A non amenable group of piecewise projective homeomorphisms

Yash Lodha

EPFL, Lausanne

July 3, 2015

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Theorem

(Olshanskii-Sapir 2003) There are finitely presented non amenable torsion-by-cyclic groups.

Remark: (Sapir) The number of relations in the construction is more than 10^{200} .

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(Thurston 1970's) The group of piecewise $PSL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ homeomorphisms of \mathbb{R} that have continuous first derivative is isomorphic to F.

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Conjecture

(Geoghegan 1979)

1. Thompson's group F is non amenable and does not contain F_2 .

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Theorem

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Theorem (Brin-Squier 1985) F does not contain F₂.

Is F amenable?

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None of these examples are finitely generatable!

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(L., Moore)The group $G = \langle a, b, c \rangle$ is non amenable, does not contain F_2 , and is finitely presented with 3 generators and 9 relations.

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Theorem (L.) G is of type F_{∞} . G satisfies Geoghegan's conjecture for F!
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Definition

E is said to be μ -amenable if there is a sequence of Borel maps $f^{(n)}: E \to [0, 1]$ such that:

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X- Polish space.

 μ - be a borel measure on X.

 $E \subseteq X \times X$ - countable borel equivalence relation.

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Observation: Actions of countable amenable groups produce amenable equivalence relations.

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Corollary

 $E_{\Gamma}^{\mathbb{R}}$ is nonamenable.

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Corollary $E_{\Gamma}^{\mathbb{R}}$ is nonamenable. Nonamenability of *G*.

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Theorem

(L.) If a, b are piecewise projective homeomorphisms of \mathbb{R} such that $\langle a, b \rangle \cong F$ then $E_{\langle a, b \rangle}^{\mathbb{R}}$ is amenable.

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An infinite presentation:

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The relations:

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5. $y_{\sigma} = x_{\sigma} y_{\sigma 0} y_{\sigma 10}^{-1} y_{\sigma 11}$.

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Expressible as 3 generators and 9 relations!

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The relations:

1.
$$x_{\tau}^2 = x_{\tau 0} x_{\tau} x_{\tau 1}$$
.
2. If $x_{\sigma}(\tau)$ is defined, $x_{\tau} x_{\sigma} = x_{\sigma} x_{x_{\sigma}(\tau)}$.
3. If $x_{\sigma}(\tau)$ is defined, $y_{\tau} x_{\sigma} = x_{\sigma} y_{x_{\sigma}(\tau)}$.
4. If $\sigma \notin \tau$ and $\tau \notin \sigma$, $y_{\sigma} y_{\tau} = y_{\tau} y_{\sigma}$.
5. $y_{\sigma} = x_{\sigma} y_{\sigma 0} y_{\sigma 10}^{-1} y_{\sigma 11}$.

Expressible as 3 generators and 9 relations! ($< 10^{200}$)

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Words of the form $fy_{\sigma_1}^{t_1}...y_{\sigma_n}^{t_n}$ satisfying:

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Words of the form $fy_{\sigma_1}^{t_1}...y_{\sigma_n}^{t_n}$ satisfying: 1. $f \in F$ (an x-word).

Words of the form $fy_{\sigma_1}^{t_1}...y_{\sigma_n}^{t_n}$ satisfying:

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- 1. $f \in F$ (an x-word).
- 2. $\sigma_i <_{\text{lex}} \sigma_j$ if i < j.

Words of the form $fy_{\sigma_1}^{t_1}...y_{\sigma_n}^{t_n}$ satisfying:

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The $<_{\mathsf{lex}} \mathsf{order}$

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- 1. $f \in F$ (an x-word).
- 2. $\sigma_i <_{\text{lex}} \sigma_j$ if i < j.

The $<_{\mathsf{lex}} \mathsf{order}$

1. $\sigma 0 \tau_1 <_{\mathsf{lex}} \sigma 1 \tau_2$.

Words of the form $fy_{\sigma_1}^{t_1}...y_{\sigma_n}^{t_n}$ satisfying:

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2. $f \in F$ is in normal form.

Words of the form $fy_{\sigma_1}^{t_1}...y_{\sigma_n}^{t_n}$ satisfying:

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2. $f \in F$ is in normal form.

Such a word is unique.

Words of the form $fy_{\sigma_1}^{t_1}...y_{\sigma_n}^{t_n}$ satisfying:

- 1. $f \in F$ (an x-word).
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The $<_{\mathsf{lex}}$ order

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(*n*-clusters) A graph isomorphic to the 1-skeleton or an *n*-cube together with (possibly) additional *diagonal* 1-cells.

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This provides the first example of a group that is of type F_{∞} , nonamenable and does not contain F_2 . (Moreover, torsion free!)

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Striking parallels with Thompson's group *F*.

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Striking parallels with Thompson's group *F*.

"Small" finite presentations.

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Striking parallels with Thompson's group *F*.

- "Small" finite presentations.
- "Symmetric" infinite presentations and normal forms.

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• Torsion free, infinite dimensional and Type F_{∞} .

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- Torsion free, infinite dimensional and Type F_{∞} .
- Tree diagrams.

Striking parallels with Thompson's group F.

- "Small" finite presentations.
- "Symmetric" infinite presentations and normal forms.
- Torsion free, infinite dimensional and Type F_{∞} .
- Tree diagrams.
- The commutator subgroup is simple and every proper quotient is abelian.

Some open questions.

• What is the Tarski number of G?

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- Is there an explicit paradoxical decomposition for G that uses the normal form?

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- What is the Tarski number of G?
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What is the subgroup structure of the group of piecewise projective homeomorphisms?