

3. EXERCISE SHEET FOR GEOMETRIC GROUP THEORY

Exercise 1.

Recall from last exercise sheet the topological pushout. We consider the following two special cases of pushouts for topological graphs:

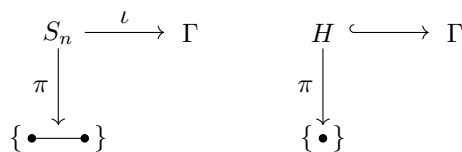


Figure 1: Pushout diagrams for folding and collapsing of a graph

where Γ is a graph, S_n is the star graph and $H \subseteq \Gamma$ a subgraph, respectively their topological realisations. More precisely:

- Let $n \geq 2$ and S_n be a the star graph, that is the unique tree with an n -valent vertex and n leaves. *Folding* $\iota(S_n)$ is the pushout of a (typically injective) graph morphism $\iota : S_n \rightarrow \Gamma$ and the graph morphism $\pi : S_n \rightarrow \{\bullet \text{---} \bullet\}$ which sends each leaf of S_n to a single edge.
- For a connected¹ subgraph $H \subset \Gamma$ a *collapsing of H* is the pushout of the embedding $H \hookrightarrow \Gamma$ and the map which sends H^{top} to a single point.

- a) Show that the pushout of folding and collapsing yield again a (topological) graph. Which of the resulting morphisms are graph morphisms?
- b) Consider the Petersen-graph Γ in Figure 2. What is the resulting graph after folding the red star?

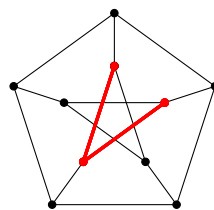


Figure 2: The Petersen-graph

- c) Find a spanning tree of the Petersen-graph and collapse it. What is the resulting graph?

¹You can also collapse not connected subgraphs. In that case each component of H is sent to a different point.

Exercise 2.

Let G be a group, $S \subset G$ be a generating set and $\Gamma = \Gamma(G, S)$ its Cayley graph. Furthermore, let $N \trianglelefteq G$ be a normal subgroup which acts on Γ by left-multiplication. Show that Γ/N is a Cayley graph of G/N .

Exercise 3.

Consider the infinite tree $C := \cdots \bullet \text{---} \bullet \text{---} \bullet \text{---} \bullet \cdots$.

- What are the possible \mathbb{Z} -actions on C ?
- Let Γ be a tree together with a free \mathbb{Z} -action. Show that there exists a \mathbb{Z} -equivariant graph-morphism from C to Γ .
Hint: Start with a vertex v and its edge-path to $1 \bullet v$ and to $2 \bullet v$. When you cut something off, remember that each edge and vertex in a tree is separating.

Exercise 4.

Let G be a finite group which acts on a tree Γ (which is not necessarily finite). Show that this action has a global fixpoint in Γ , that is there exists a vertex or geometric edge in Γ which is fixed by all elements of G .

Exercise 5.

Let G be a group and $S \subseteq G$ be a generating set of G without elements of order ≤ 2 . Let furthermore $\Gamma = \Gamma(G, S)$ be the corresponding Cayley graph together with the usual left multiplication $\rho : G \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\Gamma)$.

- For a vertex $v \in V(\Gamma)$ let $\text{Stab}(v) := \{\phi \in \text{Aut}(\Gamma) \mid \phi(v) = v\}$ be the stabiliser of v . Show that every element in $\psi \in \text{Aut}(\Gamma)$ can be written as $\psi = \rho(g)\phi$ for some $g \in G$ and $\phi \in \text{Stab}(1_G)$.
- Let $E^+(\Gamma) := \{(g, s) \in E(\Gamma) \mid g \in G, s \in S\}$ together with the labelling $w : E^+(\Gamma) \rightarrow S, (g, s) \mapsto s$. Furthermore let

$$\text{Aut}(\Gamma, w) := \{\phi \in \text{Aut}(\Gamma) \mid \phi(E^+(\Gamma)) = E^+(\Gamma) \text{ and} \\ \forall e_1, e_2 \in E^+(\Gamma) : (w(e_1) = w(e_2) \Rightarrow w(\phi(e_1)) = w(\phi(e_2))) \}$$

be the set of automorphisms which preserve the orientation of the edges and respect the labelling. Show that $\rho(G)$ is a normal subgroup of $\text{Aut}(\Gamma, w)$, but not necessarily normal in $\text{Aut}(\Gamma)$. Deduce that $\text{Aut}(\Gamma, w)$ is a semi-direct product of G and $\text{Stab}(1_G) \cap \text{Aut}(\Gamma, w)$.