

11. EXERCISE SHEET FOR GEOMETRIC GROUP THEORY

Exercise 1.

- a) Show that the concatenation of two quasi-isometries is again a quasi-isometry.
- b) Let X and Y be two metric spaces and $\varphi : X \rightarrow Y$ be a map. Show that φ is a quasi-isometry if and only if there exists a function $\psi : Y \rightarrow X$ and constants $\lambda, C, D \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ such that the following holds for all $x, x' \in X, y, y' \in Y$:
- $d_Y(\varphi(x), \varphi(x')) \leq \lambda d_X(x, x') + C$ and $d_X(\psi(y), \psi(y')) \leq \lambda d_Y(y, y') + C$.
 - $d_Y(\varphi(\psi(y)), y) \leq D$ and $d_X(\psi(\varphi(x)), x) \leq D$.
- c) Conclude that \sim_{QI} is an equivalence relation on a set of metric spaces.

Exercise 2.

Let G and H be two finitely generated groups. Prove the following statements:

- a) Let $N \trianglelefteq G$ be a finite, normal subgroup, then the quotient map $\pi : G \rightarrow G/N$ is a quasi-isometry.
- b) Let $\phi : G \rightarrow H$ be a group homomorphism. Then ϕ is a quasi-isometry (with the corresponding word metrics) if and only if $\text{Kern}(\phi)$ and the index $[H : \text{Im}(\phi)]$ are finite.

Exercise 3.

We define the logarithmic spiral as the path

$$\gamma : \mathbb{R}_{>0} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2, t \mapsto (t \cdot \cos(\ln(t)), t \cdot \sin(\ln(t))).$$

- a) Show that γ is a quasi-geodesic, that is a quasi-isometric embedding from $\mathbb{R}_{>0}$ to \mathbb{R}^2 (with the euclidean metric).
- b) Show that γ intersects all geodesics in \mathbb{R}^2 and has infinite distance¹ to all geodesics.

¹We use here the Hausdorff distance $d_H(X, Y) = \max\{\sup_{x \in X} d(x, Y), \sup_{y \in Y} d(X, y)\}$ for subsets $X, Y \subset \mathbb{R}^2$.

Exercise 4.

a) Let $X := \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid \text{Im}(z) > 0\}$ be the upper half-plane. For which pairs of the following metrics is the identity a quasi-isometry?

(i) The euclidean metric $d_{eukl}(w, z) := |w - z|$

(ii) The Manhattan metric $d_{Man}(w, z) := |\text{Re}(w - z)| + |\text{Im}(w - z)|$.

(iii) The SNCF metric with Paris at 0, i.e. $d_{SNCF}(w, z) := \begin{cases} d_{eukl}(w, z) & , \text{ if } w = \lambda z \text{ for some } \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \\ |w| + |z| & , \text{ otherwise} \end{cases}$.

(iv) The hyperbolic metric d_{hyp} .

b) Show that \mathbb{R}^n and \mathbb{R}^m are not quasi-isometric for $n \neq m$.