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BOUNDED KÄHLER CLASS RIGIDITY OF ACTIONS ON HERMITIAN SYMMETRIC SPACES

MARC BURGER AND ALESSANDRA IOZZI

1. Introduction

The purpose of this paper is to introduce and study bounded analogues of classical invariants attached to isometric group actions on Hermitian symmetric spaces.

Let $\mathcal{X}$ be a Hermitian symmetric space (of non-compact type), that is a symmetric space admitting a complex structure invariant under the connected component G of the group of isometries $\mathrm{Iso}(\mathcal{X})$ of $\mathcal{X}$, and let Γ be a group. Then the second continuous cohomology group $\mathrm{H}^2_\mathrm{c}(G,\mathbb{R})$ of G with real coefficients is a vector space of dimension the number of irreducible factors of $\mathcal{X}$ and, fixing a continuous class κ on G, one obtains for every homomorphism $\pi:\Gamma\to G$ an invariant $\pi^*(\kappa)\in\mathrm{H}^2_\mathrm{c}(\Gamma,\mathbb{R})$, well defined and constant on the (topological) connected component of the character variety $X(\Gamma,G):=\mathrm{Hom}(\Gamma,G)/G$. For example, if $\Gamma=\pi_1(S)$ is the fundamental group of a compact surface of genus at least 2, the Toledo invariant, which is the evaluation of $\pi^*(\kappa)$ on the fundamental class of S, does, in certain cases, distinguish the connected components of $X(\Gamma,G)$, and, when maximal, contains substantial information about π (see [12], [16], [17], [25], [26], [27]; see also [18, § 1.1] for analogous results when Γ is a lattice in $\mathrm{SU}(1,n)$).

Assuming now that $\mathcal{X}$ is irreducible, an explicit differential cocycle c_G providing a generator $\kappa_G\in\mathrm{H}^2_\mathrm{c}(G,\mathbb{R})$ is given by

$$c_G(g_1,g_2,g_3):=\int_{\Delta(g_1x_0,g_2x_0,g_3x_0)}\omega\,, \tag{1.1}$$

where ω is the Kähler form on $\mathcal{X}$ and $\Delta(x,y,z)$ denotes an orientable smooth triangle in $\mathcal{X}$ with geodesic sides. The starting point of our investigation is the result of Domic and Toledo [7] that c_G is a bounded function, namely

$$\|c_G\|_\infty\leq\pi\,r_G\,,\qquad r_G=\mathrm{rank}_\mathbb{R}(G)\,,$$

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at least when G is a classical group. Thus, in the terminology of [6] and [22], c_G defines a continuous bounded cohomology class $\kappa_G^{\mathrm{b}} \in \mathrm{H}^2_{\mathrm{cb}}(G,\mathbb{R})$, which corresponds to κ_G under the canonical isomorphism $\mathrm{H}^2_{\mathrm{cb}}(G,\mathbb{R}) \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{c}}(G,\mathbb{R})$ (see [6]).

Hence we obtain, for every homomorphism $\pi:\Gamma\to G$, an invariant $\pi^*(\kappa_G^{\mathrm{b}})$ called *the bounded Kähler class of* π, and which lies in the Banach space $\mathrm{H}^2_{\mathrm{b}}(\Gamma,\mathbb{R})$, the second bounded cohomology group of Γ. Echoing the work of E. Ghys on the bounded Euler class ([10], [11]), and the treatment in [18] of Matsumoto's rigidity theorem [21], it is natural to ask which additional information the bounded Kähler class contains. In this direction we have the following:

THEOREM 1.1. *Let $G=\mathrm{PSU}(p,q)$, Γ a finitely generated group, $\pi:\Gamma\to G$ a homomorphism, and $\pi^*(\kappa_G^{\mathrm{b}})\in\mathrm{H}^2_{\mathrm{b}}(\Gamma,\mathbb{R})$ its bounded Kähler class. Assume that $1\le p<q$ and that π has Zariski dense image. Then*

i) $\pi^*(\kappa_G^{\mathrm{b}})\neq 0$; and
ii) $\pi^*(\kappa_G^{\mathrm{b}})$ determines π up to G-conjugation.

Observe that in Theorem 1.1, some restrictions on p and q are required since, if $\Gamma=\pi_1(S)$, where S is a compact orientable surface of genus at least two and $\pi_1,\pi_2:\Gamma\to\mathrm{PSU}(1,1):=G$ are any two hyperbolizations of S, we have $\pi_1^*(\kappa_G^{\mathrm{b}})=\pi_2^*(\kappa_G^{\mathrm{b}})$.

Thus Theorem 1.1 provides us, for $G=\mathrm{PSU}(p,q)$ with $p<q$, with an injective map

$$\begin{aligned} K: X_{\mathrm{Zd}}(\Gamma,G) &\to \mathrm{H}^2_{\mathrm{b}}(\Gamma,\mathbb{R}) \\ \pi &\mapsto \pi^*(\kappa_G^{\mathrm{b}}) \end{aligned} \tag{1.2}$$

from the character variety corresponding to Zariski dense representations into the Banach space $\mathrm{H}^2_{\mathrm{b}}(\Gamma,\mathbb{R})$, which is equivariant with respect to the canonical actions of $\mathrm{Aut}(\Gamma)$ on source and target.

In fact, this is a special case of a more general result to which we now turn. For ease of statement let us introduce the following terminology: we say that a representation $\pi:\Gamma\to G$ is of *type* (p,q) if G is isomorphic to $\mathrm{PSU}(p,q)$. Moreover we say that $\pi_1:\Gamma\to G_1$ and $\pi_2:\Gamma\to G_2$ are *equivalent* if there is an isometry $T:\mathcal{X}_1\to\mathcal{X}_2$ between the corresponding symmetric spaces such that $\pi_2(\gamma)=T\pi_1(\gamma)T^{-1}$. Finally, the Hermitian symmetric spaces under consideration will always be equipped with their Bergman metric, when considered as bounded symmetric domains. Then we have:

THEOREM 1.2. *Let Γ be a finitely generated group and let $\pi_i:\Gamma\to G_i$ be representations of type (p_i,q_i), for $1\le i\le n$. Assume that*

(1) $\pi_i(\Gamma)$ *is Zariski dense, and*
(2) $1 \leq p_i < q_i$.

Then the family

$$\left\{\pi_i^*(\kappa_{G_i}^{\mathrm{b}}) : 1 \leq i \leq n\right\} \subset \mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{b}}^2(\Gamma, \mathbb{R})$$

is linearly independent over $\mathbb{Z}$.

Using Theorem 1.2 we can show:

Corollary 1.3. *Let* Γ *be a finitely generated group. Assume that* $\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{b}}^2(\Gamma, \mathbb{R})$ *is finite dimensional, and fix* $1 \leq p < q$. *Then there are, up to equivalence, only finitely many representations* $\Gamma \to \mathrm{PSU}(p, q)$ *with Zariski dense image.*

Remark 1.4. In fact, we can prove a stronger result from which Corollary 1.3 follows, namely that the image in $\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{b}}^2(\Gamma, \mathbb{R})$ under the map K in (1.2) of any continuous injective path $c : I \to X_{\mathrm{Zd}}(\Gamma, G)$ from an open interval I in the real line, contains an uncountable subset which is independent over $\mathbb{R}$ (Proposition 8.1).

Recall now that if $\mathrm{QH}(\Gamma)$ is the vector space of quasihomomorphisms of Γ, that is functions $f : \Gamma \to \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$\sup_{a,b \in \Gamma} |f(ab) - f(a) - f(b)| < \infty\,,$$

then the kernel of the comparison map $\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{b}}^2(\Gamma, \mathbb{R}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{H}^2(\Gamma, \mathbb{R})$ is described by the quotient

$$\mathrm{QH}_{\mathcal{R}}(\Gamma) := \mathrm{QH}(\Gamma)/\mathcal{R} = \mathrm{QH}(\Gamma)/(\ell^\infty(\Gamma) \oplus \mathrm{Hom}(\Gamma, \mathbb{R}))$$

where $\mathcal{R}$ is the equivalence relation $f \sim g$ if $f - g$ differs from a homomorphism by a bounded function. Applying Theorem 1.1 (i) to $\Gamma = \mathbb{F}_2$, the free group on two generators, and taking into account that $\mathrm{H}^2(\mathbb{F}_2, \mathbb{R}) = 0$, we deduce that any homomorphism $\pi : \mathbb{F}_2 \to \mathrm{PSU}(p, q)$, $p < q$, with Zariski dense image gives rise in a geometric way to a quasihomomorphism $f_\pi : \mathbb{F}_2 \to \mathbb{R}$, which is not at bounded distance from a homomorphism. Moreover, in view of Remark 1.4, Corollary 1.3 gives another proof of the fact that the second bounded cohomology group of a free group in at least two generators is infinite dimensional by providing a new geometric construction of an uncountable number of linearly independent bounded classes and hence of linearly independent (equivalence classes) of quasihomomorphisms in $\mathrm{QH}_{\mathcal{R}}(\Gamma)$. For an example of an explicit continuous deformation of a representation of an ideal triangle group $\pi : \mathbb{F}_2 \to \mathrm{PSU}(1, 2)$, see [15].

Imposing a stronger hypothesis, we conclude from Theorem 1.2:

Corollary 1.5. *Assume that* Γ *is finitely generated and that the map* $\mathrm{H}^2_{\mathrm{b}}(\Gamma,\mathbb{R}) \to \mathrm{H}^2(\Gamma,\mathbb{R})$ *is injective. Then the number of inequivalent, Zariski dense representations of type* (p,q), $1 \le p < q$, *is bounded by* $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} \mathrm{H}^2(\Gamma,\mathbb{R})$.

Observe that the injectivity of the comparison map $\mathrm{H}^2_{\mathrm{b}}(\Gamma,\mathbb{R}) \to \mathrm{H}^2(\Gamma,\mathbb{R})$ is satisfied by all irreducible lattices in semisimple Lie groups of real rank at least two as well as for certain groups acting properly on a product of trees (see [6]). Moreover, by a result of Bavard [2] and using the above characterization of the kernel of the comparison map, this hypothesis is equivalent to the vanishing of the stable norm on the commutator subgroup of Γ.

We outline here the main ideas involved in the proofs. Observe first of all that, by passing to a finite central extension of Γ we can consider our representations as taking values in $\mathrm{SU}(p,q)$ (see § 8). One of the important points is to find a concrete implementation for the pull-back $\pi : \Gamma \to \mathrm{SU}(p,q)$ of the bounded Kähler class κ^{b}_G. To do this, using the existence of a doubly ergodic amenable Poisson boundary (B,ν) for Γ (Proposition 6.1), we identify, as usual, the second bounded cohomology group $\mathrm{H}^2_{\mathrm{b}}(\Gamma,\mathbb{R})$ of Γ with the space $\mathcal{Z}L^\infty_{\mathrm{alt}}(B^3)^\Gamma$ of essentially bounded alternating Γ-invariant cocycles on B^3 (§ 7). Using a theorem of Benoist, Labourie and Prasad and the Zariski density of $\pi(\Gamma)$ we prove that the action of $\pi(\Gamma)$ on $\mathrm{SU}(p,q)/P$ (where P is a minimal parabolic subgroup) is mean proximal (Theorem 6.3); from this, using the amenability of the Γ-action on B, we deduce with standard arguments the existence of a measurable Γ-equivariant map $\varphi : B \to \mathrm{SU}(p,q)/P$. Note that, although $\mathrm{H}^2_{\mathrm{cb}}(\mathrm{SU}(p,q),\mathbb{R}) \simeq \mathcal{Z}L^\infty_{\mathrm{alt}}\big((\mathrm{SU}(p,q)/P)^3\big)^{\mathrm{SU}(p,q)}$, the pull-back $\pi^* : \mathrm{H}^2_{\mathrm{cb}}(\mathrm{SU}(p,q),\mathbb{R}) \to \mathrm{H}^2_{\mathrm{b}}(\Gamma,\mathbb{R})$ cannot be implemented directly using the map φ (see [4]). To circumvent this problem we define in § 5 an appropriate resolution on generic configurations of points in the Shilov boundary of the ball model $\mathcal{X}^b$ of the symmetric space $\mathcal{X}$ associated to $\mathrm{SU}(p,q)$, (§ 2.1). We put this to use by defining a cocycle on generic triples of points in the Shilov boundary (Lemma 4.4) which extends the Dupont cocycle (see (4.1), (4.5) or (1.1)), and we prove both that it represents the bounded Kähler class κ^{b}_G (Lemma 5.2), and that its pull-back via π can in fact be implemented via φ (Theorem 7.1). Finally, we define in § 3 the Hermitian triple product, a multiplicative cocycle on a subset of the boundary of the hyperboloid model $\mathcal{X}^h$ of $\mathcal{X}$ (§ 2.1) which corresponds in the case of $\mathrm{SU}(1,n)$ to the classical notion of Hermitian triple product . We relate this multiplicative cocycle to the one defined on the Shilov boundary (see (4.6)) and we put to use its algebraic nature together with the Zariski density of $\pi(\Gamma)$ to conclude the proofs in § 8. Lastly, we point out that if $p=q$ the Hermitian triple product is constant (or, equivalently, the cocycle defined on the Shilov boundary takes only a finite number of values), as it is shown in Lemma 3.1. More precisely, the proofs of all the results apply verbatim to the case $p=q$ with the exception of Lemma 3.4 which is used to deduce that the inclusion on the right of (8.3) is proper.

