

Complex structures on indecomposable 6-dimensional nilpotent real Lie Algebras *

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Abstract

We compute all complex structures on indecomposable 6-dimensional real Lie algebras and their equivalence classes. We also give for each of them a global holomorphic chart on the connected simply connected Lie group associated to the real Lie algebra and write down the multiplication in that chart.

1 Introduction.

In the classification of nilmanifolds, a important question is to determine the set of all integrable left invariant complex structures on a given connected simply connected real nilpotent finite dimensional Lie group, or at the Lie algebra level the set $\mathfrak{X}_{\mathfrak{g}}$ of integrable complex structures on the nilpotent Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}$, and its moduli space ([3],[2], [10]). In the case of 6-dimensional real nilpotent Lie groups, an upper bound has been given in [9] for the dimension of $\mathfrak{X}_{\mathfrak{g}}$, based on a subcomplex of the Dolbeault complex. These bounds are listed there, and Lie algebras which do not admit complex structures are specified. However, no detailed descriptions of the spaces $\mathfrak{X}_{\mathfrak{g}}$ are given. The aim of the present paper is to contribute in this area by supplying explicit computations of the various $\mathfrak{X}_{\mathfrak{g}}$ and their equivalence classes for any indecomposable 6-dimensional real Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}$. We here are interested only in indecomposable Lie algebras, though direct products could be processed in the same way.

2 Preliminaries.

2.1 Labeling the algebras.

There are 22 indecomposable nonisomorphic nilpotent real 6-dimensional Lie algebras in the Morozov classification, labeled $M1$ - $M22$ ([5]). Types $M14$ and $M18$ are splitted in $M14_{\pm 1}$ and $M18_{\pm 1}$. Over $\mathbb{C}$, types $M14$ and $M18$ are not splitted and types $M5$ and $M10$ do not appear. In [6], one is concerned with rank and weight systems over $\mathbb{C}$, and a different classification is used. The correspondance with Morozov types appears there on page 130. In the present paper, we label the algebras according to [6], except for $M5$, $M10$, $M14$ and $M18$. Note that $M5$ is the realification $\mathfrak{n}_{\mathbb{R}}$ of the 3-dimensional complex Heisenberg algebra $\mathfrak{n}$. Though $M10$ is not a realification, it appears as a subalgebra of the realification $(\mathfrak{g}_4)_{\mathbb{R}}$ of the complex 4-dimensional generic filiform Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}_4$ in the isomorphic realisation $[a_1, a_2] = a_3, [a_1, a_3] = a_4, [a_2, a_3] = a_4$: just take $x_1 = a_1, x_2 = ia_2, x_3 = ia_3, x_4 = a_3, x_5 = ia_4, x_6 = a_4$. Let $\mathfrak{g}$ be any of the labeled 6-dimensional real Lie algebras, and let G_0 be the connected simply connected Lie group with Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}$. From the commutation relations of the basis $(x_j)_{1 \leq j \leq 6}$ of $\mathfrak{g}$ we use, the second kind canonical coordinates $(x \in G_0)$

$$x = \exp(x^1 x_1) \exp(y^1 x_2) \exp(x^2 x_3) \exp(y^2 x_4) \exp(x^3 x_5) \exp(y^3 x_6) \quad (1)$$

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yield a global chart for G_0 (see [11], Th. 3.18.11, p.243). We use this chart for G_0 in all cases but the case of $M5$ where the natural chart is used instead. For $1 \leq j \leq 6$, denote by X_j the left invariant vector field on G_0 associated to x_j , *i.e.*

$$(X_j f)(x) = \left[\frac{d}{dt} f(x \exp(tx_j)) \right]_{t=0} \quad \forall f \in C^\infty(G_0).$$

Then due to the commutation relations, we have in each case except $M5$:

$$X_3 = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2}; \quad X_4 = \frac{\partial}{\partial y^2}; \quad X_5 = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3}; \quad X_6 = \frac{\partial}{\partial y^3}. \quad (2)$$

2.2 Complex structures.

Let $\mathfrak{g}$ any finite dimensional real Lie algebra, and let G_0 be the connected simply connected real Lie group with Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}$. An almost complex structure on $\mathfrak{g}$ is a linear map $J : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ such that $J^2 = -1$. An almost complex structure on G_0 is a tensor field $x \mapsto J_x$ which at every point $x \in G_0$ is an endomorphism of $T_x(G_0)$ such that $J_x^2 = -1$. By definition, the almost complex structure on G_0 is left (resp. right) invariant if $J_{ax} = (\hat{L}_a)_x J_x$ (resp. $J_{xa} = (\hat{R}_a)_x J_x$) for all $a, x \in G_0$, where $(\hat{L}_a)_x J_x$ (resp. $(\hat{R}_a)_x J_x$) is the endomorphism $(L_a)_{*x} \circ J_x \circ (L_{a^{-1}})_{*ax}$ (resp. $(R_a)_{*x} \circ J_x \circ (R_{a^{-1}})_{*xa}$) of $T_{ax}(G_0)$ (resp. $T_{xa}(G_0)$), with L_a (resp. R_a) the left (resp. right) translation $x \mapsto ax$ (resp. $x \mapsto xa$) and $(\cdot)_*$ the differential. For any almost complex structure J on $\mathfrak{g}$ there is a unique left invariant almost complex $\hat{J}$ structure on G_0 such that $\hat{J}_e = J$ (e is the identity of G_0), and one has $\hat{J}_a = (\hat{L}_a)_{*e} J$ for all $a \in G_0$. It is easily seen that $\hat{J}$ is right invariant if and only if

$$J \circ \text{ad } X = \text{ad } X \circ J \quad \forall X \in \mathfrak{g},$$

that is $(\mathfrak{g}, J)$ is a *complex Lie algebra*. From the Newlander-Nirenberg theorem ([8]), $\hat{J}$ is *integrable*, that is G_0 can be given the structure of a complex manifold with the same underlying real structure and such that $\hat{J}$ is the canonical complex structure, if and only if the torsion tensor of $\hat{J}$ vanishes, *i.e.* :

$$[\hat{J}X, \hat{J}Y] - [\hat{J}X, Y] - \hat{J}[\hat{J}X, Y] - \hat{J}[X, \hat{J}Y] = 0$$

for all vector fields X, Y on G_0 . By left invariance, this is equivalent to

$$[JX, JY] - [X, Y] - J[JX, Y] - J[X, JY] = 0 \quad \forall X, Y \in \mathfrak{g}. \quad (3)$$

By a complex structure on $\mathfrak{g}$, we'll mean an *integrable* almost complex structure on $\mathfrak{g}$, that is one satisfying (3).

Let J a complex structure on $\mathfrak{g}$ and denote by G the group G_0 endowed with the structure of complex manifold defined by $\hat{J}$. Then a smooth function $f : G_0 \rightarrow G_0$ is holomorphic if and only if its differential commutes with $\hat{J}$ ([4], Prop. 2.3 p. 123) : $\hat{J} \circ f_* = f_* \circ \hat{J}$. Hence left translations are holomorphic. Right translations are holomorphic, that is G is a complex Lie group, if and only if $\hat{J}$ is right invariant, *i.e.* $(\mathfrak{g}, J)$ is a complex Lie algebra. The complexification $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbb{C}}$ of $\mathfrak{g}$ splits as $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbb{C}} = \mathfrak{g}^{(1,0)} \oplus \mathfrak{g}^{(0,1)}$ where $\mathfrak{g}^{(1,0)} = \{X - iJX; X \in \mathfrak{g}\}$, $\mathfrak{g}^{(0,1)} = \{X + iJX; X \in \mathfrak{g}\}$. We will denote $\mathfrak{g}^{(1,0)}$ by $\mathfrak{m}$. The integrability of J amounts to $\mathfrak{m}$ being a complex subalgebra of $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbb{C}}$. In that way the set of complex structures on $\mathfrak{g}$ can be identified with the set of all complex subalgebras $\mathfrak{m}$ of $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbb{C}}$ such that $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbb{C}} = \mathfrak{m} \oplus \bar{\mathfrak{m}}$, bar denoting conjugation in $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbb{C}}$. This is the algebraic approach. Our approach is more trivial since we simply fix a basis of $\mathfrak{g}$ and compute all possible matrices in that basis for a complex structure. From now on, we'll use the same notation J for J and $\hat{J}$ as well. For any $x \in G_0$, the complexification $T_x(G_0)_{\mathbb{C}}$ of the tangent space also splits as the direct sum of the holomorphic vectors $T_x(G_0)^{(1,0)} = \{X - iJX; X \in T_x(G_0)\}$ and the antiholomorphic vectors $T_x(G_0)^{(0,1)} = \{X + iJX; X \in T_x(G_0)\}$. Let $H_{\mathbb{C}}(G)$ be the space of complex valued holomorphic functions on G . Then $H_{\mathbb{C}}(G)$ is comprised of all complex smooth functions f on G_0 which are annihilated by any antiholomorphic vector field. This is equivalent to f being annihilated by all

$$\tilde{X}_j^- = X_j + iJX_j \quad 1 \leq j \leq n \quad (4)$$

whith $(X_j)_{1 \leq j \leq n}$ the left invariant vector fields associated to a basis $(x_j)_{1 \leq j \leq n}$ of $\mathfrak{g}$. Hence :

$$H_{\mathbb{C}}(G) = \{f \in C^\infty(G_0); \tilde{X}_j^- f = 0 \quad \forall j \quad 1 \leq j \leq n\}. \quad (5)$$

Finally, the automorphism group $\text{Aut } \mathfrak{g}$ of $\mathfrak{g}$ acts on the set $\mathfrak{X}_{\mathfrak{g}}$ of all complex structures on $\mathfrak{g}$ by $J \mapsto \Phi^{-1} \circ J \circ \Phi \quad \forall \Phi \in \text{Aut } \mathfrak{g}$. Two complex structures J_1, J_2 on $\mathfrak{g}$ are said to be *equivalent* if they are on the same $\text{Aut } \mathfrak{g}$ orbit.

2.3 Presentation of results.

We consider here only indecomposable 6-dimensional nilpotent real Lie algebras which admit complex structures. For each such $\mathfrak{g}$, we first give the commutation relations of the basis $(x_j)_{1 \leq j \leq 6}$ of $\mathfrak{g}$ we use, and the matrices $J = (J_j^k) = (\xi_j^k)$ in that basis of the elements of $\mathfrak{X}_{\mathfrak{g}}$. The parameters are $\boxed{\text{boxed}'}$. These matrices have been obtained by developping specific programs with the computer algebra system *Reduce* by A. Hearn. The programs solve simultaneously the equation $J^2 = -1$ and the torsion equations $ij|k$ ($1 \leq i, j, k \leq 6$) obtained by projecting on x_k the equation $[Jx_i, Jx_j] - [x_i, x_j] - J[Jx_i, x_j] - J[x_i, Jx_j] = 0$. We do not enter computational technicalities here, referring instead to the technical report [7]. Let's simply say that the equations are *semilinear* in the sense that they can be solved in a succession of steps, each of which consists in solving some equation of degree 1 in some variable. For all the Lie algebras we consider, we prove that $\mathfrak{X}_{\mathfrak{g}}$ is a (smooth) submanifold of $\mathbb{R}^{36}$. The dimension of $\mathfrak{X}_{\mathfrak{g}}$ is equal to the upper bound given in [9] except in the case of *M10*. Then we give the automorphism group of $\mathfrak{g}$, representatives of the various equivalence classes, and the commutation relations of the corresponding algebra $\mathfrak{m} = \mathfrak{g}^{(1,0)}$ in terms of the basis $(\tilde{x}_j)_{1 \leq j \leq 6}$ with $\tilde{x}_j = x_j - iJx_j$. As $\mathfrak{m}$ is a 3-dimensional complex Lie algebra, it is either abelian or isomorphic to the complex Heisenberg Lie algebra $\mathfrak{n}$. Hence, as a real Lie algebra, $\mathfrak{m}$ is either abelian or isomorphic to *M5*. Finally, we compute the left invariant vector fields X_1, X_2 on G_0 in terms of the second kind canonical coordinates (1) (except in the case of *M5*, the 4 others appear in (2)), a global holomorphic chart on G and the explicit look of the multiplication in G in terms of that chart. The fact that left translations are holomorphic, though the multiplication isn't except for the canonical structure on *M5*, appears clearly on these formulae. There we make use of the following formula which is easily checked from the Campbell-Hausdorff-Baker Formula :

$$e^X e^Y = e^{[X, Y] + \frac{1}{2}([X, [X, Y]] + [Y, [X, Y]]) + \frac{1}{6}([X, [X, [X, Y]] + [Y, [Y, [X, Y]]) + \frac{1}{4}[X, [Y, [X, Y]]] \bmod \mathcal{C}^5 \mathfrak{g}} e^Y e^X \quad (6)$$

where $\mathcal{C}^5 \mathfrak{g}$ denotes the 5th central derivative. As usual, for complex $z = x + iy$ ($x, y \in \mathbb{R}$),

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) ; \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right).$$

3 Lie Algebra $\mathcal{G}_{6,3}$ (isomorphic to *M3*).

Commutation relations for $\mathcal{G}_{6,3} : [x_1, x_2] = x_4; [x_1, x_3] = x_5; [x_2, x_3] = x_6$.

3.1 Case $\xi_6^1 \neq 0$.

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{\xi_1^1} & \boxed{\xi_2^1} & \boxed{\xi_3^1} & \xi_6^3 & -\xi_6^2 & \boxed{\xi_6^1} \\ * & (-\xi_6^5 \xi_6^2 - \xi_6^5 \xi_6^1 + \xi_6^2 \xi_6^1)/\xi_6^1 & (\xi_6^4 \xi_6^2 + \xi_6^5 \xi_6^1 + \xi_6^2 \xi_6^1)/\xi_6^1 & (\xi_6^3 \xi_6^2)/\xi_6^1 & (-\xi_6^2)/\xi_6^1 & \boxed{\xi_6^2} \\ * & * & (\xi_6^5 \xi_6^2 + \xi_6^5 \xi_6^1 + \xi_6^3 \xi_6^1)/\xi_6^1 & \xi_6^3/\xi_6^1 & (-\xi_6^3 \xi_6^2)/\xi_6^1 & \boxed{\xi_6^3} \\ * & (\xi_6^5 \xi_6^1 - \xi_6^5 \xi_6^2 + \xi_6^4 \xi_6^1)/\xi_6^1 & * & (-\xi_6^5 \xi_6^2 - \xi_6^5 \xi_6^1 + \xi_6^4 \xi_6^1)/\xi_6^1 & \boxed{\xi_5^4} & \boxed{\xi_6^4} \\ * & \boxed{\xi_2^2} & \boxed{\xi_3^3} & * & \boxed{\xi_5^5} & \boxed{\xi_6^5} \\ * & * & * & * & * & * \end{pmatrix} \quad (7)$$

where $J_1^2 = (\xi_6^5 \xi_6^2 + \xi_6^5 \xi_6^1 - \xi_6^4 \xi_6^2 - \xi_6^4 \xi_6^1 + \xi_6^2 \xi_6^1)/\xi_6^1$;
 $J_1^3 = (\xi_6^5 \xi_6^2 + 2\xi_6^5 \xi_6^1 \xi_6^2 - \xi_6^5 \xi_6^3 \xi_6^2 - \xi_6^5 \xi_6^4 \xi_6^2 - \xi_6^5 \xi_6^5 \xi_6^2 - \xi_6^5 \xi_6^6 \xi_6^2 + \xi_6^4 \xi_6^3 \xi_6^2 + \xi_6^4 \xi_6^4 \xi_6^2 + \xi_6^4 \xi_6^5 \xi_6^2 + \xi_6^4 \xi_6^6 \xi_6^2 + \xi_6^3 \xi_6^2)/(\xi_6^1(\xi_6^4 \xi_6^2 + \xi_6^5 \xi_6^1))$;
 $J_2^3 = (-\xi_6^5 \xi_6^2 - 2\xi_6^5 \xi_6^1 \xi_6^2 - \xi_6^5 \xi_6^3 \xi_6^2 + \xi_6^4 \xi_6^3 \xi_6^2 + \xi_6^4 \xi_6^4 \xi_6^2 - \xi_6^4 \xi_6^5 \xi_6^2)/(\xi_6^1(\xi_6^4 \xi_6^2 + \xi_6^5 \xi_6^1))$;
 $J_1^4 = (-\xi_6^5 \xi_6^2 \xi_6^1 - \xi_6^5 \xi_6^3 \xi_6^1 + \xi_6^5 \xi_6^4 \xi_6^1 - 2\xi_6^5 \xi_6^5 \xi_6^1 - 2\xi_6^5 \xi_6^6 \xi_6^1 + \xi_6^4 \xi_6^3 \xi_6^1 + 2\xi_6^4 \xi_6^4 \xi_6^1 + \xi_6^4 \xi_6^5 \xi_6^1 + 2\xi_6^4 \xi_6^6 \xi_6^1 + \xi_6^3 \xi_6^1 + 2\xi_6^3 \xi_6^2 \xi_6^1 - 2\xi_6^3 \xi_6^3 \xi_6^1 - 2\xi_6^3 \xi_6^4 \xi_6^1 - 2\xi_6^3 \xi_6^5 \xi_6^1 - 2\xi_6^3 \xi_6^6 \xi_6^1 + \xi_6^2 \xi_6^1 + 2\xi_6^2 \xi_6^2 \xi_6^1 + \xi_6^2 \xi_6^3 \xi_6^1 + \xi_6^2 \xi_6^4 \xi_6^1 + \xi_6^2 \xi_6^5 \xi_6^1 + \xi_6^2 \xi_6^6 \xi_6^1 - \xi_6^1 \xi_6^1 - 2\xi_6^1 \xi_6^2 \xi_6^1 - 2\xi_6^1 \xi_6^3 \xi_6^1 - 2\xi_6^1 \xi_6^4 \xi_6^1 - 2\xi_6^1 \xi_6^5 \xi_6^1 - 2\xi_6^1 \xi_6^6 \xi_6^1 + \xi_6^0 \xi_6^1)/(\xi_6^1(\xi_6^4 \xi_6^2 + \xi_6^5 \xi_6^1))$;
 $J_2^4 = (-\xi_6^5 \xi_6^2 \xi_6^1 - 2\xi_6^5 \xi_6^3 \xi_6^1 - 2\xi_6^5 \xi_6^4 \xi_6^1 - 2\xi_6^5 \xi_6^5 \xi_6^1 - 2\xi_6^5 \xi_6^6 \xi_6^1 + 2\xi_6^4 \xi_6^3 \xi_6^1 + 2\xi_6^4 \xi_6^4 \xi_6^1 + 2\xi_6^4 \xi_6^5 \xi_6^1 + 2\xi_6^4 \xi_6^6 \xi_6^1 + \xi_6^3 \xi_6^1 + 2\xi_6^3 \xi_6^2 \xi_6^1 - 2\xi_6^3 \xi_6^3 \xi_6^1 - 2\xi_6^3 \xi_6^4 \xi_6^1 - 2\xi_6^3 \xi_6^5 \xi_6^1 - 2\xi_6^3 \xi_6^6 \xi_6^1 + \xi_6^2 \xi_6^1 + 2\xi_6^2 \xi_6^2 \xi_6^1 + \xi_6^2 \xi_6^3 \xi_6^1 + \xi_6^2 \xi_6^4 \xi_6^1 + \xi_6^2 \xi_6^5 \xi_6^1 + \xi_6^2 \xi_6^6 \xi_6^1 - \xi_6^1 \xi_6^1 - 2\xi_6^1 \xi_6^2 \xi_6^1 - 2\xi_6^1 \xi_6^3 \xi_6^1 - 2\xi_6^1 \xi_6^4 \xi_6^1 - 2\xi_6^1 \xi_6^5 \xi_6^1 - 2\xi_6^1 \xi_6^6 \xi_6^1 + \xi_6^0 \xi_6^1)/(\xi_6^1(\xi_6^4 \xi_6^2 + \xi_6^5 \xi_6^1))$;
 $J_1^5 = (-\xi_6^5 \xi_6^2 \xi_6^1 - \xi_6^5 \xi_6^3 \xi_6^1 - \xi_6^5 \xi_6^4 \xi_6^1 - \xi_6^5 \xi_6^5 \xi_6^1 - \xi_6^5 \xi_6^6 \xi_6^1 + \xi_6^4 \xi_6^3 \xi_6^1 + \xi_6^4 \xi_6^4 \xi_6^1 + \xi_6^4 \xi_6^5 \xi_6^1 + \xi_6^4 \xi_6^6 \xi_6^1 + \xi_6^3 \xi_6^1 + 2\xi_6^3 \xi_6^2 \xi_6^1 - 2\xi_6^3 \xi_6^3 \xi_6^1 - 2\xi_6^3 \xi_6^4 \xi_6^1 - 2\xi_6^3 \xi_6^5 \xi_6^1 - 2\xi_6^3 \xi_6^6 \xi_6^1 + \xi_6^2 \xi_6^1 + 2\xi_6^2 \xi_6^2 \xi_6^1 + \xi_6^2 \xi_6^3 \xi_6^1 + \xi_6^2 \xi_6^4 \xi_6^1 + \xi_6^2 \xi_6^5 \xi_6^1 + \xi_6^2 \xi_6^6 \xi_6^1 - \xi_6^1 \xi_6^1 - 2\xi_6^1 \xi_6^2 \xi_6^1 - 2\xi_6^1 \xi_6^3 \xi_6^1 - 2\xi_6^1 \xi_6^4 \xi_6^1 - 2\xi_6^1 \xi_6^5 \xi_6^1 - 2\xi_6^1 \xi_6^6 \xi_6^1 + \xi_6^0 \xi_6^1)/(\xi_6^1(\xi_6^4 \xi_6^2 + \xi_6^5 \xi_6^1))$

$$\Psi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \xi_6^2/\xi_6^1 & 0 & -\xi_5^4 c & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \xi_6^3/\xi_6^1 & c & -\xi_5^5 c & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\xi_5^4 c & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & c & -\xi_5^5 c & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & (\xi_6^2 c)/\xi_6^1 & (c(-\xi_5^5 \xi_6^2 + \xi_5^4 \xi_6^3))/\xi_6^1 & \xi_5^4 c^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

where $c = |\xi_5^4 \xi_6^1|^{-\frac{1}{2}}$, we get reduced according to the sign of $\xi_5^4 \xi_6^1$ to either

$$J_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (10)$$

or

$$J_1^- = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Now J_1^- is equivalent to J_1 , hence any complex structure with $\xi_6^1 \neq 0$ is equivalent to J_1 .

3.2 Case $\xi_6^1 = 0, \xi_5^2 \neq 0$.

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} -\xi_6^6 \\ \boxed{\xi_1^2} \\ \boxed{\xi_1^3} \end{matrix} & * & * & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & \boxed{\xi_3^2} & \boxed{\xi_4^2} & \boxed{\xi_5^2} & 0 \\ * & (\xi_6^6 \xi_5^2 - \xi_4^2 \xi_3^2)/\xi_5^2 & & (-\xi_4^2)/\xi_5^2 & -\xi_4^2 & 0 \\ (-\xi_6^6 \xi_3^2 + \xi_3^3 \xi_5^2 + \xi_4^4 \xi_1^2)/\xi_5^2 & * & \boxed{\xi_3^4} & (-\xi_6^6 \xi_5^2 + \xi_4^4 \xi_5^2)/\xi_5^2 & \boxed{\xi_5^4} & (\xi_5^2(\xi_6^6 + 1))/(\xi_1^3 \xi_5^2 + \xi_4^4 \xi_1^2) \\ * & * & * & (\xi_4^2(\xi_6^6 + \xi_5^5))/\xi_5^2 & \boxed{\xi_5^5} & -(\xi_4^2(\xi_6^6 + 1))/(\xi_1^3 \xi_5^2 + \xi_4^4 \xi_1^2) \\ * & * & \boxed{\xi_3^6} & (\xi_5^6 \xi_4^2 - \xi_1^3 \xi_5^2 - \xi_4^4 \xi_1^2)/\xi_5^2 & \boxed{\xi_5^6} & \boxed{\xi_6^6} \end{pmatrix} \quad (11)$$

where $J_1^3 = -(\xi_5^2(\xi_6^6 + 1))/(\xi_1^3 \xi_5^2 + \xi_4^4 \xi_1^2)$;
 $J_2^2 = (-\xi_5^5 \xi_5^2 - \xi_4^4 \xi_4^2 + \xi_4^2 \xi_3^2)/\xi_5^2$;
 $J_2^3 = (\xi_4^2(\xi_6^6 \xi_5^2 + \xi_5^3 \xi_5^2 + \xi_5^4 \xi_4^2 - \xi_4^2 \xi_3^2))/\xi_5^2$;
 $J_2^4 = (-\xi_6^6 \xi_5^6 \xi_5^2 + \xi_6^6 \xi_4^4 \xi_1^2 \xi_5^2 + \xi_6^6 \xi_5^4 \xi_5^2 \xi_4^2 \xi_1^2 - \xi_6^6 \xi_5^2 \xi_5^2 - \xi_5^5 \xi_4^4 \xi_1^3 \xi_5^2 - \xi_5^5 \xi_4^4 \xi_5^2 \xi_4^2 \xi_1^2 - \xi_5^5 \xi_1^3 \xi_5^2 \xi_4^2 - \xi_5^5 \xi_4^2 \xi_4^2 \xi_1^2 + \xi_3^4 \xi_1^3 \xi_5^2 \xi_4^2)/(\xi_5^2(\xi_1^3 \xi_5^2 + \xi_4^4 \xi_1^2))$;
 $J_1^5 = (\xi_6^6 \xi_5^2 \xi_1^2 + \xi_5^6 \xi_4^4 \xi_3^2 - \xi_5^6 \xi_5^2 \xi_4^2 + \xi_5^5 \xi_5^2 \xi_1^2 - \xi_1^3 \xi_5^2 \xi_3^2 - \xi_4^2 \xi_3^2 \xi_1^2)/\xi_5^2$;
 $J_2^5 = (\xi_6^6 \xi_5^6 \xi_5^2 \xi_4^2 + \xi_6^6 \xi_5^2 \xi_4^2 \xi_1^2 - \xi_6^6 \xi_5^4 \xi_1^3 \xi_5^2 \xi_4^2 - \xi_6^6 \xi_5^4 \xi_5^2 \xi_4^2 \xi_1^2 - \xi_6^6 \xi_5^3 \xi_5^2 \xi_4^2 \xi_3^2 - \xi_6^6 \xi_5^2 \xi_4^2 \xi_3^2 \xi_1^2 + \xi_5^6 \xi_5^2 \xi_4^2 - \xi_5^5 \xi_1^3 \xi_5^2 \xi_3^2 - \xi_5^5 \xi_5^2 \xi_5^2 \xi_4^2 \xi_1^2 - \xi_5^5 \xi_4^4 \xi_1^3 \xi_5^2 \xi_4^2 - \xi_5^5 \xi_5^4 \xi_5^2 \xi_4^2 \xi_1^2 + \xi_5^5 \xi_1^3 \xi_5^2 \xi_4^2 \xi_3^2 + \xi_5^5 \xi_5^2 \xi_4^2 \xi_3^2 \xi_1^2 + \xi_5^4 \xi_4^4 \xi_3^2 \xi_1^2 - \xi_5^4 \xi_1^3 \xi_5^2 \xi_4^2 - \xi_5^4 \xi_5^2 \xi_4^2 \xi_3^2 \xi_1^2 - \xi_5^4 \xi_5^2 \xi_4^2 \xi_3^2 \xi_1^2 - \xi_5^4 \xi_5^2 \xi_4^2 \xi_3^2 \xi_1^2)/(\xi_5^2(\xi_1^3 \xi_5^2 + \xi_4^4 \xi_1^2))$;
 $J_2^6 = (\xi_6^6 \xi_5^2 \xi_1^2 - \xi_6^6 \xi_1^3 \xi_5^2 \xi_3^2 - \xi_6^6 \xi_5^2 \xi_4^2 \xi_3^2 \xi_1^2 + \xi_5^6 \xi_1^3 \xi_5^2 \xi_3^2 + \xi_5^5 \xi_5^2 \xi_4^2 \xi_3^2 \xi_1^2 + \xi_5^4 \xi_1^3 \xi_5^2 \xi_4^2 \xi_3^2 + \xi_5^3 \xi_4^4 \xi_3^2 \xi_1^2 - \xi_5^3 \xi_1^3 \xi_5^2 \xi_4^2 - \xi_5^3 \xi_5^2 \xi_4^2 \xi_3^2 \xi_1^2 - \xi_5^3 \xi_5^2 \xi_4^2 \xi_3^2 \xi_1^2)/(\xi_5^2(\xi_1^3 \xi_5^2 + \xi_4^4 \xi_1^2))$;
 $J_1^6 = (\xi_6^6 \xi_5^6 \xi_5^2 \xi_1^2 - 2\xi_6^6 \xi_5^6 \xi_1^3 \xi_5^2 \xi_3^2 - 2\xi_6^6 \xi_5^6 \xi_5^2 \xi_4^2 \xi_3^2 \xi_1^2 + 2\xi_6^6 \xi_5^6 \xi_1^3 \xi_5^2 \xi_3^2 + 2\xi_6^6 \xi_5^6 \xi_5^2 \xi_4^2 \xi_1^2 + \xi_5^6 \xi_5^2 \xi_1^2 + \xi_5^4 \xi_1^3 \xi_5^2 \xi_4^2 \xi_3^2 + 2\xi_5^4 \xi_1^3 \xi_5^2 \xi_4^2 \xi_3^2 \xi_1^2 + \xi_5^4 \xi_4^2 \xi_3^2 \xi_1^2 - \xi_5^4 \xi_1^3 \xi_5^2 \xi_4^2 \xi_3^2 - \xi_5^4 \xi_5^2 \xi_4^2 \xi_3^2 \xi_1^2)/(\xi_5^2(\xi_6^6 + 1))$;
 $J_2^6 = (-\xi_6^6 \xi_5^6 \xi_5^2 - \xi_6^6 \xi_5^5 \xi_5^2 - \xi_6^6 \xi_5^4 \xi_4^2 + \xi_5^6 \xi_5^2 \xi_4^2 + \xi_5^4 \xi_1^3 \xi_5^2 + \xi_5^4 \xi_4^2 \xi_1^2)/\xi_5^2$;
and the parameters are subject to the condition

$$\xi_5^2(\xi_5^2 \xi_1^3 + \xi_4^4 \xi_1^2) \neq 0. \quad (12)$$

Now, equivalence by a suitable automorphism of the form (9) reduces to the case $\xi_1^2 = \xi_3^2 = \xi_5^4 = \xi_5^5 = \xi_5^6 = \xi_3^4 = \xi_3^6 = 0$. Applying then equivalence by

$$\Psi = \begin{pmatrix} (-\xi_6^6)/\xi_5^2 & (-\xi_6^6 \xi_4^2)/(\xi_1^3 \xi_5^2) & (-1)/\xi_1^3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \xi_1^3/\xi_5^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & (-\xi_6^6)/\xi_5^2 & 0 & 1/\xi_1^3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & (\xi_6^6 \xi_4^2)/\xi_5^2 & 1/\xi_5^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & (-\xi_1^3)/\xi_5^2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\det \Psi = 1/\xi_5^2$, $J_2 = \Psi^{-1}J\Psi$ is the matrix

$$J_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & (-\xi_5^2)/\xi_1^3 & 0 & (-\xi_4^2)/\xi_1^3 & (-\xi_4^2)/\xi_1^3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \xi_4^2/\xi_1^3 \\ \xi_1^3/\xi_5^2 & \xi_4^2/\xi_5^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \xi_5^2/\xi_1^3 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & \xi_4^2/\xi_5^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & (-\xi_1^3)/\xi_5^2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

- Suppose first that $\xi_4^2 \neq 0$. Then this J_2 is a complex structure belonging in the case $\xi_6^1 \neq 0$, *i.e.* $J_2^1 = (-\xi_4^2)/\xi_1^3 \neq 0$. Note that J_2 satisfies the compatibility condition $\xi_6^4 \xi_6^2 + \xi_3^4 \xi_6^1$ of that type, since $J_2^4 J_2^2 + J_2^5 J_2^1 = (\xi_5^2 \xi_4^2)/\xi_1^3 \neq 0$.
- Suppose now that $\xi_4^2 = 0$. Then

$$J_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & (-\xi_5^2)/\xi_1^3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \xi_1^3/\xi_5^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \xi_5^2/\xi_1^3 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & (-\xi_1^3)/\xi_5^2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Applying equivalence by the automorphism $\Lambda = \text{diag}(1, \xi_1^3/\xi_5^2, \xi_1^3/\xi_5^2, \xi_1^3/\xi_5^2, \xi_1^3/\xi_5^2, \xi_1^3/\xi_5^2)$, $\Lambda^{-1}J_2\Lambda$ is the matrix

$$J_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (13)$$

We've thus got into the case of a complex structure (11) where $\xi_1^2 = \xi_3^2 = \xi_3^4 = \xi_5^4 = \xi_5^5 = \xi_3^6 = \xi_5^6 = \xi_6^6 = \xi_4^2 = 0$, and $\xi_1^3 = \xi_5^2 = 1$.

- Hence, from the result of the case $\xi_6^1 \neq 0$, we have that any complex structure with $\xi_6^1 = 0$, $\xi_5^2 \neq 0$ is equivalent to either J_1 in (10) or J_2 in (13). Observe now that J_2 is equivalent to J_1 by the automorphism

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

i.e. $M^{-1}J_2M = J_1$, since $MJ_1 - J_2M = 0$.

Hence, any complex structure with $\xi_6^1 = 0$, $\xi_5^2 \neq 0$ is equivalent to J_1 .

