Infinite Groups

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Part C course MT 2022

On Mathematics again

Mikhail L. Gromov: "This common and unfortunate fact of the lack of adequate presentation of basic ideas and motivations of almost any mathematical theory is probably due to the binary nature of mathematical perception. Either you have no inkling of an idea, or, once you have understood it, the very idea appears so embarrassingly obvious that you feel reluctant to say it aloud."

Mikhail L. Gromov: "But anything that can be called "rigor" is lost exactly where the things become interesting and non trivial."

Polycyclic torsion-free

Proposition

A polycyclic group contains a normal subgroup of finite index which is poly-C_∞.

Corollary

(a) *A poly-C_∞ group is torsion-free.*

(b) *A polycyclic group is virtually torsion-free.*

Proof. (a) Induction on the cyclic length. $n = 1 \Rightarrow G$ infinite cyclic.
Assume true for groups of cyclic length $\leq n$, let G with $\ell(G) = n + 1$ and N_1 first subgroup in a cyclic series of G.
Let g be an element of finite order in G.
Its image in $G/N_1 \simeq \mathbb{Z}$ is the identity, hence $g \in N_1$.
The induction assumption implies $g = 1$.
(b) follows from (a) and the Proposition. □

Poly-C_∞ and nilpotent

Proposition

Let G be a finitely generated nilpotent group. The following are equivalent:

1. *G is poly-C_∞;*
2. *G is torsion-free;*
3. *the center of G is torsion-free.*

Proof. (1)$\Rightarrow$ (2) and (2)$\Rightarrow$ (3) are obvious.
(3)$\Rightarrow$ (1) follows from the fact that the upper central series

$$Z_0(G) = \{1\} \lhd Z_1(G) \lhd \cdots \lhd Z_n(G) = G$$

is such that all $Z_{i+1}(G)/Z_i(G)$ are torsion-free hence $\simeq \mathbb{Z}^{m_i}$. $\square$

The Hirsch length

Proposition

The number of infinite quotients in a cyclic series of a polycyclic group G is the same for all series.
This number is called the Hirsch length of G, denoted by $h(G)$.

Proof uses the Jordan-Hölder Theorem:
Any two finite subnormal series in a group have equivalent refinements.
A series is a refinement of another series if the subgroups of the latter all occur in the former.
Two finite series are equivalent if they have the same sequence of quotients N_i/N_{i+1}, up to permutation.
To prove the proposition it then suffices to show the following

Lemma

A refinement of a cyclic series is also cyclic. Moreover, the number of quotients isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}$ is the same for both series.

Proof of the lemma

Proof. Consider a cyclic series

$$H_0 = G \geqslant H_1 \geqslant \ldots \geqslant H_n = \{1\}\,.$$

A refinement of this series is composed of a concatenation of sub-series

$$H_i = R_k \geqslant R_{k+1} \geqslant \ldots \geqslant R_{k+m} = H_{i+1}\,.$$

Each quotient R_j/R_{j+1} is a subgroup in H_i/R_{j+1}, and the latter is a quotient of the cyclic group H_i/H_{i+1}; hence R_j/R_{j+1} is cyclic.
If H_i/H_{i+1} is finite then all R_j/R_{j+1} are finite.
Assume $H_i/H_{i+1} \simeq \mathbb{Z}$.
We prove by induction on $m \geqslant 1$ that exactly one of the quotients R_j/R_{j+1} is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}$. For $m = 1$ the statement is clear. Assume true for m, consider the case of $m + 1$.
If H_i/R_{k+m} is finite then all R_j/R_{j+1} with $j \leqslant k + m - 1$ are finite.
R_{k+m}/R_{k+m+1} cannot be finite, otherwise H_i/H_{i+1} would be finite.
Therefore $R_{k+m}/R_{k+m+1} \simeq \mathbb{Z}$.

Proof of the lemma, continued

Assume $H_i/R_{k+m} \simeq \mathbb{Z}$. By the induction assumption, exactly one R_j/R_{j+1} with $j \leqslant k+m-1$ is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}$. The quotient R_{k+m}/R_{k+m+1} is a subgroup of $H_i/R_{k+m+1} \simeq \mathbb{Z}$ such that the quotient by this subgroup is also isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}$. This can only happen when R_{k+m}/R_{k+m+1} is trivial. □

Definition

Let G be a finitely generated nilpotent group of class k. Let m_i denote the free rank of the abelian group $C^iG/C^{i+1}G$. The Hirsch number of G is $h(G) = \sum_{i=1}^{k} m_i$.

