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ON THE GEOMETRY
OF LORENTZ ORBIT SPACES

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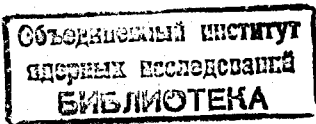
ЛАБОРАТОРИЯ
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**ON THE GEOMETRY
OF LORENTZ ORBIT SPACES**

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1. INTRODUCTION

Considerable effort has been expended in many physical schemes for the study of Lorentz invariant functions and distributions. Except for the case of the Lorentz invariant polynomials^{/1/}, the following problem is not completely solved: find a space of distributions or functions of Lorentz invariant variables isomorphic to a given space of n -point Lorentz invariant distributions or differentiable (resp. analytic) Lorentz invariant functions defined on a differentiable (resp. analytic) Lorentz invariant submanifold of the product of n real (resp. complex) Minkowski spaces. This problem has been extensively studied by Hall, Wightman and Bargmann^{/2/}, Hepp^{/3/}, Stapp, Minkowski, Williams and Seiler^{/4/} for Lorentz invariant analytic functions on saturated domains and by Methée^{/5/} for Lorentz invariant one-point distributions. Here a saturated domain is a domain which contains the closures of all Lorentz orbits of its points. The origin of the difficulty in solving the above-mentioned problem is that the product of n Minkowski spaces contains non-saturated domains and the corresponding Lorentz orbit space is not a Hausdorff one. In order to exhibit this difficulty in concrete terms, the purpose of this work is to give a minimal decomposition of the Lorentz orbit space corresponding to the product of

n Minkowski spaces into Lorentz orbit subspaces homeomorphic to certain products of manifolds of Gram matrices and Grassmann manifolds. Some algebraic and analytic properties of this decomposition and a complete classification of the considered Lorentz orbits using the Stiefel manifolds of standard orthogonal bases for the linear subspaces of the Minkowski space are also presented in the following.

2. STIEFEL MANIFOLDS FOR THE MINKOWSKI SPACE

In this section, we describe the geometric structure of certain families of orthogonal bases for the Minkowski space and its linear subspaces by analogy with the Stiefel manifolds used in the orthogonal geometry of index zero^{/6/}. It is convenient to review briefly some definitions, notation, and the elementary technique of orthogonal geometry applied to the Minkowski space (several details can be found in Refs.^{/2,4/} and ^{/7/}).

Throughout this paper, k denotes either the field R of real numbers or the field C of complex numbers. However, the subsequent algebraic results are satisfied for certain large classes of fields which will be specified later.

The Minkowski space $M_m(k)$ is the m -dimensional linear space over k of all m -ples $x = (x^0, x^1, \dots, x^{m-1})$ of numbers belonging to k , endowed with the Euclidean topology and the Minkowski scalar product (i.e. the symmetric bilinear k -form defined by $(x, y) \rightarrow xy = x^0 y^0 - x^1 y^1 - \dots - x^{m-1} y^{m-1}$ for any $x, y \in M_m(k)$).

Let $E_m(k)$ denote the set of all linear subspaces of $M_m(k)$. The radical $\text{rad } N$ of $N \in E_m(k)$ is the linear

subspace of N consisting of all $x \in N$ which satisfy the relation $xy = 0$ for any $y \in N$. The index $s_m(k)$ of $M_m(k)$ is the greatest dimension of $\text{rad } N$ for $N \in E_m(k)$. We recall that $s_1(R) = 0$, $s_m(R) = 1$ for $m > 1$, and $s_m(C)$ is equal to the integer part of $m/2$ (for the last assertion see^{/7/}, Theorem 3.11). Let $N \in E_m(k)$ with $d = \dim N > 0$. Denote $s = \dim \text{rad } N$. Then $d + s \leq m$ (Ref.^{/7/}, Theorem 3.8) and there exists an orthogonal basis $\{e_1, \dots, e_d\}$ for N such that $\{e_1, \dots, e_s\}$ is a basis for $\text{rad } N$ if $s > 0$ (Ref.^{/7/}, Theorems 3.3 and 3.7). Moreover, if $k = R$ and there exists an index $i \in \{s+1, \dots, d\}$ such that $(e_i)^2 > 0$, then $(e_j)^2 < 0$ for any $j \neq i$.

In conformity with the above considerations, we shall introduce a natural set $E_m(k)$ consisting of certain orthogonal bases for all nonzero linear subspaces of $M_m(k)$. Let $E_{m,ds}(k)$ (resp. $E_{m,d+}(R)$) denote the set of all ordered bases $e = (e_1, \dots, e_d)$ for the d -dimensional linear subspaces of $M_m(k)$ (resp. $M_m(R)$) with s -dimensional (resp. 0-dimensional) radicals, which satisfy the orthogonality conditions (2.1) (resp. 2.1') given by

$$e_i e_j = - \sum_{h=s+1}^d \delta_{ih} \delta_{jh}, \quad (2.1)$$

$$e_i e_j = 2 \delta_{i1} \delta_{j1} - \delta_{ij}; \quad i, j = 1, \dots, d. \quad (2.1')$$

We now introduce the following families of orthogonal bases:

$$E_m(R) = \left(\bigcup_{d=1}^m E_{m,d+}(R) \right) \cup \left(\bigcup_{d=1}^{m-1} \bigcup_{s=0}^1 E_{m,ds}(R) \right), \quad (2.2)$$

$$E_m(C) = \bigcup_{d=1}^m \bigcup_{s=0}^{\min(d, m-d)} E_{m,ds}(C).$$

The sets $E_{m_{d+}}(R)$ and $E_{m_{ds}}(k)$ from the right side of (2.2) are called the Stiefel manifolds for the Minkowski space.

Let $\theta_m: E_m(k) \rightarrow F_m(k)$ be the mapping which carries every basis $\underline{e} \in E_m(k)$ to the linear space over k spanned by the vectors of \underline{e} . We write

$$F_{m_{ds}}(k) = \theta_m(E_{m_{ds}}(k)), \quad (2.3)$$

$$F_{m_{d+}}(R) = \theta_m(E_{m_{d+}}(R)).$$

Clear the space $N \in F_m(R)$ of nonzero dimension d belongs to $F_{m_{d+}}(R)$ (resp. $F_{m_{d0}}(R)$, resp. $F_{m_{d1}}(R)$) if and only if there exists $x \in N$ with $(x)^2 > 0$ (resp. $x \in N$, $x \neq 0$, implies $(x)^2 < 0$, resp. $x \in N$ implies $(x)^2 \leq 0$ and there exists $x' \in N$, $x' \neq 0$, such that $(x')^2 = 0$).

Now let $F_{m_d}(k)$ denote the Grassmann manifold of all d -dimensional linear subspaces of $M_m(k)^{1/6}$. Then the following relations hold:

$$F_m(k) = \theta_m(E_m(k)) \cup F_{m_0}(k),$$

$$F_{m_d}(R) = F_{m_{d+}}(R) \cup F_{m_{d0}}(R) \cup F_{m_{d1}}(R), \quad 1 \leq d \leq m-1,$$

$$F_{m_d}(C) = \bigcup_{s=0}^{\min(d, m-d)} F_{m_{ds}}(C), \quad 1 \leq d \leq m. \quad (2.4)$$

In order to describe the geometric structure of the Stiefel manifolds, we need certain groups of isometries.

A mapping Λ from $N \in F_m(k)$ into $N' \in F_m(k)$ is an isometry if $(\Lambda x)(\Lambda y) = xy$ for any $x, y \in N$. The full Lorentz group $O(1, m-1; k)$ consists of all isometries Λ of $M_m(k)$ onto $M_m(k)$, where every Λ is identified to the

$m \times m$ matrix (Λ_{ν}^{μ}) , $0 \leq \mu, \nu \leq m-1$, defined by $(\Lambda x)^{\mu} = \sum_{\nu=0}^{m-1} \Lambda_{\nu}^{\mu} x^{\nu}$, $x \in M_m(k)$. According to this identification, the proper Lorentz group and the connected real Lorentz group are denoted by $SO(1, m-1; k)$ and $SO^{\uparrow}(1, m-1; R)$, respectively.

The full Lorentz group acts on $E_m(k)$ (resp. $F_m(k)$) in the following way: $\Lambda(e_1, \dots, e_d) = (\Lambda e_1, \dots, \Lambda e_d)$ (resp. $\Lambda N = \{x | x = \Lambda y, y \in N\}$) for any $\Lambda \in O(1, m-1; k)$ and $(e_1, \dots, e_d) \in E_m(k)$ (resp. $N \in F_m(k)$).

It is clear that the Stiefel manifolds and their images under θ_m are Lorentz invariant. We will prove that these manifolds are homogeneous spaces of certain open subgroups of $O(1, m-1; k)$.

In order to avoid certain complications, we introduce Tables 1 and 2. Some explanations are required. $GL(n; k)$ denotes the group of all invertible $n \times n$ matrices whose coefficients belong to k . The group $O(n; k)$ (resp. $SO(n; k)$) consists of all orthogonal (resp. proper orthogonal) matrices of $GL(n; k)$. By an abuse of notation, both the q -dimensional Euclidean space over k and any Abelian Lie group isomorphic to the translation group of this space are denoted by k^q . Denote $R_+ = \{a | a \in R, a > 0\}$. The symbols \oplus and \circledast are reserved for the direct and semidirect products of groups, respectively. After these preparations, we prove an announced assertion.

Proposition 1. Let E, G, H, F, G', H' be as in Tables 1 and 2. Then E (resp. F) is analytically isomorphic to G/H (resp. G'/H').

