

JOININGS OF HIGHER RANK TORUS ACTIONS ON HOMOGENEOUS SPACES

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ABSTRACT

We show that joinings of higher rank torus actions on S-arithmetic quotients of semi-simple or perfect algebraic groups must be algebraic.

1. Introduction

Higher rank diagonalizable actions have subtle rigidity properties, which are remarkable because the action of each individual element of the action has no rigidity. In this paper we establish one manifestation of this rigidity: a scarcity of joinings of fairly general higher rank actions on quotients of semisimple and more generally perfect linear algebraic groups, in stark contrast to the situation in the rank one case. The systematic use of joinings as a powerful tool in ergodic theory was introduced by Furstenberg in his important paper [16]. The same paper also introduces the study of the rigidity properties of the action of a non-lacunary multiplicative semigroup of integers on \mathbf{R}/\mathbf{Z} , which is closely connected to the type of actions we consider here, and motivated much of the research in the area.

We recall that a joining of two measure preserving actions of a group Λ on probability measure spaces $(X_1, \mathcal{B}_1, \mu_1)$ and $(X_2, \mathcal{B}_2, \mu_2)$ is a Λ -invariant probability measure ρ on $X_1 \times X_2$ (equipped with the product sigma-algebra $\mathcal{B}_1 \times \mathcal{B}_2$) whose projections to X_1 and X_2 are equal to μ_1 and μ_2 respectively. More generally one can (as we do in this paper) consider r -fold joinings of $(X_i, \mathcal{B}_i, \mu_i)$ for $i = 1, \dots, r$ which would be a measure on $X_1 \times \dots \times X_r$. While joinings can be considered for general group actions, in this paper we consider the case of $\Lambda = \mathbf{Z}^d$. There is always at least one joining: the trivial joining given by $\rho = \mu_1 \times \dots \times \mu_r$. Two Λ -actions for which the trivial joining is the only joining are said to be *disjoint*.

Joinings, especially scarcity of joinings, provide important information on the measure preserving Λ -action at hand. For instance, any nontrivial factor of the action of Λ on a probability space (X, \mathcal{B}, μ) , i.e. a measure-preserving map ϕ from X to another probability space (Y, \mathcal{C}, ν) on which Λ acts intertwining the action, gives rise to nontrivial self-joining called the relatively independent joining $\mu \times_Y \mu$ of X with itself over Y . The relatively independent self-joining has the property that $\mu \times_Y \mu$ -a.e. $(x_1, x_2) \in X \times X$ satisfies $\phi(x_1) = \phi(x_2)$, hence is certainly not the trivial joining.

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Scarcity of joinings is also useful for establishing equidistribution, allowing us under favorable conditions to upgrade equidistribution of a collection of points in two spaces to a joint equidistribution statement on an appropriate collection of points in a product space. The study of joinings in the homogenous context has a rich tradition, and we mention in particular Ratner's pioneering contribution in this direction for the horocycle flow [27] (cf. also [36], as well as [11] for an analogue in positive characteristic).

The classification of joinings for higher rank abelian algebraic actions is a special case of the problem of classifying invariant measures under higher rank abelian groups. This measure classification question was raised by Furstenberg following his work on orbits of nonlacunary semigroups of integers on \mathbf{R}/\mathbf{Z} in [16], and conjectures in this vein in the context of actions on homogeneous spaces were made by Katok and Spatzier [19, Main Conj.] and in a more explicit form by Margulis [23, Conj. 2]; cf. also [6, Conj. 2.4]. Whether in the original context of actions of nonlacunary semigroups of integers or in the case of the action of higher rank abelian groups on homogeneous spaces all progress regarding this measure classification, e.g. [4, 5, 10, 12, 19, 20, 31], has been obtained under the assumption of positive entropy. Even assuming positive entropy, the state-of-the-art regarding classifications of invariant measures on quotients of semisimple groups requires that the acting group be a maximal split torus in at least some of the simple normal subgroups [10]. By their very nature, for the class of actions we consider here joinings always have positive entropy; in fact, as we show in Section 6.3, not only do joinings have positive entropy, but the joining assumption also implies some finer information regarding the support of the corresponding leafwise measures on the coarse Lyapunov foliations (foliations whose leaves are obtained by intersecting unstable foliations of finitely many elements of the action) which is crucial for our argument. This allow us to classify joinings of essentially arbitrary higher rank actions on semisimple quotients.

In this paper we consider S -arithmetic quotients of \mathbf{Q} -perfect groups: more precisely, we take \mathbf{G} to be a Zariski connected linear algebraic group over \mathbf{Q} , which we assume to be perfect, i.e. $[\mathbf{G}, \mathbf{G}] = \mathbf{G}$, and S to be a finite set of places. We set $\mathbf{Q}_\infty = \mathbf{R}$ and write $\mathbf{Q}_S = \prod_{\sigma \in S} \mathbf{Q}_\sigma$ for the corresponding product of the local fields determined by the given set of places. An S -arithmetic quotient of \mathbf{G} is a quotient space of the form $\Gamma \backslash G$ where $G \leq \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}_S)$ is a finite index subgroup, $\Gamma < G \cap \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q})$ is an arithmetic lattice commensurable to $\mathbf{G}(\mathcal{O}_S)$, and \mathcal{O}_S denotes the ring of S -integers in \mathbf{Q}_S .

Definition 1.1. — *Let $\Gamma \backslash G$ be an S -arithmetic quotient with \mathbf{G}, S, G, Γ as above. We say that $\Gamma \backslash G$ is saturated by unipotents if the group generated by all unipotent elements of $\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}_S)$ acts ergodically on $\Gamma \backslash G$.*

For $x \in \Gamma \backslash G$, it will be convenient for us to use the notation $g.x$ for xg^{-1} . If \mathbf{G} is a \mathbf{Q} -almost simple group with $\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}_S)$ noncompact, and if $\Gamma \backslash G$ is an S -arithmetic quotient of \mathbf{G} , then there is a finite index normal subgroup $G_1 \trianglelefteq G$ so that $(\Gamma \cap G_1) \backslash G_1$ is saturated by unipotents. More generally, the same is true whenever \mathbf{G} is a \mathbf{Q} -group whose radical

equals its unipotent radical \mathbf{U}_{rad} , and so that $\mathbf{G}/\mathbf{U}_{\text{rad}}$ has no \mathbf{Q} -almost simple factor \mathbf{H} so that $\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{Q}_S)$ is compact—cf. Remark 3.2.

Definition 1.2. — We say that a measure μ on an S -arithmetic quotient $\Gamma \backslash G$ as above is algebraic over \mathbf{Q} if there exists a \mathbf{Q} -subgroup $\mathbf{H} \leq \mathbf{G}$ and a finite index subgroup $H \leq \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{Q}_S)$ such that μ is the normalized Haar measure on a single orbit ΓHg for some $g \in G$.

Definition 1.3. — A subgroup $A < G$ is said to be of class- \mathcal{A}' if it can be simultaneously diagonalized so that for every $a \in A$

- the projection of a to $\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{R})$ has positive real eigenvalues if $\infty \in S$,
- for each finite $p \in S$, the projection of a to $\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}_p)$ satisfies that all of its eigenvalues are powers of λ_p , where $\lambda_p \in \mathbf{Q}_p^*$ is some fixed invertible element with $|\lambda_p|_p \neq 1$.

An element $g \in G \setminus \{e\}$ is said to be of class- \mathcal{A}' if the group it generates is of class- \mathcal{A}' . A homomorphism $a : \mathbf{Z}^d \rightarrow G$ is said to be of class- \mathcal{A}' if it is a proper map and its image $a(\mathbf{Z}^d)$ is of class- \mathcal{A}' .

Our definition of class- \mathcal{A}' elements is more general than the notion of class- \mathcal{A} elements introduced by Margulis and Tomanov in [24], though for the purposes of [24, 25] one can use this more general class equally well.

We can now state our first joining theorem:

Theorem 1.4. — Let $r, d \geq 2$ and let $\mathbf{G}_1, \dots, \mathbf{G}_r$ be semisimple algebraic groups defined over \mathbf{Q} that are \mathbf{Q} -almost simple, $\mathbf{G} = \prod_{i=1}^r \mathbf{G}_i$, and S be a finite set of places of \mathbf{Q} . Let $X_i = \Gamma_i \backslash G_i$ be S -arithmetic quotients saturated by unipotents for $G_i \leq \mathbf{G}_i(\mathbf{Q}_S)$ and let $X = \prod_i X_i$. Let $a_i : \mathbf{Z}^d \rightarrow G_i$ be proper homomorphisms so that $a = (a_1, \dots, a_r) : \mathbf{Z}^d \rightarrow G = \prod_i G_i$ is of class- \mathcal{A}' , and set $A = a(\mathbf{Z}^d)$. Suppose μ is an A -invariant and ergodic joining of the actions of $A_i = a_i(\mathbf{Z}^d)$ on X_i equipped with the Haar measure m_{X_i} . Then μ is an algebraic measure defined over \mathbf{Q} .

We note that since it has to project onto each of the \mathbf{G}_i , the \mathbf{Q} -group \mathbf{H} corresponding to μ as in Definition 1.2 is semisimple (cf. Proposition 7.4 for details).

Theorem 1.4 implies that joinings of such higher rank actions must be trivial unless there are strong relationships between at least some of the \mathbf{Q} -groups $\mathbf{G}_1, \dots, \mathbf{G}_r$. Indeed, if the joining is non-trivial then two of the \mathbf{Q} -subgroups \mathbf{G}_i have the same adjoint form over \mathbf{Q} . We also note that in a sense made precise by the following corollary the case of two factors can be viewed as the most fundamental:

Corollary 1.5. — Assume in addition to the assumptions in Theorem 1.4 that for any two factors X_i and X_j with $i \neq j$, the image of μ under the natural projection map to $X_i \times X_j$ is the product measure $m_{X_i} \times m_{X_j}$. Then μ is the trivial joining, i.e. $\mu = m_X = m_{X_1 \times \dots \times X_r}$.

We also consider the following more general setup: Let $\mathbf{L} = \mathbf{G}_1 \times \dots \times \mathbf{G}_r$ be a semisimple \mathbf{Q} -group with \mathbf{Q} -almost simple factors \mathbf{G}_i for $i = 1, \dots, r$, let \mathbf{U}_{rad} be a Zariski connected unipotent algebraic group defined over \mathbf{Q} such that \mathbf{L} acts on \mathbf{U}_{rad} by automorphisms and the representation is defined over \mathbf{Q} . We then define $\mathbf{G} = \mathbf{L} \ltimes \mathbf{U}_{\text{rad}}$, which

is an algebraic group defined over \mathbf{Q} , with the canonical projection map $\pi : \mathbf{G} \rightarrow \mathbf{L}$ whose kernel is \mathbf{U}_{rad} . We will assume that \mathbf{G} is perfect, i.e. $\mathbf{G} = [\mathbf{G}, \mathbf{G}]$ (or equivalently $\mathbf{U}_{\text{rad}} = [\mathbf{L}, \mathbf{U}_{\text{rad}}]$, since otherwise $[\mathbf{G}, \mathbf{G}]$ would be contained in the proper subgroup of \mathbf{G} generated by \mathbf{L} , $[\mathbf{L}, \mathbf{U}_{\text{rad}}]$ and $[\mathbf{U}_{\text{rad}}, \mathbf{U}_{\text{rad}}]$). We now set $G = L \ltimes \mathbf{U}_{\text{rad}}(\mathbf{Q}_S) \leq \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}_S)$, where $L = G_1 \times \cdots \times G_r$ and each G_i a finite index sub-group of $\mathbf{G}_i(\mathbf{Q}_S)$, and take $\Gamma < G$ an arithmetic lattice compatible with the \mathbf{Q} -structure of \mathbf{G} and such that $X = \Gamma \backslash G$ is saturated by unipotents. In order to minimize the difference in the setups, we will assume for simplicity that the lattice $\pi(\Gamma)$ in L is a product of lattices $\Gamma_1 \times \cdots \times \Gamma_r$ with each Γ_i a lattice in G_i .

Theorem 1.6. — *Let $r \geq 1$, $d \geq 2$, G and X be as above. Let $a_i : \mathbf{Z}^d \rightarrow G_i$ be proper homomorphisms so that $a = (a_1, \dots, a_r) : \mathbf{Z}^d \rightarrow G = \prod_i G_i$ is of class- \mathcal{A}' , and set $A = a(\mathbf{Z}^d)$. Let μ be an A -invariant and ergodic probability measure on X such that $\pi_*(\mu)$ is the Haar measure on $(\Gamma_1 \times \cdots \times \Gamma_r) \backslash L$. Then μ is an algebraic measure defined over \mathbf{Q} .*

Combining Theorem 1.4 and Theorem 1.6 we can get a classification of joinings of class- \mathcal{A}' actions on quotient spaces of perfect groups analogous to Theorem 1.4:

Theorem 1.7. — *Let $r, d \geq 2$ and let $\mathbf{G}_1, \dots, \mathbf{G}_r$ be perfect algebraic groups defined over \mathbf{Q} , $\mathbf{G} = \prod_{i=1}^r \mathbf{G}_i$, and S be a finite set of places of \mathbf{Q} . Let $X_i = \Gamma_i \backslash G_i$ be S -arithmetic quotients for $G_i \leq \mathbf{G}_i(\mathbf{Q}_S)$ saturated by unipotents and let $X = \prod_i X_i$. Let $a_i : \mathbf{Z}^d \rightarrow G_i$ be homomorphisms so that $a = (a_1, \dots, a_r) : \mathbf{Z}^d \rightarrow G = \prod_i G_i$ is of class- \mathcal{A}' , and such that the projection of a_i to every \mathbf{Q} almost simple factor of $\mathbf{G}_i(\mathbf{Q}_S)$ is proper. Suppose μ is an A -invariant and ergodic joining of the action of $A_i = a_i(\mathbf{Z}^d)$ on X_i equipped with the Haar measure m_{X_i} . Then μ is an algebraic measure defined over \mathbf{Q} .*

Our assumption that the acting group A is of class- \mathcal{A}' is simultaneously necessary for the theorems above to hold as stated, and not particularly material since these theorems can be modified in a fairly straightforward way to include much more general diagonalizable groups. We provide extensive discussion of this issue in Section 3.

1.1. Arithmetic applications. — There seems to be substantial scope for applying the theorems presented above to arithmetic questions. A concrete result in this direction by M. Aka, U. Shapira and the first named author [1] considers for all integer points (x, y, z) of the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = m$ both the normalized point $m^{-1/2}(x, y, z)$ on the unit sphere S^2 and the shape of the lattice orthogonal to (x, y, z) in \mathbf{Z}^3 , which corresponds to a point in $\text{PGL}(2, \mathbf{Z}) \backslash \mathbf{H}$. Using Theorem 1.4 it is shown that these collections of pairs in $S^2 \times \text{PGL}(2, \mathbf{Z}) \backslash \mathbf{H}$ become equidistributed as $m \rightarrow \infty$ along squarefree¹ integers, satisfying both $m \not\equiv 0, 4, 7 \pmod{8}$ (a necessary and sufficient condition for existence

¹ As explained in [1], the square free assumption is in fact not needed, though without it the required number theoretical facts are not well documented.

of primitive integral points on the sphere of radius \sqrt{m} as well as an auxiliary condition of Linnik type—namely that $(-m)$ is a quadratic residue modulo two distinct fixed primes. A connection between this equidistribution result and the theory of Eisenstein series for maximal parabolic subgroups of $\mathrm{SL}(3)$ was established by Ruixiang Zhang [37] in an appendix to the arXived version of [1].

This result can be viewed as a special case of the following more general arithmetic equidistribution result (though to us the above application came as a surprise). In order to be able to state concisely cases in which the assumptions of the theorem below can be verified we state it in terms of the adeles, though strictly speaking for the purposes of this paper this is mostly a matter of style rather than substance. For further discussion of why and how the adelic formulation is natural in this context we refer the reader to [13]. If \mathbf{G} is a \mathbf{Q} -group and μ is a measure on a space on which $\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{A})$ acts we say that μ is *nearly invariant* under $\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{A})$ if it is invariant under a finite index subgroup of $\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}_s)$ for any $s \in \{\infty, \text{primes}\}$. Note that if \mathbf{G} is semisimple and simply connected, by strong approximation any probability measure on $\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}) \backslash \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{A})$ nearly invariant under $\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{A})$ is in fact invariant, hence is equal to the uniform measure on $\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}) \backslash \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{A})$.

Theorem 1.8. — *Let \mathbf{A} be the ring of adeles over \mathbf{Q} , and let $\mathbf{G}_1, \dots, \mathbf{G}_r$ be \mathbf{Q} -almost simple groups such that no two of these groups are isogenous over \mathbf{Q} . Let S_0 be a finite set of places for \mathbf{Q} , and $N \in \mathbf{N}$. Let \mathbf{T}_α be a sequence of \mathbf{Q} -anisotropic \mathbf{Q} -tori. We think of both the \mathbf{G}_k and the \mathbf{T}_α as algebraic groups embedded in $\mathrm{SL}(N)$ for some N , and require that they are defined by polynomials of degree $\leq N$. For each α let m_α be a probability measure on $\mathbf{T}_\alpha(\mathbf{Q}) \backslash \mathbf{T}_\alpha(\mathbf{A})$ (e.g. the Haar measure). For every α and $k = 1, \dots, r$ let $\iota_k^{(\alpha)} : \mathbf{T}_\alpha \rightarrow \mathbf{G}_k$ be homomorphism, given by polynomials of degree $\leq N$ and with zero dimensional kernel, and $g_k^{(\alpha)}$ an arbitrary element in $\mathbf{G}_k(\mathbf{A})$. Assume the following two conditions hold:*

Uniform split rank: *For any α , the group $\mathbf{T}_\alpha(\mathbf{Q}_{S_0})$ has \mathbf{Q}_{S_0} -rank ≥ 2 and m_α is invariant under a subgroup of the \mathbf{Q}_{S_0} -split part of $\mathbf{T}_\alpha(\mathbf{Q}_{S_0})$ of index $\leq N$.*

Individual equidistribution: *For any k , the measures $g_k^{(\alpha)} \cdot (\iota_k^{(\alpha)})_*(m_\alpha)$ on $X_{\mathbf{A}}^{(k)} = \mathbf{G}_k(\mathbf{Q}) \backslash \mathbf{G}_k(\mathbf{A})$ converge as $\alpha \rightarrow \infty$ to a nearly $\mathbf{G}_k(\mathbf{A})$ invariant probability measure.*

Then any limit point of the sequence of measures on $X_{\mathbf{A}} = X_{\mathbf{A}}^{(1)} \times \dots \times X_{\mathbf{A}}^{(r)}$ obtained by pushing m_α forward via the map

$$t \mapsto (g_1^{(\alpha)} \cdot \iota_1^{(\alpha)}(t), \dots, g_r^{(\alpha)} \cdot \iota_r^{(\alpha)}(t))$$

is nearly invariant under $\mathbf{G}_1 \times \dots \times \mathbf{G}_r(\mathbf{A})$.

Theorem 1.8 is proved in Section 9. In addition to Theorem 1.4, following Eskin, Mozes and Shah [14, 15], Ratner's measure classification theorem [28, 29] (or more accurately its generalization to the S-arithmetic context by Ratner [30] and Margulis-Tomanov [24]) is used to handle the cases where the torus is distorted enough by the $g_k^{(\alpha)}$ to become unipotent in the limit.

A key point is that the individual equidistribution condition is known to hold in several natural and very interesting classes of \mathbf{Q} -groups \mathbf{G} . Since individual equidistribution concerns only one group, we may as well assume the sequence of anisotropic

\mathbf{Q} -tori \mathbf{T}_α are already embedded in \mathbf{G} . To be able to state the known results we will need to have some way of measuring complexity (or volume) of a shifted adelic torus orbit $\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}) \backslash \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q})\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{A})g^{-1}$, and we shall use the one from [13]:

$$\text{vol}(\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}) \backslash \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q})\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{A})g^{-1}) = \text{vol}\{t \in \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{A}) : gtg^{-1} \in \Omega_0\}^{-1}$$

where Ω_0 is a fixed compact neighborhood of the identity in $\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{A})$ and the volume on $\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{A})$ is normalized so that $\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{Q}) \backslash \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{A})$ has volume 1.

The situation is most satisfactory when $\mathbf{G} = \text{PGL}(2, \mathbf{F})$, for a number field \mathbf{F} (with $\text{PGL}(2, \mathbf{F})$ considered as a \mathbf{Q} -group by restriction of scalars) or $\text{PGL}(1, \mathbf{B}_{\mathbf{F}})$ where $\mathbf{B}_{\mathbf{F}}$ is a quaternion division algebra over a number field \mathbf{F} , which we again consider as a \mathbf{Q} -group (here we use $\text{PGL}(1, \mathbf{B}_{\mathbf{F}})$ to denote the groups of invertible elements of the quaternion algebra modulo the center of $\mathbf{B}_{\mathbf{F}}$). A combination of the results of several important papers (for instance, Duke's paper [3] which gives a result close to the assertion below for $\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{Q}$) can be summarized by saying that in this case if \mathbf{T}_α is a sequence of maximal (in the sense of dimension) anisotropic tori in \mathbf{G} , $g_\alpha \in \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{A})$ with $\text{vol}(\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}) \backslash \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q})\mathbf{T}_\alpha(\mathbf{A})g_\alpha^{-1}) \rightarrow \infty$ and if m_α is the Haar measure on $\mathbf{T}_\alpha(\mathbf{Q}) \backslash \mathbf{T}_\alpha(\mathbf{A})$ (which we consider as a probability measure on $X_{\mathbf{A}} = \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}) \backslash \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{A})$) then any weak*-limit of $g_\alpha \cdot m_\alpha$ as $\alpha \rightarrow \infty$ is nearly invariant under $\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{A})$, and moreover appropriately formulated this convergence holds with a polynomial rate.² By the work of Harcos and Michel [17] it is even possible to consider in this case measures m_α that are given by Haar measures on large enough subgroups of $\mathbf{T}_\alpha(\mathbf{Q}) \backslash \mathbf{T}_\alpha(\mathbf{A})$. For a complete list of references and further discussion see [13, §4.5–4.6]. Under the splitting condition we make here, and without rates, this result can also be deduced (at least for $\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{Q}$) from the work of Linnik and Skubenko [21].