3.3 Case $\xi_6^1 = 0$, $\xi_5^2 = 0$.

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{\xi_1^1} & \boxed{\xi_2^1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{\xi_1^{1^2}+1}{\xi_2^1} & -\xi_1^1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \boxed{\xi_1^3} & \frac{\xi_2^1(\xi_1^4\xi_4^3+\xi_3^3\xi_1^3+\xi_1^3\xi_1^1)}{\xi_1^{1^2}+1} & \boxed{\xi_3^3} & \boxed{\xi_4^3} & 0 & 0 \\ \boxed{\xi_1^4} & \frac{\xi_2^1(-\xi_1^4\xi_4^3\xi_3^3+\xi_1^4\xi_4^3\xi_1^1-\xi_3^3\xi_1^3-\xi_1^1)}{\xi_4^3(\xi_1^{1^2}+1)} & -\frac{\xi_3^{3^2}+1}{\xi_4^3} & -\xi_3^3 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{\xi_4^6\xi_1^4\xi_2^1+\xi_3^6\xi_1^3\xi_2^1-\xi_2^6\xi_1^{1^2}-\xi_2^6}{\xi_1^{1^2}+1} & * & * & \frac{\xi_2^1(-\xi_4^6\xi_3^3-\xi_4^6\xi_1^1+\xi_3^6\xi_4^3)}{\xi_1^{1^2}+1} & \xi_1^1 & \xi_2^1 \\ \boxed{\xi_1^6} & \boxed{\xi_2^6} & \boxed{\xi_3^6} & \boxed{\xi_4^6} & -\frac{\xi_1^{1^2}+1}{\xi_2^1} & -\xi_1^1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (14)$$

where

$$J_2^5 = (\xi_2^1(-\xi_4^6\xi_1^4\xi_3^3\xi_2^1 + \xi_4^6\xi_1^4\xi_3^3\xi_2^1 - \xi_4^6\xi_3^{3^2}\xi_1^3\xi_2^1 - \xi_4^6\xi_3^3\xi_2^1 + \xi_3^6\xi_1^4\xi_4^{3^2}\xi_2^1 + \xi_3^6\xi_4^3\xi_3^3\xi_1^3\xi_2^1 + \xi_3^6\xi_4^3\xi_1^3\xi_2^1\xi_1^1 - 2\xi_2^6\xi_4^3\xi_1^{1^3} - 2\xi_2^6\xi_4^3\xi_1^1 + \xi_1^6\xi_4^3\xi_2^1\xi_1^{1^2} + \xi_1^6\xi_4^3\xi_2^1)/(\xi_4^3(\xi_1^{1^4} + 2\xi_1^{1^2} + 1));$$

$J_3^5 = (\xi_2^1(-\xi_4^6\xi_3^2 - \xi_4^6 + \xi_3^6\xi_4^3\xi_3^3 - \xi_3^6\xi_4^3\xi_1^1))/(\xi_4^3(\xi_1^2 + 1))$;
and the parameters are subject to the condition

$$\xi_2^1\xi_4^3 \neq 0. \quad (15)$$

Now, equivalence by a suitable automorphism of the form (9) reduces to the case $\xi_1^3 = \xi_3^3 = \xi_1^4 = \xi_1^6 = \xi_2^6 = \xi_3^6 = \xi_4^6 = 0$. Applying then equivalence by the automorphism

$$\Psi = \begin{pmatrix} \xi_2^1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\xi_1^1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \xi_4^3\xi_2^1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \xi_2^1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \xi_4^3\xi_2^{1^2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\xi_4^3\xi_2^1\xi_1^1 & \xi_4^3\xi_2^1 \end{pmatrix}$$

we get into the case of a complex structure J where $\xi_1^3 = \xi_3^3 = \xi_1^4 = \xi_1^6 = \xi_2^6 = \xi_3^6 = \xi_4^6 = \xi_1^1 = 0$ and $\xi_2^1 = \xi_4^3 = 1$. Hence, we have that any complex structure with $\xi_6^1 = 0, \xi_5^2 = 0$ is equivalent to

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (16)$$

which is equivalent to the matrix J_1 in (10). Now, with the automorphism $\text{diag}(1, -1, 1, -1, 1, -1)$, (16) is equivalent to

$$J_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (17)$$

Hence, any complex structure with $\xi_6^1 = 0, \xi_5^2 = 0$ is equivalent to J_0 in (17). With the complex structure J_0 , the commutation relations of $\mathfrak{m} = \mathfrak{g}^{(1,0)}$ are $[\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_3] = \tilde{x}_5$; $[\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_4] = \tilde{x}_6$; $[\tilde{x}_2, \tilde{x}_3] = \tilde{x}_6$; $[\tilde{x}_2, \tilde{x}_4] = -\tilde{x}_5$.

3.4 Conclusions.

Any $J \in \mathfrak{X}_{6,3}$ is equivalent to J_0 defined by (17). Hence $\mathfrak{X}_{6,3}$ is comprised of the single $\text{Aut } \mathcal{G}_{6,3}$ orbit of J_0 . As $\mathfrak{X}_{6,3}$ is a closed subset of $\mathbb{R}^{36}$, so is the orbit. Now $\text{Aut } \mathcal{G}_{6,3}$ consists of the matrices

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} b_1^1 & b_2^1 & b_3^1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ b_1^2 & b_2^2 & b_3^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ b_1^3 & b_2^3 & b_3^3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ b_1^4 & b_2^4 & b_3^4 & b_2^2b_1^1 - b_1^2b_2^1 & b_3^2b_1^1 - b_1^2b_3^1 & b_3^2b_2^1 - b_2^2b_3^1 \\ b_1^5 & b_2^5 & b_3^5 & b_2^3b_1^1 - b_1^3b_2^1 & b_3^3b_1^1 - b_1^3b_3^1 & b_3^3b_2^1 - b_2^3b_3^1 \\ b_1^6 & b_2^6 & b_3^6 & b_2^3b_1^2 - b_1^3b_2^2 & b_3^3b_1^2 - b_1^3b_3^2 & b_3^3b_2^2 - b_2^3b_3^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

where the b_j^i 's are arbitrary reals with the condition $\det \Phi \neq 0$, and the stabilizer of J_0 is 6-dimensional. Hence $\mathfrak{X}_{6,3}$ is a submanifold of dimension 12 of $\mathbb{R}^{36}$ ([1], Chap. 3, par. 1, Prop. 14). It can either be represented as the disjoint union $V_{12} \cup V_{11} \cup V_{10}$ of the submanifolds of respective dimensions 12,11,10 given by (7), (11), (14), or parametrized by the orbital map of J_0 . We also remark that $\mathfrak{X}_{6,3}$ is the zero set of a polynomial map $F : \mathbb{R}^{36} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{81} \times \mathbb{R}^{36}$. However this map is not a subimmersion, that is its rank is not locally constant.

3.5

3.5.1

$$\begin{aligned} X_1 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} - x^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} - y^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial y^2} \\ X_2 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y^1} - x^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y^3}. \end{aligned}$$

3.5.2 Holomorphic functions for J_0 .

Let G denote the group G_0 endowed with the left invariant structure of complex manifold defined by J_0 (17). Then $H_{\mathbb{C}}(G) = \{f \in C^\infty(G_0) ; \tilde{X}_j^- f = 0 \forall j = 1, 3, 5\}$. One has

$$\tilde{X}_1^- = 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial z^1} - 2x^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial z^3} - y^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial y^2} ; \tilde{X}_3^- = 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial z^2} ; \tilde{X}_5^- = 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial z^3}$$

where

$$z^j = x^j + iy^j \quad (1 \leq j \leq 3).$$

Then $f \in C^\infty(G_0)$ is in $H_{\mathbb{C}}(G)$ if and only if it is holomorphic with respect to z^2 and z^3 and satisfies

$$2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}^1} = \frac{z^1 - \bar{z}^1}{2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial z^2}.$$

Hence the 3 functions $w^1 = z^1, w^2 = z^2 + \frac{|z^1|^2}{4} - \frac{(\bar{z}^1)^2}{8}, w^3 = z^3$ are holomorphic. Let $F : G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^3$ defined by

$$F = (w^1, w^2, w^3). \quad (18)$$

F is a biholomorphic bijection, hence a global chart on G . We determine now how the multiplication of G looks like in the chart (18). Let $a, x \in G$:

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \exp(x^1 x_1) \exp(y^1 x_2) \exp(x^2 x_3) \exp(y^2 x_4) \exp(x^3 x_5) \exp(y^3 x_6) \\ a &= \exp(\alpha^1 x_1) \exp(\beta^1 x_2) \exp(\alpha^2 x_3) \exp(\beta^2 x_4) \exp(\alpha^3 x_5) \exp(\beta^3 x_6). \end{aligned}$$

With obvious notations, $a = [w_a^1, w_a^2, w_a^3]$, $x = [w_x^1, w_x^2, w_x^3]$, $a x = [w_{ax}^1, w_{ax}^2, w_{ax}^3]$. Computations yield :

$$\begin{aligned} w_{ax}^1 &= w_a^1 + w_x^1 \\ w_{ax}^2 &= w_a^2 + w_x^2 - \frac{w_a^1 - \overline{w_a^1}}{4} w_x^1 \\ w_{ax}^3 &= w_a^3 + w_x^3 + \frac{1}{2}(w_a^2 - \overline{w_a^2} + \frac{(\overline{w_a^1})^2 - (w_a^1)^2}{4} - |w_a^1|^2) w_x^1. \end{aligned}$$

4 Lie Algebra $\mathcal{G}_{6,7}$ (isomorphic to $M6$).

Commutation relations for $\mathcal{G}_{6,7} : [x_1, x_2] = x_4; [x_1, x_3] = x_5; [x_1, x_4] = x_6; [x_2, x_3] = -x_6.$

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{\xi_1^1} & \boxed{\xi_2^1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{\xi_1^{1^2}+1}{\xi_2^1} & -\xi_1^1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & \boxed{\xi_2^3} & c & \boxed{\xi_4^3} & 0 & 0 \\ * & \boxed{\xi_2^4} & -\frac{c^2+1}{\xi_4^3} & -c & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & \boxed{\xi_4^5} & \boxed{\xi_5^5} & -\frac{\xi_4^3 \xi_2^1}{\xi_4^3 - \xi_2^1} \\ \boxed{\xi_1^6} & \boxed{\xi_2^6} & * & \boxed{\xi_4^6} & \frac{(\xi_5^{5^2}+1)(\xi_4^3 - \xi_2^1)}{\xi_4^3 \xi_3^1} & -\xi_5^5 \end{pmatrix} \quad (19)$$

where $J_1^3 = (\xi_5^5 \xi_4^3 \xi_2^3 - \xi_5^5 \xi_2^3 \xi_2^1 - \xi_2^4 \xi_4^3 \xi_2^1 - \xi_4^3 \xi_2^3 \xi_1^1 + \xi_2^3 \xi_2^1 \xi_1^1)/\xi_2^{12}$;

$$c = J_3^3 = (-\xi_5^5 \xi_4^3 + \xi_5^5 \xi_2^1 + \xi_4^3 \xi_1^1) / \xi_2^1;$$

$$J_4^1 = (\xi_5^2 \xi_4^2 \xi_2^2 - 2\xi_5^2 \xi_4^2 \xi_3^2 \xi_1^2 + \xi_5^2 \xi_2^2 \xi_2^{12} - \xi_5^2 \xi_2^2 \xi_4^2 \xi_1^2 + \xi_5^2 \xi_2^2 \xi_4^2 \xi_3^{12} - 2\xi_5^2 \xi_4^2 \xi_2^2 \xi_1^1 + 2\xi_5^2 \xi_4^2 \xi_2^2 \xi_3^1 \xi_1^1 + \xi_2^4 \xi_4^2 \xi_2^2 \xi_1^1 + \xi_2^4 \xi_4^2 \xi_2^{12} \xi_1^1 + \xi_4^2 \xi_2^2 \xi_1^{12} + \xi_2^2 \xi_2^{12}) / (\xi_4^2 \xi_1^{13});$$

[illegible]

$$J_2^2 = (\xi_4^5 \xi_5^3 \xi_2^2 \xi_3^2 - 2\xi_6^5 \xi_8^3 \xi_3^2 \xi_2^2 - \xi_4^5 \xi_2^2 \xi_3^2 \xi_2^2 - \xi_4^5 \xi_4^2 \xi_3^2 \xi_1^2 + \xi_2^5 \xi_5^3 \xi_3^2 \xi_2^2 + \xi_2^5 \xi_4^2 \xi_3^2 \xi_1^2 - \xi_6^5 \xi_4^2 \xi_3^2 \xi_1^2 - \xi_6^5 \xi_4^2 \xi_2^2 \xi_1^2 + \xi_5^5 \xi_4^2 \xi_3^2 \xi_2^2 + \xi_5^5 \xi_4^2 \xi_3^2 \xi_1^2 - \xi_5^5 \xi_4^2 \xi_2^2 \xi_1^2) / ((\xi_4^3 (\xi_5^5 \xi_4^3 - \xi_5^5 \xi_2^3 + \xi_4^3 - \xi_2^3));$$

$$J_5^3 = (\xi_4^5 \xi_2^{12} - \xi_5^5 \xi_4^5 \xi_4^3 + \xi_5^5 \xi_4^5 \xi_2^1 + \xi_4^5 \xi_4^3 \xi_1^1 - \xi_4^5 \xi_2^1 \xi_1^1) / ((\xi_2^1 (\xi_4^3 - \xi_2^1));$$

$J_3^6 = (-\xi_4^6 \xi_5^5 \xi_4^{3^2} + 2\xi_4^6 \xi_5^5 \xi_4^3 \xi_2^1 + \xi_4^6 \xi_4^{3^2} \xi_1^1 - \xi_5^{5^2} \xi_4^3 \xi_4^3 + \xi_5^{5^2} \xi_4^3 \xi_2^1 - \xi_4^5 \xi_4^3 + \xi_4^5 \xi_2^1)/(\xi_4^{3^2} \xi_2^1)$;
and the parameters are subject to the condition

$$\xi_2^1 \xi_4^3 (\xi_2^1 - \xi_4^3) \neq 0. \quad (20)$$

Now the automorphism group of $\mathcal{G}_{6,7}$ is comprised of the matrices

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} b_1^1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ b_1^2 & b_2^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ b_1^3 & b_2^3 & b_1^{1^2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ b_1^4 & b_2^4 & b_3^4 & b_2^2 b_1^1 & 0 & 0 \\ b_1^5 & b_2^5 & b_3^5 & b_2^3 b_1^1 & b_1^{1^3} & 0 \\ b_1^6 & b_2^6 & b_3^6 & b_2^4 b_1^1 - b_2^3 b_1^2 + b_1^3 b_2^2 & b_1^1 (b_3^4 - b_1^2 b_1^1) & b_2^2 b_1^{1^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

where $\det \Phi = b_2^{2^3} b_1^{1^9} \neq 0$. Taking suitable values for the b_j^i 's, equivalence by Φ leads to the case where $\xi_1^1 = \xi_2^3 = \xi_2^4 = \xi_4^5 = \xi_5^5 = \xi_1^6 = \xi_2^6 = \xi_4^6 = 0$ and $\xi_2^1 = 1, \xi_4^3 = \alpha$, where $\alpha \neq 0, 1$:

$$J_\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \alpha & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (-1)/\alpha & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\alpha/(\alpha-1) \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & (\alpha-1)/\alpha & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\alpha \neq 0, 1) \quad (21)$$

Hence, any complex structure is equivalent to J_α in (21). It is easily seen that the J_α 's corresponding to different values of α are not equivalent. With the complex structure J_α , the commutation relations of $\mathfrak{m} = \mathfrak{g}^{(1,0)}$ are :

$$[\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_3] = \tilde{x}_5; [\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_4] = (1 - \alpha)\tilde{x}_6; [\tilde{x}_2, \tilde{x}_3] = \frac{1 - \alpha}{\alpha} \tilde{x}_6; [\tilde{x}_2, \tilde{x}_4] = -\alpha \tilde{x}_5.$$

4.1 Conclusions.

From (19), $\mathfrak{X}_{6,7}$ is a submanifold of dimension 10 in $\mathbb{R}^{36}$. It is the disjoint union of the continuously many orbits of the J_α 's in (21).

4.2

4.2.1

$$\begin{aligned} X_1 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} - y^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial y^2} - x^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} - y^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y^3} \\ X_2 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y^1} + x^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y^3}. \end{aligned}$$

4.2.2 Holomorphic functions for J_α .

Let G denote the group G_0 endowed with the left invariant structure of complex manifold defined by J_α in (21). Then $H_{\mathbb{C}}(G) = \{f \in C^\infty(G_0) ; \tilde{X}_j^- f = 0 \ \forall j = 1, 3, 5\}$. One has

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{X}_1^- &= 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \overline{w^1}} - y^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial y^2} - x^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} - (y^2 + ix^2) \frac{\partial}{\partial y^3} \\ \tilde{X}_3^- &= 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \overline{w^2}} \\ \tilde{X}_5^- &= 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \overline{w^3}} \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} w^1 &= x^1 - iy^1 \\ w^2 &= x^2 - i\alpha y^2 \\ w^3 &= x^2 + i \frac{\alpha}{\alpha - 1} y^3. \end{aligned}$$

Then $f \in C^\infty(G_0)$ is in $H_{\mathbb{C}}(G)$ if and only if it is holomorphic with respect to w^2 and w^3 and satisfies

$$2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial w^1} - \alpha \frac{w^1 - \overline{w^1}}{2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial w^2} + \frac{w^2}{\alpha - 1} \frac{\partial f}{\partial w^3} = 0.$$

The 3 functions

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi^1 &= w^1 \\ \varphi^2 &= w^2 + \alpha \left(-\frac{(\overline{w^1})^2}{8} + \frac{|w^1|^2}{4} \right) \\ \varphi^3 &= w^3 + \frac{\alpha}{8(1-\alpha)} (\overline{w^1})^2 \left(\frac{w^1}{2} - \frac{\overline{w^1}}{3} \right) + \frac{\overline{w^1} w^2}{2(1-\alpha)}\end{aligned}$$

are holomorphic. Let $F : G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^3$ defined by

$$F = (\varphi^1, \varphi^2, \varphi^3). \quad (22)$$

F is a biholomorphic bijection, hence a global chart on G . We determine now how the multiplication of G looks like in the chart (22). Let $a, x \in G$:

$$\begin{aligned}x &= \exp(x^1 x_1) \exp(y^1 x_2) \exp(x^2 x_3) \exp(y^2 x_4) \exp(x^3 x_5) \exp(y^3 x_6) \\ a &= \exp(\alpha^1 x_1) \exp(\beta^1 x_2) \exp(\alpha^2 x_3) \exp(\beta^2 x_4) \exp(\alpha^3 x_5) \exp(\beta^3 x_6).\end{aligned}$$

With obvious notations, $a = [w_a^1, w_a^2, w_a^3]$, $x = [w_x^1, w_x^2, w_x^3]$, $ax = [w_{ax}^1, w_{ax}^2, w_{ax}^3]$, $a = [\varphi_a^1, \varphi_a^2, \varphi_a^3]$, $x = [\varphi_x^1, \varphi_x^2, \varphi_x^3]$, $ax = [\varphi_{ax}^1, \varphi_{ax}^2, \varphi_{ax}^3]$. Computations yield :

$$\begin{aligned}w_{ax}^1 &= w_a^1 + w_x^1 \\ w_{ax}^2 &= w_a^2 + w_x^2 + i\alpha\beta^1 x^1 \\ w_{ax}^3 &= w_a^3 + w_x^3 - \alpha^2 x^1 + i\frac{\alpha}{\alpha-1} \left(-\beta^1 x^1 + \alpha^2 y^1 + \frac{1}{2} \beta^1 (x^1)^2 \right).\end{aligned}$$

We then get

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi_{ax}^1 &= \varphi_a^1 + \varphi_x^1 \\ \varphi_{ax}^2 &= \varphi_a^2 + \varphi_x^2 + \frac{\alpha}{4} \left(2\overline{\varphi_a^1} - \varphi_a^1 \right) \varphi_x^1 \\ \varphi_{ax}^3 &= \varphi_a^3 + \varphi_x^3 + \chi(a, x)\end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}\chi(a, x) &= \varphi_x^1 \left(-\frac{1}{2} \varphi_a^2 + \frac{\alpha}{2(1-\alpha)} \overline{\varphi_a^2} + \frac{\alpha(2+\alpha)}{16(1-\alpha)} (\overline{\varphi_a^1})^2 + \frac{\alpha^2}{16(1-\alpha)} (\varphi_a^1)^2 - \frac{\alpha^2}{4(1-\alpha)} |\varphi_a^1|^2 \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{\alpha}{16(1-\alpha)} \left(\varphi_a^1 - \overline{\varphi_a^1} \right) (\varphi_x^1)^2 + \frac{1}{2(1-\alpha)} \overline{\varphi_a^1} \varphi_x^2.\end{aligned}$$

5 Lie Algebra $\mathcal{G}_{6,4}$ (isomorphic to $M7$).

Commutation relations for $\mathcal{G}_{6,4} : [x_1, x_2] = x_4; [x_1, x_3] = x_6; [x_2, x_4] = x_5$.

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{\xi_1^1} & \boxed{\xi_2^1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -(\xi_1^1)^2 + 1)/\xi_2^1 & -\xi_1^1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & \boxed{\xi_2^3} & b & \boxed{\xi_4^3} & 0 & 0 \\ * & \boxed{\xi_2^4} & -\frac{b^2+1}{\xi_4^3} & -b & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & \boxed{\xi_5^5} & -\frac{\xi_5^5+1}{c} \\ \boxed{\xi_1^6} & \boxed{\xi_2^6} & \boxed{\xi_3^6} & \boxed{\xi_4^6} & c & -\xi_5^5 \end{pmatrix} \quad (23)$$

where $J_1^3 = (-\xi_5^5 \xi_2^4 \xi_4^3 + 2\xi_5^5 \xi_2^3 \xi_1^1 - \xi_2^4 \xi_4^3 \xi_1^1 + \xi_2^3 \xi_1^1)^2 - \xi_2^3)/(\xi_2^5 (\xi_5^5 + \xi_1^1))$;
 $b = J_3^3 = (-\xi_5^5 \xi_1^1 + 1)/(\xi_5^5 + \xi_1^1)$;

and the parameters are subject to the condition

Now the automorphism group of $\mathcal{G}_{6,4}$ is comprised of the matrices

where $\det \Phi = b_3^{32} b_2^{24} b_1^{14} \neq 0$. Taking suitable values for the b_j^i 's, equivalence by Φ leads to the case where $\xi_2^3 = \xi_2^4 = \xi_2^6 = \xi_1^6 = \xi_3^6 = \xi_4^6 = 0$, $\xi_2^1 = \xi_4^3 = 1$ and $\xi_1^1 = \alpha$, $\xi_5^5 = \beta$, $\alpha \neq -\beta$.

Hence, any complex structure is equivalent to $J_{\alpha,\beta}$ in (25). The $J_{\alpha,\beta}$'s corresponding to different couples (α, β) are not equivalent. With the complex structure $J_{\alpha,\beta}$, the commutation relations of $\mathfrak{m} = \mathfrak{g}^{(1,0)}$ are

5.1 Conclusions.

From (23), $\mathfrak{X}_{6,4}$ is a submanifold of dimension 10 in $\mathbb{R}^{36}$. It is the disjoint union of the continuously many orbits of the $J_{\alpha,\beta}$'s in (25).

5.2

5.2.1

$$\begin{aligned} X_1 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} + \frac{1}{2}(y^1)^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} - x^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y^3} - y^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial y^2} \\ X_2 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial u^1} + y^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3}. \end{aligned}$$

5.2.2 Holomorphic functions for $J_{\alpha,\beta}$.

Let G denote the group G_0 endowed with the left invariant structure of complex manifold defined by $J_{\alpha,\beta}$ (25). Then $H_{\mathbb{C}}(G) = \{f \in C^\infty(G_0) ; \tilde{X}_j^- f = 0 \forall j = 1, 3, 5\}$. One has

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{X}_1^- &= (1+i\alpha) \left[2 \frac{\partial}{\partial w^1} + \left(\frac{1}{2}(y^1)^2 + iy^2(1-i\alpha) \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} - x^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} - y^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial y^2} \right] \\ \tilde{X}_3^- &= 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial w^2} \\ \tilde{X}_5^- &= 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial w^3}\end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}w^1 &= x^1 - i(\alpha x^1 + y^1) \\ w^2 &= x^2 + \frac{(1-\alpha\beta)(\alpha+\beta)}{(1+\alpha^2)(1+\beta^2)} y^2 - i \frac{(\alpha+\beta)^2}{(1+\alpha^2)(1+\beta^2)} y^2 \\ w^3 &= x^3 + \frac{\beta(\alpha^2+1)}{\alpha+\beta} y^3 - i \frac{\alpha^2+1}{\alpha+\beta} y^3.\end{aligned}$$

Then $f \in C^\infty(G_0)$ is in $H_{\mathbb{C}}(G)$ if and only if it is holomorphic with respect to w^2 and w^3 and satisfies the equation

$$2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial w^1} + \left(\frac{1}{4}((\alpha-i)w^1 + (\alpha+i)\overline{w^1})^2 - \frac{(\alpha^2+1)(\beta-i)}{\alpha+\beta} w^2 \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial w^3} + \frac{A}{2}((\alpha-i)w^1 + (\alpha+i)\overline{w^1}) \frac{\partial f}{\partial w^2} = 0$$

where

$$A = \frac{(\alpha+\beta)(1-\alpha\beta-i(\alpha+\beta))}{(1+\alpha^2)(1+\beta^2)}.$$

The 3 functions

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi^1 &= w^1 \\ \varphi^2 &= w^2 - \frac{A}{4} \left(\frac{\alpha+i}{2} (\overline{w^1})^2 + (\alpha-i) |w^1|^2 \right)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi^3 &= w^3 - \frac{1}{16}(\alpha-i)^2 (w^1)^2 \overline{w^1} - \frac{\alpha^2+1}{16} \left(1 + A \frac{(\beta-i)(\alpha-i)}{\alpha+\beta} \right) w^1 (\overline{w^1})^2 \\ &\quad - \frac{\alpha+i}{48} \left(\alpha+i + 2A \frac{(\beta-i)(\alpha^2+1)}{\alpha+\beta} \right) (\overline{w^1})^3 + \frac{(\alpha^2+1)(\beta-i)}{2(\alpha+\beta)} \overline{w^1} w^2.\end{aligned}$$

are holomorphic. Let $F : G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^3$ defined by

$$F = (\varphi^1, \varphi^2, \varphi^3). \quad (26)$$

F is a biholomorphic bijection, hence a global chart on G . We determine now how the multiplication of G looks like in the chart (26). Let $a, x \in G$:

$$\begin{aligned}x &= \exp(x^1 x_1) \exp(y^1 x_2) \exp(x^2 x_3) \exp(y^2 x_4) \exp(x^3 x_5) \exp(y^3 x_6) \\ a &= \exp(\alpha^1 x_1) \exp(\beta^1 x_2) \exp(\alpha^2 x_3) \exp(\beta^2 x_4) \exp(\alpha^3 x_5) \exp(\beta^3 x_6).\end{aligned}$$

With obvious notations, $a = [w_a^1, w_a^2, w_a^3]$, $x = [w_x^1, w_x^2, w_x^3]$, $ax = [w_{ax}^1, w_{ax}^2, w_{ax}^3]$, $a = [\varphi_a^1, \varphi_a^2, \varphi_a^3]$, $x = [\varphi_x^1, \varphi_x^2, \varphi_x^3]$, $ax = [\varphi_{ax}^1, \varphi_{ax}^2, \varphi_{ax}^3]$. Computations yield :

$$\begin{aligned}w_{ax}^1 &= w_a^1 + w_x^1 \\ w_{ax}^2 &= w_a^2 + w_x^2 - \frac{\alpha+\beta}{(1+\alpha^2)(1+\beta^2)} (1-\alpha\beta-i(\alpha+\beta)) \beta^1 x^1 \\ w_{ax}^3 &= w_a^3 + w_x^3 + \frac{1}{2} (\beta^1)^2 x^1 - \beta^2 y^1 + \beta^1 x^1 y^1 - \frac{(\alpha^2+1)(\beta-i)}{\alpha+\beta} \alpha^2 x^1.\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi_{ax}^1 &= \varphi_a^1 + \varphi_x^1 \\ \varphi_{ax}^2 &= \varphi_a^2 + \varphi_x^2 + \frac{\alpha + \beta}{4(\alpha^2 + 1)(\beta - i)} \left(2(1 - i\alpha)\overline{\varphi_a^1} - (\alpha^2 + 1)\varphi_a^1 \right) \varphi_x^1 \\ \varphi_{ax}^3 &= \varphi_a^3 + \varphi_x^3 + \chi(a, x)\end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}\chi(a, x) &= \frac{1}{16(\alpha + \beta)^2} \left(-(\alpha + \beta)(\alpha + i)^2(\beta + i)(\overline{\varphi_a^1})^2 + (\alpha + \beta)(\alpha + 2\beta + i)(\alpha - i)^2(\varphi_a^1)^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 4(\alpha + \beta)(\alpha + \beta + i(\alpha\beta - 1))|\varphi_a^1|^2 - 8(1 + \alpha^2)(1 + \beta^2)\overline{\varphi_a^2} - 8(1 + \alpha^2)(\alpha - i)(\beta - i)\varphi_a^2 \right) \varphi_x^1 \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{16} \left(2(\alpha^2 - 1 - 2i\alpha)\varphi_a^1 + (\alpha^2 + 3 + 2i)\overline{\varphi_a^1} \right) (\varphi_x^1)^2 + \frac{(\alpha^2 + 1)(\beta - i)}{2(\alpha + \beta)} \overline{\varphi_a^1} \varphi_x^2.\end{aligned}$$
[illegible]

$$\begin{aligned}
& \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_3^2 \epsilon_1^3 \epsilon_3^2 - \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_3^2 \epsilon_2^2 \epsilon_1^2 - \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_3^2 \epsilon_1^2 \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_2^2 \epsilon_1^3 + \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_3^2 \epsilon_2^2 + \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_3^2 + 2\epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_3^2 \epsilon_2^2 \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_1^2 \epsilon_3^2 - \\
& \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_2^2 \epsilon_3^2 \epsilon_2^2 \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_3^2 \epsilon_1^3 - \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_3^2 \epsilon_2^2 \epsilon_1^3 + \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_3^2 \epsilon_1^2 \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_3^2 \epsilon_1 + 2\epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_3^2 \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_3^2 \epsilon_1^2 - \epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_3^2 \epsilon_2^2 \epsilon_1 + \\
& \epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_1^2 \epsilon_3 + \epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_3^2 \epsilon_2^2 + \epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_3^2 + 2\epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_3^2 \epsilon_2^2 \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_1^2 \epsilon_3 - \epsilon_3^2 \epsilon_2^2 \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_3^2 \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_3^2 \epsilon_2^2 \epsilon_1^2 + \epsilon_3^2 \epsilon_1^2 \epsilon_1 \epsilon_5 \epsilon_6 + (\epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_3 \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_1 \epsilon_3 \\
& \epsilon_3^2 \epsilon_3 - (\epsilon_4^2 - \epsilon_3) \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_3) (\epsilon_5^5 + 1) (\epsilon_4 - \epsilon_3) \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_6 \epsilon_3 - ((\epsilon_5^5 + 1) \epsilon_1^2 - \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_3) (\epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_6 \epsilon_3 \epsilon_1 \epsilon_3 - \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_3 + \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_3 \epsilon_3 + \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_6 \epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_3 \epsilon_1 - \\
& \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_6 \epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_1 \epsilon_3 - \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_6 \epsilon_3 \epsilon_3 \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_2^2 \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_2^2 \epsilon_3 + \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_1 \epsilon_3) (\epsilon_4^2 - \epsilon_3) / ((\epsilon_5^5 + 1) (\epsilon_4 - \epsilon_3) \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_3^3); \\
J_3 = & (-((\epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_3 + \epsilon_1^2 \epsilon_3 - \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_5^5 - \epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_1^2) (\epsilon_5^5 + 1) - (\epsilon_3^2 \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_1^2 \epsilon_3 - \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_3) \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_4) \epsilon_3^2 + (\epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_3 \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_1 \epsilon_3 - \epsilon_3^2 \epsilon_2 \epsilon_3 - (\epsilon_4^2 - \epsilon_3) \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_3) \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_6 - \\
& (((\epsilon_5^5 + 1) \epsilon_2^2 + (\epsilon_5^5 - \epsilon_2) \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_1) \epsilon_3 - (\epsilon_5^5 + 1) (\epsilon_4^2 - \epsilon_3) \epsilon_1^2 \epsilon_3)) / ((\epsilon_5^5 + 1) \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_3); \\
J_4 = & (- (\epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_6^5 \epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_3^2 - \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_2^2 \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_6^5 \epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_3^2 \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_6^5 \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_2^2 \epsilon_3 + \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_6^5 \epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_3 \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_6^5 \epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_1 \epsilon_3 - \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_6^5 \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_3^2 - \\
& \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_6^5 \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_3 \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_6^5 \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_2^2 \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_6^5 \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_3^2 \epsilon_1 \epsilon_3 - \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_6^5 \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_3^2 - \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_6^5 \epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_3 \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_6^5 \epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_1 \epsilon_3 + \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_6^5 \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_1^2 - \\
& \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_6^5 \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_3 \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_6^5 \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_3 \epsilon_1 - 2\epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_6^5 \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_2^2 \epsilon_1 \epsilon_3 + \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_6^5 \epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_1^2 - \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_6^5 \epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_3 \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_6^5 \epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_3 \epsilon_1 - 2\epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_6^5 \epsilon_2^2 \epsilon_1 \epsilon_3 + \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_2^2 \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_2^2 \epsilon_3^2 + \\
& \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_2^2 \epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_3^2 + \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_1^2 \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_3 \epsilon_3 + \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_1^2 \epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_3 \epsilon_3 + \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_1^2 - \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_1 \epsilon_3 + 2\epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_1^2 - 2\epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_2^2 \epsilon_1 \epsilon_3 + \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_1^2 - \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_1 \epsilon_3 - \epsilon_1^2 \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_3 + \\
& \epsilon_1^2 \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_3 \epsilon_3 - 2\epsilon_1^2 \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_2^2 \epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_3 + 2\epsilon_1^2 \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_2^2 \epsilon_3 \epsilon_3 - \epsilon_1^2 \epsilon_4^2 \epsilon_3 + \epsilon_1^2 \epsilon_3 \epsilon_3)) / ((\epsilon_5^5 + 1) \epsilon_5^5 \epsilon_2^2 \epsilon_3^2); \\
\end{aligned}$$

and the parameters are subject to the condition

Now the automorphism group of $\mathcal{G}_{6,1}$ is comprised of the matrices

where $u \in \mathbb{R}$, $u \neq 0$ and $\det \Phi = (b_2^2 b_1^1 - b_1^2 b_2^1)^4 u^3 \neq 0$. Taking suitable values for u and the b_j^i 's, equivalence by Φ leads to the case where $\xi_1^1 = \xi_3^1 = \xi_2^2 = \xi_5^2 = \xi_1^5 = \xi_2^6 = \xi_3^6 = \xi_4^6 = 0$ and $\xi_1^2 = \xi_3^2 = \xi_5^6 = 1$:

with $\alpha \neq 0$. The J_α 's corresponding to distinct α 's are not equivalent

6.2 Case $\xi_1^2 \neq 0, \xi_3^2 = 0, \xi_3^1 \neq \xi_4^2$.

where $J_4 = (-((\epsilon_4^2 + \epsilon_3^1)\epsilon_2^5\epsilon_1^2 + \epsilon_4^1\epsilon_4^{22} + (\epsilon_4^2 - \epsilon_3^1)\epsilon_5^5\epsilon_1^2))/\epsilon_1^{22}$;
 $J_1^3 = (-((\epsilon_4^2 - \epsilon_3^1)\epsilon_4^1\epsilon_2^5 - \epsilon_4^2\epsilon_4^1\epsilon_1^2 - (\epsilon_4^2 - \epsilon_3^1)\epsilon_5^5\epsilon_1^4))/(\epsilon_1^2\epsilon_3^1)$;
 $J_2^3 = ((\epsilon_4^2 + \epsilon_3^1)\epsilon_4^1\epsilon_2^5\epsilon_1^2 - (\epsilon_2^{22} + 1)\epsilon_4^1\epsilon_4^2 + (\epsilon_4^2 - \epsilon_3^1)\epsilon_5^5\epsilon_4^2\epsilon_1^2)/(\epsilon_1^{22}\epsilon_3^1)$;
 $J_4^3 = (((\epsilon_4^2 - \epsilon_3^1)\epsilon_5^5\epsilon_2^2 - (\epsilon_4^2 - \epsilon_3^1)\epsilon_5^5\epsilon_2^2 + (\epsilon_2^{22} + 1)\epsilon_4^2 + \epsilon_4^2\epsilon_4^{22})(\epsilon_4^2 - \epsilon_3^1) + (\epsilon_2^{22} + 1 + \epsilon_2^4\epsilon_4^2)\epsilon_4^1\epsilon_3^1)\epsilon_1^2 + ((\epsilon_4^2 + \epsilon_3^1)\epsilon_2^5\epsilon_1^2 + \epsilon_1^4\epsilon_4^{22})(\epsilon_5^5 - \epsilon_2^2)(\epsilon_4^2 - \epsilon_3^1))/(\epsilon_4^1\epsilon_1^{22}\epsilon_3^1)$;
 $J_4^4 = (\epsilon_1^4\epsilon_4^{22} + \epsilon_2^2\epsilon_1^2\epsilon_3^1 + (\epsilon_4^2 - \epsilon_3^1)\epsilon_5^5\epsilon_1^2)/(\epsilon_1^2\epsilon_1^2)$;
 $J_1^5 = (-((\epsilon_4^2\epsilon_4^1\epsilon_1^2\epsilon_3^1 + \epsilon_3^6\epsilon_5^5\epsilon_1^4\epsilon_4^2 - \epsilon_3^6\epsilon_5^5\epsilon_1^4\epsilon_3^1 + \epsilon_3^6\epsilon_4^2\epsilon_4^1\epsilon_1^2 - \epsilon_3^6\epsilon_1^4\epsilon_4^2\epsilon_2^2 + \epsilon_3^6\epsilon_1^4\epsilon_2^2\epsilon_3^1 + \epsilon_2^6\epsilon_1^{22}\epsilon_3^1 - \epsilon_1^6\epsilon_5^5\epsilon_1^2\epsilon_3^1 - \epsilon_1^6\epsilon_1^4\epsilon_4^2\epsilon_3^1 - \epsilon_1^6\epsilon_1^2\epsilon_1^2\epsilon_3^1)\epsilon_4^2))/((\epsilon_5^5 + 1)(\epsilon_4^2 - \epsilon_3^1)\epsilon_1^2)$;
 $J_2^5 = (-((\epsilon_5^5\epsilon_4^2\epsilon_1^2 - \epsilon_2^6\epsilon_5^5\epsilon_1^2 + \epsilon_2^6\epsilon_2^2\epsilon_1^2 - \epsilon_1^6\epsilon_4^2\epsilon_4^2 - \epsilon_1^6\epsilon_2^2\epsilon_2^2 - \epsilon_1^6)\epsilon_1^2\epsilon_3^1 + (\epsilon_5^5\epsilon_4^2\epsilon_1^2 + \epsilon_4^2\epsilon_2^2\epsilon_1^2 - \epsilon_1^4\epsilon_2^2\epsilon_2^2 - \epsilon_1^4)(\epsilon_4^2 - \epsilon_3^1)\epsilon_3^1 - ((\epsilon_2^{22} + 1)\epsilon_4^1$

$$\begin{aligned}
& 2\xi_2^4 \xi_2^2 \xi_1^2 \xi_3^9 \xi_3^1 \xi_4^2 / ((\xi_5^5)^2 + 1)(\xi_4^2 - \xi_3^1) \xi_1^2{}^2); \\
& J_3^5 = ((\xi_4^4 \xi_1^2 \xi_3^1 + 2\xi_3^9 \xi_5^9 \xi_4^2 - \xi_3^9 \xi_5^9 \xi_3^1 + \xi_3^9 \xi_2^2 \xi_3^1 - \xi_1^6 \xi_4^2 \xi_3^1) \xi_3^1) / ((\xi_5^5)^2 + 1)(\xi_4^2 - \xi_3^1)); \\
& J_4^5 = (((\xi_4^2 - \xi_3^1) \xi_4^4 \xi_1^2 + \xi_1^6 \xi_4^2 \xi_3^1 - (\xi_5^5 - \xi_2^2)(\xi_4^2 - \xi_3^1) \xi_3^9) / ((\xi_4^2 + \xi_3^1) \xi_2^2 \xi_1^2 + \xi_1^4 \xi_4^2{}^2) + ((\xi_4^4 \xi_5^5 - \xi_2^2 \xi_4^2) \xi_1^2 + (\xi_4^2 - \xi_3^1) \xi_1^6 \xi_5^5) \xi_4^2 \xi_1^2 \xi_3^1 - ((\xi_1^4 \xi_4^2 + \xi_2^2 \xi_1^2)(\xi_4^2 - \xi_3^1) \xi_4^2 + (\xi_1^4 \xi_4^2 + \xi_2^2 \xi_1^2) \xi_4^2 \xi_3^1 + (\xi_4^2 - \xi_3^1) \xi_5^9 \xi_1^2 \xi_3^1) \xi_4^2 \xi_1^2 - (((\xi_4^2 - \xi_3^1) \xi_5^5)^2 - (\xi_4^2 - \xi_3^1) \xi_5^9 \xi_2^2 + (\xi_2^2 + 1) \xi_4^2 + \xi_2^2 \xi_4^2{}^2)(\xi_4^2 - \xi_3^1) + (\xi_2^2 + 1 + \xi_4^2 \xi_4^2) \xi_4^2 \xi_3^1) \xi_3^9 \xi_1^2) / ((\xi_5^5)^2 + 1)(\xi_4^2 - \xi_3^1) \xi_1^2{}^2); \\
& \text{and the parameters are subject to the condition}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\xi_1^2 \xi_4^2 \xi_3^1 (\xi_3^1 - \xi_4^2) \neq 0. \quad (32)$$

Taking $u = 1$ and suitable values for the b_j^i 's in (29), equivalence by Φ switches to the case 6.5 below $\xi_1^2 = \xi_3^2 = 0$.

