Groups of automorphisms of rooted trees II

Marialaura Noce
mnoce@unisa.it

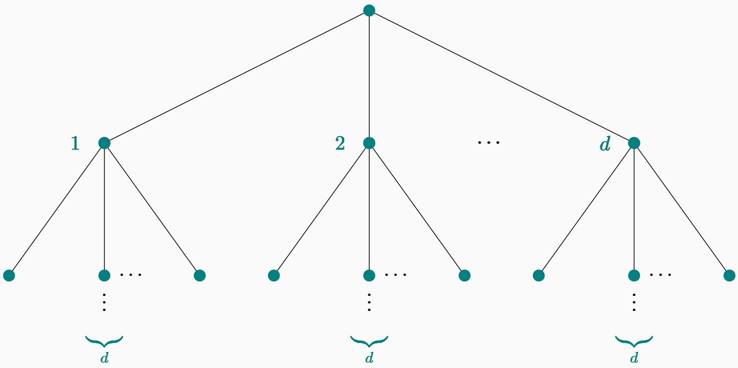
October 2020, *NBGGT lectures for postgraduate students*

Georg-August-Universität Göttingen

Table of contents

Previously, on “Groups of automorphisms of rooted trees I”

Regular rooted trees



Regular rooted trees $\mathcal{T}_d$ and automorphisms of $\mathcal{T}_d$

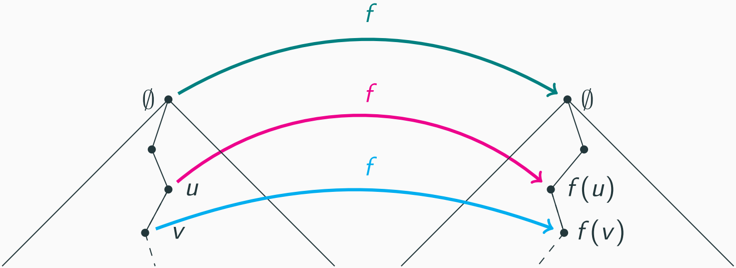
Automorphisms of $\mathcal{T}_d$

Bijections of the vertices that preserve incidence.

Regular rooted trees $\mathcal{T}_d$ and automorphisms of $\mathcal{T}_d$

Automorphisms of $\mathcal{T}_d$

Bijections of the vertices that preserve incidence.

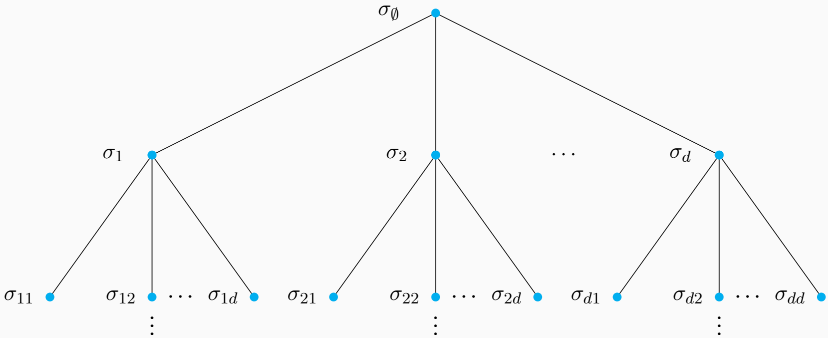


Describing elements of $\operatorname{Aut}\mathcal{T}$ I

An automorphism $f \in \operatorname{Aut}\mathcal{T}_d$ can be represented by writing in each vertex v a permutation $\sigma_v \in \operatorname{Sym}(d)$ which represents the action of f on the descendants of v.

Describing elements of $\mathrm{Aut}\,\mathcal{T}$ I

An automorphism $f \in \mathrm{Aut}\,\mathcal{T}_d$ can be represented by writing in each vertex v a permutation $\sigma_v \in \mathrm{Sym}(d)$ which represents the action of f on the descendants of v.

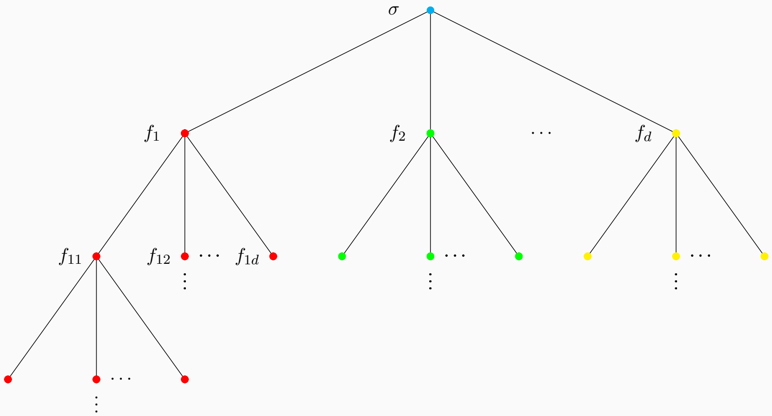


Describing elements of $\operatorname{Aut} \mathcal{T}$ II

Let $f \in \operatorname{Aut} \mathcal{T}_d$ with $f = (f_1, f_2, \ldots, f_d)a$, where $f_i \in \operatorname{Aut} \mathcal{T}_d$ and a is rooted corresponding to σ.

Describing elements of $\mathrm{Aut}\,\mathcal{T}$ II

Let $f \in \mathrm{Aut}\,\mathcal{T}_d$ with $f = (f_1, f_2, \ldots, f_d)a$, where $f_i \in \mathrm{Aut}\,\mathcal{T}_d$ and a is rooted corresponding to σ.



Self-similar groups

We define the isomorphism

Self-similar groups

We define the isomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} \psi : \mathsf{st}(1) &\longrightarrow \mathrm{Aut}\,\mathcal{T} \times \overset{d}{\cdots} \times \mathrm{Aut}\,\mathcal{T} \\ g &\longmapsto (g_1, \dots, g_d). \end{aligned}$$

Self-similar groups

We define the isomorphism

$$\begin{aligned}\psi : \mathrm{st}(1) &\longrightarrow \mathrm{Aut}\,\mathcal{T} \times \overset{d}{\cdots} \times \mathrm{Aut}\,\mathcal{T}\\ g &\longmapsto (g_1, \ldots, g_d).\end{aligned}$$

If $G \leq \mathrm{Aut}\,\mathcal{T}$

$$\begin{aligned}\psi_G : \mathrm{st}_G(1) &\longrightarrow \mathrm{Aut}\,\mathcal{T} \times \overset{d}{\cdots} \times \mathrm{Aut}\,\mathcal{T}\\ g &\longmapsto (g_1, \ldots, g_d)\end{aligned}$$

Self-similar groups

We define the isomorphism

$$\begin{aligned}\psi : \mathrm{st}(1) &\longrightarrow \mathrm{Aut}\,\mathcal{T} \times \overset{d}{\cdots} \times \mathrm{Aut}\,\mathcal{T} \\ g &\longmapsto (g_1, \dots, g_d).\end{aligned}$$

If $G \leq \mathrm{Aut}\,\mathcal{T}$

$$\begin{aligned}\psi_G : \mathrm{st}_G(1) &\longrightarrow \mathrm{Aut}\,\mathcal{T} \times \overset{d}{\cdots} \times \mathrm{Aut}\,\mathcal{T} \\ g &\longmapsto (g_1, \dots, g_d)\end{aligned}$$

Additionally, if G is self-similar,

$$\begin{aligned}\psi_G : \mathrm{st}_G(1) &\longrightarrow G \times \overset{d}{\cdots} \times G \\ g &\longmapsto (g_1, \dots, g_d).\end{aligned}$$

Self-similar groups

We define the isomorphism

$$\begin{aligned}\psi : \mathrm{st}(1) &\longrightarrow \mathrm{Aut}\,\mathcal{T} \times \overset{d}{\cdots} \times \mathrm{Aut}\,\mathcal{T}\\ g &\longmapsto (g_1, \ldots, g_d).\end{aligned}$$

If $G \leq \mathrm{Aut}\,\mathcal{T}$

$$\begin{aligned}\psi_G : \mathrm{st}_G(1) &\longrightarrow \mathrm{Aut}\,\mathcal{T} \times \overset{d}{\cdots} \times \mathrm{Aut}\,\mathcal{T}\\ g &\longmapsto (g_1, \ldots, g_d)\end{aligned}$$

Additionally, if G is self-similar,

$$\begin{aligned}\psi_G : \mathrm{st}_G(1) &\longrightarrow G \times \overset{d}{\cdots} \times G\\ g &\longmapsto (g_1, \ldots, g_d).\end{aligned}$$

We denote $\psi = \psi_G$, and sometimes, to define automorphisms we omit ψ.

