Automorphisms of relatively hyperbolic groups

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What to remember from the early morning talks

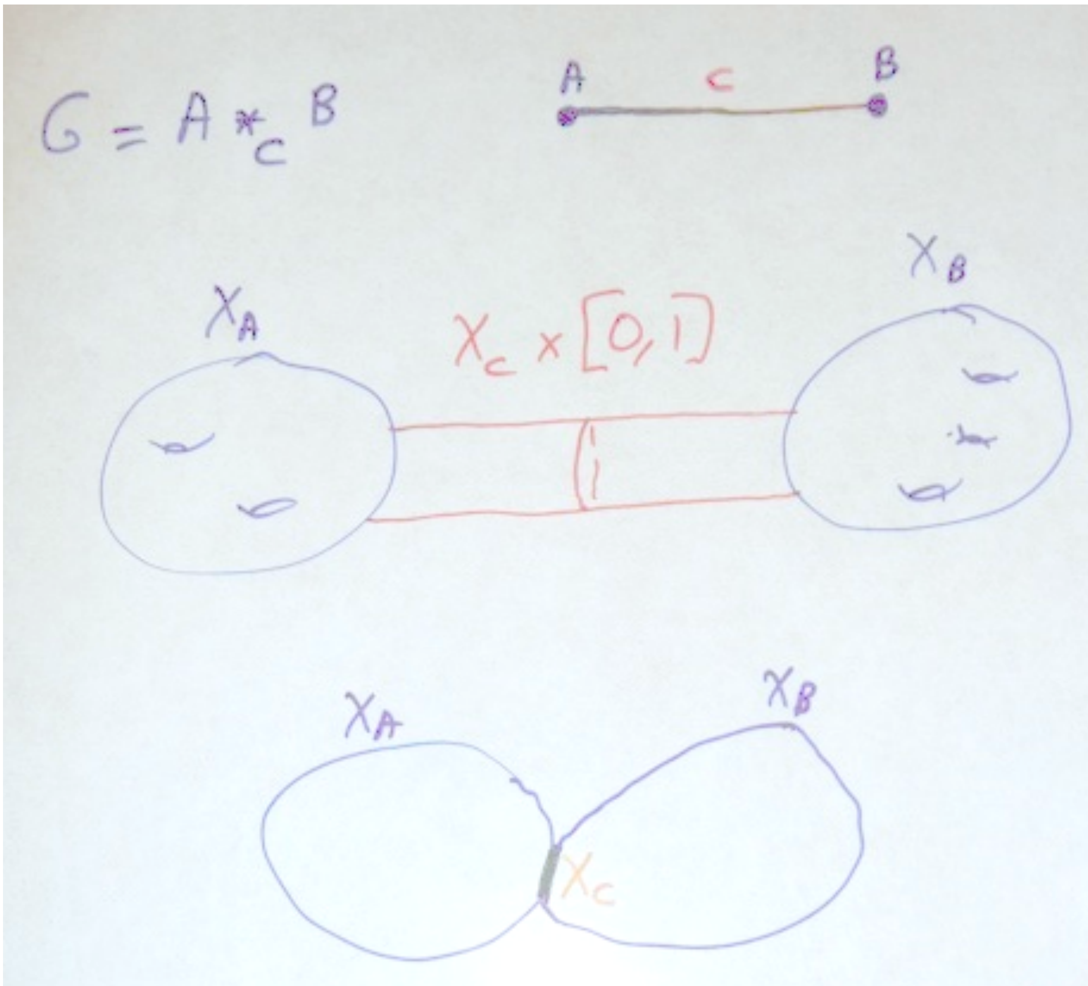
RAAG's embed into Ham

Hairy graphs produce cycles

Splittings help Out

A one-ended relatively hyperbolic group G has a canonical splitting.

This gives a lot of information about $Out(G) = Aut(G)/Inn(G)$.



Splittings

A splitting is a decomposition of G as fundamental group of a graph of groups Γ. Equivalently, an action of G on a simplicial tree.

Simplest case: a free product with amalgamation $G = A *_C B$ (splitting over C).