6.3 Case $\xi_1^2 \neq 0, \xi_3^1 = \xi_4^2$.

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{\xi_1^1} & \boxed{\xi_2^1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{\xi_1^{1^2}+1}{\xi_2^1} & -\xi_1^1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \xi_2^4 & \frac{(2\xi_2^4 \xi_1^1 - \xi_1^4 \xi_2^1) \xi_2^1}{\xi_1^{1^2}+1} & \xi_1^1 & -\xi_2^1 & 0 & 0 \\ \boxed{\xi_1^4} & \boxed{\xi_2^4} & \frac{\xi_1^{1^2}+1}{\xi_2^1} & -\xi_1^1 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & \frac{(\xi_5^5 - \xi_1^1) \xi_3^6 \xi_2^1 - (\xi_1^{1^2} + 1) \xi_4^6}{\xi_5^9 \xi_2^1} & \frac{\xi_4^6 \xi_5^5 + \xi_4^6 \xi_1^1 + \xi_3^6 \xi_2^1}{\xi_5^9} & \boxed{\xi_5^5} & -\frac{\xi_5^{5^2}+1}{\xi_5^9} \\ \boxed{\xi_1^6} & \boxed{\xi_2^6} & \boxed{\xi_3^6} & \boxed{\xi_4^6} & \boxed{\xi_5^6} & -\xi_5^5 \end{pmatrix} \quad (33)$$

where $J_1^5 = ((\xi_5^5 - \xi_1^1) \xi_1^6 \xi_2^1 + (\xi_1^{1^2} + 1) \xi_2^6 - \xi_3^6 \xi_2^4 \xi_1^2 - \xi_4^6 \xi_1^4 \xi_2^1) / ((\xi_5^5)^2 + 1)$;
 $J_2^5 = (-((2\xi_2^4 \xi_1^1 - \xi_1^4 \xi_2^1) \xi_3^6 \xi_2^1 + (\xi_1^{1^2} + 1) \xi_4^6 \xi_2^1 - (\xi_2^6 \xi_5^5 + \xi_2^6 \xi_1^1 - \xi_1^6 \xi_2^1)(\xi_1^{1^2} + 1))) / ((\xi_1^{1^2} + 1) \xi_5^9)$;
and the parameters are subject to the condition

$$\xi_2^1 \xi_5^6 \neq 0. \quad (34)$$

Taking $u = \frac{\xi_5^6}{1 + \xi_5^5}$ and suitable values for the b_j^i 's in (29), equivalence by Φ leads to the case where $\xi_1^1 = \xi_1^4 = \xi_2^4 = \xi_5^5 = \xi_1^6 = \xi_2^6 = \xi_3^6 = \xi_4^6 = 0$ and $\xi_2^1 = \xi_5^6 = 1$:

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (35)$$

J is not equivalent to any J_α . $\mathfrak{m}$ is here an abelian algebra.

6.4 Case $\xi_1^2 = 0, \xi_3^2 \neq 0$.

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{\xi_1^1} & * & * & * & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \boxed{\xi_2^2} & \boxed{\xi_3^2} & \boxed{\xi_4^2} & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{\xi_1^4 \xi_2^2}{\xi_3^2} & * & -\frac{\xi_5^6 \xi_5^5 \xi_4^2 - \xi_5^6 \xi_4^2 \xi_1^1 + \xi_5^5 \xi_2^2 + \xi_2^2}{\xi_5^{5^2}+1} & * & 0 & 0 \\ \boxed{\xi_1^4} & * & \frac{(\xi_5^5 - \xi_1^1) \xi_5^6 \xi_3^2}{\xi_5^{5^2}+1} & -\frac{(\xi_5^{5^2}+1) \xi_1^1 - (\xi_5^5 - \xi_1^1) \xi_5^6 \xi_4^2}{\xi_5^{5^2}+1} & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & \boxed{\xi_5^5} & -\frac{\xi_5^{5^2}+1}{\xi_5^9} \\ \boxed{\xi_1^6} & \boxed{\xi_2^6} & \boxed{\xi_3^6} & \boxed{\xi_4^6} & \boxed{\xi_5^6} & -\xi_5^5 \end{pmatrix} \quad (36)$$

where $J_2^1 = ((\xi_5^{5^2} + 1)(\xi_2^2 - \xi_1^1) \xi_1^4 \xi_4^2 + (\xi_5^5 - \xi_2^2)(\xi_1^{1^2} + 1) \xi_5^6 \xi_3^2) / ((\xi_5^{5^2} + 1) \xi_1^4 \xi_3^2)$;
 $J_3^1 = ((\xi_5^{5^2} + 1) \xi_1^4 \xi_4^2 - (\xi_1^{1^2} + 1) \xi_5^6 \xi_3^2) / ((\xi_5^{5^2} + 1) \xi_1^4)$;
 $J_4^1 = (-((\xi_5^{5^2} + 1)(\xi_1^{1^2} + 1) \xi_3^2 - (\xi_5^5 + 1) \xi_1^4 \xi_4^2 + (\xi_1^{1^2} + 1) \xi_5^6 \xi_4^2 \xi_3^2)) / ((\xi_5^{5^2} + 1) \xi_1^4 \xi_3^2)$;
 $J_5^1 = (-((\xi_2^2 + 1) \xi_3^2 - \xi_1^4 \xi_4^2)(\xi_5^{5^2} + 1) - (\xi_2^2 \xi_1^1 - 1 - (\xi_2^2 + \xi_1^1) \xi_5^5) \xi_5^6 \xi_4^2 \xi_3^2) / ((\xi_5^{5^2} + 1) \xi_3^2)$;
 $J_6^1 = (-((\xi_5^5 \xi_5^5 \xi_4^2 - \xi_5^6 \xi_4^2 \xi_1^1 + \xi_5^5 \xi_2^2 - \xi_5^5 \xi_1^1 + \xi_2^2 - \xi_1^1) \xi_4^2) / ((\xi_5^{5^2} + 1) \xi_3^2)$;
 $J_7^1 = (-((\xi_2^2 \xi_1^1 - 1 - (\xi_2^2 + \xi_1^1) \xi_5^5) \xi_5^6 \xi_3^2 + (\xi_5^{5^2} + 1) \xi_1^4 \xi_4^2) / ((\xi_5^{5^2} + 1) \xi_3^2)$;
 $J_8^1 = (-((\xi_4^4 \xi_1^2 - \xi_3^6 \xi_1^4 \xi_4^2 - \xi_1^6 \xi_5^5 \xi_3^2 + \xi_1^6 \xi_3^2 \xi_1^1) / ((\xi_5^5)^2 + 1)$;

$J_2^5 = (((\xi_5^5 + 1)(\xi_5^5 - \xi_2^2)\xi_2^6\xi_1^4\xi_3^2 - (\xi_5^5 + 1)(\xi_2^2 - \xi_1^1)\xi_1^6\xi_4^4\xi_2^2 - (\xi_5^5 - \xi_2^2)(\xi_1^2 + 1)\xi_5^6\xi_1^6\xi_3^2 - ((\xi_2^2 + \xi_1^1)\xi_5^5 + \xi_1^1 + 1)\xi_5^6\xi_4^4\xi_1^4\xi_3^2 - (\xi_2^2\xi_1^1 - 1 - (\xi_2^2 + \xi_1^1)\xi_5^5)\xi_5^6\xi_3^6\xi_1^4\xi_4^2\xi_3^2 + ((\xi_2^2 + 1)\xi_3^2 - \xi_1^4\xi_4^2)(\xi_5^5 + 1)\xi_3^6\xi_1^4 + ((\xi_5^5 + 1)\xi_1^4\xi_4^2 + (\xi_2^2 + \xi_1^1)\xi_5^6\xi_3^2\xi_1^1)\xi_4^6\xi_1^4\xi_3^2)/((\xi_5^5 + 1)\xi_5^6\xi_1^4\xi_3^2)$;
 $J_3^5 = (-(((\xi_5^5 - \xi_1^1)\xi_4^6\xi_1^4 - (\xi_1^2 + 1)\xi_1^6)\xi_3^2 - (\xi_2^2 - \xi_1^1)\xi_3^6\xi_1^4\xi_4^2\xi_3^2 + (\xi_2^2\xi_3^2 + \xi_1^6\xi_4^2 - \xi_3^6\xi_5^5)(\xi_5^5 + 1)\xi_1^4 - ((\xi_5^5 + 1)\xi_2^2 + (\xi_5^5 - \xi_2^2)\xi_5^6\xi_4^2\xi_3^6\xi_1^4)/((\xi_5^5 + 1)\xi_5^6\xi_1^4)$;
 $J_4^5 = (-(((\xi_5^5 - \xi_1^1)\xi_4^6\xi_1^4 - (\xi_1^2 + 1)\xi_1^6)\xi_5^6\xi_4^2 - (\xi_5^5 + 1)(\xi_1^2 + 1)\xi_1^6)\xi_3^2 + ((\xi_2^2\xi_3^2 + \xi_1^6\xi_4^2)\xi_4^2 - (\xi_5^5 + \xi_1^1)\xi_4^6\xi_3^2)(\xi_5^5 + 1)\xi_1^4 + ((\xi_1^2 + 1)\xi_3^2 - \xi_1^4\xi_4^2)(\xi_5^5 - \xi_2^2)\xi_5^6\xi_3^6 - ((\xi_5^5 + 1)(\xi_2^2 - \xi_1^1)\xi_1^4\xi_4^2 + (\xi_5^5 - \xi_2^2)(\xi_1^2 + 1)\xi_5^6\xi_3^2 + (\xi_2^2 - \xi_1^1)\xi_5^6\xi_1^4\xi_4^2\xi_3^2)/((\xi_5^5 + 1)\xi_5^6\xi_1^4\xi_3^2)$;
 and the parameters are subject to the condition

$$\xi_3^2\xi_1^4\xi_5^6 \neq 0. \quad (37)$$

Taking suitable values for u and the b_j^i 's in (29), equivalence by Φ switches to the case 6.1, more precisely $\xi_1^2 = \xi_3^2 = \xi_4^2 = 1, \xi_3^1 = 0$. Hence J is equivalent to J_α in (30) with $\alpha = 1$.

6.5 Case $\xi_1^2 = 0, \xi_3^2 = 0$.

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\xi_5^5\xi_4^2 - \xi_5^5\xi_3^1 + \xi_2^2\xi_1^1}{\xi_4^2} & \boxed{\xi_2^1} & \boxed{\xi_3^1} & \frac{(\xi_2^2 + \xi_3^1)\xi_2^2\xi_1^1 + \xi_2^3\xi_4^2\xi_3^1 + (\xi_4^2 - \xi_3^1)\xi_5^5\xi_1^1}{\xi_2^{2^2} + 1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \boxed{\xi_2^2} & 0 & \boxed{\xi_4^2} & 0 & 0 \\ * & \boxed{\xi_2^3} & -\frac{\xi_5^5\xi_4^2 - \xi_5^5\xi_3^1 + \xi_2^2\xi_1^1}{\xi_4^2} & * & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{\xi_2^{2^2} + 1}{\xi_4^2} & 0 & -\xi_2^2 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & \boxed{\xi_5^5} & -\frac{\xi_4^2\xi_3^1}{\xi_4^2 - \xi_3^1} \\ \boxed{\xi_1^6} & \boxed{\xi_2^6} & \boxed{\xi_3^6} & \boxed{\xi_4^6} & \frac{(\xi_5^5 + 1)(\xi_4^2 - \xi_3^1)}{\xi_4^2\xi_3^1} & -\xi_5^5 \end{pmatrix} \quad (38)$$

where $J_1^3 = (-((\xi_4^2 - \xi_3^1)\xi_5^5\xi_4^2 - (\xi_4^2 - \xi_3^1)\xi_5^5\xi_2^2\xi_3^1 + 2(\xi_4^2 - \xi_3^1)\xi_5^5\xi_2^2\xi_3^1 + (\xi_2^2 + 1)\xi_4^2\xi_3^1 + (\xi_4^2 - \xi_2^2\xi_3^1)(\xi_4^2 - \xi_3^1)))/(\xi_4^2\xi_3^1)$;
 $J_4^3 = (-(((\xi_4^2 + \xi_3^1)\xi_2^2\xi_1^1 + \xi_2^3\xi_4^2\xi_3^1)(\xi_4^2 - \xi_3^1)\xi_5^5 - ((\xi_4^2 + \xi_3^1)\xi_2^2\xi_1^1 + \xi_2^3\xi_4^2\xi_3^1)(\xi_4^2 - \xi_3^1)\xi_2^2 + ((\xi_4^2 - \xi_3^1)^2\xi_5^5\xi_2^2 - (\xi_4^2 - \xi_3^1)(\xi_2^2 + 1)\xi_4^2 + (\xi_2^2 + 1)\xi_4^2\xi_3^1\xi_2^1)/((\xi_2^2 + 1)\xi_4^2\xi_3^1)$;
 $J_1^5 = ((\xi_5^5 - \xi_2^2)\xi_1^6\xi_4^2\xi_3^1 + (\xi_4^2 - \xi_2^2\xi_3^1)(\xi_4^2 - \xi_3^1)\xi_3^6 + ((\xi_4^2 - \xi_3^1)\xi_5^5\xi_2^2\xi_4^2 - (\xi_4^2 - \xi_3^1)\xi_5^5\xi_2^2\xi_3^1 + 2(\xi_4^2 - \xi_3^1)\xi_5^5\xi_2^2\xi_3^1 + (\xi_2^2 + 1)\xi_4^2\xi_3^1\xi_3^6)/((\xi_5^5 + 1)(\xi_4^2 - \xi_3^1)\xi_4^2)$;
 $J_2^5 = (((\xi_2^6\xi_5^5 - \xi_2^6\xi_2^2 - \xi_1^6\xi_2^1 - \xi_3^6\xi_2^3)\xi_4^2 + (\xi_2^2 + 1)\xi_4^6)\xi_3^1)/((\xi_5^5 + 1)(\xi_4^2 - \xi_3^1))$;
 $J_3^5 = ((2\xi_3^6\xi_5^5\xi_4^2 - \xi_3^6\xi_5^5\xi_3^1 + \xi_3^6\xi_2^2\xi_3^1 - \xi_1^6\xi_4^2\xi_3^1)\xi_3^1)/((\xi_5^5 + 1)(\xi_4^2 - \xi_3^1))$;
 $J_4^5 = (((\xi_4^2 - \xi_3^1)^2\xi_5^5\xi_2^2 - (\xi_4^2 - \xi_3^1)^2\xi_5^5\xi_2^2 + (\xi_4^2 - \xi_3^1)(\xi_2^2 + 1)\xi_4^2 + (\xi_2^2 + 1)\xi_4^2\xi_3^1)\xi_3^6\xi_2^1 + (\xi_4^6\xi_5^5\xi_2^2 + \xi_4^6\xi_5^5 + \xi_4^6\xi_2^3 + \xi_4^6\xi_2^2 - \xi_2^6\xi_4^2\xi_2^2 - \xi_2^6\xi_4^2 - \xi_1^6\xi_5^5\xi_4^2\xi_2^1 + \xi_1^6\xi_5^5\xi_3^1\xi_2^1)\xi_4^2\xi_3^1 + ((\xi_4^2 + \xi_3^1)\xi_2^2\xi_1^1 + \xi_2^3\xi_4^2\xi_3^1)/((\xi_4^2 - \xi_3^1)\xi_3^6\xi_5^5 - (\xi_4^2 - \xi_3^1)\xi_3^6\xi_2^2 - \xi_1^6\xi_4^2\xi_3^1)/((\xi_5^5 + 1)(\xi_4^2 - \xi_3^1)(\xi_2^2 + 1))$;
 and the parameters are subject to the condition

$$\xi_3^1\xi_4^2(\xi_4^2 - \xi_3^1) \neq 0. \quad (39)$$

• Suppose first $\xi_4^2 \neq -\xi_3^1$, taking suitable values for u and the b_j^i 's in (29), equivalence by Φ leads to the case where $\xi_2^1 = \xi_2^2 = \xi_2^3 = \xi_5^5 = \xi_1^6 = \xi_2^6 = \xi_3^6 = \xi_4^6 = 0$ and $\xi_3^1 = 1, \xi_4^2 = \beta \neq 0, \pm 1$:

$$J'_\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \beta & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (-1)/\beta & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\beta/(\beta - 1) \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & (\beta - 1)/\beta & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (40)$$

where $\beta \neq 0, \pm 1$. The J 's corresponding to different β, β' are not equivalent unless $\beta' = 1/\beta$. J'_β is equivalent to J_α in (30) if and only if $\alpha = \frac{(\beta-1)^2}{\beta}$. Note that the map $\beta \mapsto \alpha$ is invariant under the substitution $\beta \mapsto \frac{1}{\beta}$. This explains why the J_α are nonequivalent for different α though $J'_\beta, J'_{\frac{1}{\beta}}$ are equivalent. Note also that the image of $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0, \pm 1\}$ under the map $\beta \mapsto \alpha$ is $\mathbb{R} \setminus [-4, 0]$.

• Suppose now $\xi_4^2 = -\xi_3^1$ in (38). Taking suitable values for u and the b_j^i 's in (29), equivalence by Φ leads to the case where $\xi_2^1 = \xi_2^2 = \xi_5^5 = \xi_1^6 = \xi_2^6 = \xi_3^6 = \xi_4^6 = 0$ and $\xi_3^1 = 1, \xi_4^2 = -1$:

$$J''_\gamma = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & -\gamma & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & \gamma & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & (-1)/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (41)$$

Commutation relations of $\mathfrak{m} : [\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_2] = \tilde{x}_5; [\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_4] = 2\tilde{x}_6; [\tilde{x}_2, \tilde{x}_3] = 2\tilde{x}_6; [\tilde{x}_2, \tilde{x}_4] = -2\gamma\tilde{x}_6; [\tilde{x}_3, \tilde{x}_4] = \tilde{x}_5$.

J''_γ is not equivalent to any J_α in (30) nor to (35), and each J''_γ ($\gamma \neq 0$) is equivalent to J''_1 . J''_1 is not equivalent to J''_0 .

6.6 Conclusions.

One has with obvious notations

$$\mathfrak{X}_{6,1} = \mathfrak{X}_{\xi_1^2 \neq 0} \cup \mathfrak{X}_{\xi_3^2 \neq 0} \cup \mathfrak{X}_{\xi_4^2 \neq 0} \quad (42)$$

and

$$\mathfrak{X}_{\xi_3^2 \neq 0} \subset \mathfrak{X}_{\xi_3^1 \neq \xi_4^2}.$$

It can be seen that the formula (27), which still makes sense for $\xi_5^6 \neq 0$ under the only assumption that $\xi_3^2 \neq 0$, yields all of $\mathfrak{X}_{\xi_3^2 \neq 0}$. Hence $\mathfrak{X}_{\xi_3^2 \neq 0}$ is a 12-dimensional submanifold of $\mathbb{R}^{36}$ with a global chart. The automorphism

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

switches ξ_3^2 and ξ_4^2 , hence $\mathfrak{X}_{\xi_4^2 \neq 0} = \Phi \mathfrak{X}_{\xi_3^2 \neq 0} \Phi^{-1}$ is also a 12-dimensional submanifold of $\mathbb{R}^{36}$. Consider now $\mathfrak{X}_{\xi_1^2 \neq 0}$. There are 3 subcases :

$$\xi_3^2 \neq 0 \quad (\text{which implies } \xi_3^1 \neq \xi_4^2 \text{ from section 6.3}) \quad (43)$$

$$\xi_3^2 = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \xi_3^1 \neq \xi_4^2 \quad (44)$$

$$\xi_3^2 = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \xi_3^1 = \xi_4^2. \quad (45)$$

To prove that $\mathfrak{X}_{\xi_1^2 \neq 0}$ is a 12-dimensional submanifold of $\mathbb{R}^{36}$, it is sufficient to prove that it is a local submanifold in the neighborhood of any of its points. Take any $K \in \mathfrak{X}_{\xi_1^2 \neq 0} : K = (\xi_j^i(K))$. In case (43), $K \in \mathfrak{X}_{\xi_3^2 \neq 0}$ and then, from the section 6.1, $\mathfrak{X}_{\xi_1^2 \neq 0}$ is a local 12-dimensional submanifold of $\mathbb{R}^{36}$. Suppose now K belongs in case (44) or (45). To solve the initial system comprised of all the torsion equations and the equation $J^2 = -1$ in $\mathbb{R}^{36}$ in the neighborhood of K , one has to complete first a set of common steps, and then we are left with solving the system S of the remaining equations in the 15 variables $\xi_1^1, \xi_2^1, \xi_3^1, \xi_4^1, \xi_5^1, \xi_6^1, \xi_1^2, \xi_2^2, \xi_3^2, \xi_4^2, \xi_5^2, \xi_6^2, \xi_1^3, \xi_2^3, \xi_3^3, \xi_4^3, \xi_5^3, \xi_6^3$ in the open subset $\xi_5^6 \neq 0$ of $\mathbb{R}^{15}$. Among these equations, we single out the 3 following equations :

$$\begin{cases} f = 0 \\ g = 0 \\ h = 0 \end{cases} \quad (46)$$

where : $f = J^2_1 = (-\xi_5^6 \xi_5^5 \xi_3^2 \xi_2^2 - \xi_5^6 \xi_5^5 \xi_3^2 \xi_1^1 + \xi_5^6 \xi_3^2 \xi_2^2 \xi_1^1 - \xi_5^6 \xi_3^2 \xi_2^2 \xi_1^1 - \xi_5^6 \xi_3^2 + \xi_5^5 \xi_2^4 \xi_3^2 + \xi_5^5 \xi_1^4 \xi_4^2 + \xi_5^5 \xi_2^2 \xi_1^2 + \xi_5^5 \xi_1^2 \xi_1^1 + \xi_2^4 \xi_3^2 + \xi_1^4 \xi_4^2 + \xi_2^2 \xi_1^2 + \xi_1^2 \xi_1^1) / (\xi_5^5 + 1)$;
 $g = J^2_2 = (-\xi_5^6 \xi_5^5 \xi_3^2 \xi_2^2 - \xi_5^6 \xi_5^5 \xi_3^2 \xi_1^1 - \xi_5^6 \xi_5^5 \xi_3^2 + \xi_5^6 \xi_3^2 \xi_2^2 \xi_1^1 - \xi_5^6 \xi_3^2 \xi_2^2 \xi_1^1 + \xi_5^6 \xi_3^2 \xi_1^1 + \xi_5^5 \xi_2^4 \xi_3^2 \xi_1^1 + \xi_5^5 \xi_2^4 \xi_3^2 \xi_2^2 - \xi_5^5 \xi_2^4 \xi_3^2 \xi_1^1 + \xi_5^5 \xi_1^4 \xi_3^2 \xi_1^1 + \xi_5^5 \xi_2^2 \xi_1^2 + \xi_5^5 \xi_1^2 \xi_1^1 + \xi_2^4 \xi_3^2 \xi_1^1 + \xi_2^4 \xi_3^2 \xi_2^2 - \xi_2^4 \xi_3^2 \xi_1^1 + \xi_1^4 \xi_3^2 \xi_1^1 + \xi_2^2 \xi_1^2 + \xi_1^2 \xi_1^1) / (\xi_1^1 (\xi_5^5 + 1))$;
 $h = J^2_3 = (\xi_5^6 \xi_5^5 \xi_4^2 \xi_3^2 - \xi_5^6 \xi_5^5 \xi_3^2 \xi_1^1 - \xi_5^6 \xi_4^2 \xi_3^2 \xi_1^1 + \xi_5^6 \xi_4^2 \xi_1^1 \xi_3^1 - \xi_5^6 \xi_3^2 \xi_2^2 \xi_1^1 + \xi_5^6 \xi_3^2 \xi_2^2 \xi_1^1 - \xi_5^5 \xi_4^2 \xi_1^1 + \xi_5^5 \xi_2^4 \xi_1^1 - \xi_5^5 \xi_4^2 \xi_1^1 + \xi_1^4 \xi_3^1) / (\xi_5^5 + 1)$.

The solution J that's looked for is of type $\xi_1^2 \neq 0$ hence belongs in one of the 3 cases (43), (44), (45). If J belongs in case (44) or (45), the system S is equivalent to the 3 equations (46). If J belongs in the case (43), the system S is equivalent to the 3 equations (46) if and only if $c(J) \neq 0$ where

$$c(J) = (\xi_5^5 + 1)\xi_1^2 + \xi_1^2 \xi_4^2 \xi_5^6 - (\xi_5^5 - \xi_2^2)\xi_3^2 \xi_5^6. \quad (47)$$

Now, if K belongs in case (44),

$$c(K) = \xi_1^2(K)(\xi_5^5(K)^2 + 1) + \xi_4^2(K)\xi_5^6(K) = \frac{1}{\xi_3^1(K)} \xi_1^2(K)\xi_4^2(K)(\xi_5^5(K)^2 + 1) \neq 0$$

since in that case

$$\xi_5^6(K) = \frac{\xi_5^5(K)^2 + 1}{\xi_4^2(K)\xi_3^1(K)} (\xi_4^2(K) - \xi_3^1(K))$$

(see (31)). If K belongs in case (45),

$$c(K) = \xi_1^2(K)(\xi_5^5(K)^2 + 1) \neq 0$$

(see (33)). Hence in both cases, one has $c(K) \neq 0$ in some neighborhood of K and the remaining system is equivalent in that neighborhood to the 3 equations (46). We will now show that the system (46) is of maximal rank 3 at K , that is some 3-jacobian doesn't vanish.

• Suppose K belongs in case (44). Then

$$\frac{D(f, g, h)}{D(\xi_1^1, \xi_2^1, \xi_5^6)}(K) = -\frac{\xi_4^2(K)\xi_1^2(K)^3\xi_3^1(K)}{\xi_5^5(K)^2 + 1} \neq 0.$$

• Suppose K belongs in case (45). Then

$$\frac{D(f, g, h)}{D(\xi_1^1, \xi_2^1, \xi_4^2)}(K) = -\xi_1^2(K)^3 \neq 0.$$

Hence the system (46) is of maximal rank 3 at K , and it follows that $\mathfrak{X}_{\xi_1^2 \neq 0}$ is a local submanifold in the neighborhood of K .

Hence $\mathfrak{X}_{\xi_1^2 \neq 0}$ is a 12-dimensional submanifold of $\mathbb{R}^{36}$, and so is $\mathfrak{X}_{6,1}$ from (42). Any element of $\mathfrak{X}_{6,1}$ is equivalent to either J in (35), or $J_\alpha (\alpha \neq 0)$ in (30), or J_1'' , or J_0'' in (41).