In Proposition 1 and throughout this paper, "analytic" means "real analytic" if $k=R$ and "complex analytic" if $k=C$.

Proof. With no loss of generality we may suppose that $\theta_m(E) = F$.

Table 1

E	G	H
$E_{mn+}(R)$	$O(1, m-1; R)$	$\{1\}$
$E_{mn-11}(R)$ $m > 1$	$O(1, m-1; R)$	$\{1\}$
$E_{mn-1+}(R)$ $m > 1$	$SO(1, m-1; R)$	$\{1\}$
$E_{mn-10}(R)$ $m > 1$	$SO(1, m-1; R)$	$\{1\}$
$E_{md+}(R)$ $1 \leq d \leq m-2$	$SO(1, m-1; R)$	$SO(m-d; R)$
$E_{mdl}(R)$ $1 \leq d \leq m-2$	$SO(1, m-1; R)$	$R^{m-d-1} \otimes SO(m-d-1; R)$
$E_{md0}(R)$ $1 \leq d \leq m-2$	$SO^{\uparrow}(1, m-1; R)$	$SO^{\uparrow}(1, m-d-1; R)$
$E_{mds}(C)$ $m/2 \leq d \leq m$ $s = m-d$	$O(1, m-1; C)$	$\{1\}$ if $s \leq 1$ $C^{s(s-1)/2}$ if $s > 1$
$E_{mds}(C)$ $1 \leq d \leq m-1$ $0 \leq s \leq \min(d, m-d-1)$	$SO(1, m-1; C)$	$[C^{s(m-d-s)} \otimes SO(m-d-s; C)] \otimes C^{s(s-1)/2}$

Table 2

F	G	H
$F_{mn+}(R)$	$SO^{\uparrow}(1, m-1; R)$	$SO^{\uparrow}(1, m-1; R)$
$F_{md+}(R)$	$SO^{\uparrow}(1, m-1; R)$	$SO(m-1; R)$ if $d = 1$
$F_{mn-d0}(R)$ $1 \leq d \leq m-1$		$[SO^{\uparrow}(1, d-1; R) \otimes SO(m-d; R)] \otimes O(1; R)$ if $1 < d < m-1$
$F_{mdl}(R)$ $F_{mn-d1}(R)$ $1 \leq d \leq m-1$	$SO^{\uparrow}(1, m-1; R)$	R_+ if $d = 1; m = 2$ $[R^{m-2} \otimes SO(m-2; R)] \otimes R_+$ if $d = 1; m > 2$ $\{[R^{d-1} \otimes SO(d-1; R)] \otimes$ $\otimes [R^{m-d-1} \otimes SO(m-d-1; R)]\} \otimes [O(1; R) \otimes R_+]$ if $1 < d < m-1$
$F_{mno}(C)$	$SO(1, m-1; C)$	$SO(1, m-1; C)$
$F_{md0}(C)$ $F_{mn-d0}(C)$ $1 \leq d \leq m-1$	$SO(1, m-1; C)$	$SO(m-1; C)$ if $d = 1$ $[SO(d; C) \otimes SO(m-d; C)] \otimes O(1; C)$ if $1 < d < m-1$
$F_{mds}(C)$ $F_{mn-ds}(C)$ $1 \leq d \leq m-1$ $1 \leq s \leq \min(d, m-d)$	$SO(1, m-1; C)$	$GL(s; C)$ if $s = d = m/2$ $\{[C^{s(d-s)} \otimes SO(d-s; C)] \otimes C^{s(s-1)/2}\}$ $\otimes GL(s; C)$ if $s = m-d, s < d$ $\{[C^{s(d-s)} \otimes SO(d-s; C)] \otimes$ $\otimes [C^{s(m-d-s)} \otimes SO(m-d-s; C)] \otimes$ $\otimes C^{s(s-1)/2}\} \otimes [O(1; C) \otimes GL(s; C)]$ if $s < \min(d, m-d)$

1) We first establish that G (resp. G') acts transitively on E (resp. F).

Let $\underline{e} = (e_1, \dots, e_d) \in E_m(k)$. Denote $N = \theta_m(\underline{e})$ and $s = \dim \text{rad } N$.

A completion of \underline{e} is an ordered basis (e_1, \dots, e_m) for $M_m(k)$ satisfying the following properties:

a) if $s > 0$, then $e_i e_{m-s+j} = \delta_{ij}$ for all $i=1, \dots, m$ and $j=1, \dots, s$;

b) if $m-d-s > 0$, then $e_i e_{d+j} = a_j \delta_{id+j}$ for all $i=1, \dots, m$ and $j=1, \dots, m-d-s$, where: 1) $a_j = -1$ for $j > 1$; 2) $a_1^2 = 1$;

3) $a_1 = 1$ if and only if $\underline{e} \in E_{\text{md}0}(R)$.

We recall that there exists at least one completion of \underline{e} (Ref. /7/, Theorems 3.5 and 3.8).

Assume that (e_1, \dots, e_m) is a completion of \underline{e} . Consider an arbitrary basis $\underline{e}' = (e'_1, \dots, e'_d) \in E$ having the completion (e'_1, \dots, e'_m) . It now follows from the properties a) and b) that $e_i e_j = e'_i e'_j$ for any $i, j=1, \dots, m$. Then the linear transformation Λ of $M_m(k)$, defined by $\Lambda e_i = e'_i$ for all $i=1, \dots, m$, is an isometry. Obviously $\underline{e}' = \Lambda \underline{e}$. Therefore $O(1, m-1; k)$ acts transitively on E . The transitive action of $O(1, m-1; k)$ on F is automatically induced by θ_m .

Consider now the involutions $\Lambda_i \in O(1, m-1; k)$ defined by $\Lambda_i e_j = (1 - 2\delta_{ij}) e_j$ for all $i, j=1, \dots, m$. Let $L_{i_1 \dots i_q}$ be the subgroup of $O(1, m-1; k)$ generated by $\Lambda_{i_1}, \dots, \Lambda_{i_q}$, where $\{i_1, \dots, i_q\} \subset \{1, \dots, m\}$. Plainly $L_{i_1 \dots i_q} \underline{e} = \{\underline{e}\}$ (resp. $L_{i_1 \dots i_q} N = \{N\}$) for any $\{i_1, \dots, i_q\} \subset \{d+1, \dots, m-d-s\}$ (resp. $\{i_1, \dots, i_q\} \subset \{1, \dots, m\}$). Then $O(1, m-1; k)$ is isomorphic to $L_m \otimes SO(1, m-1; k)$. Moreover, $O(1, m-1; R)$ is isomorphic to $L_{12} \otimes SO^+(1, m-1; R)$ (resp. $L_{hd+1} \otimes SO^+(1, m-1; R)$) if $\underline{e} \in E_{\text{md}+}(R) \cup E_{\text{mdl}}(R)$ (resp. $\underline{e} \in E_{\text{md}0}(R)$, $h=1$ or $h=m > d+1$). On the other hand, it is easy to see that if L is a normal subgroup of $O(1, m-1; k)$ such that $L \underline{e} = \{\underline{e}\}$ (resp. $LN = \{N\}$), then the

group $O(1, m-1; k)/L$ acts transitively on E (resp. F). These results imply immediately that $SO(1, m-1; k)$ acts transitively on E if $d+s < m$ (and also on F). Moreover, if $k \in R$, then $SO^+(1, m-1; R)$ acts transitively on E if $\underline{e} \in E_{\text{md}0}(R)$, $d < m-1$ (and also on F).

2) We next compute the little group H_0 of \underline{e} and the little group H'_0 of N defined by

$$H_0 = \{ \Lambda \mid \Lambda \in O(1, m-1; k), \Lambda \underline{e} = \underline{e} \}, \quad (2.5)$$

$$H'_0 = \{ \Lambda \mid \Lambda \in O(1, m-1; k), \Lambda N = N \}.$$

We shall prove that $H = G \cap H_0$ and $H' = G' \cap H'_0$. Consider $\Lambda \in H_0$. Define the $m \times m$ matrix $\tilde{\Lambda} = (\tilde{\Lambda}_{ij})$, $1 \leq i, j \leq m$ by $\Lambda e_j = \sum_{h=1}^m \tilde{\Lambda}_{jh} e_h$. Simple computations show

that the conditions $\Lambda N = N$ and $(\Lambda e_i)(\Lambda e_j) = e_i e_j$, where $i, j=1, \dots, m$, are equivalent to the following relations:

$$\tilde{\Lambda} = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} & B_{13} & B_{14} \\ 0 & B_{22} & 0 & B_{24} \\ 0 & 0 & B_{33} & B_{34} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & B_{44} \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} s \\ d-s \\ m-d-s \\ s \end{matrix} \quad (2.6)$$

s d-s m-d-s s

$$B_{hh}^t \mathcal{G}_{(h)} B_{hh} = \mathcal{G}_{(h)}, \quad B_{h4} = -B_{hh} \mathcal{G}_{(h)} B_{1h}^t (B_{11}^t)^{-1}, \quad h=2,3,$$

$$B_{14} = -\frac{1}{2} (B + \sum_{h=2}^3 B_{1h} \mathcal{G}_{(h)} B_{1h}^t) (B_{11}^t)^{-1}, \quad B_{44} = (B_{11}^t)^{-1},$$

where B is a skew-symmetric $s \times s$ matrix whose coefficients belong to k , the $(d-s) \times (d-s)$ (resp. $(m-d-s) \times (m-d-s)$) matrix $g_{(2)}$ (resp. $g_{(3)}$) is defined by $g_{(2)ij} = e_{s+i} e_{s+j}$ for any $i, j = 1, \dots, d-s$ (resp. $g_{(3)ij} = e_{d+i} e_{d+j}$ for any $i, j = 1, \dots, m-d-s$). 0 denotes the zero matrix and the symbol t denotes the matrix transpose. The $0 \times q$ or $q \times 0$ blocks from (2.6) are omitted.