(Regular) Branch groups

Recall that in $\mathrm{Aut}\,\mathcal{T}_d$ we have:

$$\mathrm{Aut}\,\mathcal{T}_d \times \overset{d}{\ldots} \times \mathrm{Aut}\,\mathcal{T}_d \cong \mathrm{st}(1) \leq \mathrm{Aut}\,\mathcal{T}_d. \tag{1}$$

(Regular) Branch groups

Recall that in $\operatorname{Aut}\mathcal{T}_d$ we have:

$$\operatorname{Aut}\mathcal{T}_d \times \overset{d}{\ldots} \times \operatorname{Aut}\mathcal{T}_d \cong \mathrm{st}(1) \leq \operatorname{Aut}\mathcal{T}_d. \tag{1}$$

- Let $G \leq \operatorname{Aut}\mathcal{T}_d$ spherically transitive and self-similar.

(Regular) Branch groups

Recall that in $\operatorname{Aut}\mathcal{T}_d$ we have:

$$\operatorname{Aut}\mathcal{T}_d \times \overset{d}{\ldots} \times \operatorname{Aut}\mathcal{T}_d \cong \mathrm{st}(1) \leq \operatorname{Aut}\mathcal{T}_d. \tag{1}$$

- Let $G \leq \operatorname{Aut}\mathcal{T}_d$ spherically transitive and self-similar.
- In this case it is too much to ask that (1) holds.

(Regular) Branch groups

Recall that in $\mathrm{Aut}\,\mathcal{T}_d$ we have:

$$\mathrm{Aut}\,\mathcal{T}_d \times \overset{d}{\ldots} \times \mathrm{Aut}\,\mathcal{T}_d \cong \mathrm{st}(1) \leq \mathrm{Aut}\,\mathcal{T}_d. \tag{1}$$

- Let $G \leq \mathrm{Aut}\,\mathcal{T}_d$ spherically transitive and self-similar.
- In this case it is too much to ask that (1) holds.
- We content ourselves if (1) holds for a (finite index) subgroup K of G:

$$K \times \overset{d}{\ldots} \times K \leq K.$$

(Regular) Branch groups

Recall that in $\operatorname{Aut}\mathcal{T}_d$ we have:

$$\operatorname{Aut}\mathcal{T}_d \times \overset{d}{\ldots} \times \operatorname{Aut}\mathcal{T}_d \cong \operatorname{st}(1) \leq \operatorname{Aut}\mathcal{T}_d. \tag{1}$$

- Let $G \leq \operatorname{Aut}\mathcal{T}_d$ spherically transitive and self-similar.
- In this case it is too much to ask that (1) holds.
- We content ourselves if (1) holds for a (finite index) subgroup K of G:

$$K \times \overset{d}{\ldots} \times K \leq K.$$

- If this is the case, then G is regular branch over K.

(Regular) Branch groups

Recall that in $\operatorname{Aut}\mathcal{T}_d$ we have:

$$\operatorname{Aut}\mathcal{T}_d \times \overset{d}{\ldots} \times \operatorname{Aut}\mathcal{T}_d \cong \mathrm{st}(1) \leq \operatorname{Aut}\mathcal{T}_d. \tag{1}$$

- Let $G \leq \operatorname{Aut}\mathcal{T}_d$ spherically transitive and self-similar.
- In this case it is too much to ask that (1) holds.
- We content ourselves if (1) holds for a (finite index) subgroup K of G:

$$K \times \overset{d}{\ldots} \times K \leq K.$$

- If this is the case, then G is regular branch over K.
- If the index of K in G is infinite then G is *weakly* regular branch over K.

The Grigorchuk groups

The (first) Grigorchuk group

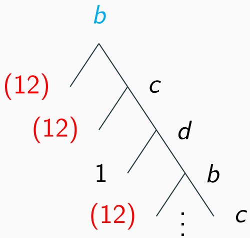
$$\Gamma = \langle a, b, c, d \rangle$$

$$a = (1,1)(12) \quad b = (a,c) \quad c = (a,d) \quad d = (1,b)$$

The (first) Grigorchuk group

$$\Gamma = \langle a, b, c, d \rangle$$

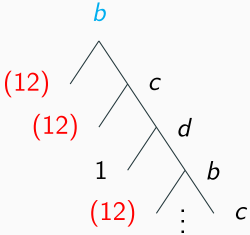
$$a = (1,1)(12) \quad b = (a, c) \quad c = (a, d) \quad d = (1, b)$$

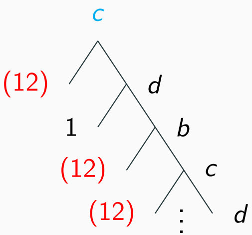


The (first) Grigorchuk group

$$\Gamma = \langle a, b, c, d \rangle$$

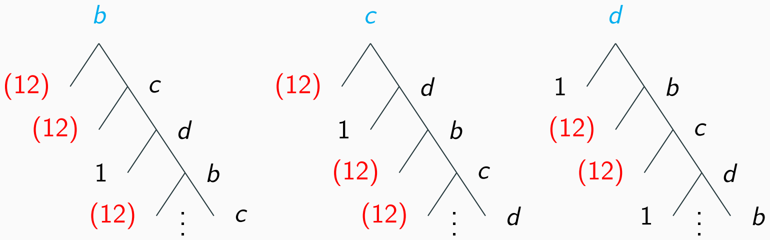
$$a = (1,1)(12) \quad b = (a, c) \quad c = (a, d) \quad d = (1, b)$$





$$\Gamma = \langle a, b, c, d \rangle$$

$$a = (1,1)(12) \quad b = (a, c) \quad c = (a, d) \quad d = (1, b)$$



Γ as a counterexample to the GBP

The group Γ is an infinite 2-group $\longrightarrow$ it is a counterexample to the General Burnside Problem (GBP).

Γ as a counterexample to the GBP

The group Γ is an infinite 2-group $\longrightarrow$ it is a counterexample to the General Burnside Problem (GBP).

- Proof that Γ is finitely generated: ✓

Γ as a counterexample to the GBP

The group Γ is an infinite 2-group $\longrightarrow$ it is a counterexample to the General Burnside Problem (GBP).

- Proof that Γ is finitely generated: ✓
- Proof that Γ is infinite:

Γ as a counterexample to the GBP

The group Γ is an infinite 2-group $\longrightarrow$ it is a counterexample to the General Burnside Problem (GBP).

- Proof that Γ is finitely generated: ✓
- Proof that Γ is infinite:
    - Idea: find a proper subgroup of Γ that projects surjectively onto Γ

Γ as a counterexample to the GBP

The group Γ is an infinite 2-group $\longrightarrow$ it is a counterexample to the General Burnside Problem (GBP).

- Proof that Γ is finitely generated: ✓
- Proof that Γ is infinite:
  - Idea: find a proper subgroup of Γ that projects surjectively onto Γ
  - Note that $a \notin \mathrm{st}_\Gamma(1)$ $(\star)$

Γ as a counterexample to the GBP

The group Γ is an infinite 2-group $\longrightarrow$ it is a counterexample to the General Burnside Problem (GBP).

- Proof that Γ is finitely generated: ✓
- Proof that Γ is infinite:
  - Idea: find a proper subgroup of Γ that projects surjectively onto Γ
  - Note that $a \notin \mathrm{st}_\Gamma(1)$ $(\star)$
  - Consider the map $\rho = \pi_1(\psi(\mathrm{st}_\Gamma(1))$:

Γ as a counterexample to the GBP

The group Γ is an infinite 2-group $\longrightarrow$ it is a counterexample to the General Burnside Problem (GBP).

- Proof that Γ is finitely generated: ✓
- Proof that Γ is infinite:
  - Idea: find a proper subgroup of Γ that projects surjectively onto Γ
  - Note that $a \notin \mathrm{st}_\Gamma(1)$ $(\star)$
  - Consider the map $\rho = \pi_1(\psi(\mathrm{st}_\Gamma(1))$:

$$\begin{aligned} \rho : \mathrm{st}_\Gamma(1) \to \Gamma \times \Gamma \to \Gamma \\ b \to (a, c) \to a \\ d^a \to (b, 1) \to b \\ b^a \to (c, a) \to c \\ c^a \to (d, a) \to d \end{aligned}$$

Γ as a counterexample to the GBP

The group Γ is an infinite 2-group $\longrightarrow$ it is a counterexample to the General Burnside Problem (GBP).

- Proof that Γ is finitely generated: ✓
- Proof that Γ is infinite:
  - Idea: find a proper subgroup of Γ that projects surjectively onto Γ
  - Note that $a \notin \mathrm{st}_\Gamma(1)$ $(\star)$
  - Consider the map $\rho = \pi_1(\psi(\mathrm{st}_\Gamma(1))$:

$$\begin{aligned} \rho : \mathrm{st}_\Gamma(1) &\to \Gamma \times \Gamma \to \Gamma \\ b &\to (a, c) \to a \\ d^a &\to (b, 1) \to b \\ b^a &\to (c, a) \to c \\ c^a &\to (d, a) \to d \end{aligned}$$

  - Then $\mathrm{st}_\Gamma(1)$ is onto Γ $(\star)$

Γ as a counterexample to the GBP

The group Γ is an infinite 2-group $\longrightarrow$ it is a counterexample to the General Burnside Problem (GBP).

