# Mapping class groups and $Out(F_n)$

#### MSRI Introductory Workshop Aug 22, 2016

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# The three great families of groups

The simplest interesting topological space is  $S^1$ . What is the second?

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### The three great families of groups

The simplest interesting topological space is  $S^1$ . What is the second? Three answers:

- $T^n = (S^1)^n \rightarrow SL_n(\mathbb{Z})$  and arithmetic groups.
- surfaces  $\Sigma \rightarrow \text{mapping class group } Mod(\Sigma)$ .
- graphs  $\rightarrow Out(F_n)$ .

Up to index 2,  $Out(F_2) = Mod(T^2) = SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ .

Definitions, for the record

$$Mod(\Sigma) = Homeo_{+}(\Sigma)/isotopy = \pi_{0}(Homeo_{+}(\Sigma))$$

 $Out(F_n) = Aut(F_n)/InnerAutos$ 

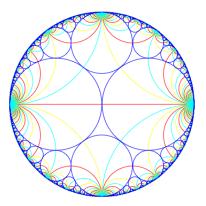
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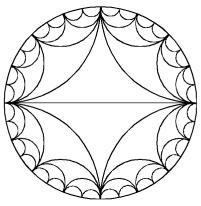
Mantra:  $Out(F_n)$  is just like  $Mod(\Sigma)$ 

#### $SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ acts by isometries on hyperbolic plane

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \cdot z = \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$$

 $SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ 





action cocompact on  $\mathbb{H}^2\setminus \text{horoballs}$ 

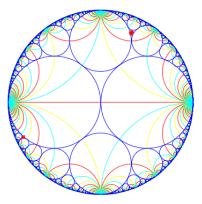
Farey graph F is the incidence graph; it is a quasi-tree.

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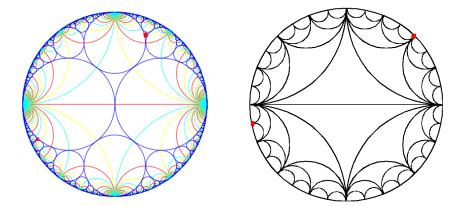
There is a natural coarse Lipschitz map  $\mathbb{H}^2 \to F$ . Geodesics project to quasi-geodesics

Say we want to estimate the distance between two points x, y in  $SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ , coarsely identified with  $\mathbb{H}^2 \setminus$  horoballs.

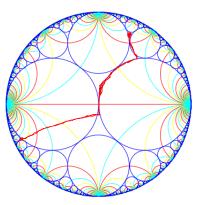


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A lower bound is the distance  $d_F(x, y)$  between projections to F.



As an upper bound, this fails badly, e.g. when the two points are along the same horoball. To fix it, consider projections to boundaries of horoballs.



 $d_H(x, y)$  is the distance along  $\partial H = \mathbb{R}$  (path metric) between the projections of x, y.

$$d(x,y) \asymp d_F(x,y) + \sum_{H,d_H(x,y)>6} d_H(x,y)$$

Special case of the Masur-Minsky distance formula for  $Mod(\Sigma)$ .

| $SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$               | $Mod(\Sigma)$                       | $Out(F_n)$                                 |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| $\mathbb{H}^2$                   | Teichmüller space                   | Culler-Vogtmann's                          |
|                                  |                                     | Outer space $CV_n$                         |
| point in $\mathbb{H}^2$          | marked hyperbolic surface           | marked metric graph                        |
|                                  | marked Riemann surface              | free simplicial <i>F<sub>n</sub></i> -tree |
|                                  |                                     | weighted sphere system                     |
| point in $\partial \mathbb{H}^2$ | measured geodesic lamination        | $F_n - \mathbb{R}$ -tree                   |
| geodesic in $\mathbb{H}^2$       | Teichmüller geodesic                | folding path                               |
|                                  |                                     | surgery path                               |
| hyperbolic metric                | Teichmüller metric                  | Lipschitz metric                           |
| horoball                         | where a curve is short              | where a free factor is small               |
| Farey graph                      | curve complex $\mathcal{C}(\Sigma)$ | free factor complex $\mathcal{FF}_n$       |
|                                  |                                     | free splitting complex $\mathcal{FS}_n$    |
| loxodr. isometry                 | pseudo-Anosov                       | fully irreducible auto                     |
| horoball projections             | subsurface projections              | subfactor projections                      |
|                                  |                                     |  |

### Similarities

*Teich*(Σ), *CV<sub>n</sub>* contractible. Both groups have virtually finite K(π, 1), vcd computed.

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- homological stability, stable homology, duality
- Tits alternative, solvable groups are virtually abelian
- classification of automorphisms
- finitely many growth rates, all algebraic integers
- $C(\Sigma), \mathcal{FF}_n, \mathcal{FS}_n$  hyperbolic

### Differences

- $Out(F_n)$  has elements that grow polynomially but not linearly
- For f ∈ Out(F<sub>n</sub>) the growth rates of f and f<sup>-1</sup> are typically different
- Out(F<sub>n</sub>) contains Kolchin subgroups that are not virtually abelian but contain only polynomially growing elements. These are also distorted and are not detected by subfactor projections.
- $Out(F_n)$  has an exponential Dehn function;  $Mod(\Sigma)$  quadratic

▶ Out(F<sub>n</sub>) has no (known?) distance formula

### Questions

- Is there a finite index subgroup of Mod(Σ) or Out(F<sub>n</sub>) that maps onto Z? Onto F<sub>2</sub>?
- Does  $Mod(\Sigma)$  or  $Out(F_n)$  have property (T)?
- ► Does Mod(Σ) or Out(F<sub>n</sub>) admit an action on a CAT(0) cube complex with unbounded orbits?

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A finitely generated subgroup  $Q \subset Mod(\Sigma)$  is convex cocompact if the associated extension

$$1 \rightarrow \pi_1(\Sigma) \rightarrow G \rightarrow Q \rightarrow 1$$

is  $\delta$ -hyperbolic; equivalently, the orbit map  $Q \to \mathcal{C}(\Sigma)$  is a QI embedding.

Are f.g. subgroups Q consisting of 1 and pseudo-Anosov mapping classes convex cocompact?

Is every convex cocompact subgroup virtually free?

# Large scale geometry of $Out(F_n)$

- ▶ Is there a version of the distance formula for  $Out(F_n)$ ?
- For which elements f ∈ Out(F<sub>n</sub>) is there an action of Out(F<sub>n</sub>) [or a finite index subgroup] on a hyperbolic space with f loxodromic?
- Prove QI rigidity for  $Out(F_n)$ .
- Does Out(F<sub>n</sub>) have finite asymptotic dimension? Does FF<sub>n</sub> or FS<sub>n</sub> have finite asymptotic dimension?

▶ Is *Out*(*F<sub>n</sub>*) boundary amenable?