

WEAKLY COMPLEX HOMOGENEOUS SPACES

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ABSTRACT. We complete our recent classification [GMS11] of compact inner symmetric spaces with weakly complex tangent bundle by filling up a case which was left open, and extend this classification to the larger category of compact homogeneous spaces with positive Euler characteristic. We show that a simply connected compact equal rank homogeneous space has weakly complex tangent bundle if and only if it is a product of compact equal rank homogeneous spaces which either carry an invariant almost complex structure (and are classified by Hermann [H56]), or have stably trivial tangent bundle (and are classified by Singhof and Wemmer [SW86]), or belong to an explicit list of weakly complex spaces which have neither stably trivial tangent bundle, nor carry invariant almost complex structures.

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1. INTRODUCTION

It is well-known [A69] that a compact homogeneous space G/H has non-vanishing Euler characteristic if and only if G and H have equal rank. If this happens, then the Euler characteristic of G/H is positive, equal to the quotient of the cardinals of the Weyl groups: $\chi(G/H) = \#\mathcal{W}(G)/\#\mathcal{W}(H)$. For this reason, we will refer throughout this paper to compact homogeneous spaces with positive Euler characteristic as *equal rank homogeneous spaces*, a terminology which seems to be used by some authors.

In this paper we study the following question: *Which equal rank homogeneous spaces have complex, or more generally, weakly complex tangent bundle?* Recall that a real vector bundle τ is called weakly complex if there exists some trivial bundle ϵ such that $\tau \oplus \epsilon$ has a complex structure, that is, an endomorphism field squaring to minus the identity. Note that no invariance property is required for the (weakly) complex structure in the above question.

Equal rank compact homogeneous spaces carrying *invariant* (also called *homogeneous*) almost complex structures were classified by Hermann [H56, Thm. 5.3]. The classification is first reduced to the case where the group G is simple and simply connected. Once this is done, the group H can either be semi-simple, which leads to nine cases, each of them corresponding to an exceptional group G , or non semi-simple. In the latter situation, H has to be the centralizer of a torus in G up to four exceptional cases (one of which seems to have

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been overlooked in [H56]). Note that if H is the centralizer of a torus, then the homogeneous space G/H has an invariant *integrable* complex structure [W54, Sect. 7]. This case includes the Hermitian symmetric spaces and generalized flag manifolds [B87, Ch. 8].

In order to attack the general question, one needs completely different methods. The most powerful is a combination of the Atiyah–Singer index theorem applied to some twisted Dirac operators, the Borel–Weil–Bott theorem and Weyl’s dimension formula, which we recently used [GMS11] in order to prove that the only compact irreducible inner symmetric spaces with weakly complex tangent bundle are the even-dimensional spheres, the Hermitian symmetric spaces and (conceivably) the exceptional space $E_7/(SU(8)/\mathbb{Z}_2)$. As a matter of fact, the first important achievement of the present paper is to rule out this exceptional case (Theorem 4.3 below), thus completing the classification in [GMS11].

One important ingredient which allows the passage from symmetric spaces to more general homogeneous spaces is the Borel–de Siebenthal [BS49] classification of maximal subgroups of maximal rank in compact simple Lie groups. It turns out that if H is maximal in G and $\text{rk}(H) = \text{rk}(G)$, then either (G, H) is a symmetric pair, or it belongs to a list of seven exceptional cases, in each of them G/H carrying an invariant almost complex structure.

The crucial assumption $\text{rk}(H) = \text{rk}(G)$ allows one to reduce the problem of the existence of weakly complex structures on G/H to the case where G is simple. Then, using the Borel–de Siebenthal classification, and the results in [GMS11], we prove the following classification result:

Theorem 1.1. *An equal rank simply connected compact homogeneous space has weakly complex tangent bundle if and only if it is a product of manifolds belonging to the following list:*

- (1) *equal rank homogeneous spaces with an invariant almost complex structure;*
- (2) *equal rank homogeneous spaces with stably trivial tangent bundle;*
- (3) *one of the homogeneous spaces*
 - $F_4/(\text{Spin}(4) \times T^2)$
 - $F_4/(\text{Spin}(4) \times U(2))$
 - $SO(2p + 2q + 1)/(SO(2p) \times U)$
 - $Sp(p + q)/(Sp(1)^p \times U)$,

where in the last two cases, U is a rank q subgroup of $U(q)$ for some $q \geq 1$ and $p \geq 2$.

Moreover, the manifolds in (3) have neither stably trivial tangent bundles, nor invariant almost complex structures.

The spaces in (1) have been classified by Hermann [H56, Thm. 5.3] up to one forgotten exceptional case $E_8/(A_5 \times A_2 \times T^1)$. The spaces in (2) were classified by Singhof and Wemmer [SW86, p. 159].

The precise statements are given in Theorems 5.2 and 6.4 below.

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2. PRELIMINARIES ON COMPACT LIE GROUPS

We will use throughout the text the standard notation for the compact simple Lie groups. By Cartan's classification there are four series for $n \geq 1$:

$$A_n := \mathrm{SU}(n+1), \quad B_n := \mathrm{Spin}(2n+1), \quad C_n := \mathrm{Sp}(n), \quad D_n := \mathrm{Spin}(2n)$$

and five exceptional groups

$$G_2, F_4, E_6, E_7, E_8,$$

where the subscript always indicates the rank. The attentive reader has already noticed that in the above list the D series should start at $n = 3$ since $D_1 = \mathrm{U}(1) = \mathrm{T}^1$ and $D_2 = \mathrm{A}^1 \times \mathrm{A}^1$ are not simple. By convention we take $A_0 \equiv B_0 \equiv \{1\}$ and we note the exceptional isomorphisms $C_1 \equiv B_1 \equiv A_1$, $C_2 \equiv B_2$ and $A_3 \equiv D_3$.

Recall first the following classical result which describes the subgroups of maximal rank of a product of compact Lie groups:

Lemma 2.1 ([BS49]). *Let a compact connected Lie group G be the direct product of subgroups G_1 and G_2 . If L is a closed, connected subgroup of G containing a maximal torus of G , then L is the direct product of $G_1 \cap L$ and $G_2 \cap L$.*

Corollary 2.2. *If T is a torus and G a compact Lie group, then every connected subgroup L of $T \times G$ with $\mathrm{rk}(L) = \mathrm{rk}(T \times G)$ is of the form $T \times H$ where H is a closed subgroup of G .*

Proof. From Lemma 2.1 we must have $L = (L \cap T) \times (L \cap G)$. Moreover $\mathrm{rk}(L) = \mathrm{rk}(T \times G) = \mathrm{rk}(T) + \mathrm{rk}(G) \geq \mathrm{rk}(L \cap T) + \mathrm{rk}(L \cap G) = \mathrm{rk}(L)$, so in particular $\mathrm{rk}(T) = \mathrm{rk}(L \cap T)$. On the other hand, the torus T has no proper subgroup of the same rank, showing that $L \cap T = T$. \square

In this paper we will consider simply connected compact homogeneous spaces M of non-vanishing Euler characteristic: $\chi(M) \neq 0$. This is equivalent to the existence of compact Lie groups $H \subset G$ with $M = G/H$ and $\mathrm{rk}(H) = \mathrm{rk}(G)$. Note that there are in general several pairs (G, H) representing M , but using Lemma 2.1 one can show that there exists a pair (G, H) representing M , with G simply connected (and thus semi-simple) and H connected. Indeed, since G is compact, it has a finite cover \tilde{G} which is the direct product $\tilde{G} = T \times G'$ where T is a torus and G' is simply connected. If \tilde{H} denotes the inverse image of H in \tilde{G} , one has $M = \tilde{G}/\tilde{H}$. The exact homotopy sequence

$$0 = \pi_1(M) \rightarrow \pi_0(\tilde{H}) \rightarrow \pi_0(\tilde{G}) = 0$$

shows that \tilde{H} is connected. By Corollary 2.2, the subgroup $\tilde{H} \subset T \times G'$ can be written $\tilde{H} = T \times H'$, where $H' := (\tilde{H} \cap G')$. We thus can write $M = G'/H'$ with G' simply connected and H' connected, as claimed.

