

ON THE ABSENCE OF COHOMOLOGICAL FINITENESS IN WREATH PRODUCTS

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Abstract

The wreath product $W = A \wr T$, where $A \neq 1$, is of type FP_2 if and only if T is finite and A is of type FP_2 .

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1. Introduction

In 1980, Bieri and Strebel proved that every finitely generated metabelian group of type FP_2 is finitely presented [5]. This shows that, in this restricted setting, the most natural cohomological and geometric finiteness conditions are equivalent in dimension two. The question as to whether these conditions are equivalent in general remained unanswered until recently, when Bestvina and Brady constructed a class of counter-examples by using Morse theory for cubical complexes [3]. They also obtained a number of positive results, couched in geometric terms.

The purpose of the present note is to point out that one cannot build counter-examples by means of familiar algebraic constructions such as wreath products, HNN extensions, free products with amalgamation and the like. For graphs of groups this follows from a standard argument using an appropriate Mayer-Vietoris sequence (see [4])—this fact was pointed out to us by Peter Kropholler. In particular, an amalgamated product of two finitely presentable groups is of type FP_2 if and only if it is finitely presentable (see [1]). Here we will prove the following theorem.

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THEOREM 1. *The wreath product $W = A \wr T$, where $A \neq 1$, is of type FP_2 if and only if T is finite and A is of type FP_2 .*

The argument that we will give here is modelled in part on the proof of an analogous result [2] where FP_2 is replaced by finitely presentable.

2. Preliminaries

2.1. Some notation and definitions We use the notation $[x, y] = x^{-1}y^{-1}xy$ and $a^t = t^{-1}at$ throughout this note; and we write $[G, G]$ for the commutator subgroup of a group G .

Let U be a fixed group. Then a group V is termed a U -group if V comes equipped with a homomorphism of U into the automorphism group of V . The class of U -groups constitutes a category in the usual way. If S is a subset of V , then we denote the intersection of all U -subgroups of V containing S by $\text{gp}_U(S)$. If W is a U -subgroup of V , then we denote the minimal cardinality of those sets S such that $\text{gp}_U(S) = W$ by $d_U(W)$, provided it is finite; otherwise we define $d_U(W) = \infty$. If $U = 1$, we simply denote $d_U(W)$ by $d(W)$ —in this case $d(W)$ is the minimal number of generators of the subgroup W of V . Observe that if the U -group \bar{V} is a quotient of the U -group V , then

$$d_U(\bar{V}) \leq d_U(V).$$

Recall that a group G is of type FP_n if there is a projective resolution

$$\cdots \longrightarrow P_n \longrightarrow P_{n-1} \cdots \longrightarrow P_1 \longrightarrow P_0 \longrightarrow Z$$

of the trivial left G -module Z with P_n, \dots, P_0 finitely generated projective G -modules. It turns out that a group G is of type FP_1 if and only if it is finitely generated. Consequently if a group G is of type FP_2 , then G must be finitely generated. In this case we can represent G as a factor group of a finitely generated free group F :

$$G \cong F/K.$$

Since K is a normal subgroup of F , we can view it as an F -group, where F acts by conjugation. Then $\bar{K} = K/[K, K]$ is a quotient F -group of the F -group K . It then turns out that G is of type FP_2 if and only if

$$d_F(\bar{K}) < \infty$$

for all choices of the finitely generated free group F and the various normal subgroups K that are involved. (See Proposition 2.2 on page 20 of [4].)

We shall need to make use of these characterisations of FP_1 and FP_2 when we come to the proof of the theorem.

2.2. Sketch of the proof of the theorem Suppose that

$$W = A \wr T,$$

where $A \neq 1$ and T is infinite. The interesting part of the theorem is the proof that, under these circumstances, W cannot be of type FP_2 .