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2. Preliminaries

2.1. **Two models of Hermitian symmetric spaces.** Let V be a complex vector space with a non-degenerate Hermitian from $\langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle$. We start by recalling two models for the symmetric space $\mathcal{X}$ associated to the special unitary group $\mathrm{SU}\big(V,\langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle\big)$ and the explicit realization of the identification between them.

Let p be the index of the Hermitian form $\langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle$, that is the maximal dimension of a totally isotropic subspace; then $p=\min\{p_+,p_-\}$, where p_ϵ is the maximal dimension of a subspace $W\subset V$ such that $\langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle|_W$ is ϵ-definite, for $\epsilon\in\{+,-\}$. Modulo a change of sign, we may assume that $p=p_+\leq p_-$. The hyperboloid model $\mathcal{X}^h$ of $\mathcal{X}$ is the open subset of the Grassmannian $\mathrm{Gr}_p(V)$ of p-planes in V given by

$$\mathcal{X}^h:=\{L\in\mathrm{Gr}_p(V):\ \langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle|_L \text{ is positive definite }\}\,.$$

Its closure in $\mathrm{Gr}_p(V)$ is

$$\overline{\mathcal{X}^h}=\{L\in\mathrm{Gr}_p(V):\ \langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle|_L \text{ is semi-positive definite }\}\,.$$

To describe the realization of $\mathcal{X}$ as a bounded symmetric domain, fix a subspace $L_+\in\mathcal{X}^h$ with orthogonal complement L_- and, for $\epsilon\in\{+,-\}$, let $\langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle_\epsilon$ be the restriction to L_ϵ of $\epsilon\langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle$. It is easy to see that for any $L\in\overline{\mathcal{X}^h}$ the projection $\mathrm{pr}_{L_+}|_L:L\to L_+$ is an isomorphism and hence we may define

$$E(L):=\mathrm{pr}_{L_-}\circ(\mathrm{pr}_{L_+}|_L)^{-1}\in\mathrm{Lin}(L_+,L_-)\,, \tag{2.1}$$

where $\mathrm{Lin}(L_+, L_-)$ is the space of linear maps from L_+ to L_-. Moreover, for all $L \in \overline{\mathcal{X}^h}$, $E(L)$ is semi-positive definite and hence the map

$$E : \overline{\mathcal{X}^h} \to \mathrm{Lin}(L_+, L_-) \tag{2.2}$$

defines an identification between $\overline{\mathcal{X}^h}$ and

$$\overline{\mathcal{X}^b} := \{A \in \mathrm{Lin}(L_+, L_-) : \ Id_+ - A^*A \text{ is semi-positive definite } \},$$

where and A^* is the adjoint map with respect to $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_\epsilon$. Furthermore, E identifies $\mathcal{X}^h$ with

$$\mathcal{X}^b := \{A \in \mathrm{Lin}(L_+, L_-) : \ Id_+ - A^*A \text{ is positive definite } \},$$

(whose closure in $\mathrm{Lin}(L_+, L_-)$ is $\overline{\mathcal{X}^b}$), and the space $\mathrm{Is}_{\langle \cdot,\cdot \rangle}$ of totally isotropic p-subspaces with the Shilov boundary

$$\check{S} = \{A \in \mathrm{Lin}(L_+, L_-) : \ Id_+ - A^*A = 0\},$$

of the bounded symmetric domain $\mathcal{X}^b$.

2.2. **Complexification.** We turn now to the description of a suitable model of the complexification of $\mathrm{SU}\big(V, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle\big)$, and the space $\mathrm{Is}_{\langle \cdot,\cdot \rangle}$. For this, fix a real structure $v \to \overline{v}$ on the $\mathbb{C}$-vector space V. Let $V_\mathbb{C} := V \times V$ and define

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_V : V &\to V_\mathbb{C} \\ v &\mapsto (v, \overline{v}) . \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\tau(v, w) := (\overline{w}, \overline{v})$$

gives a real structure on $V_\mathbb{C}$ with fixed point set $\Delta_V(V)$. The form

$$\begin{aligned} [\cdot, \cdot] : V \times V &\to \mathbb{C} \\ (v, w) &\mapsto [v, w] := \langle v, \overline{w} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

is $\mathbb{C}$-bilinear and non-degenerate and, with an appropriate choice of the real structure $v \to \overline{v}$, we may assume that it is symmetric.

Let $A = \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}$ be the algebra, product of two copies of $\mathbb{C}$, with involution

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma : A &\longrightarrow A \\ (\lambda, \mu) &\mapsto (\mu, \lambda) , \end{aligned}$$

and define $\Delta_\mathbb{C} : \mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}$ by $\Delta_\mathbb{C}(\lambda) = (\lambda, \overline{\lambda})$. Then

$$\tau(\lambda, \mu) = (\overline{\mu}, \overline{\lambda}) \tag{2.3}$$

defines a real structure on A with fixed point set $\Delta_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathbb{C})$. Componentwise scalar multiplication gives an A-module structure on $V_{\mathbb{C}}$, defined over $\mathbb{R}$. The form

$$\begin{aligned} F : V_{\mathbb{C}} \times V_{\mathbb{C}} &\to A \\ ((v_1, w_1), (v_2, w_2)) &\mapsto ([v_1, w_2], [v_2, w_1]) \end{aligned}$$

enjoys then the following properties:

(1) F is Hermitian symmetric, that is, for all $a, b \in A$ and $x, y \in V_{\mathbb{C}}$,
  (a) $F(ax, by) = a\sigma(b)F(x, y)$, and
  (b) $F(y, x) = \sigma(F(x, y))$.
(2) F is defined over $\mathbb{R}$ and extends the Hermitian form $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$, namely $F(\Delta_V(u), \Delta_V(v) = \Delta_{\mathbb{C}}(\langle u, v \rangle)$ for all $u, v \in V$.

The group $\mathrm{GL_A(V_{\mathbb{C}})}$ of A-module automorphisms of $V_{\mathbb{C}}$ is defined over $\mathbb{R}$ and so is the subgroup

$$\mathbf{G} = \left\{ T \in \mathrm{GL}_A(V_{\mathbb{C}}) : \, \det{}_A T = 1_A, \, T \text{ preserves } F \right\},$$

where $\det_A$ is the A-valued determinant. Identifying $\mathrm{GL_A(V_{\mathbb{C}})}$ with $\mathrm{GL(V)} \times \mathrm{GL(V)}$, we get

$$\mathbf{G} = \left\{ (g, g^{\flat^{-1}}) : \, g \in \mathrm{SL}(V) \right\},$$

where $\flat$ denotes the adjoint with respect to the symmetric form $[\cdot, \cdot]$. Finally, restricting to $\Delta_V(V)$ the action of $\mathbf{G}(\mathbb{R})$ gives an identification of $\mathrm{SU}\big(V, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle\big)$ with $\mathbf{G}(\mathbb{R})$.

The set of free A-submodules of rank p consisting of totally F-isotropic vectors may be identified with the projective variety

$$\mathrm{Is}_F = \left\{ (U, W) \in \mathrm{Gr}_p(V) \times \mathrm{Gr}_p(V) : \, [u, w] = 0, \text{ for all } u \in U, w \in W \right\},$$

which is defined over $\mathbb{R}$. The action of $\mathbf{G}$ on Is_F is also defined over $\mathbb{R}$, and the map

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{\mathrm{Is}_{\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle}} \mathrm{Is}_{\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle} &\to \mathrm{Is}_F(\mathbb{R}) \\ L &\mapsto (L, \overline{L}) \end{aligned} \tag{2.4}$$

is an identification which is equivariant with respect to the identification $\mathrm{SU}\big(V, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle\big) \simeq \mathbf{G}(\mathbb{R})$.

The group $\mathrm{SU}\big(V, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle\big)$ acts transitively on $\mathrm{Is}_{\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle}$ and Witt's theorem implies that it acts transitively on the set

$$\mathrm{Is}^{(2)}_{\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle} = \left\{ (L_1, L_2) \in (\mathrm{Is}_{\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle})^2 : \, L_1 \cap L_2 = \{0\} \right\} \tag{2.5}$$

of pairs of transverse totally isotropic p-subspaces.

3. The Hermitian triple product

We proceed now to define an invariant for the action of $\mathrm{SU}\big(V,\langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle\big)$ on $\mathrm{Gr}_p(V)^3$. Given $L_1, L_2 \in \mathrm{Gr}_p(V)$ and $B_i = \{b_i^j : 1 \le j \le p\}$ a basis of L_i, set

$$\langle B_1, B_2\rangle := \det\big(\langle b_1^r, b_2^s\rangle_{r,s}\big)\,.$$

If C_i is another basis of L_i, and A_i is the matrix of change of basis from B_i to C_i, we have

$$\langle C_1, C_2\rangle = \det A_1\,\langle B_1, B_2\rangle\,\overline{\det A_2}\,. \tag{3.1}$$

Given now $L_1, L_2, L_3 \in \mathrm{Gr}_p(V)$, and B_i, C_i bases of L_i, it follows from (3.1) that $\langle B_1, B_2\rangle\langle B_2, B_3\rangle\langle B_3, B_1\rangle$ differs from $\langle C_1, C_2\rangle\langle C_2, C_3\rangle\langle C_3, C_1\rangle$ by a positive real, and hence we obtain a well defined invariant

$$\langle L_1, L_2, L_3\rangle := \langle B_1, B_2\rangle\langle B_2, B_3\rangle\langle B_3, B_1\rangle \in \mathbb{R}_+^\times\backslash\mathbb{C} \tag{3.2}$$

which we call the *Hermitian triple product* (by analogy with [13, § 2.2.5]).

Observe that if $L_i \in \overline{\mathcal{X}^h}$, we can write $L_i = \{v + E(L_i)v : v \in L_+\}$, so that, if $\{v_1, \dots, v_p\}$ is an orthonormal basis of L_+, then $B_i = \{v_k + E(L_i)v_k : 1 \le k \le p\}$ is a basis of L_i. One can easily check that

$$\langle B_1, B_2\rangle = \det\big(Id_+ - E(L_2)^* E(L_1)\big)\,,$$

and hence one has in $\mathbb{R}_+^\times\backslash\mathbb{C}$ the following equality

$$\langle L_1, L_2, L_3\rangle = \prod_{i=1}^{3} \det\big(Id_+ - E(L_{i+1})^* E(L_i)\big)\,, \tag{3.3}$$

where the indices are to be taken modulo 3.

Observing that $L_1 \cap L_2^\perp = \{0\}$ if and only if $\langle B_1, B_2\rangle \neq 0$ (where B_i is a basis of L_i), we deduce that on the space $\mathrm{Is}^{(3)}_{\langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle}$ of triples of pairwise transverse p-isotropic subspaces, the Hermitian triple product $\langle\cdot,\cdot,\cdot\rangle$ takes values in $\mathbb{R}_+^\times\backslash\mathbb{C}^\times$.

