

Noncoherence of lattices

Michael Kapovich

January 20, 2013

Definitions and examples

Definition

A group G is called **coherent** if every finitely-generated subgroup of G is also finitely-presented.

Definitions and examples

Definition

A group G is called **coherent** if every finitely-generated subgroup of G is also finitely-presented.

Examples of coherent groups:

- Free groups.

Definition

A group G is called **coherent** if every finitely-generated subgroup of G is also finitely-presented.

Examples of coherent groups:

- Free groups.
- Surface groups.

Definition

A group G is called **coherent** if every finitely-generated subgroup of G is also finitely-presented.

Examples of coherent groups:

- Free groups.
- Surface groups.
- Abelian groups.

Definition

A group G is called **coherent** if every finitely-generated subgroup of G is also finitely-presented.

Examples of coherent groups:

- Free groups.
- Surface groups.
- Abelian groups.
- Polycyclic groups.

Definition

A group G is called **coherent** if every finitely-generated subgroup of G is also finitely-presented.

Examples of coherent groups:

- Free groups.
- Surface groups.
- Abelian groups.
- Polycyclic groups.
- Fundamental groups of 3-manifolds (Scott; Shalen).

Definition

A group G is called **coherent** if every finitely-generated subgroup of G is also finitely-presented.

Examples of coherent groups:

- Free groups.
- Surface groups.
- Abelian groups.
- Polycyclic groups.
- Fundamental groups of 3-manifolds (Scott; Shalen).
- Free-by-cyclic groups (Feighn and Handel).

Definition

A group G is called **coherent** if every finitely-generated subgroup of G is also finitely-presented.

Examples of coherent groups:

- Free groups.
- Surface groups.
- Abelian groups.
- Polycyclic groups.
- Fundamental groups of 3-manifolds (Scott; Shalen).
- Free-by-cyclic groups (Feighn and Handel).
- Certain classes of small cancellation groups (McCammond and Wise). For instance, $G = \langle x_1, \dots, x_n \mid W^m \rangle$, where $m > |W|$.

Nonexamples:

Examples of incoherent groups:

Nonexamples:

Examples of incoherent groups:

- $F_2 \times F_2$. (Stallings-?; Grunewald)

Nonexamples:

Examples of incoherent groups:

- $F_2 \times F_2$. (Stallings-?; Grunewald)
- More generally, any right-angled Artin group whose graph is **non-chordal**, i.e., contains an embedded cycle of length ≥ 4 without a cord. (Hermiller and Meier)

Nonexamples:

Examples of incoherent groups:

- $F_2 \times F_2$. (Stallings-?; Grunewald)
- More generally, any right-angled Artin group whose graph is **non-chordal**, i.e., contains an embedded cycle of length ≥ 4 without a cord. (Hermiller and Meier)
- In particular: $SL(n, \mathbf{Z})$, $n \geq 4$.

Nonexamples:

Examples of incoherent groups:

- $F_2 \times F_2$. (Stallings-?; Grunewald)
- More generally, any right-angled Artin group whose graph is **non-chordal**, i.e., contains an embedded cycle of length ≥ 4 without a cord. (Hermiller and Meier)
- In particular: $SL(n, \mathbf{Z})$, $n \geq 4$.
- Rips construction: 2-dimensional hyperbolic groups $1 \rightarrow K \rightarrow G \rightarrow Q \rightarrow 1$, where Q is f.p., $|Q| = \infty$.

Nonexamples:

Examples of incoherent groups:

- $F_2 \times F_2$. (Stallings-?; Grunewald)
- More generally, any right-angled Artin group whose graph is **non-chordal**, i.e., contains an embedded cycle of length ≥ 4 without a cord. (Hermiller and Meier)
- In particular: $SL(n, \mathbf{Z})$, $n \geq 4$.
- Rips construction: 2-dimensional hyperbolic groups $1 \rightarrow K \rightarrow G \rightarrow Q \rightarrow 1$, where Q is f.p., $|Q| = \infty$.
- $Aut(F_2)$ and the braid group B_4 (Gordon).

