrak{n}_\alpha,$$

where \mathfrak{g}_0 is the subspace on which the adjoint A -action is trivial and where \mathfrak{n}_α is the weight space associated with the character α of A :

$$\mathfrak{n}_\alpha = \{ X \in \mathfrak{g} : \text{Ad}(a)X = \alpha(a)X \text{ for all } a \in A \}.$$

We also pick a minimal parabolic subgroup P containing A , which provides a basis and a positive root subset Φ^+ for the root system $\Phi = \Phi(G, A)$ of G . In order to fit with the notation of [Bou68], we set $V = \mathfrak{a}^*$. This real vector space is equipped with the Killing form,

which makes it a Euclidean space; this enables us to identify \mathfrak{a} and \mathfrak{a}^* . Finally, we set:

$$2\rho_G = \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi^+} \dim(\mathfrak{n}_\alpha) \alpha,$$

and we denote by N the nilpotent group integrating $\bigoplus_{\alpha \in \Phi^+} \mathfrak{n}_\alpha$. Thus, $R = AN$ is the solvable part of an Iwasawa decomposition of G , and all such solvable subgroups of G can be obtained by varying the choices of A and P above. The remaining choice is that of a maximal compact subgroup K : the stabilizer of any point in the maximal flat associated to A in the Riemannian symmetric space associated to G does the job.

From a combinatorial viewpoint, in the main part of this section we are looking for a subset $\Psi \subset \Phi^+$ and a family of real numbers $(m_\beta)_{\beta \in \Psi}$, with $m_\beta > 0$ for each $\beta \in \Psi$, such that

- (i) we have: $2\rho_G = \sum_{\beta \in \Psi} m_\beta \beta$,
- (ii) we have: $V = \sum_{\beta \in \Psi} \mathbf{R}\beta$,
- (iii) if $\beta, \beta' \in \Psi$ then: $\beta + \beta' \notin \Phi$.

We will sometimes relax condition (iii) to the following one

- (iii)' if $\beta, \beta' \in \Psi$ then: $\beta + \beta' \notin \Phi$ except maybe for one pair $\{\beta; \beta'\} \subset \Psi$.

5.2. Relationship with the non-vanishing criterion. Let us explain why the above combinatorial conditions are relevant to the non-vanishing criterion of the previous section. In 3.2, the set $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ is determined by the dimension of the nilpotent group N : in the present section, we see it more concretely as the set of positive roots counted with their multiplicities; accordingly, the subset J of 3.2 is denoted here by Ψ in view of its interpretation in terms of roots. Note also that, by the choice of A here (a maximal \mathbf{R} -split torus), we do not need to extend the scalars to \mathbf{C} in our context.

First of all, the solvable group $R = AN$ from 5.1 satisfies condition (C) since we can choose $-\xi$ to be the sum of the fundamental coweights for the root system of G (in fact, we can take any vector in \mathfrak{a}^+ , *i.e.* in the Weyl cone given by AN , tangent to a regular geodesic in the symmetric space). The group R also satisfies condition (nT) by definition of a root as a *non-trivial* character of A (or \mathfrak{a}). We now concentrate on checking the conditions of the non-vanishing criterion in the present situation.

Lemma 5.1. *We assume we are given Ψ satisfying (i)-(iii)'. Then the choice $J = \Psi$ fulfills the assumptions of Proposition 3.2.*

The lemma will lead to the desired non-vanishing statement, hence most of the rest of the Section will be dedicated to exhibiting such a subset Ψ for any semisimple real Lie group G .

Proof. As mentioned in Remark 3.3, Condition (2) is automatically satisfied by definition of the adjoint representation and of the roots.

Let us check Condition (1). By (i), we have:

$$\sum_{\alpha \in \Phi^+} \dim(\mathfrak{n}_\alpha) \alpha = 2\rho_G = \sum_{\beta \in \Psi} m_\beta \beta.$$

Now let $X \in \mathfrak{b}$. Note first that for any $X \in \mathfrak{a}$, we have: $\text{trace}(\text{ad}X) = 2\rho_G(X)$; therefore \mathfrak{b} , defined in 0.3 by $\mathfrak{b} = \{X \in \mathfrak{a} : \text{trace}(\text{ad}X) = 0\}$, can be seen as $\mathfrak{b} = \{X \in \mathfrak{a} : \rho_G(X) = 0\}$. We assume that $\beta(X) \leq 0$ for each $\beta \in \Psi$. Since $m_\beta > 0$ for each $\beta \in \Psi$, we deduce that $\beta(X) = 0$ for each $\beta \in \Psi$. Finally this implies that $X = 0$ by (ii), proving that (1) is satisfied.

Condition (3) is more delicate to check but it is treated thanks to the lemmas in 4.1 combined with the fact that if for $\alpha, \alpha' \in \Phi^+$ we have $\alpha + \alpha' \notin \Phi$ then $[\mathfrak{n}_\alpha, \mathfrak{n}_{\alpha'}] = \{0\}$. Indeed, in view of this, the function requested by Condition (3) is directly given by an inductive use of Lemma 4.2 in case Ψ satisfies (iii); if Ψ satisfies (iii)' only, then one has to apply first Lemma 4.1 to the pair of roots in Ψ whose sum is a root, and then again apply inductively Lemma 4.2. \square

In the rest of the Section, we are thus reduced to exhibiting subsets Ψ satisfying (i)-(iii)', or even better satisfying (i)-(iii). Note that in view of Theorem C we may – and shall – assume that the rank $l = \dim(A)$ of G is at least 3.

5.3. A preliminary result in linear algebra. We use the notation from [Bou68, Planches], and more precisely the concrete descriptions of root systems in terms of linear algebra. In particular, we consider the standard Euclidean space \mathbf{R}^l with canonical basis $(\varepsilon_i)_{1 \leq i \leq l}$. We are interested in sums of the form

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{m=1}^M m(\varepsilon_{l-2m+1} + \varepsilon_{l-2m} + \varepsilon_{l-2m} + \varepsilon_{l-2m-1}) &= \\ &= \sum_{m=1}^M m(\varepsilon_{l-2m+1} + 2\varepsilon_{l-2m} + \varepsilon_{l-2m-1}), \end{aligned}$$

where M is a suitably chosen integer. We will see below that such linear combinations are very useful to approximate the sum of positive roots of some fixed norm in suitable root systems.

In addition, the vectors appearing in these sums are sums of two consecutive vectors of the form $\varepsilon_i + \varepsilon_{i+1}$: in many root systems, such a vector $\varepsilon_i + \varepsilon_{i+1}$ is a positive root and the sum of two such vectors is *not* a root, which is useful to achieve condition (iii), or maybe (iii)', above.

More precisely, in many root systems the sum of positive roots of norm equal to $\sqrt{2}$ is the vector σ given by:

$$\sigma = \sum_{i < j} \varepsilon_i \pm \varepsilon_j = \sum_{i=1}^{l-1} \left(\sum_{j>i} (\varepsilon_i + \varepsilon_j + \varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_j) \right) = 2 \sum_{i=1}^{l-1} (l-i) \varepsilon_i = 2 \sum_{i=1}^{l-1} i \varepsilon_{l-i},$$

and we want to see σ as a linear combination, with positive coefficients, of vectors $\varepsilon_i + \varepsilon_{i+1}$.

Lemma 5.2. *Besides the vector $\sigma = \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq l} \varepsilon_i \pm \varepsilon_j = 2 \sum_{i=1}^{l-1} i \varepsilon_{l-i}$ above,*

we introduce the sum $S = \sum_{m=1}^{\lfloor \frac{l-2}{2} \rfloor} m(\varepsilon_{l-2m+1} + \varepsilon_{l-2m} + \varepsilon_{l-2m} + \varepsilon_{l-2m-1})$.

Then:

- *if l is even, we have: $\sigma = 2S + l\varepsilon_1$;*
- *if l is odd, we have: $\sigma = 2S + (l-1)(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2) + (l-1)\varepsilon_1$.*

Proof. In the sum $S_M = \sum_{m=1}^M m(\varepsilon_{l-2m+1} + \varepsilon_{l-2m} + \varepsilon_{l-2m} + \varepsilon_{l-2m-1})$, we consider the sum of two consecutive terms, that is:

$$\begin{aligned} & k(\varepsilon_{l-2k+1} + 2\varepsilon_{l-2k} + \varepsilon_{l-2k-1}) + (k+1)(\varepsilon_{l-2k-2+1} + 2\varepsilon_{l-2k-2} + \varepsilon_{l-2k-2-1}) \\ &= k\varepsilon_{l-2k+1} + 2k\varepsilon_{l-2k} + (2k+1)\varepsilon_{l-2k-1} + (2k+2)k\varepsilon_{l-2k-2} + (k+1)\varepsilon_{l-2k-3}. \end{aligned}$$

The three middle terms also appear in $\frac{1}{2}\sigma$. The maximal index of summation M is the biggest integer m satisfying $l-2m-1 \geq 1$, that is $m \leq \frac{l-2}{2}$. This explains why we are led to considering:

$$S = S_{\lfloor \frac{l-2}{2} \rfloor} = \sum_{m=1}^{\lfloor \frac{l-2}{2} \rfloor} m(\varepsilon_{l-2m+1} + \varepsilon_{l-2m} + \varepsilon_{l-2m} + \varepsilon_{l-2m-1}).$$

The sum $S = S_{\lfloor \frac{l-2}{2} \rfloor}$ approximates $\frac{1}{2}\sigma$ down to the index $l-2\lfloor \frac{l-2}{2} \rfloor - 1$.