Topologically: an extension of the Seifert - van Kampen theorem describing π_1 of a union from π_1 of the pieces (vertex groups).

$Out(\Gamma) \subset Out(G)$: automorphisms preserving the splitting.

Elements of $Out(\Gamma)$: vertex automorphisms

If $\varphi \in Aut(A)$ is the identity on C and is not inner, extend it by the identity to an automorphism of $G = A *_C B$: vertex automorphism.

Topologically: extend a homeomorphism of X_A equal to the identity on X_C.

Elements of $Out(\Gamma)$: twists

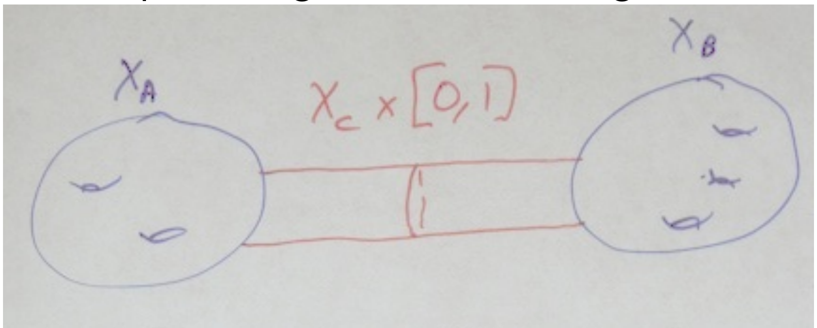
If $a \in A$ commutes with C, define $\alpha \in Aut(G)$ by:

$\alpha(g) = aga^{-1}$ if $g \in A$

$\alpha(g) = g$ if $g \in B$.

(twist around the edge)

Example: if a generates $C \simeq \mathbb{Z}$, get Dehn twist.



Fact

If $Out(C)$ is finite, vertex automorphisms and twists virtually generate $Out(\Gamma)$.
True in a graph of groups if all edge groups have finite Out.

So we "understand" $Out(\Gamma)$. But:

- how big is $Out(\Gamma)$? is it the whole of $Out(G)$?
- we need to understand automorphisms of vertex groups.

These problems have fairly satisfactory answers for relatively hyperbolic groups:

- there is an $Out(G)$-invariant splitting;
- its vertex groups are nice or may be ignored.

Infinitely-ended groups

Two kinds of finitely generated groups: infinitely many ends, one end (groups with 0 or 2 ends have finite Out, so forget about them).

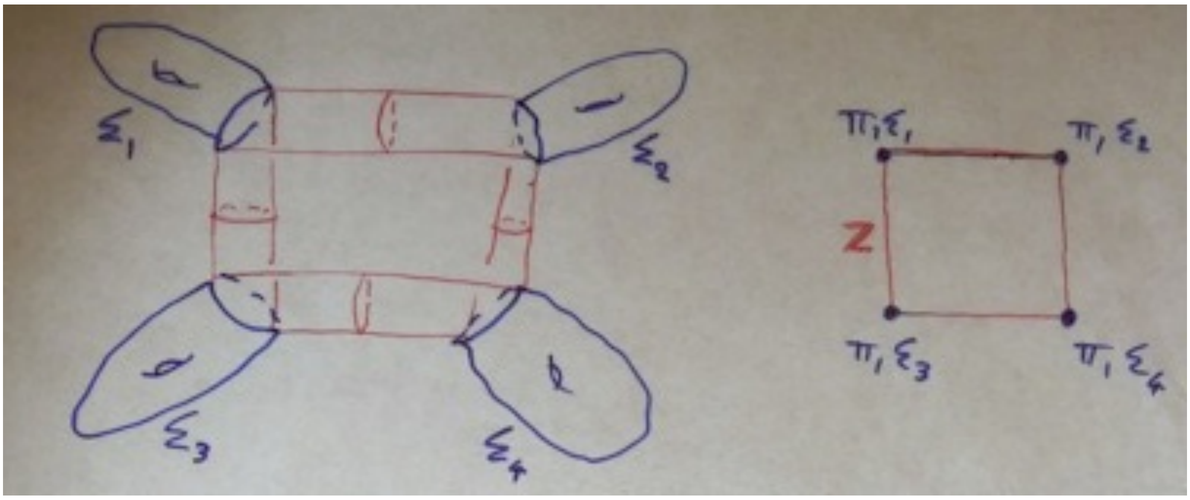
Infinitely-ended groups: free groups, free products, all groups splitting over a finite group C.