- Proof that Γ is finitely generated: ✓
- Proof that Γ is infinite:
  - Idea: find a proper subgroup of Γ that projects surjectively onto Γ
  - Note that $a \notin \mathrm{st}_\Gamma(1)$ $(\star)$
  - Consider the map $\rho = \pi_1(\psi(\mathrm{st}_\Gamma(1))$:

$$\begin{aligned} \rho : \mathrm{st}_\Gamma(1) \to \Gamma \times \Gamma &\to \Gamma \\ b \to (a, c) &\to a \\ d^a \to (b, 1) &\to b \\ b^a \to (c, a) &\to c \\ c^a \to (d, a) &\to d \end{aligned}$$

  - Then $\mathrm{st}_\Gamma(1)$ is onto Γ $(\star)$
  - $(\star) + (\star) = \Gamma$ is infinite.

Γ as a counterexample to the GBP

- Proof that Γ is torsion:

Γ as a counterexample to the GBP

- Proof that Γ is torsion:
  - First step: prove that $a^2 = b^2 = c^2 = d^2 = 1$.

Γ as a counterexample to the GBP

- Proof that Γ is torsion:
  - First step: prove that $a^2 = b^2 = c^2 = d^2 = 1$.
    - $a^2 = 1$ ✓

Γ as a counterexample to the GBP

- Proof that Γ is torsion:
    - First step: prove that $a^2 = b^2 = c^2 = d^2 = 1$.
        - $a^2 = 1$ ✓
        - What about b, c and d?

Γ as a counterexample to the GBP

- Proof that Γ is torsion:
  - First step: prove that $a^2 = b^2 = c^2 = d^2 = 1$.
    - $a^2 = 1$ ✓
    - What about b, c and d?
  - General case: . . . more technical.

Proof that $b^2 = c^2 = d^2 = 1$

Let us prove that $b^2 = 1$. Recall that

$$a = (1,1)(12) \quad b = (a, c) \quad c = (a, d) \quad d = (1, b).$$

Proof that $b^2 = c^2 = d^2 = 1$

Let us prove that $b^2 = 1$. Recall that

$$a = (1,1)(12) \quad b = (a,c) \quad c = (a,d) \quad d = (1,b).$$

- We have $b^2 = (a^2, c^2) = (1, c^2)$.

Proof that $b^2 = c^2 = d^2 = 1$

Let us prove that $b^2 = 1$. Recall that

$$a = (1,1)(12) \quad b = (a, c) \quad c = (a, d) \quad d = (1, b).$$

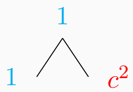
- We have $b^2 = (a^2, c^2) = (1, c^2)$.
- Also $c^2 = (a^2, d^2) = (1, d^2)$ and $d^2 = (1, b^2)$.

Proof that $b^2 = c^2 = d^2 = 1$

Let us prove that $b^2 = 1$. Recall that

$$a = (1,1)(12) \quad b = (a, c) \quad c = (a, d) \quad d = (1, b).$$

- We have $b^2 = (a^2, c^2) = (1, c^2)$.
- Also $c^2 = (a^2, d^2) = (1, d^2)$ and $d^2 = (1, b^2)$.

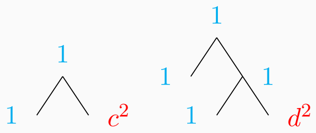


Proof that $b^2 = c^2 = d^2 = 1$

Let us prove that $b^2 = 1$. Recall that

$$a = (1,1)(12) \quad b = (a,c) \quad c = (a,d) \quad d = (1,b).$$

- We have $b^2 = (a^2, c^2) = (1, c^2)$.
- Also $c^2 = (a^2, d^2) = (1, d^2)$ and $d^2 = (1, b^2)$.

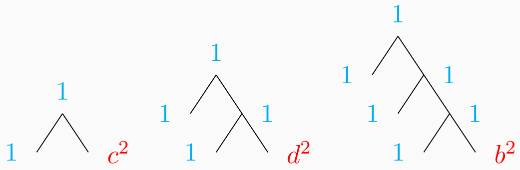


Proof that $b^2 = c^2 = d^2 = 1$

Let us prove that $b^2 = 1$. Recall that

$$a = (1,1)(12) \quad b = (a, c) \quad c = (a, d) \quad d = (1, b).$$

- We have $b^2 = (a^2, c^2) = (1, c^2)$.
- Also $c^2 = (a^2, d^2) = (1, d^2)$ and $d^2 = (1, b^2)$.

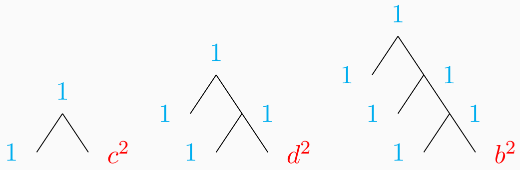


Proof that $b^2 = c^2 = d^2 = 1$

Let us prove that $b^2 = 1$. Recall that

$$a = (1,1)(12) \quad b = (a, c) \quad c = (a, d) \quad d = (1, b).$$

- We have $b^2 = (a^2, c^2) = (1, c^2)$.
- Also $c^2 = (a^2, d^2) = (1, d^2)$ and $d^2 = (1, b^2)$.



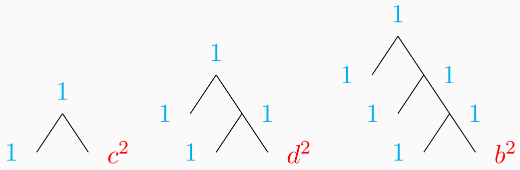
- Then the only possibility is that $b^2 = 1$.

Proof that $b^2 = c^2 = d^2 = 1$

Let us prove that $b^2 = 1$. Recall that

$$a = (1,1)(12) \quad b = (a,c) \quad c = (a,d) \quad d = (1,b).$$

- We have $b^2 = (a^2, c^2) = (1, c^2)$.
- Also $c^2 = (a^2, d^2) = (1, d^2)$ and $d^2 = (1, b^2)$.



- Then the only possibility is that $b^2 = 1$.
- As a consequence, $c^2 = d^2 = 1$.

Summarizing some properties of Γ

- It is a self-similar group.

Summarizing some properties of Γ

- It is a self-similar group.
- It is a torsion 2-group.

Summarizing some properties of Γ

- It is a self-similar group.
- It is a torsion 2-group.
- It is just-infinite.

Summarizing some properties of Γ

- It is a self-similar group.
- It is a torsion 2-group.
- It is just-infinite.
- It is a regular branch group over the subgroup $K = \langle (ab)^2 \rangle^\Gamma$.

Summarizing some properties of Γ

- It is a self-similar group.
- It is a torsion 2-group.
- It is just-infinite.
- It is a regular branch group over the subgroup $K = \langle (ab)^2 \rangle^\Gamma$.
- It has intermediate word growth.

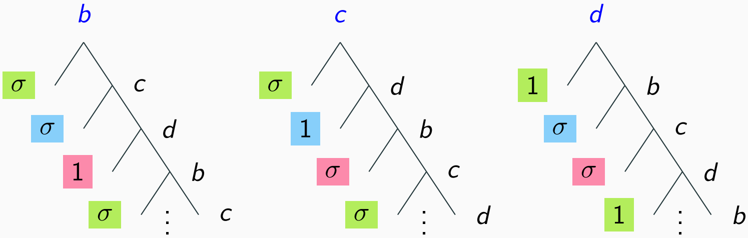
Summarizing some properties of Γ

- It is a self-similar group.
- It is a torsion 2-group.
- It is just-infinite.
- It is a regular branch group over the subgroup $K = \langle (ab)^2 \rangle^\Gamma$.
- It has intermediate word growth.
- It is amenable but not elementary amenable.

Summarizing some properties of Γ

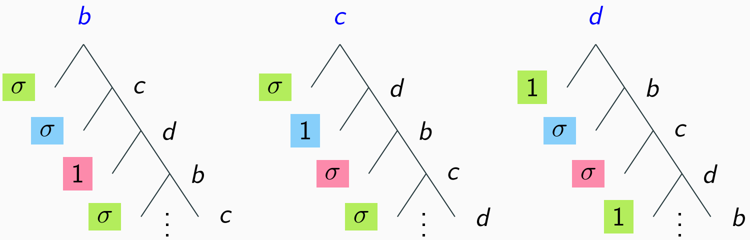
- It is a self-similar group.
- It is a torsion 2-group.
- It is just-infinite.
- It is a regular branch group over the subgroup $K = \langle (ab)^2 \rangle^{\Gamma}$.
- It has intermediate word growth.
- It is amenable but not elementary amenable.
- Many other exotic properties ....

Grigorchuk groups



where $\sigma = (1\ 2)$.

Grigorchuk groups



where $\sigma = (1\ 2)$.