By (2.6), the coefficients of B_{1h} , $h=1,2,3,4$, are rational functions of the coefficients of the other blocks. Write $\tilde{\Lambda} = (B_{12}, B_{22}, B_{13}, B_{33}, B, B_{11})$. Then the composition rule in H'_0 is $\tilde{\Lambda}'' = \tilde{\Lambda} \tilde{\Lambda}'$ with

$$B''_{hh} = B_{hh} B'_{hh}, \quad h=1,2,3,$$

$$B''_{1h} = B_{11} B'_{1h} + B_{1h} B'_{hh}, \quad h=2,3,$$

$$B'' = B + B_{11} B' B_{11}^t + \sum_{h=2}^3 (B_{1h} B'_{hh} g_{(h)} B_{1h}^t B_{11}^t - B_{11} B'_{1h} g_{(h)} B_{hh}^t B_{1h}^t). \quad (2.7)$$

The parameter blocks generate the following groups:

$$\{B_{12}\} = k^{s(d-s)}, \quad \{B_{22}\} = K, \quad \{B_{13}\} = k^{s(m-d-s)}, \quad \{B_{33}\} = K;$$

$$\{B\} = k^{s(s-1)/2}, \quad \{B_{11}\} = GL(s; k), \quad \text{where } K \text{ (resp. } K') \text{ is the group of all matrices } B_{22} \in GL(d-s; k) \text{ (resp. } B_{33} \in GL(m-d-s; k) \text{) which satisfy the relation } B_{22}^t g_{(2)} B_{22} = g_{(2)} \text{ (resp. } B_{33}^t g_{(3)} B_{33} = g_{(3)} \text{). It follows from the definition of } (e_1, \dots, e_m) \text{ that } K \text{ is isomorphic to } O(1, d-1; R) \text{ (resp. } O(d; R) \text{, resp. } O(d-s; k) \text{) and } K' \text{ is isomorphic to } O(m-d; R) \text{ (resp. } O(1, m-d-1; R) \text{, resp. } O(m-d-s; k) \text{) if } \underline{e} \text{ belongs to } E_{md+}(R) \text{ (resp. } E_{md0}(R) \text{, resp. } E_{mds}(k) \text{ with either } k=R \text{ and } s=1 \text{ or } k=C \text{).}$$

By (2.7), the following isomorphism holds:

$$H'_0 \rightarrow [(k^{s(d-s)} \oplus K) \otimes (k^{s(m-d-s)} \oplus K) \otimes k^{s(s-1)/2}] \oplus GL(s; k). \quad (2.8)$$

The group H_0 is a normal subgroup of H'_0 . If $\tilde{\Lambda} \in H_0$, then it follows from $\tilde{\Lambda} \underline{e} = \underline{e}$ that B_{11} and B_{22} are unity matrices and $B_{12} = 0$. Then (2.8) induces the following isomorphism:

$$H_0 \rightarrow (k^{s(m-d-s)} \oplus K') \otimes k^{s(s-1)/2} \quad (2.9)$$

The assertion of this part of the proof follows straightforwardly from (2.8), (2.9), and the foregoing results.

3) Finally, we consider that E is canonically embedded in k^{dm} (i.e. every $\underline{e} \in E$ is identified to the point $(e_1^0, e_1^1, \dots, e_d^{m-1}) \in k^{dm}$). F is a subset of $F_{md}(k)$. The Grassmann manifold $F_{md}(k)$ is an analytic manifold of dimension $d(m-d)/6$. The rest of the proof is standard. H (resp. H') is a Lie subgroup of G (resp. G') and the homogeneous space G/H (resp. G'/H') is an analytic manifold. The orbit $E = G\underline{e}$ (resp. $F = GN$) of G is an analytic submanifold of k^{dm} (resp. $F_{md}(k)$) isomorphic to G/H (resp. G'/H') with respect to the natural map $g\underline{e} \rightarrow gH$ (resp. $gN \rightarrow gH$), $g \in G$ (Ref. ^{8/}, Part. II, Ch. IV, § 5, Theorems 1, 3, 4, and their Consequence).

The following remarks improve Proposition 1:

Remark 1. The manifolds $E_{md0}(R)$, $1 \leq d \leq m-2$, and $E_{mds}(C)$, $1 \leq d \leq m-1$, $0 \leq s \leq \min(d, m-d-1)$, are connected. Consider E as in Table 1. Let SE be the set of all $\underline{e} \in E$ with $\det(e_i^j) > 0$, where (e_1, \dots, e_m) is

a completion of \underline{e} and $i=1, \dots, m; \mu=0, 1, \dots, m-1$. Write $IE = E \setminus SE$. If $k = \mathbb{R}$, then E^\uparrow denotes the set of all $\underline{e} \in E$ with $e_1^0 > 0$. Denote $E^\downarrow = E \setminus E^\uparrow$, $SE^\uparrow = SE \cap E^\uparrow$, $SE^\downarrow = SE \cap E^\downarrow$, $IE^\uparrow = IE \cap E^\uparrow$, and $IE^\downarrow = IE \cap E^\downarrow$. The manifold $E \in \{E_{mm+1}(\mathbb{R}), E_{mm-1}(\mathbb{R})\}$ has four connected components: SE^\uparrow , SE^\downarrow , IE^\uparrow , and IE^\downarrow . The manifold $E \in \{E_{mm-1}(\mathbb{R}), E_{mm-1,0}(\mathbb{R}), E_{md+1}(\mathbb{R}), E_{md,1}(\mathbb{R})\}$, $1 \leq d \leq m-2$, has two connected components: E^\uparrow and E^\downarrow . The manifold $E \in \{E_{m,ds}(\mathbb{C})\}$, $m/2 \leq d \leq m$, $s = m-d$, has two connected components SE and IE .

Consider now E and $\underline{e} \in E$ as in the proof of Proposition 1. Since the vectors e_1, \dots, e_d are linearly independent, there exists a permutation $\{\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_m\}$ of $\{0, 1, \dots, m-1\}$ such that all determinants $\det(e_i^{\mu_j})_{1 \leq i, j \leq h}$; $h \leq d$, are not zero in a neighbourhood $V(\underline{e})$ of \underline{e} in E . A straightforward calculation shows that $\{e_i^{\mu_j}\}$, $i \in \{1, \dots, d\}$; $\mu_j \in \{0, 1, \dots, d-1\} \setminus \{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_i\}$, is a system consisting of $md - d(d+1)/2$ local coordinates in $V(\underline{e})$. This result gives a concrete analytic structure of the manifold E of codimension $d(d+1)/2$ in k^{dm} . Moreover, E is a $d(2m-d-1)/2$ -dimensional algebraic subvariety of k^{dm} . Here the symbol " $\bar{}$ " is used for the closure of sets. If $s=0$, then \bar{E} is closed. If $s > 0$, then E is dense and open in \bar{E} and the boundary of E can be decomposed into a disjoint union of manifolds isomorphic to the union of the manifolds $E_{md's'}(k)$ with $d' < d$ and $s' = d' + s - d$.

Remark 2. All manifolds F from Table 2 are connected. Consider, F, \underline{e} , and N as in Remark 1 and the proof of Proposition 1. Define a basis $\{f_1, \dots, f_d\}$ for

N such that $f_i = \sum_{j=1}^d a_{ij} e_j$, $(a_{ij}) \in GL(d; k)$, where $f_i^{\mu_j} = \delta_{ij}$, $i, j = 1, \dots, d$, and (μ_1, \dots, μ_m) is a permuta-

tion of $(0, \dots, m-1)$. Then $\{f_i^{\mu_j}\}$, $i=1, \dots, d$; $j=d+1, \dots, m$, is a system of local coordinates in a neighbourhood of N in $F_{md}(k)$. Introduce the Gram matrix $P = (f_i f_j)$, $1 \leq i, j \leq d$. It is easy to see that $\dim \text{rad } N = s$ if and only if $\text{rank } P = d-s$. The set of all symmetric $d \times d$ matrices of rank $d-s$ is an analytic manifold of codimension $s(s+1)/2$ in the manifold of all symmetric $d \times d$ matrices. Then F is an analytic submanifold of $F_{md}(k)$ of dimension $d(m-d) - s(s+1)/2$. Since the mapping θ_m is open (i.e. θ_m carries open sets onto open sets) the boundary properties from Remark 1 persist if E and \bar{E} are replaced by F and \bar{F} , respectively.

3. THE VARIETY OF SCALAR PRODUCTS

In this section we discuss the connection between the product of n Minkowski spaces and its image on the variety of scalar products. We begin with some notation and conventions.

Let $M_m^n(k)$ denote the topological product of n Minkowski spaces $M_m(k)$. $M_m^n(k)$ consists of all points $(x)_n = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$, where $x_i \in M_m(k)$, $i=1, \dots, n$. For any $(x)_n \in M_m^n(k)$, let $[x]_n$ be the $n \times m$ matrix whose coefficients are x_i^μ ($i=1, \dots, n$; $\mu=0, 1, \dots, m-1$). The Lorentz group acts on $M_m^n(k)$ by $\Lambda(x)_n = (\Lambda x_1, \dots, \Lambda x_n)$ for any $(x)_n \in M_m^n(k)$ and $\Lambda \in O(1, m-1; k)$.

