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Naturally reductive homogeneous spaces

Definition. Definition

A homogeneous space G/H is **naturally reductive** if

- it is reductive

$$\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{h} + \mathfrak{m}$$

- it has a G -invariant Riemannian metric g

- $$g([X, Z]_{\mathfrak{m}}, Y) = g(X, [Z, Y]_{\mathfrak{m}})$$

Proposition: If $(G/H, g)$ is naturally reductive then the Levi-Civita connection of g is given by

$$(\nabla_{X^*} Y^*)_o = -\frac{1}{2}[X, Y]_{\mathfrak{m}}$$

Proposition: If $(G/H, g)$ is naturally reductive then the geodesic passing through o is given by

$$t \mapsto \exp(tX)(o)$$

for $X \in \mathfrak{m}$.

[1]

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