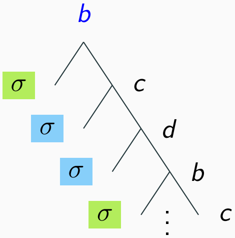
Let **0**, **1**, **2** be the three non-trivial homomorphisms from $C_2 \times C_2 = \{1, b, c, d\}$ to $C_2 = \{1, \sigma\}$ such that:

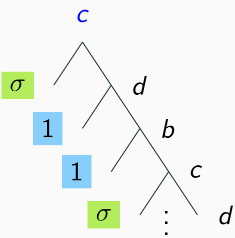
$$\mathbf{0} : b \mapsto \sigma \quad c \mapsto \sigma \quad d \mapsto 1$$

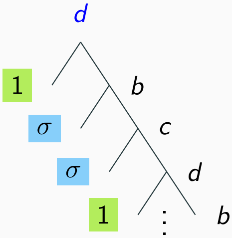
$$\mathbf{1} : b \mapsto \sigma \quad c \mapsto 1 \quad d \mapsto \sigma$$

$$\mathbf{2} : b \mapsto 1 \quad c \mapsto \sigma \quad d \mapsto \sigma.$$

Example 1: **0**, **1**, **1**, **0**...

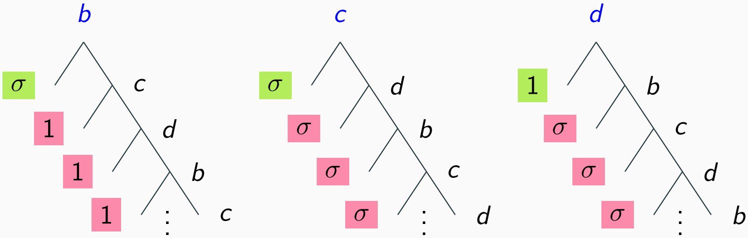




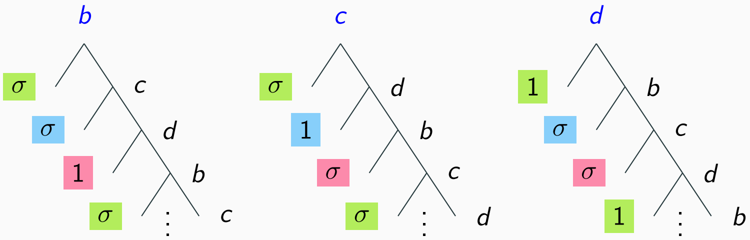


Grigorchuk groups

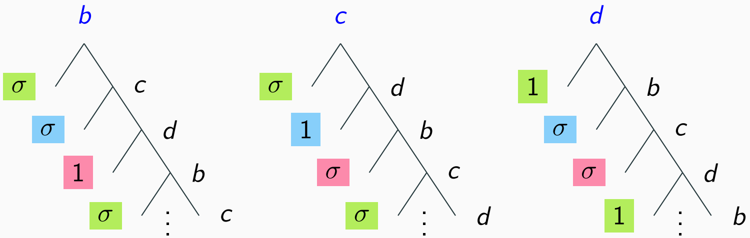
Example 2: **0**, **2**, **2**, **2**...



Grigorchuk groups



Grigorchuk groups



- Let $\Omega = \{\mathbf{0},\ \mathbf{1},\ \mathbf{2}\}^\infty$ be the space of infinite sequences over letters $\{\mathbf{0},\ \mathbf{1},\ \mathbf{2}\}$.

Given $\omega \in \Omega$ the Grigorchuk group is $G_\omega = \langle a, b_\omega, c_\omega, d_\omega \rangle$.

Grigorchuk groups: properties

- The first Grigorchuk group corresponds to the periodic sequence $\omega = \mathbf{012012}\ldots$.

Grigorchuk groups: properties

- The first Grigorchuk group corresponds to the periodic sequence $\omega = \mathbf{012012}\ldots$.
- If ω is eventually constant then G_ω is virtually abelian.

Grigorchuk groups: properties

- The first Grigorchuk group corresponds to the periodic sequence $\omega = \mathbf{012012}\ldots$.
- If ω is eventually constant then G_ω is virtually abelian.
- Otherwise, G_ω is of intermediate growth.

Grigorchuk groups: properties

- The first Grigorchuk group corresponds to the periodic sequence $\omega = \mathbf{012012}\dots$.
- If ω is eventually constant then G_ω is virtually abelian.
- Otherwise, G_ω is of intermediate growth.
- The group G_ω is periodic if and only if ω contains all three letters **0, 1, 2** infinitely often.

The GGS-groups

The GGS-groups

Let p be an odd prime and $\mathcal{T}_p$ the p-adic tree.
The Grigorchuk-Gupta-Sidki group (GGS for short) is defined by

The GGS-groups

Let p be an odd prime and $\mathcal{T}_p$ the p-adic tree.
The Grigorchuk-Gupta-Sidki group (GGS for short) is defined by

- $a = (1, \ldots, 1)(1\ 2 \ldots\ p)$

The GGS-groups

Let p be an odd prime and $\mathcal{T}_p$ the p-adic tree.
The Grigorchuk-Gupta-Sidki group (GGS for short) is defined by

- $a = (1, \ldots, 1)(1\ 2 \ldots\ p)$
- $b = (a^{e_1}, a^{e_2}, \ldots, a^{e_{p-1}}, b)$

where $\mathbf{e} = (e_1, \ldots, e_{p-1}) \in (\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^{p-1}$ is its defining vector.

The GGS-groups

Let p be an odd prime and $\mathcal{T}_p$ the p-adic tree.
The Grigorchuk-Gupta-Sidki group (GGS for short) is defined by

- $a = (1, \dots, 1)(1\ 2 \dots\ p)$
- $b = (a^{e_1}, a^{e_2}, \dots, a^{e_{p-1}}, b)$

where $\mathbf{e} = (e_1, \dots, e_{p-1}) \in (\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^{p-1}$ is its defining vector.

The group $G_{\mathbf{e}} = \langle a, b \rangle$ is the GGS-group corresponding to the defining vector e.

The GGS-groups

Let p be an odd prime and $\mathcal{T}_p$ the p-adic tree.
The Grigorchuk-Gupta-Sidki group (GGS for short) is defined by

- $a = (1, \dots, 1)(1\ 2 \dots\ p)$
- $b = (a^{e_1}, a^{e_2}, \dots, a^{e_{p-1}}, b)$

where $\mathbf{e} = (e_1, \dots, e_{p-1}) \in (\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^{p-1}$ is its defining vector.

The group $G_{\mathbf{e}} = \langle a, b \rangle$ is the GGS-group corresponding to the defining vector e.

A GGS-group is torsion if and only if $\sum_{i=1}^{p-1} e_i \equiv 0 \mod p$.

When a GGS-group is a branch group?

Note that any GGS-group is spherically transitive a self-similar group.

When a GGS-group is a branch group?

Note that any GGS-group is spherically transitive a self-similar group.

- If **e** is the constant vector, then G is weakly regular branch over $(\langle ba^{-1}\rangle^G)'$.

When a GGS-group is a branch group?

Note that any GGS-group is spherically transitive a self-similar group.

- If **e** is the constant vector, then G is weakly regular branch over $(\langle ba^{-1}\rangle^G)'$.
- If **e** is non-constant then G is regular branch over $\gamma_3(G)$.

When a GGS-group is a branch group?

Note that any GGS-group is spherically transitive a self-similar group.

- If $\mathbf{e}$ is the constant vector, then G is weakly regular branch over $(\langle ba^{-1}\rangle^G)'$.
- If $\mathbf{e}$ is non-constant then G is regular branch over $\gamma_3(G)$.
- Moreover, if the defining vector is non-symmetric (symmetric means that $e_i = e_{p-i}$ for all $i = 1, \dots p-1$) then G is regular branch over its derived subgroup G'.