Another case where the individual equidistribution condition has been established (without rate) is for $\mathbf{G} = \text{PGL}(3)$ and \mathbf{T}_α a sequence of maximal \mathbf{Q} -tori in \mathbf{G} with a splitting condition that is stronger than that assumed here, namely that for some place $s \in \{\infty, \text{primes}\}$ the tori \mathbf{T}_α are \mathbf{Q}_s -split. In this case Ph. Michel, A. Venkatesh and the authors [13] show similarly that if g_α is a sequence of elements in $\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{A})$ so that $\text{vol}(\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}) \backslash \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q})\mathbf{T}_\alpha(\mathbf{A})g_\alpha^{-1}) \rightarrow \infty$ then any weak * limit of $g_\alpha \cdot m_\alpha$ is nearly invariant under $\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{A})$.

2. Notation and preliminaries

2.1. Linear algebraic groups. — We recall some basic properties of algebraic groups, and refer the reader to [33]. We use this theory as a natural framework that makes no distinction between the real and p -adic numbers.

² In particular, for any smooth test function f that depends on only a finite set of places S , there is a function \tilde{f} invariant under a finite index subgroup of $\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}_S)$, so that $|\int (f - \tilde{f}) d(g_\alpha \cdot \mu_\alpha)| \ll_f \text{vol}(\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}) \backslash \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q})\mathbf{T}_\alpha(\mathbf{A})g_\alpha^{-1})^{-\delta}$ for some $\delta > 0$. The subgroup depends only on S , not on f .

Let $\mathbf{Q}_\infty = \mathbf{R}$ and let σ be ∞ or a prime p so that \mathbf{Q}_σ is either \mathbf{R} or \mathbf{Q}_p . Let $|\cdot|_\sigma$ denote the absolute value if $\sigma = \infty$ or the p -adic norm if $\sigma = p$.

Let $G = \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}_\sigma)$ be the \mathbf{Q}_σ -points of a Zariski connected linear algebraic group \mathbf{G} defined over \mathbf{Q}_σ . A subgroup $U < G$ is *unipotent* if for every $g \in U$, $g - e$ is a nilpotent matrix, i.e. for some n , $(g - e)^n = 0$ where e is identity. A subgroup $H \leq G$ is said to be *normalized by* $g \in G$ if $gHg^{-1} = H$; H is normalized by $L \leq G$ if it is normalized by every $g \in L$; and the *normalizer* $N_G(H)$ of H is the group of all $g \in G$ normalizing it. Furthermore, $N_G^1(H)$ denotes the subgroup of the normalizer that in addition also preserves the Haar measure on H . Similarly, g *centralizes* H if $gh = hg$ for every $h \in H$, and we set $C_G(H)$, the *centralizer* of H in G , to be the group of all $g \in G$ centralizing H .

2.2. Weights and Lyapunov weights. — Let \mathfrak{g} be the Lie algebra of G and let

$$\mathrm{Ad}_g : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g} \quad \text{for } g \in G$$

be the adjoint representation of G on \mathfrak{g} .

Let a be a class- \mathcal{A}' homomorphism $\mathbf{Z}^d \rightarrow G$ and $A = a(\mathbf{Z}^d)$. Then the adjoint action of A on the Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} of G decomposes \mathfrak{g} into a direct sum of joint eigenspaces of all elements of A . Each such joint eigenspace corresponds to a character $\alpha : A \rightarrow \mathbf{Q}_\sigma^\times$ which we consider also as a map from \mathbf{Z}^d to \mathbf{Q}_σ^\times (using the homomorphism $a : \mathbf{Z}^d \rightarrow A$). It follows from Definition 1.3 that $\alpha(\mathbf{n}) = \lambda_p^{\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{a}_\alpha}$ for some fixed $\mathbf{a}_\alpha \in \mathbf{Z}^d$ and $\lambda_p \in \mathbf{Q}_p$ if $\sigma = p$ and $\alpha(\mathbf{n}) = e^{\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{a}_\alpha}$ for some $\mathbf{a}_\alpha \in \mathbf{R}^d$ if $\sigma = \infty$. We will refer to α as a *weight* and to the eigenspace \mathfrak{g}^α as the *weight space*. The eigenspace for the *trivial weight* will be denoted by \mathfrak{g}^0 , i.e. \mathfrak{g}^0 is the Lie algebra of $C_G(A)$, the centralizer of A in G .

For each weight α we define its *Lyapunov weight* $\log |\alpha(\mathbf{n})|_\sigma = (\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{a}_\alpha) \log |\lambda|_\sigma$ which is a linear map from \mathbf{Z}^d to \mathbf{R} . The Lyapunov weight 0 corresponding to the trivial weight we again call trivial. Below we will always work with Lyapunov weight since they are better suited for a uniform treatment of all places. The class- \mathcal{A}' assumption implies in the case of a finite place $\sigma = p$ that the corresponding Lyapunov weights are real multiples of rational linear maps.

Let Φ denote the set of nontrivial Lyapunov weights α (with non-trivial weight space). For the dynamical properties of the action another notion is of fundamental importance. We say that two Lyapunov weights $\alpha, \beta \in \Phi$ are *equivalent* if there is some $c > 0$ with $\alpha = c\beta$. The equivalence classes are called *coarse Lyapunov weights* and for a given coarse Lyapunov weight $[\alpha]$ the sum of the weight spaces $\mathfrak{g}^{[\alpha]} = \sum_{\beta \in [\alpha]} \mathfrak{g}^\beta$ is the *coarse Lyapunov weight space*. We denote the set of all coarse Lyapunov weights by $[\Phi]$.

2.3. The Lie algebra and the exponential map. — In this section we recall standard facts and notations, which as phrased below also work over non-archimedean places (see e.g. [5, §3]). Let

$$[\cdot, \cdot] : \mathfrak{g}^2 \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$$

be the \mathbf{Q}_σ -bilinear Lie bracket satisfying

$$(2.1) \quad \text{Ad}_g([u, v]) = [\text{Ad}_g u, \text{Ad}_g v]$$

for all $g \in G$ and $u, v \in \mathfrak{g}$. Since \mathbf{Q}_σ is a local field of characteristic zero, the exponential map $\exp(\cdot)$ is a local homeomorphism between the Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} and G such that

$$(2.2) \quad g \exp(u) g^{-1} = \exp(\text{Ad}_g(u))$$

whenever both sides are defined. Write $\log(\cdot)$ for the locally defined inverse map. Furthermore, we define $\text{ad}_u(v) = [u, v]$ for any $u, v \in \mathfrak{g}$. Then

$$(2.3) \quad \text{Ad}_{\exp u} = \exp(\text{ad}_u)$$

whenever both sides are defined.

We have

$$(2.4) \quad [\mathfrak{g}^\alpha, \mathfrak{g}^\beta] \subset \mathfrak{g}^{\alpha+\beta}$$

for any Lyapunov weights α, β (which follows easily from (2.1)). If $\alpha \in \Phi$ is a Lyapunov weight, then the above implies that the coarse Lyapunov weight space $\mathfrak{g}^{[\alpha]}$ is a Lie algebra. Moreover, the exponential map restricted to this subalgebra is a polynomial map and so can be extended to the whole of $\mathfrak{g}^{[\alpha]}$ with the image $G^{[\alpha]} = \exp \mathfrak{g}^{[\alpha]}$ a unipotent group. This extension is the unique way to extend \exp to $\mathfrak{g}^{[\alpha]}$ so that (2.2) holds. More generally, let $\Psi \subset \Phi$ be a set of Lyapunov weights such that $(\Psi + \Psi) \cap \Phi \subset \Psi$ and $\alpha(a) > 0$ for all $\alpha \in \Psi$ and some fixed $a \in A$. Then

$$\mathfrak{g}^\Psi = \sum_{\alpha \in \Psi} \mathfrak{g}^\alpha$$

is a Lie algebra, $\exp(\cdot)$ can be uniquely extended to \mathfrak{g}^Ψ such that (2.2) holds, and $G^\Psi = \exp \mathfrak{g}^\Psi$ is a unipotent subgroup that is normalized by A and generated by the subgroups $G^{[\alpha]} \cap G^\Psi$ for $\alpha \in \Psi$. It will be convenient to say that a subgroup $U' \subset G^\Psi$ is Zariski connected if there exists a Lie subalgebra $\mathfrak{g}' \subset \mathfrak{g}^\Psi$ such that $U' = \exp(\mathfrak{g}')$; in the real case this notion agrees with the subgroup being connected with respect to the Hausdorff topology.

If $\Psi = \{\alpha \in \Phi : \alpha(a) < 0\}$ for some $a \in A$, then the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}_a^- = \mathfrak{g}^\Psi$ is called the *stable horospherical Lie algebra* and the associated unipotent subgroup G_a^- is the *stable horospherical subgroup*. Similarly $\mathfrak{g}_a^+ = \mathfrak{g}_{a^{-1}}^-$ and $G_a^+ = G_{a^{-1}}^-$ are the *unstable horospherical Lie algebra and subgroup* defined by a .

3. Necessity of the assumptions on the acting group

3.1. A counterexample. — To see how the conclusion of Theorem 1.4 may fail if the homomorphism $a : \mathbf{Z}^d \rightarrow \prod_i G_i$ is not of class- \mathcal{A}' , we give a simple construction of a counterexample. As we will see the measure in this counterexample still has a lot of algebraic structure but fails the precise description in Theorem 1.4.

Let $X_1 = \Gamma_1 \backslash G_1$ be an arithmetic quotient of a semisimple group that is saturated by unipotents as in Definition 1.1. Let $a_1 : \mathbf{Z}^d \rightarrow G_1$ be a class- \mathcal{A}' homomorphism, $A_1 = a_1(\mathbf{Z}^d)$. Suppose in addition that the centralizer of A_1 contains an infinite compact subgroup, and choose some $k_1, \dots, k_d \in G_1$ which are d commuting elements in the centralizer of A_1 which generate a dense subgroup of an infinite compact group M . For simplicity we also assume that Γ_1 is torsion free so that $M \cap g^{-1} \Gamma_1 g = \{e\}$ for all $g \in G_1$. We define $A_2 < G_2 = G_1$ by setting $a_2(\mathbf{n}) = a_1(\mathbf{n}) k_1^{n_1} \cdots k_d^{n_d}$ for all $\mathbf{n} \in \mathbf{Z}^d$. We also set $\Gamma_2 = \Gamma_1$ so that $X_2 = X_1$ and $X = X_1 \times X_1$. As before we let $a = (a_1, a_2)$ and take $A = a(\mathbf{Z}^d)$. We note that a is not of class- \mathcal{A}' , even though one can easily construct p -adic examples where both a_1 and a_2 are separately of class- \mathcal{A}' .

We now wish to define an A -invariant and ergodic joining on X that is not algebraic in the sense of Definition 1.2. Let μ_1 be the Haar measure on the diagonal $\{(x_1, x_1) : x_1 \in X_1\}$. Clearly μ_1 projects under the natural projections $\pi_i : X \rightarrow X_i$ ($i = 1, 2$) to the Haar measures on X_1 and X_2 , but it is not invariant under the diagonally embedded subgroup $A = \{(a_1(\mathbf{n}), a_2(\mathbf{n})) : \mathbf{n} \in \mathbf{Z}^d\}$. However, let μ denote the probability measure

$$\mu = \int_M (e, m) \cdot \mu_1 dm_M(m),$$

where the integral is taken with respect to a probability Haar measure m_M on M , and $g \cdot \mu_1$ denotes the pushforward of μ_1 under the natural action of $G = G_1 \times G_2$ from the right on $\Gamma \backslash G$. Then μ is an A -invariant joining for the action of A_1 on X_1 and the action of A_2 on X_2 . This measure is not algebraic (as defined in Theorem 1.4) as $H = \bigcup_{g \in G_1} (\{g\} \times Mg)$ is not a subgroup of G (as the latter would imply that $M \cong H \cap (\{e\} \times G_1)$ is a normal subgroup of G_1). Since $M \cap g^{-1} \Gamma_1 g = \{e\}$ for all $g \in G_1$ we see that (X, μ) is isomorphic to $(X_1 \times M, m_{X_1} \times m_M)$, and that the action of A is taken under this isomorphism to the action of $\{(a_1(\mathbf{n}), k_1^{n_1} \cdots k_d^{n_d}) : \mathbf{n} \in \mathbf{Z}^d\}$. By a variant of Moore's ergodicity theorem (cf. [22, §II.3]), the action of A_1 on X_1 is weakly mixing (since we also use this fact later, we state and prove it below in Proposition 3.1). As the elements k_1, \dots, k_d generate a dense subgroup of M , it follows that the above action on $X_1 \times M$ is ergodic, and hence μ is indeed an ergodic non-algebraic joining.

Proposition 3.1. — *Let $\mathbf{G} = \mathbf{L} \ltimes \mathbf{U}_{\text{rad}}$, $\mathbf{L} = \mathbf{G}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbf{G}_r$, and \mathbf{U}_{rad} be algebraic groups defined over \mathbf{Q} as in Theorem 1.6; in particular \mathbf{G} is a perfect group. Let S be a finite set of places of \mathbf{Q} , $G \leq \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}_S)$ be a finite index subgroup, and $\Gamma < G \cap \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}_S)$ an arithmetic lattice so that $X = \Gamma \backslash G$*

is saturated by unipotents. Let $a \in G$ be an element of class- \mathcal{A}' such that its projection to each \mathbf{Q} -almost simple factor \mathbf{G}_i of \mathbf{L} is nontrivial. Then the action of a is weak mixing w.r.t. m_X .

Proof. — Fix some $f \in L^2(X, m_X)$, which is an eigenfunction w.r.t. a . Let $u \in G_a^-$ be such that $a^n u a^{-n}$ converges to the identity as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Then f is invariant under u . We recall the simple argument (c.f. [22, Lemma II.3.2])

$$\|f(xu) - f(x)\|_2 = \|f(xua^{-n}) - f(xa^{-n})\|_2 = \|f(xa^n u a^{-n}) - f(x)\|_2,$$

where we used that f is an eigenfunction w.r.t. a (and that the eigenvalue must have absolute value one) in the first step and unitarity of the action of a in the second. However, the last expression now converges to 0 as $n \rightarrow \infty$. This implies that f is invariant from the right under G_a^- and similarly under G_a^+ .

We let H be the subgroup of G generated by G_a^- and G_a^+ and recall that the Lie algebra of H is a Lie ideal of G (the Auslander ideal). It follows that a finite index subgroup of H is normal in G , but since both G_a^+ and G_a^- have no finite index subgroups it follows that in fact H itself is normal.

Recall that for every isotropic \mathbf{Q}_σ -simple algebraic group \mathbf{F} there exists a minimal finite index subgroup of $F = \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{Q}_\sigma)$, namely the image $F^+ = [F, F]$ of the group of \mathbf{Q}_σ -points of the simply connected cover $\tilde{\mathbf{F}}$ of \mathbf{F} , see [22, I.2.3] and the references therein. Moreover, F/F^+ is abelian. It follows from the assumptions on a that for every \mathbf{Q} -almost simple factor \mathbf{G}_i of \mathbf{L} , there is a $\sigma \in S$ so that $G_a^- \cap \mathbf{G}_i(\mathbf{Q}_\sigma)$ is infinite, hence by normality of H and minimality of F^+ we must have that H contains F^+ for some \mathbf{Q}_σ -simple factor \mathbf{F} of \mathbf{G}_i (considered as an algebraic group over \mathbf{Q}_σ).

We may identify f with a left Γ -invariant function on G , and using this identification, we define $I_f = \{g \in G : f \text{ is left } g\text{-invariant}\}$. As H is normal, f is H -left and right invariant. Let $\mathbf{U}_0 = \mathbf{U}_{\text{rad}}/[\mathbf{U}_{\text{rad}}, \mathbf{U}_{\text{rad}}]$ and

$$\Gamma_0 = (\Gamma \cap \mathbf{U}_{\text{rad}}(\mathbf{Q}_S)) \bmod [\mathbf{U}_{\text{rad}}(\mathbf{Q}_S), \mathbf{U}_{\text{rad}}(\mathbf{Q}_S)].$$

Note that $\mathbf{L} \ltimes \mathbf{U}_0$ inherits from $\mathbf{L} \ltimes \mathbf{U}_{\text{rad}}$ a natural structure of an algebraic group defined over \mathbf{Q} .

We claim the image of $I_f \cap \mathbf{U}_{\text{rad}}(\mathbf{Q}_S)$ under the natural quotient map

$$\iota : \mathbf{U}_{\text{rad}}(\mathbf{Q}_S) \rightarrow \mathbf{U}_0(\mathbf{Q}_S)$$

is all of $\mathbf{U}_0(\mathbf{Q}_S)$, from which it follows by a standard induction argument on the nilpotency degree that $I_f > \mathbf{U}_{\text{rad}}(\mathbf{Q}_S)$. Suppose then that

$$\iota(I_f \cap \mathbf{U}_{\text{rad}}(\mathbf{Q}_S)) \subsetneq \mathbf{U}_0(\mathbf{Q}_S).$$

Then as I_f is closed and contains Γ , the image $\iota(I_f \cap \mathbf{U}_{\text{rad}}(\mathbf{Q}_S))$ is a (proper) closed subgroup of the solenoid $\mathbf{U}_0(\mathbf{Q}_S)/\Gamma_0$.

Since H was normal in $\mathbf{L} \ltimes \mathbf{U}_{\text{rad}}(\mathbf{Q}_S)$, its image H_0 in $\mathbf{L} \ltimes \mathbf{U}_0(\mathbf{Q}_S)$ is also normal. It follows that

$$(3.1) \quad [H_0, \mathbf{U}_0(\mathbf{Q}_S)] \subset \mathbf{U}_0(\mathbf{Q}_S) \cap H_0.$$

As

$$\Gamma_0(\mathbf{U}_0(\mathbf{Q}_S) \cap H_0) \subseteq \iota(I_f \cap \mathbf{U}_{\text{rad}}(\mathbf{Q}_S))$$

there is a proper algebraic subgroup $\mathbf{V} < \mathbf{U}_0$ defined over \mathbf{Q} so that

$$(3.2) \quad \mathbf{U}_0(\mathbf{Q}_S) \cap H_0 \subset \mathbf{V}(\mathbf{Q}_S).$$

As we have noted above, for any i the group \mathbf{G}_i has a $\sigma \in S$ and a \mathbf{Q}_σ -simple group \mathbf{F} so that $F^+ \trianglelefteq \mathbf{G}_i(\mathbf{Q}_\sigma)$ and $F^+ \leq H$ (or, if we consider F^+ as a subgroup of $\mathbf{L} \ltimes \mathbf{U}_0(\mathbf{Q}_S)$, $F^+ \leq H_0$). By (3.1) and (3.2) we have that $[F^+, \mathbf{U}_0(\mathbf{Q}_\sigma)] \leq \mathbf{V}(\mathbf{Q}_\sigma)$ which implies $[\mathbf{G}_i, \mathbf{U}_0] \leq \mathbf{V}$. But this implies $[\mathbf{L}, \mathbf{U}_0] \leq \mathbf{V}$ which is a proper subgroup of \mathbf{U}_0 , contradicting $[\mathbf{L}, \mathbf{U}] = \mathbf{U}$. This finishes the proof of the claim and hence f is invariant under $\mathbf{U}_{\text{rad}}(\mathbf{Q}_S)$.

For notational convenience, we assume now (as we may by the above paragraph) that \mathbf{U}_{rad} is trivial. Using our assumption on a and strong approximation on the simply connected cover of \mathbf{L} (see e.g. [22, §II.6.8]) it follows that $I_f > \Gamma H$ has finite index in $\mathbf{L}(\mathbf{Q}_S)$. Hence there exists a finite index normal subgroup $I' \trianglelefteq G$ contained in I_f , so that f is also right invariant under I' . However, as a unipotent subgroup does not have any finite index subgroup, it follows that I' contains all unipotent elements of G . By the assumption that $\Gamma \backslash G$ is saturated by unipotents it follows that I' acts ergodically, which implies that f is constant. \square

Remark 3.2. — A similar (simpler) arguments can be used to establish the claim following Definition 1.1. Indeed, suppose \mathbf{G} is an algebraic group defined over \mathbf{Q} whose radical equal to its unipotent radical \mathbf{U}_{rad} , so that $\mathbf{G}/\mathbf{U}_{\text{rad}}$ has no \mathbf{Q} -almost simple factor \mathbf{G}_1 with $\mathbf{G}_1(\mathbf{Q}_S)$ compact. Let H be a subgroup of $\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}_S)$ generated by unipotent subgroups. By definition, $H \geq \mathbf{U}_{\text{rad}}(\mathbf{Q}_S)$. Applying strong approximation on each \mathbf{Q} -almost simple factor of $\mathbf{G}/\mathbf{U}_{\text{rad}}$ as above, we may conclude that

$$\overline{\Gamma H} = G$$

for some finite index subgroup $G < \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}_S)$, which implies the claim.