• If l is even, we have $\lfloor \frac{l-2}{2} \rfloor = \frac{l-2}{2}$, then $l - 2\lfloor \frac{l-2}{2} \rfloor - 1 = 1$ and therefore:

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \sum_{m=1}^{\lfloor \frac{l-2}{2} \rfloor} m(\varepsilon_{l-2m+1} + \varepsilon_{l-2m} + \varepsilon_{l-2m} + \varepsilon_{l-2m-1}) \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^{l-2} j\varepsilon_{l-j} + \left(\frac{l}{2} - 1\right)\varepsilon_1 = \frac{1}{2}\sigma - \frac{l}{2}\varepsilon_1, \end{aligned}$$

so that in this case:

$$\frac{1}{2}\sigma = S + \frac{l}{2}\varepsilon_1.$$

• If l is odd, we have $\lfloor \frac{l-2}{2} \rfloor < \frac{l-2}{2}$, then $l - 2\lfloor \frac{l-2}{2} \rfloor - 1 = l - (l-3) - 1 = 2$ and therefore:

$$S = \sum_{m=1}^{\lfloor \frac{l-2}{2} \rfloor} m(\varepsilon_{l-2m+1} + \varepsilon_{l-2m} + \varepsilon_{l-2m} + \varepsilon_{l-2m-1}) = \sum_{j=1}^{l-3} j\varepsilon_{l-j} + \lfloor \frac{l-2}{2} \rfloor \varepsilon_2.$$

If we denote $l = 2r+1$ with $r \geq 1$, then $\lfloor \frac{l-2}{2} \rfloor = \lfloor \frac{2r-1}{2} \rfloor = \lfloor r - \frac{1}{2} \rfloor = r-1$ and we have:

$$S = \sum_{j=1}^{l-3} j\varepsilon_{l-j} + (r-1)\varepsilon_2,$$

so that, since the coefficient of ε_2 in $\frac{1}{2}\sigma$ is $l-2 = (2r+1) - 2 = 2r-1$, we have $\frac{1}{2}\sigma = S + r(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2) + r\varepsilon_1$ and finally

$$\frac{1}{2}\sigma = S + \frac{l-1}{2}(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2) + \frac{l-1}{2}\varepsilon_1.$$

This concludes the proof. \square

At this stage, in order to find subsets Ψ of positive roots achieving the conditions (i)-(iii)' at the end of Section 5.1, we use the classification of simple real Lie groups. The parameters of this classification are: a (possibly non-reduced) root system, and the multiplicities of the roots. According to É. Cartan's classification, a simple real Lie group either is a simple complex Lie group seen as a real one (in which case the root system is reduced and all multiplicities are equal to 2), or is absolutely simple (*i.e.* its Lie algebra stays simple after complexification) and belongs to the list given for instance in [Hel01, Chapter X, Table VI, pp. 532-524]. One useful fact is that the Weyl group acts transitively on roots of given norm (see [Hum72, Lemma C, p. 53]), so that not so many possibilities of root multiplicities appear (one multiplicity if the root system is simply laced *i.e.* if the edges in the Dynkin diagram

are all simple, at most 2 if it is reduced, at most 3 otherwise). This also implies that $2\rho_G = \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi^+} \dim(\mathfrak{n}_\alpha) \alpha$ can be computed as a sum of at most 3 partial sums, namely packets of roots of given norm multiplied by the corresponding multiplicity.

In the rest of this Section, we check that we can find a suitable root subset Ψ for each isomorphism class of simple real Lie groups by sorting them according to their relative root system first and then their multiplicities. The reader will easily check that all Cartan types appearing in [Hel01, Chapter X, Table VI, pp. 532-524] are covered.

5.4. All types except A_l . To be consistent with the notation of [Hel01, Chapter X, Table VI, pp. 532-524], we denote by l the real rank of G and by r its complex rank (recall that the latter rank is the dimension of a subalgebra in $\mathfrak{g} \otimes_{\mathbf{R}} \mathbf{C}$ consisting of diagonalizable elements in the adjoint representation, and maximal for this elementwise property). Recall that we can restrict our attention to the case $l \geq 3$, thanks to Theorem C.

• **Type B_l** [Bou68, Planche II, p. 252]. This is a non simply laced root system, and indeed some cases with different multiplicities do appear in Cartan's classification. This is the root system in the standard Euclidean space \mathbf{R}^l with canonical basis $(\varepsilon_i)_{1 \leq i \leq l}$, where the positive roots are the vectors of the form ε_i (there are l such roots, of norm 1) or $\varepsilon_i \pm \varepsilon_j$ with $i < j$ (there are $l(l-1)$ such roots, of norm $\sqrt{2}$). We still denote the partial sum of roots of norm $\sqrt{2}$ by

$$\sigma = \sum_{i < j} \varepsilon_i \pm \varepsilon_j = 2 \sum_{i=1}^{l-1} i \varepsilon_{l-i},$$

and we denote the partial sum of roots of norm 1 by $\tau = \sum_{i=1}^l \varepsilon_i$. The Cartan types where this root system appears are the types B_I and D_I , in which cases we have:

$$2\rho_{B_I} = \sigma + (2(r-l) + 1)\tau \quad \text{and} \quad 2\rho_{D_I} = \sigma + 2(r-l)\tau.$$

Let us treat thoroughly the Cartan type B_I , the type D_I being similar. We invoke Lemma 5.2, together with the associated notation.

If l is even, we have:

$$2\rho_{B_I} = 2S + l\varepsilon_1 + (2(r-l) + 1) \sum_{m=1}^{\frac{l}{2}} (\varepsilon_{2m-1} + \varepsilon_{2m})$$

so that we can take the subset of positive roots Ψ to be consisting of ε_1 and of the roots $\varepsilon_j + \varepsilon_{j+1}$ for $1 \leq j \leq l-1$. This choice of Ψ gives

immediately (i) in view of the definition of the sum S and (ii), *i.e.* the fact that Ψ generates V , is easy; at last (iii) follows from the fact that no coefficient 2 appears in the coordinates of roots and the fact that the support of roots has cardinality ≤ 2 .

If l is odd, we have

$$2\rho_{B_I} = 2S + 2(l-1)(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2) + (l-1)\varepsilon_1 \\ + (2(r-l)+1) \sum_{m=1}^{\frac{l-1}{2}} (\varepsilon_{2m} + \varepsilon_{2m+1}) + (2(r-l)+1)\varepsilon_1.$$

The expression is more complicated but it gives (i) and the same arguments as above work to give (ii) and (iii).

At last, as already mentioned, the Cartan type D_I is deduced from this case after replacing the coefficient $(2(r-l)+1)$ by $2(r-l)$.

• **Type C_l** [Bou68, Planche III, p. 254]. This is a non simply laced root system, and again some cases with different multiplicities do appear in Cartan's classification. This is the root system in the standard Euclidean space \mathbf{R}^l with canonical basis $(\varepsilon_i)_{1 \leq i \leq l}$, where the positive roots are the vectors of the form $2\varepsilon_i$ (there are l such roots, of norm 2) or $\varepsilon_i \pm \varepsilon_j$ with $i < j$ (there are $l(l-1)$ such roots, of norm $\sqrt{2}$). We still denote the partial sum of roots of norm $\sqrt{2}$ by

$$\sigma = \sum_{i < j} \varepsilon_i \pm \varepsilon_j = 2 \sum_{i=1}^{l-1} i\varepsilon_{l-i},$$

and we denote the partial sum of roots of norm 2 by $\kappa = \sum_{i=1}^l 2\varepsilon_i$. The Cartan types covered by this root system are: some cases A_{III} , all cases C_I , some cases C_{II} , half of the cases D_{III} and the case E_{VII} . For any such type, say G , we have:

$$2\rho_G = m_\sigma \sigma + m_\tau \kappa$$

where m_σ and m_τ are integers ≥ 1 ¹.