Nonexamples:

Examples of incoherent groups:

- $F_2 \times F_2$. (Stallings-?; Grunewald)
- More generally, any right-angled Artin group whose graph is **non-chordal**, i.e., contains an embedded cycle of length ≥ 4 without a cord. (Hermiller and Meier)
- In particular: $SL(n, \mathbf{Z})$, $n \geq 4$.
- Rips construction: 2-dimensional hyperbolic groups $1 \rightarrow K \rightarrow G \rightarrow Q \rightarrow 1$, where Q is f.p., $|Q| = \infty$.
- $Aut(F_2)$ and the braid group B_4 (Gordon).
- Doubles $F \star_H F$, where F is free of rank ≥ 2 and $2 < |F : H| < \infty$. (Gersten)

Nonexamples:

Examples of incoherent groups:

- $F_2 \times F_2$. (Stallings-?; Grunewald)
- More generally, any right-angled Artin group whose graph is **non-chordal**, i.e., contains an embedded cycle of length ≥ 4 without a cord. (Hermiller and Meier)
- In particular: $SL(n, \mathbf{Z})$, $n \geq 4$.
- Rips construction: 2-dimensional hyperbolic groups $1 \rightarrow K \rightarrow G \rightarrow Q \rightarrow 1$, where Q is f.p., $|Q| = \infty$.
- $Aut(F_2)$ and the braid group B_4 (Gordon).
- Doubles $F \star_H F$, where F is free of rank ≥ 2 and $2 < |F : H| < \infty$. (Gersten)

Problem

(Serre, 1977) Are $SL(3, \mathbf{Z})$ and $SL(2, \mathbf{Z}(\frac{1}{p}))$ noncoherent?

Definition

Let G be a Lie group. A subgroup $\Gamma < G$ is a **lattice** if Γ is discrete and $\text{Vol}(G/\Gamma) < \infty$.

Definition

Let G be a Lie group. A subgroup $\Gamma < G$ is a **lattice** if Γ is discrete and $\text{Vol}(G/\Gamma) < \infty$.

Conjecture

Let G be a connected semisimple Lie group without compact factors and G not locally isomorphic to $SL(2, \mathbf{R})$ and $SL(2, \mathbf{C})$. Then every lattice Γ in G is non-coherent.

Definition

Let G be a Lie group. A subgroup $\Gamma < G$ is a **lattice** if Γ is discrete and $\text{Vol}(G/\Gamma) < \infty$.

Conjecture

Let G be a connected semisimple Lie group without compact factors and G not locally isomorphic to $SL(2, \mathbf{R})$ and $SL(2, \mathbf{C})$. Then every lattice Γ in G is non-coherent.

Note that lattices in $SL(2, \mathbf{R})$ and $SL(2, \mathbf{C})$ are (virtually) free, surface and 3-manifold groups, so they are coherent.

Real-hyperbolic space: $G = SO(n, 1)$

Theorem

Let $\Gamma < SO(n, 1)$ be an arithmetic lattice of the *simplest type* (associated with a quadratic form over a number field). Then Γ is noncoherent provided that $n \geq 4$. (Kapovich, Potyagailo, Vinberg; Agol)

Real-hyperbolic space: $G = SO(n, 1)$

Theorem

Let $\Gamma < SO(n, 1)$ be an arithmetic lattice of the *simplest type* (associated with a quadratic form over a number field). Then Γ is noncoherent provided that $n \geq 4$. (Kapovich, Potyagailo, Vinberg; Agol) Examples: $O(x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2 - \sqrt{2}x_{n+1}^2, \mathbf{Z})$.