3.2. General extension of Theorem 1.4. — We now explicate how to generalize the classification of joinings from the case considered in Theorem 1.4 to the more general class of higher rank actions without any eigenvalue assumption.

Suppose that $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{X}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbf{X}_r$ for $r \geq 2$ and that $\mathbf{X}_i = \Gamma_i \backslash G_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, r$ are as in Theorem 1.4. Let $a_i : \mathbf{Z}^d \rightarrow G_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, r$ be proper homomorphism (i.e. group

homomorphisms that are also proper as maps from one topological space to another) with diagonalizable image (i.e. for every $\sigma \in S$ the projection of a_i to the σ -adic factor of G_i is diagonalizable over the algebraic closures of \mathbf{Q}_σ). Let $A_i = \{a_i(\mathbf{n}) : \mathbf{n} \in \mathbf{Z}^d\}$ and $A = \{(a_1(\mathbf{n}), \dots, a_r(\mathbf{n})) : \mathbf{n} \in \mathbf{Z}^d\}$ be the diagonally embedded subgroup.

Corollary 3.3. — *Let $X = X_1 \times \dots \times X_r$ and $A < A_1 \times \dots \times A_r < G = G_1 \times \dots \times G_r$ be as above for some $r \geq 2$ (in particular, each G_i is a finite index subgroup of the \mathbf{Q}_S -points of a \mathbf{Q} -almost simple group). Let μ be an A -invariant and ergodic joining on X . Then there exists a closed abelian subgroup $A' < G$ containing A such that A'/A is compact, an algebraic semi-simple subgroup $\mathbf{H} < \mathbf{G}$ defined over \mathbf{Q} , and a finite index subgroup $H < \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{Q}_S)$ such that μ is the measure*

$$\mu = \int_{A'/A_H} d' \cdot m_{\Gamma H_g} dm_{A'/A_H}(d'A_H),$$

for some $g \in G$, where $A_H = A' \cap g^{-1}H_g$ is a cocompact subgroup of A' and m_{A'/A_H} denotes the normalized Haar measure on the compact group A'/A_H .

Proof. — The proof uses the decomposition of semi-simple elements into compact and non-compact semi-simple elements together with the argument from Section 3.1.

Recall that in any algebraic group \mathbf{G} defined over \mathbf{R} any semi-simple element $a \in \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{R})$ can be split into a commuting product $a = k_a a_{\text{nc}}$ of a compact semi-simple element $k_a \in \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{R})$ and a non-compact element $a_{\text{nc}} \in \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{R})$ such that the eigenvalues of k_a are all of absolute value one and the eigenvalues of a_{nc} are all real and positive. This decomposition is unique. For several commuting elements the resulting elements still commute with each other and furthermore, the non-compact elements all belong to the connected component T° of the \mathbf{R} -points $T = \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{R})$ of an \mathbf{R} -split subtorus \mathbf{T} of \mathbf{G} . If $G_{\mathbf{R}} < \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{R})$ is a finite index subgroup and $a \in G_{\mathbf{R}}$, then $a_{\text{nc}} \in T^\circ < G_{\mathbf{R}}$ implies that $k_a, a_{\text{nc}} \in G_{\mathbf{R}}$.

With some modifications, a similar splitting can be concocted in an algebraic group \mathbf{G} defined over \mathbf{Q}_p . We may extend the p -adic absolute value from \mathbf{Q}_p to its algebraic closure. Let $a \in \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}_p)$ be a semi-simple element. If the eigenvalues of a all have p -adic absolute values which are integer powers of p , then we can define a splitting analogous to the real case: there exists a unique $a_{\text{nc}} \in \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}_p)$ whose eigenvalues are powers of the uniformizer $\lambda_p = p$ which commutes with a and for which the eigenvalues of $k_a = aa_{\text{nc}}^{-1}$ are of p -adic absolute value one. If $G_p < \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}_p)$ is a subgroup of finite index, and $a \in G_p$ is only assumed to be diagonalizable, we may apply the above to a power of a and obtain (possibly for a higher power) that $a^\ell = a_{\text{nc},\ell} k_{a^\ell}$ as above with $a_{\text{nc},\ell}, k_{a^\ell} \in G_p$ for some $\ell \geq 1$.

Combining the archimedean and non-archimedean decompositions we see that there are homomorphisms $a_{\text{nc}}, k : \mathbf{Z}^d \rightarrow \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}_S)$ so that a_{nc} is of class- \mathcal{A}' , the image of k is relatively compact, $a_{\text{nc}}(\mathbf{n})$ and $k(\mathbf{m})$ commute for every \mathbf{n}, \mathbf{m} , and so that

$$A_V = \{a_{\text{nc}}(\mathbf{n})k(\mathbf{n}) : \mathbf{n} \in \mathbf{Z}^d\}$$

is a finite index subgroup of A . Let $A_{\text{nc}} = a_{\text{nc}}(\mathbf{Z}^d)$, $M = \overline{k(\mathbf{Z}^d)} < C_G(A_{\text{nc}})$, and $A' = AM$. Let now μ be an A -invariant and ergodic joining on X . We define

$$\mu' = \int_M m.\mu \, dm_M(m),$$

which is an A' -invariant and ergodic measure. As A'/A_{nc} is a compact and abelian group, it follows furthermore that a.e. A_{nc} -ergodic components of μ' can be obtained from another generic A_{nc} -ergodic component by the action of $a \in A'$. So if we let μ_{nc} be a generic A_{nc} -ergodic component of μ' , then we have

$$(3.3) \quad \mu' = \int_{A'/A_{\text{nc}}} a' . \mu_{\text{nc}} \, dm_{A'/A_{\text{nc}}}(a' A_{\text{nc}}).$$

Theorem 1.4 now applies to μ_{nc} and A_{nc} . It implies that μ_{nc} is the $g^{-1}Hg$ -invariant Haar measure $m_{\Gamma Hg}$ on the orbit ΓHg for some finite index subgroup $H < \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{Q}_S)$ of the \mathbf{Q}_S -points of an algebraic group $\mathbf{H} < \mathbf{G}$ defined over \mathbf{Q} . As remarked in the introduction (cf. also Proposition 7.4 below), the joining assumption implies that the group \mathbf{H} is semisimple. In particular $A_{\text{nc}} < g^{-1}Hg$. By Remark 3.2, there is a finite index subgroup $H_1 \leq H$ so that $(\Gamma \cap H_1) \backslash H_1$ is saturated by unipotents. Since A_{nc} was defined only up to a finite index, replacing it with the finite index subgroup $A_{\text{nc}} \cap g^{-1}H_1g$ if necessary, we can without loss of generality assume $(\Gamma \cap H) \backslash H$ is saturated by unipotents, and hence by Proposition 3.1, the action of A_{nc} on $\mu_{\text{nc}} = m_{\Gamma Hg}$ is weak mixing.

It follows that the action of \mathbf{Z}^d on $(X, \mu_{\text{nc}}) \times (M, m_M)$ given by $(x, k) \mapsto (a_{\text{nc}}(\mathbf{n}).x, k(\mathbf{n})k)$ for any $\mathbf{n} \in \mathbf{Z}^d$ is ergodic. The map $(x, k) \mapsto k.x$ from $X \times M$ to X intertwines the above \mathbf{Z}^d action on $X \times M$ to the \mathbf{Z}^d action corresponding to A_V on X , i.e. the \mathbf{Z}^d action given by $x \mapsto a_{\text{nc}}(\mathbf{n})k(\mathbf{n}).x$. The image of the product measure $\mu_{\text{nc}} \times m_M$ under this map is the measure

$$\mu_V = \int_M k.\mu_{\text{nc}} \, dm_M(k)$$

and it follows that this measure is ergodic (and invariant) under A_V .

Since $A' = AM$ and $A \cap M = \emptyset$ we have $A'/MA_{\text{nc}} \cong A/A_V$. Together with (3.3) we now see that

$$\mu' = \int_{A'/MA_{\text{nc}}} a.\mu_V \, dm_{A'/MA_{\text{nc}}}(aMA_{\text{nc}}) = \int_{A/A_V} a.\mu_V \, dm_{A/A_V}$$

is ergodic under the action of A . However, this forces $\mu' = \mu$ and the corollary follows. \square

3.3. Algebraicity without the eigenvalue assumption. — Corollary 3.3 classifies joinings for actions of many higher rank abelian groups that are not of class- \mathcal{A}' , though the description of the joinings in this case is not as nice as that given in Theorem 1.4 for class- \mathcal{A}' groups. However, there are some cases of groups for which the class- \mathcal{A}' assumption fails, yet the nice conclusion of Theorem 1.4 still hold.

A typical situation is the following: Let $X_1 = \Gamma \backslash G$ with $\Gamma = \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbf{Z}[\frac{1}{pq}])$ diagonally embedded in $G = \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{Q}_p \times \mathbf{Q}_q)$ for two primes $p \neq q$. Let $a_p \in \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbf{Z}[\frac{1}{pq}])$ be the diagonal element with eigenvalues p, p^{-1} and define a_q similarly. We let $A_1 = \langle a_p, a_q \rangle$. Consider e.g. selfjoinings of the corresponding \mathbf{Z}^2 -action, i.e. we take $r = 2$, $X = X_1 \times X_2$ with $X_2 = X_1$, $A_2 = A_1$, and consider a self-joining μ on X . Then once more, Theorem 1.4 initially does not apply as the resulting diagonally embedded subgroup A is not of class- \mathcal{A}' (since the p -adic component of a_q belongs to a compact subgroup and is non-trivial). However, this example has additional structure that can be exploited: specifically, in this case the “bad” p -adic component of a_q belongs to the algebraic torus given by the Zariski closure of the “good” p -adic component of a_p , and similarly for the q -adic component of a_p and a_q .

The following is a strengthening of Corollary 3.3, which applies e.g. to the above example.

Corollary 3.4. — *Let $X = X_1 \times \cdots \times X_r$ and $A < A_1 \times \cdots \times A_r < G = G_1 \times \cdots \times G_r$ be as in Corollary 3.3 for some $r \geq 2$. Suppose in addition that every element $a \in A$ can be written uniquely as $a = a_{\mathrm{nc}} k_a$ where a_{nc} belongs to a class- \mathcal{A}' group $A_{\mathrm{nc}} < G$ and k_a satisfies that for each $\sigma \in S$, the projection of k_a to $\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}_\sigma)$ belongs to a compact subgroup of the Zariski closure of the projection of A_{nc} to $\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}_\sigma)$. Then any A -ergodic joining on X is an algebraic measure defined over \mathbf{Q} .*

Given a set $\Omega \subset \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}_S)$, it will be convenient to refer to the product over all places $\sigma \in S$ of the Zariski closures of the projection of Ω to $\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}_\sigma)$ as the Zariski closure of Ω in $\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}_S)$.

Proof. — Let μ be an A -ergodic joining. We again apply the proof of Corollary 3.3. Phrasing our assumptions in the language of this proof we have $A' = A_{\mathrm{nc}} M$, where $M = \overline{\{k_a : a \in A\}}$ is compact and belongs to the Zariski closure of A_{nc} . Hence we obtain from Corollary 3.3 an element $g \in G$, an algebraic group $\mathbf{H} < \mathbf{G}$ defined over \mathbf{Q} , and a finite index subgroup $H < \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{Q}_S)$ containing $g A_{\mathrm{nc}} g^{-1}$, which together with A'/A describe μ completely. Clearly H must contain every unipotent subgroup of $\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{Q}_S)$. If F is a non-compact almost direct factor of $\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{Q}_S)$ (defined over \mathbf{Q}_σ for some $\sigma \in S$), then H must contain F^+ . Since F/F^+ is abelian, this implies that H is normalized by every non-compact factor F of $\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{Q}_S)$.

Since $A_{\mathrm{nc}} < g^{-1} \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{Q}_S) g$ and M belongs to the Zariski closure of A_{nc} it follows that $g A' g^{-1} < \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{Q}_S)$ belongs to the direct product of the non-compact almost direct factors of $\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{Q}_S)$. If necessary we may now replace H by $H' = g A' g^{-1} H$, which unlike the general case in Corollary 3.3 is now a group. The corollary follows. \square

4. Measure rigidity for unipotent groups

A basic result in homogeneous dynamics is Ratner's Measure Classification Theorem establishing that any measure on $X = \Gamma \backslash G$ that is invariant and ergodic [29] which has been extended to the S -arithmetic case by Ratner and by Margulis and Tomanov [24, 30].

The purpose of this section is to recall this important ingredient in our work in a form adapted to our setting. For instance, in the proof of our main results we will establish additional invariance of the measure under consideration by unipotent elements but we will not know in the intermediate steps that the unipotents act ergodically. We will also like to get slightly more precise information on the possible algebraic measures that can appear in the classification that come from the arithmetic structure of the quotient spaces we consider. The following result, obtained by combining the results of [25] and [35] (which are based on the measure classification theorems referred above) will be convenient for our purposes:

Theorem 4.1. — *Let $X = \Gamma \backslash G$ be an S -arithmetic quotient (cf. Section 1) with $G < \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}_S)$ a finite index subgroup and \mathbf{G} a connected algebraic group defined over \mathbf{Q} . Let $A < G$ be a diagonalizable subgroup of class- \mathcal{A}' , and $H_u < G$ an A -normalized Zariski-connected unipotent subgroup generated by Zariski-connected unipotent subgroups. Let $H = \langle A, H_u \rangle$ be the group generated by A and H_u . Let μ be an H -invariant and ergodic probability measure on X . Then there exists a connected algebraic \mathbf{Q} -subgroup $\mathbf{L} \leq \mathbf{G}$ and an open finite index subgroup $L \leq \mathbf{L}(\mathbf{Q}_S)$ such that a.e. $x \in X$ has a representative $g \in G$ such that the ergodic component $\mu_x^\mathcal{E}$ of μ for the point $x = \Gamma g$ and for the action of H_u is algebraic and equals the normalized Haar measure $m_{\Gamma L g}$ on the closed orbit $\Gamma L g$. Moreover, μ is supported on the closed orbit $\Gamma N_G^1(\mathbf{L})g$ for any $x = \Gamma g \in \text{supp } \mu$.*

Here $N_G^1(\mathbf{L})$ denotes the group

$$N_G^1(\mathbf{L}) = \{g \in G : g \text{ normalizes } \mathbf{L} \text{ and preserves} \\ \text{the Haar measure on } \mathbf{L}(\mathbf{Q}_S)\}.$$

Note that in general $N_G^1(\mathbf{L})$ is *not* the group of \mathbf{Q}_S -points of an algebraic group. In fact, if S contains more than two places, say ∞ and p , it is possible for some $g \in N_G^1(\mathbf{L})$ to satisfy that each of its components g_σ normalizes \mathbf{L} or equivalently its Lie algebra \mathfrak{l} , the real component has $\det(\text{Ad}_{g_\infty}|_{\mathfrak{l}}) = p > 1$ and $\|\det(\text{Ad}_{g_p}|_{\mathfrak{l}})\|_p = 1/p < 1$ for some prime $p \in S$. In such cases the algebraic group $N_G(\mathbf{L})$ has a rational character, $N_G^1(\mathbf{L})$ contains the \mathbf{Q}_S -points of the kernel of the character as well as some non-algebraic subgroup of an additional torus subgroup.

Theorem 4.1 differs mildly from the theorem in [25] in the assumptions: We are assuming that the projection of A to the real component is contained in the connected component of an \mathbf{R} -diagonalizable subgroup, while in [25] the real component of every

element of A must have eigenvalues which are also powers of a single number. This does not affect the proof of the theorem, see the sketch below.

The identification of the possible algebraic measures in terms of \mathbf{Q} subgroups $\mathbf{L} < \mathbf{G}$ is taken from [35] and allows to simplify the argument of [25] in the arithmetic case.

Sketch of proof of Theorem 4.1. — We recall that the ergodic decomposition for the action of U can actually be obtained from the disintegration of μ into conditional measures $\mu = \int \mu_x^\mathcal{E} d\mu$, where $\mathcal{E} = \{B \in \mathcal{B}_X : \mu(B \Delta u.B) = 0 \text{ for all } u \in H_u\}$ is the σ -algebra of H_u -invariant sets. By Ratner's measure classification the ergodic components $\mu_x^\mathcal{E}$ are (wherever they are defined and ergodic) algebraic, i.e. are the Haar measures on closed orbits $L_x.x$.

By assumption every $a \in A$ normalizes H_u and so \mathcal{E} is an A -invariant σ -algebra. This in turn implies that $\mu_{a.x}^\mathcal{E} = (a)_* \mu_x^\mathcal{E}$ a.s. This shows that Ad_a maps the Lie algebra of L_x onto the Lie algebra of $L_{a.x}$. The class- \mathcal{A}' assumption and Poincaré recurrence now imply that a.s. the Lie algebra of L_x is normalized by $a \in A$. By ergodicity under the action of $H = \langle A, H_u \rangle$ it follows that the Lie algebra of L_x is a.s. independent of x .

By [35] there exists for each $x = \Gamma g$ as above some \mathbf{Q} -group \mathbf{L}_g such that L_x is a finite index subgroup of $g^{-1} \prod_{\sigma \in S} \mathbf{L}_g(\mathbf{Q}_\sigma)g$. As there are only countably many algebraic subgroups $\mathbf{L} < \mathbf{G}$ defined over \mathbf{Q} there exists one such group $\mathbf{L} < \mathbf{G}$ and a set $B \subset X$ of positive measure such that $\mathbf{L}_g = \mathbf{L}$ for some choice of the representative g of every element $x = \Gamma g \in B$. Now choose $x_0 = \Gamma g_0 \in B$ such that $H.x_0$ is dense in $\text{supp } \mu$ and note that the above shows that $\Gamma N_G(\mathbf{L})g_0$ is H -invariant and has positive measure. Therefore, $\mu(\Gamma N_G(\mathbf{L})g_0) = 1$. For $\Gamma g \in \Gamma N_G(\mathbf{L})g_0$ the function sending Γg to the volume of $\Gamma \mathbf{L}(\mathbf{Q}_S)g$ (an orbit that we can rewrite as $\Gamma g(g_0^{-1} \mathbf{L}(\mathbf{Q}_S)g_0)$ if the representative g is chosen out of $N_G(\mathbf{L})g_0$) is a finite continuous function. Using Poincaré recurrence this shows that $a \in A$ must preserve the Haar measure on $g_0^{-1} \mathbf{L}(\mathbf{Q}_S)g_0$ and so μ is supported on the orbit $\Gamma N_G^1(\mathbf{L})g_0$.

It remains to show we can find a single finite index subgroup $\mathbf{L} < \mathbf{L}(\mathbf{Q}_S)$ so that a.s. the ergodic component $\mu_x^\mathcal{E}$ of μ for the point $x = \Gamma g$ and for the action of H_u satisfies $\mu_x^\mathcal{E} = m_{\Gamma \mathbf{L}g}$. We leave establishing this fact to the reader; the full argument can be found in [25]. \square

5. Leaf-wise measures and entropy

A fairly general construction of leaf-wise measures is presented in [20, Sect. 3]. A slightly more special construction (sufficient for our purposes) of these measures appear in [9]. Here we summarize some important properties of these leaf-wise measures. Mostly we review known facts that can be found e.g. in [9], though some bits (for instance Proposition 5.6) are new.

5.1. Basic properties. — We will be working with Zariski connected subgroups of G^Ψ for $\Psi \subset \Phi$ with $(\Psi + \Psi) \cap \Phi \subset \Psi$ and $|\alpha(a_0)| < 1$ for some fixed $a_0 \in A$ and all $\alpha \in \Psi$. These are automatically Zariski connected unipotent subgroups of G . If a Zariski connected unipotent subgroup $U < G$ is normalized by A then for every $x \in X$ and $a \in A$, $a.(U.x) = xUa^{-1} = xa^{-1}U = U.(a.x)$, so that the *foliation* of X into U -orbits is invariant under the action of A . We will say that $a \in A$ *expands* (*contracts*) the U -leaves, or simply U , if the absolute values of all eigenvalues (using of course $|\cdot|_\sigma$ for the eigenvalues in \mathbf{Q}_σ) of Ad_a restricted to the Lie algebra of U are greater (smaller) than one.

For any locally compact metric space Y let $\mathcal{M}_\infty(Y)$ denote the space of Radon measures on Y equipped with the weak* topology, i.e. all locally finite Borel measures on Y with the coarsest topology for which $\rho \mapsto \int_Y f(y) d\rho(y)$ is continuous for every compactly supported continuous f . For two Radon measures ν_1 and ν_2 on Y we write

$$\nu_1 \propto \nu_2 \quad \text{if } \nu_1 = C\nu_2 \text{ for some } C > 0$$

and say that ν_1 and ν_2 are proportional.

We let $B_\epsilon^Y(y)$ (or $B_\epsilon(y)$ if Y is understood) denote the ball of radius ϵ around $y \in Y$; if H is a group we set $B_\epsilon^H = B_\epsilon^H(e)$; and if H acts on X and $x \in X$ we let $B_\epsilon^H(x) = B_\epsilon^H.x$.

Let μ be an A -invariant probability measure on X . For any Zariski connected unipotent subgroup $U < G^\Psi < G$ normalized by A , one has a system $\{\mu_{x,U}\}_{x \in X}$ of Radon measures on U and a co-null set $X' \subset X$ with the following properties:

- (1) The map $x \mapsto \mu_{x,U}$ is measurable.
- (2) For every $\epsilon > 0$ and $x \in X'$ it holds that $\mu_{x,U}(B_\epsilon^U) > 0$.
- (3) For every $x \in X'$ and $u \in U$ with $u.x \in X'$, we have that $\mu_{x,U} \propto (\mu_{u.x,U})u$, where $(\mu_{u.x,U})u$ denotes the push forward of the measure $\mu_{u.x,U}$ under the map $v \mapsto vu$.
- (4) For every $a \in A$, and $x, a.x \in X'$, $\mu_{a.x,U} \propto (\theta_a)_*(\mu_{x,U})$ where $\theta_a : U \rightarrow U$ is the conjugation defined by $\theta_a(u) = auu^{-1}$.