We choose for Ψ the set of roots $2\varepsilon_j$ for $1 \leq j \leq l$. Conditions (i) to (iii) are trivially satisfied, for a choice of integral coefficients in (i) thanks to the coefficients 2 in the expressions of σ and τ .

• **Type BC_l** [Bou68, Chapitre VI.14, p. 222]. This is the only type of non-reduced root systems: the system BC_l consists of the union of

¹More precisely, we have: $2\rho_{A_{III}} = 2\sigma + \kappa$ in the C_l case of A_{III} , $2\rho_{C_I} = \sigma + \kappa$, $2\rho_{C_{II}} = 4\sigma + 3\kappa$ in the C_l case of C_{II} , we have $2\rho_{D_{III}} = 4\sigma + \kappa$ in the C_l case of D_{III} and $2\rho_{E_{VII}} = 8\sigma + \kappa$, the root system being C_3 in the latter case.

the system B_l and of the system C_l as described above. The Cartan types covered by this root system are: the remaining cases A_{III} and C_{II} , as well as the remaining half of the cases D_{III} . More precisely, still denoting by r the complex rank, we have

$$2\rho_{A_{\text{III}}} = 2(r - 2l + 1)\tau + 2\sigma + \kappa$$

in the remaining cases of A_{III} ,

$$2\rho_{C_{\text{II}}} = 4(r - 2l)\tau + 4\sigma + 3\kappa$$

in the remaining cases of C_{II} , and

$$2\rho_{D_{\text{III}}} = 4\tau + 4\sigma + \kappa$$

in the remaining cases of D_{III} .

This type is treated by taking $\Psi = \{2\varepsilon_j\}_{1 \leq j \leq l}$, as for the previous case. Conditions (i) to (iii) are trivially satisfied, for a choice of integral coefficients in (i).

• **Type D_l** [Bou68, Planche IV, p. 256]. This is a simply laced type but in fact it occurs only once in Cartan's classification, namely for D_1 . This is the root system in the standard Euclidean space \mathbf{R}^l with canonical basis $(\varepsilon_i)_{1 \leq i \leq l}$, where the positive roots are the vectors of the form $\varepsilon_i \pm \varepsilon_j$ with $i < j$ (there are $l(l-1)$ such roots, of norm $\sqrt{2}$). In this situation, we have

$$2\rho_{D_1} = \sigma = 2 \sum_{i=1}^{l-1} i\varepsilon_{l-i}.$$

We use the subset of positive roots Ψ to be consisting of the roots $\varepsilon_j + \varepsilon_{j+1}$ for $1 \leq j \leq l-1$, together with the roots $\varepsilon_1 \pm \varepsilon_l$. Condition (ii) is checked by the fact that ε_1 is the average of the last two roots, and then the other canonical vectors are obtained by an easy induction. Condition (iii)' is checked by seeing that the only pair of roots in Ψ whose sum is a root is $\{\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_l, \varepsilon_{l-1} + \varepsilon_l\}$, again by considerations of support or coefficient ≥ 2 . For condition (i), we use Lemma 5.2. If l is even we have

$$2\rho_{D_1} = 2S + l\varepsilon_1 = 2S + \frac{l}{2}((\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_l) + (\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_l)),$$

and if l is odd we have

$$2\rho_{D_1} = 2S + (l-1)(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2) + \frac{l-1}{2}((\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_l) + (\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_l)).$$

The rest of the root systems consists of exceptional types. In the case of E_6 , E_7 and E_8 the root systems are simply laced and can be

realized in \mathbf{R}^8 . We merely mention the targeted vector ρ , the subset Ψ and the linear combination achieving (i).

• **Type E_6** [Bou68, Planche V, p. 260]. It occurs in Cartan's classification for E_I only. The underlying vector space V is the 6-dimensional subspace $x_6 = x_7 = -x_8$ in \mathbf{R}^8 endowed with the canonical orthonormal basis $\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_8$. The positive roots are $\pm\varepsilon_i + \varepsilon_j$, for $1 \leq i < j \leq 5$, and

$$\frac{1}{2}(\varepsilon_8 - \varepsilon_7 - \varepsilon_6 + \sum_{i=1}^5 (-1)^{\nu(i)} \varepsilon_i), \quad \text{with } \sum_{i=1}^5 \nu(i) \text{ even.}$$

The targeted vector is

$$2\rho_{E_I} = 2\varepsilon_2 + 4\varepsilon_3 + 6\varepsilon_4 + 8\varepsilon_5 + 8(\varepsilon_8 - \varepsilon_7 - \varepsilon_6).$$

To simplify the notation we let $v := \varepsilon_8 - \varepsilon_7 - \varepsilon_6$, and we consider the positive roots β_1, \dots, β_5 defined by:

$$\begin{aligned} 2\beta_1 &= v + \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3 + \varepsilon_4 + \varepsilon_5, \\ 2\beta_2 &= v - \varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3 + \varepsilon_4 + \varepsilon_5, \\ 2\beta_3 &= v - \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3 + \varepsilon_4 - \varepsilon_5, \\ 2\beta_4 &= v + \varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_3 + \varepsilon_4 + \varepsilon_5, \\ 2\beta_5 &= v - \varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_3 - \varepsilon_4 + \varepsilon_5. \end{aligned}$$

Then one checks easily that

$$2\rho_{E_I} = 6\beta_1 + 2\beta_2 + 4\beta_3 + 2\beta_4 + 2\beta_5 + 2(-\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_5) + 2(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_5).$$

We define Ψ to be the union of β_1, \dots, β_5 with $\pm\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_5$. Condition (i) is then satisfied. To show that condition (ii) holds, one first observes that the two roots $\pm\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_5$ generates ε_1 and ε_5 . Moreover one has

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_2 - \beta_1 &= -\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2, \\ \beta_3 - \beta_1 &= -\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_5, \\ \beta_4 - \beta_1 &= -\varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_3, \\ \beta_5 - \beta_1 &= -\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_3 - \varepsilon_4, \end{aligned}$$

from which one obtains that Ψ generates $\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_5$. Condition (ii) follows easily. Moreover $\{\beta_3, \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_5\}$ is the only pair of roots in Ψ whose sum is a root in E_6 . Thus condition (iii)' is satisfied.

• **Type E_7** [Bou68, Planche VI, p. 266]. The targeted vector is

$$2\rho_{E_V} = 2\varepsilon_2 + 4\varepsilon_3 + 6\varepsilon_4 + 8\varepsilon_5 + 10\varepsilon_6 - 17\varepsilon_7 + 17\varepsilon_8,$$

which we decompose as the sum of $2\varepsilon_2 + 4\varepsilon_3 + 6\varepsilon_4 + 8\varepsilon_5 + 10\varepsilon_6$ and of $17(\varepsilon_8 - \varepsilon_7)$. It turns out that $\varepsilon_8 - \varepsilon_7$ is the longest root in the system; we

take it in Ψ together with the four roots $\varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_3 + \varepsilon_4, \varepsilon_4 + \varepsilon_5, \varepsilon_5 + \varepsilon_6$, as well as the roots $\varepsilon_6 \pm \varepsilon_1$. Then we have:

$$\begin{aligned} 2\rho_{E_V} &= 2(\varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3) + 2(\varepsilon_3 + \varepsilon_4) + 4(\varepsilon_4 + \varepsilon_5) + 4(\varepsilon_5 + \varepsilon_6) \\ &\quad + 3(\varepsilon_6 + \varepsilon_1) + 3(\varepsilon_6 - \varepsilon_1) + 17(\varepsilon_8 - \varepsilon_7). \end{aligned}$$

The subset Ψ satisfies (i), (ii) and (iii), the latter condition being easily checked by the concrete description of E_7 in terms of the canonical vectors ε_i .

- **Type E_8** [Bou68, Planche VII, p. 268]. The targeted vector is

$$2\rho_{E_{VIII}} = 2\varepsilon_2 + 4\varepsilon_3 + 6\varepsilon_4 + 8\varepsilon_5 + 10\varepsilon_6 + 12\varepsilon_7 + 46\varepsilon_8.$$

We use the subset Ψ consisting of the roots $\varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_3 + \varepsilon_4, \varepsilon_4 + \varepsilon_5, \varepsilon_5 + \varepsilon_6, \varepsilon_6 + \varepsilon_7, \varepsilon_7 + \varepsilon_8$ together with $\varepsilon_8 \pm \varepsilon_1$. Then we have:

$$\begin{aligned} 2\rho_{E_V} &= 2(\varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3) + 2(\varepsilon_3 + \varepsilon_4) + 4(\varepsilon_4 + \varepsilon_5) + 4(\varepsilon_5 + \varepsilon_6) \\ &\quad + 6(\varepsilon_6 + \varepsilon_7) + 6(\varepsilon_7 + \varepsilon_8) + 20(\varepsilon_8 - \varepsilon_1) + 20(\varepsilon_8 + \varepsilon_1). \end{aligned}$$

The subset Ψ satisfies (i), (ii) and (iii), the latter condition being easily checked by the concrete description of E_8 in terms of the canonical vectors ε_i .