The set of values taken by the Hermitian triple product on the Shilov boundary shows the remarkable difference between the cases $p_+ = p_-$ and $p_+ \neq p_-$, as recorded in the following:

Lemma 3.1. *The set of values* Val *taken by the Hermitian triple product on* $\mathrm{Is}^{(3)}_{\langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle}$ *is given by:*

i) If $p_+ = p_-$, *then*

$$\mathrm{Val} = \begin{cases} \{\pm i\} \mod \mathbb{R}_+^\times & \text{if } p \text{ is odd} \\ \{\pm 1\} \mod \mathbb{R}_+^\times & \text{if } p \text{ is even;} \end{cases}$$

ii) If $p_+ < p_-$, then

$$\mathrm{Val} = \begin{cases} \{z : |z| = 1, \Re z \le 0\} \mod \mathbb{R}_+^\times & \text{if } p_+ = 1 \\ \mathbb{R}_+^\times \backslash \mathbb{C}^\times & \text{if } p_+ > 1 \,. \end{cases} \tag{3.4}$$

Proof. We say that

$$A_1, A_2 \in \check{S} \text{ are transverse if } \det(Id_+ - A_2^* A_1) \neq 0 \,, \tag{3.5}$$

and define

$$(A_1, A_2, A_3) := \det(Id_+ - A_2^* A_1) \det(Id_+ - A_3^* A_2) \det(Id_+ - A_1^* A_3) \,.$$

(i) In this case we have that $\dim L_+ = \dim L_-$ and every $A \in \check{S}$ is an isomorphism of unitary spaces as it verifies $Id_+ = A^* A$. In particular we have that $AA^* = Id_-$. Given now $A_1, A_2, A_3 \in \check{S}$ pairwise transverse, set $C_i = A_{i+1}^* A_i$, for $i = 1, 2, 3$ (with the indices intended modulo 3), so that

$$C_3 C_2 C_1 = Id_+ \,. \tag{3.6}$$

Since C_i is unitary, we have

$$\overline{\det(Id_+ - C_i)} = \det(Id_+ - C_i^{-1}) = (-1)^p \det(C_i)^{-1} \det(Id_+ - C_i) \,,$$

which implies, taking into account (3.6), that

$$\overline{(A_1, A_2, A_3)} = (-1)^p (A_1, A_2, A_3) \,.$$

This shows that (A_1, A_2, A_3) is purely imaginary if p is odd and real if p is even. Taking appropriate special matrices shows that the inclusions so obtained are in fact the equalities in (3.4).

(ii) In case $p_+ = 1$, we have the classical Hermitian triple product of isotropic vectors and the claim follows from instance from [13, § 7.1].

In case $2 \le p_+ < p_-$, let $p = p_+$ and $q = p_-$, for notational simplicity; by choosing orthonormal bases in L_+, L_-, we have the identifications $\mathrm{Lin}(L_+, L_-) \simeq M_{q,p}(\mathbb{C})$ and $\check{S} \simeq S_p = \left\{A \in M_{q,p}(\mathbb{C}) : \overline{A}^t A = I_p\right\}$. Let $X = \begin{pmatrix} I_p \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $Y = \begin{pmatrix} -I_p \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, and $Z = \begin{pmatrix} Z_1 \\ Z_2 \end{pmatrix}$, where

$$Z_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \lambda_p \end{pmatrix} \qquad \text{and} \qquad Z_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \mu & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix} .$$

Then $X, Y \in S_p$; moreover $Z \in S_p$ if and only if $|\lambda_1|^2 + |\mu|^2 = 1$, and $|\lambda_i| = 1$ for $2 \le i \le p$. Furthermore, X, Y, Z are pairwise transverse if and only if $\lambda_i \notin \{-1,1\}$, for $1 \le i \le p$, which we assume from now on. Then a computation gives

$$(X,Y,Z) = 2^{2p-1}\big(1-|\lambda_1|^2 + (\lambda_1 - \overline{\lambda_1})\big)\prod_{j=2}^{p}(\lambda_j - \overline{\lambda_j})\,,$$

which easily implies the claim. □

Moving on to the complexified situation, let $\mathrm{Gr}_p^A(V)$ be the Grassmannian of free A-submodules of $V_{\mathbb{C}}$ of rank p. For $\mathcal{L}_1, \mathcal{L}_2 \in \mathrm{Gr}_p^A(V)$, and $B_i = \{b_i^j : 1 \le j \le p\}$ A-basis of $\mathcal{L}_i$, set

$$\langle B_1, B_2\rangle_{\mathbb{C}} := \det{}_A(F(b_1^r, b_2^s)_{r,s}) \in A\,.$$

We say that for $i=1,2$

$$\mathcal{L}_i = V_i \times W_i \text{ are transverse if } V_1 \cap {}^{\perp}W_2 = \{0\} \text{ and } W_1 \cap {}^{\perp}V_2 = \{0\}\,, \tag{3.7}$$

where ${}^{\perp}U$ denotes the orthogonal of a subspace $U \subset V$ with respect to the symmetric form $[\cdot,\cdot]$. Then

$$\langle B_1, B_2\rangle_{\mathbb{C}} \in A^{\times} \text{ if and only if } \mathcal{L}_1, \mathcal{L}_2 \text{ are transverse.} \tag{3.8}$$

If C_i is another A-basis of $\mathcal{L}_i$ and $A_i \in M_{p,p}(A)$ is the change of basis from B_i to C_i, we have

$$(F(c_1^r, c_2^s)_{r,s}) = A_1\,(F(b_1^r, b_2^s)_{r,s})\,\sigma(A_2^t)\,. \tag{3.9}$$

Setting

$$\langle B_1, B_2, B_3\rangle_{\mathbb{C}} = \langle B_1, B_2\rangle_{\mathbb{C}}\langle B_2, B_3\rangle_{\mathbb{C}}\langle B_3, B_1\rangle_{\mathbb{C}}\,,$$

we deduce from (3.9) that

$$\langle C_1, C_2, C_3\rangle_{\mathbb{C}} = N(\det{}_A A_1)N(\det{}_A A_2)N(\det{}_A A_3)\langle B_1, B_2, B_3\rangle_{\mathbb{C}}\,,$$

where $N : A \to \mathbb{C}$ is the norm map given by $N(a)\,1_A = a\sigma(a)$. Thus, for any $\mathcal{L}_1, \mathcal{L}_2, \mathcal{L}_3 \in \mathrm{Gr}_p^A(V)$, we obtain a well defined $\mathbf{G}$-invariant Hermitian triple product

$$\langle \mathcal{L}_1, \mathcal{L}_2, \mathcal{L}_3\rangle_{\mathbb{C}} = \langle B_1, B_2\rangle_{\mathbb{C}}\langle B_2, B_3\rangle_{\mathbb{C}}\langle B_3, B_1\rangle_{\mathbb{C}} \in \mathbb{C}^{\times}\backslash A$$

Lemma 3.2.

i) $\mathbf{G}$ *acts transitively on* Is_F;

ii) For every $\mathcal{L} \in \mathrm{Is}_F$, *the set*

$$\mathrm{nt}(\mathcal{L}) := \big\{\mathcal{L}' \in \mathrm{Is}_F : \mathcal{L}' \text{ is not transverse to } \mathcal{L}\big\}$$

is a proper Zariski closed subset of Is_F.

Proof. (i) Choose a basis $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ of V such that $[e_i, e_j] = \delta_{ij}$, and define $V_0 = \mathbb{C}e_1 + \cdots + \mathbb{C}e_p$ and $W_0 = \mathbb{C}e_{p+1} + \cdots + \mathbb{C}e_{2p}$. Since ${}^\perp V_0 = \mathbb{C}e_1 + \dots \mathbb{C}e_n$, we have that $(V_0, W_0) \in \mathrm{Is}_F$. Let $(U, W) \in \mathrm{Is}_F$ and take $g \in \mathrm{SL}(V)$ such that $gU = V_0$. Then $g^{*-1}(W) \subset {}^\perp V_0$. Now,

$$\mathrm{Stab}_{\mathrm{SL}(V)}(V_0) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & C \end{pmatrix} : \det A \det C = 1 \right\},$$

and hence the action of $\mathrm{Stab}_{\mathrm{SL}(V)}(V_0)$ on ${}^\perp V_0$ via $h \to h^{*-1}$ gives the full $\mathrm{GL}({}^\perp \mathrm{V}_0)$-action on ${}^\perp V_0$; since $\dim g^{*-1}(W) = \dim W_0$, there is $h \in \mathrm{Stab}_{\mathrm{SL}(V)}(V_0)$ with $h^{*-1}(g^{*-1}(W)) = W_0$, and thus $(hg, hg^{*-1})(U, W) = (V_0, W_0)$.

(ii) follows from (3.8). □

Remark 3.3. One can show that $\mathbf{G}$ acts transitively on the set of pairs of transverse elements in Is_F, but we shall not need this fact.

The set

$$\mathrm{Is}_F^{(3)} = \big\{ (\mathcal{L}_1, \mathcal{L}_2, \mathcal{L}_3) \in (\mathrm{Is}_F)^3 : \mathcal{L}_1, \mathcal{L}_2, \mathcal{L}_3 \text{ are pairwise transverse} \big\}$$

is a Zariski open subset of $(\mathrm{Is}_F)^3$, defined over $\mathbb{R}$. The cartesian product of the identification $\Delta_{\mathrm{Is}_{\langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle}}$ in (2.4) induces an identification

$$\Delta^{(3)}_{\mathrm{Is}_{\langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle}} : \mathrm{Is}^{(3)}_{\langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle} \to \mathrm{Is}^{(3)}_F(\mathbb{R}) . \tag{3.10}$$

The affine space A with its $\mathbb{R}$-structure given by τ (see (2.3)) is acted upon by $\mathbb{C}^\times$, and this action is defined over $\mathbb{R}$; we denote by $\mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{C})$ the quotient $\mathbb{C}^\times \backslash (A \smallsetminus \{0\})$ with its corresponding $\mathbb{R}$-structure. Then the Hermitian triple product gives a regular $\mathbf{G}$-invariant map

$$\langle \cdot, \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{\mathbb{C}} : \mathrm{Is}_F^{(3)} \to \mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{C})$$

defined over $\mathbb{R}$ and with image contained in $\mathbb{C}^\times \backslash A^\times$. The map $\Delta_{\mathbb{C}}$ giving the real structure on A induces a map

$$\overline{\Delta} : \mathbb{R}_+^\times \backslash \mathbb{C}^\times \to \mathbb{C}^\times \backslash A^\times ,$$

which is also a group homomorphism with kernel of order 2, and one verifies that the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{Is}_F^{(3)} & \xrightarrow{\langle\cdot,\cdot,\cdot\rangle_{\mathbb{C}}} & \mathbb{C}^\times \backslash A^\times \\ {\scriptstyle \Delta^{(3)}_{\mathrm{Is}_{\langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle}}} \big\uparrow & & \big\uparrow {\scriptstyle \overline{\Delta}} \\ \mathrm{Is}^{(3)}_{\langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle} & \xrightarrow{\langle\cdot,\cdot,\cdot\rangle} & \mathbb{R}_+^\times \backslash \mathbb{C}^\times \end{array}$$

commutes.

For $\mathcal{L}_1, \mathcal{L}_2 \in \mathrm{Is}_F(\mathbb{R})$ transverse, let $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{L}_1,\mathcal{L}_2} \subset \mathrm{Is}_F$ be the Zariski open, connected subset of those elements $\mathcal{L} \in \mathrm{Is}_F$ which are transverse to $\mathcal{L}_1$ and $\mathcal{L}_2$. Then the function

$$P_{\mathcal{L}_1,\mathcal{L}_2} : \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{L}_1,\mathcal{L}_2} \to \mathbb{C}^\times \backslash A^\times$$

given by $P_{\mathcal{L}_1,\mathcal{L}_2}(\mathcal{L}) := \langle \mathcal{L}_1, \mathcal{L}_2, \mathcal{L}_3 \rangle_{\mathbb{C}}$ is regular and:

Lemma 3.4. *If $p_- < p_+$, then $P^m_{\mathcal{L}_1,\mathcal{L}_2}$ is not constant for any $m \in \mathbb{Z}$, $m \neq 0$.*

Here $P^m_{\mathcal{L}_1,\mathcal{L}_2}(\mathcal{L}) = \big(P_{\mathcal{L}_1,\mathcal{L}_2}(\mathcal{L})\big)^m$, where the product is taken in $\mathbb{C}^\times \backslash A^\times$.

