

SPECIAL CUBE COMPLEXES
AND 3-MANIFOLD GROUPS

PART II

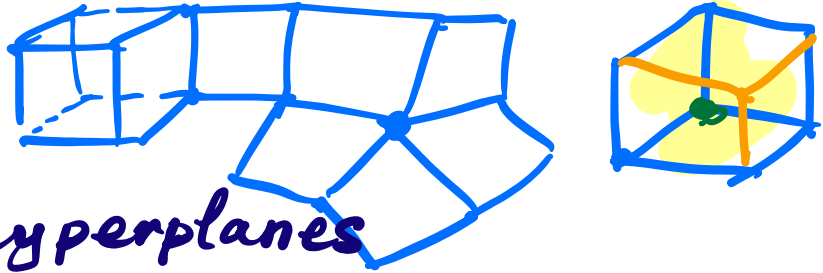
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Shanghai (Zoom), August 2022

Recall:

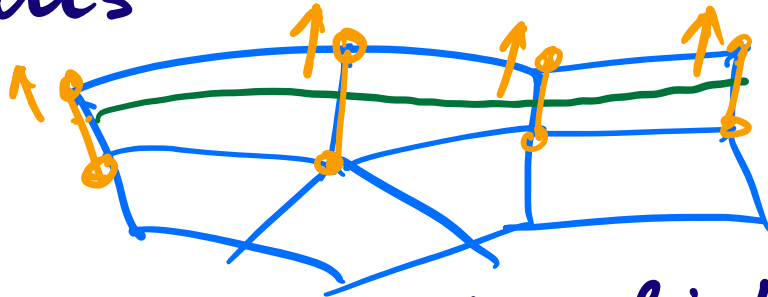
- A cube cplx is made up of cubes

$$[-1, 1]^n$$



- Midcubes form hyperplanes

"walls"



- $\text{NPC} \Leftrightarrow$ vertex links are all flag.

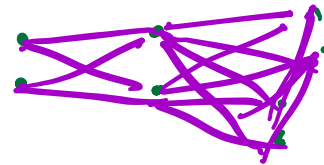
$$\text{CAT}(0) \Leftrightarrow \text{NPC} + 1\text{-conn.}$$

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



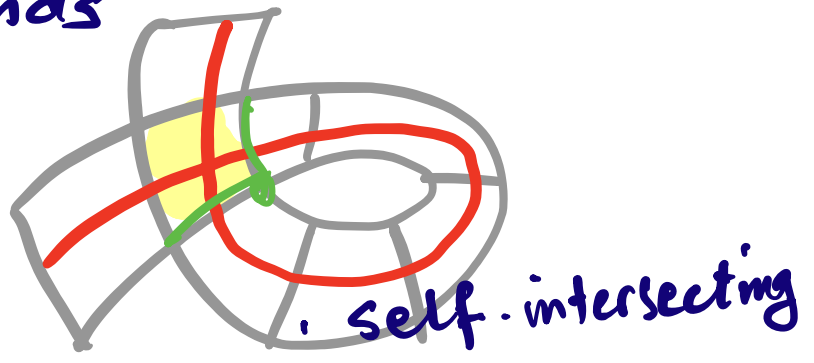
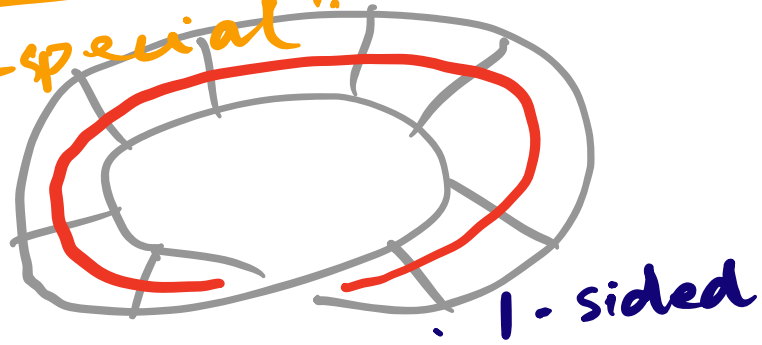
$$\text{ART}(\Gamma) \quad \mathcal{L}k(x)$$