Remark 2.3. The notation $M = G/H$ makes sense when the embedding of H in G is specified. More generally, if $\rho : H \rightarrow G$ is a given morphism inducing a Lie algebra embedding $\rho_* : \mathfrak{h} \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{g}$, we denote by a slight abuse of notation $G/\rho(H)$ by G/H . The justification of this notation is that the space $G/\rho(H)$ is uniquely defined by Lie algebra embedding $\mathfrak{h} \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{g}$, which in most cases is fixed by the context, so there is no risk of confusion. The main advantage is

that we do not have to compute the (discrete) kernel of ρ explicitly, which is a tough task in general.

Example 2.4. The embedding $\mathfrak{spin}(16) \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{e}_8$ induces a group morphism $\mathrm{Spin}(16) \rightarrow E_8$ whose kernel is \mathbb{Z}_2 , generated by the volume element of $\mathrm{Spin}(16)$ (cf. [A96, Thm. 6.1]). With the convention from the previous remark, we will thus denote the corresponding homogeneous space $E_8/(\mathrm{Spin}(16)/\mathbb{Z}_2)$ simply by E_8/D_8 .

As already mentioned in the introduction, our study leans heavily on the Borel–de Siebenthal classification of maximal proper subgroups of simple Lie groups which we now recall:

Proposition 2.5 ([BS49]). *Let G be compact connected simple Lie group and let L be a maximal proper connected subgroup with $\mathrm{rk}(L) = \mathrm{rk}(G)$. Then G/L is either an irreducible inner symmetric space or belongs to the following list:*

$$(1) \quad G_2/A_2, F_4/(A_2)^2, E_6/(A_2)^3, E_7/(A_5 \times A_2), E_8/A_8, E_8/(E_6 \times A_2), E_8/(A_4 \times A_4).$$

Each of these seven exceptional spaces admits an invariant almost complex structure.

Using the classification of irreducible inner symmetric spaces ([B87, pp. 312–314]) and Proposition 2.5 we immediately get (keeping in mind Remark 2.3):

Corollary 2.6. *Let H be a rank n maximal proper subgroup of G .*

a) If $G = A_n$, H is conjugate to some subgroup $A_p \times A_q \times \mathbb{T}^1$ with $p+q = n-1$ and $p, q \geq 0$ (recall that $A_0 = \{1\}$ by convention).

b) If $G = B_n$, H is conjugate to some subgroup $B_p \times D_q$ with $p+q = n$, $p \geq 0$ and $q \geq 1$, diagonally embedded in B_n .

c) If $G = C_n$, H is either conjugate to $U(n) = A_{n-1} \times \mathbb{T}^1$ or to some subgroup $C_p \times C_q$ with $p+q = n$, and $p, q \geq 1$, diagonally embedded in C_n .

d) If $G = D_n$, H is conjugate to either conjugate to $U(n) = A_{n-1} \times \mathbb{T}^1$ or to some subgroup $D_p \times D_q$ with $p+q = n$, and $p, q \geq 1$, diagonally embedded in D_n .

For later use, let us note the following consequence of Lemma 2.1 and Corollary 2.6:

Lemma 2.7. *The groups $A_{n_1} \times \dots \times A_{n_k}$ contain no semi-simple proper subgroups of rank $n_1 + \dots + n_k$.*

Proof. From Lemma 2.1, it suffices to prove the statement for $k = 1$. Assume for a contradiction that $H \subset A_n$ is a proper semi-simple subgroup of rank n , and let $G \subset A_n$ be a maximal proper subgroup of A_n containing H . By Lemma 2.1 again, G is semi-simple, thus contradicting Corollary 2.6 a). \square

An easy induction using Corollary 2.6 shows that we can actually describe all closed subgroups of maximal rank of the classical groups. It turns out that for the A series it is more convenient to state the result for the subgroups of $U(n)$ rather than for those of A_n :

Lemma 2.8. *Let H be a compact Lie group of rank n .*

a) If H is a subgroup of $U(n)$, there exist $k \geq 1$ integers $n_i \geq 1$ with $n_1 + \dots + n_k = n$ such that H is conjugate to $U(n_1) \times \dots \times U(n_k)$, diagonally embedded in $U(n)$.

b) If H is a subgroup of B_n , there exist integers $m, k, l \geq 0$, $p_i \geq 1$ for $1 \leq i \leq k$, $q_i \geq 1$ for $1 \leq i \leq l$, with $m + p_1 + \dots + p_k + q_1 + \dots + q_l = n$ such that H is conjugate to $B_m \times D_{p_1} \times \dots \times D_{p_k} \times U(q_1) \times \dots \times U(q_l)$ embedded in B_n as

$$B_m \times D_{p_1} \times \dots \times D_{p_k} \times U(q_1) \times \dots \times U(q_l) \subset B_m \times D_{p_1} \times \dots \times D_{p_k} \times D_{q_1} \times \dots \times D_{q_l} \subset B_n$$

(each unitary group is embedded in the corresponding special orthogonal group via the standard embedding $U(q_i) \subset SO(2q_i)$ and the product is diagonally embedded in B_n).

c) If H is a subgroup of C_n , there exist integers $k, l \geq 0$, $p_i \geq 1$ for $1 \leq i \leq k$, $q_i \geq 1$ for $1 \leq i \leq l$, with $p_1 + \dots + p_k + q_1 + \dots + q_l = n$ such that H is conjugate to $C_{p_1} \times \dots \times C_{p_k} \times U(q_1) \times \dots \times U(q_l)$ embedded in C_n as

$$C_{p_1} \times \dots \times C_{p_k} \times U(q_1) \times \dots \times U(q_l) \subset C_{p_1} \times \dots \times C_{p_k} \times C_{q_1} \times \dots \times C_{q_l} \subset C_n$$

(each unitary group is embedded in the corresponding symplectic group via the standard embedding $U(q_i) \subset Sp(q_i)$ and the product is diagonally embedded in C_n).

d) If H is a subgroup of D_n , there exist integers $k, l \geq 0$, $p_i \geq 1$ for $1 \leq i \leq k$, $q_i \geq 1$ for $1 \leq i \leq l$, with $p_1 + \dots + p_k + q_1 + \dots + q_l = n$ such that H is conjugate to $D_{p_1} \times \dots \times D_{p_k} \times U(q_1) \times \dots \times U(q_l)$ embedded in D_n as

$$D_{p_1} \times \dots \times D_{p_k} \times U(q_1) \times \dots \times U(q_l) \subset D_{p_1} \times \dots \times D_{p_k} \times D_{q_1} \times \dots \times D_{q_l} \subset B_n$$

(each unitary group is embedded in the corresponding special orthogonal group via the standard embedding $U(q_i) \subset SO(2q_i)$ and the product is diagonally embedded in D_n).