They don't have canonical splittings. Study $Out(G)$ by letting it act on spaces of splittings (contractible complexes).

Basic example: Culler-Vogtmann's outer space for $Out(F_n)$.

We therefore consider one-ended groups (don't split over a finite group).

A relatively hyperbolic group



$G = \pi_1(X)$ is one-ended, torsion-free. It is not (Gromov)-hyperbolic, because it contains $\mathbb{Z}^2$, but it is hyperbolic relative to this subgroup $P = \mathbb{Z}^2$ (parabolic subgroup).

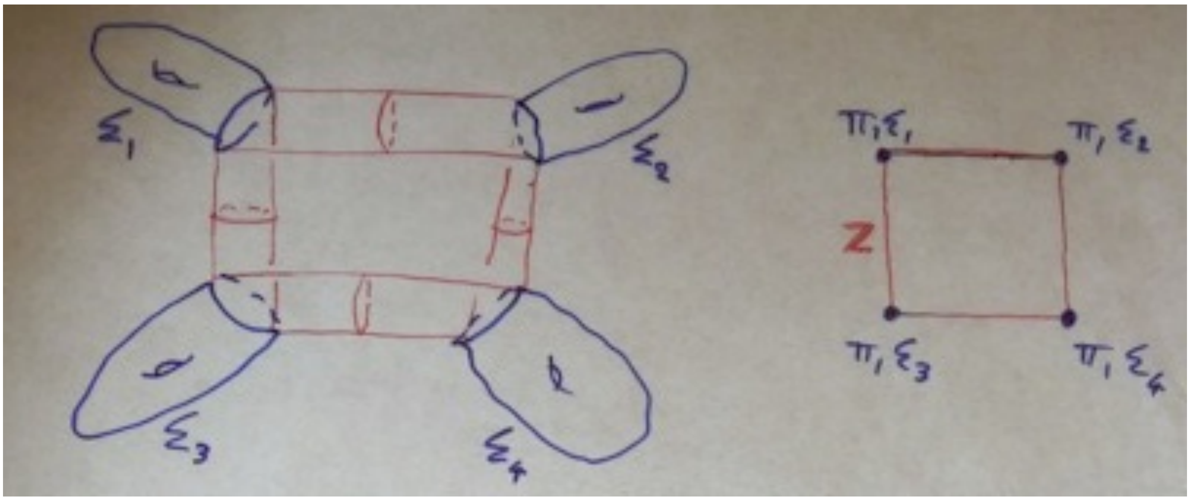
Relatively hyperbolic groups

Relatively hyperbolic groups generalize π_1's of complete hyperbolic manifolds with finite volume. Such a manifold consists of a compact part and cusps. Its π_1 acts properly on $\mathbb{H}^n$, the action is cocompact after removing horoballs coming from the cusps.