We now present some geometric properties of the mapping π which carries each point of $M_m^n(k)$ to its Gram matrix. Many remarkable properties of this mapping have been established in Refs. ^{/2,3/} and ^{/9/}.

Let $S_n(k)$ denote the set of all symmetric $n \times n$ matrices whose coefficients belong to k . $S_n(k)$ is identified to $k^{n(n+1)/2}$ carrying each matrix $Z \in S_n(k)$ to the point

of coordinates Z_{ij} ($1 \leq i \leq j \leq n$), where Z_{ij} , $1 \leq i, j \leq n$, are the coefficients of Z .

It is convenient to define the following minors of $Z \in S_n(k)$:

$$G_{i_1 \dots i_h}^{j_1 \dots j_h}(Z) = \det(Z_{ij})_{i=i_1, \dots, i_h; j=j_1, \dots, j_h} \quad (3.1)$$

$$G_{i_1 \dots i_h}^{i_1 \dots i_h}(Z) = G_{i_1 \dots i_h}^{i_1 \dots i_h}(Z),$$

where $h, i_1, \dots, i_h, j_1, \dots, j_h \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. For any $Z \in S_n(R)$ denote

$$\epsilon_{i_1 \dots i_h}(Z) = \text{sgn}(-1)^{h-1} G_{i_1 \dots i_h}^{i_1 \dots i_h}(Z), \quad (3.2)$$

where $\text{sgn} a = 1$ if $a > 0$, $\text{sgn} a = 0$ if $a = 0$, and $\text{sgn} a = -1$ if $a < 0$ for any $a \in R$.

The mapping π from $M_m^n(k)$ into $S_n(k)$ is defined by $Z = \pi((x)_n)$ with $Z_{ij} = x_i x_j$ for any $(x)_n \in M_m^n(k)$ and $i, j = 1, \dots, n$. The set $\pi(M_m^n(k))$ is called the variety of scalar products.

$S_{nr}(k)$ denotes the set of all matrices $Z \in \pi(M_m^n(k))$ with $\text{rank } Z = r$. Let $S_{nr+}(R)$ (resp. $S_{nr-}(R)$) be the set of all matrices belonging to $S_{nr}(R)$ with only one positive eigenvalue (resp. only negative eigenvalues).

We shall now give a constructive proof of the following proposition:

Proposition 2. a) Let $1 \leq r \leq \min(m, n)$. There exist a finite open covering $\{S_{nr\gamma}(k)\}_{\gamma \in \Gamma_{nr}}$ of the analytic manifold $S_{nr}(k)$ and a holomorphic mapping $\sigma_{nr\gamma}$ from $S_{nr}(k)$ into $M_m^n(k)$ with $\pi \sigma_{nr\gamma} = 1$ for any $\gamma \in \Gamma_{nr}$.

b) The following relations hold:

$$\pi(M_m^n(k)) = \bigcup_{r=0}^{\min(m, n)} S_{nr}(k), \quad (3.3)$$

$$S_{nm}(R) = S_{nm+}(R), \quad n \geq m,$$

$$S_{nr}(R) = S_{nr+}(R) \cup S_{nr-}(R), \quad 1 \leq r \leq \min(m-1, n).$$

$\pi(M_m^n(C))$ is the algebraic variety of all matrices $Z \in S_n(C)$ such that $\text{rank } Z \leq \min(m, n)$. $\pi(M_m^n(R))$ is the semialgebraic variety of all matrices $Z \in S_n(R)$ such that: 1) $\text{rank } Z \leq \min(m, n)$; 2) $\epsilon_{i_1 \dots i_m}(Z) \geq 0$ if $\text{rank } Z = m$ and $\{i_1, \dots, i_m\} \subset \{1, \dots, n\}$; 3) the relation

$$\epsilon_{i_1 \dots i_h}(Z) > \epsilon_{i_1 \dots i_{h+1}}(Z) \quad (3.4)$$

implies $G_{i_1 \dots i_{h+1}}^{i_1 \dots i_{h+1}}(Z) = 0$ for $h, i_1, \dots, i_{h+1} \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. Moreover, $Z \in S_{nr-}(R)$ if and only if $Z \in S_{nr}(R)$, $1 \leq r \leq \min(m-1, n)$, and $\epsilon_{i_1 \dots i_h}(Z) \leq 0$ for any $h, i_1, \dots, i_h \in \{1, \dots, n\}$.

Proof. a) Suppose that $1 \leq r \leq \min(m, n)$. Let $S_{nr1}(k)$ denote the set of all $Z \in S_{nr}(k)$ such that $G_{i_1 \dots i_h}^{i_1 \dots i_h}(Z) \neq 0$ for any $h \in \{1, \dots, r\}$ and some $i_1, \dots, i_r \in \{1, \dots, n\}$.

We shall construct a finite set Γ_{nr} of orthogonal $n \times n$ matrices such that $S_{nr}(k)$ is spanned by $\gamma^t Z \gamma$, where $Z \in S_{nr1}(k)$ and $\gamma \in \Gamma_{nr}$. In order to do this, we introduce some notations.

Let Π_n denote the image of the group of all permutations of $(1, \dots, n)$ under its isomorphism which carries each permutation (i_1, \dots, i_n) of $(1, \dots, n)$ to the $n \times n$ matrix $\tau = (\tau_{jj'})$ with $\tau_{jj'} = \delta_{ijj'}$; $j, j' = 1, \dots, n$. It is obvious that $(\tau Z \tau^t)_{jj'} = Z_{i_j i_{j'}}$ for any $Z \in S_n(k)$.

$\bar{\Pi}_{nr}$ (resp. $\bar{\Pi}'_{nr}$ with $p \in \{2, \dots, r\}$) denotes the subset of Π_n consisting of all matrices corresponding

to all permutations (i_1, \dots, i_n) of $(1, \dots, n)$ with $i_h < i_{h+1}$ if $h \neq r$ (resp. with: 1) $i_h < i_{h+1}$ if $h \leq p-3$; 2) either $i_{p-2} < i_{p-1}$ or $i_{p-1} < i_p$; 3) $i_h = h$ if $h > p$).

Define the $n \times n$ matrix $\omega_p = (\omega_{pij})$ by

$$\omega_{pij} = \delta_{ij} + 2^{-1/2} (\delta_{i,p-1} \delta_{jp} - \delta_{ip} \delta_{j,p-1}) + (2^{-1/2} - 1) (\delta_{ip} \delta_{jp} + \delta_{i,p-1} \delta_{j,p-1}), \quad (3.5)$$

where $i, j = 1, \dots, n$ for any fixed $p \in \{2, \dots, r\}$.

Let Γ_{nr} denote the set of all orthogonal matrices

$$\gamma = \omega_2^{a_2} \tau_2 \omega_3^{a_3} \tau_3 \dots \omega_r^{a_r} \tau_r, \quad (3.6)$$

where $\tau \in \Pi_{nr}$, $\tau_p = \Pi_{np}$, $p = 2, \dots, r$, and $a_p = 0, 1$ (ω_p^0 is the unit $n \times n$ matrix and $\omega_p^1 = \omega_p$).

Let $Z \in S_{nr}(k)$. We prove that there exists $\gamma \in \Gamma_{nr}$ such that $\gamma Z \gamma^t \in S_{nr1}(k)$. Consider γ as in (3.6). Define $Z_{p-1} = \omega_p^{a_p} \tau_p Z_1 \tau_p^t (\omega_p^{a_p})^t$ and $Z_r = \tau Z \tau^t$, where $p = 2, \dots, r$.

Since $Z \in S_{nr}(k)$, there exists a nonzero diagonal minor $G_{i_1 \dots i_r}(Z)$ with $i_1 < \dots < i_r$ (see, for example, Ref. /6/ from /2/). Choose $\tau \in \Pi_{nr}$ corresponding to the permutation (i_1, \dots, i_n) of $(1, \dots, n)$ with $i_{r+1} < \dots < i_n$. Then $G_{i_1 \dots i_r}(Z_r) \neq 0$.

Consider now the following inductive hypothesis:

$$I_p \cdot G_{i_1 \dots i_h}(Z_p) \neq 0 \quad \text{for } h = p, \dots, r.$$

It is obvious that I_r holds. Let $p \in \{2, \dots, r\}$ and suppose that I_p holds. Then there are only two cases:

Case A. There exists a nonzero diagonal minor $G_{j_1 \dots j_{p-1}}(Z_p)$ with $j_1 < \dots < j_{p-1} \leq p$.

Case B. Case A is not satisfied, but there exists a nonzero minor $G_{j_1 \dots j_{p-2} j_{p-1}}(Z_p)$ with $j_1 < \dots < j_{p-2} \leq p$ and $j_{p-1} < j_p \leq p$.

Choose $\tau_p \in \Pi'_{np}$ corresponding to the permutation $(j_1, \dots, j_{p-1}, j_p, p+1, \dots, n)$. Using in Case B the identity

$$2G_{i_1 \dots i_{p-1}}(\omega_p Z' \omega_p^t) = G_{i_1 \dots i_{p-1}}(Z') + G_{i_1 \dots i_{p-2} i_{p-1}}(Z') + 2G_{i_1 \dots i_{p-2} p}^{i_1 \dots i_{p-2} p-1}(Z') \quad (3.7)$$

for $Z' = \tau_p Z_p \tau_p^t$, it follows that $G_{i_1 \dots i_{p-1}}(Z_{p-1}) \neq 0$. Clearly this result is also satisfied in Case A. Choosing $\epsilon_p = 0$ in Case A and $\epsilon_p = 1$ in Case B, I_{p-1} holds. By induction on p , I_1 holds. Hence $Z_1 = \gamma Z \gamma^t \in S_{nr1}(k)$ for some $\gamma \in \Gamma_{nr}$.