A specific example: the Gupta-Sidki p-group

Let $\mathbf{e} = (1, -1, 0, \ldots, 0)$. The Gupta-Sidki group $\mathcal{G} = G_{(1,-1,0,\ldots,0)}$ is generated by a, b, where

A specific example: the Gupta-Sidki p-group

Let $\mathbf{e} = (1, -1, 0, \ldots, 0)$. The Gupta-Sidki group $\mathcal{G} = G_{(1,-1,0,\ldots,0)}$ is generated by a, b, where

- $a = (1, \ldots, 1)(1\ 2 \ldots\ p)$

A specific example: the Gupta-Sidki p-group

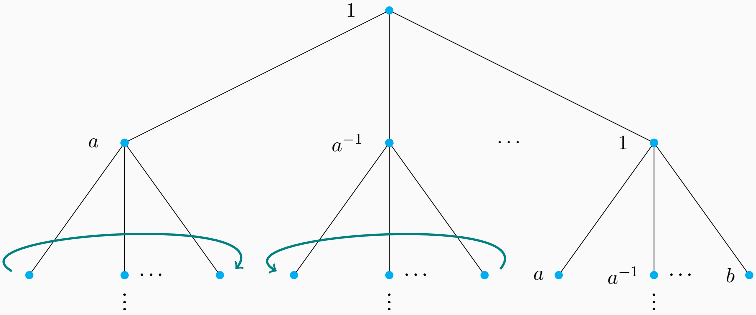
Let $\mathbf{e} = (1, -1, 0, \ldots, 0)$. The Gupta-Sidki group $\mathcal{G} = G_{(1,-1,0,\ldots,0)}$ is generated by a, b, where

- $a = (1, \ldots, 1)(1\ 2 \ldots\ p)$
- $b = (a, a^{-1}, 1, \ldots, 1, b)$

A specific example: the Gupta-Sidki p-group

Let $\mathbf{e} = (1, -1, 0, \ldots, 0)$. The Gupta-Sidki group $\mathcal{G} = G_{(1,-1,0,\ldots,0)}$ is generated by a, b, where

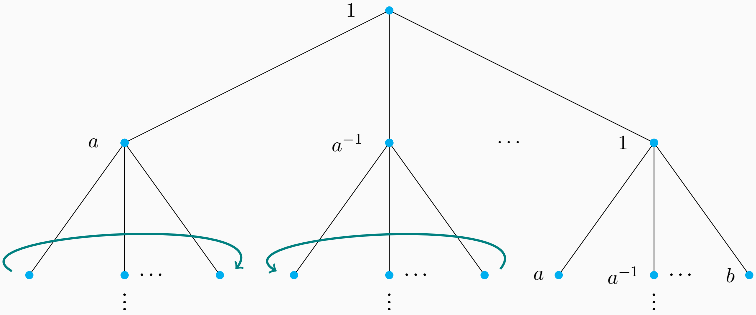
- $a = (1, \ldots, 1)(1\ 2 \ldots\ p)$
- $b = (a, a^{-1}, 1, \ldots, 1, b)$



A specific example: the Gupta-Sidki p-group

Let $\mathbf{e} = (1, -1, 0, \ldots, 0)$. The Gupta-Sidki group $\mathcal{G} = G_{(1,-1,0,\ldots,0)}$ is generated by a, b, where

- $a = (1, \ldots, 1)(1\ 2 \ldots\ p)$
- $b = (a, a^{-1}, 1, \ldots, 1, b)$



- Can you prove that this group is infinite and generated by elements of order p? And that is a p-group?.

Gupta-Sidki is regular branch over its derived subgroup

For simplicity, let $p \geq 5$.

Gupta-Sidki is regular branch over its derived subgroup

For simplicity, let $p \geq 5$.

- As $\mathcal{G} = \langle a, b \rangle$, then $\mathcal{G}' = \langle [a,b]^m \mid m \in \mathcal{G} \rangle$.
- Take

$$b = (a, a^{-1}, 1, \ldots, 1, b) \quad b^a = (b, a, a^{-1}, 1, \ldots, 1)$$

Gupta-Sidki is regular branch over its derived subgroup

For simplicity, let $p \geq 5$.

- As $\mathcal{G} = \langle a, b \rangle$, then $\mathcal{G}' = \langle [a, b]^m \mid m \in \mathcal{G} \rangle$.
- Take

$$b = (a, a^{-1}, 1, \ldots, 1, b) \quad b^a = (b, a, a^{-1}, 1, \ldots, 1)$$

- Then $[b, b^a] = ([a, b], 1, \ldots, 1)$.

Gupta-Sidki is regular branch over its derived subgroup

For simplicity, let $p \geq 5$.

- As $\mathcal{G} = \langle a, b \rangle$, then $\mathcal{G}' = \langle [a, b]^m \mid m \in \mathcal{G} \rangle$.
- Take

$$b = (a, a^{-1}, 1, \ldots, 1, b) \quad b^a = (b, a, a^{-1}, 1, \ldots, 1)$$

- Then $[b, b^a] = ([a, b], 1, \ldots, 1)$.
- Since $\mathcal{G}$ is *fractal*, for any $h \in \mathcal{G}$ there exists $g \in \mathrm{st}_{\mathcal{G}}(1)$ such that $g = (h, \star, \ldots, \star)$.

Gupta-Sidki is regular branch over its derived subgroup

For simplicity, let $p \geq 5$.

- As $\mathcal{G} = \langle a, b \rangle$, then $\mathcal{G}' = \langle [a, b]^m \mid m \in \mathcal{G} \rangle$.
- Take

$$b = (a, a^{-1}, 1, \ldots, 1, b) \quad b^a = (b, a, a^{-1}, 1, \ldots, 1)$$

- Then $[b, b^a] = ([a, b], 1, \ldots, 1)$.
- Since $\mathcal{G}$ is *fractal*, for any $h \in \mathcal{G}$ there exists $g \in \mathrm{st}_{\mathcal{G}}(1)$ such that $g = (h, \star, \ldots, \star)$.
- Then $[b, b^a]^g = ([a, b]^h, 1, \ldots, 1)$.

Gupta-Sidki is regular branch over its derived subgroup

For simplicity, let $p \geq 5$.

- As $\mathcal{G} = \langle a, b \rangle$, then $\mathcal{G}' = \langle [a, b]^m \mid m \in \mathcal{G} \rangle$.
- Take

$$b = (a, a^{-1}, 1, \ldots, 1, b) \quad b^a = (b, a, a^{-1}, 1, \ldots, 1)$$

- Then $[b, b^a] = ([a, b], 1, \ldots, 1)$.
- Since $\mathcal{G}$ is *fractal*, for any $h \in \mathcal{G}$ there exists $g \in \mathrm{st}_{\mathcal{G}}(1)$ such that $g = (h, \star, \ldots, \star)$.
- Then $[b, b^a]^g = ([a, b]^h, 1, \ldots, 1)$.
- This implies that $\mathcal{G}' \times \{1\} \times \cdots \times \{1\} \subseteq \mathcal{G}' \cap \mathrm{st}_{\mathcal{G}}(1) = \mathrm{st}_{\mathcal{G}'}(1) \subseteq \mathcal{G}'$.

Gupta-Sidki is regular branch over its derived subgroup

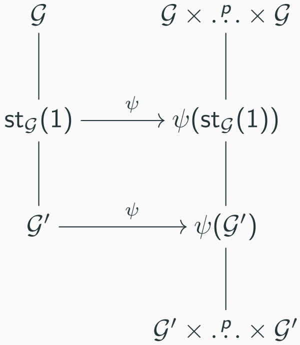
For simplicity, let $p \geq 5$.

- As $\mathcal{G} = \langle a, b \rangle$, then $\mathcal{G}' = \langle [a,b]^m \mid m \in \mathcal{G} \rangle$.
- Take

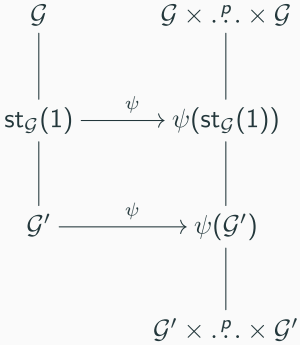
$$b = (a, a^{-1}, 1, \dots, 1, b) \quad b^a = (b, a, a^{-1}, 1, \dots, 1)$$

- Then $[b, b^a] = ([a,b], 1, \dots, 1)$.
- Since $\mathcal{G}$ is *fractal*, for any $h \in \mathcal{G}$ there exists $g \in \mathrm{st}_{\mathcal{G}}(1)$ such that $g = (h, \star, \dots, \star)$.
- Then $[b, b^a]^g = ([a,b]^h, 1, \dots, 1)$.
- This implies that $\mathcal{G}' \times \{1\} \times \cdots \times \{1\} \subseteq \mathcal{G}' \cap \mathrm{st}_{\mathcal{G}}(1) = \mathrm{st}_{\mathcal{G}'}(1) \subseteq \mathcal{G}'$.
- For level transitivity we can have $\mathcal{G}'$ in each component.

...continue: do you remember the general "picture"?



...continue: do you remember the general "picture"?



- Also, $|\mathcal{G}/\mathcal{G}'| = p^2$.
  (Can you prove it?)

...continue: do you remember the general "picture"?

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{G} & & \mathcal{G} \times \overset{p}{\ldots} \times \mathcal{G} \\ | & & | \\ \mathrm{st}_{\mathcal{G}}(1) & \xrightarrow{\psi} & \psi(\mathrm{st}_{\mathcal{G}}(1)) \\ | & & | \\ \mathcal{G}' & \xrightarrow{\psi} & \psi(\mathcal{G}') \\ & & | \\ & & \mathcal{G}' \times \overset{p}{\ldots} \times \mathcal{G}' \end{array}$$

- Also, $|\mathcal{G}/\mathcal{G}'| = p^2$.
  (Can you prove it?)
- The Gupta-Sidki p-group $\mathcal{G}$ is regular branch over its derived subgroup $\mathcal{G}'$.