- **Type F_4** [Bou68, Planche VIII, p. 272]. This is a non simply laced root system corresponding to four cases in Cartan's classification, namely E_{II}, E_{VII}, E_{IX} and F_I . The sum of the positive roots of norm $\sqrt{2}$ is $\sigma = 2(3\varepsilon_1 + 2\varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3)$ and the sum of the positive roots of norm 1 is $\tau = 5\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3 + \varepsilon_4$. The targeted vectors are of the form $\sigma + 2^j\tau$ with $0 \leq j \leq 3$, so it is enough to treat separately σ and τ . We choose $\Psi = \{ \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_3 + \varepsilon_4 \}$. Condition (ii) is clear and (iii) is checked by the concrete description of F_4 in terms of the canonical vectors ε_i . For (i), we use the fact that: $\sigma = 2(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2) + 2(\varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3) + 4\varepsilon_1$ and $\tau = (\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2) + (\varepsilon_3 + \varepsilon_4) + 4\varepsilon_1$.

- **Type G_2** [Bou68, Planche IX, p. 274]. This is a root system of rank 2, corresponding to only one case in Cartan's classification, so we do not need to consider it. Still, we can simply say that using the root notation we have: $2\rho_G = 10\alpha_1 + 6\alpha_2$, which can be written as: $2\rho_G = \alpha_1 + 3(3\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2)$.

5.5. The type A_l . This type is more delicate because pairs of positive roots more often lead to a sum providing another root.

According to [Bou68, Planche I, p. 250], type A_l is a simply laced root system in the subspace $V \subset \mathbf{R}^{l+1}$ defined by $\sum_{i=1}^{l+1} x_i = 0$. The positive roots are the $\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_j$, with $1 \leq i < j \leq l + 1$.

The Cartan types where it appears are the types A_I and A_{II} . One has

$$2\rho_{A_I} = l\varepsilon_1 + (l-2)\varepsilon_2 + (l-4)\varepsilon_3 + \cdots - (l-2)\varepsilon_l - l\varepsilon_{l+1},$$

and $\rho_{A_{II}} = 4\rho_{A_I}$. The latter relation shows that the same root subset Ψ holds for both type. We will thus restrict ourself to the type A_I . The idea here is to write $2\rho_{A_I}$ by using long roots.

Proposition 5.3. (1) *If l is odd, write $l = 2k - 1$ with $k \geq 1$. Then:*

$$2\rho_{A_I} = 2 \sum_{k < j-i} (\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_j) + \sum_{i=1}^k (\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_{i+k}).$$

Moreover if Ψ is the set of roots that appear in the right side member, then Ψ satisfies the conditions (i), (ii), (iii).

(2) *If l is even, write $l = 2k$ with $k \geq 1$. Then:*

$$2\rho_{A_I} = 2 \sum_{k < j-i < l} (\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_j) + 2(\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_{k+1}) + 2(\varepsilon_{k+1} - \varepsilon_{l+1}).$$

Moreover if Ψ is the set of roots that appear in the right side member, then Ψ satisfies the conditions (i), (ii)', (iii)'.

Proof. By counting the number of times ε_i and ε_j appear, one has:

$$\sum_{k < j-i} \varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_j = \sum_{i=1}^{l-k} (l+1-k-i)\varepsilon_i - \sum_{j=k+2}^{l+1} (j-k-1)\varepsilon_j.$$

(1) Suppose $l = 2k - 1$ with $k \geq 1$. Then:

$$\sum_{k < j-i} \varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_j = \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} (k-i)\varepsilon_i - \sum_{j=k+2}^{l+1} (j-k-1)\varepsilon_j.$$

Since $2(k-i) + 1 = l - 2i + 2$ and $2(j-k-1) + 1 = 2j - l - 2$, one obtains

$$2 \sum_{k < j-i} (\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_j) + \sum_{i=1}^k (\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_{i+k}) = 2\rho_{A_I}.$$

Thus Ψ satisfies (i). The roots contained in Ψ are those of the form $\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_j$ with $j - i \geq k$. No root of the system A_l is the sum of two of them, thus (iii) holds. Moreover the above roots generate V . Indeed:

- for $i < k$, one has $\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_{i+1} = (\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_{l+1}) - (\varepsilon_{i+1} - \varepsilon_{l+1})$, with $l+1-i \geq l+1-(i+1) \geq k$,
- for $i > k$, one has $\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_{i+1} = (\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_{i+1}) - (\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_i)$, with $i+1-1 \geq i-1 \geq k$,

- and for $i = k$: $\varepsilon_k - \varepsilon_{k+1} = (\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_{k+1}) + (\varepsilon_k - \varepsilon_{l+1}) - (\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_{l+1})$.

Therefore (i)-(iii) are satisfied.

(2) Suppose $l = 2k$ with $k \geq 1$. Then:

$$\sum_{k < j-i} \varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_j = \sum_{i=1}^k (k+1-i)\varepsilon_i - \sum_{j=k+2}^{l+1} (j-k-1)\varepsilon_j.$$

Since $2(k+1-i) = l-2i+2$ and $2(j-k-1) = 2j-l-2$, one obtains that $2 \sum_{k < j-i} (\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_j) = 2\rho_{A_l}$. Therefore

$$2 \sum_{k < j-i < l} (\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_j) + 2(\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_{k+1}) + 2(\varepsilon_{k+1} - \varepsilon_{l+1}) = 2\rho_{A_l}.$$

Thus Ψ satisfies (i). The roots in Ψ are those of the form $\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_j$, with $k < j - i < l$, and the roots $\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_{k+1}$, $\varepsilon_{k+1} - \varepsilon_{l+1}$. Apart $\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_{l+1}$ which is the sum of the last ones, no root of the system A_l is the sum of two of them. Thus (iii)' holds. In addition the above roots generate V . Indeed:

- $\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_{l+1} = (\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_{k+1}) + (\varepsilon_{k+1} - \varepsilon_{l+1})$,
- for $i < k$, one has $\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_{i+1} = (\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_{l+1}) - (\varepsilon_{i+1} - \varepsilon_{l+1})$, with $l+1-i \geq l+1-(i+1) > k$,
- for $i > k+1$, one has $\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_{i+1} = (\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_{i+1}) - (\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_i)$, with $i+1-1 \geq i-1 > k$,
- for $i = k$: $\varepsilon_k - \varepsilon_{k+1} = (\varepsilon_k - \varepsilon_{l+1}) - (\varepsilon_{k+1} - \varepsilon_{l+1})$,
- for $i = k+1$: $\varepsilon_{k+1} - \varepsilon_{k+2} = (\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_{k+2}) - (\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_{k+1})$.

This concludes the proof. \square

5.6. Proof of non-vanishing for semisimple groups. We can finally put things together in order to provide a proof for Theorem D, hence a proof for Theorem A of the Introduction, in view of the reduction contained in 0.1.

Proof of Theorem D. By Lemma 5.1, it suffices to exhibit a suitable subset Ψ of positive roots for any semisimple group. This can be done separately for each connected component of the Dynkin diagram, which amounts to dealing with simple real Lie groups. The absolutely simple cases were treated by a case-by-case analysis in Subsections 5.3 to 5.5. The remaining cases correspond to the simple non absolutely simple groups, *i.e.* simple complex Lie groups seen as real groups. In the latter cases, the root multiplicities are all equal to 2 since the groups are split over \mathbf{C} and the root groups are all isomorphic to the real Lie group \mathbf{C} . Therefore the function ρ_G in this case is twice the corresponding

function for the split groups over \mathbf{R} with the same root system, showing that the same subset Ψ can be chosen, up to multiplying the coefficients m_β by 2 for each $\beta \in \Psi$. \square

6. COHOMOLOGIES OF SEMI-DIRECT PRODUCTS

This section relates the de Rham L^p -cohomology with the group L^p -cohomology. Our goal is to transfer to the setting of de Rham L^p -cohomology, a result issued from [BR20] about the group L^p -cohomology of semi-direct products, see Corollary 6.10. It leads to the key relation (0.4) of the introduction.

The section is also an opportunity to advertise several incarnations of L^p -cohomology, and to present their properties in a synthetic way. It collects results issued from [Pan95, SS18, BR20] (see also [Ele98] for related results in the discrete group case).