Theorem

Let $\Gamma < SO(n, 1)$ be an arithmetic lattice of the *simplest type* (associated with a quadratic form over a number field). Then Γ is noncoherent provided that $n \geq 4$. (Kapovich, Potyagailo, Vinberg; Agol) Examples: $O(x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2 - \sqrt{2}x_{n+1}^2, \mathbf{Z})$.

Theorem

Let $\Gamma < SO(n, 1)$ be an arithmetic lattice of *quaternionic type* (associated with a hermitian quadratic form over a central 4-dimensional division ring). Then Γ is non-coherent provided that $n \geq 4$.

Corollary

Every arithmetic lattice $\Gamma < SO(n, 1)$ is noncoherent provided that $n \geq 4$, $n \neq 7$.

Corollary

Every arithmetic lattice $\Gamma < SO(n, 1)$ is noncoherent provided that $n \geq 4$, $n \neq 7$.

Observation

All known constructions of non-arithmetic lattices in $SO(n, 1)$, $n \geq 4$ (Makarov; Gromov-Piatetsky-Shapiro; Agol) lead to noncoherent groups. (Kapovich, Potyagailo, Vinberg)

Complex-hyperbolic space: $G = SU(n, 1)$

Complex-hyperbolic space: $G = SU(n, 1)$

Theorem

Let $\Gamma < SU(2, 1)$ be a cocompact lattice (arithmetic or not) with infinite abelianization. Then Γ is noncoherent.

Complex-hyperbolic space: $G = SU(n, 1)$

Theorem

Let $\Gamma < SU(2, 1)$ be a cocompact lattice (arithmetic or not) with infinite abelianization. Then Γ is noncoherent.

Corollary

Every cocompact arithmetic lattice of the simplest type (associated with a hermitian quadratic form over a number field) in $SU(n, 1)$, $n \geq 2$, is noncoherent.

Complex-hyperbolic space: $G = SU(n, 1)$

Theorem

Let $\Gamma < SU(2, 1)$ be a cocompact lattice (arithmetic or not) with infinite abelianization. Then Γ is noncoherent.

Corollary

Every cocompact arithmetic lattice of the simplest type (associated with a hermitian quadratic form over a number field) in $SU(n, 1)$, $n \geq 2$, is noncoherent.

Observation

All known examples of non-arithmetic lattices in $SU(n, 1)$, $n = 2, 3$ are noncoherent.

Theorem

Every lattice in $Isom(\mathbf{HH}^n)$ and $Isom(\mathbf{OH}^2)$ is noncoherent.

Proof: Reduction to the $SO(4, 1)$, $SO(8, 1)$ cases.

Proof in the complex-hyperbolic case

Assume Γ is torsion-free. Since $H^1(\Gamma) \neq 0$ and Γ is a Kähler group,

$$1 \rightarrow \Lambda \rightarrow \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}^2 \rightarrow 1.$$

Proof in the complex-hyperbolic case

Assume Γ is torsion-free. Since $H^1(\Gamma) \neq 0$ and Γ is a Kähler group,

$$1 \rightarrow \Lambda \rightarrow \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}^2 \rightarrow 1.$$

Theorem

(Delzant's Alternative) Either Λ is f.g. or $M = \mathbf{CH}^2/\Gamma$ holomorphically fibers over a Riemann surface.

Proof in the complex-hyperbolic case

Assume Γ is torsion-free. Since $H^1(\Gamma) \neq 0$ and Γ is a Kähler group,

$$1 \rightarrow \Lambda \rightarrow \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}^2 \rightarrow 1.$$

Theorem

(Delzant's Alternative) Either Λ is f.g. or $M = \mathbf{CH}^2/\Gamma$ holomorphically fibers over a Riemann surface.

- If M fibers then the image of the **generic** fiber group is f.g. but not f.p. (Kapovich).