6.7

6.7.1

$$\begin{aligned} X_1 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} - y^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} - y^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y^3} \\ X_2 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y^1} - x^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y^3}. \end{aligned}$$

6.7.2 Holomorphic functions for J_α .

Let G denote the group G_0 endowed with the left invariant structure of complex manifold defined by J_α (30). Then $H_{\mathbb{C}}(G) = \{f \in C^\infty(G_0) ; \tilde{X}_j^- f = 0 \forall j \ 1 \leq j \leq 6\}$. As $\tilde{X}_2^- = -i(\alpha\tilde{X}_1^- + (1-\alpha)\tilde{X}_3^-)$, $\tilde{X}_4^- = -i\alpha\tilde{X}_1^- + (1-i)\tilde{X}_3^-$, $\tilde{X}_6^- = -i\tilde{X}_5^-$, one has $H_{\mathbb{C}}(G) = \{f \in C^\infty(G_0) ; \tilde{X}_j^- f = 0 \forall j = 1, 3, 5\}$. Now

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{X}_1^- &= 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial z^1} + i(\alpha - 1) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\partial}{\partial y^2} \right) - y^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} - (y^2 + ix^2) \frac{\partial}{\partial y^3} \\ \tilde{X}_3^- &= i \frac{\partial}{\partial y^1} + (1 + i\alpha) \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} - i \frac{\partial}{\partial y^2} - ix^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y^3} \\ \tilde{X}_5^- &= 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial z^3} \end{aligned}$$

where $z^1 = x^1 + iy^1$, $z^3 = x^3 + iy^3$. Then $f \in C^\infty(G_0)$ is in $H_{\mathbb{C}}(G)$ if and only if it is holomorphic with respect to z^3 and satisfies the 2 equations

$$2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial \overline{w^2}} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \overline{z^1}} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial z^1} + \frac{1}{2} \left((1 - i\alpha)w^2 + (1 + i\alpha)\overline{w^2} \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial z^3} = 0 \quad (48)$$

$$2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial \overline{z^1}} + \frac{\alpha - 1}{\alpha} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \overline{w^2}} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial w^2} \right) + \left(\frac{\overline{z^1} - z^1}{2i} + \left(1 - \frac{i\alpha}{2} \right) w^2 + \frac{i\alpha}{2} \overline{w^2} \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial z^3} = 0 \quad (49)$$

where $w^2 = x^2 + \alpha y^2 - iy^2$. From now on we set $w^1 = z^1$, $w^3 = z^3$. The 3 functions

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi^1 &= 2w^1 + \overline{w^2} + w^2 \\ \varphi^2 &= 2w^2 + \frac{\alpha - 1}{\alpha} (\overline{w^1} + w^1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi^3 = w^3 + \frac{1}{32} \left(4i(\overline{w^1})^2 - 8i\overline{w^1}w^2 - 8i\overline{w^1}w^1 - 8(2-i)\overline{w^1}w^2 - (4+i)(\overline{w^2})^2 + 4i\overline{w^2}w^1 + 4i\overline{w^2}w^2 \right)$$

if $\alpha = 1$ and if not

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi^3 = w^3 - \frac{\alpha i}{2(\alpha-1)} \overline{w^1}w^2 - \frac{1+i\alpha}{8} (\overline{w^2})^2 - \frac{1-\alpha+i\alpha(1+\alpha)}{4(\alpha-1)} \overline{w^2}w^2 \\ + \frac{i\alpha}{2(\alpha-1)} w^1w^2 - \frac{3\alpha^2-2\alpha-1-i\alpha(\alpha+1)^2}{8(\alpha-1)^2} (w^2)^2 \end{aligned}$$

are holomorphic. Let $F : G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^3$ defined by

$$F = (\varphi^1, \varphi^2, \varphi^3). \quad (50)$$

F is a biholomorphic bijection, hence a global chart on G . We determine now how the multiplication of G looks like in the chart (50). Let $a, x \in G$:

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \exp(x^1x_1) \exp(y^1x_2) \exp(x^2x_3) \exp(y^2x_4) \exp(x^3x_5) \exp(y^3x_6) \\ a &= \exp(a^1x_1) \exp(b^1x_2) \exp(a^2x_3) \exp(b^2x_4) \exp(a^3x_5) \exp(b^3x_6). \end{aligned}$$

With obvious notations, $a = [w_a^1, w_a^2, w_a^3]$, $x = [w_x^1, w_x^2, w_x^3]$, $ax = [w_{ax}^1, w_{ax}^2, w_{ax}^3]$, $a = [\varphi_a^1, \varphi_a^2, \varphi_a^3]$, $x = [\varphi_x^1, \varphi_x^2, \varphi_x^3]$, $ax = [\varphi_{ax}^1, \varphi_{ax}^2, \varphi_{ax}^3]$. Computations yield :

$$w_{ax}^1 = w_a^1 + w_x^1 \quad (51)$$

$$w_{ax}^2 = w_a^2 + w_x^2 \quad (52)$$

$$w_{ax}^3 = w_a^3 + w_x^3 - b^1x^1 - i(b^2x^1 + a^2y^1). \quad (53)$$

We then get

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{ax}^1 &= \varphi_a^1 + \varphi_x^1 \\ \varphi_{ax}^2 &= \varphi_a^2 + \varphi_x^2 \\ \varphi_{ax}^3 &= \varphi_a^3 + \varphi_x^3 + \chi(a, x) \end{aligned}$$

where for $\alpha \neq 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(a, x) = \frac{1}{8} \varphi_x^1 \left((\overline{\varphi_a^1} + \varphi_a^1)((1-i)\alpha - 1) - \alpha \overline{\varphi_a^2} + \frac{\alpha(1-\alpha+2i\alpha)}{\alpha-1} \varphi_a^2 \right) \\ + \frac{1}{8} \varphi_x^2 \left(2\frac{i\alpha}{1-i} \overline{\varphi_a^1} + \alpha \overline{\varphi_a^2} + 2\frac{\alpha(1+i\alpha)}{(\alpha-1)(1-i)} \varphi_a^1 + \alpha \frac{(1-2i)\alpha^2-1}{(\alpha-1)^2} \varphi_a^2 \right) \end{aligned}$$

and for $\alpha = 1$

$$\chi(a, x) = \frac{1}{32} \varphi_x^1 \left(-4i\overline{\varphi_a^1} + 2i\varphi_a^1 - 4\overline{\varphi_a^2} + 3i\varphi_a^2 \right) + \frac{1}{64} \varphi_x^2 \left(8(i-1)\overline{\varphi_a^1} + 8\overline{\varphi_a^2} - 2i\varphi_a^1 + (4-5i)\varphi_a^2 \right).$$

6.7.3 Holomorphic functions for J .

Now J is defined in (35). Then $f \in C^\infty(G_0)$ is in $H_{\mathbb{C}}(G)$ if and only if it is holomorphic with respect to z^2 and z^3 and satisfies the equation

$$2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial \overline{w^1}} = (z^2 + y^1) \frac{\partial f}{\partial z^3}$$

where $w^1 = x^1 - iy^1$, $z^2 = x^2 + iy^2$, $z^3 = x^3 + iy^3$. From now on we set $w^2 = z^2$, $w^3 = z^3$. The 3 functions

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi^1 &= w^1 \\ \varphi^2 &= w^2 \\ \varphi^3 &= w^3 + \frac{1}{2} w^2 \overline{w^1} + \frac{i}{4} w^1 \overline{w^1} - \frac{i}{8} \overline{w^1}^2 \end{aligned}$$

are holomorphic. Let $F : G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^3$ defined by

$$F = (\varphi^1, \varphi^2, \varphi^3). \quad (54)$$

F is a biholomorphic bijection, hence a global chart on G . We then get

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi_{ax}^1 &= \varphi_a^1 + \varphi_x^1 \\ \varphi_{ax}^2 &= \varphi_a^2 + \varphi_x^2 \\ \varphi_{ax}^3 &= \varphi_a^3 + \varphi_x^3 + \chi(a, x)\end{aligned}$$

where from (53)

$$\chi(a, x) = \frac{1}{4} \varphi_x^1 \left(2i\overline{\varphi_a^1} - i\varphi_a^1 + 2\overline{\varphi_a^2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \varphi_x^2 \overline{\varphi_a^1}.$$

6.7.4 Holomorphic functions for J''_γ .

J''_γ is defined in (41) for any real γ . Here $\tilde{X}_2^- = i\tilde{X}_1^-$, $\tilde{X}_4^- = -i\tilde{X}_2^- - i\gamma\tilde{X}_1^-$, $\tilde{X}_6^- = -\frac{i}{2}\tilde{X}_5^-$, hence $H_{\mathbb{C}}(G) = \{f \in C^\infty(G_0) ; \tilde{X}_j^- f = 0 \forall j = 1, 2, 5\}$. One has

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{X}_1^- &= 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial w^1} - i \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} - y^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} - y^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y^3} \\ \tilde{X}_2^- &= 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial w^2} + i\gamma \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} - x^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y^3} \\ \tilde{X}_5^- &= 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial w^3}\end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}w^1 &= x^1 - ix^2 \\ w^1 &= y^1 + iy^2 \\ w^3 &= x^3 + \frac{i}{2}y^3.\end{aligned}$$

Then $f \in C^\infty(G_0)$ is in $H_{\mathbb{C}}(G)$ if and only if it is holomorphic with respect to w^3 and satisfies the 2 equations

$$2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial w^2} - \frac{\gamma}{2} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial w^1} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial w^1} \right) + \frac{1}{4} (w^1 - \overline{w^1}) \frac{\partial f}{\partial w^3} = 0 \quad (55)$$

$$2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial w^1} - \frac{1}{4} (3w^2 + \overline{w^2}) \frac{\partial f}{\partial w^3} = 0 \quad (56)$$

The 3 functions

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi^1 &= \gamma \overline{w^2} - 4w^1 \\ \varphi^2 &= w^2 \\ \varphi^3 &= w^3 + \frac{1}{32} \left(4\overline{w^1}w^2 + 12\overline{w^1}w^2 + \gamma(\overline{w^2})^2 - 4\overline{w^2}w^1 + 12w^1w^2 \right)\end{aligned}$$

are holomorphic. Let $F : G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^3$ defined by

$$F = (\varphi^1, \varphi^2, \varphi^3). \quad (57)$$

F is a biholomorphic bijection, hence a global chart on G . Instead of (53), we here have

$$w_{ax}^3 = w_a^3 + w_x^3 - b^1 x^1 - \frac{i}{2} (b^2 x^1 + a^2 y^1),$$

whence

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi_{ax}^1 &= \varphi_a^1 + \varphi_x^1 \\ \varphi_{ax}^2 &= \varphi_a^2 + \varphi_x^2 \\ \varphi_{ax}^3 &= \varphi_a^3 + \varphi_x^3 + \chi(a, x)\end{aligned}$$

with

$$\chi(a, x) = \frac{1}{16} \varphi_x^1 \overline{\varphi_a^2} + \frac{1}{16} \varphi_x^2 \left(-\overline{\varphi_a^1} - 2\varphi_a^1 + 2\gamma \overline{\varphi_a^2} + \gamma \varphi_a^2 \right).$$

7 Lie Algebra $\mathcal{G}_{6,6}$ (isomorphic to $M1$).

Commutation relations for $\mathcal{G}_{6,6}$: $[x_1, x_2] = x_4$; $[x_2, x_3] = x_6$; $[x_2, x_4] = x_5$.

7.1

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{\xi_1^1} & -\frac{\xi_1^{1^2}+1}{\xi_1^2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \boxed{\xi_1^2} & -\xi_1^1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & \boxed{\xi_3^3} & -\frac{\xi_3^{3^2}+1}{\xi_3^4} & 0 & 0 \\ \boxed{\xi_1^4} & \boxed{\xi_2^4} & \boxed{\xi_3^4} & -\xi_3^3 & 0 & 0 \\ \boxed{\xi_1^5} & * & \boxed{\xi_3^5} & \boxed{\xi_4^5} & -\xi_3^3 & \xi_3^4 \\ \boxed{\xi_1^6} & * & -\xi_4^5 & * & -\frac{\xi_3^{3^2}+1}{\xi_3^4} & \xi_3^3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (58)$$

where $J_1^3 = ((\xi_3^3 - \xi_1^1)\xi_1^4 - \xi_2^4\xi_1^2)/\xi_3^4$;

$J_2^3 = ((\xi_3^3 + \xi_1^1)\xi_2^4\xi_1^2 + (\xi_1^{1^2} + 1)\xi_1^4)/(\xi_3^4\xi_1^2)$;

$J_2^5 = (-((\xi_3^3 - \xi_1^1)\xi_3^5\xi_1^4 - (\xi_3^3 - \xi_1^1)\xi_1^5\xi_3^4 - \xi_3^5\xi_2^4\xi_1^2 + \xi_1^5\xi_3^4\xi_1^4 + \xi_1^6\xi_3^{4^2}))/(\xi_3^4\xi_1^2)$;

$J_2^6 = (-((\xi_3^3 + \xi_1^1)\xi_1^4 + \xi_2^4\xi_1^2)\xi_1^5\xi_3^4 + (\xi_3^5\xi_1^4 - \xi_1^5\xi_3^4)(\xi_3^{3^2} + 1) + (\xi_3^3 + \xi_1^1)\xi_1^6\xi_3^{4^2}))/(\xi_3^4\xi_1^2)$;

$J_4^6 = ((\xi_3^{3^2} + 1)\xi_3^5 + 2\xi_4^5\xi_3^4\xi_3^3)/\xi_3^{4^2}$;

and the parameters are subject to the condition

$$\xi_1^2\xi_3^4 \neq 0. \quad (59)$$

Now the automorphism group of $\mathcal{G}_{6,6}$ is comprised of the matrices

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} b_1^1 & b_2^1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b_2^2 & b_3^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ b_1^3 & b_2^3 & b_3^3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ b_1^4 & b_2^4 & b_3^4 & b_2^2b_1^1 & 0 & 0 \\ b_1^5 & b_2^5 & b_3^5 & -b_1^4b_2^2 & b_2^{2^2}b_1^1 & b_3^4b_2^2 \\ b_1^6 & b_2^6 & b_3^6 & -b_1^3b_2^2 & 0 & b_3^3b_2^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

where $b_1^1b_2^2b_3^3 \neq 0$. Taking

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -(\xi_4^5\xi_3^4)/(\xi_3^{3^2} + 1) & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ b_1^6 & b_2^6 & -\frac{(\xi_3^{3^2}+1)\xi_3^5+2\xi_4^5\xi_3^4\xi_3^3}{(\xi_3^{3^2}+1)\xi_3^4} & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

with suitable values for b_1^6, b_2^6 , equivalence by Φ leads to the case where $\xi_1^5 = \xi_3^5 = \xi_4^5 = \xi_1^6 = 0$. Then equivalence by

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (-\xi_2^4\xi_1^2 + \xi_1^4\xi_3^3 - \xi_1^4\xi_1^1)/(\xi_3^4\xi_1^2) & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \xi_1^4/\xi_1^2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

leads to the case where moreover $\xi_1^4 = \xi_2^4 = 0$. Finally equivalence by

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} \xi_1^2 & -\xi_1^1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (\xi_3^4\xi_1^2)/(\xi_3^{3^2} + 1) & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -(\xi_3^4\xi_3^3\xi_1^2)/(\xi_3^{3^2} + 1) & \xi_1^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \xi_1^2 & -(\xi_3^4\xi_3^3\xi_1^2)/(\xi_3^{3^2} + 1) \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & (\xi_3^4\xi_1^2)/(\xi_3^{3^2} + 1) \end{pmatrix}$$

leads to the case where

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (60)$$

Commutation relations of $\mathfrak{m} : [\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_3] = -\tilde{x}_5; [\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_4] = \tilde{x}_6; [\tilde{x}_2, \tilde{x}_3] = \tilde{x}_6; [\tilde{x}_2, \tilde{x}_4] = \tilde{x}_5$.

7.2 Conclusions.

From (58), $\mathfrak{X}_{6,6}$ is a 10-dimensional submanifold of $\mathbb{R}^{36}$. There is only one $\text{Aut } \mathcal{G}_{6,6}$ orbit, and any element of $\mathfrak{X}_{6,6}$ is equivalent to J in (60).

7.3

7.3.1

$$\begin{aligned} X_1 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} - y^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial y^2} + \frac{(y^1)^2}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} \\ X_2 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y^1} - y^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} - x^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y^3}. \end{aligned}$$

7.3.2 Holomorphic functions for J .

Let G denote the group G_0 endowed with the left invariant structure of complex manifold defined by J in (60). Then $H_{\mathbb{C}}(G) = \{f \in C^\infty(G_0) ; \tilde{X}_j^- f = 0 \ \forall j = 1, 3, 5\}$. One has

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{X}_1^- &= 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \overline{w^1}} - y^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial y^2} + \left(\frac{(y^1)^2}{2} - iy^2 \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} - ix^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y^3} \\ \tilde{X}_3^- &= 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \overline{w^2}} \\ \tilde{X}_5^- &= 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \overline{w^3}} \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} w^1 &= x^1 + iy^1 \\ w^2 &= x^2 + iy^2 \\ w^3 &= x^3 - iy^3. \end{aligned}$$

Then $f \in C^\infty(G_0)$ is in $H_{\mathbb{C}}(G)$ if and only if it is holomorphic with respect to w^2 and w^3 and satisfies the equation

$$2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial \overline{w^1}} - \frac{w^1 - \overline{w^1}}{2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial w^2} - \left(\frac{(w^1 - \overline{w^1})^2}{8} + w^2 \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial w^3} = 0. \quad (61)$$

The 3 functions

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi^1 &= w^1 \\ \varphi^2 &= w^2 + \frac{1}{4} \left(w^1 \overline{w^1} - \frac{(\overline{w^1})^2}{2} \right) \\ \varphi^3 &= w^3 + \frac{1}{48} \left(-(\overline{w^1})^3 + 3\overline{w^1}(w^1)^2 + 24\overline{w^1}w^2 \right) \end{aligned}$$

are holomorphic. Let $F : G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^3$ defined by

$$F = (\varphi^1, \varphi^2, \varphi^3). \quad (62)$$

F is a biholomorphic bijection, hence a global chart on G . We determine now how the multiplication of G looks like in the chart (62). Let $a, x \in G$:

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \exp(x^1 x_1) \exp(y^1 x_2) \exp(x^2 x_3) \exp(y^2 x_4) \exp(x^3 x_5) \exp(y^3 x_6) \\ a &= \exp(a^1 x_1) \exp(b^1 x_2) \exp(a^2 x_3) \exp(b^2 x_4) \exp(a^3 x_5) \exp(b^3 x_6). \end{aligned}$$

With obvious notations, $a = [w_a^1, w_a^2, w_a^3]$, $x = [w_x^1, w_x^2, w_x^3]$, $ax = [w_{ax}^1, w_{ax}^2, w_{ax}^3]$, $a = [\varphi_a^1, \varphi_a^2, \varphi_a^3]$, $x = [\varphi_x^1, \varphi_x^2, \varphi_x^3]$, $ax = [\varphi_{ax}^1, \varphi_{ax}^2, \varphi_{ax}^3]$. Computations yield:

$$\begin{aligned} w_{ax}^1 &= w_a^1 + w_x^1 \\ w_{ax}^2 &= w_a^2 + w_x^2 - ib^1 x^1 \\ w_{ax}^3 &= w_a^3 + w_x^3 + \frac{(b^1)^2}{2} x^1 - (b^2 - b^1 x^1) y^1 + ia^2 y^1. \end{aligned}$$

We then get

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{ax}^1 &= \varphi_a^1 + \varphi_x^1 \\ \varphi_{ax}^2 &= \varphi_a^2 + \varphi_x^2 + \frac{1}{4} \varphi_x^1 (2\overline{\varphi_a^1} - \varphi_a^1) \\ \varphi_{ax}^3 &= \varphi_a^3 + \varphi_x^3 + \chi(a, x) \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\chi(a, x) = \frac{1}{16} (\varphi_x^1)^2 (3\overline{\varphi_a^1} - 2\varphi_a^1) + \frac{1}{16} \varphi_x^1 (2(\overline{\varphi_a^1})^2 - (\varphi_a^1)^2 + 8\overline{\varphi_a^2}) + \frac{1}{2} \varphi_x^2 \overline{\varphi_a^1}.$$

8 Lie Algebra $\mathcal{G}_{6,5}$ (isomorphic to $M8$).

Commutation relations for $\mathcal{G}_{6,5}$: $[x_1, x_2] = x_4$; $[x_1, x_4] = x_5$; $[x_2, x_3] = x_6$; $[x_2, x_4] = x_6$.

8.1

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & -\frac{a^2+1}{\xi_1^2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \xi_1^2 & -a & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \xi_1^3 & * & b & -\frac{b^2+1}{\xi_3^4} & 0 & 0 \\ \xi_1^4 & * & \boxed{\xi_3^4} & -b & 0 & 0 \\ \xi_1^5 & * & \frac{((2\xi_5^5 + \xi_3^4)\xi_3^6 - \xi_4^6 \xi_3^4)\xi_1^2 - \xi_5^6 \xi_3^6 \xi_3^4}{\xi_5^6 \xi_1^2} & * & \boxed{\xi_5^5} & -\frac{\xi_5^{5,2}+1}{\xi_5^6} \\ \xi_1^6 & * & \boxed{\xi_3^6} & \boxed{\xi_4^6} & \boxed{\xi_5^6} & -\xi_5^5 \end{pmatrix} \quad (63)$$

where $a = J_1^1 = -((\xi_5^{5,2} + 1)\xi_1^2 - \xi_5^6 \xi_5^5 \xi_3^4)/(\xi_5^6 \xi_3^4)$;

$J_2^3 = (((\xi_5^5 + 2\xi_3^4)\xi_5^5 \xi_1^4 + \xi_3^{4,2} \xi_1^4 + \xi_3^{4,2} \xi_1^3 + \xi_1^4)\xi_5^6 + (\xi_5^{5,2} + 1)\xi_1^3 \xi_1^2)\xi_1^{2,2} + ((\xi_5^6 \xi_3^4 - 2\xi_5^5 \xi_1^2)\xi_1^4 - (2\xi_1^4 + \xi_1^3)\xi_3^4 \xi_1^2)\xi_5^{6,2} \xi_3^4)/(\xi_5^6 \xi_3^4 \xi_1^{2,3})$;

$b = J_3^3 = -((\xi_5^5 + \xi_3^4)\xi_1^2 - \xi_5^6 \xi_3^4)/\xi_1^2$;

$J_2^4 = (((\xi_5^{5,2} + 1)\xi_1^{2,2} + \xi_5^{6,2} \xi_3^{4,2})\xi_1^4 - ((\xi_1^4 + \xi_1^3)\xi_3^4 + 2\xi_5^5 \xi_1^4)\xi_5^6 \xi_3^4 \xi_1^2)/(\xi_5^6 \xi_3^4 \xi_1^{2,2})$;

$J_2^5 = (-(((\xi_5^5 \xi_1^4 + 2\xi_3^4 \xi_1^4 + 2\xi_3^4 \xi_1^3)\xi_5^5 + \xi_3^{4,2} \xi_1^4 + \xi_3^{4,2} \xi_1^3 + \xi_1^4)\xi_5^6 - (\xi_5^6 \xi_3^4 + \xi_5^5 \xi_1^2)(\xi_5^{5,2} + 1) - (\xi_1^4 + \xi_1^3)\xi_4^6 \xi_3^{4,2})\xi_1^{2,2} - ((2(\xi_3^6 \xi_1^4 - \xi_1^5 \xi_1^2)\xi_5^5 + (2\xi_1^4 + \xi_1^3)\xi_3^6 \xi_1^2 - (\xi_5^6 \xi_3^6 + \xi_4^6 \xi_1^2)\xi_3^4 \xi_1^2)/(\xi_5^6 \xi_3^4 \xi_1^{2,3}))$;

$J_4^5 = (-(((\xi_4^6 \xi_3^{4,2} - \xi_3^6)\xi_1^2 - \xi_5^6 \xi_4^6 \xi_3^{4,2})\xi_1^2 - ((\xi_5^5 + \xi_3^4)\xi_1^2 - \xi_5^6 \xi_3^4)^2 \xi_3^6))/(\xi_5^6 \xi_3^4 \xi_1^{2,2})$;

$J_2^6 = (-((\xi_5^6 \xi_1^5 + \xi_4^6 \xi_1^4 + \xi_3^6 \xi_1^3)\xi_5^6 \xi_3^4 - (\xi_5^{5,2} + 1)\xi_1^6 \xi_1^2))/(\xi_5^6 \xi_3^4 \xi_1^2)$;

and the parameters are subject to the condition

$$\xi_1^2 \xi_3^4 \xi_5^6 \neq 0. \quad (64)$$

The automorphisms of $\mathcal{G}_{6,5}$ fall into 2 kinds (12-dimensional Lie group). The first kind is comprised of the matrices

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} b_1^1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b_2^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ b_1^3 & b_2^3 & b_2^2 b_1^1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ b_1^4 & b_2^4 & 0 & b_2^2 b_1^1 & 0 & 0 \\ b_1^5 & b_2^5 & b_3^5 & b_4^2 b_1^1 & b_2^2 b_1^{1,2} & 0 \\ b_1^6 & b_2^6 & b_3^6 & -(b_1^4 + b_1^3) b_2^2 & 0 & b_2^{2,2} b_1^1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (65)$$

where $b_1^1 b_2^2 \neq 0$. The second kind is comprised of the matrices

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & b_2^1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ b_1^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ b_1^3 & b_2^3 & b_1^2 b_2^1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ b_1^4 & b_2^4 & -b_1^2 b_2^1 & -b_1^2 b_2^1 & 0 & 0 \\ b_1^5 & b_2^5 & b_3^5 & -b_1^4 b_2^1 & 0 & -b_1^2 b_2^{1^2} \\ b_1^6 & b_2^6 & b_3^6 & b_1^2(b_2^4 + b_2^3) & -b_1^{2^2} b_2^1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (66)$$

where $b_2^1 b_1^2 \neq 0$. Taking suitable values for the b_j^i 's, equivalence by Φ in (65) leads to the case where $\xi_1^5 = \xi_5^5 = \xi_1^6 = \xi_3^6 = \xi_4^6 = \xi_5^6 = \xi_1^3 = \xi_1^4 = 0$ and moreover $\xi_1^2 = 1$:

$$J(\xi_3^4, \xi_5^5, \xi_5^6) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\xi_5^{5^2} + 1 - \xi_5^6 \xi_3^5 \xi_3^4}{\xi_5^6 \xi_3^4} & -\frac{(\xi_5^{5^2} + 1 - \xi_5^6 \xi_3^5 \xi_3^4)^2}{(\xi_5^6 \xi_3^4)^2} - 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & \frac{\xi_5^{5^2} + 1 - \xi_5^6 \xi_3^5 \xi_3^4}{\xi_5^6 \xi_3^4} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -(\xi_5^5 + \xi_3^4 - \xi_5^6 \xi_3^4) & -\frac{(\xi_5^5 + \xi_3^4 - \xi_5^6 \xi_3^4)^2 + 1}{\xi_3^4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \xi_3^4 & \xi_5^5 + \xi_3^4 - \xi_5^6 \xi_3^4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \xi_5^5 & -\frac{\xi_5^{5^2} + 1}{\xi_5^6} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \xi_5^6 & -\xi_5^6 \end{pmatrix} \quad (67)$$

where $\xi_3^4 \xi_5^6 \neq 0$.

Commutation relations of $\mathfrak{m}$:

$$\begin{aligned} [\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_3] &= \frac{1}{\xi_5^6} \left((-\xi_5^5 \xi_3^4 + \xi_5^{5^2} + 1) \tilde{x}_5 + (-\xi_5^6 \xi_3^4 + \xi_5^5) \tilde{x}_6 \right); \\ [\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_4] &= \frac{1}{\xi_5^6 \xi_3^4} \left(((\xi_5^{5^2} + 1)(\xi_5^5 + \xi_3^4) + \xi_5^6 \xi_5^5 \xi_3^4 (\xi_5^6 \xi_3^4 - 2\xi_5^5 - \xi_3^4)) \tilde{x}_5 + \frac{1}{\xi_3^4} ((\xi_5^6 \xi_3^4 - \xi_5^5)^2 + \xi_3^4 (\xi_5^5 - \xi_5^6 \xi_3^4) + 1) \tilde{x}_6 \right); \\ [\tilde{x}_2, \tilde{x}_3] &= \frac{(\xi_5^5 \xi_3^4 - \xi_5^5)^2 + 1}{\xi_5^6 \xi_3^4} \left((1 + \xi_5^{5^2}) \tilde{x}_5 + \xi_5^6 \xi_5^5 \tilde{x}_6 \right); \\ [\tilde{x}_2, \tilde{x}_4] &= \frac{(\xi_5^5 \xi_3^4 - \xi_5^5)^2 + 1}{\xi_5^6 \xi_3^4} \left(-(\xi_5^{5^2} + 1)(\xi_3^4 \xi_5^6 - \xi_5^5 - \xi_3^4) \tilde{x}_5 + \xi_5^6 (-\xi_5^6 \xi_5^5 \xi_3^4 + \xi_5^{5^2} + 1 + \xi_5^5 \xi_3^4) \tilde{x}_6 \right). \end{aligned}$$

If $J(\xi_3^4, \xi_5^5, \xi_5^6)$, $J(\eta_3^4, \eta_5^5, \eta_5^6)$ are as in (67), they are equivalent under some first kind automorphism if and only if $\eta_3^4 = \xi_3^4$, $\eta_5^5 = \xi_5^5$, $\eta_5^6 = \xi_5^6$. They are equivalent under some second kind automorphism if and only if $\eta_3^4 = (-(\xi_5^6 \xi_3^4 - \xi_5^5)^2 - 2\xi_5^6 \xi_5^5 \xi_3^4 + \xi_5^{5^2} + 1)/\xi_3^4$, $\eta_5^5 = -\xi_5^5$, and $\eta_5^6 = (((\xi_5^6 \xi_3^4 - 2\xi_5^5) \xi_5^6 \xi_3^4 + \xi_5^{5^2} + 1) \xi_5^6 \xi_3^4^2)/(\xi_5^6 \xi_3^4^2 - 2\xi_5^6 \xi_5^5 \xi_3^4 + \xi_5^{5^2} + 1)^2$.

8.2 Conclusions.

From (63), $\mathfrak{X}_{6,5}$ is a submanifold of dimension 10 in $\mathbb{R}^{36}$. It is the disjoint union of the continuously many orbits of the $J(\xi_3^4, \xi_5^5, \xi_5^6)$ in (67).

8.3

8.3.1

$$\begin{aligned} X_1 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} - y^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial y^2} - y^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} + \frac{(y^1)^2}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial y^3} \\ X_2 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y^1} - (x^2 + y^2) \frac{\partial}{\partial y^3}. \end{aligned}$$

8.3.2 Holomorphic functions for $J(\xi_3^4, \xi_5^5, \xi_5^6)$.

Let G denote the group G_0 endowed with the left invariant structure of complex manifold defined by $J(\xi_3^4, \xi_5^5, \xi_5^6)$ in (67) where $\xi_3^4 \xi_5^6 \neq 0$. Then $H_{\mathbb{C}}(G) = \{f \in C^\infty(G_0) ; \tilde{X}_j^- f = 0 \ \forall j = 1, 3, 5\}$. One has

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{X}_1^- &= 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial w^1} - y^1(1 + iA) \frac{\partial}{\partial y^2} - y^2(1 + iA) \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} + \left(\frac{(y^1)^2}{2} (1 + iA) - i(x^2 + y^2) \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial y^3} \\ \tilde{X}_3^- &= 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial w^2} \\ \tilde{X}_5^- &= 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial w^3} \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} w^1 &= x^1 - Ay^1 + iy^1 \\ w^2 &= x^2 + \frac{\xi_5^5 + \xi_3^4 - \xi_5^6 \xi_3^4}{\xi_3^4} y^2 + \frac{i}{\xi_3^4} y^2 \\ w^3 &= x^3 - \frac{\xi_5^5}{\xi_5^6} y^3 + \frac{i}{\xi_5^6} y^3 \\ A &= -\frac{\xi_5^{5^2} + 1 - \xi_5^6 \xi_5^5 \xi_3^4}{\xi_5^6 \xi_3^4}. \end{aligned}$$

Then $f \in C^\infty(G_0)$ is in $H_{\mathbb{C}}(G)$ if and only if it is holomorphic with respect to w^2 and w^3 and satisfies the equation

$$\begin{aligned} & 2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial \overline{w^1}} - \frac{w^1 - \overline{w^1}}{2i} \frac{(1+iA)(\xi_5^5 + \xi_3^4 - \xi_5^6 \xi_3^4 + i)}{\xi_3^4} \frac{\partial f}{\partial w^2} \\ & - \left[(1+iA)\xi_3^4 \frac{w^2 - \overline{w^2}}{2i} + \left(\frac{(w^1 - \overline{w^1})^2}{8} (1+iA) + i \left(\frac{w^2 + \overline{w^2}}{2} - (\xi_5^5 - \xi_5^6 \xi_3^4) \frac{w^2 - \overline{w^2}}{2i} \right) \right) \frac{i - \xi_5^5}{\xi_5^6} \right] \frac{\partial f}{\partial w^3} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

The 3 functions

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi^1 &= w^1 \\ \varphi^2 &= w^2 + \frac{1+iA}{4i\xi_3^4} (\xi_5^5 + \xi_3^4 - \xi_5^6 \xi_3^4 + i) \left(w^1 \overline{w^1} - \frac{(\overline{w^1})^2}{2} \right) \\ \varphi^3 &= w^3 + \frac{1}{48\xi_5^6 \xi_3^4} \overline{w^1}^3 (-2i\xi_5^6 \xi_5^{5^2} \xi_3^{4^2} - 4\xi_5^6 \xi_5^5 \xi_3^{4^2} + 2i\xi_5^6 \xi_3^{4^2} + 4i\xi_5^6 \xi_5^5 \xi_3^4 + i\xi_5^6 \xi_5^{5^2} \xi_3^{4^2} + 4\xi_5^6 \xi_5^{5^2} \xi_3^4 + 2\xi_5^6 \xi_5^5 \xi_3^{4^2} \\ & + 4i\xi_5^6 \xi_5^5 \xi_3^4 - i\xi_5^6 \xi_3^{4^2} + 4\xi_5^6 \xi_3^4 - 2i\xi_5^{5^4} - i\xi_5^{5^3} \xi_3^4 - \xi_5^{5^2} \xi_3^4 - 4i\xi_5^{5^2} - i\xi_5^5 \xi_3^4 - \xi_3^4 - 2i) \\ & + \frac{1}{16\xi_5^6 \xi_3^4} \overline{w^1}^2 w^1 (i\xi_5^6 \xi_5^{5^2} \xi_3^{4^2} + 2\xi_5^6 \xi_5^5 \xi_3^{4^2} - i\xi_5^6 \xi_3^{4^2} - 2i\xi_5^6 \xi_5^5 \xi_3^4 - 2\xi_5^6 \xi_5^{5^2} \xi_3^4 - 2i\xi_5^6 \xi_5^5 \xi_3^4 - 2\xi_5^6 \xi_3^4 + i\xi_5^{5^4} + 2i\xi_5^{5^2} + i) \\ & + \frac{1}{16\xi_5^6 \xi_3^4} \overline{w^1} w^1^2 (-i\xi_5^6 \xi_5^{5^2} \xi_3^4 - 2\xi_5^6 \xi_5^5 \xi_3^4 + i\xi_5^6 \xi_3^4 + i\xi_5^{5^3} + \xi_5^{5^2} + i\xi_5^5 + 1) - \frac{i\xi_5^5 + 1}{2\xi_5^6} \overline{w^1} w^2 \end{aligned}$$

are holomorphic. Let $F : G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^3$ defined by

$$F = (\varphi^1, \varphi^2, \varphi^3). \quad (68)$$

F is a biholomorphic bijection, hence a global chart on G . We determine now how the multiplication of G looks like in the chart (68). Let $a, x \in G$:

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \exp(x^1 x_1) \exp(y^1 x_2) \exp(x^2 x_3) \exp(y^2 x_4) \exp(x^3 x_5) \exp(y^3 x_6) \\ a &= \exp(a^1 x_1) \exp(b^1 x_2) \exp(a^2 x_3) \exp(b^2 x_4) \exp(a^3 x_5) \exp(b^3 x_6). \end{aligned}$$

With obvious notations, $a = [w_a^1, w_a^2, w_a^3]$, $x = [w_x^1, w_x^2, w_x^3]$, $ax = [w_{ax}^1, w_{ax}^2, w_{ax}^3]$, $a = [\varphi_a^1, \varphi_a^2, \varphi_a^3]$, $x = [\varphi_x^1, \varphi_x^2, \varphi_x^3]$, $ax = [\varphi_{ax}^1, \varphi_{ax}^2, \varphi_{ax}^3]$.

Computations yield :

$$\begin{aligned} w_{ax}^1 &= w_a^1 + w_x^1 \\ w_{ax}^2 &= w_a^2 + w_x^2 - \frac{b^1 x^1}{\xi_3^4} (\xi_5^5 + \xi_3^4 - \xi_5^6 \xi_3^4 + i) \\ w_{ax}^3 &= w_a^3 + w_x^3 - b^2 x^1 + \frac{1}{2} b^1 (x^1)^2 + \frac{i - \xi_5^5}{\xi_5^6} \left(\frac{1}{2} (b^1)^2 x^1 - b^2 y^1 + b^1 x^1 y^1 - a^2 y^1 \right). \end{aligned}$$

We then get

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{ax}^1 &= \varphi_a^1 + \varphi_x^1 \\ \varphi_{ax}^2 &= \varphi_a^2 + \varphi_x^2 + C\varphi_x^1 \\ \varphi_{ax}^3 &= \varphi_a^3 + \varphi_x^3 + D_1(\varphi_x^1)^2 + D_2\varphi_x^1 + D_3\varphi_x^2 \end{aligned}$$

where $C = (\overline{\varphi_a^1}(i\xi_5^6\xi_3^4 - i\xi_5^5 - i\xi_3^4 + 1))/(2\xi_5^4) + (\varphi_a^1(-\xi_5^6\xi_3^5\xi_3^{4^2} - i\xi_5^6\xi_3^4^2 + 2\xi_5^6\xi_5^2\xi_3^4 + \xi_5^6\xi_5^5\xi_3^4^2 + 2i\xi_5^6\xi_5^3\xi_3^4 + i\xi_5^6\xi_3^4^2 - \xi_5^5^3 - \xi_5^5^2\xi_3^4 - i\xi_5^5^2 - \xi_5^5 - \xi_3^4 - i))/(4\xi_5^6\xi_3^4^2)$;
 $D_1 = (\overline{\varphi_a^1}(-i\xi_5^6\xi_3^5\xi_3^4^2 + 2\xi_5^6\xi_3^5\xi_3^4^2 + i\xi_5^6\xi_3^4^2 + 2i\xi_5^6\xi_5^3\xi_3^4 + i\xi_5^6\xi_5^2\xi_3^4^2 - 2\xi_5^6\xi_5^2\xi_3^4 - 2\xi_5^6\xi_5^5\xi_3^4^2 + 2i\xi_5^6\xi_5^5\xi_3^4 + 3i\xi_5^6\xi_3^4^2 - 2\xi_5^6\xi_3^4 - i\xi_5^5^4 - i\xi_5^5^3\xi_3^4 - \xi_5^5^2\xi_3^4 - 2i\xi_5^5^2 - i\xi_5^5\xi_3^4 - \xi_3^4 - i))/(16\xi_5^6\xi_3^4^2) + (\varphi_a^1(i\xi_5^6\xi_3^5\xi_3^4^2 - 2\xi_5^6\xi_3^5\xi_3^4^2 - i\xi_5^6\xi_3^4^2 - 2i\xi_5^6\xi_5^3\xi_3^4 - 2i\xi_5^6\xi_5^2\xi_3^4^2 + 2\xi_5^6\xi_5^2\xi_3^4 - 2i\xi_5^6\xi_5^5\xi_3^4 - 2i\xi_5^6\xi_3^4^2 + 2\xi_5^6\xi_3^4 + i\xi_5^5^4 + 2i\xi_5^5^3\xi_3^4 + 2\xi_5^5^2\xi_3^4 + 2i\xi_5^5^2 + 2i\xi_5^5\xi_3^4 + 2\xi_3^4 + i))/(16\xi_5^6\xi_3^4^2)$;
 $D_2 = (\overline{\varphi_a^1}(-i\xi_5^6\xi_3^5\xi_3^4^2 - \xi_5^5^2\xi_3^4^2 + 2i\xi_5^6\xi_3^5\xi_3^4 + i\xi_5^6\xi_5^5\xi_3^4 + 4\xi_5^6\xi_5^5\xi_3^4 + \xi_5^6\xi_3^4^2 - 2i\xi_5^6\xi_3^4 - i\xi_5^5^3 - i\xi_5^5^2\xi_3^4 - 3\xi_5^5^2 - 2\xi_5^5\xi_3^4 - i\xi_5^5 + i\xi_3^4 - 3))/(16\xi_5^6\xi_3^4) + (\overline{\varphi_a^1}\varphi_a^1(\xi_5^6\xi_3^4 - \xi_5^5 - \xi_3^4 + i))/4 + (-i\overline{\varphi_a^1}\xi_3^4)/2 + (\varphi_a^1(i\xi_5^6\xi_3^5\xi_3^4^2 - \xi_5^6\xi_3^4^2 - 2i\xi_5^6\xi_5^2\xi_3^4 - i\xi_5^6\xi_5^5\xi_3^4 + \xi_5^6\xi_3^4^2 - 2i\xi_5^6\xi_3^4 + i\xi_5^6\xi_5^3 + \xi_5^6\xi_5^2 + i\xi_5^6\xi_5^5 + \xi_5^6 + i\xi_5^5^3 + \xi_5^5^2 + i\xi_5^5 + 1))/(16\xi_5^6\xi_3^4) + (\varphi_a^2(i\xi_5^6\xi_3^4 - i\xi_5^5 - 1))/(2\xi_5^6)$;
 $D_3 = (\overline{\varphi_a^1}(-i\xi_5^5 - 1))/(2\xi_5^6)$.