We now construct the complex analytic structure of $S_{nr}(k)$. Fixe $\gamma \in \Gamma_{nr}$. Let $Z_0 \in S_{nr\gamma}(k)$ and set $Z'_0 = \gamma Z_0 \gamma^t$. Since $Z'_0 \in S_{nr1}(k)$, there exists a neighbourhood $V \subset S_n(k)$ of Z_0 such that $G_{i_1 \dots i_h}(\gamma Z \gamma^t) = 0$ for any $Z \in V$ and $h = 1, \dots, r$.

We can define the following coordinate system of V :

$$\eta_{ij} = (\gamma Z \gamma^t)_{ij}, \quad \eta_{k\ell} = G_{i_1 \dots i_r k}^{i_1 \dots i_r \ell}(\gamma Z \gamma^t), \quad (3.8)$$

where $1 \leq i \leq j \leq n$, $i \leq r$, $r < k \leq \ell \leq n$, and $Z \in V$. Indeed, the Jacobian of the transformation of coordinates (3.8) is nonvanishing on V because it is equal to $(G_{i_1 \dots i_r}(\gamma Z \gamma^t))^{(n-r)(n-r+1)/2}$. Moreover, since the rank of any matrix belonging to V is not smaller than r , the set $V \cap S_{nr}(k)$ consists of all $Z \in V$ with $\eta_{k\ell}(Z) = 0$.

for any $k, l \in \{r, \dots, n\}, k < l$. Then $S_{nr}(k)$ is a complex analytic submanifold of $S_n(k)$ of codimension $(n-r)(n-r+1)/2$.

Define the holomorphic mapping $\sigma_{nr\gamma}: S_{nr}(k) \rightarrow M_m^n(k)$ by $\sigma_{nr\gamma}(Z) = (x)_n$ with

$$x_i^{\mu_1} = Z'_{i1} (\chi_1 Z'_{11})^{-1/2}, \quad x_i^{\mu_j} = 0, \quad (3.9)$$

$$x_i^{\mu_h} = G_{1\dots h-1, 1\dots h-1} (Z') [\chi_h G_{1\dots h-1} (Z') G_{1\dots h} (Z')]^{-1/2};$$

where $Z \in S_{nr\gamma}(k)$, $Z' = \gamma Z \gamma^t$, $[x]_n = \gamma^t [x']_n$, $h=2, \dots, r$, and $j=r+1, \dots, m$. Here $\chi_1 = 1, \chi_h = -1$ if $k=C$ and $\chi_1 = \epsilon_1(Z')$, $\chi_h = \epsilon_{1\dots h-1}(Z') \epsilon_{1\dots h}(Z')$ if $k=R$. (μ_1, \dots, μ_m) is a permutation of $(0, 1, \dots, m-1)$ which satisfies the following conditions: 1) $\mu_h = h-1$ if $k=C$; 2) if $k=R$ and $\mu_h = 0$, then either $h=r+1$ or $\epsilon_{1\dots h-1}(Z') \epsilon_{1\dots h}(Z') = -1$ with the convention $\epsilon_{1\dots h-1}(Z') = -1$ for $h=1$; 3) if $k=R$, $h < h'$, and $\mu_h, \mu_{h'} \neq 0$, then $\mu_h < \mu_{h'}$. The above choice of (μ_1, \dots, μ_m) is permitted according to Jacobi's theorem (Ref. /10/, Ch. X, Theorem 2): if $Z' \in S_{nr+}(R)$ (resp. $Z' \in S_{nr-}(R)$) and $G_{1\dots h}(Z') \neq 0$, $h=1, \dots, r$, then $\epsilon_{1\dots h-1}(Z') \epsilon_{1\dots h}(Z') = 1$ for $r-1$ indices $h \in \{1, \dots, r\}$ (resp. / for any $h=1, \dots, r$).

Indeed, it suffices to prove the last relation (3.3). If $Z' \in \pi(M_m^n(k))$, then there exists $(y)_n \in M_m^n(k)$ such that $[y]_n (g)_m [y]_n^t = Z'$, where $(g)_m = (g_{(m)\mu\nu})$, $0 \leq \mu, \nu \leq m-1$, is a diagonal $m \times m$ matrix with $g_{(m)00} = 1$ and $g_{(m)\mu\mu} = -1$ for $\mu > 0$. Then $\text{rank } Z' \leq \text{rank } [y]_n \leq \min(m, n)$. Moreover, in the case $k=R$, since $(g)_m$ has only one positive eigenvalue, it follows from Sylvester's law of inertia that Z' has at most one positive eigenvalue (if $\text{rank } Z' = m$, then Z' has only one positive eigenvalue). Thus (3.3) holds.

The branches of the square roots from (3.9) are taken to have nonnegative real parts.

Straightforward computations starting from (3.9) show that $[x]_n (g)_m [x]_n^t = Z$ (see, for example, the Gauss algorithm from /10/ Ch. II, §4). Therefore $\pi(\sigma_{nr\gamma}(Z)) = Z$ for any $Z \in S_{nr\gamma}(k)$ and a) is proved.

b) According to the proof of a), (3.3) holds. Let $A(k)$ (resp. $B(k)$) denote the set of all matrices $Z \in \pi(M_m^n(k))$ (resp. $Z \in S_n(k)$ with 1) $\text{rank } Z \leq \min(m, n)$; 2) $\epsilon_{i_1 \dots i_h}(Z) \leq \epsilon_{i_1 \dots i_{h+1}}(Z)$, if $k=R$, $i_1, \dots, i_{h+1} \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, $h < \text{rank } Z$; 3) $\epsilon_{i_1 \dots i_m}(Z) \geq 0$ if $k=R$, $i_1, \dots, i_m \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, $\text{rank } Z = m$) such that $G_{i_1 \dots i_h}(Z) \neq 0$ if $i_1, \dots, i_h \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, $i_1 < \dots < i_h$ and $h \leq \text{rank } Z$. Let $B_{nr-}(R)$ be the set of all $Z \in B(R)$ such that $\text{rank } Z = r$ and $\epsilon_{i_1 \dots i_h}(Z) \leq 0$ for any $i_1, \dots, i_h \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. It follows from the proof of a) that $A(k) = B(k)$ and $A(R) \cap S_{nr-}(R) = B_{nr-}(R)$. Since

$A(k)$ is dense in $\pi(M_m^n(k))$, we have $\pi(M_m^n(k)) = \bar{B}(k)$, $S_{nr-}(R) = B_{nr-}(R) \cap \{Z \in S_n(R), \text{rank } Z = r\}$ and b) holds. We recall that a semialgebraic variety can be realized as a subset of a real Euclidean space locally defined by a system of polynomial equations and inequations (see, for example, /11/, Ch. I, §3). Properties 2) and 3) from Proposition 2 b) give the polynomial inequations for $\pi(M_m^n(R))$, but the polynomial equations are given by property 1) (i.e. by the vanishing of all Gram minors of order greater than $\min(m, n)$).

Remark 3. The manifolds $S_{nr+}(R)$, $S_{nr-}(R)$, and $S_{nr}(C)$ with $1 \leq r \leq \min(m, n)$ and $1 \leq r' \leq \min(m-1, n)$ are nonvoid and connected. Indeed, $Z \in S_{nr+}(R)$ (resp. $Z \in S_{nr-}(R)$, resp. $Z \in S_{nr}(C)$) if and only if $Z = ODO^t$, where $O \in SO(n; R)$ (resp. $O \in SO(n; R)$, resp. $O \in SO(n; C)$) and $D = (d_{ij})$ is a diagonal $n \times n$ matrix with $d_{ii} \in R$ (resp. $d_{ii} \in R$, resp. $d_{ii} \in C$), $i=1, \dots, n$, and $d_{ii} > 0$,

$d_{ii} < 0$ for $1 < i \leq r$, $d_{ii} = 0$ for $i > r$ (resp. $d_{ii} < 0$ for $i \leq r'$, $d_{ii} = 0$ for $i > r'$, resp. $d_{ii} \neq 0$ for $i \leq r$, $d_{ii} = 0$ for $i > r$). It suffices to remark that $SO(n, k)$ and the set spanned by D are connected, and the mapping $(O, D) \rightarrow ODO^t$ is continuous.

We next list certain useful properties of $S_{nr}(k)$. $S_{nr}(k)$ is open and dense in $\bar{S}_{nr}(k)$. $\bar{S}_{nr}(C)$ (resp. $\bar{S}_{nr}(R)$, $\bar{S}_{nr \pm}(R)$) is an algebraic (resp. semialgebraic) subvariety of $S_n(C)$ (resp. $S_n(R)$). If $r > 0$, $\bar{S}_{nr-1}(k)$ is the boundary (and also the singular locus) of $\bar{S}_{nr}(k)$. The boundary of $S_{nr+}(R)$ (resp. $S_{nr-}(R)$), $1 \leq r \leq m$ (resp. $1 \leq r' < m$), is $\bar{S}_{nr-1}(R)$ (resp. $\bar{S}_{nr'-1}(R)$). The boundary of $S_{n1-}(R)$ is the set $\bar{S}_{n0}(R)$ consisting of the only zero matrix. Notice that $\bar{S}_{n \min(m, n)}(k) = \pi(M_m^n(k))$. A standard proof of these results can be extracted from ^{/11/} (see especially Ch. I, 2.4., Propositions 2 and 3).