Proof in the complex-hyperbolic case

Assume Γ is torsion-free. Since $H^1(\Gamma) \neq 0$ and Γ is a Kähler group,

$$1 \rightarrow \Lambda \rightarrow \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}^2 \rightarrow 1.$$

Theorem

(Delzant's Alternative) Either Λ is f.g. or $M = \mathbf{CH}^2/\Gamma$ holomorphically fibers over a Riemann surface.

- If M fibers then the image of the **generic** fiber group is f.g. but not f.p. (Kapovich).
- If Λ is f.g., then either it is not f.p. (and Γ is noncoherent) or Λ is f.p. and then is a PD(2) group (Hillman).

Proof in the complex-hyperbolic case

Assume Γ is torsion-free. Since $H^1(\Gamma) \neq 0$ and Γ is a Kähler group,

$$1 \rightarrow \Lambda \rightarrow \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}^2 \rightarrow 1.$$

Theorem

(Delzant's Alternative) Either Λ is f.g. or $M = \mathbf{CH}^2/\Gamma$ holomorphically fibers over a Riemann surface.

- If M fibers then the image of the **generic** fiber group is f.g. but not f.p. (Kapovich).
- If Λ is f.g., then either it is not f.p. (and Γ is noncoherent) or Λ is f.p. and then is a PD(2) group (Hillman). Then Λ is a surface group (Eckmann—Linnel—Müller).

Proof in the complex-hyperbolic case

Assume Γ is torsion-free. Since $H^1(\Gamma) \neq 0$ and Γ is a Kähler group,

$$1 \rightarrow \Lambda \rightarrow \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}^2 \rightarrow 1.$$

Theorem

(Delzant's Alternative) Either Λ is f.g. or $M = \mathbf{CH}^2/\Gamma$ holomorphically fibers over a Riemann surface.

- If M fibers then the image of the **generic** fiber group is f.g. but not f.p. (Kapovich).
- If Λ is f.g., then either it is not f.p. (and Γ is noncoherent) or Λ is f.p. and then is a PD(2) group (Hillman). Then Λ is a surface group (Eckmann—Linnel—Müller). But for any extension of the form

$$1 \rightarrow \pi_1(S) \rightarrow \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}^2 \rightarrow 1,$$

Γ contains \mathbf{Z}^2 .

Proof in the complex-hyperbolic case

Assume Γ is torsion-free. Since $H^1(\Gamma) \neq 0$ and Γ is a Kähler group,

$$1 \rightarrow \Lambda \rightarrow \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}^2 \rightarrow 1.$$

Theorem

(Delzant's Alternative) Either Λ is f.g. or $M = \mathbf{CH}^2/\Gamma$ holomorphically fibers over a Riemann surface.

- If M fibers then the image of the **generic** fiber group is f.g. but not f.p. (Kapovich).
- If Λ is f.g., then either it is not f.p. (and Γ is noncoherent) or Λ is f.p. and then is a PD(2) group (Hillman). Then Λ is a surface group (Eckmann—Linnel—Müller). But for any extension of the form

$$1 \rightarrow \pi_1(S) \rightarrow \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}^2 \rightarrow 1,$$

Γ contains \mathbf{Z}^2 . (Essentially due to Birman—Lubotzky—McCarthy)

Proof in the complex-hyperbolic case

Assume Γ is torsion-free. Since $H^1(\Gamma) \neq 0$ and Γ is a Kähler group,

$$1 \rightarrow \Lambda \rightarrow \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}^2 \rightarrow 1.$$

Theorem

(Delzant's Alternative) Either Λ is f.g. or $M = \mathbf{CH}^2/\Gamma$ holomorphically fibers over a Riemann surface.

- If M fibers then the image of the **generic** fiber group is f.g. but not f.p. (Kapovich).
- If Λ is f.g., then either it is not f.p. (and Γ is noncoherent) or Λ is f.p. and then is a PD(2) group (Hillman). Then Λ is a surface group (Eckmann—Linnel—Müller). But for any extension of the form

$$1 \rightarrow \pi_1(S) \rightarrow \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}^2 \rightarrow 1,$$

Γ contains \mathbf{Z}^2 . (Essentially due to Birman—Lubotzky—McCarthy)
Describe holomorphic fibration in the blown up “complete quadrangle” case if times permits.