6.1. Asymptotic and group L^p -cohomologies. The asymptotic L^p -cohomology of a metric space has been defined by Pansu in [Pan95]. Let (X, d) be a metric space equipped with a Borel measure μ . Suppose it satisfies the following “bounded geometry” condition. There exist non-decreasing functions $v, V : (0, +\infty) \rightarrow (0, +\infty)$, such for every ball $B(x, R) \subset X$ one has

$$v(R) \leq \mu(B(x, R)) \leq V(R).$$

For $R > 0$ and $k \in \mathbf{N}$, let

$$\Delta_R^{(k)} = \{(x_0, \dots, x_k) \in X^{k+1} \mid d(x_i, x_j) \leq R\}.$$

Let $AS^{p,k}(X)$ be the space of (classes of) measurable functions $f : X^{k+1} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ such that for every $R > 0$ one has

$$N_R(f)^p := \int_{\Delta_R^{(k)}} |f(x_0, \dots, x_k)|^p d\mu(x_0) \dots d\mu(x_k) < +\infty.$$

We equip $AS^{p,k}(X)$ with the topology induced by the set of the semi-norms N_R ($R > 0$).

Definition 6.1. The *asymptotic L^p -cohomology* of X is the cohomology of the complex $AS^{p,0}(X) \xrightarrow{\delta_0} AS^{p,1}(X) \xrightarrow{\delta_1} AS^{p,2}(X) \xrightarrow{\delta_2} \dots$, where the δ_k 's are defined by:

$$(6.2) \quad (\delta_k f)(x_0, \dots, x_{k+1}) = \sum_{i=0}^{k+1} (-1)^i f(x_0, \dots, \hat{x}_i, \dots, x_{k+1}).$$

The *reduced* asymptotic L^p -cohomology is defined similarly. They are denoted by $L^p H_{\text{AS}}^*(X)$ and $L^p \overline{H}_{\text{AS}}^*(X)$ respectively.

Theorem 6.3. [Pan95, Section 2] *Let X and Y be metric spaces. Assume that each of them admits a Borel measure with respect to which it is of bounded geometry (as defined above). Let $F : X \rightarrow Y$ be a quasi-isometry. Then F induces a homotopy equivalence² between the complexes $AS^{p,*}(Y)$ and $AS^{p,*}(X)$, and a canonical isomorphism of graded topological vector spaces $F^* : L^p H_{\text{AS}}^*(Y) \rightarrow L^p H_{\text{AS}}^*(X)$. In particular F^* depends only on the bounded perturbation class of F . The same holds in reduced cohomology.*

See also [Gen14, SS18] for a more detailed proof.

We now turn our attention to the continuous group cohomology, see [BW00, Chap. IX] or [Gui80] for more details.

Let G be a locally compact second countable group. It admits a left-invariant proper metric defining its topology, see *e.g.* [CdlH16, Struble Th. 2.B.4]. Let (π, V) be a *topological G -module* *i.e.* a Hausdorff locally convex vector space over \mathbf{R} on which G acts via a continuous representation π . We denote by $V^G \subset V$ the subspace of $\pi(G)$ -invariant vectors. For $k \in \mathbf{N}$, let $C^k(G, V)$ be the space of continuous maps from G^{k+1} to V equipped with the compact open topology. Then $C^k(G, V)$ is a topological G -module by means of the following action: for $g, x_0, \dots, x_k \in G$,

$$(g \cdot f)(x_0, \dots, x_k) = \pi(g)(f(g^{-1}x_0, \dots, g^{-1}x_k)).$$

Consider the following complex of invariants:

$$C^0(G, V)^G \xrightarrow{\delta_0} C^1(G, V)^G \xrightarrow{\delta_1} C^2(G, V)^G \xrightarrow{\delta_2} \dots$$

where the δ_k 's are defined as in (6.2). The *continuous cohomology of G with coefficients in (π, V)* is the cohomology of this complex, it will be denoted by $H_{\text{ct}}^*(G, V)$. Similarly is defined the reduced cohomology $\overline{H}_{\text{ct}}^*(G, V)$.

Definition 6.4. Let \mathcal{H} be a left-invariant Haar measure on G . The *group L^p -cohomology* of G is the continuous cohomology of G , with coefficients in the right-regular representation of G on $L^p(G, \mathcal{H})$, *i.e.* the representation defined by

$$(\pi(g)u)(x) = u(xg) \text{ for } u \in L^p(G, \mathcal{H}) \text{ and } g, x \in G.$$

It will be denoted by $H_{\text{ct}}^*(G, L^p(G))$. The *reduced* group L^p -cohomology of G is defined similarly and is denoted by $\overline{H}_{\text{ct}}^*(G, L^p(G))$.

²All the maps occurring in homotopies are supposed to be continuous.

Observe that the right-regular representation on $L^p(G, \mathcal{H})$ is isometric if and only if G is unimodular.

Theorem 6.5. [SS18, Theorem 10], [BR20, Theorem 3.6] *Suppose G is a locally compact second countable topological group equipped with a left-invariant proper metric. Then the complex of invariants $C^*(G, L^p(G))^G$ is canonically homotopy equivalent to $AS^{p,*}(G)$. In consequence, there exists a canonical isomorphism of graded topological vector spaces $H_{\text{ct}}^*(G, L^p(G)) \simeq L^p H_{\text{AS}}^*(G)$. The same holds for the reduced cohomology.*

We notice that the above isomorphism admits the following property. Suppose we are given an isomorphism $\varphi : G_1 \rightarrow G_2$ of topological groups as above. It induces isomorphisms of complexes:

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{\text{ct}}^* : C^k(G_2, L^p(G_2))^{G_2} &\rightarrow C^k(G_1, L^p(G_1))^{G_1} \\ \text{and } \varphi_{\text{AS}}^* : AS^{p,k}(G_2) &\rightarrow AS^{p,k}(G_1), \\ \text{defined by } \varphi_{\text{ct}}^*(f)(x_0, \dots, x_k; x) &= f(\varphi(x_0), \dots, \varphi(x_k); \varphi(x)), \\ \text{and } \varphi_{\text{AS}}^*(f)(x_0, \dots, x_k) &= f(\varphi(x_0), \dots, \varphi(x_k)). \end{aligned}$$

Then the isomorphisms $H_{\text{ct}}^*(G_i, L^p(G_i)) \simeq L^p H_{\text{AS}}^*(G_i)$, together with the induced isomorphisms $\varphi_{\text{ct}}^* : H_{\text{ct}}^*(G_2, L^p(G_2)) \rightarrow H_{\text{ct}}^*(G_1, L^p(G_1))$, $\varphi_{\text{AS}}^* : L^p H_{\text{AS}}^*(G_2) \rightarrow L^p H_{\text{AS}}^*(G_1)$, form a commutative diagram.

6.2. Asymptotic and de Rham L^p -cohomologies. Let M be a C^∞ complete Riemannian manifold. Unlike its asymptotic L^p -cohomology, its simplicial L^p -cohomology is not invariant by quasi-isometry (e.g. for compact manifolds it is isomorphic to the standard de Rham cohomology). For that reason we restrict ourself to manifolds which are “uniformly diffeomorphic to \mathbf{R}^D ”.

Definition 6.6. Let $B = B(0, 1)$ be the unit open ball in \mathbf{R}^D . A manifold M is said *uniformly diffeomorphic to \mathbf{R}^D* , if there exist functions $\rho, \lambda : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [1, +\infty)$, and for every $m \in M$ a C^∞ -diffeomorphism $\varphi_m : B \rightarrow M$, such that

- for every $m \in M$ and $R > 0$, there exists $r \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ with

$$B(m, R) \subset \varphi_m(B(0, r)) \subset B(m, \rho(R)),$$

- and $\varphi_m|_{B(0,r)}$ is $\lambda(R)$ -bi-Lipschitz.

For example a Riemannian manifold which is diffeomorphic to \mathbf{R}^D , and which admits a cocompact group of isometries, is uniformly diffeomorphic to \mathbf{R}^D .

Theorem 6.7. [Pan95] *Let M be a C^∞ Riemannian manifold which is uniformly diffeomorphic to \mathbf{R}^D . There exists a homotopy equivalence between the complexes $AS^{p,*}(M)$ and $\Omega^{p,*}(M)$. It induces a canonical isomorphism of graded topological vector spaces $L^pH_{\text{AS}}^*(M) \simeq L^pH_{\text{dR}}^*(M)$. The same holds for reduced cohomology.*

The proof that Pansu gives in [Pan95] goes through the simplicial ℓ^p -cohomology. A more direct proof is presented in Appendix A below.