Notice that the Gram determinantal constraints given by Proposition 2 b) for $m=4$ and $k=R$ generalize Byers' and Yang's results of relativistic multiparticle kinematics ^{/12/} (several details and applications can be found in ^{/13/}).

In order to describe the inverse image (under π) of any Gram matrix belonging to $\pi(M_m^n(k))$, ^{/2/} we write a fundamental lemma of Hall and Wightman in the following form:

Lemma 1. a) Let $Z \in \pi(M_m^n(k))$ and $r = \text{rank } Z$. Then any $(x)_n \in \pi^{-1}(Z)$ satisfies the following decomposition:

$$x_i = \sum_{j=d-r+1}^d \alpha_{ij} e_j + \sum_{h=1}^{d-r} \beta_{ih} e_h, \quad i=1, \dots, n, \quad (3.10)$$

where $\underline{e} = (e_1, \dots, e_d) \in E_m(k)$, $\beta = (\beta_{ih})$ with $i=1, \dots, n$

and $h=1, \dots, d-r$ is an $n \times (d-r)$ matrix of rank $d-r$ (in the case $d > r$), and the $n \times r$ matrix $a = (a_{ij})$ is chosen such that

$$a_{ij} = \xi_i^{\nu_j}; \quad i=1, \dots, n; \quad j=d-r+1, \dots, d, \quad (\xi)_n = \sigma_{nr}(Z),$$

$$Z \in S_{nr}(k), \quad \gamma \in \Gamma_{nr}; \quad \nu_j \in \{0, 1, \dots, m-1\}, \quad \nu_j < \nu_{j'} \quad \text{for } j < j',$$

and $\xi_i^{\nu_j} \neq 0$ for some i at any fixed j (in the case $r > 0$). The first (resp. the second) sum in the r.h.s. of

(3.10) is dropped if $r=0$ (resp. $r=d$). Moreover, $Z \in S_{nr+}(R)$ (resp. $Z \in S_{nr-}(R)$, resp. $Z \in S_{nr}(C)$) if and only if $e \in E_{mr+}(R)$ (resp. $e \in E_{mr0}(R) \cup E_{mdl}(R)$, resp. $\underline{e} \in E_{mdd-r}(C)$).

b) Let $(x')_n \in M_m^n(k)$ and let $(x)_n$ be as in a). Then there exists a Lorentz transformation $\Lambda \in O(1, m-1; k)$ such that $(x')_n = \Lambda(x)_n$ if and only if there exist an orthogonal basis $\underline{e}' = (e'_1, \dots, e'_d) \in E_m(k)$ with $(e'_j)^2 = (e_j)^2$, $j=1, \dots, d$, an $n \times r$ matrix Δ whose coefficients belong to k , and an invertible $(d-r) \times (d-r)$ matrix $\Omega \in GL(d-r; k)$ such that (3.10) holds for $(x)_n, e$, and β replaced by $(x')_n, \underline{e}'$, and $a\Delta + \beta\Omega$, respectively.

Proof a). We shall use the notation of Lemma 1 a). Let N denote the linear space over k spanned by x_1, \dots, x_n . Then we can write $x_i = y_i + z_i$, $i=1, \dots, n$, where $z_i \in \text{rad } N$ and $y_i \in N$ is orthogonal to $\text{rad } N$ for any i (^{/7/}, Theorem 3.3). Let N_1 (resp. N_2) be the linear space over k spanned by y_1, \dots, y_n (resp. ξ_1, \dots, ξ_n). Since $\pi(y)_n = \pi((\xi)_n) = Z$, the isometry $\Lambda: N_2 \rightarrow N_1$ defined by $\Lambda^2 \xi_i = y_i$, $i=1, \dots, n$, can be extended to a Lorentz transformation $\Lambda \in O(1, m-1; k)$ (as in the proof of Proposition 1).

If $r > 0$, we introduce the orthogonal basis $\underline{f} = (f_1, \dots, f_r) \in E_m(k)$ defined by

$$\xi_i = \sum_{j=d-r+1}^d a_{ij} f_j, \quad i=1, \dots, n. \quad (3.11)$$

Set $e_j = \Delta f_j$, $j=d-r+1, \dots, d$. If $d > r$, there exists an orthogonal basis $(e_1, \dots, e_{d-r}) \in E_{m, d-r, d-r}(k)$ for $\text{rad } N$ such that

$$z_i = \sum_{h=1}^{d-r} \beta_{ih} e_h, \quad i=1, \dots, n; \quad \beta_{ih} \in k. \quad (3.12)$$

By (3.11) and (3.12), we obtain (3.10). By (3.9), $f \in E_{m, r+}(R)$ (resp. $f \in E_{m, r+}(R)$, $f \in E_{m, r+}(C)$) if and only if $Z \in S_{n, r+}(R)$ (resp. $Z \in S_{n, r+}(R)$, $Z \in S_{n, r+}(C)$). Using the relations $E_{m, r+}(R) = \Delta E_{m, r+}(R)$ and $E_{m, r+}(k) = \Delta E_{m, r+}(k)$, assertion a) follows immediately.

b) We shall use the notations of Lemma 1 b). Suppose first that $(x')_n = \Delta(x)_n$. Set $e'_j = \Delta e_j$, $\Delta=0$, and $\Omega=1$. Then (3.10) holds for $(x)_n$ and \underline{e} replaced by $(x')_n$ and \underline{e}' , respectively.

Suppose next that (3.10) holds for $(x)_n, \underline{e}$, and β replaced by $(x')_n, \underline{e}'$, and $\alpha\Delta + \beta\Omega$, respectively. According to the proof of Proposition 1, we can define a Lorentz transformation $\Lambda \in O(1, m-1; k)$ such that:

$$\Lambda e_j = e'_j + \sum_{h=1}^{d-r} \Delta_{jh} e'_h, \quad j=d-r+1, \dots, d, \quad (3.13)$$

$$\Lambda e_h = e'_h + \sum_{h=1}^{d-r} \Omega_{hh} e'_h, \quad h=1, \dots, d-r.$$

By (3.13), we have $\Lambda(x)_n = (x')_n$ and b) holds.

Remark 4. According to the proof of Proposition 2b), the matrix a in (3.10) is uniquely and completely determined by Z provided γ is fixed. In this case, the decomposition (3.10) with $d=r$ is unique.

Suppose that $d > r$ and denote $s = d - r$. Denote by

$Q_{m, d, s}(Z, k)$ the quotient space of the set of all pairs (\underline{e}, β) , where $\underline{e} \in E_{m, d, s}(k)$ and β is an $n \times s$ matrix of rank s whose coefficients belong to k , with respect to the following equivalence relation: (\underline{e}, β) is equivalent to (\underline{e}', β') if and only if (3.13) holds with Δ and Ω as in Lemma 1 b) and $\Lambda e_j = e'_j$, $j=1, \dots, d$. The equivalence class of (\underline{e}, β) is isomorphic to the group $\{\Delta, \Omega\} = k^{rs} \otimes \text{GL}(s; k)$ and has a representative $q = (\underline{e}', \beta')$ such that $\beta'_{ij} = \delta_{j+r, i}$, $j=1, \dots, d$; $h=1, \dots, s$, for some $i_{r+1}, \dots, i_d \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and for i_1, \dots, i_r chosen as in (3.9). Then $Q_{m, d, s}(Z, k)$ can be identified with the analytic manifold $E_{m, d, s}(k) \times F_{n-r, s}(k)$, where $F_{n-r, s}(k)$ is the Grassmann manifold of all s -dimensional linear subspaces of k^{n-r} , provided Z belongs to a neighbourhood of Z in $S_{n, r}(k)$ such that (3.9) holds. $F_{n-r, s}(k)$ is realized as the quotient space of all $(n-r) \times s$ matrices $\beta = (\beta_{ih})$ of rank s , $\beta_{ih} \in k$, $i \in \{1, \dots, n\} \setminus \{i_1, \dots, i_r\}$, $h=1, \dots, s$, with respect to $\text{GL}(s; k)$.

Notice that (3.10) is uniquely determined by a representative (\underline{e}', β') of the equivalence class of (\underline{e}, β) such that the i_1, \dots, i_r th lines of β are vanishing.

Let $M_{m, d, s}^n(k)$ (resp. $M_{m, d, s}^n(R)$) denote the set of all points $(x)_n \in M_m^n(k)$ (resp. $(x)_n \in M_m^n(R)$) such that there exists a basis belonging to $E_{m, d, s}(k)$ (resp. $E_{m, d, s}(R)$) for the linear space over k spanned by x_1, \dots, x_n . This linear space is d -dimensional and its radical is s -dimensional. Denote by $M_{m, 0, 0}^n(k)$ the set consisting of the only zero point $(0)_n \in M_m^n(k)$.