Proof. Since $\mathbf{G}(\mathbb{R})$ is transitive on $\mathrm{Is}^{(2)}_F(\mathbb{R}) \simeq \mathrm{Is}^{(2)}_{\langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle}$, (see (2.4), (2.5), and (3.10)) we have $P_{\mathcal{L}_1,\mathcal{L}_2}\big(\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{L}_1,\mathcal{L}_2}(\mathbb{R})\big) = \mathrm{Image}\,\big(\langle\cdot,\cdot,\cdot\rangle_{\mathbb{C}}|_{\mathrm{Is}^{(3)}_F(\mathbb{R})}\big)$. When $p_- < p_+$, the latter is infinite by Lemma 3.1. □

4. The bounded Kähler class

4.1. **The Dupont cocycle as an integral cohomology class.** Let G be a connected simple Lie group with finite center and $\mathcal{X}$ its associated symmetric space. We assume that $\mathcal{X}$ is Hermitian symmetric, that is that $\mathcal{X}$ carries a G-invariant complex structure. Fix $x_0 \in \mathcal{X}$ a basepoint, let $K = \mathrm{Stab}_G(x_0)$, and let $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{p}$ be the corresponding Cartan decomposition of the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}$ of G. We will equip $\mathcal{X}$ with the metric defined by $\frac{1}{2}B_{\mathfrak{g}}$, where $B_{\mathfrak{g}}$ is the Killing form of $\mathfrak{g}$. For the associated Kähler form ω we have then,

$$\omega_{x_0}(X, Y) = \frac{1}{2} B_{\mathfrak{g}}(X, JY)\,, \qquad \text{for all } X, Y \in \mathfrak{p}\,,$$

where $J \in \mathrm{End}(\mathfrak{p})$ is the complex structure obtained from the identification of $T_{x_0}\mathcal{X}$ with $\mathfrak{p}$. The Kähler from ω gives rise to the Dupont cocycle

$$c_G(g_1, g_2, g_3) := \int_{\Delta(g_1x_0, g_2x_0, g_3x_0)} \omega\,, \tag{4.1}$$

where for any three points $x, y, z \in \mathcal{X}$, $\Delta(x, y, z)$ denotes a 2-simplex with vertices x, y, z and geodesic sides. The (homogeneous) cocycle c_G is G-invariant, differentiable and bounded, [8]. In the case of classical Hermitian symmetric spaces one has

$$|c_G(g_1, g_2, g_3)| \leq \pi r_G\,,$$

where r_G is the real rank of G, [7]. The cocycle c_G thus defines a continuous cohomology class $\kappa_G \in \mathrm{H}^2_{\mathrm{c}}(G, \mathbb{R})$ and a bounded continuous class $\kappa_G^{\mathrm{b}} \in \mathrm{H}^2_{\mathrm{cb}}(G,\mathbb{R})$ which correspond to each other via the canonical isomorphism $\mathrm{H}^2_{\mathrm{cb}}(G,\mathbb{R}) \simeq \mathrm{H}^2_{\mathrm{c}}(G,\mathbb{R})$, [6]. Taking into account that $\mathrm{H}^2_{\mathrm{c}}(G,\mathbb{R}) \simeq \mathbb{R}$, these classes are generators of their corresponding cohomology groups.

Denoting by $\mathrm{H}^2(G,\mathbb{R})$ (respectively $\mathrm{H}^2(G,\mathbb{Z})$) the Borel cohomology of G with coefficients in $\mathbb{R}$ (respectively $\mathbb{Z}$), it is important for us in the sequel to determine the specific multiple of c_G which is the image of a generator of $\mathrm{H}^2(G,\mathbb{Z}) \simeq \mathbb{Z}$ (see [14]) via the map $\mathrm{H}^2(G,\mathbb{Z}) \to \mathrm{H}^2(G,\mathbb{R})$. To this end, let $Z_0 \in Z(\mathfrak{k})$ be the uniquely defined element in the center of $\mathfrak{k}$ such that $\mathrm{ad}_{\mathfrak{g}}(Z_0)|_{\mathfrak{p}} = J$, $u : K \to \mathbb{T}$ a generator of the group $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{c}}(K,\mathbb{T})$ of continuous homomorphisms of K into the circle $\mathbb{T}$, and $Du_e : \mathfrak{k} \to i\mathbb{R}$ its derivative at the identity.

Lemma 4.1. *The cocycle*

$$c_G^{\mathbb{Z}}(g_1,g_2,g_3) :== \frac{1}{2\pi i}\frac{Du_e(Z_0)}{\dim\mathfrak{p}} c_G(g_1,g_2,g_3)$$

determines a generator of $\mathrm{H}^2(G,\mathbb{Z})$.

Proof. According to [9], such a cocycle $c_G^{\mathbb{Z}}$ can be represented by

$$c_G^{\mathbb{Z}}(g_1,g_2,g_3) = \int_{\Delta(g_1x_0,g_2x_0,g_3x_0)} \Omega\,, \tag{4.2}$$

where Ω is the invariant 2-form on $\mathcal{X}$ whose value at $T_{x_0}\mathcal{X} \simeq \mathfrak{p}$ is

$$\Omega_{x_0}(X,Y) = \frac{1}{4\pi i} Du_e\big([X,Y]\big)\,, \qquad X,Y \in \mathfrak{p}\,. \tag{4.3}$$

By using the decomposition $\mathfrak{k} = \mathbb{R}Z_0 \oplus [\mathfrak{k},\mathfrak{k}]$, we define a 2-form ω_1 on $\mathfrak{p}$ by the equation

$$[X,Y] = \omega_1(X,Y)Z_0 + C, \qquad C \in [\mathfrak{k},\mathfrak{k}]\,. \tag{4.4}$$

Thus $Du_e\big([X,Y]\big) = \omega_1(X,Y)Du_e(Z_0)$ and we proceed to relate ω_1 to ω_{x_0}. We have

$$2\omega_{x_0}(X,Y) = \mathrm{Tr}\,\big(\mathrm{ad}_{\mathfrak{g}}(X)\,\mathrm{ad}_{\mathfrak{g}}(JY)\big) = \mathrm{Tr}\,\big(\mathrm{ad}_{\mathfrak{g}}(X)\,\mathrm{ad}_{\mathfrak{g}}([Z_0,Y])\big)\,.$$

By expanding $\mathrm{ad}_{\mathfrak{g}}([Z_0,Y])$, and using (4.4), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} 2\omega_{x_0}(X,Y) &= -\,\mathrm{Tr}\,\big(\mathrm{ad}_{\mathfrak{g}}([X,Y])\,\mathrm{ad}_{\mathfrak{g}}(Z_0)\big) \\ &= -\,\mathrm{Tr}\,\big(\omega_1(X,Y)(\mathrm{ad}_{\mathfrak{g}}(Z_0))^2\big) - \mathrm{Tr}\,\big(\mathrm{ad}_{\mathfrak{g}}(C)\,\mathrm{ad}_{\mathfrak{g}}(Z_0)\big) \\ &= \dim\mathfrak{p}\,\omega_1(X,Y) - \mathrm{Tr}\,\big(\mathrm{ad}_{\mathfrak{g}}(C)\,\mathrm{ad}_{\mathfrak{g}}(Z_0)\big)\,. \end{aligned}$$

Using that $C \in [\mathfrak{k},\mathfrak{k}]$, one checks that $\mathrm{Tr}\,\big(\mathrm{ad}_{\mathfrak{g}}(C)\,\mathrm{ad}_{\mathfrak{g}}(Z_0)\big) = 0$, and thus

$$Du_e\big([X,Y]\big) = \frac{2}{\dim\mathfrak{p}} Du_e(Z_0)\omega_{x_0}(X,Y)\,,$$

which, together with (4.3) and (4.2) implies the lemma. □

Lemma 4.2.

i) If $G = \mathrm{SU}(p,q)$ *then* $c_G^{\mathbb{Z}} = \frac{1}{4\pi(p+q)} c_G$;

ii) If $G = \mathrm{PSU}(p,q)$ *then* $c_G^{\mathbb{Z}} = \frac{1}{4\pi \gcd(p,q)} c_G$.

Proof. The Lie algebra of $\mathrm{SU}(p,q)$ is $\mathfrak{su}(p,q) = \big\{X \in M_{p+q}(\mathbb{C}) : \overline{X}^t H + HX = 0\big\}$, where $H = \begin{pmatrix} -I_q & 0 \\ 0 & I_p \end{pmatrix}$. For the Cartan involution $\theta(X) = -\overline{X}^t$, we have $\mathfrak{p} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & B \\ \overline{B}^t & 0 \end{pmatrix} : B \in M_{q,p}(\mathbb{C}) \right\}$. For the complex structure on $\mathfrak{p}$ given by $B \to iB$ we obtain

$$Z_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{ip}{p+q} I_q & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{-iq}{p+q} I_p \end{pmatrix} .$$

If $G = \mathrm{SU}(p,q)$, then $K = \mathrm{S}(\mathrm{U}(q)\times\mathrm{U}(p))$, and a generator of $\mathrm{Hom_c}(K,\mathbb{T})$ is given by $u\begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} = \det A$. From this we deduce readily that

$$Du_e(Z_0) = \frac{ipq}{p+q} ,$$

which, together with $\dim \mathfrak{p} = 2pq$, implies *(i)*.

For part (2), if we let $G_a = \mathrm{PSU}(p,q)$, then K_a is the quotient of K by $Z(G) = \{\lambda I_{p+q} : \lambda^{p+q} = 1\}$ and a generator u_a of $\mathrm{Hom}(K_a,\mathbb{T})$ is given by $u_a = u^n$, where $n \in \mathbb{N}$ is minimal such that $u^n|_{Z(G)} = 1$. A computation gives then

$$n = \frac{p+q}{\gcd(p,q)} ,$$

which implies *(ii)*. □

4.2. **Extension to the boundary.** Turning now to the ball model $\mathcal{X}^b$ of the symmetric space associated to $G = \mathrm{SU}\big(V, \langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle\big)$, we are going to extend the cocycle

$$c(x,y,z) := \int_{\Delta(x,y,z)} \omega \tag{4.5}$$

to (part of) the closure $\overline{\mathcal{X}^b} \subset \mathrm{Lin}(L_+, L_-)$. To this end, a formula for (4.5) due to Domic and Toledo will be essential. For $X, Y \in \overline{\mathcal{X}^b}$

transverse – that is $\det(Id_+ - X^*Y) \neq 0$ (see (3.5)) – let

$$\alpha_G(X,Y) = -2\sum_{j=1}^{p} \arg(1-\lambda_j)\,,$$

where $\lambda_1,\dots,\lambda_p$ are the eigenvalues of X^*Y counted with multiplicity. Since $|\lambda_j| \leq 1$ and $\lambda_j \neq 1$, then $\arg(1-\lambda_j) \in [-\pi/2,\pi/2]$ is well defined.

For $X,Y,Z \in \overline{\mathcal{X}^b}$ pairwise transverse, let

$$\beta_G(X,Y,Z) = \alpha_G(X,Y) + \alpha_G(Y,Z) + \alpha_G(Z,X)\,.$$

Then

Lemma 4.3 ([7]). *For every $X,Y,Z \in \mathcal{X}^b$*

$$\beta_G(X,Y,Z) = \int_{\Delta(X,Y,Z)} \omega\,.$$

Let $\overline{\mathcal{X}^b}^{(3)}$ denote the set of triples of pairwise transverse elements of $\mathcal{X}^b$. Then

Lemma 4.4. *The function $\beta_G : \overline{\mathcal{X}^b}^{(3)} \to [-\pi p, \pi p]$ is continuous, alternating, G-invariant, and $d\beta_G(X_1,X_2,X_3,X_4) = 0$ for all 4-tuples of pairwise transverse elements.*

Proof. The function β_G is clearly continuous on $\overline{\mathcal{X}^b}^{(3)}$ and, by Lemma 4.3, satisfies all above properties on $(\mathcal{X}^b)^3$. Since $(\mathcal{X}^b)^3$ is dense in $\overline{\mathcal{X}^b}^{(3)}$, we obtain the Lemma. □

Finally, it follows from the above formulæ that

$$e^{\frac{i}{2}\beta_G(X,Y,Z)} = \det(Id_+ - Y^*X)\det(Id_+ - Z^*Y)\det(I_{L_+} - X^*Z) \mod \mathbb{R}^{+\times}\,,$$

for all $(X,Y,Z) \in \overline{\mathcal{X}^b}^{(3)}$. Taking into account (3.3), we obtain

$$e^{\frac{i}{2}\beta_G(E(L_1),E(L_2),E(L_3))} = \langle L_1,L_2,L_3\rangle \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^\times_+\backslash\mathbb{C}^\times \tag{4.6}$$

for all pairwise transverse $L_1,L_2,L_3 \in \overline{\mathcal{X}^h}$.