9 Lie Algebra $\mathcal{G}_{6,8}$ (isomorphic to $M9$).

Commutation relations for $\mathcal{G}_{6,8}$: $[x_1, x_2] = x_4$; $[x_1, x_4] = x_5$; $[x_2, x_3] = x_5$; $[x_2, x_4] = x_6$.

9.1

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\xi_5^5\xi_3^4 + \xi_5^5\xi_1^2 - \xi_3^3\xi_1^2}{\xi_3^4} & -\frac{(\xi_5^5\xi_3^4 + \xi_5^5\xi_1^2 - \xi_3^3\xi_1^2)^2 + \xi_3^4^2}{\xi_3^4} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \boxed{\xi_1^2} & -\frac{\xi_5^5\xi_3^4 + \xi_5^5\xi_1^2 - \xi_3^3\xi_1^2}{\xi_3^4} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \boxed{\xi_1^3} & \boxed{\xi_2^3} & \boxed{\xi_3^3} & -\frac{\xi_3^3^2 + 1}{\xi_3^4} & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & \boxed{\xi_4^3} & -\xi_3^3 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & -\frac{(\xi_4^3\xi_3^4 - \xi_3^3\xi_5^5 + \xi_3^3\xi_3^3)(\xi_3^4 + \xi_1^2)}{\xi_3^4\xi_1^2} & * & \boxed{\xi_5^5} & -\frac{(\xi_5^5 + 1)(\xi_3^4 + \xi_1^2)}{\xi_3^4\xi_1^2} \\ \boxed{\xi_1^6} & \boxed{\xi_2^6} & \boxed{\xi_3^6} & \boxed{\xi_4^6} & \frac{\xi_3^4\xi_1^2}{\xi_3^4 + \xi_1^2} & -\xi_5^5 \end{pmatrix} \quad (69)$$

where $J_1^4 = (\xi_4^4\xi_3^3\xi_1^3 + \xi_4^4\xi_3^2\xi_1^2 - \xi_3^3\xi_1^3\xi_1^2 + (\xi_3^4 + \xi_1^2)\xi_5^5\xi_1^3)/(\xi_3^3^2 + 1)$;
 $J_2^4 = (-((\xi_5^5 - \xi_3^3)(\xi_4^4\xi_3^3\xi_1^3 + \xi_4^4\xi_3^2\xi_1^2 - \xi_3^3\xi_1^3\xi_1^2) - (\xi_3^4 + \xi_1^2)\xi_5^5\xi_3^3\xi_1^3)(\xi_3^4 + \xi_1^2) + ((\xi_3^4 + \xi_1^2)^2\xi_5^5 + (\xi_3^3^2 + 1)\xi_3^4^2)\xi_1^3)/((\xi_3^3^2 + 1)\xi_3^4\xi_1^2)$;
 $J_1^5 = (-((\xi_4^4\xi_3^5\xi_3^4^2\xi_1^3 + \xi_4^4\xi_3^5\xi_3^4\xi_1^2 + \xi_4^4\xi_3^4^2\xi_3^3\xi_1^3 + \xi_4^4\xi_3^4^2\xi_3^2\xi_1^2 - \xi_4^4\xi_3^4\xi_3^3\xi_1^2 + \xi_3^6\xi_3^4\xi_3^3^2\xi_1^3 + \xi_3^6\xi_3^4\xi_1^3 + \xi_2^6\xi_3^4\xi_3^3^2\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^6\xi_3^4\xi_1^2 + \xi_1^6\xi_5^5\xi_3^3^2\xi_1^2 + \xi_1^6\xi_5^5\xi_1^2 - \xi_1^6\xi_3^3^3\xi_1^2 - \xi_1^6\xi_3^3\xi_1^2)(\xi_3^4 + \xi_1^2))/((\xi_3^3^2 + 1)\xi_3^4\xi_1^2)$;
 $J_2^5 = ((\xi_4^4\xi_3^5^2\xi_3^4^3\xi_1^3 + 2\xi_4^4\xi_3^5^2\xi_3^4^2\xi_1^2 + \xi_4^4\xi_3^5^2\xi_3^4\xi_1^2 + \xi_4^4\xi_3^5^2\xi_3^3\xi_1^2 - 2\xi_4^4\xi_3^5\xi_3^4^2\xi_3^3\xi_1^2 + \xi_4^4\xi_3^5\xi_3^4^2\xi_3^2\xi_1^2 - 2\xi_4^4\xi_3^5\xi_3^4^2\xi_3^2\xi_1^2 - 2\xi_4^4\xi_3^5\xi_3^4^2\xi_3^2\xi_1^2 - \xi_3^6\xi_3^4^2\xi_3^3^2\xi_1^2 - \xi_3^6\xi_3^4^2\xi_3^2^2\xi_1^2 + 2\xi_2^6\xi_5^5\xi_3^4^2\xi_3^3^2\xi_1^2 + 2\xi_2^6\xi_5^5\xi_3^4^2\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^6\xi_5^5\xi_3^4\xi_1^2 - \xi_2^6\xi_5^5\xi_3^3^2\xi_1^2 - \xi_2^6\xi_5^5\xi_3^3\xi_1^2 + \xi_1^6\xi_5^5^2\xi_3^4^2\xi_3^3^2 + \xi_1^6\xi_5^5^2\xi_3^4^2\xi_3^2 + 2\xi_1^6\xi_5^5^2\xi_3^4\xi_3^3^2\xi_1^2 + 2\xi_1^6\xi_5^5^2\xi_3^4\xi_1^2 + \xi_1^6\xi_5^5^2\xi_3^3^2\xi_1^2 + \xi_1^6\xi_5^5^2\xi_1^2 - 2\xi_1^6\xi_5^5\xi_3^4\xi_3^3^3\xi_1^2 - 2\xi_1^6\xi_5^5\xi_3^4\xi_3^3\xi_1^2 - 2\xi_1^6\xi_5^5\xi_3^3^3\xi_1^2 - 2\xi_1^6\xi_5^5\xi_3^3^2\xi_1^2 + \xi_1^6\xi_3^4^2\xi_3^3^2 + \xi_1^6\xi_3^4^2\xi_1^2 + \xi_1^6\xi_3^3^2\xi_1^2)(\xi_3^4 + \xi_1^2))/((\xi_3^3^2 + 1)\xi_3^4\xi_1^2)$;
 $J_4^5 = ((\xi_4^4\xi_3^5\xi_3^4 + \xi_4^4\xi_3^4\xi_3^3 + \xi_3^6\xi_3^3^2 + \xi_3^6)(\xi_3^4 + \xi_1^2))/(\xi_3^4^2\xi_1^2)$;
and the parameters are subject to the condition

$$\xi_1^2\xi_3^4(\xi_3^4 + \xi_1^2) \neq 0. \quad (70)$$

Now the automorphism group of $\mathcal{G}_{6,8}$ is comprised of the matrices

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} b_1^1 & b_2^1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b_2^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ b_1^3 & b_2^3 & b_1^{1^2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ b_1^4 & b_2^4 & 0 & b_2^2b_1^1 & 0 & 0 \\ b_1^5 & b_2^5 & b_3^5 & -(b_1^4b_2^1 + b_1^3b_2^2 - b_2^4b_1^1) & b_2^2b_1^{1^2} & b_2^2b_2^1b_1^1 \\ b_1^6 & b_2^6 & b_3^6 & -b_1^4b_2^2 & 0 & b_2^{2^2}b_1^1 \end{pmatrix}$$

where $\det \Phi = b_2^5b_1^{17} \neq 0$. Taking suitable values for the b_j^i 's, we are led to the case where $\xi_1^2 = 1, \xi_1^3 = \xi_2^3 = \xi_5^5 = \xi_1^6 = \xi_3^6 = 0$ and moreover $\xi_2^6 = \xi_4^6 = 0$. Hence any J in (69) is equivalent

to :

$$J(\xi_3^3, \xi_3^4) = \begin{pmatrix} (-\xi_3^3)/\xi_3^4 & (-\xi_3^{4^2} + \xi_3^{3^2})/\xi_3^{4^2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & \xi_3^3/\xi_3^4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \xi_3^3 & (-\xi_3^{3^2} + 1)/\xi_3^4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \xi_3^4 & -\xi_3^3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & (-\xi_3^4 + 1)/\xi_3^4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \xi_3^4/(\xi_3^4 + 1) & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (71)$$

where $\xi_3^4 \neq 0, -1$. $J(\xi_3^3, \xi_3^4) \cong J(\eta_3^3, \eta_3^4)$ if and only if $\xi_3^3 = \eta_3^3$ and $\xi_3^4 = \eta_3^4$.

Commutation relations of $\mathfrak{m} : [\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_3] = -\tilde{x}_6 \xi_3^4$; $[\tilde{x}_2, \tilde{x}_3] = \tilde{x}_5(\xi_3^4 + 1) - \tilde{x}_6 \xi_3^3$; $[\tilde{x}_2, \tilde{x}_4] = (\tilde{x}_5 \xi_3^3(-\xi_3^{4^2} + 1))/\xi_3^{4^2} + (\tilde{x}_6(\xi_3^4 + \xi_3^{3^2}))/\xi_3^4$.

9.2 Conclusions.

From (69), $\mathfrak{X}_{6,8}$ is a submanifold of dimension 10 in $\mathbb{R}^{36}$. It is the disjoint union of the continuously many orbits of the $J(\xi_3^3, \xi_3^4)$ defined in (71) where $\xi_3^4 \neq 0, -1$.

9.3

9.3.1

$$\begin{aligned} X_1 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} - y^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial y^2} + y^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} + \frac{(y^1)^2}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial y^3} \\ X_2 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y^1} - x^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} - y^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y^3}. \end{aligned}$$

9.3.2 Holomorphic functions for $J(\xi_3^3, \xi_3^4)$.

Let G denote the group G_0 endowed with the left invariant structure of complex manifold defined by $J(\xi_3^3, \xi_3^4)$ defined in (71) where $\xi_3^4 \neq 0, -1$. Let $H_{\mathbb{C}}(G)$ the space of complex valued holomorphic functions on G . Then $H_{\mathbb{C}}(G) = \{f \in C^\infty(G_0) ; \tilde{X}_j^- f = 0 \ \forall j = 1, 3, 5\}$. One has

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{X}_1^- &= 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \overline{w^1}} - y^1 \left(1 - \frac{i\xi_3^3}{\xi_3^4}\right) \frac{\partial}{\partial y^2} - \left(y^2 \left(1 - \frac{i\xi_3^3}{\xi_3^4}\right) + ix^2\right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} + \left(\frac{(y^1)^2}{2} \left(1 - \frac{i\xi_3^3}{\xi_3^4}\right) - iy^2\right) \frac{\partial}{\partial y^3} \\ \tilde{X}_3^- &= 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \overline{w^2}} \\ \tilde{X}_5^- &= 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \overline{w^3}} \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} w^1 &= x^1 + \frac{\xi_3^3}{\xi_3^4} y^1 + iy^1 \\ w^2 &= x^2 - \frac{\xi_3^3}{\xi_3^4} y^2 + \frac{i}{\xi_3^4} y^2 \\ w^3 &= x^3 + i \frac{\xi_3^4 + 1}{\xi_3^4} y^3. \end{aligned}$$

Then $f \in C^\infty(G_0)$ is in $H_{\mathbb{C}}(G)$ if and only if it is holomorphic with respect to w^2 and w^3 and satisfies the equation

$$2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial \overline{w^1}} - iA \frac{w^1 - \overline{w^1}}{2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial w^2} - \left(iw^2 + B \frac{(w^1 - \overline{w^1})^2}{8}\right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial w^3} = 0$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{\xi_3^4} \left(\xi_3^3 \left(1 - \frac{1}{\xi_3^4}\right) - i \left(1 + \frac{\xi_3^{3^2}}{\xi_3^4}\right) \right) \\ B &= \frac{\xi_3^4 + 1}{\xi_3^{4^2}} (\xi_3^3 + i\xi_3^4). \end{aligned}$$

The 3 functions

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi^1 &= w^1 \\ \varphi^2 &= w^2 + \frac{iA}{4} \left(w^1 \overline{w^1} - \frac{(\overline{w^1})^2}{2} \right) \\ \varphi^3 &= w^3 + \frac{i}{2} \overline{w^1} w^2 - \frac{B}{48} (w^1 - \overline{w^1})^3 - \frac{A}{16} w^1 (\overline{w^1})^2 + \frac{A}{24} (\overline{w^1})^3\end{aligned}$$

are holomorphic. Let $F : G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^3$ defined by

$$F = (\varphi^1, \varphi^2, \varphi^3). \quad (72)$$

F is a biholomorphic bijection, hence a global chart on G . We determine now how the multiplication of G looks like in the chart (72). Let $a, x \in G$:

$$\begin{aligned}x &= \exp(x^1 x_1) \exp(y^1 x_2) \exp(x^2 x_3) \exp(y^2 x_4) \exp(x^3 x_5) \exp(y^3 x_6) \\ a &= \exp(a^1 x_1) \exp(b^1 x_2) \exp(a^2 x_3) \exp(b^2 x_4) \exp(a^3 x_5) \exp(b^3 x_6).\end{aligned}$$

With obvious notations, $a = [w_a^1, w_a^2, w_a^3]$, $x = [w_x^1, w_x^2, w_x^3]$, $ax = [w_{ax}^1, w_{ax}^2, w_{ax}^3]$, $a = [\varphi_a^1, \varphi_a^2, \varphi_a^3]$, $x = [\varphi_x^1, \varphi_x^2, \varphi_x^3]$, $ax = [\varphi_{ax}^1, \varphi_{ax}^2, \varphi_{ax}^3]$. Computations yield :

$$\begin{aligned}w_{ax}^1 &= w_a^1 + w_x^1 \\ w_{ax}^2 &= w_a^2 + w_x^2 + b^1 x^1 \frac{\xi_3^3 - i}{\xi_3^4} \\ w_{ax}^3 &= w_a^3 + w_x^3 - b^2 x^1 + b^1 \frac{(x^1)^2}{2} - a^2 y^1 + i \frac{\xi_3^4 + 1}{\xi_3^4} \left(\frac{(b^1)^2}{2} x^1 - (b^2 - b^1 x^1) y^1 \right).\end{aligned}$$

We then get

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi_{ax}^1 &= \varphi_a^1 + \varphi_x^1 \\ \varphi_{ax}^2 &= \varphi_a^2 + \varphi_x^2 + \chi^2(a, x) \\ \varphi_{ax}^3 &= \varphi_a^3 + \varphi_x^3 + \chi^3(a, x)\end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}\chi^2(a, x) &= \frac{\xi_3^3 - i}{4\xi_3^{42}} \varphi_x^1 \left(2i\xi_3^4 \overline{\varphi_a^1} + (\xi_3^3 - i\xi_3^4) \varphi_a^1 \right) \\ \chi^3(a, x) &= \frac{i}{2} \varphi_x^2 \overline{\varphi_a^1} + \frac{1}{16\xi_3^{42}} (\varphi_x^1)^2 (4i\xi_3^{42} - (\xi_3^3 - i)(3\xi_3^4 + i\xi_3^3)) (\overline{\varphi_a^1} - \varphi_a^1) \\ &\quad + \varphi_x^1 \left(\frac{1}{16\xi_3^4} (\overline{\varphi_a^1})^2 (-\xi_3^3(\xi_3^4 - i\xi_3^3) - i\xi_3^4 - 3\xi_3^3 + 2i) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{16\xi_3^4} (\varphi_a^1)^2 (-\xi_3^3(\xi_3^4 - i\xi_3^3) - i\xi_3^4 + \xi_3^3 - 2i) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\xi_3^3(\xi_3^4 - i\xi_3^3)}{4\xi_3^4} \overline{\varphi_a^1} \varphi_a^1 - \frac{i\xi_3^4}{2} \overline{\varphi_a^2} + \frac{i(\xi_3^4 + 1)}{2} \varphi_a^2 \right).\end{aligned}$$

10 Lie Algebra M_{10} .

Commutation relations for M_{10} : $[x_1, x_2] = x_3$; $[x_1, x_3] = x_5$; $[x_1, x_4] = x_6$; $[x_2, x_3] = -x_6$; $[x_2, x_4] = x_5$.

10.1 Case $\xi_3^4 \neq \xi_1^2$.

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{\xi_1^1} & -\frac{\xi_1^{12}+1}{\xi_1^2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \boxed{\xi_1^2} & -\xi_1^1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \boxed{\xi_1^3} & \frac{(\xi_3^{32}+1)\xi_1^4 - (\xi_3^3+\xi_1^1)\xi_3^4\xi_1^3}{\xi_3^4\xi_1^2} & \boxed{\xi_3^3} & -\frac{\xi_3^{32}+1}{\xi_3^4} & 0 & 0 \\ \boxed{\xi_1^4} & \frac{(\xi_3^3-\xi_1^1)\xi_1^4 - \xi_3^4\xi_1^3}{\xi_1^2} & \boxed{\xi_3^4} & -\xi_3^3 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & \boxed{\xi_3^5} & * & r & -\frac{r^2+1}{b} \\ \boxed{\xi_1^6} & \boxed{\xi_2^6} & \boxed{\xi_3^6} & * & b & -r \end{pmatrix} \quad (73)$$

[illegible]

$$r = J_5^5 = -(((\xi_3^4 \xi_1^1 - \xi_3^3 \xi_1^2) \xi_1^2 + (\xi_1^{1^2} + 1) \xi_3^3) \xi_3^4 - (\xi_3^{3^2} + 1) \xi_1^2 \xi_1^1) / (((\xi_3^4 - \xi_1^2) \xi_1^2 - (\xi_1^{1^2} + 1)) \xi_3^4 + (\xi_3^{3^2} + 1) \xi_1^2);$$

$$b = J_5^6 = -((\xi_3^4 \xi_1^{1^2} + \xi_3^4 - 2\xi_3^3 \xi_1^2 \xi_1^1 - 2\xi_1^2) \xi_3^4 + (\xi_3^{3^2} + 1) \xi_1^{2^2}) / (((\xi_3^4 - \xi_1^2) \xi_1^2 - (\xi_1^{1^2} + 1)) \xi_3^4 + (\xi_3^{3^2} + 1) \xi_1^2);$$

$$\xi_1^2 \xi_3^4 (\xi_1^2 - \xi_3^4) \neq 0 \quad (74)$$

$$((\xi_3^4 - \xi_1^2)\xi_1^2 - (\xi_1^{1^2} + 1))\xi_3^4 + (\xi_3^{3^2} + 1)\xi_1^2 \neq 0. \quad (75)$$

Now the automorphism group of $M10$ is comprised of the matrices

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} b_1^1 & b_2^1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ b_1^2 & b_2^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ b_1^3 & b_2^3 & b_2^2 b_1 - b_1^2 b_2 & -(b_2^2 b_2^1 - b_1^2 b_1^1) & 0 \\ b_1^4 & b_2^4 & 0 & b_2^{1^2} + b_1^{1^2} & 0 \\ b_1^5 & b_2^5 & b_2^3 b_1 - b_1^3 b_2 - b_4^1 b_2^2 u + b_4^2 b_2^2 & b_4^5 & (b_2^3 b_1 - b_1^2 b_2^1) b_1^1 - (b_2^3 b_1^1 - b_1^2 b_2^1) b_2^1 \\ b_1^6 & b_2^6 & -(b_3^1 b_2^1 + b_3^1 b_2^2 + b_4^1 b_2^5 - b_4^2 b_1^1) & b_4^6 & -(b_2^5 b_1^1 - b_1^2 b_2^1) b_1^1 - (b_2^5 b_1^1 - b_1^2 b_2^1) b_2^1 + (b_1^{1^2} + b_1^{1^2} + b_1^{1^2}) b_1^1 + b_2^5 b_2^2 b_2^1 \end{pmatrix}$$

where $\det \Phi = (b_2^2 b_1^1 - b_1^2 b_2^1)^3 (b_1^{2^2} + b_1^{1^2})(b_2^{1^2} + b_1^{1^2})^2 \neq 0$ and $C_1 = b_1^{2^2} b_1^1 + 2b_1^2 b_2^1 b_2^2 + (b_2^{1^2} + b_1^{1^2} - b_2^{2^2}) b_1^1$ and $C_2 = -b_1^{2^2} b_2^1 + 2b_1^2 b_1^1 b_2^2 + (b_2^{2^2} + b_1^{1^2} + b_2^{1^2}) b_2^1$ must vanish. This requires the vanishing of the resultant $R = \text{Res}(C_1, C_2, b_1^1)$, hence $b_2^2 = b_1^1 u$ with $u^2 = 1$ since $R = -4(b_2^{2^2} + b_2^{1^2})(b_1^{1^2} + b_2^{1^2})(b_2^{2^2} - b_2^{1^2})$. Then one gets $C_1 = (b_1^2 + u b_2^1)^2 b_1^1$. If $b_1^1 \neq 0$, then $b_1^2 = -u b_2^1$ is the only common root for C_1 and C_2 . If $b_1^1 = 0$, then $b_2^1 \neq 0$ and $C_2 = b_2^1 (b_2^{1^2} - b_1^{2^2})$ vanishes for $b_1^2 = \pm b_2^1$. In both cases, the vanishing of C_1 and C_2 holds if and only if $b_2^2 = u b_1^1, b_1^2 = -u b_2^1$ with $u^2 = 1$. Hence the automorphism group of $M10$ is comprised of the matrices

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} b_1^1 & b_1^2 u & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ b_1^2 & -b_1^1 u & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ b_1^3 & b_2^3 & -(b_1^{2^2} + b_1^{1^2})u & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ b_1^4 & b_2^4 & 0 & b_1^{2^2} + b_1^{1^2} & 0 & 0 \\ b_1^5 & b_2^5 & b_2^3 b_1^1 - b_1^3 b_2^1 u + b_1^4 b_1^1 u + b_2^4 b_1^2 & b_4^5 & -(b_1^{2^2} + b_1^{1^2})b_1^1 u & (b_1^{2^2} + b_1^{1^2})b_1^2 \\ b_1^6 & b_2^6 & -(b_2^3 b_1^2 + b_1^3 b_1^1 u + b_1^4 b_1^2 u - b_2^4 b_1^1) & b_4^6 & (b_1^{2^2} + b_1^{1^2})b_1^2 u & (b_1^{2^2} + b_1^{1^2})b_1^1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (76)$$

where $u^2 = 1$ and $\det \Phi = -(b_1^{2^2} + b_1^{1^2})^6 u \neq 0$. Equivalence by a suitable block-diagonal automorphism (76) leads to the case $\xi_1^1 = 0$ and we then can suppose $0 < \xi_1^2 \leq 1$. Now, equivalence by

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \xi_1^3/\xi_1^2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \xi_1^4/\xi_1^2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \xi_1^3/\xi_1^2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \xi_1^4/\xi_1^2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (77)$$

leads to the case where moreover $\xi_1^3 = 0, \xi_1^4 = 0$. Then, equivalence by

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ b_1^5 & b_2^5 & 0 & \xi_3^5/\xi_3^4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \xi_3^6/\xi_3^4 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

with suitable b_1^5, b_2^5 leads to the case where moreover $\xi_1^3 = 0, \xi_1^4 = 0, \xi_3^5 = 0, \xi_1^6 = 0, \xi_2^6 = 0, \xi_3^6 = 0$:

$$J(\xi_1^2, \xi_3^3, \xi_3^4) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & (-1)/\xi_1^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \xi_1^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \xi_3^3 & (-\xi_3^{3^2} + 1)/\xi_3^4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \xi_3^4 & -\xi_3^3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & r & -\frac{1+r^2}{b} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & b & -r \end{pmatrix} \quad (78)$$

where

$$0 < \xi_1^2 \leq 1; \quad \xi_1^2 \xi_3^4 (\xi_1^2 - \xi_3^4) \neq 0; \quad (\xi_3^4 \xi_1^2 - \xi_1^{2^2} - 1) \xi_3^4 + (\xi_3^{3^2} + 1) \xi_1^2 \neq 0 \quad (79)$$

and $r = ((\xi_1^2 + 1)(\xi_1^2 - 1)\xi_3^4 \xi_3^3) / ((\xi_3^4 \xi_1^2 - \xi_1^{2^2} - 1)\xi_3^4 + (\xi_3^{3^2} + 1)\xi_1^2)$,

$b = -((\xi_3^4 - 2\xi_1^2)\xi_3^4 + (\xi_3^{3^2} + 1)\xi_1^2) / ((\xi_3^4 \xi_1^2 - \xi_1^{2^2} - 1)\xi_3^4 + (\xi_3^{3^2} + 1)\xi_1^2)$.

Now suppose $J(\eta_1^2, \eta_3^3, \eta_3^4) = \Phi^{-1} J(\xi_1^2, \xi_3^3, \xi_3^4) \Phi$ where Φ is given in (76) and the η 's and ξ 's satisfy (79). Computing the matrix $J2 = \Phi^{-1} J(\xi_1^2, \xi_3^3, \xi_3^4) \Phi$, one gets $J2_1^1 = (b_1^2 b_1^1 (\xi_1^{2^2} - 1)) / (\xi_1^2 (b_1^{2^2} + b_1^{1^2}))$, $J2_1^2 = -(b_1^{2^2} + b_1^{1^2} \xi_1^{2^2}) / (\xi_1^2 u (b_1^{2^2} + b_1^{1^2}))$, $J2_3^3 = \xi_3^3$, $J2_3^4 = -\xi_3^4 u$. From these formulae, we see that a necessary condition for equivalence is that $\eta_3^4 = -u \xi_3^4$ ($u = \pm 1$) and $\eta_3^3 = \xi_3^3$. As $u = 1$ would change the sign of ξ_1^2 , we conclude that $u = -1$. Now to keep $J2_1^1 = 0$, one must have either $\xi_1^2 = 1$ or $b_1^1 b_1^2 = 0$. If $\xi_1^2 = 1$, or if $\xi_1^2 < 1$ and $b_1^1 = 0$, then $\eta_1^2 = \xi_1^2$ and $\eta_3^3 = \xi_3^3, \eta_3^4 = \xi_3^4$. If $\xi_1^2 < 1$ and $b_1^1 = 0$, then $\eta_1^2 = 1/\xi_1^2 > 1$ which is contradictory. Hence $J(\eta_1^2, \eta_3^3, \eta_3^4)$ and $J(\xi_1^2, \xi_3^3, \xi_3^4)$ are not equivalent unless $\eta_1^2 = \xi_1^2, \eta_3^3 = \xi_3^3, \eta_3^4 = \xi_3^4$.

Commutation relations of $\mathfrak{m}$:

$$[\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_3] = \tilde{x}_5 (-\xi_3^4 \xi_1^2 + 1) + \tilde{x}_6 \xi_3^3 \xi_1^2; \quad [\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_4] = \tilde{x}_5 \xi_3^3 \xi_1^2 + (\tilde{x}_6 (\xi_3^4 - \xi_3^{3^2} \xi_1^2 - \xi_1^2)) / \xi_3^4;$$

$$[\tilde{x}_2, \tilde{x}_3] = (\tilde{x}_5 \xi_3^3) / \xi_1^2 + (\tilde{x}_6 (\xi_3^4 - \xi_1^2)) / \xi_1^2; \quad [\tilde{x}_2, \tilde{x}_4] = (\tilde{x}_5 (\xi_3^4 \xi_1^2 - \xi_3^{3^2} - 1)) / (\xi_3^4 \xi_1^2) + (-\tilde{x}_6 \xi_3^3) / \xi_1^2.$$

10.2 Case $\xi_3^4 = \xi_1^2, \xi_3^3 = \xi_1^1$.

In that case one has necessarily $\xi_1^1 = 0$.

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & (-1)/\xi_1^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \boxed{\xi_1^2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \boxed{\xi_1^3} & \xi_1^4 & 0 & (-1)/\xi_1^2 & 0 & 0 \\ \boxed{\xi_1^4} & -\xi_1^3 & \xi_1^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & \boxed{\xi_3^5} & ((\xi_5^{5^2} + 1)\xi_3^6 - \xi_5^6 \xi_5^5 \xi_3^5) / (\xi_5^6 \xi_1^2) & \boxed{\xi_5^5} & (-\xi_5^{5^2} + 1) / \xi_5^6 \\ \boxed{\xi_1^6} & \boxed{\xi_2^6} & \boxed{\xi_3^6} & (-\xi_5^6 \xi_3^5 - \xi_3^6 \xi_5^5) / \xi_1^2 & \boxed{\xi_5^6} & -\xi_5^5 \end{pmatrix} \quad (80)$$

where $J_1^5 = (-\xi_2^6 - \xi_1^6 \xi_5^5 \xi_1^2 + (\xi_5^5 \xi_1^4 + \xi_1^3 \xi_1^2) \xi_3^6 - \xi_5^6 \xi_3^5 \xi_1^4) / (\xi_5^6 \xi_1^2)$,

$J_2^5 = (\xi_2^6 \xi_5^5 + \xi_1^6 \xi_1^2 + (\xi_5^5 \xi_1^3 \xi_1^2 - \xi_1^6) \xi_3^6 - \xi_5^6 \xi_3^5 \xi_1^3 \xi_1^2) / \xi_5^6$, and the parameters are subject to the condition

$$\xi_1^2 = \pm 1, \quad \xi_5^6 \neq 0. \quad (81)$$

As in the preceding case, by equivalence by a suitable block-diagonal automorphism, we can suppose $\xi_5^5 = 0$, $0 < \xi_5^6 \leq 1$ and then equivalence by (77) leads to the case where moreover $\xi_1^3 = 0, \xi_1^4 = 0$. Then equivalence by

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ (\xi_1^2 - \xi_1^6) / \xi_5^6 & (\xi_2^6 \xi_1^2) / (\xi_5^6 \xi_1^2) & 0 & \xi_3^5 / \xi_1^2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \xi_3^6 / \xi_1^2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$J(\xi_1^2, \xi_5^6) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & (-1)/\xi_1^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \xi_1^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & (-1)/\xi_1^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \xi_1^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & (-1)/\xi_5^6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \xi_5^6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (82)$$
$$\xi_1^2 = \pm 1, 0 < \xi_5^6 \leq 1. \quad (83)$$

Since $\mathfrak{m}$ is abelian, no $J(\xi_1^2, \xi_5^6)$ is equivalent to any $J(\xi_1^2, \xi_3^3, \xi_3^4)$ in (78).

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{\xi_1^1} & -\frac{\xi_1^{12}+1}{k} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ k & -\xi_1^1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \boxed{\xi_1^3} & \frac{((\xi_3^{32}+1)(\xi_3^3-\xi_1^1)\xi_1^4+(\xi_3^3+\xi_1^1)^2\xi_5^6\xi_1^3)(\xi_3^3-\xi_1^1)}{(\xi_3^3+\xi_1^1)^2\xi_5^6} & \boxed{\xi_3^3} & -\frac{\xi_3^{32}+1}{k} & 0 & 0 \\ \boxed{\xi_1^4} & -\frac{(\xi_3^3+\xi_1^1)\xi_5^6\xi_1^3+(\xi_3^3-\xi_1^1)^2\xi_1^4}{(\xi_3^3+\xi_1^1)\xi_5^6} & k & -\xi_3^3 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & \boxed{\xi_3^5} & * & m & -\frac{m^2+1}{\xi_5^6} \\ \boxed{\xi_1^6} & \boxed{\xi_2^6} & \boxed{\xi_3^6} & * & \boxed{\xi_5^6} & -m \end{pmatrix} \quad (84)$$
$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (-\xi_1^3)/\xi_5^6 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (-\xi_4^1)/\xi_5^6 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (-\xi_1^3)/\xi_5^6 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (-\xi_4^1)/\xi_5^6 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

leads to the case where moreover $\xi_1^3 = 0, \xi_1^4 = 0$. Then equivalence by

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ (-\xi_1^6 \xi_3^3)/(\xi_5^6 \xi_3^3) & (-\xi_2^6 \xi_3^3)/(\xi_5^6 \xi_3^3) & 0 & (-\xi_3^5)/\xi_5^6 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & (-\xi_3^6)/\xi_5^6 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

leads to the case where moreover $\xi_3^5 = 0, \xi_1^6 = 0, \xi_2^6 = 0, \xi_3^6 = 0$:

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1/\xi_5^6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\xi_5^6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \xi_3^3 & (\xi_3^{3^2} + 1)/\xi_5^6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\xi_5^6 & -\xi_3^3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & ((\xi_5^6 + 1)(\xi_5^6 - 1))/\xi_3^3 & (-((\xi_5^6 - 2)\xi_5^{6^2} + \xi_3^{3^2} + 1))/(\xi_5^6 \xi_3^{3^2}) \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \xi_5^6 & (-\xi_5^6 + 1)(\xi_5^6 - 1)/\xi_3^3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (86)$$

Computing the matrix $J^2 = \Phi^{-1} J \Phi$ where Φ is given in (76) and $b_1^2 = b_1^1 = 1$, one gets $J^2_1 = \frac{1+\xi_5^{6^2}}{2\xi_5^6} u$, $J^2_3 = \xi_5^6 u$. Hence if $\xi_5^{6^2} \neq 1$ we are back to case 1 (10.1). Finally, if $\xi_5^{6^2} = 1$, equivalence by $\Phi = \text{diag}(1, -1, -1, 1, -1, 1)$ leads to the case where moreover $\xi_5^6 = 1$:

$$J(\xi_3^3) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \xi_3^3 & \xi_3^{3^2} + 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -\xi_3^3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (87)$$

where $\xi_3^3 \neq 0$.

It is easily checked that $J(\xi_3^3)$ and $J(\eta_3^3)$ are non equivalent unless $\eta_3^3 = \xi_3^3$, and that $J(\xi_3^3)$ in (87) is equivalent neither to any $J(\xi_1^2, \xi_3^3, \xi_4^3)$ in (78) nor to any $J(\xi_1^2, \xi_5^6)$ in (82).

Commutation relations of $\mathfrak{m} : [\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_3] = -\tilde{x}_6 \xi_3^3$; $[\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_4] = -\tilde{x}_5 \xi_3^3 - \tilde{x}_6 \xi_3^{3^2}$; $[\tilde{x}_2, \tilde{x}_3] = -\tilde{x}_5 \xi_3^3$; $[\tilde{x}_2, \tilde{x}_4] = -\tilde{x}_5 \xi_3^{3^2} + \tilde{x}_6 \xi_3^3$.