By (2.2) and Lemma 1, we have

$$M_m^n(R) = M_{m, 0, 0}^n(R) \cup \left(\bigcup_{d=1}^{\min(m, n)} M_{m, d, s}^n(R) \right) \cup \left(\bigcup_{d=1}^{\min(m-1, n)} \bigcup_{s=0}^1 M_{m, d, s}^n(R) \right),$$

$$M_m^n(C) = \bigcup_{d=0}^{\min(m, n)} \bigcup_{s=0}^{\min(m-d, d)} M_{m, d, s}^n(C), \quad (3.14)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \pi(M_{md+}^n(\mathbb{R})) &= S_{nd+}(\mathbb{R}), \quad 1 \leq d \leq \min(m, n), \\ \pi(M_{md0}^n(\mathbb{R})) &= S_{nd-}(\mathbb{R}), \quad 1 \leq d \leq \min(m-1, n), \\ \pi(M_{mdl}^n(\mathbb{R})) &= S_{nd-1-}(\mathbb{R}), \quad 1 \leq d \leq \min(m-1, n), \end{aligned} \quad (3.15)$$

$$\pi(M_{m00}^n(\mathbb{R})) = S_{n0}(\mathbb{R}),$$

$$\pi(M_{mds}^n(\mathbb{C})) = S_{nd-s}(\mathbb{C}), \quad 0 \leq d \leq \min(m, n), \quad 0 \leq s \leq \min(d, m-d),$$

$$\text{where } S_{n0-}(\mathbb{R}) = S_{n0}(\mathbb{R}).$$

Remark 5. We now list certain useful properties of $M_{md+}^n(\mathbb{R})$ and $M_{mds}^n(k)$ which follow from Proposition 2, Lemma 1, Remarks 1-4, (3.14), and (3.15). If $Z \in S_{nr+}(\mathbb{R})$ (resp. $Z \in S_{nr-}(\mathbb{R})$, resp. $Z \in S_{nr}(\mathbb{C})$), then there exists a neighbourhood V of Z in $S_{nr+}(\mathbb{R})$ (resp. $S_{nr-}(\mathbb{R})$, resp. $S_{nr}(\mathbb{C})$) such that the following analytic isomorphisms induced by (3.10) hold: $\pi^{-1}(V) \cap M_{mr+}^n(\mathbb{R}) \sim V \times E_{mr+}(\mathbb{R})$ (resp. $\pi^{-1}(V) \cap M_{mr0}^n(\mathbb{R}) \sim V \times E_{mr0}(\mathbb{R})$, $\pi^{-1}(V) \cap M_{mr+11}^n(\mathbb{R}) \sim V \times E_{mr+11}(\mathbb{R}) \times F_{n-r1}(\mathbb{R})$, resp. $\pi^{-1}(V) \cap M_{mr+ss}^n(\mathbb{C}) \sim V \times E_{mr+ss}(\mathbb{C}) \times F_{n-rs}(\mathbb{C})$). Since $\dim F_{n-rs}(k) = s(n-r-s)$ and rank π is constant on V , $M_{md+}^n(\mathbb{R})$ (resp. $M_{mds}^n(k)$) is an analytic submanifold of $M_m^n(\mathbb{R})$ (resp. $M_m^n(k)$) of dimension $d(m+n-d)$ (resp. $d(m+n-d) - s(s+1)/2$) with respect to the structure induced by the preceding isomorphisms. The manifold $M_{md+}^n(\mathbb{R})$ (resp. $M_{mds}^n(k)$) is connected excepting the case $1 \leq d = n \leq m$ (resp. $k = \mathbb{R}$, $s = 1$, $1 \leq d = n \leq m$); $M_{md+}^d(\mathbb{R})$ (resp. $M_{mdl}^d(\mathbb{R})$) has two connected components defined by $\text{sgn} \epsilon_1$ in (3.10). $M_{md+}^n(\mathbb{R})$ and $M_{mds}^n(k)$ are open and dense in their closures. $M_{md+}^n(\mathbb{R})$, or $\bar{M}_{mds}^n(\mathbb{R})$, $s = 0, 1$, (resp.

$\bar{M}_{mds}^n(\mathbb{C})$) is a semialgebraic (resp. algebraic) subvariety of $M_m^n(\mathbb{R})$ (resp. $M_m^n(\mathbb{C})$). The boundary of $M_{md+}^n(\mathbb{R})$ (resp. $M_{md0}^n(\mathbb{R})$, resp. $M_{mdl}^n(\mathbb{R})$) is $\bar{M}_{md-1+}^n(\mathbb{R}) \cup \bar{M}_{mdl}^n(\mathbb{R})$ for $d < m$ and $\bar{M}_{mm-1+}^n(\mathbb{R}) \cup M_{mm-10}^n(\mathbb{R})$ for $d = m$ (resp. $\bar{M}_{mdl}^n(\mathbb{R})$, resp. $\bar{M}_{md-10}^n(\mathbb{R})$). The boundary of $M_m^n(k)$ consists of the union of all $M_{md's}^n(k)$ with $d' \leq d$, $s' \geq s$, and $d'+s' < d+s$.

A stratification of the set $M \subset k^P$ is a finite collection $\{M_j\}_{j \in J}$ of subsets of M , called strata, such that: 1) any stratum A_j is a connected analytic submanifold of k^P open and dense in its closure \bar{A}_j ; \bar{A}_j is a semialgebraic (resp. algebraic) subvariety of k^P for $k = \mathbb{R}$ (resp. $k = \mathbb{C}$) whose boundary $\bar{A}_j \setminus A_j$ is the union of the strata $A_{j'}$, where $j' \in J'$, $\dim A_{j'} < \dim A_j$, and J' is a subset of J dependent of j ; 2) A is the union of all strata A_j , $j \in J$.

Let $\bar{M}_m^n(\mathbb{R})$ (resp. $\bar{M}_m^n(\mathbb{C})$) be the set of all connected components of $M_{md+}^n(\mathbb{R})$, $M_{md'0}^n(\mathbb{R})$, and $M_{md''1}^n(\mathbb{R})$, $1 \leq d \leq \min(m, n)$, $0 \leq d' \leq \min(m-1, n)$, $1 \leq d'' \leq \min(m-1, n)$ (resp. $M_{mds}^n(\mathbb{C})$, $0 \leq d \leq \min(m, n)$, $0 \leq s \leq \min(d, m-d)$). Then $M_m^n(k)$ is a stratification of $M_m^n(k)$. Notice that the set of the images under π of the strata of $M_m^n(k)$ is a stratification of $\pi(M_m^n(k))$ (i.e. the set $\tilde{S}_{n, \min(m, n)}(k)$ of all connected components of $S_{nr}(k)$, $0 \leq r \leq \min(m, n)$, is a stratification of $\pi(M_m^n(k))$) and the inverse image under π of any its stratum is a finite union of strata of $\bar{M}_m^n(k)$ given by (3.15)).

A triplet (M, π, S) is called an analytic fibre bundle if M and S are analytic manifolds, π is an analytic mapping from M onto S , and there exists an analytic manifold T (called typical fibre) such that for any open set $V \subset S$ the set $\pi^{-1}(V)$ is analytically isomorphic to $V \times T$.

According to the foregoing results and definitions, we have

Theorem 1. Let $M \in \tilde{M}_m^n(k)$ and $S = \pi(M)$. Then (M, π, S) is an analytic fibre bundle whose typical fibre is a connected component of T given by Table 3 provided $M \subset M'$.

Remark 6. The preceding algebraic results persist if R (resp. C) is replaced by an ordered field whose positive elements are squares (resp. a field of characteristic zero whose elements are squares). If this field is a complete nondiscrete valued one, then the preceding analytic results also persist. Notice that $s_m(k)=1$ (resp. $s_m(k)$ is the integer part of $m/2$) if and only if k is ordered (resp. -1 is a square in k).

4. THE LORENTZ ORBIT SPACE

We now digress a little into the geometrical significance of certain natural sets of orbits of the Lorentz group $O(1, m-1; k)$ acting on the topological product of n Minkowski spaces $M_m^n(k)$.

The orbit of $O(1, m-1; k)$ which contains the point $(x)_n \in M_m^n(k)$ is the set $O(1, m-1; k)(x)_n$ of all points $\Lambda(x)_n = (\Lambda x_1, \dots, \Lambda x_n)$, where $\Lambda \in O(1, m-1; k)$. Let P be a Lorentz invariant subset of $M_m^n(k)$. Then P is a union of orbits. Let $P/O(1, m-1; k)$ denote the quotient space of P with respect to the following equivalence relation: $(x)_n \in P$ is equivalent to $(y)_n \in P$ if (and only if) $(y)_n \in O(1, m-1; k)(x)_n$. P is considered with its relative topology as a subspace of $M_m^n(k)$. The quotient space (of Lorentz orbits) $P/O(1, m-1; k)$ is endowed with the quotient topology: a subset of $P/O(1, m-1; k)$ is open

Table 3

M'	S	T	W
$M_{md+}^n(R)$ $1 \leq d \leq \min(m, d)$	$S_{nd+}(R)$	$E_{md+}(R)$	$\{1\}$
$M_{md0}^n(R)$ $1 \leq d \leq \min(m-1, n)$	$S_{nd-}(R)$	$E_{md0}(R)$	$\{1\}$
$M_{mdl}^n(R)$ $n \leq d \leq m-1$	$S_{nd-1-}(R)$	$E_{mdl}(R)$	$\{1\}$
$M_{mdl}^n(R)$ $1 \leq d \leq \min(m-1, n-1)$	$S_{nd-1-}(R)$	$E_{mdl}(R) \times F_{n-d+11}(R)$	$F_{n-d+11}(R)$
$M_{moe}^n(R)$	$S_{no}(R)$	$\{1\}$	$\{1\}$
$M_{mde}^n(C)$ $1 \leq d \leq \min(m, n)$ $s(d-n) \geq c$ $0 \leq s \leq \min(d, m-d)$	$S_{nd-s}(C)$	$E_{mde}(C)$	$\{1\}$
$M_{mde}^n(C)$ $1 \leq d \leq \min(m-1, n-1)$ $1 \leq s \leq \min(d, m-d)$	$S_{nd-s}(C)$	$E_{mde}(C) \times F_{n-d+ss}(C)$	$F_{n-d+ss}(C)$
$M_{moe}^n(C)$	$S_{no}(C)$	$\{1\}$	$\{1\}$

if and only if its inverse image under the canonical mapping $\rho|_P: P \rightarrow P/O(1, m-1; k)$ is open, where $\rho|_P$ is the restriction to P of the open mapping, $\rho: M_m^n(k) \rightarrow M_m^n(k)/O(1, m-1; k)$ which carries any $(x)_n \in M_m^n(k)$ to its orbit $O(1, m-1; k)(x)_n$. The topological space $M_m^n(k)/O(1, m-1; k)$ is called the Lorentz orbit space. This space is not a Hausdorff one. Indeed, it is easy to see that $O(1, m-1; k)(x)_n$ and $O(1, m-1; k)(y)_n$ are disjoint orbits with nonvoid intersection of their closures for $(x)_n^2 = 0$, $x_1 \neq 0$ and $x_2 = \dots = x_n = y_1 = \dots = y_n = 0$.