3. WEAKLY COMPLEX STRUCTURES ON HOMOGENEOUS SPACES

We are now ready to attack our main problem: the classification of simply connected compact equal rank homogeneous spaces whose tangent bundle is weakly complex.

Since we are interested in almost complex structures, it is perhaps an appropriate place to recall that if H is the centralizer of a torus in G , then $\text{rk}(H) = \text{rk}(G)$ and G/H automatically carries an invariant complex structure (see *e.g.* [W54, Sect. 7]). We will thus focus on homogeneous spaces G/H where H is *not* centralizer of any torus in G . Hermann has shown that in this case, with a few exceptions, G/H does not carry any *invariant* almost complex structure ([H56, Thm. 5.3]). Of course, his arguments being purely algebraic, he does not say anything about the possible existence of *non-invariant* almost complex or, more generally, weakly complex structures.

Let us start with some simple but important remarks on the behavior of weakly complex vector bundles on differentiable manifolds.

Lemma 3.1. *A real vector bundle τ on a compact manifold is weakly complex if and only if there exist a complex bundle γ and a trivial bundle δ such that*

$$(2) \quad \tau \oplus \gamma = \delta.$$

Proof. Assume that τ is weakly complex, so there exist a complex bundle λ and a trivial bundle ϵ such that $\tau \oplus \epsilon = \lambda$. Recall that for every complex vector bundle λ on a compact manifold, there exists a complex vector bundle $\tilde{\lambda}$ such that $\lambda \oplus \tilde{\lambda}$ is trivial. We thus get that $\tau \oplus (\tilde{\lambda} \oplus \epsilon) = \lambda \oplus \tilde{\lambda}$ is trivial. The relation (2) is thus satisfied for $\gamma := \tilde{\lambda} \oplus \epsilon$ and $\delta := \lambda \oplus \tilde{\lambda}$ if the rank of ϵ is even, and for $\gamma := \tilde{\lambda} \oplus (\epsilon \oplus \mathbb{R})$ and $\delta := (\lambda \oplus \tilde{\lambda}) \oplus \mathbb{R}$ if the rank of ϵ is odd. The proof of the converse statement is similar. \square

Lemma 3.2. *A product $M := M_1 \times M_2$ is weakly complex if and only if each factor is weakly complex.*

Proof. Let p_i denote the standard projection $M \rightarrow M_i$. If M_i is weakly complex, there exists a trivial bundle ϵ_i over M_i such that $TM_i \oplus \epsilon_i$ has a complex structure. Then $\tilde{\epsilon}_i := p_i^*(\epsilon_i)$ are trivial bundles over M and $TM \oplus \tilde{\epsilon}_1 \oplus \tilde{\epsilon}_2 = p_1^*(TM_1 \oplus \epsilon_1) \oplus p_2^*(TM_2 \oplus \epsilon_2)$ is a complex bundle.

Conversely, if there exists a trivial bundle ϵ such that $TM \oplus \epsilon$ is complex, then the restriction of $TM \oplus \epsilon$ to $M_1 \times \{m_2\}$ is a complex bundle for each $m_2 \in M_2$. On the other hand, this restriction is stably isomorphic to TM_1 since $TM|_{M_1 \times \{m_2\}}$ is the direct sum of TM_1 and a trivial bundle of rank $\dim(M_2)$. Thus M_1 is weakly complex, and similarly, M_2 is weakly complex too. \square

We now state two results, which basically say that if the total space of a homogeneous fibration carries an invariant almost complex structure or has weakly complex tangent bundle, then the same holds for the fibers.

Lemma 3.3. [H56, Prop. 5.3] *Let G be a compact connected Lie group, L be a connected subgroup containing a maximal torus of G , contained in a chain of subgroups $L \subset L' \subset \dots \subset L^m \subset G$, with L a maximal subgroup of L' , \dots , L^m a maximal subgroup of G . If G/L admits an invariant almost complex structure, so does L'/L .*

Lemma 3.4. *Let G be a compact Lie group with closed subgroups H and H' , such that $H \subset H' \subset G$. If the total space of the fibration $G/H \rightarrow G/H'$ is weakly complex, then the same holds for the fiber H'/H .*

Proof. One can decompose the Lie algebras \mathfrak{g} and \mathfrak{h}' as $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{h}' \oplus \mathfrak{m}$ and $\mathfrak{h}' = \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{m}'$, where \mathfrak{m} and \mathfrak{m}' are the orthogonal complements of \mathfrak{h}' in \mathfrak{g} and \mathfrak{h} in \mathfrak{h}' with respect to some $\text{ad}_{H'}$ -invariant scalar product on \mathfrak{g} . The tangent bundle of the fiber H'/H is associated to H' via the isotropy representation of H on \mathfrak{m}' and the tangent bundle of the total space G/H is associated to G via the isotropy representation of H on $\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{m}'$. The restriction of $T(G/H)$ to the fiber H'/H is thus the direct sum of $T(H'/H)$ and the bundle associated to H' via the representation ad_H on \mathfrak{m} . This representation tautologically extends to a H' representation, thus showing that the normal bundle of the fiber is trivial. This implies that the restriction of $T(G/H)$ to H'/H and $T(H'/H)$ are stably isomorphic, so $T(H'/H)$ is weakly complex. \square

Note that this result is valid for all locally trivial fibrations, since the normal bundle of each fiber of a locally trivial fibration is trivial. The elementary proof above just avoids using the classical fact (see *e.g.* [D72, 16.14.9]) that $G/H \rightarrow G/H'$ is a locally trivial fibration.

As a partial converse to the above results, we describe two instances where the total space of a homogeneous fibration carries (weakly) complex structures.

Lemma 3.5. *Let G be a compact Lie group and let H and H' be two closed subgroups of G , such that $H \subset H' \subset G$. If the base G/H' and the fiber H'/H of the fibration $G/H \rightarrow G/H'$ carry invariant almost complex structures, then the total space G/H carries an invariant almost complex structure too.*

Proof. As above we can write $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{h}' \oplus \mathfrak{m} = \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{m}' \oplus \mathfrak{m}$. The hypothesis ensures the existence of an ad_H -invariant complex structure on \mathfrak{m}' and of an $\text{ad}_{H'}$ -invariant complex structure on \mathfrak{m} . Their direct sum thus defines an ad_H -invariant complex structure on $\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{m}'$. \square

Lemma 3.6. *Let $H_k \subset H_{k-1} \subset \dots \subset H_1 \subset G$ be a sequence of embeddings of closed subgroups of a compact Lie group G . If G/H_1 has a weakly complex tangent bundle and H_i/H_{i+1} has an invariant almost complex structure for every $1 \leq i \leq k-1$, then G/H_k has a weakly complex tangent bundle.*

Proof. By induction, it is clearly enough to prove the case $k = 2$. As before, we decompose the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{h}_1 \oplus \mathfrak{m} = \mathfrak{h}_2 \oplus \mathfrak{m}' \oplus \mathfrak{m}$. By assumption, \mathfrak{m}' has an ad_{H_2} -invariant complex structure J' . The tangent bundle of G/H_2 decomposes as

$$T(G/H_2) = (G \times_{\text{ad}_{H_2}} \mathfrak{m}) \oplus (G \times_{\text{ad}_{H_2}} \mathfrak{m}').$$

The first bundle is just the pull-back to G/H_2 of $T(G/H_1)$, and is thus weakly complex, whereas the second bundle clearly has an invariant complex structure induced by J' . This proves the lemma. \square

4. WEAKLY COMPLEX INNER SYMMETRIC SPACES

For the convenience of the reader we recall our previous classification results of weakly complex quaternion-Kähler manifolds and inner symmetric spaces.

