

SPECIAL CUBE COMPLEXES
AND 3-MANIFOLD GROUPS

PART I

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R A A G

$$\Gamma = (V, E)$$

$$A(\Gamma) = \langle x_i : i \in V \mid [x_i, x_j] = 1 : \{i, j\} \in E \rangle$$

ART(Γ) : 0-cube *

Salvetti
cplx

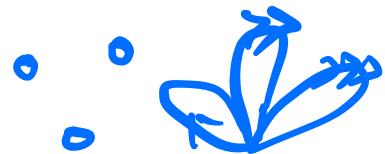
1-cubes $\leftrightarrow x_i$

2-cubes $\leftrightarrow [x_i, x_j]$

...

k -cubes $\leftrightarrow \{x_{i_1}, \dots, x_{i_k}\}$

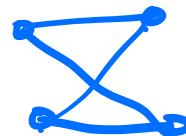
p, ω commut.



F_3



\mathbb{Z}^2

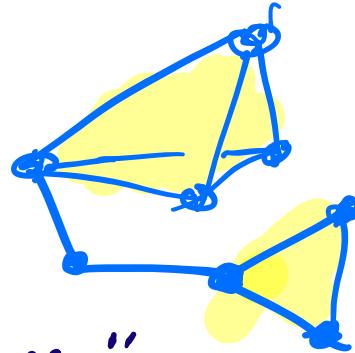


$F_2 \times F_2$

. ART (Γ)

- finite (if Γ finite)
- lk(*)

"any seeing simplex
of $\dim \geq 2$ is filled up"

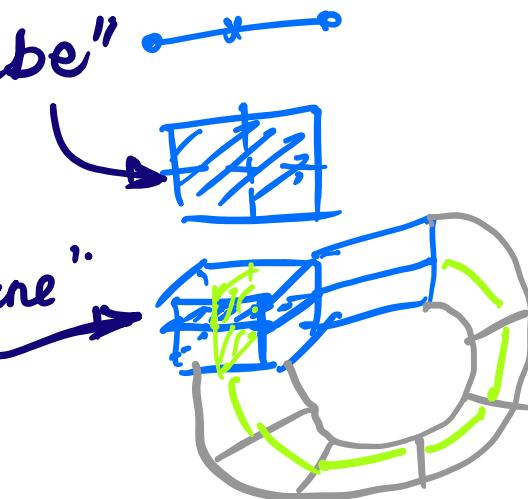


↳ "flag"

"a cube cplx with
all vertex links
flag"

↳ "nonpositively
curved"
(npC)

- $A(\Gamma) \curvearrowright \widetilde{ART(\Gamma)}$
 "properly discontinuous" \hookrightarrow "CAT(0)"
 ||
 (actually
 free here)
 npc + 1-conn.
- In $ART(\Gamma)$, "midcube"
 w/p have no
 self-intersection
 or some "pathologies". "hyperplane"
 nicely positioned.



- Motivations from Thurston
3D topology

Agol's RFRS criterion
(2008) :

M^3 cpt. or'ble, $\partial = \emptyset$ or tori.

$\pi_1 M$ **RFRS** \Rightarrow M virtually fibers

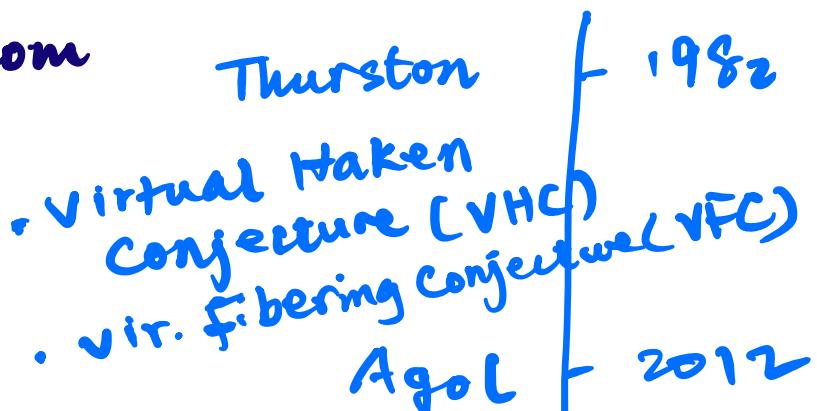
"Residually finite rationally solvable"

G RFRS : \Leftrightarrow

f.g. $\exists G_0 \geq_{\text{f.i.}} G_1 \geq_{\text{f.i.}} G_2 \geq \dots$

s.t. $\bigcap_i G_i = \{1\}$

$\bullet \text{Ker}(G_i \rightarrow G_i^{\text{fab}}) \leq G_{i+1}$
 $\hookrightarrow H_1(G_i; \mathbb{Z}) / \text{tors}$

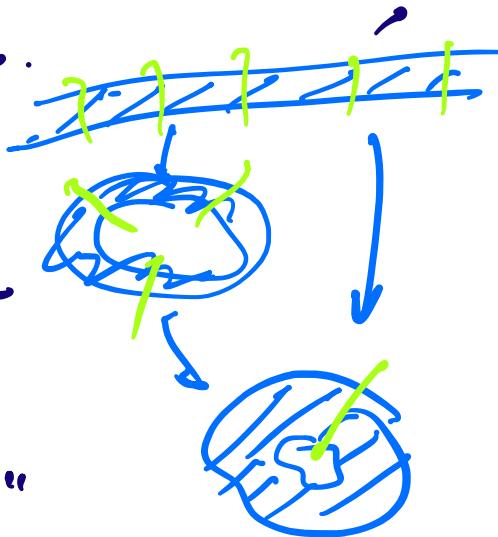


Rmk:

(1) can further require " $G_i \trianglelefteq G$ "

(2) topological meaning.

"the sequence can arise by taking finite cyclic covers dual to nonseparating surfaces"



- Agol: f.g. subgps of RAAGs / RACGs are RFRS.
- Wise 2012: VHC \Rightarrow vFC.
- Agol 2012: VHC ✓

. Prior to that

Bergeron-Haglund-Wise (2011)

"hyperplane sections in
arithmetic hyperbolic manifolds"

. Haglund-Wise (2008)

"Special Cube Complexes"

TBC