In general, there is no canonical way to normalize the measures $\mu_{x,U}$; we fix a specific normalization by requiring that $\mu_{x,U}(B_1^U) = 1$ for every $x \in X'$. This implies the next crucial property.

- (5) If $U \subset C(a) = \{g \in G_S : ga = ag\}$ is centralized by $a \in A$, then $\mu_{a.x,U} = \mu_{x,U}$ whenever $x, a.x \in X'$.
- (6) μ is U -invariant if, and only if, $\mu_{x,U}$ is a Haar measure on U a.e. (see [20, Prop. 4.3]).

The other extreme to invariance as above is where $\mu_{x,U}$ is atomic. If μ is A -invariant then outside some set of measure zero if $\mu_{x,U}$ is atomic then it is supported on the single point $e \in U$, in which case we say that $\mu_{x,U}$ is *trivial*.

The leaf-wise measures for the Zariski connected unipotent subgroup $G^{[\alpha]}$ associated to a Lyapunov weight $\alpha \in \Phi$ we denote by $\mu_x^{[\alpha]}$, and more generally we write μ_x^Ψ for the leaf-wise measures on G^Ψ when $\Psi \subset \Phi$ is a set of Lyapunov weights such that G^Ψ is a Zariski connected unipotent subgroup. Note that if $d \geq 2$ and α is a nonzero Lyapunov weight and $a \in A$ is such that $|\alpha(a)| = 1$, then we have for the leaf-wise measures $\mu_x^{[\alpha]}$ that

property (5) above holds. Of particular importance to us is the following characterization of positive entropy.

- (7) Let $\Psi = \{\alpha \in \Phi_S : \alpha(a) < 0\}$ so that $G^\Psi = G_a^-$ is the *horospherical stable subgroup* defined by a . Then the measure theoretic entropy $h_\mu(a)$ is positive if and only if the leaf-wise measures μ_{x, G_a^-} are nonatomic a.e.

5.2. Entropy contribution. — In this section we refine property 7 above to a more quantitative statement. For more details see [24, Sect. 9] and [5, Sect. 9].

Let U be a Zariski connected unipotent subgroup normalized by A such that $a \in A$ contracts U . Then for any a -invariant probability measure μ on X the limit

$$(5.1) \quad \text{vol}_\mu(a, U, x) = - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \mu_{x, U}(\theta_a^n(B_1^U))}{n}$$

exists for a.e. $x \in X$ by [5, Lemma 9.1]. If furthermore, $\mu_{x, U}$ is supported by a Zariski connected unipotent subgroup $P \subseteq U$ that is normalized by A , then

$$(5.2) \quad \text{vol}_\mu(a, U, x) \leq \text{mod}(a, P) = \sum_{\alpha \in \Psi} \alpha(a)^- \dim(\mathfrak{p} \cap \mathfrak{g}^\alpha)$$

for a.e. $x \in X$. Here we write $r^- = \max(0, -r)$ for the negative part of $r \in \mathbf{R}$, \mathfrak{p} for the Lie algebra of P and $\dim(\mathfrak{p} \cap \mathfrak{g}^\alpha)$ denotes the sum of the dimensions $\dim_{\mathbf{Q}_\sigma}(\mathfrak{p} \cap \mathfrak{g}^\alpha \cap \mathfrak{g}_\sigma)$ for all $\sigma \in S$, where \mathfrak{g}_σ denotes the Lie algebra of $\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}_\sigma)$. Note that \mathfrak{p} is a direct sum of its subspaces $\mathfrak{p} \cap \mathfrak{g}^\alpha$, since P is normalized by A . In fact, $\text{mod}(a, P)$ is the negative logarithm of the module of the restriction of θ_a to P . It is easy to check that $\text{vol}_\mu(a, U, \cdot)$ is A -invariant, and so constant for an A -ergodic measure. We write $h_\mu(a, U)$ for the integral of $\text{vol}_\mu(a, U, \cdot)$, and will refer to it as the *entropy contribution of U* .

A σ -algebra \mathcal{A} of Borel subsets of X is *subordinate to U* if \mathcal{A} is countably generated, for every $x \in X$ the atom $[x]_\mathcal{A}$ of x with respect to \mathcal{A} is contained in the leaf $U.x$, and for a.e. x

$$B_\epsilon^U.x \subseteq [x]_\mathcal{A} \subseteq B_\rho^U.x \quad \text{for some } \epsilon > 0 \text{ and } \rho > 0.$$

The conditional measures $\mu_x^\mathcal{A}$ for a σ -algebra \mathcal{A} which is subordinate to U are strongly related to the leaf-wise measure $\mu_{x, U}$. Indeed, if $V_x \subset U$ describes the atom in the sense that $V_x.x = [x]_\mathcal{A}$ then the conditional measure can be obtained by the push-forward

$$\mu_x^\mathcal{A} \propto (\mu_{x, U}|_{V_x}).x$$

of the leaf-wise measure $\mu_{x, U}$ restricted to V_x .

A σ -algebra \mathcal{A} is *a-decreasing* if $a^{-1}\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{A}$. By [5, Lemma 9.3] we have

$$(5.3) \quad H_\mu(\mathcal{A}|a^{-1}\mathcal{A}) = \int \text{vol}_\mu(a, U, x) d\mu.$$

whenever \mathcal{A} is an a -decreasing σ -algebra that is subordinate to U .

A key technical fact which allows us to show the entropy contribution for G_a^- of μ coincides with the entropy is the following result, which has a long history in smooth dynamics and in our context can be found in [24]:

Proposition 5.1 ([24, Prop. 9.2]). — *Let μ be an a -invariant and ergodic measure on $X = \Gamma \backslash G$. Then there exist a countable partition \mathcal{P} with finite entropy which is a generator for a modulo μ . Moreover, the σ -algebra $\mathcal{A} = \bigvee_{n \geq 0} a^{-n} \mathcal{P}$ is a -decreasing and subordinate to G_a^- .*

For proof, see [24] or [9, Prop. 7.43].

If \mathcal{P} is generating for a mod μ , and $\mathcal{A} = \bigvee_{n \geq 0} a^{-n} \mathcal{P}$ then clearly $h_\mu(a) = H_\mu(\mathcal{A} | a^{-1} \mathcal{A})$. This implies by (5.3), at least for a -ergodic μ , that

$$(5.4) \quad h_\mu(a) = h_\mu(a, G_a^-) = \int \text{vol}_\mu(a, G_a^-, x) d\mu;$$

and can be derived using the ergodic decomposition from the ergodic case also for μ not a -ergodic, see [5, Prop. 9.4] or [9, Sect. 7.24] for details.

Using the partition \mathcal{P} constructed in Proposition 5.1 for μ ergodic, given a subgroup $U < G_a^-$ one can construct a countably generated σ -algebra \mathcal{A}_U subordinate to U from the G_a^- -subordinate decreasing σ -algebra $\mathcal{A} = \bigvee_{n \geq 0} a^{-n} \mathcal{P}$ in such a way that for μ -a.e. $x \in X$ the \mathcal{A}_U atom of x is related to that of \mathcal{A} by

$$[x]_{\mathcal{A}_U} = [x]_{\mathcal{A}} \cap U.x$$

(this condition determines \mathcal{A}_U up to μ -null sets, but something needs to be said to construct such a countably generated σ -algebra \mathcal{A}_U .) The important properties of \mathcal{A}_U for our purposes are the following:

- (i) \mathcal{A}_U is subordinate to U
- (ii) \mathcal{A}_U is a -decreasing
- (iii) $\mathcal{A}_U = \mathcal{P} \vee a^{-1} \mathcal{A}_U$.

For details and proofs of the above claims, see [9, Sect. 7], especially [9, Prop. 7.37].

Lemma 5.2. — *Let $X = \Gamma \backslash G$ and $a \in G$ be as above. Let $V < U \leq G_a^-$ be two a -normalized Zariski connected unipotent subgroups. Let μ be an a -invariant probability measure on X . Then $h_\mu(a, V) \leq h_\mu(a, U)$. Moreover, the following are equivalent;*

- (1) $h_\mu(a, V) = h_\mu(a, U)$,
- (2) $\mu_{x,U}(V) > 0$ a.s., and
- (3) $\mu_{x,U} = \mu_{x,V}$ a.s.

Proof. — Assume first μ is a -ergodic. Let \mathcal{P} be a countable generator for a with respect to μ as in Proposition 5.1 and $\mathcal{A}_U, \mathcal{A}_V$ a -decreasing σ -algebras subordinate to U and V respectively satisfying (i)–(iii); it follows that $\mathcal{A}_U \subset \mathcal{A}_V$. Therefore,

$$h_\mu(a, V) = H_\mu(\mathcal{P} | a^{-1} \mathcal{A}_V) \leq H_\mu(\mathcal{P} | a^{-1} \mathcal{A}_U) = h_\mu(a, U)$$

by the monotonicity of the entropy function.

It is clear that (3) implies both (1) and (2). So suppose now equality of the entropy contributions holds as in (1). Then

$$\begin{aligned} (n+1)h_\mu(a, U) &= (n+1)h_\mu(a, V) = H_\mu(\mathcal{P}_{-n}^0 | \mathcal{A}_V) = H_\mu(\mathcal{P}_{-n}^n | \mathcal{A}_V) \\ &= H_\mu(\mathcal{P}_{-n}^0 | \mathcal{A}_U) = H_\mu(\mathcal{P}_{-n}^n | \mathcal{A}_U), \end{aligned}$$

where we write $\mathcal{Q}_k^\ell = \bigvee_{n=k}^\ell a^{-n} \cdot \mathcal{Q}$ for the dynamical refinement of a σ -algebra \mathcal{Q} whenever $k \leq \ell$. Now fix some finite partition $\mathcal{Q} \subset \mathcal{A}_V$ and notice that

$$H_\mu(\mathcal{P}_{-n}^n | \mathcal{A}_V) = H_\mu(\mathcal{P}_{-n}^n | \mathcal{Q} \vee \mathcal{A}_U) = H_\mu(\mathcal{P}_{-n}^n | \mathcal{A}_U)$$

(where we first have inequalities which in light of the above must be equalities). Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} H_\mu(\mathcal{P}_{-n}^n \vee \mathcal{Q} | \mathcal{A}_U) &= H_\mu(\mathcal{Q} | \mathcal{A}_U) + H_\mu(\mathcal{P}_{-n}^n | \mathcal{Q} \vee \mathcal{A}_U) \\ &= H_\mu(\mathcal{P}_{-n}^n | \mathcal{A}_U) + H_\mu(\mathcal{Q} | \mathcal{P}_{-n}^n \vee \mathcal{A}_U), \end{aligned}$$

which gives $H_\mu(\mathcal{Q} | \mathcal{A}_U) = H_\mu(\mathcal{Q} | \mathcal{P}_{-n}^n \vee \mathcal{A}_U)$. As \mathcal{P} is a generator, we have $\mathcal{P}_{-n}^n \nearrow \mathcal{B}_X$ (the Borel σ -algebra on X) as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Therefore, $\mathcal{Q} \subset \mathcal{A}_U$ modulo μ . As $\mathcal{Q} \subset \mathcal{A}_V$ was an arbitrary finite partition we see that $\mathcal{A}_V = \mathcal{A}_U$ modulo μ and so $\mu_x^{\mathcal{A}_U} = \mu_x^{\mathcal{A}_V}$ a.s. Since conditional measures characterize leafwise measures a.s. we get $\mu_{x,V} = \mu_{x,U}$ a.e. as in (3) (first when restricted to a neighborhood of the identity and then by using Property (4) from Section 5.1 for a^{-1} without restrictions).

Assume now that (2) holds and let \mathcal{A}_U and \mathcal{A}_V be as above. As $\mu_{x,U}$ is locally finite and we assume that $\mu_{x,U}(V) > 0$ for a.e. x , it follows that $\mu_{x,U}$ is supported on countably many subsets Vu_1, Vu_2, \dots for $\{u_1, u_2, \dots\} \subset U$. This shows that a.s. every atom of the σ -algebra \mathcal{A}_U splits, up to a nullset, into at most countably many atoms for the σ -algebra \mathcal{A}_V . However, in this case the conditional measure for \mathcal{A}_V can easily be obtained from the conditional measure for \mathcal{A}_U ; simply by restricting to the correct atom and renormalizing the resulting measure to be a probability measure. Translating this statement to the leafwise measure we see that $\mu_{x,V}$ is obtained by restricting $\mu_{x,U}$ to V and renormalizing it to satisfy the property $\mu_{x,V}(\mathcal{B}_1^V) = 1$. Therefore, there exists a constant c_x such that

$$\mu_{x,V}(a^n \mathcal{B}_1^V a^{-n}) \leq c_x \mu_{x,U}(a^n \mathcal{B}_1^U a^{-n}).$$

Now take the logarithm, divide by $-n$, and take the limit to obtain $\text{vol}_\mu(a, V, x) \geq \text{vol}_\mu(a, U, x)$ a.s. Taking the integral we obtain $h_\mu(a, V) = h_\mu(a, U)$, i.e. (1) which implies also (3).

If μ is not ergodic with respect to a we take its ergodic decomposition, which can be obtained by using the conditional measures $\mu_x^\mathcal{E}$ for the σ -algebra $\mathcal{E} = \{B \subset X : B = a \cdot B\}$. For a.e. x the leafwise measure of the ergodic component $\mu_x^\mathcal{E}$ satisfies $(\mu_x^\mathcal{E})_{y,U} = \mu_{y,U}$ for $\mu_x^\mathcal{E}$ -a.e. y (see e.g. [9, Prop. 7.22]), and hence the ergodic case of the lemma implies the general one. \square

5.3. *A corollary of the eigenvalue assumption regarding the support of leafwise measures.*

Lemma 5.3. — *Let $X = \Gamma \backslash G$ and $A < G$ be as in Theorem 1.4. Let μ be an A -invariant measure, let $a_0 \in A$, and let $U \leq G_{a_0}^-$ be an A -normalized Zariski connected unipotent subgroup. For $x \in X'$ define $P_x^U \leq U$ to be the smallest Zariski connected closed subgroup that contains $\text{supp } \mu_{x,U}$. Then for a.e. $x \in X'$ the subgroup P_x^U is A -normalized and $P_{a.x}^U = P_x^U$ for all $a \in A$, hence for μ A -ergodic is equal a.e. to a single A normalized group $P^U \leq U$.*

Proof. — We outline the argument, for more details see e.g. [5, Sect. 6] (where a similar statement is proven under weaker assumptions for the maximal subgroup of U that leaves $\mu_{x,U}$ invariant). Since $(\theta_a)_* \mu_{x,U} = \mu_{a.x,U}$ for a.e. x by (4) in Section 5.1 we also have $P_{a.x}^U = a P_x^U a^{-1}$. Now let $K \subset X'$ be a Luzin set of almost full measure on which $x \in K \mapsto \mu_{x,U}$ is continuous. Fix some $a \in A$ that contracts U . It follows that for a.e. $x \in K$ there exists $n_k \rightarrow \infty$ with $a^{n_k}.x \rightarrow x$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$. By continuity we see that $\mu_{x,U}$ is also supported on any limit point of $a^{n_k} P_x^U a^{-n_k}$ (where we take the limit within the product of the appropriate Grassmannian varieties) – by equality of the dimensions we see that $a^{n_k} P_x^U a^{-n_k}$ converges to P_x^U . However, as $a \in A$ and A is of class- \mathcal{A}' any limit point of $a^{n_k} P_x^U a^{-n_k}$ is automatically normalized by a . As $a \in A$ was an arbitrary element of an open cone in A , we see that P_x^U is A -normalized. Increasing the Luzin set K the statement follows a.e. \square

5.4. Faithful recurrence. — Let $X = \Gamma \backslash G$ be an S -arithmetic quotient, μ a probability measure on X , and $H < G$ an algebraic subgroup (i.e. a product of algebraic subgroups over \mathbf{Q}_s for every $s \in S$). Recall that recurrence of H with respect to μ is equivalent to $\mu_{x,H}(H) = \infty$ by [20, Prop. 4.1].

Definition 5.4. — *We say μ is faithfully H -recurrent if it is H -recurrent and for almost every x there does not exist a proper Zariski closed subgroup $H' < H$ such that $\mu_{x,H}$ is supported on H' .*

Remark 5.5. — For U and μ as in Section 5.3, faithful U -recurrence is equivalent to $P^U = U$.

The only non-trivial part in this statement is to show that μ is U -recurrent, which in view of [20, Prop. 4.1] follows from the fact that for a -invariant μ for a.e. x where $\mu_{x,U}$ is finite in fact $\mu_{x,U}$ is the trivial measure (see [9, Thm. 7.6.(iii)]).

Proposition 5.6. — *Let $X = \Gamma \backslash G$ be an S -arithmetic quotient. Let $a \in G$ be of class- \mathcal{A}' and let $U < G_a^-$ be an a -normalized Zariski connected unipotent subgroup. Suppose μ is an a -invariant probability measure on X . Then μ is faithfully U -recurrent iff for every measurable $B \subset X$, every proper a -normalized subgroup $V < U$, and a.e. $x \in B$ there exists a sequence $u_k \in U$ with $u_k.x \in B$ for all k , and $u_k V$ going to infinity in U/V as $k \rightarrow \infty$.*

Proof. — The “if” direction follows from property (4) of Section 5.1 by choosing B to be the co-null set X' of that section.

For the other direction, we note first that using the ergodic decomposition it suffices to consider the case of μ ergodic under a . Let \mathcal{A}_U be an a -decreasing U -subordinate σ -algebra on X as in Section 5.2. By assumption $a^{-n} \cdot \mathcal{A}_U \searrow \mathcal{A}_\infty$ for a σ -algebra \mathcal{A}_∞ . Therefore the decreasing Martingale convergence theorem gives a.s.

$$(5.5) \quad \mu_x^{a^{-n} \cdot \mathcal{A}_U}(B)(x) = E(1_B | a^{-n} \cdot \mathcal{A}_U) \rightarrow E(1_B | \mathcal{A}_\infty)(x) = \mu_x^{\mathcal{A}_\infty}(B)$$

as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Recall also that for a.e. $x \in B$ we have $\mu_x^{\mathcal{A}_\infty}(B) > 0$.

By the assumption of faithful recurrence and Lemma 5.2 we have $\mu_{x,U}(V) = 0$ and so for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists some $\rho > 0$ such that

$$Y_\varepsilon = \{x \in X : \mu_x^{\mathcal{A}_U}(B_\rho^U V.x) < \varepsilon\}$$

has measure $\mu(Y_\varepsilon) > 1/2$. Applying the ergodic theorem we get a set X' of full measure such that for all $x \in X'$ the above pointwise Martingale convergence holds and there exists infinitely many $n \geq 0$ with $a^n \cdot x \in Y_\varepsilon$.

Suppose now $x \in X'$ and $\mu_x^{\mathcal{A}_\infty}(B) > \varepsilon$. Then by (5.5) and the definition of X' we can find infinitely many $n \geq 0$ with $\mu_x^{a^{-n} \cdot \mathcal{A}_U}(B) > \varepsilon$ and $a^n \cdot x \in Y_\varepsilon$. The latter gives

$$\mu_x^{a^{-n} \cdot \mathcal{A}_U}((a^{-n} B_\rho^U V a^n) \cdot x) = \mu_{a^n \cdot x}^{\mathcal{A}_U}(B_\rho^U V.(a^n \cdot x)) < \varepsilon.$$

It follows that there exists a $u \in U \setminus (a^{-n} B_\rho^U V a^n)$ with $u \cdot x \in B$. As this holds for infinitely many n the proposition follows for x . Letting ε go to zero, we obtain the result as required for a.e. $x \in B$. \square

6. Finer structure of the leaf-wise measures

6.1. *The structure of leaf-wise measures for the horospherical subgroup and the high entropy method.* — Fix some $a \in A$, and let $\Psi = \{\alpha \in \Phi : G^{[\alpha]} \subset G_a^-\}$ (recall that $G^{[\alpha]}$ is the coarse Lyapunov subgroups corresponding to $[\alpha]$). The leafwise measure μ_{x, G_a^-} are determined by the leafwise measures on the leaves of the coarse Lyapunov foliations. We recall here the structure theorem describing this relation [5, Thm. 8.4–8.5] in a form that will be convenient in the case of an acting group of class- \mathcal{A}' .