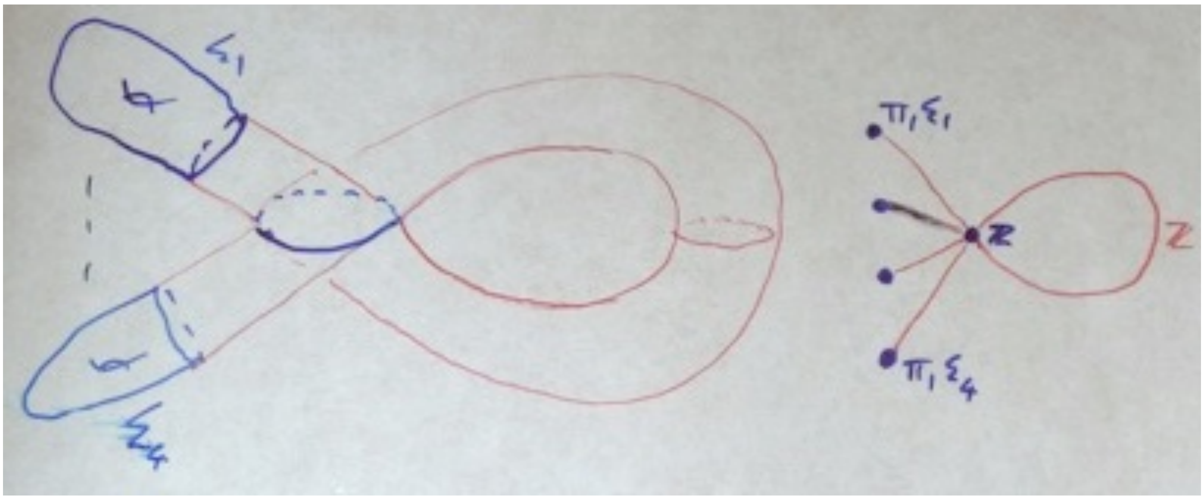
To define a general relatively hyperbolic group, replace $\mathbb{H}^n$ by a proper δ-hyperbolic space. Maximal parabolic subgroups are stabilizers of points in the boundary.

$Out(G)$ from an invariant splitting (example)

The splitting is not $Out(G)$-invariant: cannot swap $\pi_1(\Sigma_1)$ and $\pi_1(\Sigma_2)$.

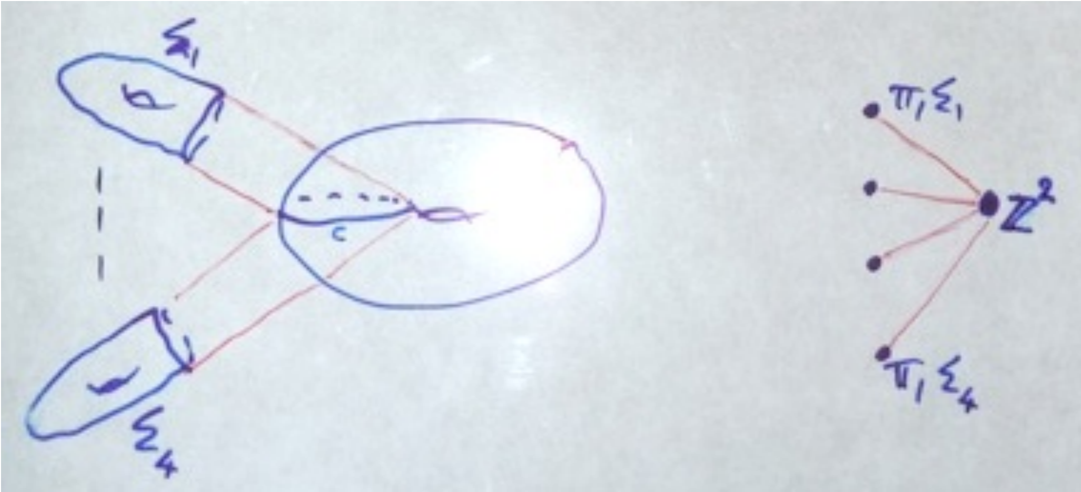


$Out(G)$ from an invariant splitting (example)



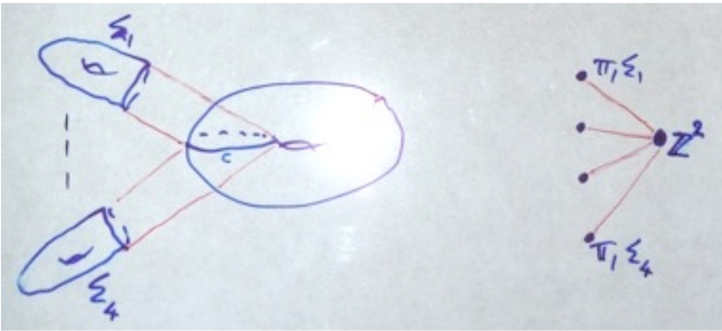
This second splitting is better, but not perfect: the automorphism conjugating $\pi_1(\Sigma_1)$ by the class of γ (going around the torus) does not preserve the splitting.