Proposition

For each finitely generated nilpotent group the Hirsch number equals the Hirsch length.

Proof is Exercise 2, Ex. Sheet 3.

A first definition: poly-abelian is solvable.
We now provide a second definition.
$G' = [G, G]$ the derived subgroup of the group G.
The iterated commutator subgroups $G^{(k)}$ are defined inductively by:

$$G^{(0)} = G, G^{(1)} = G', \dots, G^{(k+1)} = \left(G^{(k)}\right)', \dots$$

All subgroups $G^{(k)}$ are characteristic in G.
The derived series of the group G is

$$G \trianglerighteq G' \trianglerighteq \dots \trianglerighteq G^{(k)} \trianglerighteq G^{(k+1)} \trianglerighteq \dots$$

Definition

G is solvable if there exists k such that $G^{(k)} = \{1\}$. The minimal k is the derived length of G, denoted by $\ell_{\mathrm{der}}(G)$, and the group G is called k-step solvable. A solvable group of derived length ≤ 2 is called metabelian.

Solvable groups: immediate properties

Below, no group is assumed to be finitely generated.

Proposition

1. *Every subgroup H of a solvable group G is solvable and* $\ell_{\text{der}}(H) \leqslant \ell_{\text{der}}(G)$.
2. *If G is solvable and $N \lhd G$, then G/N is solvable and* $\ell_{\text{der}}(G/N) \leqslant \ell_{\text{der}}(G)$.
3. *If $N \lhd G$ and both N and G/N are solvable, then G is solvable. Moreover:*
$$\ell_{\text{der}}(G) \leqslant \ell_{\text{der}}(N) + \ell_{\text{der}}(G/N).$$
4. *If G and H are solvable groups then $G \wr H$ is solvable and*
$$\ell_{\text{der}}(G \wr H) \leqslant \ell_{\text{der}}(G) + \ell_{\text{der}}(H).$$

Solvable = poly-abelian

Corollary

A group is solvable if and only if it is poly-abelian.

Proof $\Rightarrow$: The derived series has abelian quotients.
$\Leftarrow$: by induction on the length of the abelian series. If of length one, the group is abelian.
Assume true for length n and let G be poly-abelian with abelian series of length $n+1$.
Let N_1 be the first normal subgroup $\neq G$ in the series.
N_1 poly-abelian with abelian series of length n, hence solvable.
G/N_1 abelian, hence solvable.
We conclude G solvable. □

Corollary

A polycyclic group is solvable.

Examples of solvable groups

Examples

1. *Prove that the subgroup* $\mathcal{T}_n(\mathbb{K})$ *of upper-triangular matrices in* $GL(n, \mathbb{K})$*, where* $\mathbb{K}$ *is a field, is solvable.*

   For the next examples, we introduce some terminology: a finite sequence of vector subspaces

   $$V_0 \subsetneq V_1 \subsetneq \cdots \subsetneq V_k$$

   in a vector space V *is called a flag in* V*. If the number of subspaces in such a sequence is maximal possible (equal* $\dim(V) + 1$*), the flag is called full or complete. In other words,* $\dim(V_i) = i$ *for all subspaces of this sequence.*

2. *For a finite-dimensional vector space* V*, the subgroup* G *of* $GL(V)$ *consisting of elements* g *preserving a complete flag in* V *(i.e.* $gV_i = V_i$*, for every* $g \in G$ *and every* i*) is solvable.*

Comparison between solvable and polycyclic

We now proceed to compare the class of solvable groups with the smaller class of polycyclic groups. In order to do this, we need the following notion.

Definition

A group is said to be noetherian, or to satisfy the maximal condition if for every increasing sequence of subgroups

$$H_1 \leqslant H_2 \leqslant \cdots \leqslant H_n \leqslant \cdots \tag{1}$$

there exists N such that $H_n = H_N$ for every $n \geqslant N$.

Proposition

A group G is noetherian if and only if every subgroup of G is finitely generated.