Theorem 6.1 ([5, Thm. 8.4]). — *Fix an arbitrary order $\{[\alpha_1], \dots, [\alpha_\ell]\}$ on the coarse Lyapunov weights $\{[\alpha] : \alpha \in \Psi\}$ and define $\phi : \prod_{i=1}^\ell G^{[\alpha_i]} \rightarrow G_a^-$ by $\phi(u_1, \dots, u_\ell) = u_1 \cdots u_\ell$ for any $(u_1, \dots, u_\ell) \in \prod_{i=1}^\ell G^{[\alpha_i]}$. Then*

$$(6.1) \quad \mu_{x, G_a^-} \propto \phi_* (\mu_x^{[\alpha_1]} \times \cdots \times \mu_x^{[\alpha_\ell]}) \text{ a.e.}$$

More generally for any Zariski connected A -normalized subgroup $U < G_a^-$ one has

$$(6.2) \quad \mu_{x, U} \propto \phi_* (\mu_{x, U \cap G^{[\alpha_1]}} \times \cdots \times \mu_{x, U \cap G^{[\alpha_\ell]}}) \text{ a.e.}$$

Equations (6.1) and (5.1) implies that the following relation between the entropy and the contributions of each of the coarse Lyapunov weights:

$$(6.3) \quad h_\mu(a) = h_\mu(a, G_a^-) = \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} h_\mu(a, G^{[\alpha_i]})$$

(cf. also [18] for a closely related result about the entropy of commuting diffeomorphisms). Similarly, we have for any $U < G_a^-$ as in Theorem 6.1 that

$$(6.4) \quad h_\mu(a, U) = \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} h_\mu(a, U \cap G^{[\alpha_i]}).$$

In particular, as observed already in [19], positive entropy implies that there exists a coarse Lyapunov weight $[\alpha]$ such that the leaf-wise measure $\mu_x^{[\alpha]}$ is nontrivial a.e.

The argument establishing Theorem 6.1 also establishes another important feature of the leafwise measure (cf. [20, Cor. 6.5] and [9, Cor. 8.6]). For this suppose that $H < G$ commutes with a and with G_a^- . Then there exists a set of full measure X' such that

$$(6.5) \quad \mu_{x, G_a^-} = \mu_{h.x, G_a^-} \quad \text{whenever } h \in H \text{ and } x, h.x \in X'.$$

When the $G^{[\alpha_i]}$ commute with each other the ordering chosen for the coarse Lyapunov weights is not important. But when there are at least two noncommuting coarse Lyapunov groups contained in a single horospheric group, with the corresponding leaf-wise measures both non-trivial, for (6.1) to hold the leafwise measures μ_{x, G_a^-} and hence μ must be invariant under a nontrivial unipotent group. This key observation is at the heart of what is known as the *high entropy method* of producing unipotent invariance:

Theorem 6.2 ([5, Thm. 8.5]). — Let μ be an A -invariant and ergodic probability measure on $X = \Gamma \backslash G$. Let $a \in A$. Then there exist two connected A -normalized subgroups $H \leq P \leq G_a^-$ such that

- (1) μ_{x, G_a^-} is supported by P a.e.
- (2) μ_{x, G_a^-} is left- and right-invariant under multiplication with elements of H .
- (3) H is a normal subgroup of P and any elements $g \in P \cap G^{[\alpha]}$ and $h \in P \cap G^{[\beta]}$ of different coarse Lyapunov subgroups ($[\alpha] \neq [\beta]$) satisfy that gH and hH commute with each other in P/H .
- (4) $\mu_x^{[\alpha]}$ is left- and right-invariant under multiplication with elements of $H \cap U^{[\alpha]}$ for all α .

6.2. Alignment and the low entropy theorem. — We now recall from [8] our second tool to show additional unipotent invariance, which is known as the low entropy method.

Let us start with the necessary terminology. Let X be a locally compact metric space with a Borel probability measure μ , let $a : X \rightarrow X$ be a measure preserving transformation of (X, μ) , let H be a locally compact metric group acting continuously and

locally free on X . We denote the action by $h.x$ for $h \in H$ and $x \in X$. Let $F : X \rightarrow Y$ be a measurable map to a Borel space Y . We say μ is (F, H) -transient if there exists a set $X' \subset X$ of full measure such that there are no two different $x, y \in X'$ on the same H -orbit $H.x = H.y$ with $F(x) = F(y)$. We say μ is *locally* (F, H) -aligned if for every $\epsilon > 0$ and compact neighborhood O of the identity in H there exists $B \subset X$ with $\mu(B) > 1 - \epsilon$ and some $\delta > 0$ such that $x, y \in B$ with distance $d(x, y) < \delta$ and $F(x) = F(y)$ implies that $y = h.x$ for some $h \in O$.

In the setting of Theorems 1.4–1.7 we fix some $a \in A$ (which we will specify later). We assume that a uniformly contracts the leaves of the foliation defined by the U -orbits of some nontrivial closed unipotent subgroup $U < G$. In other words that a normalizes U and $U < G_a^-$.

In [8, Thm. 1.4] we have shown the following dichotomy.

Theorem 6.3. — *Suppose $G < \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}_S)$ is a finite index subgroup of an algebraic group \mathbf{G} defined over \mathbf{Q} , $\Gamma < G$ a discrete subgroup, $X = \Gamma \backslash G$ and that $a \in G$ is of class- \mathcal{A}' . Let $U < G_a^-$ be an a -normalized Zariski connected unipotent subgroup. Assume in addition that for all nontrivial $g \in G_a^+$ there exists some $u \in U$ with $ugu^{-1} \notin G_a^+ G_a^0$. Then any a -invariant and faithfully U -recurrent probability measure μ on X satisfies at least one of the following conditions:*

- (1) μ is not $(\mu_{x,U}, C_G(U) \cap G_a^-)$ -transient.
- (2) μ is *locally* $(\mu_{x,U}, C_G(U) \cap C_G(a))$ -aligned.

6.3. On the support of the leafwise measures for joinings. — The results described in Section 6.1 and Section 6.2 highlight the central role of the Zariski closure of the support of leafwise measures. For the special case of joinings, the assumption that the measure projects to the uniform measure on each factor gives rise to significant restrictions on the support, as was observed and exploited in a previous paper [7], specifically in [7, §3]. In that paper, this information was only used in conjunction with the high entropy techniques presented in Section 6.1; being able to use them with powerful toolbox for analyzing measures invariant under diagonalizable actions, and in particular Section 6.3 is key to why the results of this paper are less restrictive with regards to the choice of the acting group than that of e.g. [10].

It would be useful for us to obtain slightly more general formulation of these facts that is applicable e.g. in the context of perfect groups as considered in Theorem 1.7, and for this reason (as well as for the convenience of the reader) we reproduce the argument here.

Proposition 6.4 (cf. [7, Prop. 3.1]). — *Let G and Γ be as above. Let $a \in G$ and μ be an a -invariant measure on $X = \Gamma \backslash G$. Let $N \triangleleft G$ with $N \cap \Gamma$ a lattice in N , $G_1 = G/N$, $\pi : G \rightarrow G_1$ the natural projection, $a_1 = \pi(a)$. Let $\Gamma_1 = \pi(\Gamma)$ and set $X_1 = \Gamma_1 \backslash G_1$ and $\mu_1 = \pi_* \mu$ (by slight abuse of notation we use π to also denote the natural map $X \rightarrow X_1$).³ Let $U \leq G_a^-$ and $U_1 \leq (G_1)_{a_1}^-$ be a -*

³ Note that our assumptions imply that Γ_1 is a lattice in G_1 .

normalized (respectively, a_1 -normalized) Zariski connected unipotent subgroups with $U \leq \pi^{-1}(U_1)$. Then

$$(6.6) \quad h_\mu(a, U) \leq h_{\mu_1}(a_1, U_1) + h_\mu(a, U \cap N),$$

with equality holding for $U = G_a^-$ and $U_1 = (G_1)_{a_1}^-$.

Proof. — Since all quantities appearing in (6.6) for general invariant measures are averages of these quantities over their ergodic components we may without loss of generality assume that μ (and hence μ_1) are ergodic.

Let \mathcal{P}_0 and \mathcal{P}_1 be countable finite entropy generating partitions of X and X_1 modulo μ and μ_1 respectively so that $\mathcal{A}_0 = \bigvee_{n \geq 0} a^{-n} \mathcal{P}_0$ is subordinate to G_a^- and $\mathcal{A}_1 = \bigvee_{n \geq 0} a^{-n} \mathcal{P}_1$ is subordinate to $(G_1)_{a_1}^-$. Setting $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{P}_0 \vee \pi^{-1}(\mathcal{P}_1)$ we obtain a countable partition of X of finite entropy which is certainly generating and is moreover subordinate to G_a^- since for every x

$$[x]_{\mathcal{A}} = [x]_{\mathcal{A}_0} \cap \pi^{-1}([\pi(x)]_{\mathcal{A}_1})$$

for $\mathcal{A} = \bigvee_{n \geq 0} a^{-n} \mathcal{P}$. Let \mathcal{A}_U be the U -subordinate countably generated σ -algebra satisfying $\mathcal{A}_U = \mathcal{P} \vee a^{-1} \mathcal{A}_U$ as in Section 5.2. We shall also make use of the σ -algebra $(\mathcal{A}_1)_{U_1}$ on X_1 with $(\mathcal{A}_1)_{U_1} = \mathcal{P}_1 \vee a^{-1}(\mathcal{A}_1)_{U_1}$. Note that

$$\mathcal{A}_U \supseteq \pi^{-1}((\mathcal{A}_1)_{U_1}).$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} h_\mu(a, U) &= H_\mu(\mathcal{A}_U \mid a^{-1} \mathcal{A}_U) = H_\mu(\mathcal{P} \vee a^{-1} \mathcal{A}_U \mid a^{-1} \mathcal{A}_U) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} H_\mu \left(\bigvee_{k=0}^{n-1} a^k \mathcal{P} \vee a^{-1} \mathcal{A}_U \mid a^{-1} \mathcal{A}_U \right) = \frac{1}{n} H_\mu \left(\bigvee_{k=0}^{n-1} a^k \mathcal{P} \mid a^{-1} \mathcal{A}_U \right). \end{aligned}$$

We now write

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{n} H_\mu \left(\bigvee_{k=0}^{n-1} a^k \mathcal{P} \mid a^{-1} \mathcal{A}_U \right) &= \frac{1}{n} H_\mu \left(\bigvee_{k=0}^{n-1} a^k \pi^{-1}(\mathcal{P}_1) \mid a^{-1} \mathcal{A}_U \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{n} H_\mu \left(\bigvee_{k=0}^{n-1} a^k \mathcal{P} \mid \bigvee_{k=0}^{n-1} a^k \pi^{-1}(\mathcal{P}_1) \vee a^{-1} \mathcal{A}_U \right). \end{aligned}$$

Regarding the first term, we have

$$(6.7) \quad \frac{1}{n} H_\mu \left(\bigvee_{k=0}^{n-1} a^k \pi^{-1}(\mathcal{P}_1) \mid a^{-1} \mathcal{A}_U \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq \frac{1}{n} H_\mu \left(\bigvee_{k=0}^{n-1} a^k \pi^{-1}(\mathcal{P}_1) \mid a^{-1} \pi^{-1}((\mathcal{A}_1)_{U_1}) \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{n} H_{\mu_1} \left(\bigvee_{k=0}^{n-1} a_1^k \mathcal{P}_1 \mid a_1^{-1}(\mathcal{A}_1)_{U_1} \right) = h_{\mu_1}(a_1, U_1).
\end{aligned}$$

Regarding the second term,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{1}{n} H_\mu \left(\bigvee_{k=0}^{n-1} a^k \mathcal{P} \mid \bigvee_{k=0}^{n-1} a^k \pi^{-1}(\mathcal{P}_1) \vee a^{-1} \mathcal{A}_U \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} H_\mu \left(a^k \mathcal{P} \mid \bigvee_{l=k}^{n-1} a^l \pi^{-1}(\mathcal{P}_1) \vee a^{k-1} \mathcal{A}_U \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} H_\mu \left(\mathcal{P} \mid \bigvee_{l=0}^{n-1-k} a^l \pi^{-1}(\mathcal{P}_1) \vee a^{-1} \mathcal{A}_U \right)
\end{aligned}$$

By the martingale convergence theorem for entropy [26, Ch. 2, Thm. 6], as $n \rightarrow \infty$

$$\begin{aligned}
H_\mu \left(\mathcal{P} \mid \bigvee_{l=0}^n a^l \pi^{-1}(\mathcal{P}_1) \vee a^{-1} \mathcal{A}_U \right) &\rightarrow H_\mu \left(\mathcal{P} \mid \bigvee_{l=0}^{\infty} a^l \pi^{-1}(\mathcal{P}_1) \vee a^{-1} \mathcal{A}_U \right) \\
&= H_\mu \left(\mathcal{P} \mid \pi^{-1} \left(\bigvee_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} a_1^l \mathcal{P}_1 \right) \vee a^{-1} \mathcal{A}_U \right).
\end{aligned}$$

Let $\mathcal{B}_1 = \bigvee_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} a_1^l \mathcal{P}_1$ which (since \mathcal{P}_1 is generating) is equivalent mod μ_1 to the Borel σ -algebra on X_1 . Then $\pi^{-1} \mathcal{B}_1 \vee \mathcal{A}_U$ is an a -decreasing σ -algebra subordinate to $U \cap N$ hence

$$\begin{aligned}
H_\mu(\mathcal{P} \mid \pi^{-1} \mathcal{B}_1 \vee a^{-1} \mathcal{A}_U) &= H_\mu(\pi^{-1} \mathcal{B}_1 \vee \mathcal{A}_U \mid a^{-1}(\pi^{-1} \mathcal{B}_1 \vee \mathcal{A}_U)) \\
&= h_\mu(a, U \cap N)
\end{aligned}$$

hence

$$(6.8) \quad \frac{1}{n} H_\mu \left(\bigvee_{k=0}^{n-1} a^k \mathcal{P} \mid \bigvee_{k=0}^{n-1} a^k \pi^{-1}(\mathcal{P}_1) \vee a^{-1} \mathcal{A}_U \right) \rightarrow h_\mu(a, U \cap N) \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

The estimates (6.7) and (6.8) together imply (6.6).

When $U = G_a^-$ and $U_1 = (G_1)_{a_1}^-$ Equation (6.6) (with $=$ instead of \leq) is essentially the Abramov-Rohklin conditional entropy formula; since (6.6) has already been established, to establish equality (even without referring to Abramov-Rohklin formula) it only

remains to show that $h_\mu(a) \geq h_{\mu_1}(a_1) + h_\mu(a, G_a^- \cap N)$ which can be established in a very similar way to the above argument starting from the defining formula for entropy

$$h_\mu(a) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} H_\mu \left(\bigvee_{k=0}^{n-1} a^k \mathcal{P} \right).$$

This and the Abramov-Rohklin conditional entropy formula $h_\mu(a) = h_{\mu_1}(a_1) + h_\mu(a|X_1)$ can be used to show that $h_\mu(a, G_a^- \cap N) = h_\mu(a|X_1)$. Alternatively one could show $h_\mu(a, G_a^- \cap N) = h_\mu(a|X_1)$ directly by employing an appropriate a -decreasing σ -algebra to evaluate the left-hand side and use the Abramov-Rohklin conditional entropy formula to establish equality holds in (6.6) for $U = G_a^-$. We leave the details to the imagination of the reader (or cf. [7, Prop. 3.3]). \square

Proposition 6.5 (cf. [7, Coro. 3.4]). — *Let $G, \Gamma, X = \Gamma \backslash G, N, G_1, \Gamma_1, X_1 = \Gamma_1 \backslash G_1$ and π be as in Proposition 6.4. Let $a < G$ be a class- \mathcal{A}' homomorphism $\mathbf{Z}^d \rightarrow G$, and set $A = a(\mathbf{Z}^d)$ and $A_1 = \pi \circ a(\mathbf{Z}^d)$. Let μ be an A -invariant and ergodic measure on X and $\mu_1 = \pi_* \mu$ the corresponding invariant measure on X_1 . Then for any coarse Lyapunov weight $[\alpha]$*

$$h_\mu(a, G^{[\alpha]}) = h_{\mu_1}(a_1, (G_1)^{[\alpha]}) + h_\mu(a, G^{[\alpha]} \cap N).$$

Proof. — Fix $a \in A$ with $G^{[\alpha]} < G_a^-$, and let $[\alpha_1] = [\alpha], \dots, [\alpha_k]$ be all the coarse Lyapunov weights contracted by a , i.e. so that $G_a^- = \prod_{i=1}^k G^{[\alpha_i]}$. Then by Proposition 6.4, for every $i = 1, \dots, k$

$$(6.9) \quad h_\mu(a, G^{[\alpha_i]}) \leq h_{\mu_1}(a_1, (G_1)^{[\alpha_i]}) + h_\mu(a, G^{[\alpha_i]} \cap N)$$

while for G_a^- we have the equality

$$(6.10) \quad h_\mu(a, G_a^-) = h_{\mu_1}(a_1, (G_1)^-_{a_1}) + h_\mu(a, G_a^- \cap N).$$

However, by (6.4) each term of (6.10) is the sum of the corresponding term in (6.9) over $i = 1, \dots, k$. Thus equality holds in (6.9) for all i , in particular for $i = 1$. \square

Finally, we are in position to arrive at what we sought after: restrictions on the support of $\mu_x^{[\alpha]}$ arising from the fact that μ is a joining, or more generally that $\pi_* \mu$ is the uniform measure on X_1 .

Corollary 6.6 (cf. [7, Coro. 3.5]). — *Assume in addition to the assumptions of Proposition 6.5 that $\pi_* \mu = m_{X_1}$ (i.e. to the appropriate uniform measure). Let $[\alpha]$ be a course Lyapunov weights, and let $P^{[\alpha]}$ be the group P_U given by Lemma 5.3 for $U = G^{[\alpha]}$ and μ . Then $\pi(P^{[\alpha]}) = (G_1)^{[\alpha]}$.*

Proof. — Suppose in contradiction that $\pi(P^{[\alpha]}) \neq (G_1)^{[\alpha]}$. Then on the one hand by Proposition 6.5

$$h_\mu(a, G^{[\alpha]}) = h_{m_1}(a_1, (G_1)^{[\alpha]}) + h_\mu(a, G^{[\alpha]} \cap N)$$

with $m_1 = m_{X_1}$ the uniform measure on X_1 . On the other hand since $\mu_{x, G^{[\alpha]}}$ is supported on $P^{[\alpha]}$ almost everywhere, $h_\mu(a, G^{[\alpha]}) = h_\mu(a, P^{[\alpha]})$, whereby applying Proposition 6.4 we get

$$\begin{aligned} h_\mu(a, G^{[\alpha]}) &= h_\mu(a, P^{[\alpha]}) \leq h_{m_1}(a_1, \pi(P^{[\alpha]})) + h_\mu(a, (NP^{[\alpha]}) \cap N) \\ &\leq h_{m_1}(a_1, \pi(P^{[\alpha]})) + h_\mu(a, G^{[\alpha]} \cap N). \end{aligned}$$

This gives a contradiction as clearly $h_{m_1}(a_1, (G_1)^{[\alpha]}) > h_{m_1}(a_1, \pi(P^{[\alpha]}))$. \square

7. Classification of ergodic joinings—proof of Theorem 1.4

The main step in the proof of Theorem 1.4 is the following proposition. Once this proposition is established, Theorem 1.4 can be proved by induction on r using the deep classification results for unipotent groups, cf. Section 4.

Proposition 7.1. — *Let μ be an A -invariant and ergodic joining on $X = \prod_i X_i$ as in Theorem 1.4. Then μ is invariant under an A -normalized Zariski closed and Zariski connected unipotent subgroup U .*

We shall prove this proposition in Section 7.1 below; the inductive argument going from Proposition 7.1 to Theorem 1.4 will be given in Section 7.3.

7.1. Proof of Proposition 7.1 under a mild assumption. — In Section 6 we considered the groups $P^{[\alpha]} \leq G^{[\alpha]}$ (with $[\alpha]$ a coarse Lyapunov weight) which were defined as the smallest Zariski connected closed subgroups of $G^{[\alpha]}$ containing the support of the leaf-wise measures $\mu_x^{[\alpha]}$. For a fixed $[\alpha]$, by Lemma 5.3 the smallest such group for $\mu_x^{[\alpha]}$ is independent of x outside a set of μ -measure zero, and this group is normalized by A . These groups would be key players in the proof of Proposition 7.1 and what would be crucial for us is that under the joining assumption we know that they are quite large: specifically, Corollary 6.6 implies that if π_i denotes the natural projection $G \rightarrow G_i$ (in the notations of Theorem 1.4)

$$(7.1) \quad \pi_i(P^{[\alpha]}) = G_i^{[\alpha]}$$

for $i = 1, \dots, r$.

To better present the crux of the matter, we initially prove Proposition 7.1 under the additional assumption:

$$(7.2) \quad \text{there is some } [\alpha_0] \in [\Phi] \text{ and } a \in A \text{ with } \alpha_0(a) = 0$$

where we recall that $[\Phi]$ denotes the set of all (non-zero) coarse Lyapunov weights.

The general case can be reduced to this using a fairly straightforward averaging argument similar to the one employed in Section 3; we present this reduction in Section 7.2 below. Set $P^- = \prod_{[\alpha]: \alpha(a) < 0} P^{[\alpha]}$. By Theorem 6.1, the group P^- is for a.e. x the smallest Zariski connected unipotent subgroup of G_a^- that contains $\text{supp } \mu_x^{G_a^-}$. This implies that $\mu_x^{P^-} = \mu_x^{G_a^-}$ a.e., or more precisely that for any Borel subset $F \subset G_a^-$

$$\mu_x^{P^-}(F \cap P^-) = \mu_x^{G_a^-}(F).$$

Moreover, by definition, the measure μ is faithfully P^- -recurrent. Define similarly $P^+ = \prod_{[\alpha]: \alpha(a) > 0} P^{[\alpha]}$.

There are now two cases to consider: the “high entropy” case, when $P^{[\alpha_0]}$ does not commute with at least one of the groups P^- and P^+ , and the “low entropy” case when they do.

In the “high entropy” case, we find a $a' \in A$ which contracts both $G^{[\alpha_0]}$ and P^- , and a direct application of Theorem 6.2 shows that μ is invariant under $[P^{[\alpha_0]}, P^-]$ —a Zariski close, Zariski connected A -normalized unipotent group, establishing the proposition.