The first step is to show that if W is of type FP_2 then both A and T must be finitely generated. Next, if

$$A = \langle X; R \rangle, \quad T = \langle Y; S \rangle$$

are presentations of A and T with X and Y finite, we choose F to be the free group on $X \cup Y$. Furthermore, let

$$Q = \{[x, z^w] \mid x, z \in X, \quad w \text{ any } Y\text{-word different from } 1 \text{ in } T\}.$$

Finally, let

$$K = \text{gp}_F(Q \cup R \cup S)$$

where here F acts on F by conjugation – so K is the normal closure in F of $Q \cup R \cup S$. It follows then that

$$W \cong F/K.$$

Our objective is to prove that $d_F(\overline{K})$ is not finite. In fact we will prove that $d_F(K/J) = \infty$, where

$$J = \text{gp}_F([K, K] \cup R \cup S).$$

Since K/J is a quotient of \overline{K} , this suffices to prove that W is not of type FP_2 . The reason that this approach is manageable stems from the fact that F/J is what Smelkin [9] terms a metabelian wreath product (see Section 4).

3. Metabelian products

3.1. The definition

DEFINITION 1. Let $(A_\lambda \mid \lambda \in \Lambda)$ be a family of groups and let B be a group. A family of homomorphisms

$$(\psi_\lambda : A_\lambda \rightarrow B \mid \lambda \in \Lambda)$$

is termed a *metabelian* family if

$$1 = [[\psi_{\lambda_1}(a_{\lambda_1}), \psi_{\lambda_2}(a_{\lambda_2})]^w, [\psi_{\lambda_3}(a_{\lambda_3}), \psi_{\lambda_4}(a_{\lambda_4})]]$$

for all $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_4 \in \Lambda$ with $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$ and $\lambda_3 \neq \lambda_4$, all $a_{\lambda_i} \in A_{\lambda_i}$ and all $w \in \text{gp}\{\psi_\lambda(A_\lambda) \mid \lambda \in \Lambda\}$.

DEFINITION 2. The group B is termed the *metabelian product* of the family $(A_\lambda \mid \lambda \in \Lambda)$ if there exists a metabelian family $(\psi_\lambda : A_\lambda \longrightarrow B \mid \lambda \in \Lambda)$ of homomorphisms into B such that for every group B' and every metabelian family $(\psi'_\lambda : A_\lambda \longrightarrow B' \mid \lambda \in \Lambda)$, there exists a unique homomorphism $\Psi : B \longrightarrow B'$ such that

$$\Psi\psi_\lambda = \psi'_\lambda \text{ for every } \lambda \in \Lambda.$$

The notion of a metabelian product as well as the more general notion of a verbal product was first introduced by Golovin [6].

It is easy to see, from general principles, that B is uniquely defined by the above universal property. It is also easy to see that each ψ_λ is monomorphism and, identifying A_λ with its image in B , that $A_\lambda \cap A_\mu = 1$, $\lambda \neq \mu$. Moreover, B is generated by the subgroups $\{A_\lambda \mid \lambda \in \Lambda\}$. We express the fact that B is the metabelian product of the family $(A_\lambda \mid \lambda \in \Lambda)$ by writing

$$(1) \quad B = \prod_{\lambda \in \Lambda}^{(2)} A_\lambda.$$

We shall need here also the free product and the restricted direct product of such a family $(A_\lambda \mid \lambda \in \Lambda)$ of groups, which we denote, respectively, by

$$\prod_{\lambda \in \Lambda}^{(\infty)} A_\lambda \text{ and } \prod_{\lambda \in \Lambda}^{(1)} A_\lambda.$$

If L is the kernel of the canonical homomorphism of $\prod_{\lambda \in \Lambda}^{(\infty)} A_\lambda$ onto $\prod_{\lambda \in \Lambda}^{(1)} A_\lambda$, then it is not hard to see that

$$(2) \quad \prod_{\lambda \in \Lambda}^{(2)} A_\lambda \cong \left(\prod_{\lambda \in \Lambda}^{(\infty)} A_\lambda\right) / [L, L].$$

3.2. An important lemma The following simple lemma is important in the proof of our theorem.

LEMMA 1. *Let*

$$B = \prod_{\lambda \in \Lambda}^{(2)} A_\lambda$$

be the metabelian product of the family of groups $(A_\lambda \mid \lambda \in \Lambda)$. Then the following hold.