$Out(G)$ from an invariant splitting (example)



This third splitting is $Out(G)$-invariant, so we can describe $Out(G)$.

$Out(G)$ from an invariant splitting (example)



Some finite index $Out^0(G) \subset Out(G)$ fits in a short exact sequence

$$1 \to \mathbb{Z}^6 \to Out^0(G) \to \mathbb{Z} \times \prod_{i=1}^{4} MCG(\Sigma_i) \to 1.$$

$\mathbb{Z}^6$ is generated by twists; the product comes from vertex automorphisms; $\mathbb{Z}$ comes from vertex automorphisms at the parabolic subgroup $\mathbb{Z}^2 = \langle c, \gamma \rangle$ fixing c.

$Out(G)$ from an invariant splitting

Theorem (Guirardel-L.)

G toral relatively hyperbolic (torsion-free, hyperbolic relative to $\mathbb{Z}^k$ subgroups), one-ended. There is an exact sequence

$$1 \to \mathbb{Z}^p \to Out^0(G) \to \prod_{i=1}^{q} GL(m_i, n_i, \mathbb{Z}) \times \prod_{j=1}^{r} MCG(\Sigma_j) \to 1$$

with $GL(m_i, n_i, \mathbb{Z})$= automorphisms of $\mathbb{Z}^{m_i+n_i}$ equal to the identity on $\mathbb{Z}^{m_i}$ (block-triangular matrices).

Vertex groups of the invariant splitting are maximal parabolic subgroups, surface groups, or rigid. Rigid groups have finite (relative) Out (follows from standard arguments: Bestvina, Paulin, Rips, Belegradek-Szczepański) so they may be absorbed in Out^0.

What next?

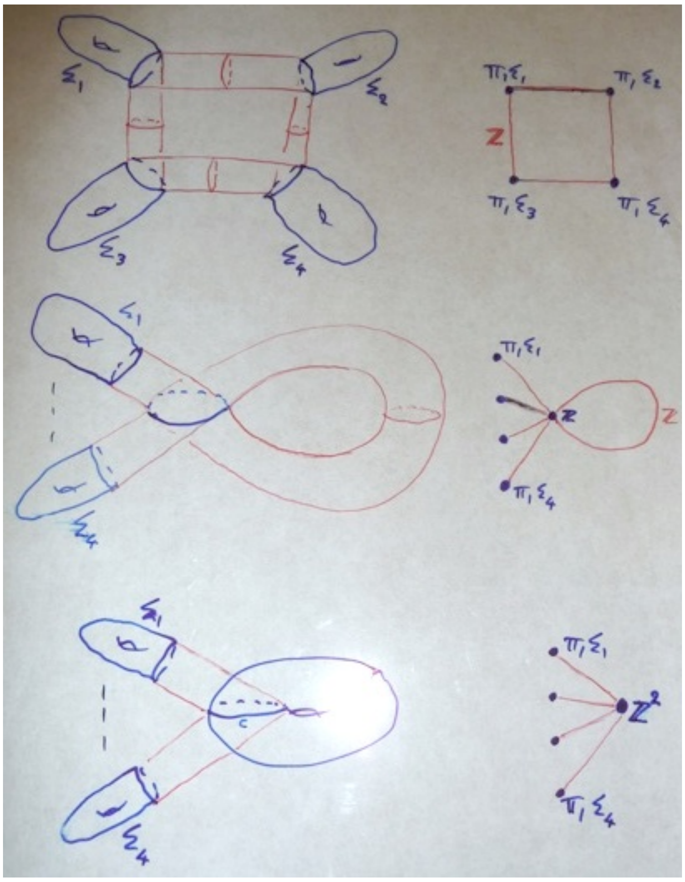
Construction of the canonical splitting [Guirardel-L.]:

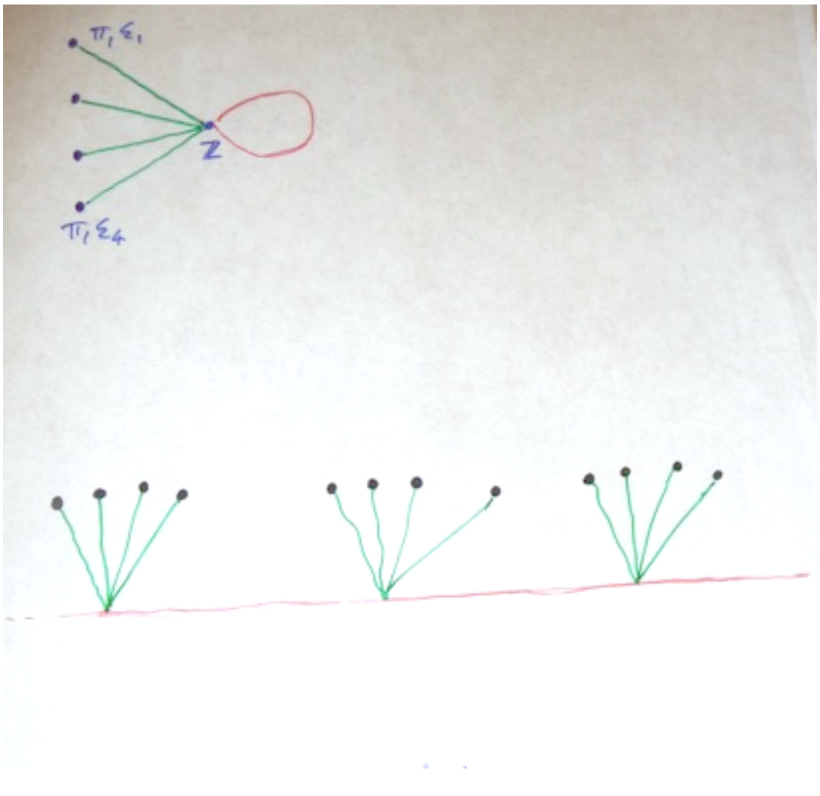
JSJ theory provides the starting point. The invariant splitting is obtained by the "tree of cylinders" construction. The parabolic subgroups become elliptic (contained in a vertex group).

Applications:

- Residual finiteness of $Out(G)$ for G one-ended, hyperbolic relative to small, residually finite, subgroups. [L.-Minasyan]
- Characterization of relatively hyperbolic groups (possibly infinitely-ended) with $Out(G)$ infinite. [Guirardel-L.]
- $H \subset F_n$ finitely generated, malnormal. $\widetilde{Out}(H) \subset Out(H)$, consisting of automorphisms extending to F_n, is finitely presented (VFL). By malnormality, F_n is hyperbolic relative to H (Bowditch). Uses JSJ over non-small groups. [Guirardel-L.]

Constructing the invariant splitting as a tree of cylinders





A cylinder

Constructing the invariant splitting as a tree of cylinders

For simplicity: G toral relatively hyperbolic, one-ended.

Use as starting point a JSJ splitting over abelian (loxodromic or parabolic) subgroups (one of the first two splittings). The third splitting is its tree of cylinders.

Say that two edges of the Bass-Serre tree are in the same cylinder if their stabilizers generate an abelian subgroup. (In the example, edge groups are cyclic, they are in the same cylinder iff they are equal)

Fact: cylinders are subtrees.

Define the tree of cylinders T_c by replacing every cylinder by the cone on its boundary (vertices belonging to at least another cylinder). In example: boundary is black, collapse orange line to a point.

Constructing the invariant splitting

Fact: if two trees have the same elliptic subgroups, they have the same tree of cylinders. Invariance of T_c under $Out(G)$ follows since all JSJ splittings have the same elliptic subgroups (they belong to the same deformation space).

Price to pay: T_c has more elliptic subgroups (in more general situations, it may be a point). Here this only happens for parabolic subgroups; T_c is an abelian JSJ splitting relative to the parabolic subgroups, and its vertex groups may be described.