Hence *we need only consider the case when both P^- and P^+ commute with $P^{[\alpha_0]}$* . We would like to employ Theorem 6.3 for μ with respect to the already chosen $a \in A$ and with P^- (and similarly also P^+) playing the role of U .

We need first to verify that P^- satisfies the conditions imposed on by Theorem 6.3, namely that for all nontrivial $g \in G_a^+$ there exists some $u \in P^-$ with $ugu^{-1} \notin G_a^+ G_a^0$. In order to show this we use the following fact about orbits of unstable horospheric groups in algebraic representations, which will also be used later in the paper, and which we state in somewhat greater generality than is needed for the purposes of this proof.

Lemma 7.2. — *Suppose \mathbf{G} is a Zariski connected algebraic group defined over \mathbf{Q}_σ whose radical equals its unipotent radical, and $a \in \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}_\sigma)$ an element of class- \mathcal{A}' . Let $\rho : \mathbf{G} \rightarrow \text{Aut}(V)$ be an algebraic representation of \mathbf{G} on a \mathbf{Q}_σ -vector space. Let V_a^0 be the eigenspace for eigenvalue 1 of $\rho(a)$, and V_a^- and V_a^+ the sum of the eigenspaces of $\rho(a)$ with eigenvalues of absolute value < 1 (resp. the sum of eigenspaces of $\rho(a)$ with eigenvalues of absolute value > 1). Then for any $w \in V_a^+$ there is an element $u \in G_a^-$ so that $\rho(u).w \notin V_a^+ + V_a^0$. In particular, for every nonzero $w \in \mathfrak{g}_a^+$ there exists some $u \in G_a^-$ with $\text{Ad}_u(w) \notin \mathfrak{g}_a^+ + \mathfrak{g}^0$.*

We note that the assumption of the lemma holds if \mathbf{G} is e.g. semisimple or perfect. This and related properties of algebraic representations have already played an important role in homogeneous dynamics in the context of unipotent flows, see e.g. [32, pp. 105–125].

Proof of Lemma 7.2. — The second part of the lemma follows from the first by taking $\rho = \text{Ad}$ and $V = \mathfrak{g}$. Let now $\rho : \mathbf{G} \rightarrow \text{Aut}(V)$ be an algebraic representation, and define V_a^0, V_a^-, V_a^+ as above. If the conclusion would have been false, then

$\rho(G_a^-)(w) \subset V_a^+ + V_a^0$ and hence

$$\rho(G_a^+ G_a^0) \rho(G_a^-)(w) \subset V_a^+ + V_a^0.$$

However, $G_a^+ G_a^0 G_a^-$ is Zariski-dense in G and so $\rho(G_a^-)(w) \subset V_a^+ + V_a^0$ would generate a subrepresentation containing w , and since $w \in V_a^+$ the determinant of ρ restricted to this subrepresentation would give a non-trivial algebraic character of \mathbf{G} . This is a contradiction to the assumption on the radical of \mathbf{G} which implies that \mathbf{G} cannot have any nontrivial algebraic characters. \square

Now let $g = \exp(w) \in G_a^+$ be a nontrivial element. By the above $\pi_i(P^-) = (G_i)_{a_i}^-$ and similarly $\pi_i(P^+) = (G_i)_{a_i}^+$ for $i = 1, \dots, r$, where $a_i = \pi_i(a)$. As g is nontrivial, there exists some i such that $\pi_i(g)$ is nontrivial. This implies that there exists some $u_i \in (G_i)_{a_i}^-$ with $u_i \pi_i(g) u_i^{-1} \notin (G_i)_{a_i}^+ (G_i)_{a_i}^0$ by Lemma 7.2, which implies that there exists some $u \in P^-$ with $ugu^{-1} \notin G_a^+ G_a^0$ as required.

Thus Theorem 6.3 is applicable for μ , a and P^- , and for similar reasons it is also applicable for μ and a if we use P^+ in the role of U . We may conclude that for both P^- and P^+ , the measure μ must satisfy either (1) or (2) of that theorem. It would transpire that (1) of Theorem 6.3 for either $U = P^-$ or $U = P^+$ leads to unipotent invariance, whereas (2) of the same theorem holding simultaneously for both these choices for U would lead to a contradiction.

7.1.1. Assume (1) of Theorem 6.3 holds for at least one of the choices $U = P^\pm$. — The argument in this case is essentially identical to that in [10, Prop. 6.2] or [8, Lemma 8.4]; we provide it for the sake of completeness.

Assume e.g. (1) holds for $U = P^-$. Recall that this means that μ is not $C_G(U) \cap G_a^-$ -transient, i.e. that we can find for any μ -null set $Y_0 \subset X$ two points $x, u.x \notin Y_0$ with some nontrivial $u \in C_G(P^-) \cap G_a^-$ such that $\mu_{x,P^-} = \mu_{u.x,P^-}$; we shall assume as we may that Y_0 contains the complement of the co-null set X' of Section 5.1. In view of (3) of Section 5.1, as $\text{supp } \mu_{x,G_a^-} \subseteq P^-$ a.s., for any $u \in G_a^-$ if both points $x, u.x$ are outside Y_0 the element u satisfies $u \in P^-$. It follows that there is a nontrivial $u \in P^-$ and a $x \notin Y_0$ so that $u.x \notin Y_0$ and $\mu_{u.x,P^-} = \mu_{x,P^-}$. Applying once more (3) of Section 5.1 we see that $\mu_{x,P^-} \propto (\mu_{u.x,P^-})u$ hence

$$\mu_{x,P^-} \propto (\mu_{x,P^-})u.$$

Since by (5.1) and (5.2) (or alternatively by the more general growth estimate [9, Thm. 6.29]) the function

$$R \mapsto \mu_{x,P^-}(B_R^{P^-})$$

grows at most polynomially, we get in fact that $\mu_{x,P^-} = (\mu_{x,P^-})u$.

From this, using Poincare recurrence and ergodicity, it is easy to conclude that μ is invariant under a \mathbf{A} -normalized Zariski closed and Zariski connected unipotent subgroup $\mathbf{U} \leq \mathbf{P}^-$ as in e.g. [19, §5–6] or [10, Prop. 6.2]. Indeed, for every x denote by \mathbf{H}_x the (closed) group

$$\mathbf{H}_x = \{u \in \mathbf{P}^- : \mu_{x, \mathbf{P}^-} = (\mu_{x, \mathbf{P}^-})u\};$$

by the above discussion we note that for a set of positive μ -measure of $x \in \mathbf{X}$ the group \mathbf{H}_x is nontrivial. By (4) of Section 5.1 it follows that for any $a' \in \mathbf{A}$ we have that $\mathbf{H}_{a'.x} = a'\mathbf{H}_x(a')^{-1}$ a.s. In particular, by ergodicity of \mathbf{A} this implies that \mathbf{H}_x is nontrivial a.s. By Poincare recurrence for a which contracts \mathbf{P}^- we have that a.s. \mathbf{H}_x contains arbitrarily small and arbitrary large elements of \mathbf{P}^- . Since \mathbf{H}_x is a closed subgroup of \mathbf{P}^- , a product of unipotent groups over local fields of characteristic zero, we see that \mathbf{H}_x contains a Zariski closed and Zariski connected unipotent subgroup; let \mathbf{V}_x be the largest such subgroup of \mathbf{H}_x . Using Poincare recurrence, ergodicity under \mathbf{A} , and the assumptions that \mathbf{A} is of class \mathcal{A}' , we may conclude as in Proposition 5.3 that \mathbf{V}_x is a.s. equal to a single \mathbf{A} -normalized unipotent group \mathbf{V} , and hence we have established Proposition 7.1 under the assumption highlighted above.

The argument for \mathbf{P}^+ is the same.

7.1.2. Assume (2) holds in Theorem 6.3 for both $\mathbf{U} = \mathbf{P}^+$ and $\mathbf{U} = \mathbf{P}^-$. — In other words, we are assuming that μ is both locally $(\mu_{x, \mathbf{P}^-}, \mathbf{C}_G(\mathbf{P}^-))$ -aligned and locally $(\mu_{x, \mathbf{P}^+}, \mathbf{C}_G(\mathbf{P}^+))$ -aligned (formally, (2) of Theorem 6.3 gives a bit more information, but this will suffice to arrive at a contradiction).

To see that our assumption leads to contradiction we shall use the recurrence of μ under the subgroup $\mathbf{P}^{[\alpha_0]}$, which we know is nontrivial by Corollary 6.6. This deviates from the strategy in previous applications of the low entropy method, e.g. in [10] where the torus action was used for this purpose. The reason this action is relevant to us is that since $\mathbf{P}^{[\alpha_0]}$ commutes with both \mathbf{P}^+ and \mathbf{P}^- (otherwise we would have already gotten unipotent invariance), by (6.5) we have that on a set of full measure \mathbf{X}' , if both x and $u.x \in \mathbf{X}'$ for $u \in \mathbf{P}^{[\alpha_0]}$ then

$$(7.3) \quad \mu_{x, \mathbf{P}^-} = \mu_{u.x, \mathbf{P}^-} \quad \text{and} \quad \mu_{x, \mathbf{P}^+} = \mu_{u.x, \mathbf{P}^+}$$

The alignment property implies that there is a subset $\mathbf{B} \subset \mathbf{X}$ with measure $\mu(\mathbf{B}) > 0.9$ and a $\delta > 0$ so that if $x \in \mathbf{B}$ and $y \in \mathbf{B} \cap \mathbf{B}_\delta^{\mathbf{X}}(x)$ have the same \mathbf{P}^- -leafwise measures, i.e. $\mu_{x, \mathbf{P}^-} = \mu_{y, \mathbf{P}^-}$, then $x = h.y$ for h in the unit ball in $\mathbf{C}_G(\mathbf{P}^-)$. Similarly, whenever $x \in \mathbf{B}$ and $y \in \mathbf{B} \cap \mathbf{B}_\delta^{\mathbf{X}}(x)$ have the same \mathbf{P}^+ -leafwise measures then $x = h.y$ for h in the unit ball of $\mathbf{C}_G(\mathbf{P}^+)$. We can assume $\mathbf{B} \subset \mathbf{X}'$, hence if we have $x \in \mathbf{B}$ and (a possibly big) $u \in \mathbf{P}^{[\alpha_0]}$ so that $u.x \in \mathbf{B} \cap \mathbf{B}_\delta^{\mathbf{X}}(x)$ then by (7.3) the point $u.x$ is in $\mathbf{O}.x$ for \mathbf{O} a fixed compact neighborhood of the identity in $\mathbf{C}_G(\mathbf{P}^-) \cap \mathbf{C}_G(\mathbf{P}^+) = \mathbf{C}_G(\langle \mathbf{P}^-, \mathbf{P}^+ \rangle)$. In other words, writing $x = \Gamma g$ with $g \in \mathbf{G}$, we have established that under the above assumptions

$$\gamma g u^{-1} \in g\mathbf{O} \quad \text{for some } \gamma \in \Gamma.$$

Fix an index $1 \leq i \leq r$ for which $G_i^{[\alpha_0]}$ is nontrivial. It follows from Corollary 6.6 that $\pi_i(P^{[\alpha_0]}) = G_i^{[\alpha_0]}$, and hence by Proposition 5.6 for a.e. $x \in B$ there is a sequence $u_k \in P^{[\alpha_0]}$ with $\pi_i(u_k) \rightarrow \infty$ so that $u_k \cdot x \in B$ for every k and $u_k \cdot x \rightarrow x$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$. By the alignment property we may conclude that there exists $\gamma_k \in \Gamma$ and $o_k \in O$ so that $\gamma_k g u_k^{-1} = g o_k$, or in other words

$$\gamma_k = g o_k u_k g^{-1}.$$

Since O is compact and $\pi_i(u_k) \rightarrow \infty$, the sequence of elements $\gamma'_k = \pi_i(\gamma_k)$ in Γ_i tend to infinity, and since the group $P^{[\alpha_0]}$ commutes with both P^- and P^+ ,

$$\gamma'_k \in \pi_i(g C_G((P^-, P^+)) g^{-1}) = \pi_i(g) C_{G_i}((G_i)_{a_i}^-, (G_i)_{a_i}^+) \pi_i(g)^{-1}.$$

Note that by the assumptions on A in Theorem 1.4 the element a_i is nontrivial, and since it is of class- \mathcal{A}' both $(G_i)_{a_i}^-$ and $(G_i)_{a_i}^+$ are nontrivial. Let \mathfrak{l}_i be the Lie algebra generated by the Lie algebras of $(G_i)_{a_i}^-$ and $(G_i)_{a_i}^+$. This algebra is in fact an ideal in \mathfrak{g}_i and is called the Auslander ideal (that \mathfrak{l}_i is an ideal can be seen using (2.4) and the Jacobi identity).

Since \mathbf{G}_i is \mathbf{Q} -almost simple, the group G_i has finite center, hence $\gamma'_k \rightarrow \infty$ is incompatible with the following lemma, giving the sought after contradiction, completing the proof of Proposition 7.1 under the assumption (7.2).

Lemma 7.3. — *Assume $\gamma \in C_{G_i}(\mathfrak{l}_i) \cap \Gamma_i$. Then γ belongs to the center of G_i .*

Proof. — Note that $C_{\mathbf{G}_i}(\gamma)$ is an algebraic group defined over \mathbf{Q} and the group of rational elements of the Zariski connected group \mathbf{G}_i are Zariski dense, hence

$$\mathbf{M} = \bigcap_{\eta \in \mathbf{G}_i(\mathbf{Q})} \eta C_{\mathbf{G}_i}(\gamma) \eta^{-1} = \bigcap_{\eta \in \mathbf{G}_i(\mathbf{Q})} C_{\mathbf{G}_i}(\eta \gamma \eta^{-1}) \trianglelefteq \mathbf{G}_i$$

is a normal subgroup of \mathbf{G}_i defined over \mathbf{Q} . Since the Lie algebra of \mathbf{M} contains \mathfrak{l}_i , it is of positive dimension. Since \mathbf{G}_i is Zariski connected and \mathbf{Q} -almost simple it follows that $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{G}_i$. Thus any $h \in G_i$ commutes with γ as claimed. \square

7.2. Proof of Proposition 7.1 with no assumptions. — In this section we explain how Proposition 7.1 can be deduced from the special case of this proposition where (7.2) is assumed. We remark that this assumption is often automatically satisfied: specifically, if S contains at least one finite place p , and if for at least one $i = 1, \dots, r$ we have that A_i has a nontrivial projection to $\mathbf{G}_i(\mathbf{Q}_p)$, then for any coarse Lyapunov weight $[\alpha_0]$ appearing in the Lie algebra of $\mathbf{G}_i(\mathbf{Q}_p)$ there is an element $a \in A$ satisfying (7.2).

Thus the only case we need to consider is that $A < \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{R})$. In this case we can use the eigenvalue assumption at ∞ and consider $A \simeq \mathbf{Z}^d$ as a lattice in a connected

\mathbf{R} -diagonalizable Lie subgroup $\bar{A} \simeq \mathbf{R}^d$ and study a new measure $\bar{\mu}$ instead of μ . Here we define

$$\bar{\mu} = \int_{\bar{A}/A} \bar{a}_* \mu \, d\bar{a},$$

where we integrate with respect to a normalized Haar measure on the compact abelian group \bar{A}/A . Note that $\bar{\mu}$ is then an ergodic joining for the actions of subgroups $\mathbf{R}^d \simeq \bar{A}_i < G_i \cap \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{R})$. Now consider again some weight α_0 and some nontrivial $\bar{a} \in \ker \alpha_0$ which now definitely exists. The remainder of the argument is as before and leads to invariance of $\bar{\mu}$ under a Zariski connected unipotent subgroup U normalized by \bar{A} (equivalently, is normalized by A).

It follows from the Mautner phenomenon that almost every A -ergodic component μ' of $\bar{\mu}$ is U -invariant. But since μ is A -ergodic, every A -ergodic component of $\bar{\mu}$ is of the form $\mu' = a_* \mu$ for some $a \in \bar{A}$. As U is normalized by A it follows that μ itself is U -invariant.

7.3. Inductive proof of Theorem 1.4 using Proposition 7.1. — Let μ be as in Theorem 1.4. By Proposition 7.1, the measure μ is invariant under an A -normalized Zariski closed and Zariski connected unipotent subgroup U . We now apply Theorem 4.1 to μ and the subgroup $\langle A, U \rangle$. It follows that there exists a \mathbf{Q} -group \mathbf{H} , some $g \in G$, and a finite index subgroup $H < \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{Q}_S)$ containing U such that μ is invariant under $g^{-1}Hg$ and supported on $\Gamma N_G^1(\mathbf{H})g$ for some $g \in G$ with $\Gamma g \in \text{supp } \mu$. Replacing μ by the push-forward by g^{-1} and also A by its conjugate by g , we may assume without loss of generality that g is the identity element e .

The next lemma is phrased more generally than we need it here as it will also be useful in the proof of Theorem 1.6.

Lemma 7.4. — Suppose $\mathbf{G} = (\mathbf{G}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbf{G}_r) \ltimes \mathbf{U}_{\text{rad}}$ is a semidirect product of the direct product of \mathbf{Q} -almost simple groups $\mathbf{G}_1, \dots, \mathbf{G}_r$ and a unipotent radical \mathbf{U}_{rad} . Suppose $\mathbf{M} < \mathbf{G}$ is a connected subgroup with $\pi_i(\mathbf{M}) = \mathbf{G}_i$ for all $i = 1, \dots, r$, where $\pi_i : \mathbf{G} \rightarrow \mathbf{G}_i$ is the canonical projection map. Then \mathbf{M} can be written as $(\mathbf{G}'_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbf{G}'_t) \ltimes \mathbf{U}'_{\text{rad}}$. More precisely, the radical of \mathbf{M} equals its unipotent radical and is given by $\mathbf{U}'_{\text{rad}} = \mathbf{M} \cap \mathbf{U}_{\text{rad}}$, and the Levy subgroup is a direct product of \mathbf{Q} -almost simple groups \mathbf{G}'_j for $j = 1, \dots, t$. After possibly permuting the groups $\mathbf{G}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbf{G}_r$ we have that \mathbf{G}'_1 is isomorphic to a subgroup $\bar{\mathbf{G}}_1 < \mathbf{G}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbf{G}_{s_1}$ (where the isomorphism is given by taking the quotient modulo the unipotent radical), is isogeneous to each of the groups $\mathbf{G}_1, \dots, \mathbf{G}_{s_1}$, and that $\bar{\mathbf{G}}_1$ projects onto $\mathbf{G}_1, \dots, \mathbf{G}_{s_1}$ (in the category of algebraic groups). Similarly, for $\mathbf{G}'_2 \cong \bar{\mathbf{G}}_2 < \mathbf{G}_{s_1+1} \times \cdots \times \mathbf{G}_{s_2}$, etc. up to $\mathbf{G}'_t \cong \bar{\mathbf{G}}_t < \mathbf{G}_{s_{t-1}+1} \times \cdots \times \mathbf{G}_r$.

Proof. — We begin with the case of \mathbf{U}_{rad} being trivial, which we will prove by induction on r . Projecting $\mathbf{M} < \mathbf{G}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbf{G}_r$ to $\tilde{\mathbf{G}} = \mathbf{G}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbf{G}_{r-1}$ we obtain a connected subgroup $\tilde{\mathbf{M}}$, which by induction is of the form $\tilde{\mathbf{M}} = \tilde{\mathbf{G}}_1 \times \cdots \times \tilde{\mathbf{G}}_r$ as in the lemma.

Notice that $\pi_r(\mathbf{M}) = \mathbf{G}_r$ implies that $\mathbf{M} \cap \mathbf{G}_r$ is a normal \mathbf{Q} -subgroup. If $\mathbf{M} \cap \mathbf{G}_r$ has positive dimension, then $\mathbf{M} \cap \mathbf{G}_r = \mathbf{G}_r$ as \mathbf{G}_r is a \mathbf{Q} -almost simple group. However, this implies that $\mathbf{M} = \tilde{\mathbf{M}} \times \mathbf{G}_r$ and hence has the desired form. So suppose $\mathbf{M} \cap \mathbf{G}_r$ is finite, and due to $\pi_r(\mathbf{M}) = \mathbf{G}_r$ also central. Taking the quotient of \mathbf{G}_r by $\mathbf{M} \cap \mathbf{G}_r$ we may consider \mathbf{M} as the graph of a homomorphism ϕ from $\tilde{\mathbf{M}}$ to $\mathbf{G}_r/\mathbf{M} \cap \mathbf{G}_r$. As \mathbf{G}_r is \mathbf{Q} -almost simple and $\mathbf{M} = \tilde{\mathbf{G}}_1 \times \cdots \times \tilde{\mathbf{G}}_r$ is defined over \mathbf{Q} and semi-simple, it follows that the kernel of this homomorphism must equal the direct product of all but one of the direct factors of $\tilde{\mathbf{M}}$. We may assume that the kernel equals $\tilde{\mathbf{G}}_1 \times \cdots \times \tilde{\mathbf{G}}_{r-1}$ and see that $\mathbf{M} = \tilde{\mathbf{G}}_1 \times \cdots \times \tilde{\mathbf{G}}_{r-1} \times \mathbf{F}$ for some subgroup \mathbf{F} of $\tilde{\mathbf{G}}_r \times \mathbf{G}_r$. It follows that \mathbf{F} represents an isogeny between $\tilde{\mathbf{G}}_r$ and \mathbf{G}_r , which once more shows that \mathbf{M} has the desired form.