Theorem 4.1. [GMS11, Th. 1.1] *Let M^{4n} , $n \geq 2$, be a compact quaternion-Kähler manifold of positive type, which is not isometric to the complex Grassmannian $\text{Gr}_2(\mathbb{C}^{n+2})$. Then the tangent bundle TM is not weakly complex.*

Theorem 4.2. [GMS11, Th. 1.3] *An irreducible component of a simply connected inner symmetric space of compact type admitting a weak almost complex structure is isomorphic to an even-dimensional sphere, or to a Hermitian symmetric space or (conceivably) to the exceptional symmetric space $E_7/(\text{SU}(8)/\mathbb{Z}_2)$.*

Using the methods developed in this paper we are now in position to rule out the exceptional case E_7/A_7 in the above theorem.

Theorem 4.3. *The tangent bundle of the exceptional symmetric space E_7/A_7 is not weakly complex.*

Proof. Assume for a contradiction that E_7/A_7 is weakly complex and consider the sequence of embeddings

$$A_3 \times A_3 \times T^1 = S(U(4) \times U(4)) \subset SU(8) = A_7 \subset E_7.$$

Since the fiber $A_7/(A_3 \times A_3 \times T^1)$ is Hermitian symmetric, the total space $E_7/(A_3 \times A_3 \times T^1)$ would be weakly complex by Lemma 3.6. If G denotes the centralizer of the center T^1 of $A_3 \times A_3 \times T^1$ in E_7 , the fiber $G/(A_3 \times A_3 \times T^1)$ of the fibration $E_7/(A_3 \times A_3 \times T^1) \rightarrow E_7/G$ would be weakly complex by Lemma 3.4.

On the other hand, we claim that G is isomorphic to $D_6 \times T^1$ and that the embedding $A_3 \times A_3 \times T^1$ in G is just the standard embedding of $D_3 \times D_3 \times T^1$ in $D_6 \times T^1$. This would then imply that the weakly complex manifold $G/(A_3 \times A_3 \times T^1)$ is actually the real Grassmannian $D_6/D_3 \times D_3$ of 6-planes in \mathbb{R}^{12} , thus contradicting Theorem 4.2.

In order to prove our claim we need to study more carefully the embedding $A_7 \subset E_7$ via the root systems. Recall first [A96] that the root system of E_8 is the disjoint union of the root system of $\text{Spin}(16)$ and the weights of the half-spin representation Σ_{16}^+ . It thus consists of the vectors $\pm e_i \pm e_j$, $1 \leq i < j \leq 8$ and

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^8 \varepsilon_i e_i, \quad \varepsilon_i = \pm 1, \quad \varepsilon_1 \cdots \varepsilon_8 = 1.$$

The vectors $\{e_i\}$ form an orthonormal basis of the maximal torus \mathbb{R}^8 of E_8 with respect to some bi-invariant scalar product on the Lie algebra \mathfrak{e}_8 induced by the Killing form. The root system of E_7 is given by the set of roots of E_8 orthogonal to a fixed one, *e.g.* to $\alpha_0 := \frac{1}{2}(e_1 + \dots + e_8)$:

$$\mathcal{R}(E_7) = \{\alpha \in \mathcal{R}(E_8) \mid \langle \alpha, \alpha_0 \rangle = 0\}.$$

The subset $\{e_i - e_j \mid 1 \leq i < j \leq 8\} \subset \mathcal{R}(E_7)$ determines the embedding $A_7 \subset E_7$.

The roots of the subgroup $G \subset E_7$ are those orthogonal to $e_1 + e_2 + e_3 + e_4 - e_5 - e_6 - e_7 - e_8$, *i.e.*

$$\pm(e_i - e_j) \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i < j \leq 4 \text{ or } 5 \leq i < j \leq 8$$

and

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^8 \varepsilon_i e_i, \quad \varepsilon_i = \pm 1, \quad \sum_{i=1}^4 \varepsilon_i = \sum_{i=5}^8 \varepsilon_i = 0.$$

The above system is isometric to the root system $\{\pm f_i \pm f_j, 1 \leq i < j \leq 6\}$ of $D_6 \times T^1$ by defining

$$\begin{aligned} f_1 &= \frac{1}{2}(e_1 + e_2 - e_3 - e_4), & f_4 &= \frac{1}{2}(e_5 + e_6 - e_7 - e_8), \\ f_2 &= \frac{1}{2}(e_1 - e_2 + e_3 - e_4), & f_5 &= \frac{1}{2}(e_5 - e_6 + e_7 - e_8), \\ f_3 &= \frac{1}{2}(e_1 - e_2 - e_3 + e_4), & f_6 &= \frac{1}{2}(e_5 - e_6 - e_7 + e_8), \\ & & f_7 &= e_1 + e_2 + e_3 + e_4 - e_5 - e_6 - e_7 - e_8. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, this identification maps the roots

$$\pm(e_i - e_j) \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i < j \leq 4 \text{ or } 5 \leq i < j \leq 8$$

of $A_3 \times A_3 \times T^1$ onto the roots

$$\pm f_i \pm f_j \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i < j \leq 3 \text{ or } 4 \leq i < j \leq 6$$

of $D_3 \times D_3 \times T^1 \subset D_6 \times T^1$. This proves our claim and concludes the proof of the theorem. \square

5. THE CLASSIFICATION IN THE SEMI-SIMPLE CASE

We now come back to the classification of weakly complex homogeneous spaces. As a direct corollary of Lemma 2.1 and Lemma 3.2 we have:

Proposition 5.1. *Let $M = G/H$ be a compact simply connected homogeneous space with $\text{rk}(G) = \text{rk}(H)$. Then M is weakly complex if and only if it is the product of homogeneous spaces M_i with $M_i = G_i/H_i$, such that M_i is weakly complex and each G_i is a compact simple Lie group.*

This proposition shows that the study of weakly complex equal rank homogeneous spaces G/H reduces to the case where G is simple. The first main step consists in the case where H is semi-simple. The answer is provided by

Theorem 5.2. *Let $M = G/H$ be a simply connected equal rank compact homogeneous space such that G is simple and H is semi-simple. Then M is weakly complex if and only if one of the following (exclusive) possibilities occurs:*

1. a) M is one of the seven spaces in the list (1) of Proposition 2.5.
b) $M = E_8/(A_5 \times A_2 \times A_1)$.
c) $M = E_8/(A_2)^4$.
2. a) $M = S^{2n} = B_n/D_n$ for $n \geq 2$.
b) $M = C_n/(C_1)^n$ for $n \geq 3$.
c) $M = F_4/D_4$.