Proof in the real-hyperbolic case

Show that Γ contains a subgroup Λ isomorphic to $A \star_C B$, where A, B are f.p. and $H^1(C)$ has infinite rank.

Proof in the real-hyperbolic case

Show that Γ contains a subgroup Λ isomorphic to $A \star_C B$, where A, B are f.p. and $H^1(C)$ has infinite rank.
Then $H^2(\Lambda)$ has infinite rank and Λ is not even FP_2 .

Proof in the real-hyperbolic case

Show that Γ contains a subgroup Λ isomorphic to $A \star_C B$, where A, B are f.p. and $H^1(C)$ has infinite rank.

Then $H^2(\Lambda)$ has infinite rank and Λ is not even FP_2 .

More on this if time permits.

Remarks on $SL(3, \mathbf{Z})$

Remarks on $SL(3, \mathbf{Z})$

Among finitely generated torsion-free infinite index non-solvable subgroups of $SL(3, \mathbf{Z})$ we currently only know:

Remarks on $SL(3, \mathbf{Z})$

Among finitely generated torsion-free infinite index non-solvable subgroups of $SL(3, \mathbf{Z})$ we currently only know:

1. Free subgroups.

Remarks on $SL(3, \mathbf{Z})$

Among finitely generated torsion-free infinite index non-solvable subgroups of $SL(3, \mathbf{Z})$ we currently only know:

1. Free subgroups.
2. Groups $\mathbf{Z}^2 \rtimes F_k$, where F_k is free of rank k .

Remarks on $SL(3, \mathbf{Z})$

Among finitely generated torsion-free infinite index non-solvable subgroups of $SL(3, \mathbf{Z})$ we currently only know:

1. Free subgroups.
2. Groups $\mathbf{Z}^2 \rtimes F_k$, where F_k is free of rank k .
3. Surface subgroups.

Remarks on $SL(3, \mathbf{Z})$

Among finitely generated torsion-free infinite index non-solvable subgroups of $SL(3, \mathbf{Z})$ we currently only know:

1. Free subgroups.
2. Groups $\mathbf{Z}^2 \rtimes F_k$, where F_k is free of rank k .
3. Surface subgroups.

As an example of the latter, consider Coxeter group $T(3, 4, 4)$ or $T(3, 6, 6)$. They are crystallographic (embed in $GL(3, \mathbf{Z})$) and contain surface subgroups of finite index.

Remarks on $SL(3, \mathbf{Z})$

Among finitely generated torsion-free infinite index non-solvable subgroups of $SL(3, \mathbf{Z})$ we currently only know:

1. Free subgroups.
2. Groups $\mathbf{Z}^2 \rtimes F_k$, where F_k is free of rank k .
3. Surface subgroups.

As an example of the latter, consider Coxeter group $T(3, 4, 4)$ or $T(3, 6, 6)$. They are crystallographic (embed in $GL(3, \mathbf{Z})$) and contain surface subgroups of finite index.

Note that they are all f.p.

Remarks on $SL(3, \mathbf{Z})$

Among finitely generated torsion-free infinite index non-solvable subgroups of $SL(3, \mathbf{Z})$ we currently only know:

1. Free subgroups.
2. Groups $\mathbf{Z}^2 \rtimes F_k$, where F_k is free of rank k .
3. Surface subgroups.

As an example of the latter, consider Coxeter group $T(3, 4, 4)$ or $T(3, 6, 6)$. They are crystallographic (embed in $GL(3, \mathbf{Z})$) and contain surface subgroups of finite index.

Note that they are all f.p.

We do not even know if $\mathbf{Z}^2 \star \mathbf{Z}$ embeds in $SL(3, \mathbf{Z})$!