Let us return to the general case of $\mathbf{M} < \mathbf{G} = (\mathbf{G}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbf{G}_r) \ltimes \mathbf{U}_{\text{rad}}$ as in the lemma. Let $\pi : \mathbf{G} \rightarrow \mathbf{G}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbf{G}_r$ be the canonical factor map modulo the unipotent radical. By the above $\pi(\mathbf{M}) \cong \mathbf{G}'_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbf{G}'_r$ and each of the \mathbf{Q} -almost simple groups \mathbf{G}'_i can be described as in the lemma. In particular, $\pi(\mathbf{M})$ is semisimple. Let now $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{L}' \cdot \mathbf{U}'_{\text{rad}}$ be a Levy decomposition of \mathbf{M} for a reductive \mathbf{Q} -group \mathbf{L}' and a unipotent \mathbf{Q} -group \mathbf{U}'_{rad} . Clearly $\mathbf{U}_{\text{rad}} \cap \mathbf{M} < \mathbf{U}'_{\text{rad}}$, which implies that $\mathbf{L}' \cong \pi(\mathbf{L}')$ and $\pi(\mathbf{M}) = \pi(\mathbf{L}')\pi(\mathbf{U}'_{\text{rad}})$ is a Levy decomposition of $\pi(\mathbf{M})$. Since $\pi(\mathbf{M})$ is semisimple, we see that $\mathbf{L}' \cong \pi(\mathbf{M})$ is semisimple and $\mathbf{U}_{\text{rad}} \cap \mathbf{M} = \mathbf{U}'_{\text{rad}}$ which gives the lemma. \square

The assumption that μ is a joining implies in particular that $\pi_i(\text{supp } \mu) = X_i$. As $\text{supp } \mu \subset \Gamma N_G^1(\mathbf{H})g$ this shows that the \mathbf{Q} -group $\mathbf{M} = N_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{H})^\circ$ satisfies

$$\pi_i(N_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{H})^\circ) = \mathbf{G}_i \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, r.$$

Applying Lemma 7.4 to \mathbf{M} we have that $\mathbf{M} = N_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{H})^\circ$ is a direct product of \mathbf{Q} -almost simple algebraic groups $\mathbf{G}'_1, \dots, \mathbf{G}'_t$, where each factor corresponds possibly to a subset of factors of \mathbf{G} . Moreover, since $\mathbf{H} \trianglelefteq \mathbf{M}$ we see that \mathbf{H} equals the product of some of the direct factors of \mathbf{M} , say $\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{G}'_{s+1} \times \cdots \times \mathbf{G}'_t$ for $s < t$. The definition of \mathbf{M} then implies that the other factors $\mathbf{G}'_1 = \mathbf{G}_1, \dots, \mathbf{G}'_s = \mathbf{G}_s$ of \mathbf{M} actually equal direct factors of \mathbf{G} .

We define $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{G} \cap N_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{H})^\circ(\mathbf{Q}_S)$. Note that as \mathbf{M} has no \mathbf{Q} -characters, $\Gamma \mathbf{M}$ is closed in \mathbf{X} . Since \mathbf{A} is of class \mathcal{A}' the Zariski closure of \mathbf{A} is connected, hence as $\mathbf{A} < N_{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{H})(\mathbf{Q}_S)$ it follows that in fact $\mathbf{A} < \mathbf{M}$. Let us also write $\mathbf{G}' = \mathbf{G}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbf{G}_s$ and $\mathbf{H}_G = \mathbf{G} \cap \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{Q}_S)$ so that $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{G}' \times \mathbf{H}_G$ by the above description of \mathbf{M} and $\mathbf{H} \trianglelefteq \mathbf{M}$. Also since μ is supported on $\Gamma N_G(\mathbf{H})$ by Theorem 4.1 we obtain from ergodicity that μ is supported on the closed orbit $\Gamma \mathbf{M}$ (recall that we assume $\Gamma \in \text{supp } \mu$). To summarize, we may consider μ as a measure on $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{X}' \times \mathbf{X}_{\mathbf{H}}$ where $\mathbf{X}' = \Gamma' \backslash \mathbf{G}'$ and $\mathbf{X}_{\mathbf{H}} = \Gamma_{\mathbf{H}} \backslash \mathbf{H}_G$ for $\Gamma' = \Gamma \cap \mathbf{G}'$ and $\Gamma_{\mathbf{H}} = \Gamma \cap \mathbf{H}_G$. Let $a(n)_{\mathbf{H}}$ denote the \mathbf{H}_G component of $a(n)$, and let

$$\mathbf{V} = \{n \in \mathbf{Z}^d : a(n)_{\mathbf{H}} \in \mathbf{H}\} < \mathbf{Z}^d.$$

This group has finite index in \mathbf{Z}^d , and hence $\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{V}} = \{a(n) : n \in \mathbf{V}\}$ is of finite index in \mathbf{A} .

Now recall that μ is invariant under a finite index subgroup $\mathbf{H} < \mathbf{H}_G < \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{Q}_S)$ from Theorem 4.1. Consider the ergodic decomposition of μ with respect to the action

of $A_V H$. Since μ is invariant and ergodic under AH , and $A_V H$ has finite index in AH , it follows that μ is actually a finite convex combination of $A_V H$ -invariant and ergodic measures. We let ρ be one of these ergodic components of μ , so that

$$\mu = \frac{1}{[Z^d : V]} \sum_{a \in A/A_V} a \cdot \rho.$$

We may also suppose that $\Gamma e \in \text{supp } \rho$.

Let $\tilde{B}_{X'}$ denote the inverse image of the Borel σ algebra on X' under the natural projection $X \rightarrow X'$. The fiber measures $\rho_x^{\tilde{B}_{X'}}$ have the form $\delta_{x'} \times \nu_x$ with ν_x a probability measure on X_H where x' is the projection of x to X' . Since ρ is H invariant and H acts trivially on X' the measures ν_x are H -invariant a.e. By the equivariance property $a \cdot \mu_x^{\tilde{B}_{X'}} = \mu_{a \cdot x}^{\tilde{B}_{X'}}$ for every $a \in A_V$. Since ν_x is invariant under the image a_H of a in H_G , the probability measures ν_x on X_H are constant on the orbits of a . By ergodicity we obtain that $\nu_x = \rho_H$ for some H -invariant probability measure ρ_H on X_H .

Clearly ρ_H equals the push-forward of ρ to X_H , is H -invariant and moreover is H -ergodic since ρ is $A_V H$ -ergodic and the projection of A_V to H is contained in H . As H is a finite index subgroup of H_G , this implies that ρ_H is the Haar measure $m_{\Gamma_H H}$ on the H -orbit $\Gamma_H H$ (recall that we set things up so that $\Gamma e \in \text{supp } \rho$).

Denote the projection of A_V to G' by A' . It follows that $\rho = \rho' \times m_{\Gamma_H H}$ for an A' -ergodic joining ρ' on X' . By induction we may already suppose that $\rho' = m_{\Gamma' H'}$ for some finite index subgroup $H' < H'(\mathbf{Q}_S)$ of a semisimple algebraic \mathbf{Q} -group H' that contains A' . In other words, we have shown that $\rho = m_{\Gamma(H' \times H)}$.

As A , and hence the projection of A to G' , is of class- \mathcal{A}' , the Zariski closure of A' contains the projection of A to G' , hence this projection too belongs to H' . As a finite index subgroup of a semi-simple group is always normalized by all elements of any non-compact factor, it follows that A normalizes $H' \times H$. In particular we see that $H'' = (H' \times H)A$ is still a finite index subgroup of the group of \mathbf{Q}_S -points of $H'' = H' \times H$, which gives

$$\mu = \frac{1}{[Z^d : V]} \sum_{a \in A/A_V} a \cdot (m_{\Gamma H' \times H}) = m_{\Gamma H''}$$

and so the theorem.

7.4. Proof of Corollary 1.5. — By Theorem 1.4 the joining μ is algebraic, so there exists a \mathbf{Q} -subgroup $H < G$ such that μ is invariant under $g^{-1}Hg$ and supported on ΓHg for some finite index subgroup $H = H(\mathbf{Q}_S)$ and some $g \in G$. Since μ is a joining, H has to satisfy the assumption of Lemma 7.4. Together with the assumption of the corollary the lemma implies that $H = G_1 \times \cdots \times G_r$, and the corollary follows.

8. The proof of Theorem 1.6

The proof follows the same outline as the proof of Theorem 1.4 in Section 7, we will be brief where there is little difference in the argument and provide details at the steps that are different.

8.1. The assumptions for Theorem 6.3 and unipotent invariance. — Recall that in Theorem 1.6 the measure μ is an A -invariant and ergodic probability measure such that $\pi_*(\mu)$ equals the Haar measure on $(\Gamma_1 \times \cdots \times \Gamma_r) \backslash L$, where $\pi : G \rightarrow L$ is the projection map modulo the unipotent radical. As in Section 7, we first prove the following important step towards Theorem 1.6:

Proposition 8.1. — *Let μ be an A -invariant and ergodic probability measure as in Theorem 1.6. Then μ is invariant under an A -normalized Zariski closed and Zariski connected unipotent subgroup U .*

Assume first that

$$\text{there is some } [\alpha_0] \in [\Phi] \text{ and } a \in A \text{ with } L^{[\alpha_0]} \neq \{e\} \text{ and } \alpha_0(a) = 0.$$

The general case follows from this as in Section 7.2; we omit the details of this easy reduction.

By Corollary 6.6, it follows that if we let $P^{[\alpha]}$ be the subgroup from Lemma 5.3 we see that $\pi(P^{[\alpha]}) = L^{[\alpha]}$ for any coarse Lyapunov weight $[\alpha]$. Set

$$P^- = \prod_{[\alpha]: \alpha(a) < 0} P^{[\alpha]},$$

by Theorem 6.1 this group is for a.e. x the smallest Zariski connected unipotent subgroup of G_a^- that contains $\text{supp } \mu_x^{G_a^-}$. This implies that $\mu_x^{P^-}(C \cap P^-) = \mu_x^{G_a^-}(C)$ for all $C \subset G_a^-$ a.e. and that μ is faithfully P^- -recurrent (cf. Remark 5.5). As in Section 7.1, we may assume $P^{[\alpha_0]}$ commutes with both P^- and P^+ , as otherwise we may invoke Theorem 6.2 and obtain unipotent invariance of μ .

It remains to check that P^- satisfies the conditions set on U by Theorem 6.3, namely that for all nontrivial $g = \exp(w) \in G_a^+$ there exists some $u \in P^-$ with $ugu^{-1} \notin G_a^+ G_a^0$. By the above $\pi(P^-) = L_a^-$ and similarly $\pi(P^+) = L_a^+$. If $\pi(g)$ is nontrivial, we have that $u'\pi(g)(u')^{-1} \notin L_a^+ L_a^0$ for some $u' \in L_a^-$ by Lemma 7.2, which implies that there exists some $u \in P^-$ with $ugu^{-1} \notin G_a^+ G_a^0$ as required.

So assume now that $g = \exp(w) \in U_{\text{rad}}$. Let \mathfrak{u}_0 be the Lie algebra of U_{rad} and define inductively $\mathfrak{u}_{k+1} = [\mathfrak{u}_0, \mathfrak{u}_k]$ for $k \geq 0$. Since $w \neq 0$ there exists a maximal k with $w \in \mathfrak{u}_k \setminus \mathfrak{u}_{k+1}$. Consider now the representation ρ of \mathbf{G} on $V = \mathfrak{u}_k / \mathfrak{u}_{k+1}$ induced by the adjoint representation. We note that by the choice of this representation we have that \mathbf{U}_{rad} acts trivially on V . Applying Lemma 7.2 gives that there exists some $u' \in L_a^-$ with $\rho(u')(w) \notin$

$V_a^+ + V_a^0$. However, since $\pi(P^-) = L_a^-$ this implies there must be an element $u \in P^-$ with $\rho(u)(w + u_{k+1}) \notin V_a^+ + V_a^0$, which gives $\text{Ad}_u(w) \notin \mathfrak{g}_a^+ + \mathfrak{g}_a^0$ as required.

By the above we can again apply Theorem 6.3 to the measure μ on X , the subgroup $U = P^-$ (or $U = P^+$) and the element a . Exactly the same argument as in Section 7.1.1 shows the first possible conclusion of Theorem 6.3 leads to unipotent invariance of μ , hence to prove Proposition 8.1 we only need to rule out that (2) of Theorem 6.3 holds.

8.2. Ruling out the aligned case in Theorem 6.3. — Recall that we may assume that $P^{[\alpha_0]}$ commutes with P^- and P^+ . Let us also assume that the above application of Theorem 6.3 leads to the second (aligned) case: I.e. μ satisfies that for every $\epsilon > 0$ and compact neighborhood O of the identity in $C_G(\langle P^-, P^+ \rangle)$ there exists $B \subset X$ with $\mu(B) > 1 - \epsilon$ and some $\delta > 0$ such that $x, y \in B$ with distance $d(x, y) < \delta$, $\mu_{x, P^-} = \mu_{y, P^-}$, and $\mu_{x, P^+} = \mu_{y, P^+}$ implies that $y = h.x$ for some $h \in O$. Let $\epsilon = 1/10$ and choose B as above such that all a.e.-properties of the leafwise measures listed in Section 5.1 hold on B .

We now apply recurrence in the direction of $U = P^{[\alpha_0]}$ as in Proposition 5.6 for $V = P^{[\alpha_0]} \cap U_{\text{rad}}$. It follows that there exists some $x \in B$ and some sequence $u_k \in P^{[\alpha_0]}$ with $\pi(u_k) \rightarrow \infty$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$ such that $u_k.x \in B$ has distance less than δ from x for all $k \geq 1$. By (6.5) we get $\mu_{x, P^-} = \mu_{u_k.x, P^-}$ (and similarly for P^+) so that $u_k.x = h_k.x$ for some bounded sequence $h_k \in C_G(\langle P^-, P^+ \rangle)$. Going back to G this becomes $gu_k^{-1} = \gamma_k g h_k^{-1}$ for some sequence $\gamma_k \in \Gamma$. Then $\pi(g)\pi(u_k)^{-1} = \pi(\gamma_k)\pi(g)\pi(h_k)^{-1}$ and since $\pi(u_k) \rightarrow \infty$ we see that one of the component of $\pi(u_k)$, say the component in the direct factor G_i , is unbounded. Let π' denote the projection from G to G_i . Then as $\pi'(u_k) \rightarrow \infty$ and $\pi'(h_k)$ is bounded, $\pi'(\gamma_k) \rightarrow \infty$. On the other hand, we can again write \mathfrak{l}_i for the Lie algebra for the Auslander ideal of \mathfrak{g}_i defined by the projection of a to G_i and note that $\pi'(u_k), \pi'(h_k) \in C_{G_i}(\mathfrak{l}_i)$. By Lemma 7.3, the projection $\pi'(\gamma_k)$ to G_i is central, in contradiction.

8.3. Finishing the proof of Theorem 1.6. — By Proposition 8.1 the measure μ is invariant under a Zariski connected A -normalized unipotent subgroup H_u of G . Let $H = \langle A, H_u \rangle$ and apply Theorem 4.1 to μ . Hence there exists some connected algebraic \mathbf{Q} -group \mathbf{M} and a finite index subgroup $M \leq \mathbf{M}(\mathbf{Q}_S)$ such that μ is invariant under $g^{-1}Mg \geq H_u$ and supported on the orbit $\Gamma N_G^1(\mathbf{M})g$ for some $g \in G$. Without loss of generality we may assume that $g = e$. Since μ is supported on $\Gamma N_G(\mathbf{M})$ and $\pi(\mu)$ is the Haar measure on the quotient of L , we see that $\pi(N_G(\mathbf{M})) = \mathbf{L}$ or equivalently that $N_G(\mathbf{M}) = \mathbf{L}'\mathbf{U}'$ for some Levy subgroup \mathbf{L}' which is isomorphic to \mathbf{L} and some $\mathbf{U}' < \mathbf{U}_{\text{rad}}$. So let us replace \mathbf{G} by $N_G(\mathbf{M})$ and assume $\mathbf{M} \trianglelefteq \mathbf{G}$.

If $\mathbf{M}_{\text{rad}} = \mathbf{M} \cap \mathbf{U}_{\text{rad}} \trianglelefteq \mathbf{G}$ is nontrivial, we can take the quotient by its \mathbf{Q}_S -points (without losing information about μ as μ is invariant under it) and continue by induction. So assume that \mathbf{M}_{rad} is trivial. In this case \mathbf{U}_{rad} commutes with \mathbf{M} which shows that \mathbf{G} is isomorphic to $\mathbf{M} \times (\tilde{\mathbf{L}} \times \mathbf{U}_{\text{rad}})$. However, this shows that $X = X_{\mathbf{M}} \times \tilde{X}$ where $X_{\mathbf{M}}$ is the homogeneous space corresponding to \mathbf{M} and \tilde{X} is the one for $\tilde{\mathbf{L}} \times \mathbf{U}_{\text{rad}}$. Finally, μ is

invariant under a finite index subgroup of $\mathbf{M}(\mathbf{Q}_S)$ which allows us to conclude that $\mu = m_{X_{\mathbf{M}}} \times \tilde{\mu}$ and use induction.

8.4. Proof of Theorem 1.7. — Theorem 1.7 is a fairly straightforward consequence of Theorem 1.4 and Theorem 1.6. For completeness, we provide the details here. Let $\mathbf{G}_i = \mathbf{L}_i \ltimes \mathbf{U}_i$ and $G_i = L_i \ltimes U_i$ be the Levi decomposition of \mathbf{G}_i for $i = 1, \dots, r$ on the level of algebraic groups and \mathbf{Q}_S -points respectively. Let $\mathbf{L} = \prod_{i=1}^r \mathbf{L}_i$, $L = \prod_{i=1}^r L_i$ and let $\pi : \mathbf{G} \rightarrow \mathbf{L}$ be the natural map. We will use the same notation π to denote the corresponding maps from the various objects derived from these algebraic groups, in particular for the natural map from the S-arithmetic quotients $\Gamma \backslash \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}_S)$ to $X_{\mathbf{L}} = \pi(\Gamma) \backslash L$.

The measure $\pi_*\mu$ is an ergodic joining of the S-arithmetic quotients $\pi(\Gamma_i) \backslash L_i$ and hence by Theorem 1.4 it is algebraic, hence is the normalized Haar measure on a single orbit $\pi(\Gamma)H_g$ for a finite index subgroup H of $\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{Q}_S)$ for a semisimple \mathbf{Q} -group \mathbf{H} .

It follows that μ is supported on an orbit of $G' = H \ltimes (\prod_{i=1}^r U_i)$. Because of the joining assumption, and since every G_i is perfect, G' is perfect, and Theorem 1.6 is applicable. Theorem 1.7 follows.

9. Arithmetic consequences of the joining theorem

For the proof of Theorem 1.8 the following lemmas will be useful:

Lemma 9.1. — *Let $s \in \{\infty, \text{primes}\}$. Let \mathbf{G} be a semisimple algebraic group defined over \mathbf{Q}_s . Let $\check{\chi}$ be a cocharacter of \mathbf{G} and \underline{t} the corresponding element of \mathfrak{g} given by $\underline{t} = \frac{d}{d\tau} \check{\chi}(\tau)|_{\tau=1}$. Let $g_\alpha \in \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}_s)$ be a sequence such that $\text{Ad}_{g_\alpha}(\underline{t})$ is bounded. Then there exists a bounded sequence h_α with $\text{Ad}_{h_\alpha}(\underline{t}) = \text{Ad}_{g_\alpha}(\underline{t})$.*

Proof. — Fix some maximal \mathbf{Q}_s -split torus $\mathbf{T} < \mathbf{G}$ defined over \mathbf{Q}_s containing the image of $\check{\chi}$. Let $G = KZN$ be the Iwasawa decomposition of G (see e.g. [34, §3.3.2]), where Z is the group of \mathbf{Q}_s -points of the centralizer of \mathbf{T} and the unipotent group N is normalized by Z . Recall that the choice of N corresponds to a choice of a positive Weyl chamber in \mathbf{T} . We may assume that $\check{\chi}$ belongs to the closure of the chosen positive Weyl chamber. It will be more convenient to switch the order of Z and N and write $g_\alpha = k_\alpha n_\alpha a_\alpha \in G = KNZ$.

As \underline{t} is semisimple and normalizes N we may write the Lie algebra \mathfrak{n} of N as a direct sum of the subalgebra $\{\underline{n} : [\underline{t}, \underline{n}] = 0\}$ and an $\text{ad}_{\underline{t}}$ -invariant subalgebra $V_+ < \mathfrak{n}$ on which all eigenvalues of $\text{ad}_{\underline{t}}$ are nonzero. Note that as our Weyl chamber was chosen so as to contain $\check{\chi}$ in its closure, V_+ is the Lie algebra of the contracting horospherical subgroup of $\check{\chi}(\tau)$ for $|\tau| < 1$; in particular V_+ is invariant under $\text{Ad}_{\check{\chi}(\tau)}$ for all $\tau \in \mathbf{Q}_s^*$, and is indeed a Lie subalgebra.

As a_α commutes with \underline{t} and $k_\alpha \in K$ remains in a compact set, it is enough to consider the case $g_\alpha = n_\alpha \in N$. As N is nilpotent the logarithm map and exponential map

are well defined on N and its Lie algebra. In particular we can decompose $n_\alpha = n'_\alpha c_\alpha$ with $v_\alpha = \log n'_\alpha \in V_+$ and c_α commuting with \underline{t} . We claim that a bound on $\text{Ad}_{n'_\alpha}(\underline{t})$ implies that n'_α is bounded, i.e. that the map $n \mapsto \text{Ad}_n(\underline{t})$ from $\exp(V_+)$ to \mathfrak{g} is proper. As $\text{Ad}_{n_\alpha}(\underline{t}) = \text{Ad}_{n'_\alpha}(\underline{t})$, once the claim has been established the lemma will follow.