We notice that the isomorphism in Theorem 6.7 above admits the following property. Suppose we are given a bi-Lipschitz C^∞ diffeomorphism $\varphi : M_1 \rightarrow M_2$ between Riemannian manifolds as above. Then the isomorphisms $L^pH_{\text{dR}}^*(M_i) \simeq L^pH_{\text{AR}}^*(M_i)$, together with the induced isomorphisms $\varphi_{\text{dR}}^* : L^pH_{\text{dR}}^*(M_2) \rightarrow L^pH_{\text{dR}}^*(M_1)$, $\varphi_{\text{AS}}^* : L^pH_{\text{AS}}^*(M_2) \rightarrow L^pH_{\text{AS}}^*(M_1)$, form a commutative diagram.

6.3. Semi-direct products. We transfer to de Rham L^p -cohomology a result about group L^p -cohomology of semi-direct products, see Corollary 6.10. This leads to relation (0.4) of the introduction.

Let $(V, \|\cdot\|_V)$ be a separable normed space, let X be a locally compact second countable topological space endowed with a Radon measure μ , and let $p \in (1, +\infty)$. We denote by $L^p(X, V)$ the normed space consisting of the (classes of) measurable maps $f : X \rightarrow V$ such that

$$\|f\|_{L^p(X, V)}^p := \int_X \|f(x)\|_V^p d\mu(x) < +\infty.$$

Let G be a locally compact second countable group. Suppose it decomposes as a semi-direct product $G = Q \rtimes H$, with Q, H closed subgroups and the standard multiplicative law

$$(q_1, h_1) \cdot (q_2, h_2) = (q_1 q_2, q_2^{-1} h_1 q_2 h_2).$$

Let $\mathcal{H}_Q, \mathcal{H}_H$ be left-invariant Haar measures on Q, H respectively. Then $\mathcal{H}_G := \mathcal{H}_Q \times \mathcal{H}_H$ is a left-invariant Haar measure on G . One has:

Theorem 6.8. [BR20, Corollary 5.5] *Let $G = Q \rtimes H$ as above. Assume that the complex of invariants $C^*(H, L^p(H))^H$ is homotopically equivalent to a complex of Banach spaces. Suppose also that there exists $n \in \mathbf{N}$, such that $H_{\text{ct}}^k(H, L^p(H)) = 0$ for $0 \leq k < n$ and such that $H_{\text{ct}}^n(H, L^p(H))$ is Hausdorff. Then $H_{\text{ct}}^k(G, L^p(G)) = 0$ for $0 \leq k < n$ and there is a linear isomorphism*

$$(6.9) \quad H_{\text{ct}}^n(G, L^p(G)) \simeq L^p\left(Q, H_{\text{ct}}^n(H, L^p(H))\right)^Q,$$

where the Q -action on $L^p(Q, H_{\text{ct}}^n(H, L^p(H)))$ is by right multiplication on itself and by conjugacy on $H_{\text{ct}}^n(H, L^p(H))$; in other words it is the action induced by

$$(q \cdot f)(y)(x_0, \dots, x_n; x) = f(yq)(q^{-1}x_0q, \dots, q^{-1}x_nq; q^{-1}xq),$$

for every $q, y \in Q$, $f : Q \rightarrow C^n(H, L^p(H))$ and $x_0, \dots, x_n, x \in H$.

For Lie groups diffeomorphic to \mathbf{R}^D , one gets the following result which implies the relation (0.4) in the introduction.

Corollary 6.10. *Let G be a Lie group diffeomorphic to \mathbf{R}^D . Suppose it decomposes as $G = Q \times H$ with Q, H closed subgroups and H diffeomorphic to \mathbf{R}^d for some d . Suppose that there exists $n \in \mathbf{N}$, such that $L^p H_{\text{dR}}^k(H) = 0$ for $0 \leq k < n$ and such that $L^p H_{\text{dR}}^n(H)$ is Hausdorff. Then $L^p H_{\text{dR}}^k(G) = 0$ for $0 \leq k < n$ and there is a linear isomorphism*

$$(6.11) \quad L^p H_{\text{dR}}^n(G) \simeq L^p(Q, L^p H_{\text{dR}}^n(H))^Q,$$

where the Q -action on $L^p(Q, L^p H_{\text{dR}}^n(H))$ is by right multiplication on itself and by conjugacy on $L^p H_{\text{dR}}^n(H)$; in other words, it is induced by the action

$$(q \cdot f)(y) = C_{q^{-1}}^*(f(yq)),$$

for every $q, y \in Q$, $f : Q \rightarrow \Omega^{p,n}(H)$.

Proof. Since G and H are homogeneous and respectively diffeomorphic to \mathbf{R}^D and \mathbf{R}^d , there are uniformly diffeomorphic to \mathbf{R}^D and \mathbf{R}^d . By applying successively Theorems 6.5 and 6.7, one sees that the complexes $C^*(G, L^p(G))^G$ and $\Omega^{p,*}(G)$ are homotopy equivalent. The same holds for $C^*(H, L^p(H))^H$ and $\Omega^{p,*}(H)$. In particular $C^*(H, L^p(H))^H$ is homotopy equivalent to a complex of Banach spaces, and thus Theorem 6.8 applies.

It remains to relate the expressions of the Q -action on $H_{\text{ct}}^n(H, L^p(H))$ and on $L^p H_{\text{dR}}^n(H)$. For that we need to find the expressions the conjugacy $C_q^* : L^p H_{\text{dR}}^n(H) \rightarrow L^p H_{\text{dR}}^n(H)$ by $q \in Q$, when transformed by the successive isomorphisms

$$L^p H_{\text{dR}}^n(H) \simeq L^p H_{\text{AS}}^n(H) \simeq H_{\text{ct}}^n(R, L^p(H)).$$

It is done by using their functional properties described right after Theorems 6.7 and 6.5. \square

Remark 6.12. The linear isomorphism (6.9) in Theorem 6.8 is the composition of the following two isomorphisms

$$H_{\text{ct}}^n(G, L^p(G)) \xrightarrow{\varphi_1} H_{\text{ct}}^n(H, L^p(G))^Q \xrightarrow{\varphi_2} L^p(Q, H_{\text{ct}}^n(H, L^p(H)))^Q.$$

The second one is a topological isomorphism [BR20, Proposition 5.2]; it comes from a Fubini type argument. The first one comes from the Hochschild-Serre spectral sequence [BW00, Theorem IX.4.3]. When G is countable, the continuous cohomology $H_{\text{ct}}^n(G, L^p(G))$ coincides with the standard one $H^n(G, \ell^p(G))$. In this case it is known that φ_1 equals the restriction map [HS53, Theorem III.2]. We suspect that the equality between φ_1 and the restriction map holds in general under the assumptions of Theorem 6.8. Since the restriction map is continuous, this would imply that $H_{\text{ct}}^n(G, L^p(G))$ is Hausdorff and that the isomorphisms (6.9) and (6.11) are canonical and Banach.

APPENDIX A. ON ASYMPTOTIC AND DE RHAM L^p -COHOMOLOGY

The goal of the appendix is to give a direct proof of Pansu's Theorem 6.7, that we restate below for commodity (see Definition 6.6 for the notion of *uniformly diffeomorphic to \mathbf{R}^D*):

Theorem A.1. *Let M be a C^∞ Riemannian manifold which is uniformly diffeomorphic to \mathbf{R}^D . There exists a homotopy equivalence³ between the complexes $AS^{p,*}(M)$ and $\Omega^{p,*}(M)$. It induces a canonical isomorphism of graded topological vector spaces $L^pH_{\text{AS}}^*(M) \simeq L^pH_{\text{dR}}^*(M)$. The same holds for reduced cohomology.*

The following standard notion will serve repeatedly in the sequel.

Definition A.2. Let (A^*, d) be a complex of topological vector spaces, let $(B^*, d) \subset (A^*, d)$ be a subcomplex, and let denote by $i : B^* \rightarrow A^*$ the inclusion map. One says that A^* *retracts by deformation onto B^** , if there exists a continuous linear map $r : A^* \rightarrow B^*$ such that $r \circ d = d \circ r$, $r \circ i = \text{id}$, and $i \circ r$ is homotopic to id .

When A^* retracts by deformation onto B^* , the inclusion map $i : B^* \rightarrow A^*$ induces canonically isomorphisms of graded topological vector spaces $H^*(B^*) \simeq H^*(A^*)$ and $\overline{H}^*(B^*) \simeq \overline{H}^*(A^*)$.

The method for proving Theorem A.1 is a variant of the double complex proof of the isomorphism between de Rham and Čech cohomologies (see *e.g.* [BT82, Theorem 8.9 and Proposition 9.5]). This method is used in [Pan95] to show the equivalence between the de Rham and the simplicial L^p -cohomologies. It is based on the following general lemma:

³Recall that all the maps occurring in homotopies are supposed to be continuous.

