

Item: 8 of 9 | [Return to headlines](#) | [First](#) | [Previous](#) | [Next](#) | [Last](#)[MSN-Support](#) | [Help](#)Select alternative format: [BibTeX](#) | [ASCII](#)**MR1191997 (94b:53100)**[\*\*Amores, A. M.\*\* \[Amores Lázaro, Ángel Miguel\]](#) ([E-MADCM-GT](#));[\*\*Gutierrez, M.\*\* \[Gutiérrez, Manuel\]](#) ([E-UPMTC-AM](#))**Singularities of invariant connections. (English summary)**[\*Gen. Relativity Gravitation\*](#) **24** (1992), *no. 12*, 1235–1253.[53C50 \(53C05 53C80 83C75\)](#)[Journal](#)[Article](#)[Doc Delivery](#)**References: 0****Reference Citations: 0****Review Citations: 0**

The Schmidt  $b$ -boundary is one way to study the singularities associated with linear connections or more specifically with spacetimes using the usual Levi-Civita connection. A key difficulty with the  $b$ -boundary is the difficulty of concretely constructing it for a given example. In the present paper the authors consider the special cases corresponding to reductive homogeneous spaces. Let  $M = P/G$ , where  $G$  is a closed Lie subgroup of  $P$  and let  $\mathfrak{g}$  admit an  $\text{Ad}_G$ -invariant supplementary  $\mathfrak{m}$  in  $\mathfrak{p}$ . The connection on  $M$  should be invariant under the translations  $uG \rightarrow vuG$ . The authors find that such connections are in one-to-one correspondence with certain linear maps from  $\mathfrak{m}$  to  $\text{gl}(\mathfrak{m})$  and, if the connection comes from one on  $P$  in a certain natural way, then there are no singularities. The authors fully investigate the important special case of  $P = \mathbf{R}^n$  and obtain extensive results.

**Reviewed by** [\*J. K. Beem\*](#)

© Copyright American Mathematical Society 1994, 2004