To conclude the proof, we show by induction on nilpotency rank that for any subalgebra $V < V_+$ the map $n \mapsto \text{Ad}_n(\underline{t})$ is proper, the base of the induction being the (trivial) case of the trivial algebra $V = 0$.

Suppose that $\text{Ad}_{n'_\alpha}(\underline{t})$ is bounded for a sequence $n'_\alpha = \exp(v_\alpha) \in \exp(V)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
 (9.1) \quad \text{Ad}_{n'_\alpha}(\underline{t}) &= \left. \frac{d}{d\tau} n'_\alpha \check{\chi}(\tau) (n'_\alpha)^{-1} \right|_{\tau=1} \\
 &= \left. \frac{d}{d\tau} (\check{\chi}(\tau) \exp(\text{Ad}_{\check{\chi}(\tau^{-1})}(v_\alpha)) \exp(-v_\alpha)) \right|_{\tau=1} \\
 &= \underline{t} - \left. \frac{d}{d\tau} (\exp(\text{Ad}_{\check{\chi}(\tau)}(v_\alpha)) \exp(-v_\alpha)) \right|_{\tau=1} \\
 &= \underline{t} - \left. \frac{d}{d\tau} \log(\exp(\text{Ad}_{\check{\chi}(\tau)}(v_\alpha)) \exp(-v_\alpha)) \right|_{\tau=1}.
 \end{aligned}$$

However, by the Baker-Campell-Hausdorff formula

$$\log(\exp(\text{Ad}_{\check{\chi}(\tau)}(v_\alpha)) \exp(-v_\alpha)) \in \text{Ad}_{\check{\chi}(\tau)}(v_\alpha) - v_\alpha + V_1$$

where $V_1 = [V, V]$. By definition of V_+ the eigenvalues of $\underline{t} = \frac{d}{d\tau} \check{\chi}(\tau)|_{\tau=1}$ restricted to V_+ are not equal to 1. Since by assumption $\text{Ad}_{n'_\alpha}(\underline{t})$ remains bounded, by (9.1) so must the sequence $v_\alpha + V_1$ when considered as a sequence of elements in the vector space V/V_1 , i.e. that there is a bounded sequence $v'_\alpha \in V$ so that $v_\alpha - v'_\alpha \in V_1$. Let $n''_\alpha = \exp(-v'_\alpha) n'_\alpha$. As both v'_α and $\text{Ad}_{n'_\alpha}(\underline{t})$ are bounded, we have that $\text{Ad}_{n''_\alpha}(\underline{t})$ is bounded. By the Baker-Campell-Hausdorff formula $\log(n''_\alpha) \in V_1$. By induction, the map $n \mapsto \text{Ad}_n(\underline{t})$ restricted to the subgroup $\exp(V_1)$ is proper, hence the sequences n''_α and $n'_\alpha = \exp(v'_\alpha) n''_\alpha$ are bounded. \square

Lemma 9.2. — *Let $s \in \{\infty, \text{primes}\}$ and let $\underline{t} \in \mathfrak{sl}_N(\mathbf{Q}_s)$. Suppose $h_\alpha \in \text{SL}_N(\mathbf{Q}_s)$ satisfy that $\text{Ad}_{h_\alpha}(\underline{t}) \rightarrow \infty$. Then there exists a subsequence α_j of α and a sequence $\lambda_{\alpha_j} \in \mathbf{Q}_s$ converging to zero such that $\text{Ad}_{h_{\alpha_j}}(\lambda_{\alpha_j} \underline{t})$ converge to a nonzero nilpotent element $\underline{v} \in \mathfrak{sl}_N(\mathbf{Q}_s)$. Moreover, for any $\kappa \in \mathbf{Q}_s$*

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} h_{\alpha_j} \exp(\kappa \lambda_{\alpha_j} \underline{t}) h_{\alpha_j}^{-1} = \exp(\kappa \underline{v}).$$

Proof. — If $s = \infty$ we set $\lambda_\alpha = \|\text{Ad}_{h_\alpha}(\underline{t})\|^{-1} \rightarrow 0$ for some norm on $\mathfrak{sl}_N(\mathbf{R})$. If s equals a prime we set $\lambda_\alpha = \|\text{Ad}_{h_\alpha}(\underline{t})\|$ where we use some maximum norm on $\mathfrak{sl}_N(\mathbf{Q}_s)$ derived from the p -adic norm. Note that once more $\lambda_\alpha \rightarrow 0$ and $\|\lambda_\alpha \text{Ad}_{h_\alpha}(\underline{t})\| = 1$ so that $\lambda_\alpha \text{Ad}_{h_\alpha}(\underline{t})$ again belongs to a compact subset not containing the zero vector.

Applying compactness we can choose in any case a converging subsequence, dropping the subscript we write $\underline{v} = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_\alpha \operatorname{Ad}_{h_\alpha}(\underline{t})$. Since $\lambda_\alpha \rightarrow 0$ and the adjoint representation is not changing the eigenvalues, the eigenvalues of $\lambda_\alpha \operatorname{Ad}_{h_\alpha}(\underline{t})$ go to zero and we obtain that \underline{v} is nilpotent.

Let $D \subset \mathfrak{sl}_N(\mathbf{Q}_s)$ be an open set on which the exponential map is defined and satisfies the usual properties. Let $\kappa \in \mathbf{Q}_s$ and note that $\kappa \lambda_\alpha \underline{t} \in D$ for all large enough α . Choose some $g \in \operatorname{SL}_N(\mathbf{Q}_s)$ such that $\operatorname{Ad}_g(\kappa \underline{v}) \in D$, which also implies $\operatorname{Ad}_{gh_\alpha}(\kappa \lambda_\alpha \underline{t}) \in D$ for large enough α . Applying the exponential map to the latter sequence and taking the limit we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} gh_\alpha \exp((\kappa \lambda_\alpha \underline{t})(gh_\alpha)^{-1}) &= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \exp(\operatorname{Ad}_{gh_\alpha}(\kappa \lambda_\alpha \underline{t})) \\ &= \exp(\operatorname{Ad}_g(\kappa \underline{v})) = g \exp(\kappa \underline{v}) g^{-1}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\exp(\kappa \underline{v})$ is defined since \underline{v} is nilpotent. Conjugating by g^{-1} gives the lemma. \square

Lemma 9.3. — *Let $\mathbf{T}_\alpha < \operatorname{SL}(N)$ be a sequence of torus subgroups defined over the \mathbf{Q}_s for $s \in \{\infty, \text{primes}\}$ by polynomials of degree $\leq N$ with $\mathbf{Q}_s\text{-rank}(\mathbf{T}_\alpha) \geq 1$. Then there exists a \mathbf{Q}_s -split algebraic torus $\mathbf{T}_{\text{split}}$ which is conjugate to the \mathbf{Q}_s -split part of \mathbf{T}_α for infinitely many α .*

Proof. — Recall that every torus subgroup defined over \mathbf{Q}_s can be embedded into a maximal torus defined over \mathbf{Q}_s and that up to conjugation there are only finitely many maximal torus subgroups of $\operatorname{SL}(N)$ over \mathbf{Q}_s . Therefore, we may choose a subsequence and assume that $\mathbf{T}_\alpha < \mathbf{T}_{\max}$ for some maximal \mathbf{Q}_s -torus \mathbf{T}_{\max} .

Let K be the splitting field of \mathbf{T}_{\max} . Given the bound on the degree it is possible to find for every α finitely many co-characters defined over K and with bounded degree that generate \mathbf{T}_α . However, this implies that there are only finitely many possibilities for \mathbf{T}_α and the lemma follows. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.8. — *Reduction to an S-arithmetic space.* Let $\mathbf{G}_1, \dots, \mathbf{G}_r$ and S_0 be as in the theorem. We define $\mathbf{G} = \mathbf{G}_1 \times \dots \times \mathbf{G}_r$ so that $X_{\mathbf{A}} = \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}) \backslash \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{A})$. As is well known (e.g. see [2]) there exists a finite set $\Xi \subset \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{A})$ so that

$$\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{A}) = \bigsqcup_{\xi \in \Xi} \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}) \xi G_{S_0 \cup \{\infty\}} K_{-S_0},$$

where $G_{S_0 \cup \{\infty\}} = \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}_{S_0 \cup \{\infty\}})$ and K_{-S_0} is the compact subgroup $\prod_{p \notin S_0} \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Z}_p)$. We fix some finite set $S \supset S_0$ of places containing ∞ with $\Xi \subset G_S K_{-S}$, where $G_S = \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}_S)$ and $K_{-S} = \prod_{p \notin S} \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Z}_p)$. Therefore

$$\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}) G_S K_{-S},$$

and taking the quotient by the rational lattice on the left and the compact group K_{-S} on the right we get the isomorphism

$$X_S = \Gamma \backslash G_S \cong \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}) \backslash \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{A}) / K_{-S} = X_{\mathbf{A}} / K_{-S},$$

where $\Gamma = \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}) \cap K_{-S}$.

Let $G_S^+ \triangleleft G_S$ be the image of the \mathbf{Q}_S -points of the simply connected cover of \mathbf{G} in G_S (including the compact places) and recall that $[G_S : G_S^+] < \infty$. Hence,

$$X_S = \Gamma \backslash G_S = \bigsqcup_{j=1}^{\ell} \Gamma p_j G_S^+ = \bigsqcup_{j=1}^{\ell} \Gamma G_S^+ p_j$$

for some $p_1, \dots, p_{\ell} \in G_S$.

Let $\mu_{\alpha, \mathbf{A}}$ denote the push forward of the measure m_{α} as in the theorem to $X_{\mathbf{A}}$. We may assume that the sequence $\mu_{\alpha, \mathbf{A}}$ converges to a measure $\mu_{\mathbf{A}}$ on $X_{\mathbf{A}}$. Let $\mu_{\alpha, S}$ and μ_S denote the push forward of $\mu_{\alpha, \mathbf{A}}$ and $\mu_{\mathbf{A}}$ to X_S .

Let $\pi_k : X_S \rightarrow \Gamma_k \backslash \mathbf{G}_k(\mathbf{Q}_S)$ be the canonical projection map, where $\Gamma_k = \Gamma \cap \mathbf{G}_k(\mathbf{Q}_S)$. Using the assumption of the theorem that $(\pi_k)_* \mu_{\alpha, S}$ converges to a probability measure for all $k = 1, \dots, r$ we see that μ_S is also a probability measure and that $(\pi_k)_* \mu_{\alpha, S}$ converges to $(\pi_k)_* \mu_S$ for $k = 1, \dots, r$. By assumption $(\pi_k)_* \mu_S$ is invariant under a finite index subgroup of $\mathbf{G}_k(\mathbf{Q}_S)$ for every place s of \mathbf{Q} . Let $\tilde{\mathbf{G}}_k$ be the simply connected cover of \mathbf{G}_k and let $G_{k, S}^+$ be the image of the \mathbf{Q}_S -points of $\tilde{\mathbf{G}}_k$ in $G_{k, S} = \mathbf{G}_k(\mathbf{Q}_S)$. Recall that the non-compact almost direct factors of $G_{k, S}$ have no finite index subgroups (as they are generated by their unipotent one-parameter subgroups) and that $\mathbf{G}_k(\mathbf{Q}_{S_0})$ is non-compact by the uniform rank assumption of the theorem. Using the definition of $\Gamma_k = \mathbf{G}_k(\mathbf{Q}) \cap K_{-S}$ and strong approximation for the group $\tilde{\mathbf{G}}_k$ it follows that $(\pi_k)_* \mu_S$ is in fact invariant under $G_{k, S}^+$ for all $k = 1, \dots, r$. In particular, $\Gamma_k \backslash G_{k, S}^+$ is saturated by unipotents.

Fixing some j with $\mu_S(\Gamma G_S^+ p_j) > 0$ we let μ^+ denote the restriction of μ_S to $\Gamma G_S^+ p_j$. We will show below that μ^+ is invariant under G_S^+ . As this will hold for all j this will imply that also μ_S is invariant under G_S^+ . Since $G_S^+ \triangleleft G_S$, by replacing μ^+ with $p_j \cdot \mu^+$ and modify $g_k^{(\alpha)}$ accordingly we may assume that μ^+ is supported by ΓG_S^+ . By the above $(\pi_k)_* \mu^+$ equals a multiple of the uniform measure on $\Gamma_k \backslash G_{k, S}^+$ for $k = 1, \dots, r$. Since ΓG_S^+ is open and closed we see that the restriction μ_{α}^+ of $\mu_{\alpha, S}$ to ΓG_S^+ converges to μ^+ as $\alpha \rightarrow \infty$.

Studying the invariance. By the assumptions of the theorem $\mu_{\alpha, S}$ is invariant under a finite index subgroup of a \mathbf{Q}_{S_0} -split torus of rank at least two. We need to analyze this more carefully to see what this implies for the measure μ^+ .

Recall S_0 is finite and the \mathbf{Q}_{S_0} -rank of \mathbf{T}_{α} is at least two. Passing to a subsequence if necessary we may assume that for any $s \in S_0$ the \mathbf{Q}_s -rank of \mathbf{T}_{α} is independent of α . Pick s_1 so that $r_1 = \mathbf{Q}_{s_1}$ -rank(\mathbf{T}_{α}) ≥ 1 . If $r_1 > 1$ set $s_2 = s_1$ otherwise choose $s_2 \in S_0 \setminus \{s_1\}$ so that \mathbf{Q}_{s_2} -rank(\mathbf{T}_{α}) ≥ 1 .

Apply Lemma 9.3 for the sequence $\mathbf{T}_\alpha < \mathrm{SL}(N)$ considered over \mathbf{Q}_{s_1} . Therefore, using that the maps ι_k^α have bounded degree for $k = 1, \dots, r$ we may choose another subsequence such that there exist a fixed algebraic torus in \mathbf{G} of rank r_1 defined and split over \mathbf{Q}_{s_1} that is conjugate over \mathbf{Q}_{s_1} to a subgroup of the algebraic torus obtained by mapping \mathbf{T}_α to \mathbf{G} via $(\iota_1^{(\alpha)}, \dots, \iota_r^{(\alpha)})$. If $r_1 = 1$, we denote this torus by \mathbf{T}_1 , if $r_1 > 1$ we choose two different \mathbf{Q}_{s_1} -subtori \mathbf{T}_1 and \mathbf{T}_2 of this algebraic torus. If $r_1 = 1$ we repeat this argument to obtain an additional algebraic one-dimensional torus $\mathbf{T}_2 < \mathbf{G}$ defined over \mathbf{Q}_{s_2} that is conjugate over \mathbf{Q}_{s_2} to a subgroup of the algebraic torus obtained from \mathbf{T}_α in \mathbf{G} . Let $\check{\chi}_1, \check{\chi}_2$ be the cocharacters corresponding to $\mathbf{T}_1, \mathbf{T}_2$ respectively. We note that the assumption that the ι_k^α have zero dimensional kernel implies that both \mathbf{T}_1 and \mathbf{T}_2 have nontrivial projections to \mathbf{G}_k for all $k = 1, \dots, r$.

It follows from our assumption regarding $\mu_{\alpha,S}$ that there exist finite index subgroups $A_1 < \mathbf{T}_1(\mathbf{Q}_{s_1})$ and $A_2 < \mathbf{T}_2(\mathbf{Q}_{s_2})$ such that $\mu_{\alpha,S}$ is invariant under conjugates of A_1 and A_2 . Using that $G_S^+ < G_S$ has finite index we replace A_j by $A_j \cap G_S^+$ ($j = 1, 2$) if necessary and may assume that $\mu_{\alpha,S}$ is also invariant under the conjugated group

$$I_\alpha = h_\alpha A_1 A_2 h_\alpha^{-1}$$

for some $h_\alpha \in G_S$.

Let $\check{t}_j = \frac{d}{d\tau} \check{\chi}_j|_{\tau=1}$ for $j = 1, 2$. We now apply Lemma 9.1 and see that we have to consider two fundamentally different cases: Either $\mathrm{Ad}_{h_\alpha}(\check{t}_1)$ and $\mathrm{Ad}_{h_\alpha}(\check{t}_2)$ both stay bounded along some subsequence of α or they diverge.

Bounded case. — We assume first that the conjugates of \check{t}_1, \check{t}_2 stay bounded along some subsequence of α . In this case we restrict to that subsequence and apply Lemma 9.1. Hence we may assume that h_α is bounded and converge to some h_∞ . Therefore the limit measure and its restriction μ^+ to ΓG_S^+ are invariant under $h_\infty A_1 A_2 h_\infty^{-1}$. As A_j are finite index subgroups of \mathbf{Q}_{s_j} -split torus subgroups it is easy to choose from this subgroup a class- \mathcal{A}' subgroup A isomorphic to \mathbf{Z}^2 . In other words we have obtained a joining for a \mathbf{Z}^2 -action. Recall that even a single class- \mathcal{A}' element acts ergodically with respect to the uniform measures on $\Gamma_k \backslash G_{k,S}^+$ by Proposition 3.1 for all $k = 1, \dots, r$. This implies that almost every ergodic component of μ^+ with respect to the action of A is an ergodic joining, and therefore these satisfy all the assumptions of Theorem 1.4. We conclude that almost every ergodic component of μ^+ is algebraic over \mathbf{Q} . However, since no two \mathbf{Q} -simple factors of \mathbf{G} are isogeneous, this forces the underlying \mathbf{Q} -group in Theorem 1.4 to be \mathbf{G} . Hence almost every ergodic component must be invariant under a finite index subgroup of G_S^+ , which forces μ^+ to be a multiple of the homogeneous measure on ΓG_S^+ . In particular, it is invariant under G_S^+ .

Unbounded case. — Assume now that, e.g. the conjugate $\mathrm{Ad}_{h_\alpha} \check{t}_1$ diverges in norm to infinity. In this case we apply Lemma 9.2 and find a nilpotent element \underline{v} of the Lie

algebra and a sequence $\lambda_\alpha \rightarrow 0$ in \mathbf{Q}_{s_1} such that

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} h_\alpha \exp(\kappa \lambda_\alpha \underline{v}) h_\alpha^{-1} = \exp(\kappa \underline{v}) \quad \text{for any } \kappa \in \mathbf{Q}_{s_1}.$$

Also recall that μ_α is invariant under I_α which contains $h_\alpha A_1 h_\alpha^{-1}$, which in turn is a finite index subgroup of $h_\alpha \mathbf{T}_1(\mathbf{Q}_{s_1}) h_\alpha^{-1}$. Therefore, there exists a neighborhood O of 0 in \mathbf{Q}_{s_1} such that $\exp(\lambda \underline{v}_1) \in A_1$ for all $\lambda \in O$. Fix some arbitrary $\kappa \in \mathbf{Q}_{s_1}$. Then $\lambda_\alpha \kappa \in O$ for all sufficiently large α , which gives that μ_α is invariant under $h_\alpha \exp(\kappa \lambda_\alpha \underline{v}) h_\alpha^{-1}$. However, as $\alpha \rightarrow \infty$ this converges to $\exp(\kappa \underline{v})$ and we see that $\mu_\mathbf{A}$ is invariant under this element. Since every one-parameter unipotent subgroup of G_{s_1} belongs to $G_{s_1}^+$ we see that μ^+ is invariant under $U = \exp(\mathbf{Q}_{s_1} \underline{v})$. Without loss of generality we may assume that $U < G_1 \times \cdots \times G_\ell$ and the projections of U to G_1, \dots, G_ℓ are nontrivial, where $1 \leq \ell \leq r$. We note that $\pi_k(U)$ acts ergodically with respect to the uniform measure on $\Gamma_k \backslash G_k^+$ for $k = 1, \dots, \ell$ (which follows from Moore's ergodicity theorem and Proposition 3.1).

The ergodic components of μ^+ for the action of U are naturally identified with measures on $(\Gamma_1 \times \cdots \times \Gamma_\ell) \backslash (G_1^+ \times \cdots \times G_\ell^+)$. By the ergodicity of the action of $\pi_k(U)$ for $k = 1, \dots, \ell$ these ergodic components are ergodic joinings for U .

We now apply the classification of measures invariant under unipotent one-parameter subgroups (Theorem 4.1) and obtain that the ergodic components are algebraic measures over \mathbf{Q} . However, the joining property and the assumption that no two of the factors of \mathbf{G} are isogeneous over \mathbf{Q} implies once more that the algebraic group in the description of the ergodic components must be $\mathbf{G}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathbf{G}_\ell$. This implies that the ergodic components and so also μ^+ are invariant under $G_1^+ \times \cdots \times G_\ell^+$. Considering the quotient of ΓG_S^+ by this subgroup we have reduced the number of factors. Using induction on the number of factors we conclude that μ^+ is invariant under G_S^+ .

Returning to the adelic setting: We have shown that the measure $\mu_\mathbf{A}$ on $X_\mathbf{A}$ obtained by taking the limit of $\mu_{\alpha, \mathbf{A}}$ projected to the S -arithmetic space X_S is invariant under G_S^+ for any $s \in S$ and any sufficiently large set of places S . The union $\bigcup_S C_c(X_S)$ is dense in $C_c(X_\mathbf{A})$ by definition of the topology of the adeles, and hence $\mu_\mathbf{A}$ is invariant under G_s^+ for any place $s \in \{\infty, \text{primes}\}$. Thus $\mu_\mathbf{A}$ is nearly invariant under $\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{A})$. \square

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⁴ Appendix to <https://arxiv.org/abs/1502.04209v1> by M. Aka, M. Einsiedler and U. Shapira which is a preliminary version of [1].