Conversely, the spaces in 1. carry invariant almost complex structures and those in 2. have stably trivial (and thus weakly complex) tangent bundle but do not carry any invariant almost complex structure.

Proof. If H is maximal in G , Proposition 2.5 shows that either we are in case 1.a), or M is an irreducible inner symmetric space. In the latter situation, Theorem 4.2 together with Theorem 4.3 imply that either M is an even dimensional sphere, so we are in case 2.a), or it is Hermitian symmetric (which is impossible since H is semi-simple).

We thus may assume from now on that H is not maximal in G . Let $H_1 \subset G$ be a maximal connected closed subgroup of G containing H . By an obvious inductive procedure one can construct a sequence $H := H_k \subset H_{k-1} \subset \dots \subset H_1 \subset H_0 := G$ ($k \geq 2$) of connected closed subgroups of G , such that H_{i+1} is maximal in H_i for $0 \leq i \leq k-1$. Since G/H fibers over G/H_i with fiber H_i/H , Lemma 3.4 shows that H_i/H is weakly complex for all i . Moreover, since H is semi-simple, Corollary 2.2 shows that the groups H_i are semi-simple for all i .

On the other hand, Proposition 2.5 shows that G/H_1 either belongs to the list (1) of Proposition 2.5, or is an irreducible inner symmetric space.

Case 1: G/H_1 belongs to list (1). By Lemma 2.7, among the seven spaces in that list, the only one which might occur is $G/H_1 = E_8/(E_6 \times A_2)$, and $H_2 = K \times A_2$ for some maximal subgroup $K \subset E_6$ of rank 6. By Proposition 2.5 again, $H_1/H_2 = E_6/K$ is either inner symmetric or belongs to the list (1).

If E_6/K is inner symmetric, using the classification of symmetric spaces ([B87, pp. 312–314]) we get $K = A_5 \times A_1$, so $H_2 = A_2 \times A_5 \times A_1$ and by Lemma 2.7 we must have $k = 2$ *i.e.* $H_2 = H$. On the other hand $H_1/H = E_6/(A_5 \times A_1)$ is a quaternion-Kähler symmetric space which is not weakly complex by Theorem 4.1, thus contradicting Lemma 3.4.

If E_6/K belongs to the list (1), the only possibility is $K = (A_2)^3$, so $H_2 = (A_2)^4$ and applying Lemma 2.7 again we see that $k = 2$, *i.e.* $H_2 = H$. This shows that M is the space in case 1.c).

Case 2: G/H_1 is an irreducible inner symmetric space. Going through the list of these spaces ([B87, pp. 312–314]), and keeping in mind that H_1 is semi-simple, we distinguish several possibilities:

I. $G = A_n$. This case is impossible by Lemma 2.7.

II. $G = B_n$. By Lemma 2.8 b), there exist integers $m \geq 0$, $p_i \geq 2$ for $1 \leq i \leq k$, with $m + p_1 + \dots + p_k = n$ such that $H = B_m \times D_{p_1} \times \dots \times D_{p_k}$, diagonally embedded in B_n . Since H is not maximal in G , we either have $m \geq 1$, $k \geq 1$ or $m = 0$, $k \geq 2$. If $m \geq 1$, the inclusion $H \subset H' := B_{m+p_1} \times D_{p_2} \times \dots \times D_{p_k} \subset G$ induces a fibration of G/H over G/H' with fiber $H'/H = B_{m+p_1}/(B_m \times D_{p_1})$. By Lemma 3.4, the real Grassmannian $H'/H = B_{m+p_1}/(B_m \times D_{p_1})$ has to be weakly complex, contradicting Theorem 4.2. If $m = 0$, let H' be the subgroup $D_{p_1+p_2} \times D_{p_3} \times \dots \times D_{p_k}$ of G containing H . By Lemma 3.4 again, the real Grassmannian $H'/H = D_{p_1+p_2}/(D_{p_1} \times D_{p_2})$ has to be weakly complex, contradicting Theorem 4.2.

III. $G = C_n$. By Lemma 2.8 c), there exist $k \geq 2$ integers $p_i \geq 1$ with $p_1 + \dots + p_k = n$ such that H is conjugate to $C_{p_1} \times \dots \times C_{p_k}$, diagonally embedded in C_n . Since H is not maximal in C_n , we must have $k \geq 3$. Assume that one of the p_i 's is larger than 1 (say $p_1 \geq 2$ for simplicity). The inclusion $H \subset H' := C_{p_1+p_2} \times C_{p_3} \times \dots \times C_{p_k} \subset G$ induces a fibration of G/H over G/H' with fiber $H'/H = C_{p_1+p_2}/(C_{p_1} \times C_{p_2})$. By Lemma 3.4, the quaternionic Grassmannian $H'/H = C_{p_1+p_2}/(C_{p_1} \times C_{p_2})$ has to be weakly complex, contradicting Theorem 4.2 which says, in particular, that the only weakly complex quaternionic Grassmannian is the sphere $S^4 = C_2/(C_1 \times C_1)$. Thus $p_i = 1$ for all i , and we are in case 2.b).

IV. $G = D_n$. By Lemma 2.8 d), there exist $k \geq 2$ integers $p_i \geq 2$ with $p_1 + \dots + p_k = n$ such that (up to conjugation) $H = D_{p_1} \times \dots \times D_{p_k}$, diagonally embedded in D_n . Like before, let H' be the subgroup $D_{p_1+p_2} \times D_{p_3} \times \dots \times D_{p_k}$ of G containing H . By Lemma 3.4, the real Grassmannian $H'/H = D_{p_1+p_2}/(D_{p_1} \times D_{p_2})$ has to be weakly complex, contradicting Theorem 4.2 again.

V. $G = G_2$ and $H_1 = A_1 \times A_1$. This case is impossible since by Lemma 2.7, H , which is a proper subgroup of H_1 , cannot be semi-simple.

VI. $G = F_4$ and $H_1 = C_3 \times A_1$. By Lemma 2.1, every proper semi-simple rank 4 subgroup of H_1 is of the form $K \times A_1$ with $K \subset C_3$. By Lemma 3.4, $H_1/H = C_3/K$ has to be weakly

complex. Like in III. above, the only possibility is $K = (C_1)^3 = (A_1)^3$, so $M = F_4/(A_1)^4$. In order to understand the embedding $(A_1)^4 \subset C_3 \times A_1 \subset F_4$, recall [A96] that the root system of F_4 is the disjoint union of the root system of B_4 and the weights of the spin representation Σ_9 . It thus consists of the vectors $\pm e_i \pm e_j$, $1 \leq i < j \leq 4$, $\pm e_i$, $1 \leq i \leq 4$ and

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^4 \varepsilon_i e_i, \quad \varepsilon_i = \pm 1.$$

The embedding $C_3 \times A_1 \subset F_4$ is determined by the subset of roots

$$\{\pm e_1, \pm e_2, \pm e_1 \pm e_2, \pm(e_3 + e_4), \frac{1}{2}(\pm e_1 \pm e_2 \pm (e_3 + e_4))\} \cup \{\pm(e_3 - e_4)\} \subset \mathcal{R}(F_4).$$