Grigorchuk group vs GGS-groups

Counterexamples to the General Burnside Problem (GBP):

Grigorchuk group vs GGS-groups

Counterexamples to the General Burnside Problem (GBP):

- GGS-groups: $G = \langle a, b \rangle$, with a, b of order p, with p odd.

Grigorchuk group vs GGS-groups

Counterexamples to the General Burnside Problem (GBP):

- GGS-groups: $G = \langle a, b \rangle$, with a, b of order p, with p odd.
- What if $p = 2$?

Grigorchuk group vs GGS-groups

Counterexamples to the General Burnside Problem (GBP):

- GGS-groups: $G = \langle a, b \rangle$, with a, b of order p, with p odd.
- What if $p = 2$?
- $G = \langle a, b \rangle$ is generated by elements of order 2.

Grigorchuk group vs GGS-groups

Counterexamples to the General Burnside Problem (GBP):

- GGS-groups: $G = \langle a, b \rangle$, with a, b of order p, with p odd.
- What if $p = 2$?
- $G = \langle a, b \rangle$ is generated by elements of order 2.
- Either G is a <u>finite</u> dihedral group or the infinite dihedral group.

Grigorchuk group vs GGS-groups

Counterexamples to the General Burnside Problem (GBP):

- GGS-groups: $G = \langle a, b \rangle$, with a, b of order p, with p odd.
- What if $p = 2$?
- $G = \langle a, b \rangle$ is generated by elements of order 2.
- Either G is a finite dihedral group or the infinite dihedral group.
- In both cases G is not a counterexample to the GBP.

Grigorchuk group vs GGS-groups

Counterexamples to the General Burnside Problem (GBP):

- GGS-groups: $G = \langle a, b \rangle$, with a, b of order p, with p odd.
- What if $p = 2$?
- $G = \langle a, b \rangle$ is generated by elements of order 2.
- Either G is a finite dihedral group or the infinite dihedral group.
- In both cases G is not a counterexample to the GBP.
- Then if you want a group generated by elements of order 2, you must add generators: $\Gamma = \langle a, b, c, d \rangle$.

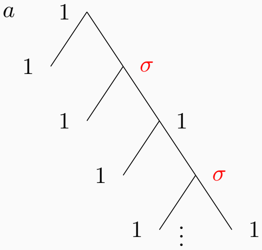
The Basilica group

The Basilica group

Let $\mathcal{T}_2$ be the binary tree. Define a and b as follows:

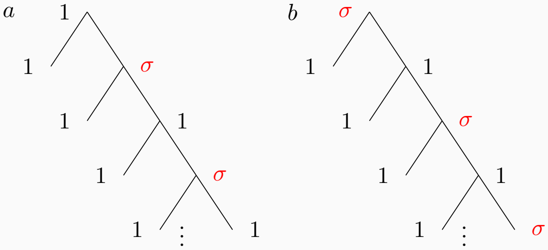
The Basilica group

Let $\mathcal{T}_2$ be the binary tree. Define *a* and *b* as follows:



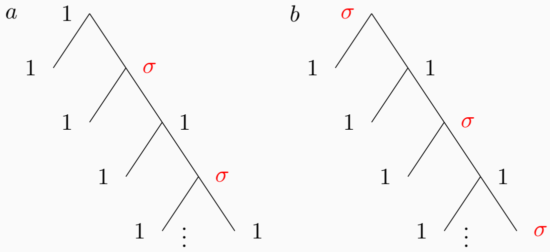
The Basilica group

Let $\mathcal{T}_2$ be the binary tree. Define a and b as follows:



The Basilica group

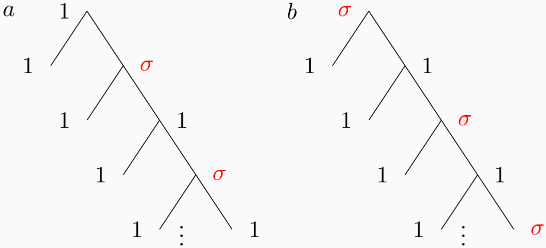
Let $\mathcal{T}_2$ be the binary tree. Define a and b as follows:



- Can you define a and b from their portraits above?

The Basilica group

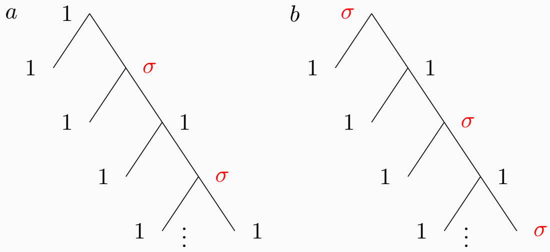
Let $\mathcal{T}_2$ be the binary tree. Define a and b as follows:



- Can you define a and b from their portraits above?
- $a = (\ ,\ )\epsilon \quad b = (\ ,\ )\sigma$

The Basilica group

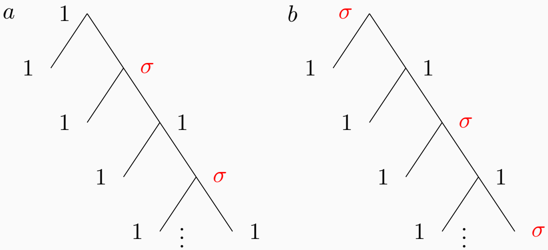
Let $\mathcal{T}_2$ be the binary tree. Define a and b as follows:



- Can you define a and b from their portraits above?
- $a = (1, b)$

The Basilica group

Let $\mathcal{T}_2$ be the binary tree. Define a and b as follows:



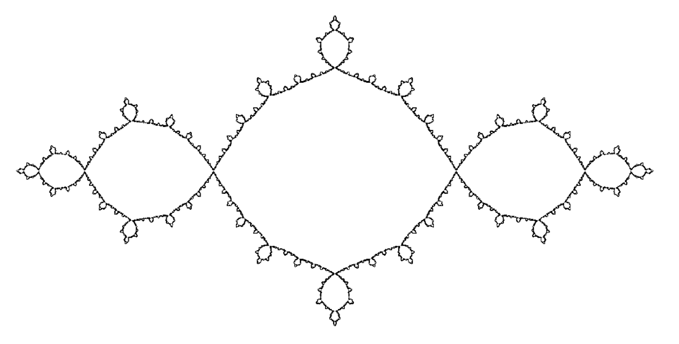
- Can you define a and b from their portraits above?
- $a = (1, b) \quad b = (1, a)\sigma$

A curiosity about the name

First: the Basilica group is $B = \langle a, b \rangle$.

A curiosity about the name

First: the Basilica group is $B = \langle a, b \rangle$.



A curiosity about the name

First: the Basilica group is $B = \langle a, b \rangle$.

Some properties of the Basilica group

- It is torsion-free (Can you prove that a and b have infinite order?)
- It is weakly regular branch over its derived subgroup B'.

Some properties of the Basilica group

- It is torsion-free (Can you prove that a and b have infinite order?)
- It is weakly regular branch over its derived subgroup B'.
- It has exponential word growth.

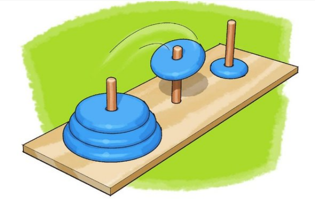
Some properties of the Basilica group

- It is torsion-free (Can you prove that a and b have infinite order?)
- It is weakly regular branch over its derived subgroup B'.
- It has exponential word growth.
- Basilica the first example of an amenable but not subexponentially amenable group.

The Hanoi Tower group

The Hanoi tower game

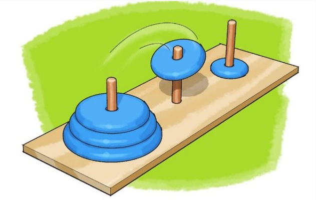
The tower of Hanoi was invented by a French mathematician Édouard Lucas in the 19th century.



- The goal: to move the entire stack to another peg.

The Hanoi tower game

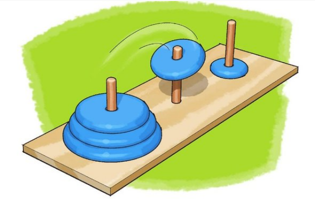
The tower of Hanoi was invented by a French mathematician Édouard Lucas in the 19th century.



- The goal: to move the entire stack to another peg.
- The rules:

The Hanoi tower game

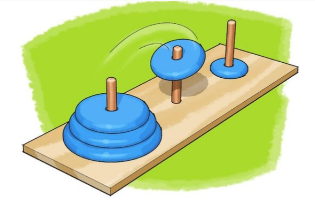
The tower of Hanoi was invented by a French mathematician Édouard Lucas in the 19th century.



- The goal: to move the entire stack to another peg.
- The rules:
  - One disk can be moved at a time;

The Hanoi tower game

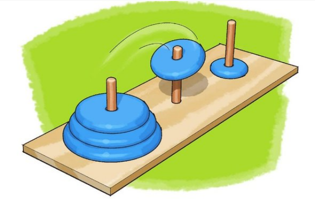
The tower of Hanoi was invented by a French mathematician Édouard Lucas in the 19th century.



