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Higher Rank Oseledec's (Oseledec):

Assume $\alpha: (\mathbb{R}^k \text{ or } \mathbb{Z}^k) \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$
 ergodic and measure-preserving.

$A: (\mathbb{R}^k \text{ or } \mathbb{Z}^k) \times X \rightarrow GL(d, \mathbb{R})$
 is a cocycle

$$A(a+b, x) = A(a, \alpha(b)x) A(b, x)$$

Assume A is mble,

$$\text{by } |A| \in L^k(\mu) \left[L^k, \frac{1}{(\mu)} \right].$$

Then $\exists \Lambda_0 \subseteq X$ such that such that
 $\mu(\Lambda_0) = 1$, a finite set $\Delta \subseteq (\mathbb{R}^k)^*$
 and a μ -measurable splitting

$$\mathbb{R}^d = \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \Lambda} E_{\lambda}^2, \quad x \in \Lambda_0$$

such that

$$a) A(q, x) E_{\lambda}^2 = E_{\lambda}^2 (qx)$$

$$b) \lim_{|q| \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|\log A(q, x)v| - \lambda(q)}{|q|} = 0$$

$$\text{whenever } v \in E_{\lambda}^2$$

Furthermore

$$\lim_{|q| \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|q|} \log \dim \left(E_{\lambda}^1, \bigoplus_{\mu \neq \lambda} E_{\mu}^1 \right)$$

$$\propto x.$$

Recall: $G \curvearrowright P \curvearrowright H \subseteq GL(d, \mathbb{R})$

$$\downarrow$$
$$G \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$$

Let $\sigma: X \rightarrow P$
be a measurable
section of
 $P \rightarrow X$.

Define $A(g, x)$ ~~defined by~~
 ~~$A(g, x) = \sigma(gx) \cdot A(g, \sigma(x))$~~

$$g \cdot \sigma(x) = \sigma(gx) A(g, x)$$

- $A(g, x)$ is unique since the
 H -action is free.

- Furthermore,

$$\begin{aligned} g_1 g_2 \sigma(x) &= \sigma(g_1 g_2 x) A(g_1 g_2, x) \\ &= g_1 \sigma(g_2 x) A(g_2, x) \\ &\hookrightarrow = \sigma(g_1 g_2 x) A(g_1, g_2 x) A(g_2, x). \end{aligned}$$

$$A(g_1 g_2, x) = A(g_1, g_2 x) A(g_2, x)$$

"
 A = the defect of G -equivariance
 for σ "

• Apply Osledeets for the restriction
 to an R -split Cartan $A \subseteq G$.

$$\Rightarrow \exists \omega_0 : X \rightarrow Gr(k_1, d) \times Gr(k_2, d) \times \dots \times Gr(k_p, d)$$

where p = number of exponents,
 $k_i = \dim(E^{\lambda_i})$.

Define $\omega: P \rightarrow \prod \text{Ge}(k_i, d)$ by

writing $p = \sigma \circ \pi(p) \cdot \gamma(p)$ and

~~$\omega(p) = \sigma \circ \pi(p) \cdot \gamma(p)$~~

$$\omega(p) = (\gamma(p))^{-1} \cdot \omega \circ \pi(p).$$

Claim: ω is H -equivariant and
 A -invariant.

Note: $ph = \sigma \circ \pi(p) \gamma(p) h$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma(ph) = \gamma(p)$$

$$\omega(ph) = \gamma(ph)^{-1} \omega \circ \pi(p)$$

$$= h^{-1} \gamma(p)^{-1} \omega \circ \pi(p)$$

$$= h^{-1} \omega(p).$$

$$(x = \pi(p))$$

A-invariance : $\omega(ap) = \gamma(ap)^{-1} \omega_0(x)$

$$= \gamma(ap)^{-1} A(a, x) \omega_0(x)$$

$$ap = \sigma(ax) \gamma(ap)$$

$$= a \sigma(x) A(a, x)^{-1} \gamma(ap)$$

$$\gamma(p) = A(a, x)^{-1} \gamma(ap)$$

$$\gamma(ap) = A(a, x) \gamma(p).$$

$$= \gamma(p)^{-1} A(a, x)^{-1} A(a, x) \omega_0(x)$$

$$= \gamma(p)^{-1} \omega_0(x) = \omega(p).$$

Seledests for Bundles:

Assume $A \curvearrowright P$ is an action by
principle bundle automorphisms such
that $B_0(o) \subseteq A$ has bounded orbit

$\forall p \in P$. Then if $\rho: H \rightarrow GL(d, \mathbb{R})$
is a rep, $\exists A$ -inv. H -equivariant

function $\omega: P \rightarrow \prod G_2(k_i, d)$

such that

if $v \in \omega(p)_i$, then $\subseteq B_p = (P \times \mathbb{R}^d) / H^A$

$$\lim_{|a| \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log |av| - \lambda(a)}{|a|} = 0.$$

(Review)

Want to apply Zimmer super rigidity:

$$\forall p, \exists \gamma_p : G \rightarrow \backslash H / N \quad \text{with that}$$

and a section $\sigma : X \rightarrow P/N$

such that $\sigma(gx) = \sigma(x) \gamma(g)$.

What is N ?

$N = \text{pointwise stabilizer of}$
 $\{\omega(gp) \mid g \in G\}$

= transformations which are
Gr-block diagonal.

- For now, if $H = N \times H_0$,
all growth rates (LEs) will
be captured in H_0 .

~~the~~ i.e. the Orliczlets for the
 N -contribution has only
 0 for an exponent.

- Moral: Property (T) + 0 ~~exponents~~
exponents $\Rightarrow$ isometric

"Compact error"

(this works in finite but
fails in continuous category.)