(1) *If Λ' is a subset of Λ , then*

$$\text{gp}(A_\lambda \mid \lambda \in \Lambda') = \prod_{\lambda \in \Lambda'}^{(2)} A_\lambda.$$

(2) *The homomorphism*

$$\text{from } \prod_{\lambda \in \Lambda}^{(2)} A_\lambda \text{ to } \prod_{\lambda \in \Lambda'}^{(2)} A_\lambda,$$

which maps A_λ identically to A_λ if $\lambda \in \Lambda'$ and otherwise to the identity, is a retraction.

(3) *If $\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda$, $\lambda \neq \mu$, then for all non-trivial elements $a \in A_\lambda$, $b \in A_\mu$,*

$$[a, b] \neq 1.$$

PROOF. The assertion (1) follows immediately from the universal nature of $\prod_{\lambda \in \Lambda}^{(2)} A_\lambda$ and (2) is a consequence of this remark. Finally, in the light of either (1) or (2), it suffices to consider the case where $\Lambda = \{1, 2\}$. In this case, if P is the free product of A_1 and A_2 , then $[A_1, A_2]$ is the free group, freely generated by the set

$$\{[a, b] \mid a \in A_1, b \in A_2, a \neq 1, b \neq 1\}.$$

(This is essentially due to Levi [8] — see [7].) So, in view of (2), $[a, b] \neq 1$ in B . This completes the proof of the lemma.

4. Wreath-like products

Suppose that G is a group and that A and T are subgroups of G . We term G a *product* of A and T if

$$G = \text{gp}(A \cup T).$$

We shall have need of three such products, which depend for their definition on the nature of the normal closure $B = \text{gp}_G(A)$ of A in G . With this in mind, we denote the

conjugate $t^{-1}At$ of A by the element $t \in T$ by A_t and the conjugate $t^{-1}at$ of $a \in A$ by $t \in T$ by a_t . Then B is generated by the A_t ($t \in T$). If

$$B = \prod_{t \in T}^{(\infty)} A_t$$

then it is not hard to see that G is simply the free product of A and T . In this event we denote G by G_∞ , B by B_∞ and observe that we have a semidirect product

$$G_\infty = B_\infty.T.$$

The remaining two products have similar descriptions. The first of these is the wreath product of A by T . In this case

$$B = \prod_{t \in T}^{(1)} A_t$$

and is denoted by B_1 , G is denoted by G_1 and

$$G_1 = B_1.T = A \wr T.$$

Finally, if

$$B = \prod_{t \in T}^{(2)} A_t$$

is the metabelian product of the subgroups A_t of G , then we denote B by B_2 , G by G_2 and we observe that

$$G_2 = B_2.T,$$

which we denote by

$$A \wr_2 T.$$

Observe that in every one of the cases above $s^{-1}a_t s = a_{ts}$. It follows from Lemma 1, that if $a, b \in A$, $a \neq 1$, $b \neq 1$ and if $s, t \in T$, $s \neq t$, then $[a_s, b_t] \neq 1$ in $A \wr_2 T$.

5. The proof of the theorem

5.1. The easy part of the proof Suppose that $W = A \wr T$, where $A \neq 1$ and T is finite. If A is of type FP_2 , then, adopting the notation introduced above, so too is B_1 . Since B_1 is of finite index in W , it follows that W is also of type FP_2 .

5.2. Finitely generated wreath products Suppose now that W is of type FP_2 . Then W must be finitely generated. Now if X and Y are generating sets for A and T respectively, then $X \cup Y$ generates W . So there are finite subsets X_1 and Y_1 of X and Y respectively, such that $X_1 \cup Y_1$ generates W . It follows that X_1 generates A and Y_1 generates T , for example by considering the canonical homomorphisms onto A and T via the direct product $A \times T$.