Indeed, the first subset on the left is isometric to the root system of C_3

$$\mathcal{R}(C_3) = \{\pm f_i \pm f_j, \pm 2f_i\}_{1 \leq i < j \leq 3}$$

by taking $f_1 = \frac{1}{2}(e_1 + e_2)$, $f_2 = \frac{1}{2}(e_1 - e_2)$, $f_3 = \frac{1}{2}(e_3 + e_4)$. On the other hand, the embedding $(A_1)^3 \subset C_3$ corresponds to the subset of roots $\{\pm 2f_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq 3}$ of $\mathcal{R}(C_3)$, so finally the embedding of $(A_1)^4$ into F_4 corresponds to the subset of roots $\{\pm e_1 \pm e_2, \pm e_3 \pm e_4\}$. Consequently, $(A_1)^4 = (D_2)^2$ can also be embedded in F_4 through the sequence of inclusions

$$(A_1)^4 = D_2^2 \subset D_4 \subset B_4 \subset F_4.$$

If $M = F_4/(A_1)^4$ were weakly complex, the same would hold by Lemma 3.4 for the real Grassmannian $\widetilde{\text{Gr}}_4(\mathbb{R}^8) = D_4/(D_2 \times D_2)$, which would contradict Theorem 4.2.

VII. $G = F_4$ and $H_1 = B_4$. Since $H_1/H = B_4/H$ is weakly complex, the argument in II. shows that the only possibility is $H = D_4$, so $M = F_4/D_4$ is the space in case 2.c).

VIII. $G = E_6$ and $H_1 = A_5 \times A_1$. By Lemma 2.7 once again, H cannot be semi-simple.

IX. $G = E_7$ and $H_1 = A_7$ or $H_1 = D_6 \times A_1$. The first case is excluded by Lemma 2.7 and in the second case, we obtain like in case IV. above that H_1/H is not weakly complex.

X. $G = E_8$ and $H_1 = D_8$ or $H_1 = E_7 \times A_1$. In the first case, the argument in case IV. above shows that H_1/H cannot be weakly complex. In the second case, by Proposition 2.5, H_2 is one of the three groups $A_7 \times A_1$, $A_5 \times A_2 \times A_1$, or $D_6 \times A_1 \times A_1$. For the first two of these groups, Lemma 2.7 implies that $H = H_2$. If $H = A_7 \times A_1$, Lemma 3.4 implies that the quotient $H_1/H = E_7/A_7$ is weakly complex, contradicting Theorem 4.3. If $H = A_5 \times A_2 \times A_1$, we are in case 1.b). Finally, if $H_2 = D_6 \times A_1 \times A_1$ we cannot have $H = H_2$, since then the fiber $H_1/H_2 = E_7/(D_6 \times A_1)$ would be a compact quaternion-Kähler manifold which is not weakly complex by Theorem 4.1. Thus H is a proper subgroup of H_2 and the argument in case IV. combined with Lemma 2.1 show that this case is impossible either.

For the converse statement, we recall that the spaces in 1.a) carry an invariant almost complex structure by [BH58, p. 500]. By Lemma 3.5, the same holds for the two spaces in 1.b) and 1.c) because of the fibrations

$$E_7/(A_5 \times A_2) \hookrightarrow E_8/(A_5 \times A_2 \times A_1) \rightarrow E_8/(E_7 \times A_1)$$

and

$$E_6/(A_2)^3 \hookrightarrow E_8/(E_6 \times A_2) \rightarrow E_8/(A_2)^4$$

whose bases and fibers all carry invariant almost complex structures (see also [H56, Thm. 5.3]).

The spaces in 2.a)–2.c) are all weakly complex since their tangent bundle is stably trivial (see [SW86, p. 159]). The fact that they do not carry invariant almost complex structures follows from Hermann’s classification [H56, Thm. 5.3], however one can give a direct argument. Indeed, the spheres B_n/D_n are symmetric spaces and D_n is semi-simple for $n \geq 2$, so [H56, Prop. 4.2] applies. For the remaining two cases one can use [H56, Prop. 5.3] applied to the chains of subgroups $L \subset L' \subset G$

$$(C_1)^n \subset C_2 \times (C_1)^{n-2} \subset C_n \quad \text{and} \quad D_4 \subset B_4 \subset F_4,$$

for which L'/L is either $C_2/(C_1)^2 = S^4$ or $B_4/D_4 = S^8$. \square

6. THE CLASSIFICATION IN THE NON SEMI-SIMPLE CASE

We now consider the case where H is not semi-simple. Before stating the main result we need to study in more detail some family of homogeneous spaces which will appear later on in the classification and which require a different type of arguments.

Let \mathbb{H}^n denote the standard representation of $C_n = \text{Sp}(n)$. This representation has a quaternionic structure given by right multiplication with quaternions. We view \mathbb{H}^n as complex representation with respect to the right multiplication with i . The complex exterior power $\Lambda^2 \mathbb{H}^n$ has a *real* structure defined by $r(x \otimes y) := xj \otimes yj$. Let $[\Lambda^2 \mathbb{H}^n]$ denote the real part of $\Lambda^2 \mathbb{H}^n$ with respect to r . It is generated by elements of the form $[[x \otimes y]] := x \otimes y + r(x \otimes y)$.

Lemma 6.1. *The restriction to $(C_1)^n$ of $[\Lambda^2 \mathbb{H}^n]$ is isomorphic, as real representation, to the direct sum $\mathbb{R}^n \oplus \mathfrak{m}_n$ between the trivial n -dimensional representation and the isotropy representation of the manifold $C_n/(C_1)^n$.*

Proof. The restriction to $(C_1)^n$ of the standard C_n representation on \mathbb{H}^n decomposes as $\mathbb{H}^n = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n H_i$, where $H_i \cong \mathbb{H}^1$ denotes the $(C_1)^n$ representation obtained by composing the projection onto the i -th factor of $(C_1)^n$ with the standard representation of C_1 on \mathbb{H}^1 . It is well known that the complexified Lie algebra of C_n can be identified with $\text{Sym}^2 \mathbb{H}^n$, which as $(C_1)^n$ representation decomposes as

$$\text{Sym}^2 \mathbb{H}^n = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \text{Sym}^2 H_i \oplus \bigoplus_{i < j} (H_i \otimes H_j).$$

It follows that the complexified isotropy representation $\mathfrak{m}_n \otimes \mathbb{C}$ of the homogeneous space $C_n/(C_1)^n$ is just $\bigoplus_{i < j} H_i \otimes H_j$.

Similarly we can decompose $\Lambda^2 \mathbb{H}^n$ and find $\Lambda^2 \mathbb{H}^n = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \Lambda^2 H_i \oplus \bigoplus_{i < j} (H_i \otimes H_j)$. The summands $\Lambda^2 H_i$ are all one-dimensional and thus trivial $(C_1)^n$ representations. We thus obtain

$$\Lambda^2 \mathbb{H}^n = \mathbb{C}^n \oplus (\mathfrak{m}_n \otimes \mathbb{C}),$$

whence $[\Lambda^2 \mathbb{H}^n] = \mathbb{R}^n \oplus \mathfrak{m}_n$ as claimed. \square

Remark 6.2. A corollary of this result is the fact, already mentioned before, that the homogeneous space $C_n/(C_1)^n$ is stably parallelizable. Indeed, since any vector bundle on a homogeneous space G/H associated to the restriction to H of a G representation is trivial, we have that

$$\mathbb{R}^n \oplus \mathbb{T}(C_n/(C_1)^n) = C_n \times_{(C_1)^n} (\mathbb{R}^n \oplus \mathfrak{m}_n) = C_n \times_{(C_1)^n} [\Lambda^2 \mathbb{H}^n]$$

is a trivial vector bundle.