- The goal: to move the entire stack to another peg.
- The rules:
  - One disk can be moved at a time;
  - Each move consists of taking the upper disk from one of the stacks and placing it on top of another or on an empty peg;

The Hanoi tower game

The tower of Hanoi was invented by a French mathematician Édouard Lucas in the 19th century.



- The goal: to move the entire stack to another peg.
- The rules:
    - One disk can be moved at a time;
    - Each move consists of taking the upper disk from one of the stacks and placing it on top of another or on an empty peg;
    - No disk may be placed on top of a smaller disk.

The Hanoi towers game

- Let 3 be the number of pegs, then consider $X = \{1, 2, 3\}$. A word in X is a configuration of the disks and the length of the word is the number of disks.

The Hanoi towers game

- Let 3 be the number of pegs, then consider $X = \{1, 2, 3\}$. A word in X is a configuration of the disks and the length of the word is the number of disks.
- Each number represents the peg in which the disk lie.

The Hanoi towers game

- Let 3 be the number of pegs, then consider $X = \{1, 2, 3\}$. A word in X is a configuration of the disks and the length of the word is the number of disks.
- Each number represents the peg in which the disk lie.
- We "read" from the smallest to the bigger disk.

The Hanoi towers game

- Let 3 be the number of pegs, then consider $X = \{1, 2, 3\}$. A word in X is a configuration of the disks and the length of the word is the number of disks.
- Each number represents the peg in which the disk lie.
- We “read” from the smallest to the bigger disk.
- Example:

$$\scriptstyle 2\textstyle 3\displaystyle 1\Large 1\huge 2.$$

The Hanoi towers game

- Let 3 be the number of pegs, then consider $X = \{1, 2, 3\}$. A word in X is a configuration of the disks and the length of the word is the number of disks.
- Each number represents the peg in which the disk lie.
- We “read” from the smallest to the bigger disk.
- Example:

$$231112.$$

- The length of the word above is 6 $\longrightarrow$ 6 disks.

The Hanoi towers game

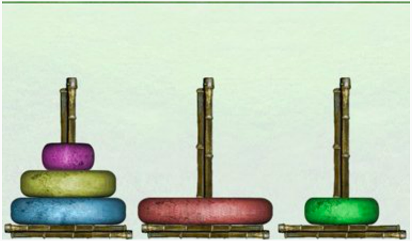
- Let 3 be the number of pegs, then consider $X = \{1, 2, 3\}$. A word in X is a configuration of the disks and the length of the word is the number of disks.
- Each number represents the peg in which the disk lie.
- We "read" from the smallest to the bigger disk.
- Example:

$$23112.$$

- The length of the word above is 6 $\longrightarrow$ 6 disks.
- This means that the smaller disk is in the 2nd position, the second smaller disk is in the 3rd position, the third smaller disk is in the 1st position, and so on.

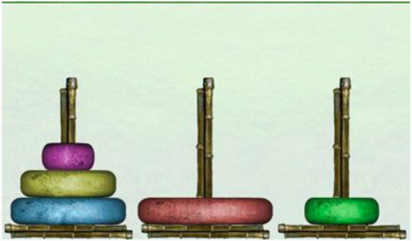
The Hanoi towers game II

- Other example: can you guess how to write the configuration below?



The Hanoi towers game II

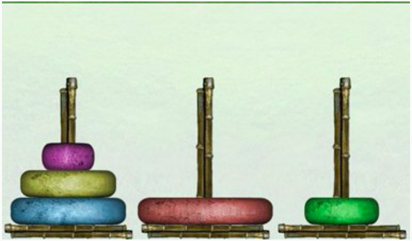
- Other example: can you guess how to write the configuration below?



- The configuration is:

The Hanoi towers game II

- Other example: can you guess how to write the configuration below?

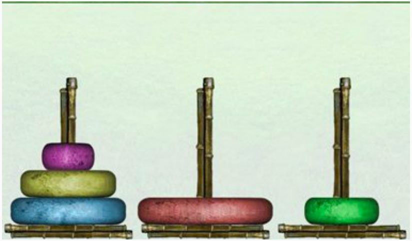


- The configuration is:

$$1$$

The Hanoi towers game II

- Other example: can you guess how to write the configuration below?

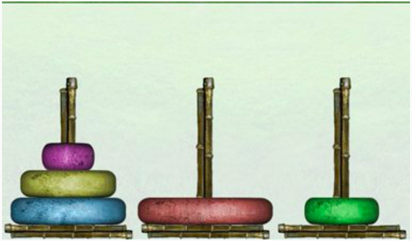


- The configuration is:

13

The Hanoi towers game II

- Other example: can you guess how to write the configuration below?

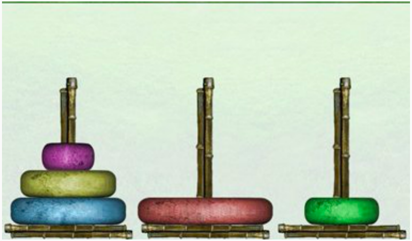


- The configuration is:

$$131$$

The Hanoi towers game II

- Other example: can you guess how to write the configuration below?

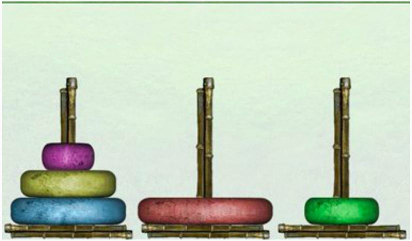


- The configuration is:

$$1311$$

The Hanoi towers game II

- Other example: can you guess how to write the configuration below?

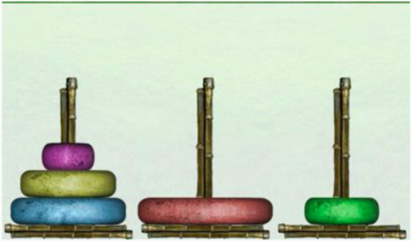


- The configuration is:

$$13112.$$

The Hanoi towers game II

- Other example: can you guess how to write the configuration below?



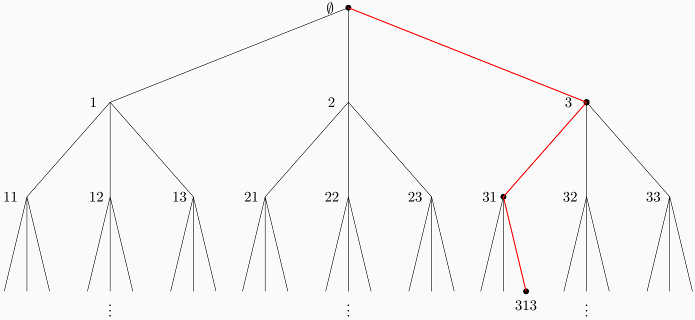
- The configuration is:

$$13112.$$

- Goal: to send $11\dots1$ to $33\dots3$.

The Hanoi towers game

- Configurations (sequences of length n of $1, 2, 3$) can be seen as vertices on the n-th level in a rooted ternary tree.



- Any move takes one vertex on the n-th level on the tree to another vertex on the n-th level. Then each move can be thought of as an automorphism of the rooted ternary tree.

The Hanoi towers game

The Hanoi towers game

Move *a*:

- Search for the first time a 2 or 3 appears in the configuration

The Hanoi towers game

Move *a*:

- Search for the first time a 2 or 3 appears in the configuration
- Switch them

The Hanoi towers game

Move a:

- Search for the first time a 2 or 3 appears in the configuration
- Switch them
- Apply the identity

The Hanoi towers game

Move *a*:

- Search for the first time a 2 or 3 appears in the configuration
- Switch them
- Apply the identity
- This means that *a* does the only movement we are allowed to do between pegs 2 and 3

The Hanoi towers game

Move a:

- Search for the first time a 2 or 3 appears in the configuration
- Switch them
- Apply the identity
- This means that a does the only movement we are allowed to do between pegs 2 and 3
- Example: $a(21322) = (31322)$.

The Hanoi towers game

Move a:

- Search for the first time a 2 or 3 appears in the configuration
- Switch them
- Apply the identity
- This means that a does the only movement we are allowed to do between pegs 2 and 3
- Example: $a(21322) = (31322)$.

One can define elements a, b and c acting on the whole ternary tree.

The Hanoi towers ~~game~~ group

Move a:

- Search for the first time a 2 or 3 appears in the configuration
- Switch them
- Apply the identity
- This means that a does the only movement we are allowed to do between pegs 2 and 3
- Example: $a(21322) = (31322)$.

One can define elements a, b and c acting on the whole ternary tree.

$$\mathcal{H} = \langle a, b, c \rangle$$

The Hanoi towers ~~game~~ group

Move a:

- Search for the first time a 2 or 3 appears in the configuration
- Switch them
- Apply the identity
- This means that a does the only movement we are allowed to do between pegs 2 and 3
- Example: $a(21322) = (31322)$.