5. A resolution on the Shilov boundary

In this section G denotes $\mathrm{SU}\big(V,\langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle\big)$ and $0 \in \mathcal{X}^b$ the origin of the ball model of $\mathcal{X}$. Let $Z_1 = \check{S}$ be the Shilov boundary of $\mathcal{X}^b$, and, for every $n \geq 2$, define

$$Z_n = \Big\{(X_1,X_2,\dots,X_n) \in \check{S} :\ X_i, X_j \text{ are transverse for all } i \neq j\Big\}\,.$$

For every $n \geq 2$, the Banach space $\mathcal{B}^\infty_{\mathrm{alt}}(Z_n)$ of bounded alternating Borel functions on Z_n equipped with the supremum norm, admits a natural coboundary operator $d_n : \mathcal{B}^\infty_{\mathrm{alt}}(Z_n) \to \mathcal{B}^\infty_{\mathrm{alt}}(Z_{n+1})$, defined in the usual way. The group G acts by homeomorphisms of Z_n and hence isometrically on $\mathcal{B}^\infty_{\mathrm{alt}}(Z_n)$. Then, in the terminology of [6] and [22], we have:

LEMMA 5.1. *The complex*

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \xrightarrow{d_0} \mathcal{B}^\infty(Z_1) \xrightarrow{d_1} \mathcal{B}^\infty_{\mathrm{alt}}(Z_2) \xrightarrow{d_2} \cdots$$

is a strong G-resolution.

Proof. Let $\mathcal{B}^\infty_{\mathrm{alt}}(\check{S}^n)$ be the space of alternating bounded Borel functions on $\check{S}^n$ (with the supremum norm), $d'_n : \mathcal{B}^\infty_{\mathrm{alt}}(\check{S}^n) \to \mathcal{B}^\infty_{\mathrm{alt}}(\check{S}^{n+1})$ the natural coboundary operator, μ a G-quasi-invariant probability measure on $\check{S}$, for example the K-invariant one, and

$$\begin{array}{rcl} h'_{n-1} : \mathcal{B}^\infty_{\mathrm{alt}}(\check{S}^n) & \to & \mathcal{B}^\infty_{\mathrm{alt}}(\check{S}^{n-1}) \\ \alpha & \mapsto & h'_{n-1}\alpha\,, \end{array}$$

where

$$h'_{n-1}\alpha(X_2, \dots, X_n) := \int_{\check{S}} \alpha(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)\, d\mu(X_1)\,.$$

We have shown in [4] that the complex $(\mathcal{B}^\infty_{\mathrm{alt}}(\check{S}^n), d_n)$ is a strong G-resolution of $\mathbb{R}$ with homotopy operators h'_n. Let $r_n : \mathcal{B}^\infty_{\mathrm{alt}}(\check{S}^n) \to \mathcal{B}^\infty_{\mathrm{alt}}(Z_n)$ denote the operator obtained by restricting functions to Z_n and $i_n : \mathcal{B}^\infty_{\mathrm{alt}}(Z_n) \to \mathcal{B}^\infty_{\mathrm{alt}}(\check{S}^n)$ the one obtained by extending functions from Z_n to $\check{S}^n$ by setting them equal to zero on $\check{S}^n \smallsetminus Z_n$. Both r_n and i_n are G-equivariant; r_n is norm decreasing and i_n is norm preserving, thus they preserve the corresponding subspaces of G-continuous vectors. We have the simple relation

$$d_n = r_{n+1} d'_n i_n\,.$$

Observe that, while $r_\bullet$ is a morphism of complexes, $\{i_n\}_n$ fails to be. Define now

$$h_n = r_n h'_n i_{n+1}\,.$$

Since h'_n sends continuous vectors to continuous vectors, it follows from the above remarks that h_n sends the space of continuous vectors in $\mathcal{B}^\infty_{\mathrm{alt}}(Z_{n+1})$ into the subspace of continuous vectors in $\mathcal{B}^\infty_{\mathrm{alt}}(Z_n)$. All there remains to verify is that the h_n's are homotopy operators. Using the above equality and the fact that $r_\bullet$ is a morphism of complexes, we have

$$d_{n-1}h_{n-1} = d_{n-1} r_{n-1} h'_{n-1} i_n = r_n d'_{n-1} h'_{n-1} i_n\,,$$

and

$$h_n d_n = (r_n h'_n i_{n+1})(r_{n+1} d'_n i_n)\,. \tag{5.1}$$

Let $\alpha \in \mathcal{B}^\infty_{\mathrm{alt}}(\check{S}^{n+1})$ and define $\alpha' := i_{n+1} r_{n+1}\alpha$. Then

$$\alpha'(X_1,\dots,X_{n+1}) = \begin{cases} \alpha(X_1,\dots,X_{n+1}) & \text{if } (X_1,\dots,X_{n+1}) \in Z_{n+1} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise}\,. \end{cases}$$

Observe that if $(X_2,\dots,X_{n+1}) \in Z_n$, then

$$\mu\big\{X_1 \in \check{S} :\, (X_1,\dots,X_{n+1}) \notin Z_{n+1}\big\} = 0$$

and hence, for all $(X_2,\dots,X_{n+1}) \in Z_n$,

$$\int_{\check{S}} \alpha'(X_1, X_2,\dots,X_{n+1})d\mu(X_1) = \int_{\check{S}} \alpha(X_1, X_2,\dots,X_{n+1})d\mu(X_1)\,.$$

This implies that $r_n h'_n i_{n+1} r_{n+1} = r_n h'_n$ which, together with (5.1), shows that

$$h_{n+1}d_{n+1} = r_n h'_{n+1} d'_{n+1} i_n\,,$$

and hence

$$d_{n-1}h_{n-1} + h_n d_n = r_n(d'_{n-1}h'_{n-1} + h'_n d'_n)i_n = r_n i_n = Id_{\mathcal{B}^\infty_{\mathrm{alt}}(Z^n)}\,.$$

This concludes the proof of the lemma. □

Applying now [6, Proposition 1.5.2] we obtain a canonical map

$$\mathrm{H}^\bullet(\mathcal{B}^\infty_{\mathrm{alt}}(Z_\bullet)^G) \to \mathrm{H}^\bullet_{\mathrm{cb}}(G,\mathbb{R}) \tag{5.2}$$

from the cohomology of the complex $(\mathcal{B}^\infty_{\mathrm{alt}}(Z_0)^G, d_0)$ into the bounded continuous cohomology of G. In particular the function considered in § 4.2

$$\beta_G : Z_3 = \check{S}^{(3)} \to [-\pi p, \pi p]$$

is a bounded, alternating, G-invariant cocycle (see Lemma 4.4), and thus defines a class $[\beta_G] \in \mathrm{H}^2(\mathcal{B}^\infty_{\mathrm{alt}}(Z_\bullet)^G)$.

Lemma 5.2. *Under the map (5.2), the class $[\beta_G]$ corresponds to the class $\kappa^{\mathrm{b}}_G \in \mathrm{H}^2_{\mathrm{cb}}(G,\mathbb{R})$.*

Proof. We consider the morphisms of complexes

$$\mathcal{B}^\infty_{\mathrm{alt}}(Z_\bullet) \longrightarrow L^\infty(\check{S}^\bullet) \longrightarrow L^\infty(G^\bullet)\,,$$

where the first one is obtained by considering a function on Z_n as a class in $L^\infty(\check{S}^n)$ (recall that $\check{S}^n \smallsetminus Z_n$ is a null set) and the second is obtained by realizing $\check{S}$ as a homogeneous space of G by means of choosing a basepoint $b \in \check{S}$. The composed morphism

$$\mathcal{B}^\infty_{\mathrm{alt}}(Z_\bullet) \longrightarrow L^\infty(G^\bullet)$$

extends the identity and it follows then from Lemma 5.1 and [6, Proposition 1.5.2] that it implements the canonical map (5.2) in cohomology. What is left to be shown is that

$$\overline{c}(g_1, g_2, g_3) := \beta_G(g_1 b, g_2 b, g_3 b)$$

is cohomologous to c_G in $L^\infty(G^\bullet)$. Define for all 4-tuples of pairwise transverse elements $X_1, \dots, X_4 \in \check{S}$,

$$\Box(X_1, \dots, X_4) := \beta_G(X_1, X_2, X_3) + \beta_G(X_3, X_4, X_1)\,.$$

The cocycle relation for β_G implies then that for all X_1, Y_1, Z_1 and X_2, Y_2, Z_2 pairwise transverse

$$\begin{aligned}\beta_G(X_1, Y_1, Z_1) = \beta_G(X_2, Y_2, Z_2) &+ \Box(X_1, Y_1, Y_2, X_2) \\ &+ \Box(Y_2, Y_1, Z_1, Z_2) + \Box(Z_2, Z_1, X_1, X_2)\,.\end{aligned}$$

In particular, setting

$$\gamma(g_1, g_2) := \Box(g_1 0, g_2 0, g_2 b, g_1 b)\,, \tag{5.3}$$

we have for all g_1, g_2, g_3 such that $g_1 b, g_2 b, g_3 b$ are pairwise transverse

$$c_G(g_1, g_2, g_3) = \overline{c}(g_1, g_2, g_3) + d\gamma(g_1, g_2, g_3)\,. \tag{5.4}$$

Since for almost every $g_1, g_2 \in G^2$, $g_1 b, g_2 b$ are transverse and

$$|\gamma(g_1, g_2)| \leq 2\pi p\,,$$

we deduce that γ defines a G-invariant cochain in $L^\infty(G^2)$, and since (5.4) holds almost everywhere, we deduce that c_G and $\overline{c}$ are cohomologous. □

6. Boundary maps

We begin by recalling how to construct, from a presentation of a finitely generated group, a Poisson boundary with useful ergodicity properties. The statement was proven in [5, Theorem 3 and § 2.5] and it can be proven in greater generality, namely for all compactly generated groups, using [5, Theorem 3 and § 2.5] together with [19] (see [6, Theorem 6]). We recall its proof here in this simpler case for sake of completeness.

Proposition 6.1 ([5]). *Let Γ be a finitely generated group, S a finite generating set and (B, ν) the Poisson boundary associated to the measure*

$$\mu := \frac{1}{2|S|} \sum_{s \in S} (\delta_s + \delta_{s^{-1}})\,.$$

Then the diagonal action of Γ *on* $B \times B$ *is ergodic and the* Γ*-action on* B *is amenable.*

Proof. Let $\mathbb{F}_S$ be the free group on the set S, $\rho : \mathbb{F}_S \to \Gamma$ the associated presentation of Γ, $\mathcal{T}_S$ the Cayley graph of $\mathbb{F}_S$ relative to S and $\mathcal{T}_s(\infty)$ the boundary of $\mathcal{T}_S$. Then $\mathcal{T}_S(\infty)$ consists of all reduced words of infinite length and carries a natural $\mathbb{F}_S$-quasi-invariant measure $\overline{m}$ defined by $\overline{m}(C(x)) := \big(2r(2r-1)^{n-1}\big)^{-1}$, $r = |S|$, where n is the length of x, and $C(x)$ consists of all infinite reduced words starting with x. It is a classical fact that $(\mathcal{T}_S(\infty), \overline{m})$ is the Poisson boundary for the probability measure on $\mathbb{F}_S$

$$m := \frac{1}{2|S|} \sum_{s \in S} (\delta_s + \delta_{s^{-1}}) \in \mathcal{M}^1(\mathbb{F}_S)\,.$$