10.4 Conclusions.

To solve the initial system comprised of all the torsion equations and the equation $J^2 = -1$ in $\mathbb{R}^{36}$ in the 3 cases 1 (10.1), 2.1 (10.2), 2.2 (10.3), one has to complete first a set of common steps, and then we are left with solving the system S of the remaining equations in the 12 variables $\xi_1^1, \xi_1^2, \xi_1^3, \xi_3^3, \xi_1^4, \xi_3^4, \xi_3^5, \xi_5^5, \xi_1^6, \xi_2^6, \xi_3^6, \xi_5^6$ in the open subset $\xi_5^6 \xi_3^4 \xi_1^2 \neq 0$ of $\mathbb{R}^{12}$. Among these equations, we single out the 2 equations 13|6 and 14|6 which read:

$$\begin{cases} f = f_{13|6} = 0 \\ g = f_{14|6} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (88)$$

where :

$$f_{13|6} = \xi_5^6(\xi_3^3 + \xi_1^1) + \xi_5^5(\xi_1^2 - \xi_3^4) - \xi_3^4 \xi_1^1 + \xi_3^3 \xi_1^2$$

and

$$f_{14|6} = (\xi_5^6(\xi_3^4 \xi_1^2 - \xi_3^{3^2} - 1) + \xi_5^5 \xi_3^4(\xi_3^3 - \xi_1^1) + \xi_3^4 \xi_3^3 \xi_1^1 + \xi_3^4 - (\xi_3^{3^2} + 1)\xi_1^2)/\xi_3^4.$$

In each of the 3 cases, the remaining system is equivalent to the system (88). To conclude that $\mathfrak{X}_{M10}$ is a 10-dimensional submanifold of $\mathbb{R}^{36}$, it will be sufficient to prove that the preceding system is of maximal rank 2 at any point of $\mathfrak{X}_{M10}$, that is in each of the 3 cases some 2-jacobian doesn't vanish.

- In case 1, one has

$$\frac{D(f, g)}{D(\xi_5^5, \xi_5^6)} = -\frac{1}{\xi_3^4} (((\xi_3^4 - \xi_1^2)\xi_1^2 - (\xi_1^{1^2} + 1))\xi_3^4 + (\xi_3^{3^2} + 1)\xi_1^2) \neq 0.$$

- In case 2.1, one has $\frac{D(f,g)}{D(\xi_1^2, \xi_1^2)} = (\xi_5^6 - \xi_1^2)^2 + \xi_5^{5^2} \neq 0$ if $\xi_5^5 \neq 0$. If $\xi_5^5 = 0$, $\frac{D(f,g)}{D(\xi_1^2, \xi_1^2)} = (\xi_5^6 - \xi_1^2)^2$ and $\frac{D(f,g)}{D(\xi_3^3, \xi_3^4)} = (\xi_5^6 + \xi_1^2)^2$. These 2-jacobians cannot simultaneously vanish.
- In case 2.2, one has $\frac{D(f,g)}{D(\xi_1^2, \xi_5^5)} = (\xi_3^3 - \xi_1^1)(\xi_5^5 + \xi_3^3) \neq 0$ if $\xi_5^5 \neq -\xi_3^3$. If $\xi_5^5 = -\xi_3^3$, $\frac{D(f,g)}{D(\xi_5^5, \xi_5^6)} = \xi_1^{1^2} - \xi_3^{3^2} \neq 0$.

Hence the system (88) is of maximal rank 2 at any point of $\mathfrak{X}_{M10}$, and $\mathfrak{X}_{M10}$ is a 10-dimensional submanifold of $\mathbb{R}^{36}$.

Any complex structure is equivalent to one and only one of the following : $J(\xi_1^2, \xi_3^3, \xi_3^4)$ in (78) or $J(\xi_1^2, \xi_5^6)$ in (82) or $J(\xi_3^3)$ in (87).

10.5

10.5.1

$$\begin{aligned} X_1 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} - y^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} - x^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} - \left(y^2 + \frac{(y^1)^2}{2} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial y^3} \\ X_2 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y^1} - y^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} + x^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y^3}. \end{aligned}$$

10.5.2 Holomorphic functions.

Let G denote the group G_0 endowed with the left invariant structure of complex manifold defined by $J(\xi_1^2, \xi_3^3, \xi_3^4)$ in (78), where $0 < \xi_1^2 \leq 1$, $\xi_1^2 \xi_3^4 \neq 0$, $\xi_1^2 \neq \xi_3^4$, and $D = (\xi_3^4 \xi_1^2 - \xi_1^{2^2} - 1) \xi_3^4 + (\xi_3^{3^2} + 1) \xi_1^2 \neq 0$. Then $H_{\mathbb{C}}(G) = \{f \in C^\infty(G_0) ; \tilde{X}_j^- f = 0 \forall j = 1, 3, 5\}$. One has

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{X}_1^- &= 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \overline{w^1}} - y^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} - (x^2 + i \xi_1^2 y^2) \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} - \left(\frac{(y^1)^2}{2} + y^2 - i \xi_1^2 x^2 \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial y^3} \\ \tilde{X}_3^- &= 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \overline{w^2}} \\ \tilde{X}_5^- &= 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \overline{w^3}} \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} w^1 &= x^1 + \frac{i}{\xi_1^2} y^1 \\ w^2 &= x^2 - \frac{\xi_3^3}{\xi_3^4} y^2 + \frac{i}{\xi_3^4} y^2 \\ w^3 &= x^3 - \frac{r}{b} y^3 + \frac{i}{b} y^3. \end{aligned}$$

Then $f \in C^\infty(G_0)$ is in $H_{\mathbb{C}}(G)$ if and only if it is holomorphic with respect to w^2 and w^3 and satisfies the equation

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial \overline{w^1}} + i \xi_1^2 \frac{w^1 - \overline{w^1}}{2i} \frac{\partial f}{\partial w^2} + \frac{1}{8b} \left[\xi_1^{2^2} (r - i) \left(2 \overline{w^1} w^1 - (\overline{w^1})^2 - w^{1^2} \right) \right. \\ \left. - 4 \overline{w^2} (i(c + \xi_1^2 r) + \xi_1^2 + b) - 4 w^2 (i(-c + \xi_1^2 r) + \xi_1^2 + b) \right] \frac{\partial f}{\partial \overline{w^3}} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

where

$$c = i \xi_3^4 \xi_1^2 b - \xi_3^4 r + i \xi_3^4 + i \xi_3^3 \xi_1^2 r + \xi_3^3 \xi_1^2 + b \xi_3^3.$$

The 3 functions

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi^1 &= w^1 \\ \varphi^2 &= w^2 - \frac{i \xi_1^2}{4} \left(w^1 \overline{w^1} - \frac{(\overline{w^1})^2}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi^3 = w^3 + \frac{1}{48b} & \left((\overline{w^1})^3 \xi_1^2 (c + ib) + 3(\overline{w^1})^2 w^1 \xi_1^2 (i - r) + 12\overline{w^1} w^2 (ic + i\xi_1^2 r + \xi_1^2 + b) \right. \\ & \left. + 3\overline{w^1} w^1 w^2 \xi_1^2 (-c + 2\xi_1^2 r - 2i\xi_1^2 - ib) + 12(\overline{w^1} + w^1) w^2 (-ic + i\xi_1^2 r + \xi_1^2 + b) \right) \end{aligned}$$

are holomorphic. Let $F : G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^3$ defined by

$$F = (\varphi^1, \varphi^2, \varphi^3). \quad (89)$$

F is a biholomorphic bijection, hence a global chart on G . We determine now how the multiplication of G looks like in the chart (89). Let $a, x \in G$:

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \exp(x^1 x_1) \exp(y^1 x_2) \exp(x^2 x_3) \exp(y^2 x_4) \exp(x^3 x_5) \exp(y^3 x_6) \\ a &= \exp(a^1 x_1) \exp(b^1 x_2) \exp(a^2 x_3) \exp(b^2 x_4) \exp(a^3 x_5) \exp(b^3 x_6). \end{aligned}$$

With obvious notations, $a = [w_a^1, w_a^2, w_a^3]$, $x = [w_x^1, w_x^2, w_x^3]$, $ax = [w_{ax}^1, w_{ax}^2, w_{ax}^3]$, $a = [\varphi_a^1, \varphi_a^2, \varphi_a^3]$, $x = [\varphi_x^1, \varphi_x^2, \varphi_x^3]$, $ax = [\varphi_{ax}^1, \varphi_{ax}^2, \varphi_{ax}^3]$. Computations yield :

$$\begin{aligned} w_{ax}^1 &= w_a^1 + w_x^1 \\ w_{ax}^2 &= w_a^2 + w_x^2 - b^1 x^1 \\ w_{ax}^3 &= w_a^3 + w_x^3 - a^2 x^1 + \frac{1}{2} b^1 (x^1)^2 - b^2 y^1 + \frac{i-r}{b} \left(-b^2 x^1 - \frac{1}{2} (b^1)^2 x^1 + y^1 (a^2 - b^1 x^1) \right). \end{aligned}$$

We then get

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{ax}^1 &= \varphi_a^1 + \varphi_x^1 \\ \varphi_{ax}^2 &= \varphi_a^2 + \varphi_x^2 - \frac{i\xi_1^2}{4} (2\overline{\varphi_a^1} - \varphi_a^1) \varphi_x^1 \\ \varphi_{ax}^3 &= \varphi_a^3 + \varphi_x^3 + \chi^3(a, x) \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \chi^3(a, x) &= \frac{\xi_1^2}{16((\xi_3^4 - \xi_1^2)^2 + \xi_3^{32} \xi_1^{22})} D_1 (\varphi_x^1)^2 \\ &+ \frac{1}{16(\xi_3^4 - i\xi_3^3 \xi_1^2 - \xi_1^2)} \left(D_2 \xi_1^2 \varphi_x^1 + 8\xi_3^4 (1 - \xi_1^{22}) \left(\overline{\varphi_a^1} + \varphi_a^1 \right) \varphi_x^2 \right) \end{aligned}$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} D_1 &= i\overline{\varphi_a^1} (7\xi_3^4 \xi_1^{22} - 3\xi_3^{42} + 7i\xi_3^4 \xi_3^3 \xi_1^{23} - 7i\xi_3^4 \xi_3^3 \xi_1^2 - 7\xi_3^4 \xi_1^{23} - \xi_3^4 \xi_1^2 + 4\xi_3^{32} \xi_1^{22} + 4\xi_1^{22}) + i\varphi_a^1 (-4\xi_3^4 \xi_1^{22} + \xi_3^{42} - 4i\xi_3^4 \xi_3^3 \xi_1^{23} + 4i\xi_3^4 \xi_3^3 \xi_1^2 + 4\xi_3^4 \xi_1^{23} + 2\xi_3^4 \xi_1^2 - 3\xi_3^{32} \xi_1^{22} - 3\xi_1^{22}); \\ D_2 &= -i(\overline{\varphi_a^1})^2 (\xi_3^4 \xi_1^2 - 2\xi_3^4 \xi_1^{22} + 2\xi_3^4 + \xi_3^{32} \xi_1^2 - 2i\xi_3^3 \xi_1^2 - \xi_1^2) + 4i\overline{\varphi_a^1} \varphi_a^1 (\xi_3^4 \xi_1^2 + \xi_3^4 \xi_1^{22} - \xi_3^4 + \xi_3^{32} \xi_1^2 - 2i\xi_3^3 \xi_1^2 - \xi_1^2) - 8\overline{\varphi_a^2} (\xi_3^4 \xi_1^2 + \xi_3^{32} - 2i\xi_3^3 - 1) + 8\varphi_a^2 (\xi_3^4 \xi_1^2 + \xi_3^{32} - 2\xi_3^3 \xi_1^2 + 1) - i\varphi_a^{12} (\xi_3^4 \xi_1^2 + 3\xi_3^4 \xi_1^{22} - 2\xi_3^4 + \xi_3^{32} \xi_1^2 - 3i\xi_3^3 \xi_1^2 - 2\xi_1^2). \end{aligned}$$

In the case of $J(\xi_1^2, \xi_5^6)$ in (82) where $\xi_1^2 = \pm 1$, and $0 < \xi_5^6 \leq 1$, the preceding computations apply with $r = 0, b = \xi_5^6, \xi_3^3 = 0, \xi_3^4 = \xi_1^2$. The only difference is that we get now

$$\chi^3(a, x) = \frac{1}{16\xi_5^6} (D_1 (\varphi_x^1)^2 + D_2 \varphi_x^1) + \frac{\xi_5^6 + \xi_1^2}{2\xi_5^6} \left(\overline{\varphi_a^1} + \varphi_a^1 \right) \varphi_x^2$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} D_1 &= -i\overline{\varphi_a^1} (3\xi_5^6 \xi_1^2 + 7) + i\varphi_a^1 (\xi_5^6 \xi_1^2 + 4); \\ D_2 &= -i(\overline{\varphi_a^1})^2 (3\xi_5^6 \xi_1^2 + 1) - 8i\overline{\varphi_a^1} \varphi_a^1 - 8\overline{\varphi_a^2} (\xi_5^6 - \xi_1^2) + 8\varphi_a^2 (\xi_5^6 + \xi_1^2) + i\varphi_a^{12} (\xi_5^6 \xi_1^2 + 4) \end{aligned}$$

In the case of $J(\xi_3^3)$ in (87) where $\xi_3^3 \neq 0$, the general computations apply with $r = 0, b = 1, \xi_3^4 = \xi_1^2 = -1$. The only difference is that we get now

$$\chi^3(a, x) = \frac{1}{16} (D_1 (\varphi_x^1)^2 + D_2 \varphi_x^1)$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} D_1 &= -4i\overline{\varphi_a^1} + 3i\varphi_a^1; \\ D_2 &= (2i - \xi_3^3) (\overline{\varphi_a^1})^2 + 4(\xi_3^3 - 2i) \overline{\varphi_a^1} \varphi_a^1 - 8(i\xi_3^3 + 2) \overline{\varphi_a^2} + 8i\xi_3^3 \varphi_a^2 + (3i - \xi_3^3) \varphi_a^{12}. \end{aligned}$$

11 Lie Algebra $M14_\gamma(\gamma = \pm 1)$.

Commutation relations for $M14_\gamma : [x_1, x_3] = x_4; [x_1, x_4] = x_6; [x_2, x_3] = x_5; [x_2, x_5] = \gamma x_6$.
 $M14_{-1}$ has no complex structure.

11.1 Case $M14_1$.

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{\xi_1^2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \boxed{\xi_1^2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \boxed{\xi_1^3} & \boxed{\xi_2^3} & * & -(\xi_6^6 \xi_5^3 - \xi_5^6 \xi_6^3) \xi_1^2 & \boxed{\xi_5^3} & \boxed{\xi_6^3} \\ \boxed{\xi_1^4} & * & * & -\frac{(\xi_6^6 \xi_5^3 - \xi_5^6 \xi_6^3)^2}{\xi_6^3} & -\frac{((\xi_5^6 \xi_5^3 + 1) \xi_6^3 - \xi_6^6 \xi_5^3) \xi_1^2}{\xi_6^3} & (\xi_6^6 \xi_5^3 - \xi_5^6 \xi_6^3) \xi_1^2 \\ \boxed{\xi_1^5} & * & * & -\frac{((\xi_5^6 \xi_5^3 - 1) \xi_6^3 - \xi_6^6 \xi_5^3) \xi_1^2}{\xi_6^3} & -\frac{\xi_6^3}{\xi_5^3} & -\xi_5^3 \\ * & * & * & -\frac{(\xi_6^6 \xi_5^3 - \xi_5^6 \xi_6^3 \xi_5^3 + \xi_5^3) \xi_1^2}{\xi_6^3} & \boxed{\xi_5^6} & \boxed{\xi_6^6} \end{pmatrix} \quad (90)$$

where $J_3^3 = (\xi_5^6 \xi_6^3 + \xi_5^3 + \xi_6^6 \xi_5^3 - (2\xi_5^6 \xi_5^3 + 1) \xi_6^6 \xi_5^3) / \xi_6^3$;

$J_2^4 = ((\xi_6^6 \xi_5^3 - \xi_5^6 \xi_6^3) \xi_2^3 \xi_1^2 + \xi_1^5 \xi_6^3 + \xi_5^3 \xi_1^3) / \xi_6^3$;

$J_3^4 = (((\xi_6^6 \xi_5^3 - \xi_5^6 \xi_6^3) \xi_5^3 - \xi_6^6 \xi_5^3 + 3\xi_5^6 \xi_6^3 \xi_5^3 + \xi_5^6 \xi_6^3 + \xi_5^3) \xi_6^6 - (\xi_5^6 \xi_6^3 + \xi_5^6 \xi_5^3 + \xi_5^3) \xi_6^3 \xi_1^2) / \xi_6^3$;

$J_2^5 = (-\xi_1^4 \xi_6^3 + \xi_5^3 \xi_2^3 + \xi_5^6 \xi_6^3 \xi_1^2 - \xi_6^6 \xi_5^3 \xi_1^2) / \xi_6^3$;

$J_2^5 = (-((\xi_6^6 \xi_5^3 - 2\xi_5^6 \xi_6^3) \xi_6^6 \xi_5^3 + \xi_5^6 \xi_6^3 \xi_5^3 - \xi_5^6 \xi_6^3 + \xi_5^3)) / \xi_6^3$;

$J_1^6 = (-\xi_6^6 \xi_2^3 \xi_1^2 + \xi_5^3 \xi_1^3 + \xi_1^5 \xi_6^3 + (\xi_5^6 \xi_1^3 + \xi_1^4 \xi_1^2) \xi_5^6 \xi_6^3 + ((\xi_5^6 \xi_5^3 - 2\xi_5^6 \xi_6^3) \xi_5^3 \xi_1^3 - (\xi_1^4 \xi_5^3 \xi_1^2 + \xi_1^3) \xi_6^3)) / \xi_6^3$;

$J_2^6 = (\xi_6^6 \xi_1^5 \xi_5^3 + \xi_6^6 \xi_2^3 \xi_1^2 - \xi_5^6 \xi_1^5 \xi_6^3 + \xi_1^4 \xi_5^3 \xi_1^2 + \xi_1^3) / (\xi_6^6 \xi_1^2)$;

$J_3^6 = (\xi_6^6 \xi_5^3 \xi_2^3 - 2\xi_6^6 \xi_5^6 \xi_6^3 \xi_5^3 - \xi_6^6 \xi_6^3 + \xi_6^6 \xi_5^6 \xi_6^3 + \xi_6^6 \xi_5^3 - \xi_6^3) / \xi_6^3$;

and the parameters are subject to the condition

$$\xi_2^1 = \pm 1; \xi_6^3 \neq 0. \quad (91)$$

Now the automorphism group of $M14_1$ is comprised of the matrices

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} b_1^1 & b_1^2 u & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ b_1^2 & -b_1^1 u & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b_3^3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ b_1^4 & b_2^4 & b_3^4 & b_3^3 b_1^1 & b_3^3 b_1^2 u & 0 \\ -(b_2^4 - b_1^2 k) u & b_1^4 u - b_1^1 k & b_3^5 & b_3^3 b_1^2 & -b_3^3 b_1^1 u & 0 \\ b_1^6 & b_2^6 & b_3^6 & b_3^5 b_1^2 + b_3^4 b_1^1 & -(b_3^5 b_1^1 - b_3^4 b_1^2) u & (b_1^2 + b_1^1)^2 b_3^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

where $\det \Phi = (b_1^2 + b_1^1)^3 b_3^4 \neq 0$ and $u = \pm 1, k \in \mathbb{R}$. Taking suitable values for the b_j^i 's, equivalence by Φ leads to the case where $\xi_1^3 = \xi_2^3 = \xi_5^3 = \xi_1^4 = \xi_1^5 = \xi_6^6 = 0$. Then equivalence by

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \xi_1^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ (-\xi_1^2)/2 & 0 & -\xi_5^6 \xi_1^2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (-1)/2 & 0 & 0 & \xi_1^2 & 0 \\ (\xi_5^6)/2 & 0 & 0 & -\xi_5^6 \xi_1^2 & 0 & 1/\xi_6^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

leads to the case where moreover $\xi_5^6 = 0, \xi_1^2 = 1, \xi_6^3 = 1$:

$$J(\xi_6^3) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \xi_6^3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (-1)/\xi_6^3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (92)$$

where $\xi_6^3 = \pm 1$. The 2 matrices corresponding to $\xi_6^3 = \pm 1$ are not equivalent.

Commutation relations of $\mathfrak{m} : [\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_3] = \tilde{x}_4; [\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_6] = -\tilde{x}_5 \xi_6^3; [\tilde{x}_2, \tilde{x}_3] = \tilde{x}_5; [\tilde{x}_2, \tilde{x}_6] = \tilde{x}_4 \xi_6^3$.

11.2 Conclusions.

From (90), $\mathfrak{X}_{M14_1}$ is a submanifold of dimension 8 in $\mathbb{R}^{36}$. There are only 2 orbits, and any complex structure on $M14_1$ is equivalent to one of the two non equivalent structures in (92).

11.3

11.3.1

$$\begin{aligned} X_1 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} - x^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y^2} - y^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y^3} \\ X_2 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y^1} - x^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} - x^3 \frac{\partial}{\partial y^3}. \end{aligned}$$

11.3.2 Holomorphic functions for J .

Let G denote the group G_0 endowed with the left invariant structure of complex manifold defined by $J(\xi_6^3)$ in (92), where $\xi_6^3 = \pm 1$. Then $H_{\mathbb{C}}(G) = \{f \in C^\infty(G_0) ; \tilde{X}_j^- f = 0 \ \forall j = 1, 3, 5\}$. One has

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{X}_1^- &= 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \overline{w^1}} - x^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y^2} - ix^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} - iw^3 \frac{\partial}{\partial y^3} \\ \tilde{X}_3^- &= 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \overline{w^2}} \\ \tilde{X}_5^- &= 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \overline{w^3}} \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} w^1 &= x^1 + iy^1 \\ w^2 &= x^2 - i\xi_6^3 y^3 \\ w^3 &= x^3 - iy^2. \end{aligned}$$

Then $f \in C^\infty(G_0)$ is in $H_{\mathbb{C}}(G)$ if and only if it is holomorphic with respect to w^2 and w^3 and satisfies the equation

$$2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial \overline{w^1}} - \xi_6^3 w^3 \frac{\partial f}{\partial w^2} = 0.$$

The 3 functions

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi^1 &= w^1 \\ \varphi^2 &= w^2 + \frac{\xi_6^3}{2} w^3 \overline{w^1} \\ \varphi^3 &= w^3 \end{aligned}$$

are holomorphic. Let $F : G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^3$ defined by

$$F = (\varphi^1, \varphi^2, \varphi^3). \quad (93)$$

F is a biholomorphic bijection, hence a global chart on G . We determine now how the multiplication of G looks like in the chart (93). Let $a, x \in G$:

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \exp(x^1 x_1) \exp(y^1 x_2) \exp(x^2 x_3) \exp(y^2 x_4) \exp(x^3 x_5) \exp(y^3 x_6) \\ a &= \exp(a^1 x_1) \exp(b^1 x_2) \exp(a^2 x_3) \exp(b^2 x_4) \exp(a^3 x_5) \exp(b^3 x_6). \end{aligned}$$

With obvious notations, $a = [w_a^1, w_a^2, w_a^3]$, $x = [w_x^1, w_x^2, w_x^3]$, $ax = [w_{ax}^1, w_{ax}^2, w_{ax}^3]$, $a = [\varphi_a^1, \varphi_a^2, \varphi_a^3]$, $x = [\varphi_x^1, \varphi_x^2, \varphi_x^3]$, $ax = [\varphi_{ax}^1, \varphi_{ax}^2, \varphi_{ax}^3]$. Computations yield :

$$\begin{aligned} w_{ax}^1 &= w_a^1 + w_x^1 \\ w_{ax}^2 &= w_a^2 + w_x^2 - i\xi_6^3(-b^2 x^1 + \frac{1}{2} a^2 x^{12} - a^3 y^1 + \frac{1}{2} a^2 y^{12}) \\ w_{ax}^3 &= w_a^3 + w_x^3 - a^2 y^1 + ia^2 x^1. \end{aligned}$$

We then get

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{ax}^1 &= \varphi_a^1 + \varphi_x^1 \\ \varphi_{ax}^2 &= \varphi_a^2 + \varphi_x^2 + \chi^2(a, x) \\ \varphi_{ax}^3 &= \varphi_a^3 + \varphi_x^3 + \chi^3(a, x) \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}\chi^2(a, x) &= \frac{1}{8} \varphi_x^1 \left(2i\xi_6^3 \overline{\varphi_a^1} (\overline{\varphi_a^2} + \varphi_a^2) + 4\xi_6^3 \overline{\varphi_a^3} - i(\overline{\varphi_a^1})^2 \varphi_a^3 - i \overline{\varphi_a^1} \varphi_a^3 \varphi_a^1 \right) + \frac{\xi_6^3}{2} \overline{\varphi_a^1} \varphi_x^3, \\ \chi^3(a, x) &= \frac{i}{4} \varphi_x^1 \left(-3\xi_6^3 (\overline{\varphi_a^1} \varphi_a^3 + \varphi_a^1 \overline{\varphi_a^3}) + 2(\varphi_a^2 + \overline{\varphi_a^2}) \right).\end{aligned}$$

12 Lie Algebra $M18_\gamma(\gamma = \pm 1)$.

Commutation relations for $M18_\gamma$:

$$[x_1, x_2] = x_3; [x_1, x_3] = x_4; [x_1, x_4] = x_6; [x_2, x_3] = x_5; [x_2, x_5] = \gamma x_6.$$

$M18_{-1}$ has no complex structure.

12.1 Case $M18_1$.

$$J = \text{same matrix as (90)} \quad (94)$$

and the parameters are subject to the condition

$$\text{same condition as (91)} \quad (95)$$

This comes as no surprise, since the commutations relations of $M18_\gamma$ are simply those of $M14_\gamma$ plus $[x_1, x_2] = x_3$, and any $J \in \mathfrak{X}_{M18_1}$ has $\xi_k^1 = \xi_k^2 = 0$ for $3 \leq k \leq 6$ and $\xi_1^1 = \xi_2^2 = 0$.

Now the automorphism group of $M18_1$ is comprised of the matrices

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} b_1^1 & b_1^2 u & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ b_1^2 & -b_1^1 u & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ b_1^3 & b_2^3 & -(b_1^{2^2} + b_1^{1^2})u & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ b_1^4 & b_2^4 & b_2^3 b_1^1 - b_1^3 b_2^1 u & -(b_1^{2^2} + b_1^{1^2})b_1^1 u & -(b_1^{2^2} + b_1^{1^2})b_1^2 & 0 \\ b_1^5 & b_2^5 & b_2^3 b_1^1 + b_1^3 b_2^1 u & -(b_1^{2^2} + b_1^{1^2})b_1^2 u & (b_1^{2^2} + b_1^{1^2})b_1^1 & 0 \\ b_1^6 & b_2^6 & b_2^4 b_1^1 - b_1^4 b_2^1 u + b_1^5 b_1^1 u + b_2^5 b_2^1 & (b_1^{2^2} + b_1^{1^2})b_2^3 & -(b_1^{2^2} + b_1^{1^2})b_1^3 & -(b_1^{2^2} + b_1^{1^2})^2 u \end{pmatrix}$$

where $\det \Phi = (b_1^{2^2} + b_1^{1^2})^7 \neq 0$ and $u = \pm 1$. Taking suitable values for the b_j^i 's, equivalence by Φ leads to the case where $\xi_1^3 = 0, \xi_2^3 = 0, \xi_5^3 = 0, \xi_1^4 = 0, \xi_1^5 = 0, \xi_5^6 = 0, \xi_6^6 = 0$. Then equivalence by $\Phi = \text{diag}(1, \xi_1^2, \xi_1^2/|\xi_6^3|, \xi_1^2/|\xi_6^3|, 1/|\xi_6^3|, \xi_1^2/|\xi_6^3|^2)$ leads to the case where moreover $\xi_1^2 = 1, \xi_6^{3^2} = 1$:

$$J(\xi_6^3) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \xi_6^3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (-1)/\xi_6^3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (96)$$

where $\xi_6^3 = \pm 1$. The 2 matrices corresponding to $\xi_6^3 = \pm 1$ are not equivalent.

Commutation relations of $\mathfrak{m} : [\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_3] = \tilde{x}_4; [\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_6] = -\tilde{x}_5 \xi_6^3; [\tilde{x}_2, \tilde{x}_3] = \tilde{x}_5; [\tilde{x}_2, \tilde{x}_6] = \tilde{x}_4 \xi_6^3$.

12.2 Conclusions.

From (94), $\mathfrak{X}_{M18_1}$ is a submanifold of dimension 8 in $\mathbb{R}^{36}$. There are only 2 orbits, and any $J \in \mathfrak{X}_{M18_1}$ is equivalent to one of the two non equivalent structures in (96).

12.3

12.3.1

$$\begin{aligned}X_1 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} - y^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} - x^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y^2} + \frac{1}{2} y^{1^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} - \left(y^2 + \frac{1}{6} y^{1^3} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial y^3} \\ X_2 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y^1} - x^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} - x^3 \frac{\partial}{\partial y^3}.\end{aligned}$$

12.3.2 Holomorphic functions for J .

Let G denote the group G_0 endowed with the left invariant structure of complex manifold defined by $J(\xi_6^3)$ in (96), where $\xi_6^3 = \pm 1$. Then $H_{\mathbb{C}}(G) = \{f \in C^\infty(G_0) ; \tilde{X}_j^- f = 0 \ \forall j = 1, 3, 5\}$. One has

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{X}_1^- &= 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial w^1} - y^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} - x^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y^2} + \left(\frac{1}{2} y^{1^2} - ix^2\right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} - \left(y^2 + \frac{1}{6} y^{1^3} + ix^3\right) \frac{\partial}{\partial y^3} \\ \tilde{X}_3^- &= 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial w^2} \\ \tilde{X}_5^- &= 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial w^3}\end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}w^1 &= x^1 + iy^1 \\ w^2 &= x^2 - i\xi_6^3 y^3 \\ w^3 &= x^3 - iy^2.\end{aligned}$$

Then $f \in C^\infty(G_0)$ is in $H_{\mathbb{C}}(G)$ if and only if it is holomorphic with respect to w^2 and w^3 and satisfies the equation

$$2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial w^1} + \left(-y^1 + \frac{i\xi_6^3}{6} y^{1^3} - \xi_6^3 w^3\right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial w^2} + \frac{1}{2} y^{1^2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial w^3} = 0.$$

The 3 functions

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi^1 &= w^1 \\ \varphi^2 &= w^2 + \frac{\xi_6^3}{2} w^3 \overline{w^1} + \frac{1}{8} (w^1 - \overline{w^1})^2 \left(i - \frac{\xi_6^3}{48} (w^1 - \overline{w^1})^2\right) + \frac{\xi_6^3}{384} (\overline{w^1})^2 (6w^{1^2} - 8w^1 \overline{w^1} + 3(\overline{w^1})^2) \\ \varphi^3 &= w^3 + \frac{1}{48} \overline{w^1} (3w^{1^2} - 3w^1 \overline{w^1} + (\overline{w^1})^2)\end{aligned}$$

are holomorphic. Let $F : G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^3$ defined by

$$F = (\varphi^1, \varphi^2, \varphi^3). \quad (97)$$

F is a biholomorphic bijection, hence a global chart on G . We determine now how the multiplication of G looks like in the chart (97). Let $a, x \in G$:

$$\begin{aligned}x &= \exp(x^1 x_1) \exp(y^1 x_2) \exp(x^2 x_3) \exp(y^2 x_4) \exp(x^3 x_5) \exp(y^3 x_6) \\ a &= \exp(a^1 x_1) \exp(b^1 x_2) \exp(a^2 x_3) \exp(b^2 x_4) \exp(a^3 x_5) \exp(b^3 x_6).\end{aligned}$$

With obvious notations, $a = [w_a^1, w_a^2, w_a^3]$, $x = [w_x^1, w_x^2, w_x^3]$, $ax = [w_{ax}^1, w_{ax}^2, w_{ax}^3]$, $a = [\varphi_a^1, \varphi_a^2, \varphi_a^3]$, $x = [\varphi_x^1, \varphi_x^2, \varphi_x^3]$, $ax = [\varphi_{ax}^1, \varphi_{ax}^2, \varphi_{ax}^3]$. Computations yield :

$$\begin{aligned}w_{ax}^1 &= w_a^1 + w_x^1 \\ w_{ax}^2 &= w_a^2 + w_x^2 \\ &\quad - b^1 x^1 + i\xi_6^3 \left(a^3 y^1 + b^2 x^1 - \frac{1}{2} a^2 x^{1^2} + \frac{1}{6} b^{1^3} x^1 + \frac{1}{6} b^1 x^{1^3} + \frac{1}{2} b^{1^2} x^1 y^1 - \frac{1}{2} y^{1^2} (a^2 - b^1 x^1)\right) \\ w_{ax}^3 &= w_a^3 + w_x^3 + \frac{1}{2} b^{1^2} x^1 - y^1 (a^2 - b^1 x^1) - i \left(\frac{1}{2} b^1 x^{1^2} - a^2 x^1\right).\end{aligned}$$

We then get

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi_{ax}^1 &= \varphi_a^1 + \varphi_x^1 \\ \varphi_{ax}^2 &= \varphi_a^2 + \varphi_x^2 + \chi^2(a, x) \\ \varphi_{ax}^3 &= \varphi_a^3 + \varphi_x^3 + \chi^3(a, x)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\chi^2(a, x) &= \frac{\xi_6^3}{32} (\varphi_x^1)^3 \left(\overline{\varphi_a^1} - \varphi_a^1 \right) + \frac{\xi_6^3}{64} (\varphi_x^1)^2 \left(4 \left(\overline{\varphi_a^1} \right)^2 - 3 (\varphi_a^1)^2 \right) + \frac{1}{512} D_2 \varphi_x^1 + \frac{\xi_6^3}{2} \varphi_x^3 \overline{\varphi_a^1}, \\ \chi^3(a, x) &= \frac{1}{16} (\varphi_x^1)^2 \left(4 \overline{\varphi_a^1} - 3 \varphi_a^1 \right) + \frac{1}{256} D_3 \varphi_x^1;\end{aligned}$$
$$\begin{aligned}
D_2 &= 16\xi_6^3 \left(-(\overline{\varphi}_a^1)^3 + 8i\overline{\varphi}_a^1\varphi_a^2 + 2\overline{\varphi}_a^1(\varphi_a^1)^2 + 8i\overline{\varphi}_a^1\varphi_a^2 + 16\overline{\varphi}_a^3 - (\varphi_a^1)^3 \right) \\
&\quad + i \left((\overline{\varphi}_a^1)^5 - 4(\overline{\varphi}_a^1)^4\varphi_a^1 + 8(\overline{\varphi}_a^1)^3(\varphi_a^1)^2 - 4(\overline{\varphi}_a^1)^2(\varphi_a^1)^3 \right. \\
&\quad \left. - 64(\overline{\varphi}_a^1)^2\varphi_a^3 - 64\overline{\varphi}_a^1\varphi_a^3\varphi_a^1 + \overline{\varphi}_a^1(\varphi_a^1)^4 - 256(\overline{\varphi}_a^1 - \varphi_a^1) \right) \\
D_3 &= i\xi_6^3 \left((\overline{\varphi}_a^1)^4 - 4(\overline{\varphi}_a^1)^3\varphi_a^1 + 8(\overline{\varphi}_a^1)^2(\varphi_a^1)^2 - 4\overline{\varphi}_a^1(\varphi_a^1)^3 - 64\overline{\varphi}_a^1\varphi_a^3 - 64\overline{\varphi}_a^3\varphi_a^1 + (\varphi_a^1)^4 \right) \\
&\quad - 32(\overline{\varphi}_a^1)^2 - 16(\varphi_a^1)^2 + 64\overline{\varphi}_a^1\varphi_a^1 + 128i(\overline{\varphi}_a^2 + \varphi_a^2).
\end{aligned}$$

Commutation relations for $M5$: $[x_1, x_3] = x_5$; $[x_1, x_4] = x_6$; $[x_2, x_3] = -x_6$; $[x_2, x_4] = x_5$. This is the realification of the 3-dimensional complex Heisenberg Lie algebra $\mathfrak{n}$ $[Z_1, Z_2] = Z_3$ we get by letting $x_1 = Z_1, x_2 = -iZ_1, x_3 = Z_2, x_4 = iZ_2, x_5 = Z_3, x_6 = iZ_3$.