Lemma A.3. *Let $(C^{k,\ell}, d', d'')_{(k,\ell) \in \mathbf{N}^2}$ be a double complex of topological vector spaces, with $d' \circ d'' + d'' \circ d' = 0$. Suppose that for every $\ell \in \mathbf{N}$, the complex $(C^{*,\ell}, d')$ retracts by deformation onto the subcomplex that is null in degrees at least 1 and equal to $E^\ell := \text{Ker } d'|_{C^{0,\ell}}$ in degree 0. Then the complex (D^*, d_D) , defined by $D^m = \bigoplus_{k+\ell=m} C^{k,\ell}$ and $d_D = d' + d''$, retracts by deformation onto its subcomplex (E^*, d'') .*

This kind of result is well-known from the specialists (see *e.g.* [BT82, Proposition 9.5 and Remark p. 104]). It is stated in this form in [Pan95, Lemme 5], with a sketch of proof. A detailed proof appears in [Seq20, Lemma 2.2.1].

A.1. Definition of the double complex $C^{*,*}$. Let M be a C^∞ complete Riemannian manifold. We denote by $\Omega_{\text{loc}}^{p,k}(M)$ the space of (measurable) k -differential forms on M that belong to $\Omega^{p,k}(U)$ for every relatively compact open subset $U \subset M$. The $\Omega^{p,k}$ -norm of the restriction of ω to U is denoted by $\|\omega\|_U$ for simplicity. Equipped with the set of semi-norms $\|\cdot\|_U$, where $U \subset M$ is open relatively compact, the space $\Omega_{\text{loc}}^{p,k}(M)$ is a separable Fréchet space.

For every couple $(k, \ell) \in \mathbf{N}^2$, every $R > 0$ and every measurable map $f : M^{\ell+1} \rightarrow \Omega_{\text{loc}}^{p,k}(M)$, we define the semi-norm $N_R(f)$ by

$$N_R(f)^p = \int_{\Delta_R^{(\ell)}} \|f(m_0, \dots, m_\ell)\|_{B(m_0, R)}^p d\text{vol}^{\ell+1}(m_0, \dots, m_\ell),$$

where $\text{vol}^{\ell+1}$ denotes the product measure on $M^{\ell+1}$. We remark that changing $B(m_0, R)$ by $B(m_i, R)$ in the definition of $N_R(f)$, leads to an equivalent family of semi-norms; indeed one has $B(m_i, R) \subset B(m_j, 2R)$ when $(m_0, \dots, m_\ell) \in \Delta_R^{(\ell)}$.

Let $C^{k,\ell}$ be the topological vector spaces of (the classes of) the measurable maps $f : M^{\ell+1} \rightarrow \Omega_{\text{loc}}^{p,k}(M)$ such that $N_R(f) < +\infty$ for every $R > 0$. We define $d' : C^{k,\ell} \rightarrow C^{k+1,\ell}$ and $d'' : C^{k,\ell} \rightarrow C^{k,\ell+1}$ by

$$d'f = (-1)^\ell d \circ f \quad \text{and} \quad d''f = \delta f,$$

where d is the de Rham differential operator and δ is the discrete operator defined in (6.2). Then $C^{*,*} = (C^{k,\ell}, d', d'')_{(k,\ell) \in \mathbf{N}^2}$ is a double complex of topological vector spaces. It satisfies $d' \circ d'' + d'' \circ d' = 0$.

The complex $C^{*,*}$ interpolates between the complexes $AS^{p,*}(M)$ and $\Omega^{p,*}$. Indeed:

Proposition A.4. *There are canonical isomorphisms of topological complexes $\text{Ker } d'|_{C^{0,*}} \simeq AS^{p,*}(M)$ and $\text{Ker } d''|_{C^{*,0}} \simeq \Omega^{p,*}(M)$.*

Proof. (1) One has $f \in \text{Ker } d' \Big|_{C^{0,\ell}}$ if and only if $f : M^{\ell+1} \rightarrow \Omega_{\text{loc}}^{p,0}(M)$ satisfies $d \circ f = 0$, *i.e.* $f(m_0, \dots, m_\ell)$ is a constant function for a.a. $(m_0, \dots, m_\ell) \in M^{\ell+1}$. Moreover when $f(m_0, \dots, m_\ell)$ is a constant function, one has

$$\|f(m_0, \dots, m_\ell)\|_{B(m_0, R)}^p = |f(m_0, \dots, m_\ell)|^p \text{vol}(B(m_0, R)).$$

Therefore $\text{Ker } d' \Big|_{C^{0,*}} \simeq AS^{p,*}(M)$.

(2) One has $f \in \text{Ker } d'' \Big|_{C^{k,0}}$ if and only if $f : M \rightarrow \Omega_{\text{loc}}^{p,k}(M)$ satisfies $\delta f = 0$ *i.e.* f is a constant map. Let ω be its constant value. Since M is uniformly diffeomorphic to \mathbf{R}^D , it admits bounded geometry in the sense of Subsection 6.1; there exist functions $v, V : (0, +\infty) \rightarrow (0, +\infty)$ such that such for every ball $B(m, R) \subset M$ one has

$$v(R) \leq \text{vol}(B(m, R)) \leq V(R).$$

By Fubini one has for every $R > 0$

$$v(R) \|\omega\|_{\Omega^{p,k}}^p \leq \int_M \|\omega\|_{B(m,R)}^p d\text{vol}(m) \leq V(R) \|\omega\|_{\Omega^{p,k}}^p.$$

Therefore $\text{Ker } d'' \Big|_{C^{*,0}} \simeq \Omega^{p,*}(M)$. □

A.2. Homotopy type of the columns.

Proposition A.5. *For every $\ell \in \mathbf{N}$, the complex $(C^{*,\ell}, d')$ retracts by deformation onto the subcomplex $(\text{Ker } d' \Big|_{C^{0,\ell}} \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \dots)$.*

Its proof is postponed at the end of the subsection. A crucial ingredient is the following lemma issued from [IL93, Section 4].

Lemma A.6. *Let $B = B(0, 1)$ be the unit Euclidean open ball in \mathbf{R}^D . Let $h \in C^\infty(B)$ be non-negative, supported on $B(0, \frac{1}{2})$, and normalized so that $\int_B h(x) dx = 1$. There exists a continuous operator $T : \Omega_{\text{loc}}^{p,k}(B) \rightarrow \Omega_{\text{loc}}^{p,k-1}(B)$ with the following homotopy properties*

- (1) $d \circ T + T \circ d = \text{id}$ when $k \geq 1$,
- (2) $(T \circ d)(f) = f - \int_B f(x) h(x) dx$, for $f \in \Omega_{\text{loc}}^{p,0}(B)$.
- (3) For every $r \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$, $k \geq 1$ and $\omega \in \Omega_{\text{loc}}^{p,k}(B)$, one has

$$\|T\omega\|_{B(0,r)} \leq C \|\omega\|_{B(0,r)},$$

where C is a constant which depends only on the dimension D .

Proof. This is precisely done in [IL93, Section 4]. We recall the construction for convenience. First, for every $y \in B$, one defines an operator $K_y : \Omega^k(B) \rightarrow \Omega^{k-1}(B)$ by H. Cartan's formula

$$(K_y \omega)(x; v_1, \dots, v_{k-1}) = \int_0^1 t^{k-1} \omega(y + t(x-y); x-y, v_1, \dots, v_{k-1}) dt.$$

It satisfies $d \circ K_y + K_y \circ d = \text{id}$ when $k \geq 1$, and $(k_y \circ d)(f) = f(y)$ when $k = 0$. Then one averages K_y over all $y \in B$, to define the operator $T : \Omega^k(B) \rightarrow \Omega^{k-1}(B)$:

$$T\omega = \int_B (K_y \omega) h(y) dy.$$

Clearly it satisfies the homotopy relations (1) and (2) of the Lemma. A bit of analysis is required to see that it extends to an operator from $\Omega_{\text{loc}}^{p,k}(B)$ to $\Omega_{\text{loc}}^{p,k-1}(B)$, and to show that it satisfies the property (3) of Lemma A.6 – see Inequality (4.15) and Lemma 4.2 in [IL93]. \square

By assumption M is uniformly diffeomorphic to \mathbf{R}^D . Thus, for every $m \in M$, there is a diffeomorphism $\varphi_m : B \rightarrow M$ with controlled geometry, see Definition 6.6.

We remark that we can (and will) assume that the map

$$M \times B \rightarrow M, (m, x) \mapsto \varphi_m(x)$$

is measurable. Indeed one can always transform the family $\{\varphi_m\}_{m \in M}$ in such a way that the resulting map $M \rightarrow C^\infty(B, M)$, $m \mapsto \varphi_m$ is piecewise constant.

