

SIMPLICIAL VOLUME & STABLE COMMUTATOR LENGTH

I. SIMPLICIAL VOLUME

II. FROM GROUPS TO MANIFOLDS

III. USING SCL

I. SIMPLICIAL VOLUME

oriented, closed, connected

Definition. [Gromov] let M be an n -d manifold. Then the simplicial volume of M is

$$\|M\| := \inf \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n |a_i| \mid \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \cdot \sigma_i \in C_n(M; \mathbb{R}) \right. \\ \left. \text{R-fund. cycle} \right\} \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$$

singular

$\|\Sigma M\|_{\mathbb{R}, 1}$

Examples: $\|S^1\| = 0$



• If $\tau_n(M)$ is amenable (and $\dim M \neq 0$) then $\|M\| = 0$. [Gromov, Ivanov]

$\|\Sigma_g\| = 4 \cdot (g-1)$ If M is ac hyperbolic, then

$$\|M\| = \frac{\text{vol } M}{v_n} \quad [\text{Gromov, Thurston}]$$

countable set, closed under addition

$$\|\Sigma_g \times \Sigma_h\| = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \|\Sigma_g\| \cdot \|\Sigma_h\| \quad [\text{Bucher}]$$

Question: What is $SV(d) := \{\|M\| \mid M \text{ ac } d\text{-mfd}\}$?

Examples: $SV(1) = \{0\}$

$SV(2) = 4 \cdot \mathbb{N}$

[Soma, Gromov]

$SV(3) = \mathbb{N} \left[\frac{\text{vol } M}{v_3} \mid M \text{ ac hyp 3-mfd} \right]$

Question: Does $SV(d)$ have a gap at 0 for $d \geq 4$?

II GROUPS \rightarrow MANIFOLDS

Theorem 1 [Heur, L] let Γ be a fin. pres. group and let $\alpha \in H_2(\Gamma; \mathbb{R})$ be an integral homology class. Then there ex. an occ 4-manifold M with

$$\|M\| = 6 \cdot \|\alpha\|_1.$$

Sketch of proof.

① The group: let $\tilde{\Gamma} = \Gamma \times \pi_1(\Sigma_2)$.
 and $\tilde{\alpha} := \alpha \times [\Sigma_2]_{\mathbb{R}} \in H_4(\tilde{\Gamma}; \mathbb{R})$.

Then

gen. of [Bucher]

$$\|\tilde{\alpha}\|_1 = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \|\alpha\|_1 \cdot \|\Sigma_2\|$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot \|\alpha\|_1 \cdot 4(2-1) = 6 \cdot \|\alpha\|_1.$$

② occ manifold: There ex. an occ 4-manifold M and a cont. map $f: M \rightarrow B\tilde{\Gamma}$ with

$$H_4(f; \mathbb{R}) [\pi]_{\mathbb{R}} = \tilde{\alpha} \in H_4(\tilde{\Gamma}; \mathbb{R})$$

+ surgery: can assume that f is π_1 -iso

[Gromov] maps

$$\|M\| = \|\pi\|_{\mathbb{R}, 1} = \|H_4(f; \mathbb{R}) [\pi]_{\mathbb{R}}\|_1$$

using this

$$= \|\tilde{\alpha}\|_1 = 6 \cdot \|\alpha\|_1. \quad \square$$

III. USING STABLE COMMUTATOR LENGTH

Theorem [2] [Hamer, L] let Γ be a ^{sol} fin pres group with $H_2(\Gamma; \mathbb{R}) \cong 0$ and let $r \in [\Gamma, \Gamma]$ be of infinite order. Then there ex. a fin pres group $\tilde{\Gamma}$ and an integral class $\alpha \in H_2(\tilde{\Gamma}; \mathbb{Z})$ with

$$\|\alpha\|_1 = 8 \cdot \text{sol}_{\Gamma} r.$$

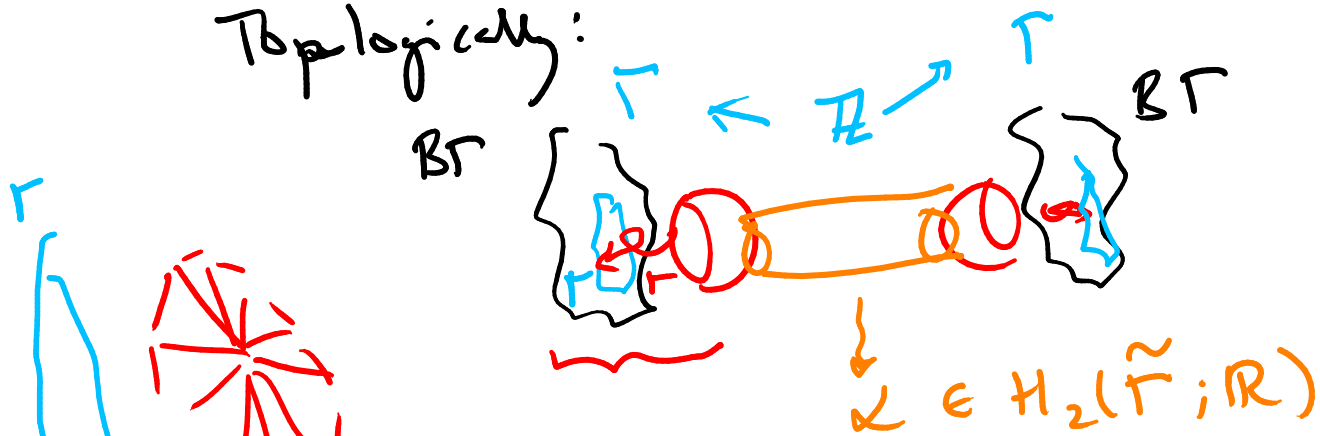
$$\text{sol}_{\Gamma} r = \inf_{n \in \mathbb{N}_{>0}} \frac{d_{\Gamma} r^n}{n}, \quad d_{\Gamma} r := \min\{g \in \mathbb{N} \mid \exists a_1, \dots, a_g, b_1, \dots, b_g \in \Gamma \text{ such that } r = [a_1, b_1] \dots [a_g, b_g]\}$$

Sketch of proof:

$$\text{let } \tilde{\Gamma} := \Gamma \rtimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \Gamma$$

"double"

Topologically:



$$\implies \|\alpha\|_1 = 8 \cdot \text{sol}_{\Gamma} r.$$

□

g commutators
 $\implies 4g$ triangles

Theorem [1]
Theorem [2] } \Rightarrow

If T is a free pro-p group
with $H_2(T; \mathbb{R}) = 0$ and
 $r \in [T, T]$ of infinite order
then: there ex. occ 4-wfd M
with

$$\|M\| = 8 \cdot 6 \cdot \text{sd}_r T \\ = 48 \cdot \text{sd}_r T.$$

Corollary [Huxley 6] We have:

- $\mathbb{Q}_{>0} \subset \text{SV}(4)$
(use the universal central extension
of Thompson's group T)
- $\text{SV}(4)$ contains arbitrarily small
transcendental numbers

(use the Euler central extension
of $\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}])$)

- + , sd computations by Calegari et al
- $H_{(5)}^*$ computations by Ghyss, Serjooey,
Burger, Bond.