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{\xi_1^1} & * & \boxed{\xi_3^1} & \boxed{\xi_4^1} & 0 & 0 \\ \boxed{\xi_1^2} & * & \boxed{\xi_3^2} & \boxed{\xi_4^2} & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & \boxed{\xi_5^5} & -\frac{\xi_5^{5,2}+1}{\xi_5^6} \\ \boxed{\xi_1^6} & \boxed{\xi_2^6} & \boxed{\xi_3^6} & \boxed{\xi_4^6} & \boxed{\xi_5^6} & -\xi_5^5 \end{pmatrix} \quad (98)$$
[illegible]

[illegible]

13.2.4 Case $\xi_1^2 \neq 0, \xi_3^2 = \xi_4^2 = 0, \xi_3^3 = -\xi_2^2, \xi_4^3 = -\xi_1^2$.

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{\xi_1^2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \xi_1^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \xi_1^3 & \xi_1^4 & 0 & -\xi_1^2 & 0 & 0 \\ \xi_1^4 & -\xi_1^3 & \frac{1}{\xi_1^2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{-\xi_4^6 \xi_1^4 - \xi_3^6 \xi_1^3 - \xi_2^6 \xi_1^2 + \xi_1^6 \xi_5^5}{\xi_1^6} & \frac{\xi_4^6 \xi_1^3 \xi_1^2 - \xi_3^6 \xi_1^4 \xi_1^2 + \xi_2^6 \xi_5^5 \xi_1^2 + \xi_1^6}{\xi_1^6 \xi_2^2} & \frac{-\xi_4^6 + \xi_3^6 \xi_5^5 \xi_1^2}{\xi_1^6 \xi_3^2} & \frac{\xi_4^6 \xi_5^5 + \xi_3^6 \xi_1^2}{\xi_1^6 \xi_4^2} & \xi_5^5 & -\frac{\xi_5^5 + 1}{\xi_5^6} \\ \xi_1^6 & \xi_2^6 & \xi_3^6 & \xi_4^6 & \xi_5^6 & -\xi_5^5 \end{pmatrix}$$

where

$$\xi_1^2 = 1 \quad (103)$$

13.2.5 Case $\xi_1^2 \neq 0, \xi_3^2 = \xi_4^2 = 0, \xi_3^3 = -\xi_2^2, \xi_4^3 \neq -\xi_1^2$.

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} -\xi_2^2 & -\frac{\xi_2^2 + 1}{\xi_1^2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \boxed{\xi_1^2} & \boxed{\xi_2^2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \boxed{\xi_1^3} & -\frac{\xi_1^4 \xi_4^3 - 2\xi_1^3 \xi_2^2}{\xi_1^2} & -\xi_2^2 & \boxed{\xi_4^3} & 0 & 0 \\ \boxed{\xi_1^4} & \frac{\xi_1^3(\xi_2^2 + 1)}{\xi_4^3 \xi_1^2} & -\frac{\xi_2^2 + 1}{\xi_4^3} & \xi_2^2 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & \frac{\xi_2^2(-\xi_4^3 + \xi_1^2)}{\xi_4^3 + \xi_1^2} & \frac{\xi_4^3 \xi_2^2 + \xi_4^3 \xi_1^2 - 2\xi_4^3 \xi_2^2 \xi_1^2 + 2\xi_4^3 \xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2 \xi_1^2 + \xi_1^2}{\xi_4^3 \xi_1^2 + \xi_4^3 \xi_2^2 + \xi_4^3 \xi_1^2 + \xi_4^3 + \xi_2^2 \xi_1^2 + \xi_1^2} \\ \boxed{\xi_1^6} & \boxed{\xi_2^6} & \boxed{\xi_3^6} & \boxed{\xi_4^6} & -\frac{\xi_4^3 \xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2 + 1}{\xi_4^3 + \xi_1^2} & \frac{\xi_2^2(\xi_4^3 - \xi_1^2)}{\xi_4^3 + \xi_1^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

where $J_1^5 = (\xi_4^6 \xi_1^4 \xi_4^3 + \xi_4^6 \xi_1^4 \xi_1^2 + \xi_3^6 \xi_4^3 \xi_1^3 + \xi_3^6 \xi_4^3 \xi_1^2 + \xi_2^6 \xi_4^3 \xi_1^2 + \xi_2^6 \xi_1^2 - 2\xi_1^6 \xi_2^2 \xi_1^2)/(\xi_4^3 \xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2 + 1)$;

$J_2^5 = (\xi_4^6 \xi_4^3 \xi_1^3 \xi_2^2 + \xi_4^6 \xi_4^3 \xi_1^3 + \xi_4^6 \xi_1^3 \xi_2^2 \xi_1^2 + \xi_4^6 \xi_1^3 \xi_1^2 - \xi_3^6 \xi_4^3 \xi_4^3 - \xi_3^6 \xi_4^3 \xi_4^2 \xi_1^2 + 2\xi_3^6 \xi_4^3 \xi_1^3 \xi_2^2 + 2\xi_3^6 \xi_4^3 \xi_1^3 \xi_1^2 + 2\xi_2^6 \xi_4^3 \xi_2^2 \xi_1^2 - \xi_1^6 \xi_4^3 \xi_2^2 - \xi_1^6 \xi_4^3 \xi_2^2 \xi_1^2 - \xi_1^6 \xi_4^3 \xi_1^2)/(\xi_4^3 \xi_1^2(\xi_4^3 \xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2 + 1))$;

$J_3^5 = (-\xi_4^6 \xi_4^3 \xi_2^2 - \xi_4^6 \xi_4^3 - \xi_4^6 \xi_2^2 \xi_1^2 - \xi_4^6 \xi_1^2 - 2\xi_3^6 \xi_4^3 \xi_2^2 \xi_1^2)/(\xi_4^3(\xi_4^3 \xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2 + 1))$;

$J_4^5 = (\xi_4^3(2\xi_4^6 \xi_2^2 + \xi_3^6 \xi_4^3 + \xi_3^6 \xi_1^2))/(\xi_4^3 \xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2 + 1)$;

and the parameters are subject to the conditions

$$\xi_1^2 \xi_4^3 (\xi_4^3 + \xi_1^2) (\xi_2^2 + \xi_4^3 \xi_1^2 + 1) \neq 0 \quad (104)$$

13.2.6 Conclusions for the case $\xi_1^2 \neq 0$.

In each of the 5 subcases in the case $\xi_1^2 \neq 0$, after completing a set of common steps, one is left with solving the two equations 14|5 and 14|6 in the 14 variables

$$\xi_1^2, \xi_2^2, \xi_3^2, \xi_4^2, \xi_1^3, \xi_3^3, \xi_4^3, \xi_1^4, \xi_5^5, \xi_1^6, \xi_2^6, \xi_3^6, \xi_4^6, \xi_5^6$$

in the open subset $\xi_5^6(\xi_4^3 \xi_1^2 - \xi_1^3 \xi_4^2) \neq 0$ of $\mathbb{R}^{14}$. That is, the initial system comprised of all the torsion equations and the equation $J^2 = -1$ in $\mathbb{R}^{36}$ is reduced after the common steps to a system equivalent to the 2 mentioned equations, which reads

$$\begin{cases} f = 0 \\ g = 0 \end{cases} \quad (105)$$

where : $f = \xi_5^6 \xi_5^5 \xi_4^3 \xi_1^2 + \xi_5^6 \xi_5^5 \xi_1^3 + \xi_5^6 \xi_4^3 \xi_4^3 \xi_1^2 - \xi_5^6 \xi_4^3 \xi_3 \xi_4^2 + \xi_5^6 \xi_4^3 \xi_2 \xi_1^2 + \xi_5^6 \xi_3 \xi_3 \xi_4^2 \xi_1^2 + \xi_5^6 \xi_3 \xi_1^3 - \xi_5^6 \xi_1^3 \xi_4^2 \xi_3 - \xi_5^6 \xi_1^3 \xi_4^2 \xi_2^2 - \xi_5^6 \xi_1^3 \xi_3 \xi_1^2 + \xi_5^2 \xi_3 \xi_1^2 + \xi_5^2 \xi_2^2 \xi_1^2 + \xi_3^3 \xi_1^2 + \xi_2^3 \xi_1^2$ and $g = \xi_5^6 \xi_4^3 \xi_1^2 + \xi_5^6 \xi_1^3 + \xi_5^5 \xi_3 \xi_1^2 + \xi_5^5 \xi_2 \xi_1^2 - \xi_4^4 \xi_3 \xi_3 \xi_1^2 + \xi_4^4 \xi_1^3 \xi_4^2 \xi_3 + \xi_4^4 \xi_1^3 - \xi_3^3 \xi_3 \xi_3 \xi_1^2 - \xi_3^3 \xi_2 \xi_1^2 + \xi_1^3 \xi_3^2 - \xi_1^3 \xi_4^2 \xi_1^2 + \xi_1^3 \xi_3^2 \xi_2 \xi_1^2 + \xi_1^2$. Hence, if $\mathfrak{X}_{\xi_1^2 \neq 0}$ denotes the subset of $\mathfrak{X}_{M5}$ such that $\xi_1^2 \neq 0$, to conclude that $\mathfrak{X}_{\xi_1^2 \neq 0}$ is a 12-dimensional submanifold of $\mathbb{R}^{36}$, it will be sufficient to prove that the preceding system is of maximal rank 2, that is in each of the subcases some 2-jacobian doesn't vanish.

• First, one has

$$\frac{D(f, g)}{D(\xi_1^4, \xi_1^3)} = -\frac{1}{\xi_1^2} (\xi_4^3 \xi_1^2 - \xi_1^3 \xi_4^2) (\xi_4^2 + \xi_3^2)$$

hence this 2-jacobian doesn't vanish if $\xi_4^2 \neq 0$ or $\xi_3^2 \neq 0$.

• Suppose $\xi_4^2 = \xi_3^2 = 0$. Then

$$\frac{D(f, g)}{D(\xi_5^5, \xi_5^6)} = -\frac{1}{\xi_5^6} ((\xi_5^6(\xi_4^3 + \xi_1^2) + \xi_5^5(\xi_3^3 + \xi_2^2))^2 + (\xi_3^3 + \xi_2^2)^2)$$

hence this 2-jacobian doesn't vanish if $\xi_3^3 + \xi_2^2 \neq 0$.

• Suppose $\xi_4^2 = \xi_3^2 = 0$ and $\xi_3^3 = -\xi_2^2$. Then

$$\frac{D(f, g)}{D(\xi_5^5, \xi_5^6)} = (\xi_4^3 + \xi_1^2)^2$$

hence this 2-jacobian doesn't vanish if $\xi_4^3 + \xi_1^2 \neq 0$.

• Suppose $\xi_4^2 = \xi_3^2 = 0$ and $\xi_3^3 = -\xi_2^2$ and $\xi_4^3 = -\xi_1^2$. Then the equation $f = 0$ reads $-2\xi_2^2\xi_1^2 = 0$, hence $\xi_2^2 = 0$. Then the equation $g = 0$ reads $\xi_2^2 - \xi_1^2 + 1 = 0$, hence $\xi_1^2 = \pm 1$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{D(f, g)}{D(\xi_2^2, \xi_3^3)} &= -2\xi_5^5\xi_1^2 \\ \frac{D(f, g)}{D(\xi_3^2, \xi_4^2)} &= \xi_1^4 + \xi_1^3 \end{aligned}$$

hence if ξ_5^5 or ξ_1^4 or ξ_1^3 is $\neq 0$, one of these 2-jacobians doesn't vanish. On the other hand, if $\xi_5^5 = \xi_1^4 = \xi_1^3 = 0$,

$$\frac{D(f, g)}{D(\xi_1^2, \xi_3^3)} = \xi_1^2(1 - \xi_5^6)$$

hence if $\xi_5^6 \neq \pm 1$, this 2-jacobian doesn't vanish. Suppose now that $\xi_5^6 = \pm 1$. Then

$$\frac{D(f, g)}{D(\xi_1^2, \xi_2^2)} = 2\xi_5^6(\xi_1^2 - \xi_5^6)$$

hence if $\xi_5^6 \neq \xi_1^2$, this 2-jacobian doesn't vanish. Suppose finally that $\xi_5^6 = \xi_1^2$. Then

$$\frac{D(f, g)}{D(\xi_3^3, \xi_4^3)} = 4.$$

This ends the proof that the system (105) is of maximal rank.

13.3

From 13.1, one has that the subset $\mathfrak{X}_{\xi_4^{22} + \xi_3^{22} \neq 0}$ of $\mathfrak{X}_{M5}$ such that $\xi_4^{22} + \xi_3^{22} \neq 0$, is a 12-dimensional submanifold of $\mathbb{R}^{36}$ with the global chart (98). Now if $\xi_4^2 = \xi_3^2 = 0$, then necessarily $\xi_1^2 \neq 0$. Hence

$$\mathfrak{X}_{M5} = \mathfrak{X}_{\xi_4^{22} + \xi_3^{22} \neq 0} \cup \mathfrak{X}_{\xi_1^2 \neq 0}$$

and we conclude from 13.2.6 that $\mathfrak{X}_{M5}$ is a 12-dimensional submanifold of $\mathbb{R}^{36}$. For example, one can take as a local chart in a neighborhood of the canonical complex structure J_0 :

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} * & * & * & * & 0 & 0 \\ \boxed{\xi_1^2} & \boxed{\xi_2^2} & \boxed{\xi_3^2} & \boxed{\xi_4^2} & 0 & 0 \\ \boxed{\xi_1^3} & * & * & * & 0 & 0 \\ \boxed{\xi_1^4} & * & * & * & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & \boxed{\xi_5^5} & -\frac{\xi_5^{5,2}+1}{\xi_5^6} \\ \boxed{\xi_1^6} & \boxed{\xi_2^6} & \boxed{\xi_3^6} & \boxed{\xi_4^6} & \boxed{\xi_5^6} & -\xi_5^5 \end{pmatrix}$$

where

$$J_1^1 = -(\xi_1^3\xi_3^2 + \xi_2^2\xi_1^2 + \xi_1^4\xi_4^2)/\xi_1^2;$$

$$J_2^1 = -((\xi_5^6\xi_1^4\xi_4^2 + \xi_5^6\xi_1^3\xi_4^2\xi_3^2 + \xi_5^6\xi_1^4\xi_4^2\xi_3^2 + \xi_5^6\xi_1^3\xi_4^2\xi_3^2)\xi_1^4 + (\xi_2^2 + 1)\xi_5^6\xi_1^2 - (\xi_4^2\xi_1^2 - 2\xi_3^2\xi_2^2)\xi_5^6\xi_1^4\xi_1^2 + (2\xi_4^2\xi_2^2 + \xi_3^2\xi_1^2)\xi_5^6\xi_1^4\xi_1^2 + (\xi_1^3\xi_4^2\xi_3^2 + 2\xi_4^2\xi_2^2\xi_1^2 + \xi_3^2\xi_1^2)\xi_5^6\xi_1^6 + ((\xi_1^3\xi_3^2 - \xi_4^4\xi_1^2 + 2\xi_3^2\xi_2^2\xi_1^2)\xi_1^3 + (\xi_2^2 + 1)\xi_1^2 + \xi_1^4\xi_1^3\xi_4^2\xi_3^2)(\xi_5^6 + 1))\xi_1^2 + (((\xi_1^3\xi_3^2\xi_2^2 + \xi_2^2\xi_1^2 - \xi_1^4)\xi_4^2\xi_1^2 + (\xi_2^2 + 1)\xi_1^3\xi_3^2)\xi_1^3 + (\xi_2^2 + \xi_1^2 + 1)(\xi_2^2 + 1)\xi_1^2 + (2\xi_2^2 + \xi_1^2 + 2)\xi_1^3\xi_3^2\xi_2^2\xi_1^2 + (((2\xi_2^2 + \xi_1^2 + 2)\xi_4^2\xi_2^2 - (\xi_2^2 + 1)(\xi_2^2 - 1)\xi_3^2\xi_1^2)\xi_1^2 + \xi_1^4\xi_4^2\xi_2^2\xi_2^2 + \xi_1^4\xi_4^2 - \xi_1^4\xi_4^2\xi_3^2\xi_2^2\xi_1^2 + \xi_1^3\xi_4^2\xi_2^2\xi_2^2 + 2\xi_1^3\xi_4^2\xi_3^2\xi_2^2 + 2\xi_1^3\xi_4^2\xi_3^2 - \xi_1^3\xi_3^2\xi_2^2\xi_1^2)\xi_1^4)\xi_5^6)/((\xi_1^2 + 1 + \xi_2^2)\xi_1^2 + (\xi_4^2\xi_1^2 + \xi_3^2\xi_2^2)\xi_1^3 + (\xi_4^2\xi_2^2 - \xi_3^2\xi_1^2)\xi_1^4)\xi_5^6 + (\xi_5^6\xi_1^4\xi_4^2 + \xi_5^6\xi_1^3\xi_4^2 - \xi_5^6\xi_1^4\xi_4^2 + \xi_5^6\xi_1^3\xi_4^2)\xi_5^6 - (\xi_5^6 + 1)(\xi_1^4\xi_3^2 - \xi_1^2)\xi_1^2);$$

$$J_3^1 = -((\xi_5^6\xi_4^2 + \xi_5^6\xi_3^2)(\xi_1^4\xi_4^2 + 2\xi_1^3\xi_3^2) + 2(\xi_4^2\xi_2^2 + \xi_3^2\xi_1^2)\xi_5^6\xi_1^2)\xi_4^2 - (2\xi_4^2\xi_1^2 - 2\xi_4^2\xi_3^2\xi_2^2 - \xi_3^2\xi_1^2)\xi_5^6\xi_1^2\xi_5^6\xi_1^4 - (\xi_5^6 + 1)(\xi_1^4\xi_3^2 - \xi_1^2)\xi_4^2\xi_1^2 + ((\xi_1^3\xi_4^2\xi_3^2 + 2\xi_4^2\xi_2^2\xi_1^2 + \xi_3^2\xi_1^2)\xi_1^3\xi_3^2 + (\xi_4^2\xi_2^2 + \xi_4^2 + 2\xi_3^2\xi_2^2\xi_1^2)\xi_1^2)\xi_5^6 + (((\xi_2^2 - \xi_1^2 + 1)\xi_3^2 - 2\xi_4^2\xi_2^2\xi_1^2)\xi_1^2 + (\xi_1^3\xi_3^2 - \xi_4^4\xi_1^2 + 2\xi_3^2\xi_2^2\xi_1^2)\xi_1^3\xi_3^2 + ((\xi_1^3\xi_4^2\xi_3^2\xi_1^2 + \xi_1^3\xi_3^2\xi_2^2 + \xi_4^2\xi_2^2\xi_1^2 + (2\xi_2^2 + \xi_1^2)\xi_3^2\xi_1^2)\xi_1^3\xi_3^2 + ((\xi_2^2 + \xi_1^2 + 1)\xi_3^2\xi_2^2 + 2\xi_4^2\xi_1^2)\xi_1^2 +$$

[illegible]

13.4 Equivalence.

Due to the number of cases that had to be considered in the preceding computations, we'll tackle the equivalence problem in a slightly different way, mixing equations solving and reduction by equivalence. First we give explicit computation of all $\Phi \in \text{Aut}(M5)$.

13.4.1

Lemma 1. *Aut(M5) is comprised of all those (real) matrices of the following form :*

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} b_1^1 & b_1^2 u & b_3^1 & -b_3^2 u & 0 & 0 \\ b_1^2 & -b_1^1 u & b_3^2 & b_3^1 u & 0 & 0 \\ b_1^3 & -b_1^4 u & b_3^3 & b_3^4 u & 0 & 0 \\ b_1^4 & b_1^3 u & b_3^4 & -b_3^3 u & 0 & 0 \\ b_1^5 & b_2^5 & b_3^5 & b_4^5 & H & Ku \\ b_1^6 & b_2^6 & b_3^6 & b_4^6 & K & -Hu \end{pmatrix} \quad (106)$$

where $u = \pm 1$ and $H + iK = \det(\mathbf{w}_1, \mathbf{w}_3) \neq 0$ with $\mathbf{w}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} b_1^1 - ib_1^2 \\ b_1^3 + ib_1^4 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\mathbf{w}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} b_3^1 - ib_3^2 \\ b_3^3 + ib_3^4 \end{pmatrix}$.

Proof. Let $\Phi = (b_j^i) \in \text{Aut}(M5)$. Since Φ leaves the 2d central derivative $\mathcal{C}^2(M5)$ invariant, $b_5^i = b_6^i = 0$ for $1 \leq i \leq 4$. Denote by $ij|k$ the equation obtained by projecting on x_k the equation

$$[\Phi(x_i), \Phi(x_j)] - \Phi([x_i, x_j]) = 0.$$

Equations 13|5, 13|6, 14|5, 14|6 yield $b_5^5 = b_3^4 b_1^1 - b_1^4 b_3^2 + b_3^3 b_1^1 - b_1^3 b_3^1$; $b_5^6 = b_3^4 b_1^1 - b_1^4 b_3^1 - b_3^3 b_1^2 + b_1^3 b_3^2$; $b_6^5 = b_4^4 b_1^1 - b_1^4 b_4^2 + b_4^3 b_1^1 - b_1^3 b_4^1$; $b_6^6 = b_4^4 b_1^1 - b_1^4 b_4^1 - b_4^3 b_1^2 + b_1^3 b_4^2$. Now equations 12|5 and 12|6 read respectively $\Delta^{1,3} + \Delta^{2,4} = 0$ and $\Delta^{1,4} - \Delta^{2,3} = 0$, with $\Delta^{i,j}$ the minors formed with the 1st and 2d columns and the lines indicated by the indices in the matrix

$$\Phi_{\dagger} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1^1 & b_2^1 & b_3^1 & b_4^1 \\ b_1^2 & b_2^2 & b_3^2 & b_4^2 \\ b_1^3 & b_2^3 & b_3^3 & b_4^3 \\ b_1^4 & b_2^4 & b_3^4 & b_4^4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

If we introduce for $1 \leq j \leq 4$ $\mathbf{w}_j = \begin{pmatrix} b_j^1 - ib_j^2 \\ b_j^3 + ib_j^4 \end{pmatrix}$ then

$$\det(\mathbf{w}_1, \mathbf{w}_2) = \Delta^{1,3} + \Delta^{2,4} + i(\Delta^{1,4} - \Delta^{2,3})$$

hence equations 12|5 and 12|6 are equivalent to the single complex equation $\det(\mathbf{w}_1, \mathbf{w}_2) = 0$, i.e. to the existence of $z = \alpha + i\beta \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $\mathbf{w}_2 = z \mathbf{w}_1$. In the same way, equations 34|5 and 34|6 are equivalent to the existence of $w = \gamma + i\delta \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $\mathbf{w}_4 = w \mathbf{w}_3$. No, if we introduce $h = \alpha + \gamma, k = \beta + \delta$, the system 23|5, 23|6 reads

$$\begin{cases} hH - kK = 0 \\ kH + hK = 0 \end{cases} \quad (107)$$

where $H = \Delta'^{2,4} + \Delta'^{1,3}$, $K = \Delta'^{1,4} - \Delta'^{2,3}$, $\Delta'^{i,j}$ the minors formed with the 1st and 3d columns and the lines indicated by the indices in the matrix $\Phi_{\dagger}$. Since $H + iK = \det(\mathbf{w}_1, \mathbf{w}_3)$, the case $H = K = 0$ would imply $\det(\mathbf{w}_1, \mathbf{w}_3) = 0$ which in turn leads to $\det \Phi = 0$. Hence (H, K) is a non trivial solution to the system (107). As its determinant is $h^2 + k^2$ we conclude that $h = k = 0$, i.e. $\gamma = -\alpha, \delta = -\beta$. Now we are left only with the system of equations 24|5, 24|6. It reads

$$\begin{cases} (\alpha^2 - \beta^2 + 1)H - 2\alpha\beta K = 0 \\ 2\alpha\beta H + (\alpha^2 - \beta^2 + 1)K = 0. \end{cases} \quad (108)$$

Again, as (H, K) is a non trivial solution one has $\alpha\beta = 0, \alpha^2 - \beta^2 + 1 = 0$ i.e. $\alpha = 0, \beta = \pm 1$. Then we get (106) with $u = \beta$. $\square$

The subgroup $\text{Aut}(\mathfrak{n}) \subset \text{Aut}(M5)$ of complex automorphisms of the complex Heisenberg Lie algebra $\mathfrak{n}$ is the subgroup comprised of all those matrices in (106) for which $u = -1$ and $b_2^6 = -b_1^5, b_2^5 = b_1^6, b_4^6 = b_3^5, b_4^5 = -b_3^6$.

13.4.2

Now, looking for complex structures J , after completing a set of general steps, one is left to find solutions of the torsion equations and $J^2 = -1$ of the following form:

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} \xi_1^1 & \xi_2^1 & \xi_3^1 & \xi_4^1 & 0 & 0 \\ \xi_1^2 & \xi_2^2 & \xi_3^2 & \xi_4^2 & 0 & 0 \\ \xi_1^3 & \xi_2^3 & \xi_3^3 & \xi_4^3 & 0 & 0 \\ \xi_1^4 & \xi_2^4 & \xi_3^4 & \xi_4^4 & 0 & 0 \\ \xi_1^5 & \xi_2^5 & \xi_3^5 & \xi_4^5 & \xi_5^5 & -\frac{\xi_5^{5,2}+1}{\xi_5^6} \\ \xi_1^6 & \xi_2^6 & \xi_3^6 & \xi_4^6 & \xi_5^6 & -\xi_5^5 \end{pmatrix}$$

where the ξ_j^5 's are certain linear expressions in the ξ_k^6 's ($1 \leq j, k \leq 4$) and $\xi_4^4 = -\sum_1^3 \xi_j^j$. Take the following $\Phi \in \text{Aut}(M5)$:

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ b_1^5 & b_2^5 & b_3^5 & b_4^5 & 1 & 0 \\ b_1^6 & b_2^6 & b_3^6 & b_4^6 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

with $b_j^5 = \frac{1}{\xi_5^6} (-\xi_j^6 + \sum_{k=1}^4 b_k^6 \xi_j^k + \xi_5^5 b_j^6)$. Then equivalence by Φ leads to the case where $\xi_j^5 = \xi_j^6 = 0 \forall j, 1 \leq j \leq 4$. Now consider the submatrix

$$J_{\dagger} = \begin{pmatrix} \xi_1^1 & \xi_2^1 & \xi_3^1 & \xi_4^1 \\ \xi_1^2 & \xi_2^2 & \xi_3^2 & \xi_4^2 \\ \xi_1^3 & \xi_2^3 & \xi_3^3 & \xi_4^3 \\ \xi_1^4 & \xi_2^4 & \xi_3^4 & \xi_4^4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}. \quad (109)$$

We get 2 cases 1 and 2 below. Before we proceed further, we record a lemma.

Lemma 2. *Let J be a complex structure on $M5$ of the following form :*

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} & & & & 0 & 0 \\ & & & & 0 & 0 \\ & J_{\dagger} & & & 0 & 0 \\ & & & & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \xi_5^5 & -\frac{\xi_5^{5,2}+1}{\xi_5^6} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \xi_5^6 & -\xi_5^5 \end{pmatrix}$$

where $J_{\dagger}$ is given in (109).

(i) Suppose that B and C are not simultaneously zero. Then J is equivalent to a structure of the same form for which $B \neq 0$.

(ii) Suppose $B = \begin{pmatrix} \xi_3^1 & \xi_4^1 \\ \xi_3^2 & \xi_4^2 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$. Then J is equivalent to a structure of the same form for which $\xi_3^2 = 1, \xi_4^2 = 0$.

(iii) Suppose $B = \begin{pmatrix} \xi_3^1 & \xi_4^1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$. Then J is equivalent to a structure of the same form having the same B and for which $\xi_1^2 = \xi_2^2 = 0$.

(iv) Suppose $B = C = 0$ and $\xi_2^2 = -\xi_1^1, \xi_4^4 = -\xi_3^3$. Then J is equivalent to a structure of the same form for which $B = C = 0$ and $\xi_1^1 = \xi_3^3 = 0$.

Proof. (i) The matrix J has the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & B & 0 \\ C & D & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & E \end{pmatrix}.$$

On the other hand, we know that the automorphism group of $M5$ is comprised of those matrices

of the following form :

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} & & 0 & 0 \\ & \Phi_{\dagger} & 0 & 0 \\ & & 0 & 0 \\ & & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & H & Ku \\ * & * & * & * & K & -Hu \end{pmatrix}$$

with

$$\Phi_{\dagger} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1^1 & b_1^2 u & b_3^1 & -b_3^2 u \\ b_1^2 & -b_1^1 u & b_3^2 & b_3^1 u \\ b_1^3 & -b_1^4 u & b_3^3 & b_3^4 u \\ b_1^4 & b_1^3 u & b_3^4 & -b_3^3 u \end{pmatrix} \quad (110)$$

and

$$H + iK = \det(\mathbf{w}_1, \mathbf{w}_3) \neq 0 \quad (111)$$

where $\mathbf{w}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} b_1^1 - ib_1^2 \\ b_1^3 + ib_1^4 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\mathbf{w}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} b_3^1 - ib_3^2 \\ b_3^3 + ib_3^4 \end{pmatrix}$. Take

$$\Phi_{\dagger} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & I \\ I & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

and ($u = 1$)

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} \Phi_{\dagger} & 0 \\ 0 & \begin{pmatrix} H & Ku \\ K & -Hu \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then $\mathbf{w}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\mathbf{w}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ so that $\Phi \in \text{Aut}(M5)$. Now

$$(\Phi_{\dagger})^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \Phi_{\dagger} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & I \\ I & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & I \\ I & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} D & C \\ B & A \end{pmatrix}.$$

Hence if B and C are not simultaneously zero, one may suppose $B \neq 0$.

(ii) Suppose first $\xi_3^2 = \xi_4^2 = 0$. Then, since $B \neq 0$, the first line of B is not zero. Consider

$$\Phi_{\dagger} = \begin{pmatrix} U & 0 \\ 0 & U \end{pmatrix}$$

and ($u = 1$)

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} \Phi_{\dagger} & 0 \\ 0 & \begin{pmatrix} H & Ku \\ K & -Hu \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

with $U = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$. Then $\mathbf{w}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\mathbf{w}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ i \end{pmatrix}$ so that $\Phi \in \text{Aut}(M5)$. Now

$$(\Phi_{\dagger})^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \Phi_{\dagger} = \begin{pmatrix} U & 0 \\ 0 & U \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} U & 0 \\ 0 & U \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} UAU & UBU \\ UCU & UDU \end{pmatrix}.$$

where

$$UBU = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \xi_3^1 & \xi_4^1 \\ \xi_3^2 & \xi_4^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \xi_4^2 & \xi_3^2 \\ \xi_4^1 & \xi_3^1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Hence we are led to the case where the second line of B doesn't vanish. Consider that case now. Introduce

$$\Phi_{\dagger} = \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & V \end{pmatrix}$$

and ($u = -1, \alpha^2 + \beta^2 \neq 0$)

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} \Phi_{\dagger} & 0 \\ 0 & \begin{pmatrix} H & Ku \\ K & -Hu \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

with $V = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & -\beta \\ \beta & \alpha \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$. Then $\mathbf{w}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\mathbf{w}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \alpha + i\beta \end{pmatrix}$ so that $\Phi \in \text{Aut}(M5)$. Now

$$(\Phi_{\dagger})^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \Phi_{\dagger} = \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & V^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & V \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & BV \\ V^{-1}C & V^{-1}DV \end{pmatrix}.$$

where

$$BV = \begin{pmatrix} \xi_3^1 & \xi_4^1 \\ \xi_3^2 & \xi_4^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & -\beta \\ \beta & \alpha \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} * & * \\ \xi_3'^2 & \xi_4'^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

with $\xi_3'^2 = \alpha\xi_3^2 + \beta\xi_4^2$, $\xi_4'^2 = \alpha\xi_4^2 - \beta\xi_3^2$. We want $\xi_3'^2 = 1$ and $\xi_4'^2 = 0$. This is a Cramer system in α, β since $(\xi_3^2)^2 + (\xi_4^2)^2 \neq 0$, hence it has a nontrivial solution. Hence we are reduced to the case where $\xi_3^2 = 1$ and $\xi_4^2 = 0$.

(iii) Suppose $B = \begin{pmatrix} \xi_3^1 & \xi_4^1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$. Consider

$$\Phi_{\dagger} = \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ T & I \end{pmatrix}$$

and $(u = -1, \alpha^2 + \beta^2 \neq 0)$

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} \Phi_{\dagger} & 0 \\ 0 & \begin{pmatrix} H & Ku \\ K & -Hu \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

with

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \beta & -\alpha \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then $\mathbf{w}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \alpha + i\beta \end{pmatrix}$ and $\mathbf{w}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ so that $\Phi \in \text{Aut}(M5)$. Now

$$\begin{aligned} (\Phi_{\dagger})^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \Phi_{\dagger} &= \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ -T & I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ T & I \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ -TA + C & -TB + D \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ T & I \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} A + BT & B \\ * & * \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

We want

$$A + BT = \begin{pmatrix} * & * \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

that is $BT = \begin{pmatrix} * & * \\ -\xi_1^2 & -\xi_2^2 \end{pmatrix}$. As $BT = \begin{pmatrix} \xi_3^1 & \xi_4^1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \beta & -\alpha \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} * & * \\ \alpha & \beta \end{pmatrix}$, one has to let $\alpha = -\xi_1^2$ and $\beta = -\xi_2^2$, which is possible if one doesn't already has $\xi_1^2 = 0$, $\xi_2^2 = 0$. Hence we are reduced to the case where $\xi_1^2 = 0$ and $\xi_2^2 = 0$.

