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Homogeneous manifold

Definition. Homogeneous manifold

A **transitive** [smooth Lie group action](#) on a [smooth \$\mathbb{R}\$ -manifold](#) is called a homogeneous G -manifold.

Let $\theta : G \curvearrowright M$ is a homogeneous G -manifold. Then the orbit map

$$\theta : G/G_p \cong_{\text{Man}_G} M$$

is a G -isomorphism.

[1]

The derivative of the orbit map

$$\mathcal{D}_i\theta : \underbrace{T_i\left(G/G_p\right)}_{\mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{g}_p} \rightarrow T_pM$$

Is every smooth manifold homogeneous?

- Given any two points in a connected manifold, there exists a diffeomorphism taking one to the other. ^[1]
- However, not all smooth manifolds are homogeneous G -spaces for (finite dim) Lie groups G , there are necessary conditions ^[2]

(Mostow, 2005) M is a compact homogeneous G -space $\implies \chi(M) \geq 0$ ^[3]

1. [differential geometry - Proving that given any two points in a connected manifold, there exists a diffeomorphism taking one to the other](#) - Mathematics Stack Exchange ↩

2. [dg.differential geometry - Example of a manifold which is not a homogeneous space of any Lie group](#) - MathOverflow ↩

3. [A Structure Theorem for Homogeneous Spaces](#) | Geometriae Dedicata ↩

Is a quotient of a Lie-homogeneous again Lie-homogeneous?

No. By

 **(Mostow, 2005)** M is a compact homogeneous G -space $\implies \chi(M) \geq 0$ ^[1]

1. [A Structure Theorem for Homogeneous Spaces](#) | [Geometriae Dedicata](#) ↩

higher genus surfaces are not Lie-homogeneous, but their universal cover is $\mathbb{R}^2$ which is Lie-homogeneous.

The fact that they are not Riemannian homogeneous is easily proven by Riemann surface techniques. ^[1]

1. <https://mathoverflow.net/a/104106> ↩

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1. mathi.uni-heidelberg.de/~lee/MenelaosSS16.pdf ↩