One can define elements a, b and c acting on the whole ternary tree.

$$\mathcal{H} = \langle a, b, c \rangle$$

where $a = (a, 1, 1)(23), b = (1, b, 1)(13), c = (1, 1, c)(12)$

Do you remember the section of an automorphism?

Let u be a vertex of $\mathcal{T}$, and $g \in \operatorname{Aut} \mathcal{T}$.

Do you remember the section of an automorphism?

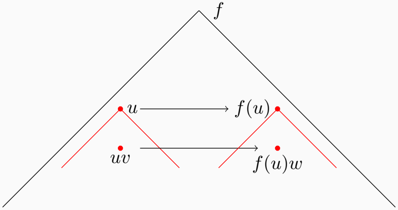
Let u be a vertex of $\mathcal{T}$, and $g \in \operatorname{Aut}\mathcal{T}$. We denote with g_u the *section* of g at the vertex u, that is the action of g on the subtree $\mathcal{T}_u$ that hangs from the vertex u.

Do you remember the section of an automorphism?

Let u be a vertex of $\mathcal{T}$, and $g \in \operatorname{Aut}\mathcal{T}$. We denote with g_u the *section* of g at the vertex u, that is the action of g on the subtree $\mathcal{T}_u$ that hangs from the vertex u. If $f \in \operatorname{Aut}\mathcal{T}$ and u, v are vertices of the tree, we can define the section f_u by the formula $f(uv) = f(u)f_u(v)$.

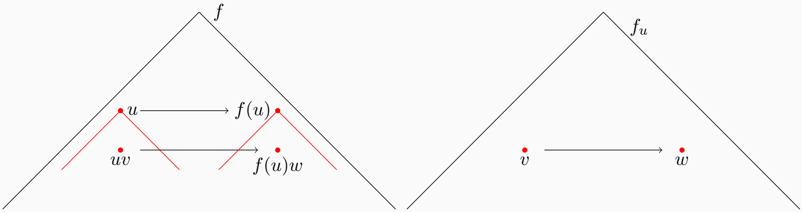
Do you remember the section of an automorphism?

Let u be a vertex of $\mathcal{T}$, and $g \in \operatorname{Aut}\mathcal{T}$. We denote with g_u the *section* of g at the vertex u, that is the action of g on the subtree $\mathcal{T}_u$ that hangs from the vertex u. If $f \in \operatorname{Aut}\mathcal{T}$ and u, v are vertices of the tree, we can define the section f_u by the formula $f(uv) = f(u)f_u(v)$.



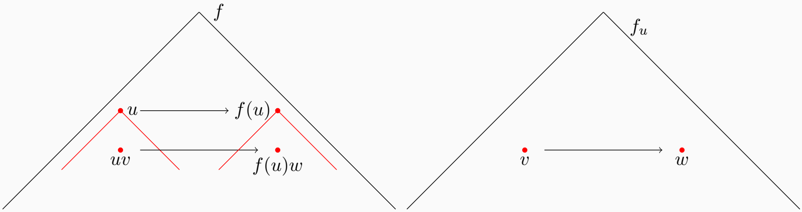
Do you remember the section of an automorphism?

Let u be a vertex of $\mathcal{T}$, and $g \in \operatorname{Aut}\mathcal{T}$. We denote with g_u the *section* of g at the vertex u, that is the action of g on the subtree $\mathcal{T}_u$ that hangs from the vertex u. If $f \in \operatorname{Aut}\mathcal{T}$ and u, v are vertices of the tree, we can define the section f_u by the formula $f(uv) = f(u)f_u(v)$.



Do you remember the section of an automorphism?

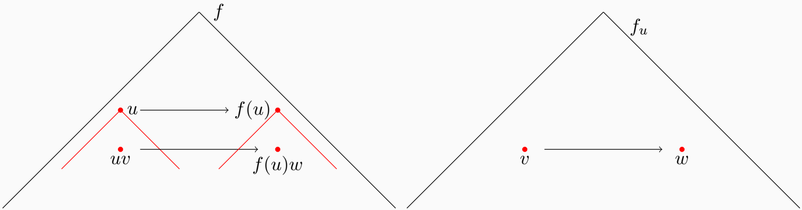
Let u be a vertex of $\mathcal{T}$, and $g \in \operatorname{Aut}\mathcal{T}$. We denote with g_u the *section* of g at the vertex u, that is the action of g on the subtree $\mathcal{T}_u$ that hangs from the vertex u. If $f \in \operatorname{Aut}\mathcal{T}$ and u, v are vertices of the tree, we can define the section f_u by the formula $f(uv) = f(u)f_u(v)$.



Example: since $a = (a, 1, 1)(23)$, we have

Do you remember the section of an automorphism?

Let u be a vertex of $\mathcal{T}$, and $g \in \operatorname{Aut}\mathcal{T}$. We denote with g_u the *section* of g at the vertex u, that is the action of g on the subtree $\mathcal{T}_u$ that hangs from the vertex u. If $f \in \operatorname{Aut}\mathcal{T}$ and u, v are vertices of the tree, we can define the section f_u by the formula $f(uv) = f(u)f_u(v)$.

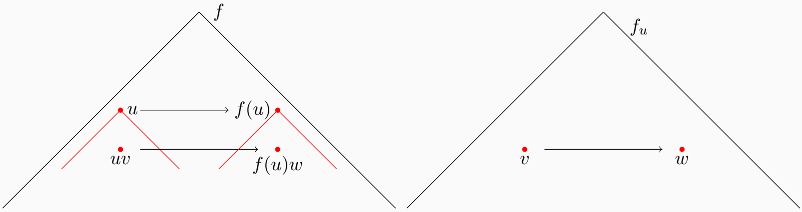


Example: since $a = (a, 1, 1)(23)$, we have

- $a(21322) = a(2)a_2(1322) = 31322$

Do you remember the section of an automorphism?

Let u be a vertex of $\mathcal{T}$, and $g \in \operatorname{Aut}\mathcal{T}$. We denote with g_u the *section* of g at the vertex u, that is the action of g on the subtree $\mathcal{T}_u$ that hangs from the vertex u. If $f \in \operatorname{Aut}\mathcal{T}$ and u, v are vertices of the tree, we can define the section f_u by the formula $f(uv) = f(u)f_u(v)$.



Example: since $a = (a, 1, 1)(23)$, we have

- $a(21322) = a(2)a_2(1322) = 31322$
- $a(1321) = a(1)a_1(321) = 1a(321) = 1a(3)a_3(211) = 1211$


The End

Conclusions

To conclude . . .

Groups of automorphisms of rooted trees play an important role in group theory.

To conclude ...

Groups of automorphisms of rooted trees play an important role in group theory.

Some questions:

To conclude . . .

Groups of automorphisms of rooted trees play an important role in group theory.

Some questions:

- What is your favourite group...? :)

To conclude . . .

Groups of automorphisms of rooted trees play an important role in group theory.

Some questions:

- What is your favourite group...? :)
- What is the word growth of the GGS-groups?

To conclude . . .

Groups of automorphisms of rooted trees play an important role in group theory.

Some questions:

- What is your favourite group...? :)
- What is the word growth of the GGS-groups?
- Nice topic: study algorithmic problems in branch groups.

To conclude . . .

Groups of automorphisms of rooted trees play an important role in group theory.

Some questions:

- What is your favourite group...? :)
- What is the word growth of the GGS-groups?
- Nice topic: study algorithmic problems in branch groups.
- Do there exist finitely presented branch groups?

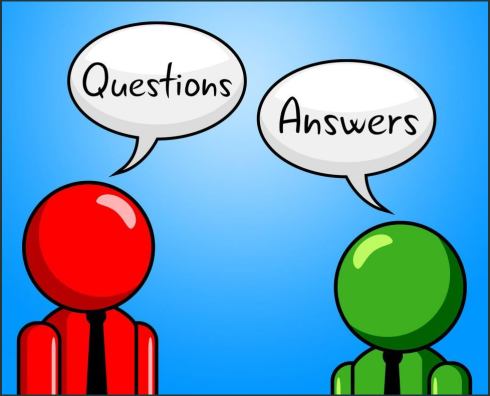
References

[1] G. Baumslag *Topics in combinatorial group theory* - Lectures in Mathematics ETH Zürich, Birkhäuser Verlag, Basel (1993).

[2] L. Bartholdi, R.I. Grigorchuk, Z. Sunik *Branch groups* - Handbook of Algebra, Volume 3, North-Holland (2003), 989-1112.

[3] R.I. Grigorchuk *Just infinite branch groups* - New Horizons in pro-p Groups, Progress in Mathematics, Volume 184 (2000), 121-179.

[4] P. de la Harpe *Topics in Geometric Group Theory* - Chicago Lectures in Mathematics (2000).


Questions
Answers

Thank you :)
Stay safe!