Consider now the family of homogeneous spaces G/H where $G = C_n$ for some $n \geq 2$ and $H = (C_1)^p \times U$ for some rank q subgroup $U \subset U(q)$ ($q = n - p$). The embedding of H in C_n given by

$$(C_1)^p \times U \subset (C_1)^p \times U(q) \subset (C_1)^p \times C_q \subset C_n,$$

where $U(q) \subset C_q$ is the standard embedding obtained by viewing the complex entries of a matrix as quaternions, and the last embedding is diagonal.

Proposition 6.3. *The homogeneous spaces $C_n/((C_1)^p \times U)$ have weakly complex tangent bundle.*

Proof. Let T denote the center of U . It is clear that the centralizer of T in C_n is $C_p \times U$, so $C_n/(C_p \times U)$ has an invariant complex structure. In fact this space is a coadjoint orbit of C_n (see *e.g.* [B87, p. 234]). Its isotropy representation, called \mathfrak{n} , is thus complex. Consider now the isotropy representation \mathfrak{m}_p of the homogeneous space $C_p/(C_1)^p$. Using the fibration $C_n/((C_1)^p \times U) \rightarrow C_n/(C_p \times U)$ we see that the isotropy representation of the total space is the direct sum $\mathfrak{n} \oplus \mathfrak{m}_p$. Here $(C_1)^p \times U$ acts by restriction from $C_p \times U$ on \mathfrak{n} and the U factor acts trivially on \mathfrak{m}_p . In order to finish the proof of the proposition we thus need to show that the associated bundle $\tau := C_n \times_{(C_1)^p \times U} \mathfrak{m}_p$ is weakly complex.

Now, the restriction to $(C_1)^p \times U$ of the representation \mathbb{H}^n of C_n decomposes as $\mathbb{H}^n = \mathbb{H}^q \oplus \mathbb{H}^p$. Correspondingly, the restriction to $(C_1)^p \times U$ of $[\Lambda^2 \mathbb{H}^n]$ decomposes as

$$(3) \quad [\Lambda^2 \mathbb{H}^n] = [\Lambda^2 \mathbb{H}^q] \oplus [\mathbb{H}^q \otimes \mathbb{H}^p] \oplus [\Lambda^2 \mathbb{H}^p].$$

The crucial observation is that the first two summands are *complex* representations of the group $(C_1)^p \times U$. Indeed, the *left* multiplication with i on \mathbb{H}^q induces complex structures

$$J[x \wedge x'] := [ix \wedge x'], \quad J[x \otimes y] := [ix \otimes y]$$

on $[\Lambda^2 \mathbb{H}^q]$ and $[\mathbb{H}^q \otimes \mathbb{H}^p]$ which are compatible with the $(C_1)^p \times U$ action. On the other hand, the U factor in $(C_1)^p \times U$ acts trivially on $[\Lambda^2 \mathbb{H}^p]$, so by Lemma 6.1, $[\Lambda^2 \mathbb{H}^p]$ and $\mathbb{R}^p \oplus \mathfrak{m}_p$ are isomorphic as $(C_1)^p \times U$ representations. Since $[\Lambda^2 \mathbb{H}^n]$ is a C_n representation, the associated vector bundle $\epsilon := C_n \times_{(C_1)^p \times U} [\Lambda^2 \mathbb{H}^n]$ is trivial. From (3) we see that this trivial vector bundle can be written as the direct sum

$$\epsilon = (C_n \times_{(C_1)^p \times U} [\Lambda^2 \mathbb{H}^q]) \oplus (C_n \times_{(C_1)^p \times U} [\mathbb{H}^q \otimes \mathbb{H}^p]) \oplus \mathbb{R}^p \oplus \tau$$

of two complex vector bundles, a trivial rank p vector bundle, and τ . By taking the direct sum with a trivial real line bundle for p odd, we see that there exists a complex bundle λ and a trivial bundle ϵ such that $\tau \oplus \lambda = \epsilon$. Thus τ is weakly complex by Lemma 3.1. \square

The remaining part of this section is devoted to the proof of the classification result in the non semi-simple case:

Theorem 6.4. *Let $M = G/H$ be a simply connected equal rank compact homogeneous space such that G is simple and H is not semi-simple. Then M is weakly complex if and only if one of the following (exclusive) possibilities occurs:*

1. a) H is the centralizer of a torus in G .
 b) M is one of the four exceptional spaces $E_8/(A_5 \times A_2 \times T^1)$, $E_8/((A_2)^3 \times A_1 \times T^1)$, $E_8/((A_2)^3 \times T^2)$ or $E_7/((A_2)^3 \times T^1)$.
2. a) $M = B_n/(D_p \times U(q_1) \times \dots \times U(q_l))$, for some integers $p \geq 2$ and $q_i \geq 1$ for $1 \leq i \leq l$ such that $n = p + q_1 + \dots + q_l$.
 b) $M = C_n/((C_1)^p \times U(q_1) \times \dots \times U(q_l))$, for some integers $p \geq 2$ and $q_i \geq 1$ for $1 \leq i \leq l$ such that $n = p + q_1 + \dots + q_l$.
 c) M is one of the exceptional spaces $F_4/(D_2 \times T^2)$ or $F_4/((C_1)^3 \times T^1)$.

The spaces in 1. have invariant almost complex structures and those in 2. have weakly complex tangent bundle, but do not carry any invariant complex structure.

Proof. Since H is not semi-simple, its center T is a toral subgroup of rank $r \geq 1$. We denote by $H' \supset H$ the centralizer of T in G . Using the convention from Remark 2.3 we can assume that $H = K \times T$ and $H' = K' \times T$ with $K \subset K'$. The manifold $M = G/H$ fibers over $M' := G/H'$ with fiber K'/K . Note now that K and K' are both semi-simple and have rank $n - r$. If $K' = K$, then H is the centralizer of a torus in G , so G/H has an invariant complex structure and we are in case 1.a).

Assume from now on that K is a proper subgroup of K' . Since K' is semi-simple one can write $K' = K'_1 \times \dots \times K'_m$ with K'_i simple for every i . By Lemma 2.1 we have $K = K_1 \times \dots \times K_m$ with $K_i := K \cap K'_i$ semi-simple and $\text{rk}(K_i) = \text{rk}(K'_i)$ for every i .

Since M is weakly complex, the same holds for K'/K (by Lemma 3.4). Now, K'/K is the direct product of the spaces K'_i/K_i , and each factor K'_i/K_i is weakly complex by Lemma 3.2. Consequently each factor K'_i/K_i is either a point, or one of the spaces given by Theorem 5.2. By permuting the subscripts if necessary, one can assume that K_1 is a proper subgroup of K'_1 .

A useful observation is that by Corollary 2.6, if G is a classical compact simple Lie group (*i.e.* in one of the series A–D), then a closed subgroup $K' \subset G$ with $\text{rk}(K') = \text{rk}(G)$ has no direct factor of exceptional type.