(iv) The matrix J has the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & D & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & E \end{pmatrix}$$

with moreover $\xi_2^2 = -\xi_1^1$ and $\xi_4^4 = -\xi_3^3$. Consider

$$\Phi_{\dagger} = \begin{pmatrix} U & 0 \\ 0 & V \end{pmatrix}$$

and $(u = -1, \alpha^2 + \beta^2 \neq 0, \gamma^2 + \delta^2 \neq 0)$

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} \Phi_{\dagger} & 0 \\ 0 & \begin{pmatrix} H & Ku \\ K & -Hu \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

where

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & -\beta \\ \beta & \alpha \end{pmatrix}, \quad V = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & -\delta \\ \delta & \gamma \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then $\mathbf{w}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha - i\beta \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\mathbf{w}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \gamma + i\delta \end{pmatrix}$ so that $\Phi \in \text{Aut}(M5)$. Now

$$(\Phi_\dagger)^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{pmatrix} \Phi_\dagger = \begin{pmatrix} U^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & V^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} U & 0 \\ 0 & V \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} U^{-1}AU & 0 \\ 0 & V^{-1}D \end{pmatrix}.$$

One has

$$U^{-1}AU = \frac{1}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} \begin{pmatrix} \xi'_1{}^1 & \xi'_2{}^1 \\ \xi'_1{}^2 & \xi'_2{}^2 \end{pmatrix},$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} \xi'_1{}^1 &= \alpha^2 \xi_1^1 + \alpha\beta(\xi_2^1 + \xi_1^2) + \beta^2 \xi_2^2 \\ \xi'_2{}^2 &= \alpha^2 \xi_2^2 - \alpha\beta(\xi_2^1 + \xi_1^2) + \beta^2 \xi_1^1. \end{aligned}$$

Since $\xi_1^1 = -\xi_2^2$, one has $\xi'_1{}^1 = -\xi'_2{}^2$. Then the discriminant of the equation $\xi'_2{}^2 = 0$ is the sum of two squares, hence there exist $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ with $\beta = 1$ such that $\xi'_1{}^1 = 0$ and $\xi'_2{}^2 = 0$. Then

$$U^{-1}AU = \frac{1}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \xi'_2{}^1 \\ \xi'_1{}^2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Similarly, there exist $\gamma, \delta \in \mathbb{R}$ with $\delta = 1$ such that

$$V^{-1}DV = \frac{1}{\gamma^2 + \delta^2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \xi'_4{}^3 \\ \xi'_3{}^4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Hence we are reduced to the case where $\xi_1^1 = \xi_3^3 = 0$. □

13.4.3 Case 1.

In the present case 1, we suppose that B and C in (109) are not both 0. Then by equivalence (Lemma 2 (i)), we may suppose $B \neq 0$. Since $B \neq 0$, by equivalence (Lemma 2 (ii)), we may assume $\xi_3^2 = 1$, $\xi_4^2 = 0$. Again by equivalence (Lemma 2 (iii)), we may assume without altering B that $\xi_1^2 = 0$, $\xi_2^2 = 0$. Then solving all equations, we finally get the matrix

$$J(\xi_3^1, \xi_4^1, \xi_5^5, \xi_5^6) = \begin{pmatrix} a & -(\xi_5^6 \xi_4^1 - \xi_5^6 + \xi_5^5 \xi_3^1) & \xi_3^1 & \xi_4^1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ b & c & d & -a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \xi_5^5 & -(\xi_5^{5^2} + 1)/\xi_5^6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \xi_5^6 & -\xi_5^5 \end{pmatrix} \quad (112)$$

where :

$$a = J_1^1 = ((\xi_5^{5^2} + 1)\xi_3^1 + (\xi_4^1 - 1)\xi_5^6 \xi_5^5)/\xi_5^6,$$

$$b = J_1^4 = -\frac{1+a^2}{\xi_4^1},$$

$$c = J_2^4 = ((\xi_5^6 \xi_5^5 \xi_4^{1^2} - 2\xi_5^6 \xi_5^5 \xi_4^1 + \xi_5^6 \xi_5^5 + 2\xi_5^{5^2} \xi_4^1 \xi_3^1 - 2\xi_5^{5^2} \xi_3^1 + \xi_4^1 \xi_3^1)\xi_5^6 + (\xi_5^{5^2} + 1)\xi_5^5 \xi_3^{1^2})/(\xi_5^6 \xi_4^1)$$

$$d = J_3^4 = ((\xi_5^6 \xi_4^1 - \xi_5^6 - \xi_5^5 \xi_4^1 \xi_3^1 + 2\xi_5^5 \xi_3^1)\xi_5^6 - (\xi_5^{5^2} + 1)\xi_3^{1^2})/(\xi_5^6 \xi_4^1).$$

and the parameters are subject to the condition

$$\xi_4^1 \xi_5^6 \neq 0. \quad (113)$$

Note also the following formulae from $J^2 = -1$:

$$d = \frac{1}{\xi_4^1} (\xi_5^6 (\xi_4^1 - 1) + \xi_3^1 (\xi_5^5 - a)), \quad (114)$$

$$c = ad + (1 + a^2) \frac{\xi_3^1}{\xi_4^1}. \quad (115)$$

Commutation relations of $\mathfrak{m}$:

$$\begin{aligned} [\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_2] &= \frac{1}{\xi_5^6 \xi_4^1} \left(\xi_5^6 (\xi_5^6 (\xi_4^1 - 1) + \xi_5^5 \xi_3^1 (2 - \xi_4^1)) - \xi_3^{1^2} (\xi_5^{5^2} + 1) \right) \tilde{x}_6 + \frac{1}{\xi_5^6} \left(\xi_5^5 (\xi_4^1 - 1) + \xi_5^{5^2} + 1 \right) \tilde{x}_5; \\ [\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_3] &= -\frac{1}{\xi_5^{5^2} \xi_4^1} \left(\xi_5^5 ((\xi_5^6 (\xi_4^1 - 1) + \xi_3^1 \xi_5^5)^2 + \xi_3^{1^2}) + \xi_3^1 \xi_5^{6^2} \xi_4^1 \right) \tilde{x}_6 - \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{\xi_5^6 \xi_4^1} (\xi_5^6 \xi_5^{5^2} (\xi_4^1 - 1)^2 + \xi_5^6 + 2\xi_5^5 \xi_3^1 (\xi_4^1 - 1) (\xi_5^{5^2} + 1) - \xi_5^{6^2} \xi_4^1) \tilde{x}_5; \\
& [\tilde{x}_2, \tilde{x}_3] = \frac{1}{\xi_5^6 \xi_4^1} (\xi_5^{6^2} (\xi_4^1 - 1)^2 + 2\xi_5^6 \xi_5^5 \xi_3^1 (\xi_4^1 - 1) + (\xi_5^{5^2} + 1) \xi_3^{1^2}) (\xi_5^6 \tilde{x}_6 + \xi_5^5 \tilde{x}_5); \\
& [\tilde{x}_2, \tilde{x}_4] = \xi_3^1 \tilde{x}_6 + (1 - \xi_4^1) \tilde{x}_5; \\
& [\tilde{x}_3, \tilde{x}_4] = (\xi_5^6 (\xi_4^1 - 1) + \xi_5^5 \xi_3^1) \tilde{x}_6 + \frac{(\xi_5^{5^2} + 1) \xi_3^1 + \xi_5^5 \xi_5^6 (\xi_4^1 - 1)}{\xi_5^6} \tilde{x}_5.
\end{aligned}$$

$\mathfrak{m}$ is abelian if and only if

$$\xi_3^1 = 0 \quad , \quad \xi_4^1 = 1. \quad (116)$$

Suppose now that (116) holds, and denote $\alpha = \xi_5^5, \beta = \xi_5^6 \neq 0, J(\alpha, \beta) = J(0, 1, \xi_5^5, \xi_5^6)$. Then :

$$J(\alpha, \beta) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \alpha & -\frac{\alpha^2+1}{\beta} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \beta & -\alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

where $\beta \neq 0$. A direct study shows that any $J(\alpha, \beta)$ is equivalent to a unique $J(0, \gamma)$, $0 < \gamma \leq 1$, and any two such $J(0, \gamma)$, $0 < \gamma \leq 1$ are not equivalent unless $\gamma = \gamma'$.

$$J(0, \beta) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{\beta} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \beta & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (117)$$

13.4.4

Let $J_1 = J(\xi_3^1, \xi_4^1, \xi_5^5, \xi_5^6)$ and $J_2 = J(\eta_3^1, \eta_4^1, \eta_5^5, \eta_5^6)$ as in (112). It is clear that $J_1 \cong J_2$ if and only if there exists a matrix Φ such that

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} \Phi_{\dagger} & 0 \\ 0 & \begin{pmatrix} H & Ku \\ K & -Hu \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} \quad (118)$$

where $u = \pm 1$, $\Phi_{\dagger}, H, K$ are defined in (110), (111), $H^2 + K^2 \neq 0$ and $J_2 = \Phi^{-1} J_1 \Phi$. This equation implies that

$$\begin{pmatrix} \xi_5^5 & -\frac{\xi_5^{5^2}+1}{\xi_5^6} \\ \xi_5^6 & -\xi_5^5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} H & Ku \\ K & -Hu \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} H & Ku \\ K & -Hu \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \eta_5^5 & -\frac{\eta_5^{5^2}+1}{\eta_5^6} \\ \eta_5^6 & -\eta_5^5 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (119)$$

Equation (119) has non trivial solutions in H, K if and only if the following condition holds :

$$\frac{\eta_5^{5^2} + \eta_5^{6^2} + 1}{\eta_5^6} = -u \frac{\xi_5^{5^2} + \xi_5^{6^2} + 1}{\xi_5^6}. \quad (120)$$

However, though that condition is also sufficient for the existence of Φ in (118) in the abelian case where $\xi_3^1 = \eta_3^1 = 0, \xi_4^1 = \eta_4^1 = 1$, it is no longer sufficient in the nonabelian case. For example, take $J(1, 1, 1, 1)$ and $J(1, 1, 1, \eta_5^6)$, with $\eta_5^6 \neq 1$: then (120) holds if only if $u = -1, \eta_5^6 = 2$ or $u = 1, \eta_5^6 = -2, -1$, and in neither case does equivalence occur; hence $J(1, 1, 1, 1) \not\cong J(1, 1, 1, \eta_5^6)$ if $\eta_5^6 \neq 1$. However $J(1, 1, 0, 1) \cong J(1, 1, 0, -1)$. One also has $J(\xi_3^1, 1, 0, 1) \cong J(\eta_3^1, \eta_4^1, 0, 1) \Leftrightarrow \eta_3^1 = \pm \xi_3^1$; $\eta_4^1 = \xi_4^1$. In general, if $\eta_4^1 \neq \xi_4^1$, for $J(\xi_3^1, \xi_4^1, \xi_5^5, \xi_5^6)$ and $J(\eta_3^1, \eta_4^1, \eta_5^5, \eta_5^6)$ to be equivalent, it would be necessary that $P\xi_5^5 + Q = 0$ where P, Q are certain huge polynomials in the other variables. We simply conjecture here that equivalence implies $\xi_4^1 = \eta_4^1$ and $\eta_3^1 = \pm \xi_3^1$, and leave open the equivalence problem in the nonabelian case.

13.4.5 Case 2.

We now suppose $B = C = 0$. Then necessarily $\xi_2^2 = -\xi_1^1, \xi_4^4 = -\xi_3^3$. By equivalence (Lemma 2 (iv)), we may suppose $\xi_1^1 = 0, \xi_3^3 = 0$.

Case 2.1. Suppose $\xi_5^5 = 0$. If $\xi_3^4 \xi_1^2 \neq 1$ one gets then the matrix

$$J(\xi_1^2, \xi_3^4) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & (-1)/\xi_1^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \xi_1^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & (-1)/\xi_3^4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \xi_3^4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & (\xi_3^4 \xi_1^2 - 1)/(\xi_3^4 - \xi_1^2) \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & (-\xi_3^4 + \xi_1^2)/(\xi_3^4 \xi_1^2 - 1) & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (121)$$

with the conditions

$$\xi_1^2, \xi_3^4 \neq 0 ; \xi_3^4 \neq \xi_1^2, \frac{1}{\xi_1^2}. \quad (122)$$

If $\xi_3^4 \xi_1^2 = 1$, we get

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & (-1)/\xi_1^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \xi_1^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\xi_1^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/\xi_1^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & (-1)/\xi_5^6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \xi_5^6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (123)$$

with the conditions

$$\xi_1^2 = \pm 1 ; \xi_5^6 \neq 0. \quad (124)$$

Case 2.2. Suppose $\xi_5^5 \neq 0$. Then we get:

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & (-1)/\xi_1^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \xi_1^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & (-1)/\xi_1^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \xi_1^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \xi_5^5 & (-\xi_5^{5^2} + 1)/\xi_5^6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \xi_5^6 & -\xi_5^5 \end{pmatrix} \quad (125)$$

with the conditions

$$\xi_1^2 = \pm 1 ; \xi_5^5 \xi_5^6 \neq 0. \quad (126)$$

13.4.6

Computing intertwining automorphisms, one can prove that for all $\xi_1^2, \xi_3^4, \eta_1^2, \eta_3^4 \in \mathbb{R}$ satisfying conditions (122), $J(\eta_1^2, \eta_3^4) \cong J(\xi_1^2, \xi_3^4)$ if and only if there exists $u = \pm 1$ such that one of the following is satisfied :

$$\left(\eta_1^2 = u \xi_1^2 \text{ or } \frac{u}{\xi_1^2} \right) \text{ and } \left(\eta_3^4 = u \xi_3^4 \text{ or } \frac{u}{\xi_3^4} \right)$$

or

$$\left(\eta_1^2 = u \xi_3^4 \text{ or } \frac{u}{\xi_3^4} \right) \text{ and } \left(\eta_3^4 = u \xi_1^2 \text{ or } \frac{u}{\xi_1^2} \right).$$

Conditions (122) are preserved by the transformations. For example, the canonical complex structure $J_0 = J(-1, 1)$ and its opposite $-J_0$ are equivalent. In fact, one has :

Lemma 3. *Let Ω denote the $\text{Aut}(M5)$ -orbit of the canonical complex structure J_0 . Then Ω is the 4-dimensional space comprised of the matrices*

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & (-1)/\xi_1^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \xi_1^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/\xi_1^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\xi_1^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \xi_2^6 & -\xi_1^6 & -\xi_4^6 & \xi_3^6 & 0 & 1/\xi_1^2 \\ \xi_5^6 & \xi_2^6 & \xi_3^6 & \xi_4^6 & -\xi_1^2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (127)$$

where $\xi_1^2 = \pm 1, \xi_1^6, \xi_2^6, \xi_3^6, \xi_4^6 \in \mathbb{R}$.

On the other hand, the J in (123) appears simply as a limiting case when $\xi_5^5 \rightarrow 0$ of the structure $J(\xi_1^2, \xi_5^5, \xi_5^6)$ defined in (125) with $\xi_1^2 = \pm 1 ; \xi_5^5, \xi_5^6 \neq 0$.

13.4.7

$M5$ is a complex algebra for the structure $J(\xi_1^2, \xi_3^4)$ in (121) if and only if $\xi_1^2 = -1, \xi_3^4 = 1$ or $\xi_1^2 = 1, \xi_3^4 = -1$, i.e. $J(\xi_1^2, \xi_3^4)$ is the canonical complex structure $J_0 = J(-1, 1)$ or its opposite $-J_0$ respectively. Since $M5$ is not a complex algebra for the structure $J(\xi_3^1, \xi_4^1, \xi_5^5, \xi_6^6)$ in (112), the latter is not equivalent to J_0 .

Lemma 4. Suppose $J(\xi_1^2, \xi_3^4) \notin \{J_0, -J_0\}$. Then $J(\xi_1^2, \xi_3^4)$ is equivalent to some complex structure in case 1, i.e. there exist $\xi_3^1, \xi_4^1, \xi_5^5, \xi_6^6$ such that $J(\xi_1^2, \xi_3^4) \cong J(\xi_3^1, \xi_4^1, \xi_5^5, \xi_6^6)$.

Proof. Take

$$\Phi_{\dagger} = \begin{pmatrix} I & S \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} \Phi_{\dagger} & 0 \\ 0 & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} \quad (128)$$

where

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \beta & -\alpha \end{pmatrix}. \quad (129)$$

Then $\mathbf{w}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\mathbf{w}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha - i\beta \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ so that $\Phi \in \text{Aut}(M5)$. Denote

$$J(\xi_1^2, \xi_3^4)_{\dagger} = \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{pmatrix}$$

where

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{\xi_1^2} \\ \xi_1^2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad D = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{\xi_3^4} \\ \xi_3^4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then

$$(\Phi_{\dagger})^{-1} J(\xi_1^2, \xi_3^4)_{\dagger} \Phi_{\dagger} = \begin{pmatrix} I & -S \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & S \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & AS - SD \\ 0 & D \end{pmatrix}.$$

Now

$$AS - SD = \begin{pmatrix} -\beta(\frac{1}{\xi_1^2} + \xi_3^4) & \alpha(\frac{1}{\xi_1^2} + \frac{1}{\xi_3^4}) \\ \alpha(\xi_1^2 + \xi_3^4) & \beta(\xi_1^2 + \frac{1}{\xi_3^4}) \end{pmatrix}.$$

The complex structure $\Phi^{-1} J(\xi_1^2, \xi_3^4) \Phi$ is of type 1 if $AS - SD \neq 0$. For this to hold, just choose $\alpha = 1, \beta = 0$ if $\xi_1^2 + \xi_3^4 \neq 0$ and $\alpha = 0, \beta = 1$ if $\xi_1^2 + \xi_3^4 = 0$, noting in this latter case that $\xi_1^2 + \frac{1}{\xi_3^4} = \frac{(\xi_1^2)^2 - 1}{\xi_1^2} \neq 0$ since $\xi_1^2 \neq \pm 1$ as $J(\xi_1^2, \xi_3^4) \notin \{J_0, -J_0\}$. $\square$

Lemma 5. Let J be either the complex structure defined in (125) with $\xi_1^2 = \pm 1$, $\xi_5^5, \xi_6^6 \neq 0$ or the one in (123). Then $J \cong J(0, \beta)$, where $J(0, \beta)$ is defined in (117).

Proof. In both cases, $\mathfrak{m}$ is abelian, and

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & A & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & E \end{pmatrix}$$

where

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{\xi_1^2} \\ \xi_1^2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad E = \begin{pmatrix} \xi_5^5 & -\frac{\xi_5^{5^2} + 1}{\xi_5^6} \\ \xi_5^6 & \xi_5^5 \end{pmatrix}$$

with $\xi_5^6 \neq 0$, $\xi_1^2 = \pm 1$, $\xi_5^5 = 0$ in case (123) and $\xi_5^5 \neq 0$ in case (125). Take Φ, S as in (128), (129). Denote

$$J_{\dagger} = \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & A \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then

$$(\Phi_{\dagger})^{-1} J(\xi_1^2, \xi_3^4)_{\dagger} \Phi_{\dagger} = \begin{pmatrix} I & -S \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & A \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & S \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & AS - SA \\ 0 & A \end{pmatrix}.$$

Now

$$AS - SA = \begin{pmatrix} -2\beta\xi_1^2 & 2\alpha\xi_1^2 \\ 2\alpha\xi_1^2 & 2\beta\xi_1^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

if we take $\alpha = \frac{\xi_2^2}{2}, \beta = 0$. Hence $\Phi^{-1}J\Phi$ is a complex structure of type 1, and we readily see that $J \cong J(0, 1, \xi_5^5, \xi_5^6)$, hence $J \cong J(0, \beta)$ for some $\beta, 0 < \beta \leq 1$. $\square$

To summarize, we have shown the following :

Theorem 1. *Any complex structure on the Lie algebra M_5 is equivalent to either the canonical complex structure J_0 or some complex structure $J = J(\xi_3^1, \xi_4^1, \xi_5^5, \xi_5^6)$ defined in (112).*

13.4.8

G_0 is here the complex 3-dimensional Heisenberg group, considered as a real Lie group, *i.e.* the real Lie group comprised of the matrices

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x^1 + iy^1 & x^3 + iy^3 \\ 0 & 1 & x^2 + iy^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (130)$$

We here depart from the second kind coordinates to use the natural coordinates defined by (130). Then the matrix x in (130) is

$$x = \exp(x^2x_3 + y^2x_4 + x^3x_5 + y^3x_6) \exp(x^1x_1 - y^1x_2), \quad (131)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} X_1 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} & , & & X_2 &= -\frac{\partial}{\partial y^1} \\ X_3 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} + x^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} + y^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial y^3} & , & & X_4 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y^2} - y^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} + x^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial y^3} \\ X_5 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} & , & & X_6 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y^3}. \end{aligned}$$

13.4.9 Holomorphic functions for $J(\xi_3^1, \xi_4^1, \xi_5^5, \xi_5^6)$.

Let G denote the group G_0 endowed with the left invariant structure of complex manifold defined by $J = J(\xi_3^1, \xi_4^1, \xi_5^5, \xi_5^6)$ in (112). One easily checks (with formulae (114) and (115)) that

$$\tilde{X}_6^- = -i \frac{1 - i\xi_5^5}{\xi_5^6} \tilde{X}_5^- ; \tilde{X}_1^- = -i \frac{1 + ia}{\xi_4^1} \tilde{X}_4^- ; i \tilde{X}_2^- - \tilde{X}_3^- = -i \left(id + \frac{(1 + ia)\xi_3^1}{\xi_4^1} \right) \tilde{X}_4^-.$$

Hence $H_{\mathbb{C}}(G) = \{f \in C^\infty(G_0) ; \tilde{X}_j^- f = 0 \ \forall j = 1, 3, 5\}$. Consider first the equation

$$\tilde{X}_5^- f = 0. \quad (132)$$

One has

$$\tilde{X}_5^- = X_5 + i(\xi_5^5 X_5 + \xi_5^6 X_6) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} + i \left(\xi_5^5 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} + \xi_5^6 \frac{\partial}{\partial y^3} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial u^3} + i \frac{\partial}{\partial v^3} = 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial w^3} \quad (133)$$

where

$$u^3 = x^3 - \frac{\xi_5^5}{\xi_5^6} y^3 ; v^3 = \frac{y^3}{\xi_5^6} ; w^3 = u^3 + iv^3.$$

Equation (132) simply means that f is holomorphic with respect to w^3 . Consider now the equation

$$\tilde{X}_1^- f = 0. \quad (134)$$

One has

$$\tilde{X}_1^- = X_1 + i(aX_1 + bX_4) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} + i \left(a \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} + b \frac{\partial}{\partial y^2} \right) + ib \left(-y^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} + x^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial y^3} \right).$$

We suppose that f satisfies equation (132), *i.e.* f is holomorphic with respect to w^3 . Hence

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial f}{\partial x^3} &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial u^3} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial w^3} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y^3} &= \frac{1}{\xi_5^6} \frac{\partial f}{\partial v^3} - \frac{\xi_5^5}{\xi_5^6} \frac{\partial f}{\partial u^3} = \frac{1}{\xi_5^6} (i - \xi_5^5) \frac{\partial f}{\partial w^3}.\end{aligned}$$

Then equation (134) reads

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x^1} + i \left(a \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^1} + b \frac{\partial f}{\partial y^2} \right) - b \left(iy^1 + \frac{x^1}{\xi_5^5} (1 + i\xi_5^5) \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial w^3} = 0$$

that is

$$2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial w^1} - \frac{b}{2} \left(2iy^1 + \frac{1 + i\xi_5^5}{\xi_5^6} ((1 - ia)w^1 + (1 + ia)\overline{w^1}) \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial w^3} = 0 \quad (135)$$

where

$$u^1 = x^1 - \frac{a}{b} y^2; \quad v^1 = \frac{y^2}{b}; \quad w^1 = u^1 + iv^1.$$

Finally, we turn to the last equation

$$\tilde{X}_3^- f = 0. \quad (136)$$

One has

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{X}_3^- &= X_3 + i(\xi_3^1 X_1 + X_2 + dX_4) \\ &= i\xi_3^1 X_1 + iX_2 + X_3 + idX_4 \\ &= i\xi_3^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} - i \frac{\partial}{\partial y^1} + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} + x^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} + y^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial y^3} \right) + id \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y^2} - y^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} + x^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial y^3} \right).\end{aligned}$$

Since we suppose f holomorphic with respect to w^3 , equation (136) then reads

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x^2} - i \frac{\partial f}{\partial y^1} + i\xi_3^1 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^1} + id \frac{\partial f}{\partial y^2} + \left(x^1 - idy^1 + (y^1 + idx^1) \frac{i - \xi_5^5}{\xi_5^6} \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial w^3} = 0$$

that is

$$\begin{aligned}2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial w^2} + \left(i \left(\xi_3^1 - \frac{ad}{b} \right) - \frac{d}{b} \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial w^1} + \left(i \left(\xi_3^1 - \frac{ad}{b} \right) + \frac{d}{b} \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial \overline{w^1}} \\ + \frac{1}{2} \left[\left((1 - ia)w^1 + (1 + ia)\overline{w^1} \right) \left(1 - \frac{d(1 + i\xi_5^5)}{\xi_5^6} \right) \right. \\ \left. - (w^2 - \overline{w^2}) \left(-d + \frac{1 + i\xi_5^5}{\xi_5^6} \right) \right] \frac{\partial f}{\partial w^3} = 0 \quad (137)\end{aligned}$$

where

$$w^2 = x^2 - iy^1.$$

Now equation (135) reads

$$2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial w^1} - \frac{b}{2} \left(-w^2 + \overline{w^2} + \frac{1 + i\xi_5^5}{\xi_5^6} ((1 - ia)w^1 + (1 + ia)\overline{w^1}) \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial w^3} = 0. \quad (138)$$

From equations (133), (138), (137), one readily sees that the functions φ^1 and φ^2 defined by

$$\varphi^1 = 2w^1 - \left(i \left(\xi_3^1 - \frac{ad}{b} \right) - \frac{d}{b} \right) \overline{w^2} \quad (139)$$

$$\varphi^2 = w^2 \quad (140)$$

are holomorphic on G . We look for a holomorphic function which depends on w^3 . For any C^∞ -function $\psi(w^1, w^2, \overline{w^2})$, *i.e.* ψ doesn't depend on $w^3, \overline{w^3}, w^1$, the following function f_1 is a solution of equations (132) and (138) :

$$\begin{aligned}f_1 = w^3 + \frac{b}{4} \left[-w^2 \overline{w^1} + \overline{w^2} \overline{w^1} + \frac{1 + i\xi_5^5}{\xi_5^6} \left((1 - ia)w^1 \overline{w^1} + (1 + ia) \frac{(\overline{w^1})^2}{2} \right) \right] \\ + \psi(w^1, w^2, \overline{w^2}). \quad (141)\end{aligned}$$

We want to choose ψ such that f_1 is a solution of (137) as well. First, we have :

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial w^1} &= \frac{b}{4\xi_5^6} (1-ia)(1+i\xi_5^5) \overline{w^1} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial w^1} \\ \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \overline{w^1}} &= \frac{b}{4} \left(-w^2 + \overline{w^2} + \frac{1+i\xi_5^5}{\xi_5^6} ((1-ia)w^1 + (1+ia)\overline{w^1}) \right) \\ \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial w^2} &= \frac{b}{4} \overline{w^1} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial w^2} \\ \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial w^3} &= 1.\end{aligned}$$

Introducing these values in (137) we find that f_1 is a solution to (137) if and only if

$$N \overline{w^1} - M(w^2 - \overline{w^2}) + \Lambda w^1 + \left(i \left(\xi_3^1 - \frac{ad}{b} \right) - \frac{d}{b} \right) \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial w^1} + 2 \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \overline{w^2}} = 0$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}N &= \frac{1}{\xi_5^6} (ib\xi_3^1 - b\xi_3^1\xi_5^5 + b\xi_5^6 + (1+ia)\xi_5^6 - d(1+ia)(1+i\xi_5^5)) \\ M &= \frac{1}{4} (ib\xi_3^1 + (1-ia)d) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\xi_5^6} - d + i \frac{\xi_5^5}{\xi_5^6} \right) \\ \Lambda &= \frac{(1+i\xi_5^5)(1-ia)}{4\xi_5^6} (ib\xi_3^1 + (1-ia)d) + \frac{1-ia}{2} \left(1 - \frac{d(1+i\xi_5^5)}{\xi_5^6} \right).\end{aligned}$$

A computation shows that N is actually equal to 0. Hence f_1 is a solution to (137) if and only if

$$-M(w^2 - \overline{w^2}) + \Lambda w^1 + \left(i \left(\xi_3^1 - \frac{ad}{b} \right) - \frac{d}{b} \right) \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial w^1} + 2 \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \overline{w^2}} = 0. \quad (142)$$

Note that

$$i \left(\xi_3^1 - \frac{ad}{b} \right) - \frac{d}{b} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \xi_3^1 = d = 0 \Leftrightarrow \xi_3^1 = 0, \xi_4^1 = 1.$$

Hence, in the nonabelian case where one doesn't have simultaneously $\xi_3^1 = 0, \xi_4^1 = 1$, for (142) to hold, it is sufficient to have

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial w^1} &= -\frac{\Lambda}{i \left(\xi_3^1 - \frac{ad}{b} \right) - \frac{d}{b}} w^1 \\ \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \overline{w^2}} &= \frac{M}{2} (w^2 - \overline{w^2})\end{aligned}$$

which gives a solution

$$\psi = -\frac{\Lambda}{i \left(\xi_3^1 - \frac{ad}{b} \right) - \frac{d}{b}} \frac{(w^1)^2}{2} + \frac{M}{2} \left(w^2 \overline{w^2} - \frac{(\overline{w^2})^2}{2} \right).$$

In the abelian case, one can take

$$\psi = -\frac{\Lambda}{2} w^1 \overline{w^2} + \frac{M}{2} \left(w^2 \overline{w^2} - \frac{(\overline{w^2})^2}{2} \right).$$

We finally get the holomorphic function f_1 : in the nonabelian case,

$$\begin{aligned}f_1 = w^3 + \frac{b}{4} \left[-w^2 \overline{w^1} + \overline{w^2} \overline{w^1} + \frac{1+i\xi_5^5}{\xi_5^6} \left((1-ia)w^1 \overline{w^1} + (1+ia) \frac{(\overline{w^1})^2}{2} \right) \right] \\ - \frac{\Lambda}{i \left(\xi_3^1 - \frac{ad}{b} \right) - \frac{d}{b}} \frac{(w^1)^2}{2} + \frac{M}{2} \left(w^2 \overline{w^2} - \frac{(\overline{w^2})^2}{2} \right). \quad (143)\end{aligned}$$

In the abelian case,

$$f_1 = w^3 + \frac{b}{4} \left[-w^2 \overline{w^1} + \overline{w^2} w^1 + \frac{1+i\xi_5^5}{\xi_5^6} \left((1-ia)w^1 \overline{w^1} + (1+ia)\frac{(\overline{w^1})^2}{2} \right) \right] - \frac{\Lambda}{2} w^1 \overline{w^2} + \frac{M}{2} \left(w^2 \overline{w^2} - \frac{(\overline{w^2})^2}{2} \right). \quad (144)$$

Note that in the abelian case, one can take $\xi_5^5 = 0, \xi_5^6 = \beta$, $0 < \beta \leq 1$, and then $a = c = d = 0$, $b = -1, M = \frac{1}{2\beta}, \Lambda = \frac{1}{2}$, hence

$$f_1 = w^3 - \frac{1}{4} \left[-w^2 \overline{w^1} + \overline{w^2} w^1 + \frac{1}{\beta} \left(w^1 \overline{w^1} + \frac{(\overline{w^1})^2}{2} \right) \right] - \frac{1}{4} w^1 \overline{w^2} + \frac{1}{4\beta} \left(w^2 \overline{w^2} - \frac{(\overline{w^2})^2}{2} \right). \quad (145)$$

In both abelian and nonabelian cases, let $F : G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^3$ defined by

$$F = (\varphi^1, \varphi^2, \varphi^3) \quad (146)$$

where φ^1, φ^2 are defined in (139), (140) and $\varphi^3 = f_1$. F is a biholomorphic bijection, hence a global chart on G . Then G is isomorphic as a complex variety to the complex Heisenberg group, though the complex structure $J(\xi_3^1, \xi_4^1, \xi_5^5, \xi_5^6)$ is not equivalent to the canonical complex structure. We determine now how the multiplication of G looks like in the chart (146). Recall first the formulae :

$$w^1 = \left(x^1 - \frac{a}{b} y^2 \right) + i \frac{y^2}{b} \quad (147)$$

$$w^2 = x^2 - i y^1 \quad (148)$$

$$w^3 = \left(x^3 - \frac{\xi_5^5}{\xi_5^6} \right) + i \frac{y^3}{\xi_5^6}. \quad (149)$$

Let $\alpha, x \in G$:

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x^1 + i y^1 & x^3 + i y^3 \\ 0 & 1 & x^2 + i y^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} ; \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha^1 + i \beta^1 & \alpha^3 + i \beta^3 \\ 0 & 1 & \alpha^2 + i \beta^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

With obvious notations, $\alpha = [w_\alpha^1, w_\alpha^2, w_\alpha^3]$, $x = [w_x^1, w_x^2, w_x^3]$, $\alpha x = [w_{\alpha x}^1, w_{\alpha x}^2, w_{\alpha x}^3]$, $\alpha = [\varphi_\alpha^1, \varphi_\alpha^2, \varphi_\alpha^3]$, $x = [\varphi_x^1, \varphi_x^2, \varphi_x^3]$, $\alpha x = [\varphi_{\alpha x}^1, \varphi_{\alpha x}^2, \varphi_{\alpha x}^3]$. We want to compute $\varphi_{\alpha x}^1, \varphi_{\alpha x}^2, \varphi_{\alpha x}^3$. First, compute $w_{\alpha x}^1, w_{\alpha x}^2, w_{\alpha x}^3$. By matrix multiplication and formulae (147)-(149) one gets

$$\begin{aligned} w_{\alpha x}^1 &= w_\alpha^1 + w_x^1 \\ w_{\alpha x}^2 &= w_\alpha^2 + w_x^2 \\ w_{\alpha x}^3 &= w_\alpha^3 + w_x^3 + \chi(\alpha, x) \end{aligned}$$

where $\chi(\alpha, x) = \alpha^1 x^2 - \beta^1 y^2 + \frac{i-\xi_5^5}{\xi_5^6} (\alpha^1 y^2 + \beta^1 x^2)$. Then from (139), (140) :

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{\alpha x}^1 &= \varphi_\alpha^1 + \varphi_x^1 \\ \varphi_{\alpha x}^2 &= \varphi_\alpha^2 + \varphi_x^2. \end{aligned}$$

To get $\varphi_{\alpha x}^3$, we just make the substitutions $w^1 \rightarrow w_\alpha^1 + w_x^1$, $w^2 \rightarrow w_\alpha^2 + w_x^2$, $w^3 \rightarrow w_\alpha^3 + w_x^3 + \chi(\alpha, x)$ in (143) (we consider here the nonabelian case). Now, let

$$\Delta = \varphi_{\alpha x}^3 - \varphi_\alpha^3 - \varphi_x^3.$$

Computations give the following result :

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{8\xi_5^6} (C_1 \varphi_x^1 + C_2 \xi_5^6 \varphi_x^2) \quad (150)$$

where

$$C_1 = b(1 + i\xi_5^5)\overline{\varphi_\alpha^1} + (b - 1 + ia)\xi_5^6\overline{\varphi_\alpha^2} + \frac{b(a + i)\xi_5^6}{b\xi_3^1 - d(a - i)}\varphi_\alpha^1 + ((\xi_5^5 - i)(b\xi_3^1 - da - id) - b\xi_5^6)\varphi_\alpha^2 \quad (151)$$

$$C_2 = (1 - b + ia)\overline{\varphi_\alpha^1} + \left(\frac{4(1 + i\xi_5^5)}{\xi_5^6} + (a + i(b + 1))\xi_3^1 - \frac{d}{b}(1 + a^2) - d(1 + ia) \right)\overline{\varphi_\alpha^2} + (1 - ai)\varphi_\alpha^1 + \left(-\frac{2(1 + i\xi_5^5)}{\xi_5^6} + (a + i(b - 1))\xi_3^1 - \frac{d}{b}(1 + a^2) + d(1 - ia) \right)\varphi_\alpha^2. \quad (152)$$

For example, in the case of $J(1, 1, 1, 1)$, the formula reads

$$\Delta = \left(-\frac{3 - i}{4}\overline{\varphi_\alpha^2} - \frac{5 + 5i}{8}\overline{\varphi_\alpha^1} + \frac{3 + 4i}{8}\varphi_\alpha^2 + \frac{7 + i}{16}\varphi_\alpha^1 \right)\varphi_x^1 + \left(\frac{3 + i}{4}\overline{\varphi_\alpha^2} + \frac{3 + i}{4}\overline{\varphi_\alpha^1} - \frac{1 + 3i}{4}\varphi_\alpha^2 + \frac{1 - 2i}{8}\varphi_\alpha^1 \right)\varphi_x^2. \quad (153)$$

Finally, in the abelian case $J(0, 1, 0, \beta)$, one has to use (145) and one gets :

$$\Delta = - \left(\frac{1}{4}\overline{\varphi_\alpha^2} + \frac{1}{8\beta}\overline{\varphi_\alpha^1} - \frac{1}{8}\varphi_\alpha^2 + \frac{1}{16\beta}\varphi_\alpha^1 \right)\varphi_x^1 + \left(\frac{1}{2\beta}\overline{\varphi_\alpha^2} + \frac{1}{4}\overline{\varphi_\alpha^1} - \frac{1}{4\beta}\varphi_\alpha^2 + \frac{1}{8}\varphi_\alpha^1 \right)\varphi_x^2.$$

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