Moreover the $\mathbb{F}_S$-action on $\mathcal{T}_S(\infty)$ is amenable, and the $\mathbb{F}_S$-action on $\mathcal{T}_S(\infty) \times \mathcal{T}_S(\infty)$ is ergodic. Let $N = \ker \rho$ and (B, ν) be the point realization of the measure algebra associated to the subspace $L^\infty(\mathcal{T}_S(\infty))^N$ of N-invariant functions in $L^\infty(\mathcal{T}_S(\infty))$. That is, (B, ν) is a standard measure space equipped with a measurable map $p : \mathcal{T}_s(\infty) \to B$ such that $p_*(\overline{m}) = \nu$ and the pullback via p identifies $L^\infty(B, \nu)$ with $L^\infty(\mathcal{T}_S(\infty))^N$. Then $\mathbb{F}_S$ acts on B, and this action factors via $\rho : \mathbb{F}_S \to \Gamma$. Using now that the pullback via ρ identifies $\mu = \rho_*(m)$-harmonic bounded functions with m-harmonic N-invariant bounded functions on $\mathbb{F}_S$, we deduce that (B, ν) is a Poisson boundary for (Γ, μ). Since $\mathbb{F}_S$ acts ergodically on $\mathcal{T}_S(\infty) \times \mathcal{T}_S(\infty)$, we deduce that Γ acts ergodically on $B \times B$. The amenability of the Γ-action on B follows from a general result in [28], but can also be deduced directly by using the characterization of amenable actions given in [6]. We shall thus prove that the Banach Γ-module $L^\infty(B, \nu)$ is relatively injective. To this end, let A, B be Banach Γ-modules, $i : A_1 \to A_2$ an admissible injective Γ-morphism (see [6]) and $\alpha : A_1 \to L^\infty(B, \nu)$ a Γ-morphism. Let $j : L^\infty(B, \nu) \to L^\infty(\mathcal{T}_S(\infty))^N \subset L^\infty(\mathcal{T}_S(\infty))$ be the injection given by the pullback via $p : \mathcal{T}_S(\infty) \to B$. Considering A_1, A_2 as Banach $\mathbb{F}_S$-modules via $\rho : \mathbb{F}_S \to \Gamma$, and i, $j \circ \alpha$ as $\mathbb{F}_S$-morphisms, the amenability of the $\mathbb{F}_S$-action on $\mathcal{T}_S(\infty)$ implies that $L^\infty(\mathcal{T}_S(\infty))$ is relatively injective and hence there exists an $\mathbb{F}_S$-morphism $\beta : A_2 \to L^\infty(\mathcal{T}_S(\infty))$ extending $j \circ \alpha$. Since the N-action on A_2 is trivial, $\beta(A_2) \subset L^\infty(\mathcal{T}_S(\infty))^N = j(L^\infty(B, \nu))$, and hence $j^{-1} \circ \beta : A_2 \to L^\infty(B, \nu)$ is a Γ-morphism extending α. □

Let now Γ be a finitely generated group, $\pi : \Gamma \to \mathrm{SU}\big(V, \langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle\big)$ a representation, and (B, ν) a Poisson boundary of Γ as in Proposition 6.1. Our objective is to prove:

Proposition 6.2. *Assume that* $\pi(\Gamma)$ *is Zariski dense. Then there exists a* Γ*-equivariant measurable map*

$$\Phi : B \to \mathrm{Is}_{\langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle}$$

such that for almost all $b_1, b_2 \in B$, $\Phi(b_1)$ *and* $\Phi(b_2)$ *are transverse.*

The proof of Proposition 6.2 is based on the following fact, whose proof we postpone.

Theorem 6.3. *Let* $\mathbf{G}$ *be a connected semisimple group defined over* $\mathbb{R}$, $\mathbf{P}$ *a minimal parabolic subgroup defined over* $\mathbb{R}$ *and* $T : \Lambda \to \mathbf{G}(\mathbb{R})$ *a homomorphism of a group* Λ *with Zariski dense image. Then the* Λ*-action on* $\mathbf{G}(\mathbb{R})/\mathbf{P}(\mathbb{R})$ *is mean proximal.*

We present first the proof of Proposition 6.2 assuming Theorem 6.3.

Proof of Proposition 6.2. Let $\mathbf{G}$ be the complexification of $\mathrm{SU}\big(V, \langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle\big)$ as described in § 2.2. In particular, we identify $\mathrm{SU}\big(V, \langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle\big)$ with $\mathbf{G}(\mathbb{R})$ and $\mathrm{Is}_{\langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle}$ with $\mathrm{Is}_F(\mathbb{R})$. Pick a basepoint $b \in \mathrm{Is}_F(\mathbb{R})$; then $\mathbf{Q} = \mathrm{Stab}_{\mathbf{G}}(b)$ is an $\mathbb{R}$-parabolic subgroup of $\mathbf{G}$, since Is_F is a projective variety and $\mathbf{G}$ is transitive. Let $\mathbf{P}$ be a minimal parabolic subgroup of $\mathbf{G}$ defined over $\mathbb{R}$ and contained in $\mathbf{Q}$. Then we have an equivariant surjection

$$\mathbf{G}(\mathbb{R})/\mathbf{P}(\mathbb{R}) \to \mathbf{G}(\mathbb{R})/\mathbf{Q}(\mathbb{R}) = \mathrm{Is}_{\langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle}\ .$$

Since the action of Γ on B is amenable, there exists a Γ-equivariant measurable map

$$\Phi : B \to \mathcal{M}^1(\mathbf{G}(\mathbb{R})/\mathbf{P}(\mathbb{R}))\,.$$

Since the Γ-action on $\mathbf{G}(\mathbb{R})/\mathbf{P}(\mathbb{R})$ is mean proximal, ν is μ-stationary, and $\mathrm{supp}\,\mu$ generates Γ (see Proposition 6.2), [20, Corollary 2.10, p. 201] implies that for almost all $b \in B$, $\Phi(b)$ is a Dirac measure, thus providing a Γ-equivariant measurable map into $\mathbf{G}(\mathbb{R})/\mathbf{P}(\mathbb{R})$, whose composition with the projection $\mathbf{G}(\mathbb{R})/\mathbf{P}(\mathbb{R}) \to \mathbf{G}(\mathbb{R})/\mathbf{Q}(\mathbb{R})$ gives a Γ-equivariant measurable map

$$\Phi : B \to \mathrm{Is}_{\langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle}\ .$$

We are left to show that the images under Φ of almost every two points in B are transverse. To this purpose, observe that the Γ-invariant measurable map

$$\begin{aligned} B \times B &\longrightarrow \quad \mathbb{N} \\ (b_1, b_2) &\mapsto \dim(\Phi(b_1) \cap \Phi(b_2)) \end{aligned}$$

is essentially constant, since Γ acts ergodically on $B \times B$. Assume that this constant is non-zero, and let $\mathrm{Ess\,Im}(\Phi) \subset \mathrm{Is}_{\langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle}$ be the essential image of Φ. Then $\mathrm{Ess\,Im}(\Phi)$ is closed and $\pi(\Gamma)$-invariant. For every

$x \in \mathrm{Is}_F = \mathbf{G}/\mathbf{P}$, denoting by $\mathrm{nt}(x)$ the set of $y \in \mathbf{G}/\mathbf{Q}$ which are non-transverse to x (see § 2), we have for almost all $b_1 \in B$ that $\varphi(b_2) \in \mathrm{nt}(\varphi(b_1))$ for almost every $b_2 \in B$. Since $\mathrm{nt}(x)$ is Zariski-closed, and hence Hausdorff-closed, we have $\mathrm{Ess\,Im}(\Phi) \subset \mathrm{nt}(\varphi(b_1))$ for almost all b_1, and hence for some fixed $b_1 \in B$. Since $\mathrm{Ess\,Im}(\Phi)$ is $\pi(\Gamma)$-invariant, we have the inclusion

$$\mathrm{Ess\,Im}(\Phi) \subset \bigcap_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \pi(\gamma)\mathrm{nt}(\varphi(b_1)) := L\,.$$

Since $\mathrm{nt}(\varphi(b_1))$ is a proper Zariski-closed subset of $\mathbf{G}/\mathbf{P}$, L is a proper, non-void, $\pi(\Gamma)$-invariant Zariski closed subset of $\mathbf{G}/\mathbf{Q}$ which contradicts the Zariski density of $\pi(\Gamma)$ in $\mathbf{G}$. □

We now turn to the proof of Theorem 6.3. We may clearly replace Λ by its image $T(\Lambda)$, so that now Λ is a Zariski dense subgroup of $\mathbf{G}(\mathbb{R})$. We intend to show that the Λ-action on $\mathbf{G}(\mathbb{R})/\mathbf{P}(\mathbb{R})$ is mean proximal by verifying the hypotheses of [20, Proposition 2.13, p. 201]. This will rely in an essential way on the following

Theorem 6.4 ([3], [23]). *If Λ is a Zariski dense subgroup of $\mathbf{G}(\mathbb{R})$, then Λ contains an $\mathbb{R}$-regular element.*

We shall need the existence, shown in [24], of a representation $\rho : \mathbf{G} \to \mathrm{GL}(W)$, defined over $\mathbb{R}$, with the following properties:

- *(i)* An element $g \in \mathbf{G}(\mathbb{R})$ is $\mathbb{R}$-regular if and only if $\rho(g)|_{W(\mathbb{R})}$ has a unique eigenvalue λ_g of maximal modulus which occurs with multiplicity 1. Let x_g be the corresponding eigenline in the real points $\mathbb{P}W(\mathbb{R})$ of the projective space $\mathbb{P}W$;
- *(ii)* there is $x_0 \in \mathbb{P}W(\mathbb{R})$ such that $\mathbf{P} = \mathrm{Stab}_{\mathbf{G}}(x_0)$ is a minimal parabolic subgroup defined over $\mathbb{R}$, $\{\rho(g)x_0 : g \in \mathbf{G}\}$ spans W, and for any $\mathbb{R}$-regular element $p \in \mathbf{P}(\mathbb{R})$, $x_p = x_0$.

Identifying $\mathbf{G}/\mathbf{P}$ with $\rho(\mathbf{G})x_0 \subset \mathbb{P}W$, and, analogously, $\mathbf{G}(\mathbb{R})/\mathbf{P}(\mathbb{R})$ with $\rho(\mathbf{G}(\mathbb{R}))x_0 \subset \mathbb{P}W$, we deduce from *(ii)* and the fact that every $\mathbb{R}$-regular element $g \in \mathbf{G}(\mathbb{R})$ is conjugate to one in $\mathbf{P}(\mathbb{R})$, that $x_g \in \mathbf{G}(\mathbb{R})/\mathbf{P}(\mathbb{R})$. Finally, let $W_g \subset W$ be the sum of all eigenspaces of $\rho(g)$ corresponding to eigenvalues of modulus less than λ_g.

Lemma 6.5. *Λ acts strongly proximally on $\mathbf{G}(\mathbb{R})/\mathbf{P}(\mathbb{R})$.*

Proof. (Compare with the proof of [20, Theorem 3.7, p. 205].) Let $\lambda \in \Lambda$ be an $\mathbb{R}$-regular element (see Theorem 6.4). Then $\rho(\lambda)$ attracts $\mathbf{G}(\mathbb{R})/\mathbf{P}(\mathbb{R}) \smallsetminus \mathbb{P}W_\lambda(\mathbb{R})$ towards x_λ. Fix $y, z \in \mathbf{G}(\mathbb{R})/\mathbf{P}(\mathbb{R})$ and consider

$$\mathbf{G}_y := \{h \in \mathbf{G} : \rho(h)y \in \mathbb{P}W_{\lambda_0} \cap \mathbf{G}/\mathbf{P}\}$$

and

$$\mathbf{G}_z := \left\{ h \in \mathbf{G} : \rho(h)z \in \mathbb{P}W_\lambda \cap \mathbf{G}/\mathbf{P} \right\}.$$

Since $\mathbb{P}W_\lambda \cap \mathbf{G}/\mathbf{P}$ is a proper Zariski closed subset of $\mathbf{G}/\mathbf{P}$, the sets $\mathbf{G}_y$ and $\mathbf{G}_z$ are proper Zariski closed subsets of $\mathbf{G}$, and hence, since $\overline{\Lambda}^Z = \mathbf{G}$, there exists $\mu \in \Lambda$ with $\rho(\mu)y \notin \mathbb{P}W_\lambda$ and $\rho(\mu)z \notin \mathbb{P}W_\lambda$. Hence