In our present situation, this means that if G is a classical group, then K'_1 is a simple classical group, thus K'_1/K_1 is one of the spaces in cases 2.a) or 2.b) in Theorem 5.2. In particular, we must have $K'_1 = B_{n'}$ or $K'_1 = C_{n'}$ for some $n' \geq 2$. By Lemma 2.8, $G = B_n$ for some $n \geq 3$ in the first case or $G = C_n$ for some $n \geq 3$ in the second case.

If $G = B_n$, Lemma 2.8 also says that there exist integers $m, k \geq 0$, $l \geq 1$, $p_i \geq 1$ for $1 \leq i \leq k$, $q_i \geq 1$ for $1 \leq i \leq l$, with $m + p_1 + \dots + p_k + q_1 + \dots + q_l = n$ such that H is conjugate to $B_m \times D_{p_1} \times \dots \times D_{p_k} \times U(q_1) \times \dots \times U(q_l)$. By renaming the groups D_1 into $U(1)$, we can assume $p_i \geq 2$ for all i . It is then easy to check that the centralizer of the center

of H in B_n is $H' = B_p \times U(q_1) \times \dots \times U(q_l)$, where $p = m + p_1 + \dots + p_k$. From Theorem 5.2, H'/H is weakly complex if only if $m = 0$ and $k = 1$, so we are in case 2.a). Conversely, if this holds, *i.e.* H is of the type $D_p \times U(q_1) \times \dots \times U(q_l) \subset B_n$, then we can also embed H in B_n as follows:

$$H = D_p \times U(q_1) \times \dots \times U(q_l) \subset D_n \subset B_n.$$

Lemma 3.6 then shows that B_n/H is weakly complex. Indeed, B_n/D_n has stably trivial tangent bundle and D_n/H is a coadjoint orbit [B87, p. 231] so it has an invariant complex structure.

If $G = C_n$, Lemma 2.8 implies that there exist integers $k \geq 0$, $l \geq 1$, $p_i \geq 1$ for $1 \leq i \leq k$, $q_i \geq 1$ for $1 \leq i \leq l$, with $p_1 + \dots + p_k + q_1 + \dots + q_l = n$ such that H is conjugate to $C_{p_1} \times \dots \times C_{p_k} \times U(q_1) \times \dots \times U(q_l)$. Like above, we check that the centralizer of the center of H in C_n is $H' = C_p \times U(q_1) \times \dots \times U(q_l)$, where $p = p_1 + \dots + p_k$. From Theorem 5.2, H'/H is weakly complex if only if $p_i = 1$ for all i , *i.e.* $H = (C_1)^p \times U(q_1) \times \dots \times U(q_l) \subset C_n$ where $n = p + q_1 + \dots + q_l$, so we are in case 2.b). Conversely, each space in case 2.b) is weakly complex by Proposition 6.3.

Consider now the case where G is exceptional and K'_1 is classical. By Theorem 5.2, K'_1 is either B_m or C_m for some $m \geq 2$. Now, Proposition 2.5 together with the list of symmetric spaces of exceptional type show that if G is one of G_2 , E_6 , E_7 or E_8 and H' is a closed subgroup of G with $\text{rk}(H') = \text{rk}(G)$, then H' has no factor isomorphic to B_m or C_m for $m \geq 2$. We thus necessarily have $G = F_4$. By Proposition 2.5 and [B87, pp. 312–314], the maximal rank 4 proper subgroups of F_4 are $A_2 \times A_2$, B_4 , and $C_3 \times A_1$. Since K'_1 occurs as factor in one of their subgroups, the first case can not occur. In the last two cases, using Lemma 2.8 b) and c) several times we see that (H', H) necessarily belongs to the following list: $(B_3 \times T^1, D_3 \times T^1)$, $(B_2 \times U(2), D_2 \times U(2))$, $(B_2 \times T^2, D_2 \times T^2)$, or $(C_3 \times T^1, (C_1)^3 \times T^1)$. The first two candidates actually do not occur. Indeed, from the root system of F_4 described in Theorem 5.2, we easily see that $D_3 \times T^1$ is equal to the centralizer of its center in F_4 , and the centralizer in F_4 of the center of $D_2 \times U(2)$ is $C_3 \times T^1$, which contains $B_2 \times U(2)$ as proper subgroup. In the last two cases H' is indeed the centralizer in F_4 of the center of H and moreover both groups $D_2 \times T^2$ and $(C_1)^3 \times T^1$ embed in D_4 as coadjoint orbits [B87, p. 230]. Since F_4/D_4 is stably trivial [SW86], Lemma 3.6 shows that the corresponding homogeneous spaces $F_4/((C_1)^3 \times T^1)$ and $F_4/(D_2 \times T^2)$ are weakly complex.

It remains to treat the case where K'_1 and G are simple exceptional groups. Using Lemma 2.1, Proposition 2.5 and the classification of symmetric spaces, we observe that a Lie algebra containing a summand isomorphic to \mathfrak{g}_2 , \mathfrak{f}_4 or \mathfrak{e}_8 can not be properly embedded in a Lie algebra of the same rank. Looking at the different cases in Theorem 5.2, we see that the only possibilities for (K'_1, K_1) are $(E_7, A_2 \times A_5)$ and $(E_6, (A_2)^3)$.

In the first case we get $G = E_8$ and $H = A_2 \times A_5 \times T^1 \subset H' := E_7 \times T^1 \subset E_8$. The resulting space $M = E_8/(A_2 \times A_5 \times T^1)$ has an invariant almost complex structure, as shown by Lemma 3.5 applied to the fibration of $M \rightarrow E_8/(E_7 \times T^1)$ with fiber $E_7/(A_2 \times A_5)$. Indeed, the base is complex homogeneous, being the twistor space of the compact quaternion-Kähler manifold $E_8/(E_7 \times A_1)$ and the fiber has an invariant almost complex structure by

Proposition 2.5. This space was curiously overlooked in Hermann's classification [H56, Thm. 5.3].

In the second case, we either have $G = E_7$ and $H = (A_2)^3 \times T^1 \subset H' := E_6 \times T^1 \subset E_7$, or $G = E_8$, H' is one of $E_6 \times T^2$ or $E_6 \times A_1 \times T^1$ and correspondingly H is $(A_2)^3 \times T^2$ or $(A_2)^3 \times A_1 \times T^1$. In each case the resulting spaces have invariant almost complex structures by Lemma 3.5.

The fact that the spaces in 2. do not carry invariant almost complex structures follows from [H56, Prop. 5.3] applied to the chains of subgroups $L \subset L' \subset G$

$$\begin{aligned} D_p \times U(q_1) \times \dots \times U(q_l) &\subset B_p \times U(q_1) \times \dots \times U(q_l) \subset B_n \\ (C_1)^p \times U(q_1) \times \dots \times U(q_l) &\subset C_2 \times (C_1)^{p-2} \times U(q_1) \times \dots \times U(q_l) \subset C_n \\ D_2 \times T^2 &\subset B_2 \times T^2 \subset F_4 \\ (C_1)^3 \times T^1 &\subset C_2 \times C_1 \times T^1 \subset F_4 \end{aligned}$$

for which L'/L is either $B_n/D_n = \mathbb{S}^{2n}$ or $C_2/(C_1)^2 = \mathbb{S}^4$.

This completes the proof of the theorem. □

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