Lemma A.7. *For $f : M^{\ell+1} \rightarrow \Omega_{\text{loc}}^{p,k}(M)$ and $(m_0, \dots, m_\ell) \in M^{\ell+1}$, let*

$$(Hf)(m_0, \dots, m_\ell) = ((\varphi_{m_0}^{-1})^* \circ T \circ \varphi_{m_0}^*)(f(m_0, \dots, m_\ell)),$$

where T is the homotopy operator in Lemma A.6. This defines a continuous operator $H : C^{k,\ell} \rightarrow C^{k-1,\ell}$, which satisfies the following homotopy relations

- $d' \circ H + H \circ d' = \text{id}$ for $k \geq 1$,
- $H \circ d' = \text{id} - \psi$ for $k = 0$, where

$$(\psi f)(m_0, \dots, m_\ell) = \int_B f(m_0, \dots, m_\ell; \varphi_{m_0}(x)) h(x) dx.$$

Proof. (1) First, since $(m, x) \mapsto \varphi_m(x)$ is measurable on $M \times B$, the map Hf is measurable on $M^{\ell+1}$.

(2) For $\omega \in \Omega_{\text{loc}}^{p,k}(M)$, $m \in M$ and $R > 0$, with the notations of Definition 6.6 and Lemma A.6, one has:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| ((\varphi_m^{-1})^* \circ T \circ \varphi_m^*)(\omega) \right\|_{B(m,R)} = \left\| (\varphi_m^{-1})^* ((T \circ \varphi_m^*)(\omega)) \right\|_{B(m,R)} \\ & \leq \left\| (\varphi_m^{-1})^* ((T \circ \varphi_m^*)(\omega)) \right\|_{\varphi_m(B(0,r))} \leq \lambda(R)^{k+\frac{p}{D}} \left\| (T \circ \varphi_m^*)(\omega) \right\|_{B(0,r)} \\ & \leq C\lambda(R)^{k+\frac{p}{D}} \left\| \varphi_m^*(\omega) \right\|_{B(0,r)} \leq C\lambda(R)^{2k+1+\frac{2p}{D}} \|\omega\|_{\varphi_m(B(0,r))} \\ & \leq C\lambda(R)^{2k+1+\frac{2p}{D}} \|\omega\|_{B(m,\rho(R))}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $N_R(Hf) \leq C\lambda(R)^{2k+1+\frac{2p}{D}} N_{\rho(R)}(f)$, and thus H maps $C^{k,\ell}$ to $C^{k-1,\ell}$ continuously.

(3) The homotopy relations follows easily from those in Lemma A.6. \square

Proof of Proposition A.5. We keep the notations of Lemma A.7. Recall that the subspace $\text{Ker } d' \big|_{C^{0,\ell}}$ is described in the proof on Proposition A.4. Define a retraction $r : C^{*,\ell} \rightarrow (\text{Ker } d' \big|_{C^{0,\ell}} \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \dots)$ by letting $r = \psi$ on $C^{0,\ell}$, and $r = 0$ on $C^{k,\ell}$ when $k \geq 1$. Clearly it commutes with d' . Since $\int_B h(x)dx = 1$, one has $r \circ i = \text{id}$. Finally H is a homotopy between $i \circ r$ and id . \square

A.3. Homotopy type of the rows.

Proposition A.8. *For every $k \in \mathbf{N}$, the complex $(C^{k,*}, d'')$ retracts by deformation onto the subcomplex $(\text{Ker } d'' \big|_{C^{k,0}} \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \dots)$.*

Again we start with two lemmata.

Lemma A.9. *There exists, for every $m \in M$, a function $\chi_m : M \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ which enjoys the following properties :*

- (1) *its support is contained in $B(m, 1)$,*
- (2) *the maps $(m, m') \mapsto \chi_m(m')$ and $(m, m') \mapsto (d\chi_m)(m')$ are C^∞ and bounded on $M \times M$,*
- (3) $\int_M \chi_m \, d\text{vol}(m) = 1$.

Proof. Consider a C^∞ non-negative function Φ on $M \times M$, which is equal to 1 on $\{d(m, m') \leq 1/2\}$, and 0 on $\{d(m, m') \geq 1\}$. Let

$$\chi_m(m') := \frac{\Phi(m, m')}{\int_M \Phi(m, m') \, d\text{vol}(m)}.$$

It satisfies the expected properties because M is uniformly diffeomorphic to \mathbf{R}^D . \square

Lemma A.10. For $f : M^{\ell+1} \rightarrow \Omega_{\text{loc}}^{p,k}(M)$ and $(m_0, \dots, m_{\ell-1}) \in M^\ell$, let

$$(Kf)(m_0, \dots, m_{\ell-1}) = \int_M \chi_m \cdot f(m, m_0, \dots, m_{\ell-1}) \, d\text{vol}(m).$$

This defines a continuous operator $K : C^{k,\ell} \rightarrow C^{k,\ell-1}$, which satisfies the following homotopy relations:

- $d'' \circ K + K \circ d'' = \text{id}$ when $\ell \geq 1$,
- $(K \circ d'')(f) = f - \int_M \chi_m \cdot f(m) \, d\text{vol}(m)$ when $\ell = 0$.

Proof. We divide it into few steps.

(1) The map K is a continuous linear from $C^{k,\ell}$ to $C^{k,\ell-1}$:

For $f \in C^{k,\ell}$, thanks to properties (1), (2) in Lemma A.9, one has:

$$\begin{aligned} & \| (Kf)(m_0, \dots, m_{\ell-1}) \|_{B(m_0, R)} = \\ & = \left\| \int_M \chi_m \cdot f(m, m_0, \dots, m_{\ell-1}) \, d\text{vol}(m) \right\|_{B(m_0, R)} \\ & \leq \int_M \left\| \chi_m \cdot f(m, m_0, \dots, m_{\ell-1}) \right\|_{B(m_0, R)} \, d\text{vol}(m) \\ & \leq C \cdot \int_{B(m_0, R+1)} \left\| f(m, m_0, \dots, m_{\ell-1}) \right\|_{B(m_0, R)} \, d\text{vol}(m), \end{aligned}$$

where C is a constant which depends only on the upper bounds in Lemma A.9(2). Since M has bounded geometry the volume of the ball $B(m_0, R+1)$ is bounded by above by a function of R only. Moreover the relations $m \in B(m_0, R+1)$ and $(m_0, \dots, m_{\ell-1}) \in \Delta_R^{(\ell-1)}$ imply that $(m, m_0, \dots, m_{\ell-1}) \in \Delta_{2R+1}^{(\ell)}$ and that $B(m_0, R) \subset B(m, 2R+1)$. These properties, in combination with Hölder inequality and Fubini, yield the existence of a function $\phi : (0, +\infty) \rightarrow (0, +\infty)$ such that $N_R(Kf) \leq \phi(R) \cdot N_{2R+1}(f)$.

(2) For $m \in M$ and $f : M^{\ell+1} \rightarrow \Omega_{\text{loc}}^{p,k}(M)$, put

$$(k_m f)(m_0, \dots, m_{\ell-1}) = f(m, m_0, \dots, m_{\ell-1}),$$

so that one can write $Kf = \int_M \chi_m \cdot (k_m f) \, d\text{vol}(m)$.

It is an easy and standard fact that $\delta \circ k_m + k_m \circ \delta = \text{id}$ when $\ell \geq 1$, and $(k_m \circ \delta)(f) = f - f(m)$ when $\ell = 0$. Since $\int_M \chi_m \, d\text{vol}(m) = 1$ by Lemma A.9, and since $d''f = \delta f$, the operator K satisfies the expected homotopy relations. \square

Proof of Proposition A.8. We keep the notations of Lemma A.10. Recall that the subspace $\text{Ker } d'' \Big|_{C^{k,0}}$ is described in the proof on Proposition A.4. Define a retraction $s : C^{*,\ell} \rightarrow (\text{Ker } d'' \Big|_{C^{k,0}} \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \dots)$, by letting $s(f) = \int_M \chi_m \cdot f(m) \, d\text{vol}(m)$ on $C^{k,0}$, and $s = 0$ on $C^{k,\ell}$ when $k \geq 1$. Clearly it commutes with d'' . Since $\int_M \chi_m \, d\text{vol}(m) = 1$, one has $s \circ i = \text{id}$. Finally K is a homotopy between $i \circ s$ and id . \square

A.4. Proof of Theorem A.1. Let (D^*, d_D) be the complex $D^m = \bigoplus_{k+\ell=m} C^{k,\ell}$ with $d_D = d' + d''$. From Propositions A.4, A.5 and Lemma A.3, it retracts by deformation onto $AS^{p,*}(M)$. From Propositions A.4, A.8 and Lemma A.3, it retracts by deformation onto $\Omega^{p,*}(M)$. Therefore $AS^{p,*}(M)$ and $\Omega^{p,*}(M)$ are homotopy equivalent. Their cohomologies are topologically isomorphic. \square

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