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \rho(\lambda^n\mu)y = x_\lambda$$

and

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \rho(\lambda^n\mu)z = x_\lambda,$$

which proves that Λ acts proximally on $\mathbf{G}(\mathbb{R})/\mathbf{P}(\mathbb{R})$. To deduce that Λ acts strongly proximally, we proceed to show that every point in $\mathbf{G}(\mathbb{R})/\mathbf{P}(\mathbb{R})$ has a contractible neighborhood; the Lemma will then follow from [20, Proposition 1.6 a), p. 196]. Since $\rho(\mu)W_\lambda = W_{\mu\lambda\mu^{-1}}$, the subvariety of $\mathbf{G}/\mathbf{P}$

$$\Big(\bigcap_{\mu\in\Lambda} \rho(\mu)\mathbb{P}W_\lambda\Big) \cap \mathbf{G}/\mathbf{P}$$

is Λ-invariant and hence $\mathbf{G}$-invariant. It is also properly contained in $\mathbf{G}/\mathbf{P}$ and hence void. This implies that

$$\bigcup_{\mu\in\Lambda} \rho(\mu)\mathbb{P}W_\lambda^c \supset \mathbf{G}/\mathbf{P},$$

and hence that every point in $\mathbf{G}(\mathbb{R})/\mathbf{P}(\mathbb{R})$ is contained in the contractible open set $\mathbf{G}(\mathbb{R})/\mathbf{P}(\mathbb{R}) \smallsetminus \mathbb{P}W_{\mu\lambda\mu^{-1}}$, for some μ. □

Let d be a distance on $\mathbb{P}W(\mathbb{R})$ and define (see [20, p. 203]) Ψ_ε to be the family of subsets of $\mathbb{P}W(\mathbb{R})$ of the form

$$U = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{P}W(\mathbb{R}) : \, d\big(x, \mathbb{P}W'(\mathbb{R})\big) > \varepsilon \right\},$$

where $W' \in \mathrm{Gr}_{m-1}\big(W(\mathbb{R})\big)$, $m = \dim W$. In view of [20, Lemma 3.2, p. 203], in order to verify [20, Proposition 2.13 (b)], we need only to show the following

Lemma 6.6. *There exists $\varepsilon > 0$ such that for every $U \in \Psi_\varepsilon$,*

$$\rho(\Lambda)(U \cap \mathbf{G}(\mathbb{R})/\mathbf{P}(\mathbb{R})) = \mathbf{G}(\mathbb{R})/\mathbf{P}(\mathbb{R}).$$

Proof. For every $W'(\mathbb{R}) \in \mathrm{Gr}_{m-1}\big(W(\mathbb{R})\big)$, $x \in \mathbf{G}(\mathbb{R})/\mathbf{P}(\mathbb{R})$, define

$$f\big(x, W'(\mathbb{R})\big) = \sup_{\lambda\in\Lambda} d\big(\rho(\lambda)x, \mathbb{P}W'(\mathbb{R}) \cap \mathbf{G}(\mathbb{R})/\mathbf{P}(\mathbb{R})\big).$$

If $f\big(x, W'(\mathbb{R})\big) = 0$ then $\rho(\Lambda)x \subset \mathbb{P}W' \cap \mathbf{G}/\mathbf{P}$, and hence $\rho(\mathbf{G})x \subset \mathbb{P}W' \cap \mathbf{G}/\mathbf{P}$, which implies $\mathbb{P}W' \supset \mathbf{G}/\mathbf{P}$ and hence $W' \supset \big\{\rho(g)x_0 :$

$g \in \mathbf{G}\big\}$. Since the latter spans W we obtain a contradiction. The lower semicontinuous function f is positive on the compact space $\mathbf{G}(\mathbb{R})/\mathbf{P}(\mathbb{R})\times \mathrm{Gr}_{m-1}\big(W(\mathbb{R})\big)$ and hence there exists $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $f\big(x, W'(\mathbb{R})\big) > \varepsilon$ for all $x \in \mathbf{G}(\mathbb{R})/\mathbf{P}(\mathbb{R})$ and $W'(\mathbb{R}) \in \mathrm{Gr}_{m-1}\big(W(\mathbb{R})\big)$. This implies the Lemma. $\square$

7. A formula for the bounded Kähler class of a representation

Let Γ be a finitely generated group and (B,ν) the Poisson boundary given in Proposition 6.1. Then the complex

$$\mathbb{R} \longrightarrow L^\infty(B) \xrightarrow{d} L^\infty_{\mathrm{alt}}(B^2) \xrightarrow{d} \dots ,$$

denoted by $(L^\infty_{\mathrm{alt}}(B^\bullet), d)$ is a relatively injective resolution of $\mathbb{R}$ and hence the bounded cohomology $\mathrm{H}^*_{\mathrm{b}}(\Gamma,\mathbb{R})$ is canonically isomorphic to the cohomology of $(L^\infty_{\mathrm{alt}}(B^\bullet)^\Gamma, d)$. Together with the ergodicity of the Γ-action on $B\times B$, this yields an isomorphism of Banach spaces

$$\mathrm{H}^2_{\mathrm{b}}(\Gamma,\mathbb{R}) \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathcal{Z}L^\infty_{\mathrm{alt}}(B^3)^\Gamma .$$

where the right hand side is the space of Γ-invariant, alternating, essentially bounded cocycles on B^3. Let now $\pi : \Gamma \to G$, where $G = \mathrm{SU}\big(V, \langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle\big)$, be a representation with Zariski dense image, $\varphi : B \to \mathrm{Is}_{\langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle}$ the Γ-equivariant map given by Proposition 6.2 and ψ its composition with $E : \mathrm{Is}_{\langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle} \to \check{S}$. Then it follows from Proposition 6.2 that for almost every $(b_1,b_2,b_3) \in B^3$, $\psi(b_1),\psi(b_2),\psi(b_3)$ are pairwise transverse and hence

$$\psi_3^*\beta_G(b_1,b_2,b_3) := \beta_G(\psi(b_1),\psi(b_2),\psi(b_3))$$

is a well defined element in $\mathcal{Z}L^\infty_{\mathrm{alt}}(B^3)^\Gamma$.

Theorem 7.1. *Under the isomorphism*

$$\mathrm{H}^2_{\mathrm{b}}(\Gamma,\mathbb{R}) \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathcal{Z}L^\infty_{\mathrm{alt}}(B^3)^\Gamma ,$$

$\pi^*(\kappa_G^{\mathrm{b}})$ *corresponds to* $\psi_3^*\beta_G$.

Proof. We shall use the resolution defined in § 5 on the Shilov boundary $\check{S}$. Let $\psi^n : B^n \to \check{S}^n$ be the Cartesian product of the map ψ. Since $\psi(b_1),\psi(b_2)$ are transverse for almost every $(b_1,b_2) \in B^2$, we deduce that $\psi^n(b_1,\dots,b_n) \in Z_n$ for almost every $(b_1,\dots,b_n) \in B^n$. Thus, for $f \in \mathcal{B}^\infty_{alt}(Z_n)$, we define

$$\psi_n^*(f)(b_1,\dots,b_n) = f\psi^n(b_1,\dots,b_n) .$$

and obtain in this way a morphism of complexes

$$\psi_\bullet^* : \mathcal{B}^\infty_{alt}(Z_\bullet) \longrightarrow L^\infty_{\mathrm{alt}}(B^\bullet)$$

extending the identity $\mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$. Using that the complex of continuous bounded functions $\mathrm{C_b}(G^\bullet)$ on G^n, $n \geq 1$, gives a strong resolution by relatively injective modules, we obtain a morphism of complexes

$$\alpha_\bullet : \mathcal{B}^\infty_{alt}(Z_\bullet) \longrightarrow \mathrm{C_b}(G^\bullet)\,.$$

Finally, let $\pi_n : \mathrm{C_b}(G^n) \to \ell^\infty(\Gamma^n)$ be the morphism of complexes given by the precomposition with $\pi : \Gamma \to G$. It follows then from [4, Proposition 1.2] that the diagram in cohomology

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{H}^*(L^\infty_{\mathrm{alt}}(B^\bullet)^\Gamma) & \xleftarrow{\mathrm{H}^*\psi} & \mathrm{H}^*(\mathcal{B}^\infty_{alt}(Z_\bullet)^G) \\ \uparrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \mathrm{H}^*\alpha} \\ \mathrm{H}^*_{\mathrm{b}}(\Gamma, \mathbb{R}) & \xleftarrow[\mathrm{H}^*\pi]{} & \mathrm{H}^*_{\mathrm{cb}}(G) \end{array}$$

commutes. Since by Lemma 5.2, $\mathrm{H}^*\alpha([\beta_G]) = \kappa_G^{\mathrm{b}}$ and $\mathrm{H}^2\psi([\beta_G])$ is represented by $\psi_3^*\beta_G$, the theorem is proven. □

8. The proofs

Proof of Theorem 1.1 and Theorem 1.2. Let $\pi_i : \Gamma \to \mathrm{PSU}\big(V, \langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle_i\big)$ be homomorphisms with Zariski dense image, and κ_i^{b} the bounded Kähler class of $\mathrm{PSU}\big(V, \langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle_i\big)$. Since

$$G_i := \mathrm{SU}\big(V, \langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle_i\big) \xrightarrow{a_i} \mathrm{PSU}\big(V, \langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle_i\big)$$

is a finite central extension of $\mathrm{PSU}\big(V, \langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle_i\big)$, there is

$$\tilde{\Gamma} \xrightarrow{a} \Gamma$$

a finite central extension of Γ, and homomorphisms

$$\tilde{\pi}_i : \tilde{\Gamma} \to \mathrm{SU}\big(V, \langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle_i\big)$$

with Zariski dense image such that $a_i\tilde{\pi}_i = \pi_i a$. Assume now that there are $m_i \in \mathbb{Z}$ not all zero with

$$\sum_{i=1}^r m_i \pi_i^*(\kappa_i^{\mathrm{b}}) = 0\,.$$

Denoting with $\tilde{\kappa}_i^{\mathrm{b}}$ the bounded Kähler class of $\mathrm{SU}\big(V, \langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle_i\big)$, and observing that $a_i^*(\kappa_i^{\mathrm{b}}) = \tilde{\kappa}_i^{\mathrm{b}}$, we obtain

$$\sum_{i=1}^r m_i \tilde{\pi}_i^*(\tilde{\kappa}_i^{\mathrm{b}}) = 0\,. \tag{8.1}$$

Let B be the Poisson boundary associated to a presentation of $\tilde{\Gamma}$ (see Proposition 6.1) and

$$\varphi_i : B \to \mathrm{Is}_{F_i}(\mathbb{R}) \subset \mathrm{Is}_{F_i}$$

the boundary map given by Proposition 6.2. Taking into account Theorem 7.1, (4.6) and (8.1), we obtain that for almost all $(b_1, b_2, b_3) \in B^3$ and all $1 \leq i \leq r$, $\big(\varphi_i(b_1), \varphi_i(b_2), \varphi_i(b_3)\big) \in \mathrm{Is}_{F_i}^{(3)}$ and

$$\prod_{i=1}^r \langle \varphi_i(b_1), \varphi_i(b_2), \varphi_i(b_3)\rangle^{m_i} = [1] \quad \text{in } \mathbb{C}^\times \backslash A^\times\,. \tag{8.2}$$

Consider now the measurable function

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi : B &\longrightarrow \prod_{i=1}^r \mathrm{Is}_{F_i}(\mathbb{R}) \\ b &\mapsto \quad (\varphi_i(b))_i\,, \end{aligned}$$

$\tilde{\Gamma}$-equivariant with respect to the representation

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\pi} : \tilde{\Gamma} &\longrightarrow \prod_{i=1}^r \mathbf{G}_i \\ \gamma &\mapsto \quad (\tilde{\pi}_i(\gamma))_i\,, \end{aligned}$$

define $\Lambda = \tilde{\pi}(\tilde{\Gamma})$ and let $\mathbf{H} = \overline{\Lambda}^Z$ be the Zariski closure of Λ in $\prod_{i=1}^r \mathbf{G}_i$. Observe that, because φ is $\tilde{\Gamma}$-equivariant, its essential image $\mathrm{Ess\,Im}(\varphi)$ is Λ-invariant. Fix now $(b_1, b_2) \in B^2$ such that (8.2) holds for almost every $b_3 \in B$. In the notation of Lemma 3.4 and the paragraph preceding it, set

$$\begin{aligned} P_i &:= P_{\varphi_i(b_1), \varphi_i(b_2)}\,, \\ \mathcal{O}_i &:= \mathcal{O}_{\varphi_i(b_1), \varphi_i(b_2)}\,, \text{ and } \quad \mathcal{O} = \prod_{i=1}^r \mathcal{O}_i\,. \end{aligned}$$

