ANNOUNCEMENTS APR 8

- · Cameras on
- · HW due Thu I forgot again!
- · First draft due Fri share on Teams & Reviews
- Office Hours Tue 11, appt. (more soon!)
- · Makeup points

· Milnor - Schwarz Lemma . $G \approx \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow G$ is virtually \mathbb{Z}

Quasi-isometries

$$\begin{array}{c} (X, dx), (Y, dy) & \text{metric spaces} \\ f: X \rightarrow Y \quad \text{is a quasi-ison. if} \\ \begin{array}{c} X_{k} d_{X}(x_{i}, X_{2}) - C \leq d_{Y} \left(f(x_{i}), f(x_{2})\right) \leq K d_{X}(x_{i}, X_{2}) + C \\ \text{and there is a D so all pts of Y are} \\ \text{within distance D of } f(X) \\ \end{array}$$

$$F = finite \left[\begin{array}{c} & \longrightarrow & & \\ & &$$

MILNOR - SCHWARZ LEMMA (Graph Version) (Fund Lemma of GGT) GGT is properly discontinuous if ∀ K⊆Г finite subgraph Thm. G Cr [= graph geometric finite fund dom action: (or Γ/G finite) Action is prop. disc. # {g:G: g:KnK $\neq \phi$ { < ∞ . P.D. and fimile f.d. Needed for Thm because ... might G G. J trivially. Then: G is fin. gen. Example. \bigcirc F=finite gp $\Gamma = \cdot \Rightarrow F_{QI}^{\sim} \cdot$ So: All finite gps are C= QI to trivial gp. $\& G \underset{q_I}{\simeq} \Box$.

MILNOR - SCHWARZ LEMMA (Fund Lemma of GGT) Thm. G Cr [= graph finite fund dom (or []G finite) Action is prop. disc. Then: G is fin. gen. $\& G \cong \Gamma$.

2) SL2(2) Cr Farey tree. Prop. disc: a vertex of r is a basis for 72 means g took a basis in K to another basis in K. \Rightarrow SL₂ Z \approx T₃ \approx T₄ \approx F₂ \approx F_k k₃₂ Applications

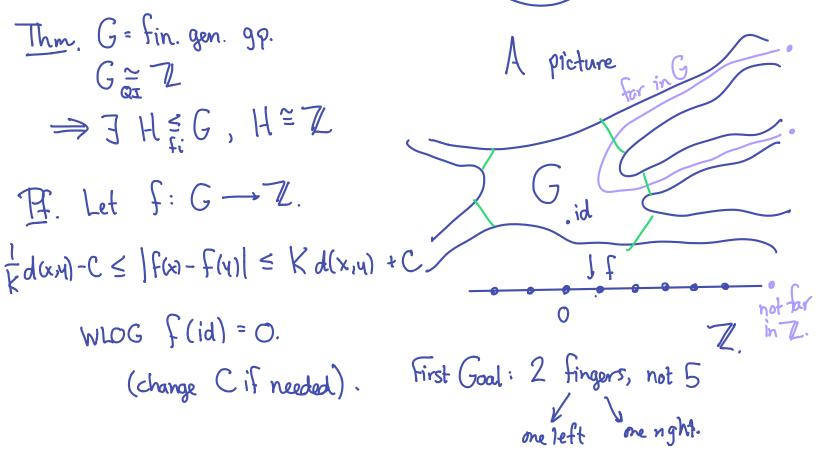
① H ≤ G finite index. HCMT = Cayley graph for G. with finite fund. dom & prop. disc (b/c Gacts pd.) $\Rightarrow H \underset{\sigma}{\cong} G.$ N ≤ G N finite. GCr T = Cayley graph for G/N. with p. d. 2 finite fund dan. $\implies G/N \cong G$ ble N is finite. We say two groups differ <u>by finite gps</u> if can get from one to other by taking finite index subgps & quotients by finite groups.

 $(G,S) \underset{Q_{\mathbf{I}}}{\simeq} (G,S')$

Gromov's Program Which fin. gon. gps are quasi-isometric? We saw: G, H differ by finite groups \Rightarrow G \approx H We say G is quasi-isometrically rigid if $G \cong H \implies G, H$ differ by finite gps.

Examples (0) Trivial gp. () Z (we'll prove n=1 case soon) 2 Braid groups. & Mapping class groups. (3) Free groups.

I dea of Milnor-Schwarz Get the finite gen set as usual $S = \{g: g: B \cap B \neq \emptyset \}$ Choose vertex v. R>O so BR(V) contains fund dom. 9, R Finite by prop disc. What are K, C, D . givV 9100·V Distances in [g.∙V g B not not longer gz.v than in G by defn of R. 93.1 Opposite direction: If have gi with in Igil→∞ & giv close to V, violate P.D.



<u>Step1</u>. G has a order elt a. Step 2. G/Las < 00 For step1, find A G G, a G s.t. a.A fA \Rightarrow $|a| = \infty$. ar.A (a.A How to find A?