5.3. The case where $A \neq 1$ and T is infinite The main step in the proof of our theorem is the following

LEMMA 2. Let A be a non-trivial, finitely generated group and let T be an infinite, finitely generated group. Then $W = A \wr T$ is not of type FP_2 .

Let us suppose that W is of type FP_2 . Our objective, then, is to derive a contradiction to this assumption.

We adopt the notation introduced in 2.2 and 3.1. Consider then the homomorphism θ of F onto G_∞ which maps X onto the corresponding set of generators of A and Y onto the corresponding set of generators of T . Notice that K maps onto L and hence $[K, K]$ maps onto $[L, L]$. It follows that θ induces a homomorphism of $F/[K, K]$ onto $G_2 = A \wr T$ which maps \overline{K} onto the image, say L_2 , of L in G_2 . As L_2 is a quotient of \overline{K} , it is the normal closure in G_2 of a finite set. Now

$$L_2 = \text{gp}_{G_2} \{[a_s, a'_t] \mid a, a' \in A, \quad s, t \in T, \quad s \neq t\}.$$

It follows that there is a finite subset S of T such that

$$L_2 = \text{gp}_{G_2} \{[a_s, a'_t] \mid a, a' \in A, \quad s, t \in S, \quad s \neq t\}.$$

It follows therefore also that

$$L_2 = \text{gp}_{B_2} \{[a_{su}, a'_{tu}] \mid a, a' \in A, \quad s, t \in S, \quad u \in T, \quad s \neq t\}.$$

We now put $\Sigma = \{(su)(tu)^{-1} = st^{-1} \mid s, t \in S, u \in T, s \neq t\}$. Then notice that Σ is finite and that

$$L_2 = \text{gp}_{B_2} \{[a_s, a'_t] \mid a, a' \in A, \quad s, t \in T \text{ and } st^{-1} \in \Sigma\}.$$

Since T is infinite and Σ is finite, there exists $t_0 \in T$ such that $t_0 \notin \Sigma$, $t_0^{-1} \notin \Sigma$. By the very definition of Σ , $1 \notin \Sigma$. We now put $\Delta = \{1, t_0\}$. Observe that

$$\Delta\Delta^{-1} \cap \Sigma = \emptyset.$$

We define the homomorphism

$$\delta : B_2 = \prod_{t \in T}^{(2)} A_t \longrightarrow \prod_{\delta \in \Delta}^{(2)} A_\delta$$

by defining δ to be the identity homomorphism on A_1 and A_{t_0} and the homomorphism which takes all of the other A_t to the identity element. If $st^{-1} \in \Sigma$, then either $s \notin \Delta$ or else $t \notin \Delta$. It follows that

$$\{[a_s, a'_t] \mid a, a' \in A, \quad s, t \in T, \quad st^{-1} \in \Sigma\}$$

is in the kernel of δ and consequently so too is L_2 . Hence δ induces a homomorphism of B_2/L_2 onto $\prod_{\delta \in \Delta}^{(2)} A_\delta$. Now B_2/L_2 is isomorphic to B_1 , the restricted direct product of the A_t , $t \in T$, so if $a \in A$ is non-trivial, then $[a_1, a_{t_0}] = 1$ in B_2/L_2 but, by Lemma 1(3), $[a_1, a_{t_0}] \neq 1$ in $\prod_{\delta \in \Delta}^{(2)} A_\delta$. This contradiction completes the proof of Lemma 2.

5.4. The last step in the proof We have proved that if $A \neq 1$ and $W = A \wr T$ is of type FP_2 , then T is finite. Now a subgroup of finite index in a group of type FP_2 is again of type FP_2 (see Proposition 2.5 on page 20 of [4]). So B_2 is of type FP_2 . Since B_2 is the direct product of finitely many copies of A , it follows that A is of type FP_2 , as required. This completes the proof of the theorem.

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