The image of any stratum of $M_m^n(k)$ under ρ is a Hausdorff subspace of the Lorentz orbit space homeomorphic to a connected analytic manifold. Thus if $M \in \tilde{M}_m^n(k)$ and $M \subset M'$ with M' given in Table 3, then $\rho(M)$ is homeomorphic to $S \times W$, where $W = T/O(1, m-1; k)$ with S, T , and W given by Theorem 1 and Table 3. Notice that M' is invariant with respect to $O(1, m-1; k)$. Let $(x)_n \in M'$. The Lorentz orbit $O(1, m-1; k)(x)_n$ is completely determined by the Gram matrix $\pi((x)_n) \in S$ and an element of the Grassmann manifold W (if $\dim W > 0$). This orbit is homeomorphic to the Stiefel manifold E from Table 1 which contains an orthogonal basis for the linear space over k spanned by x_1, \dots, x_n . Finally, notice that $\pi^{-1}(Z)$, $Z \in S$, consists of only one orbit of $O(1, m-1; k)$ if and only if it consists of only closed Lorentz orbits or, equivalently, if and only if $r > m-2$ for $k=C$ and $Z \notin S_{nr-1}(R)$ for $k=R$, $r \leq m-2$, where $r = \text{rank } Z$.

We now discuss the problem mentioned in Introduction.

Remark 7. If V is a differentiable manifold (resp. an analytic set), we denote by $C^\infty(V)$ (resp. $H(V)$) the linear space of all complex-valued differentiable (resp. holomorphic) functions on V endowed with the usual topologies^{14-16/}. Here and throughout this remark

"differentiable" means "infinitely differentiable" and the differentiable manifolds may have corners (see^{16/} for the construction of differentiable structures). Moreover, the analytic structure of V is considered in the sense of Grauert and Remmert^{3, 15/}. If V is a differentiable Lorentz invariant submanifold (resp. an analytic subset) of $M_m^n(k)$, let $C_L^\infty(V)$ (resp. $H_L(V)$) denote the subspace of $C^\infty(V)$ for $k=R$ (resp. $H(V)$ for $k=C$) consisting of all Lorentz invariant functions $\phi \in C^\infty(V)$ (resp. $\phi \in H(V)$); here ϕ is said to be Lorentz invariant if $\phi = \phi_\Lambda$ for any $\Lambda \in O(1, m-1; k)$, where $\phi_\Lambda((x)_n) = \phi((\Lambda x_1, \dots, \Lambda x_n))$, $(x)_n \in M_m^n(k)$.

Theorem 1 and Lemma 1 induce an isomorphism $i(V, R): C_L^\infty(V) \rightarrow C^\infty(\rho(V))$ (resp. $i(V, C): H(V) \rightarrow H(\rho(V))$) provided V is a Lorentz invariant differentiable submanifold (resp. a Lorentz invariant analytic subset) of the stratum $M \in \tilde{M}_m^n(R)$ (resp. $M \in \tilde{M}_m^n(C)$) and $\rho(V)$ is canonically identified to a differentiable submanifold (resp. an analytic subset) of $S \times W$ with $M \subset M'$ and M, S , and W as in Table 3. In these conditions, the n -point Lorentz invariant differentiable (resp. holomorphic) functions can be represented by differentiable (resp. holomorphic) functions of scalar products and elements of Grassmann manifolds. Moreover, this result can be generalized as follows:

If V is a Lorentz invariant differentiable submanifold (resp. a Lorentz invariant analytic subset) of $M_m^n(R)$ (resp. $M_m^n(C)$) such that there exists a nonnegative integer s with

$$\min \text{rank} [y]_n = \text{rank} \pi((x)_n) + s$$

$$(y)_n \in V \tag{4.1}$$

$$\pi((y)_n) = \pi((x)_n)$$

for any $(x)_n \in V$, then there exists an isomorphism $i(V, R)$ (resp. $i(V, C)$) of $C_L^\infty(V)$ (resp. $H_L(V)$) onto $C^\infty(\rho(V))$ (resp. $H(\rho(V))$) such that its restriction to any stratum

M of $\tilde{M}_m^n(\mathbb{R})$ (resp. $\tilde{M}_m^n(\mathbb{C})$) with $M \cap V$ nonvoid is $i(V \cap M, \mathbb{R})$ (resp. $i(V \cap \tilde{M}, \mathbb{C})$). By (4.1), $\rho(V)$ can be identified to a differentiable submanifold (resp. an analytic subset) of the union of the manifolds $S \times W$ with $M \cap V$ nonvoid, where M, S and W are given by Table 3. Notice that the case $k=\mathbb{C}$ and $s=0$ represents an important theorem of Bargmann, Hall, Wightman^{/2/}, and Hepp^{/3/}.

The preceding functional formulation of Theorem 1 is an immediate consequence of the stratification of $M_m^n(k)$ and certain extension theorems (see Hepp's method for $k=\mathbb{C}$ ^{/3/} and the following theorem of Mather for $k=\mathbb{R}$: if Q is a differentiable manifold and P a closed differentiable submanifold of Q , then there exists a continuous extension $\eta: C^\infty(P) \rightarrow C^\infty(Q)$ such that $\eta(\phi)|_P = \phi$ for any $\phi \in C^\infty(P)$ ^{/15/}, Ch. II, §4; the Hepp method can be extended for $k=\mathbb{R}$ if in Mather's theorem P and Q are appropriate closures of the strata of $M_m^n(\mathbb{R})$).

We recall that the study of functions invariant under the connected Lorentz group can be reduced to the study of functions invariant under the full Lorentz group using the division theorems for infinitely differentiable and holomorphic functions^{/17/} with respect to the polynomials $\det(x_i^\mu)$, where $i=i_1, \dots, i_n \in \{1, \dots, n\}$; $\mu=0, 1, \dots, m-1$, and $(x)_n \in M_m^n(k)$ ^{/1/}.

Let $D'(V)$ denote the topological dual of the Schwartz space $D(V)$ of all complex-valued (infinitely) differentiable functions with compact support defined on the differentiable manifold V ^{/14/} (for many details of distributions on manifolds see^{/14/}, Ch. IX). If V is a differentiable Lorentz invariant submanifold of $M_m^n(\mathbb{R})$, the space $D'_{L+}(V)$ of even Lorentz invariant distributions (resp. the space $D'_{L-}(V)$ of odd Lorentz invariant distributions) consists of all $f \in D'(V)$ such that $f(\phi) = f(\phi_\Lambda)$

(resp. $f(\phi) = \text{sgn}(\Lambda \begin{smallmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{smallmatrix}) f(\phi_\Lambda)$) for any $\phi \in D(V)$ and $\Lambda \in O(1, m-1; k)$.

Suppose that V is a differentiable Lorentz invariant submanifold of $M_m^n(\mathbb{R})$ which satisfies (4.1) (with $s=0, 1$). Denote by V' the submanifold of V consisting of all $(x)_n \in V$ with $\pi((x)_n) \notin S_{nr-}(R)$, $r=1, \dots, m-2$. Then there exists an isomorphism of $D'_{L+}(V)$ (resp. $D'_{L-}(V)$ with V' nonvoid) onto $D'(\rho(V))$ (resp. $D'(\rho(V'))$) which carries each $f \in D'_{L+}(V)$ (resp. $g \in D'_{L-}(V)$) to $\hat{f} \in D'(\rho(V))$ (resp. $\hat{g} \in D'(\rho(V'))$) such that

$$\int_E f(\phi) d\mu(\underline{e}) = \hat{f} \left(\int_E \phi d\mu(\underline{e}) \right), \quad (4.2)$$

$$\int_E g(\phi) \text{sgn}(e_1^0) d\mu(\underline{e}) = \hat{g} \left(\int_E \phi \text{sgn}(e_1^0) d\mu(\underline{e}) \right), \quad (4.3)$$

where $\phi \in D(V \cap M)$, $M \in M_m^n(\mathbb{R})$, E is the Stiefel manifold isomorphic to the Lorentz orbits contained in $V \cap M$, and $d\mu(\underline{e})$ is a Lorentz invariant measure on E . By (4.3), any $g \in D'_{L-}(V)$ is vanishing on $V \setminus V'$. Then the preceding assertion follows immediately from Theorem 1 and certain results of Schwartz (see^{/14/}, Ch. IX, § 5; see also^{/5/} for the case $n=1$).

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