Then it follows from (8.2) that

$$\mathrm{Ess\,Im}(\varphi) \cap \mathcal{O} \subset \left\{ (x_1, \dots, x_r) \in \prod_{i=1}^r \mathcal{O}_i : \prod_{i=1}^r P_i(x_i)^{m_i} = 1 \right\} \subset \prod_{i=1}^r \mathcal{O}_i\,. \tag{8.3}$$

In view of Lemma 3.4, the latter is a Zariski closed proper subset of $\prod_{i=1}^r \mathcal{O}_i$, which implies that $\mathrm{Ess\,Im}(\varphi)$ is contained in a proper Zariski closed subset of $\prod_{i=1}^r \mathrm{Is}_{F_i}$, and hence that $\overline{\mathrm{Ess\,Im}(\varphi)}^Z$ is a proper, Λ-invariant Zariski closed subset. This subset is thus $\mathbf{H}$-invariant, which implies that $\mathbf{H}$ is a proper $\mathbb{R}$-algebraic subgroup of $\prod_{i=1}^r \mathbf{G}_i$. If we denote by $Z(\mathbf{G}_i)$ the center of $\mathbf{G}_i$, let now

$$\mathbf{L} := \mathbf{G}_i/Z(\mathbf{G}_i) \qquad \text{and} \qquad \mathbf{L} := \prod_{i=1}^r \mathbf{L}_i\,,$$

and let $\mathbf{D}$ be the image of $\mathbf{H}$ in $\mathbf{L}$. Then, under the identification of $\mathrm{PSU}\big(V, \langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle_i\big)$ with $\mathbf{L}_i(\mathbb{R})$, we deduce from $\Lambda < \mathbf{H}$ that

$$\big\{\pi_1(\gamma), \dots, \pi_r(\gamma) :\, \gamma \in \Gamma\big\} < \mathbf{D}(\mathbb{R})\,.$$

Observe first that since $\mathbf{D} \neq \mathbf{L}$, the case $r = 1$ cannot occur, which implies the first assertion of Theorem 1.1. Thus $r \geq 2$. Since the $\mathbf{L}_i$'s are simple (as abstract groups), non-abelian, $\mathrm{pr}_i(\mathbf{D}) = \mathbf{L}_i$ and $\mathbf{D} \lneq \mathbf{L}$, the subgroup $\mathbf{D}$ determines a partition $I_1 \cup \dots \cup I_\ell = \{1, \dots, r\}$ with $\ell < r$, and, for every $1 \leq k \leq \ell$, $i, j \in I_k$, an isomorphism

$$\pi_{ij} : \mathbf{L}_i \to \mathbf{L}_j\,,$$

defined over $\mathbb{R}$ such that

$$\pi_j(\gamma) = \pi_{ij}\pi_i(\gamma)\,, \qquad \gamma \in \Gamma\,.$$

Since $\ell < r$, we have that $|I_k| \geq 2$ for some k and hence there is $i \neq j$ such that $(\pi_i, \mathcal{X}_i)$ and $(\pi_j, \mathcal{X}_j)$ are equivalent, which proves Theorem 1.2.

Let $r = 2$, $m_1 = -m_2 = 1$, $\langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle_1 = \langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle_2$ and $T_{12} : \mathcal{X}_1 \to \mathcal{X}_2$ the isometry induced by π_{12}. Let $\epsilon = 1$ if T_{12} preserves the complex structure and $\epsilon = -1$ otherwise. Then we get

$$\pi_2(\gamma) = \pi_{12}\pi_1(\gamma)\,, \qquad \gamma \in \Gamma\,,$$

and hence $(1 - \epsilon)\pi_1^*(\kappa_1^{\mathrm{b}}) = 0$ which, in view of Theorem 1.1 *(i)*, implies that $\epsilon = 1$ and that T_{12} is holomorphic. This shows part *(ii)* of Theorem 1.1. □

PROPOSITION 8.1. *Let $c : I \to X_{\mathrm{Zd}}(\Gamma, G)$ be any continuous injective path from an open interval $I \subset \mathbb{R}$ and let $K : X_{\mathrm{Zd}}(\Gamma, G) \to \mathrm{H}^2_{\mathrm{b}}(\Gamma, \mathbb{R})$ be the map defined in (1.2) by $K(\pi) = \pi^*(\kappa_G^{\mathrm{b}})$. Then $\{K(c(t)) :\, t \in I\} \subset \mathrm{H}^2_{\mathrm{b}}(\Gamma, \mathbb{R})$ contains an uncountable subset which in independent over $\mathbb{R}$.*

Proof of Proposition 8.1 and Corollary 1.3. Let $G = \mathrm{PSU}(p, q)$, $1 \leq p, q$, and let $\mathbf{G}$ be its complexification, that is a connected, adjoint group defined over $\mathbb{R}$ such that $G = \mathbf{G}(\mathbb{R})$. Because of this hypothesis, the set $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{Zd}}(\Gamma, \mathbf{G})$ of representations of Γ into $\mathbf{G}$ with Zariski dense image is a Zariski open subset of the representation variety $\mathrm{Hom}(\Gamma, \mathbf{G})$, [1, Proposition 8.2]. The variety $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{Zd}}(\Gamma, \mathbf{G})$ is defined over $\mathbb{R}$ and so is the quotient variety $X_{\mathrm{Zd}}(\Gamma, \mathbf{G}) := \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{Zd}}(\Gamma, \mathbf{G})/\mathbf{G}$. Moreover, since $\mathbf{G}$ is adjoint, we have that $X_{\mathrm{Zd}}(\Gamma, G) = X_{\mathrm{Zd}}(\Gamma, \mathbf{G})(\mathbb{R})$, thus realizing $X_{\mathrm{Zd}}(\Gamma, G)$ as a real algebraic set.

Let $(\ell^\infty(\Gamma^\bullet), d_\bullet))$ denote the standard (bounded) non-homogeneous complex, and $(\ell^1(\Gamma^\bullet), \partial_\bullet)$ the non-homogeneous complex of ℓ^1-chains. In particular,

$$\ell^\infty(\Gamma) \xrightarrow{d_1} \ell^\infty(\Gamma^2)$$

is the adjoint of

$$\ell^1(\Gamma^2) \xrightarrow{\partial_2} \ell^1(\Gamma)\,,$$

and, since $\mathrm{H}^2_{\mathrm{b}}(\Gamma, \mathbb{R})$ is a Banach space, $\mathrm{Im}\, d_1 \subset \ell^\infty(\Gamma^2)$ is norm closed. Since $d_1 = \partial_2^*$, $\mathrm{Im}\, d_1$ is thus weak-$*$ closed and hence the weak-$*$ topology on $\ell^\infty(\Gamma^2)$ induces a locally convex Hausdorff topology on $\mathrm{H}^2_{\mathrm{b}}(\Gamma, \mathbb{R})$ for which the map $K : X_{\mathrm{Zd}}(\Gamma, G) \to \mathrm{H}^2_{\mathrm{b}}(\Gamma, \mathbb{R})$ is easily seen to be continuous. In particular, any subspace of $\mathrm{H}^2_{\mathrm{b}}(\Gamma, \mathbb{R})$ of finite dimension n is isomorphic to $\mathbb{R}^n$ as a locally convex topological vector space, and hence is closed.

Let W be the vector subspace generated by $\{K(c(t)) : t \in I\}$ and assume that it has countable dimension. Let $W = \cup_{n\geq 1} W_n$, where $\{W_n\}$ is a sequence of increasing finite dimensional subspaces. Then $I = \cup_{n\geq 1}(K\,c)^{-1}(W_n)$ and, since $(K\,c)^{-1}(W_n)$ is closed, there is $n_0 \geq 1$ such that $(K\,c)^{-1}(W_{n_0})$ has nonvoid interior. Let $d = \dim(W_{n_0})$, so that we identify W_{n_0} with $\mathbb{R}^d$. Choose an open nonvoid interval $J \subset (K\,c)^{-1}(W_{n_0}) \subset \mathbb{R}$.

Let $\alpha \in \mathrm{Aut}(G)$ be the exterior automorphim of order 2 which reverses the complex structure on the associated symmetric space. Then α acts freely and properly on $X_{\mathrm{Zd}}(\Gamma, G)$ thus, by shrinking J, we may assume that $\alpha(c(J)) \cap c(J) = \emptyset$. For any $m \geq 1$, let $J^{(m)}$ be the set of m-tuples of distinct points on J, and consider the map

$$T_m : J^{(m)} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^d (\simeq W_{n_0})$$
$$(t_1, \dots, t_m) \mapsto \sum_{i=1}^m iK(c(t_i))\,.$$

We claim that T_m is injective. Indeed, assume that $T_m(t) = T_m(s)$, where $t = (t_1, \dots, t_m)$ and $s = (s_1, \dots, s_m)$. Let $\sigma \in S_m$ be a permutation such that $t_1, \dots, t_s, t_{s+1} \dots, t_m, s_{\sigma(s+1)}, \dots, s_{\sigma(m)}$ are pairwise distinct and $t_i = s_{\sigma(i)}$ for $1 \leq i \leq s$. Then $T_m(t) = T_m(s)$ implies that

$$\sum_{i=1}^{s}(i-\sigma(i))K(c(t_i)) + \sum_{i=s+1}^{m} iK(c(t_i)) - \sum_{i=s+1}^{m} \sigma(i)K(c(s_{\sigma(i)})) = 0\,,$$

which, in view of Theorem 1.2, forces $s = m$ and $i = \sigma(i)$, that is $t = s$.

Thus, the fact that $T_m : J^{(m)} \to \mathbb{R}^d$ is a continuous injective map from the m-dimensional manifold $J^{(m)}$ into $\mathbb{R}^d$, forces $m \leq d$, which is a contradiction. Thus W has uncountable dimension, which proves Proposition 8.1.

For the proof of Corollary 1.3, observe that the set C of regular points of $X_{\mathrm{Zd}}(\Gamma, G)$ is a manifold. Then, if $\mathrm{H}^2_{\mathrm{b}}(\Gamma, G)$ is finite dimensional, Proposition 8.1 implies that there are no continuous injective paths into C, and hence each connected component of C is reduced to a point thus implying that $X_{\mathrm{Zd}}(\Gamma, G)$ is finite. □

Proof of Corollary 1.5. Observe that if $\omega : \Gamma \to G$ is of type (p, q), then, by Lemma 3.2, $\kappa_G/4\pi \gcd(p, q)$ is in the image of $\mathrm{H}^2(G, \mathbb{Z})$ under the map $\mathrm{H}^2(G, \mathbb{Z}) \to \mathrm{H}^2(G, \mathbb{R})$, and hence $\omega^*(\kappa_G)/4\pi \gcd(p, q)$ is in the image of $\mathrm{H}^2(\Gamma, \mathbb{Z}) \to \mathrm{H}^2(\Gamma, \mathbb{R})$. Letting now $\omega_i : \Gamma \to G_i$, $1 \leq i \leq n$, be inequivalent, Zariski dense representations, with $\omega_i : \Gamma \to G_i$ of type (p_i, q_i), and setting

$$c_i := \frac{\omega_i^*(\kappa_{G_i})}{4\pi \gcd(p_i, q_i)}\,,$$

we deduce from Theorem 1.2 and the hypothesis that $\mathrm{H}^2_{\mathrm{b}}(\Gamma, \mathbb{R})$ injects into $\mathrm{H}^2(\Gamma, \mathbb{R})$, that the family

$$\big\{4\pi \gcd(p_i, q_i)\, c_i :\, 1 \leq i \leq n\big\} \subset \mathrm{H}^2(\Gamma, \mathbb{R})$$

is linearly independent over $\mathbb{Z}$ and hence that the family

$$\big\{c_i :\, 1 \leq i \leq n\big\} \subset \mathrm{H}^2(\Gamma, \mathbb{R})$$

is linearly independent over $\mathbb{Z}$ as well. Since we are dealing with ordinary cohomology and all the c_i's are integral classes, we deduce that $\{c_i :\, 1 \leq i \leq n\}$ is linearly independent over $\mathbb{R}$. □

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