$$\text{AL}(\Gamma) \rightsquigarrow \widetilde{\text{ART}}(\Gamma)$$

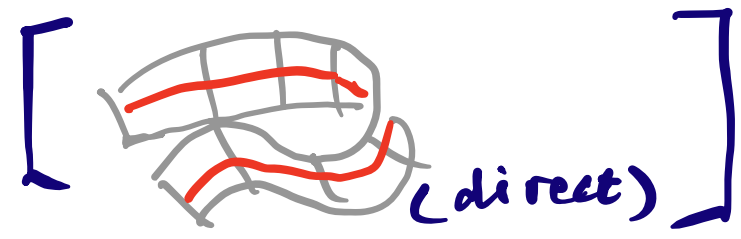
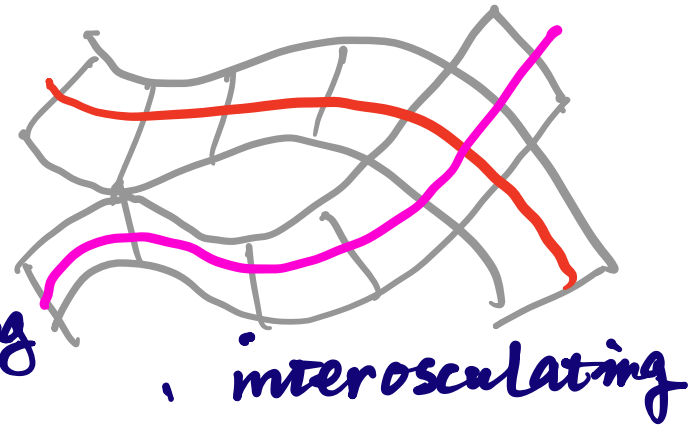
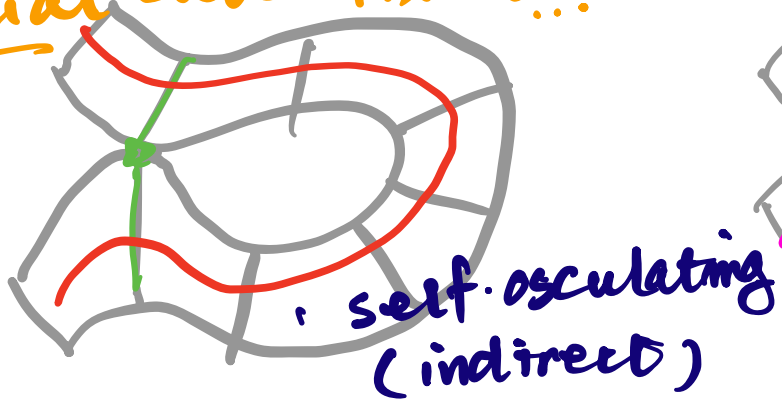


• special \Leftrightarrow no pathologies of 4 kinds

"A-special"
"C-special"



"A special cube cplx is!"



Haglund-Wise

- What does a special cub cplx have to do with RAAGs?
- How to verify/characterize virtual specialness?

THEOREM (HW): X NPC + special \Rightarrow
 $\pi_1 X \hookrightarrow$ a RAAG.

[Γ : vertices \leftrightarrow hyperplanes in X
edges \leftrightarrow intersecting pairs
of h/ps.

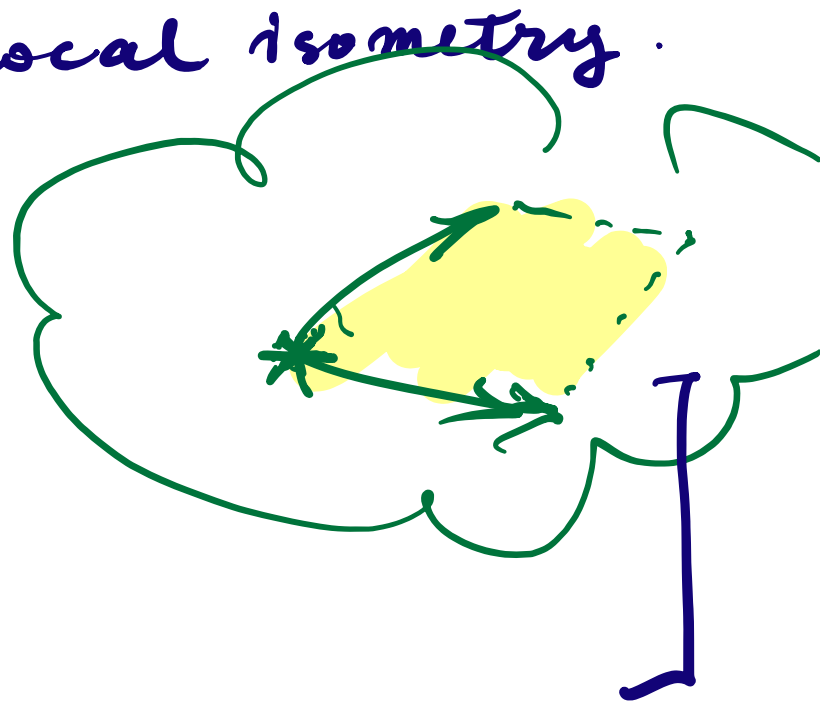
$$A(\Gamma) \cong \widetilde{\text{ART}(\Gamma)}, \quad \text{ART}(\Gamma).$$

Since h/ps in X are 2-sided.
can fix orientation (sides).

$$\begin{array}{l} \tau_A : X \longrightarrow \text{ART}(\Gamma) \\ \text{a combinatorial} \\ \text{map.} \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \text{vertices} \mapsto * \\ \text{oriented edges} \mapsto \text{"the dual} \\ \text{h/p edge"} \\ \text{squares} \mapsto \checkmark \\ \text{higher cubes} \mapsto \checkmark \end{array}$$

Observe: if τ_A is locally isometric
then $\tau_{A\#} : \pi_1 X \hookrightarrow A(\Gamma)$.

specialness \Rightarrow local isometry.
For instance,



- virtual specialization
(as a program)

f.g.
Given a group G ,

a procedure called "Sageev construction" (1) Try to "cubulate G "

$G \curvearrowright X$ properly discnt.

cat(0) cube cplx.

In closed 3-mfd. the codim-1 subgps needed are provided by the Kahn-Markovic hyp.

(2) Try to "virtually specialize the cubulation" "QF subgroups"

$\dot{G} \leq_{f.i.} G$, such that

$\dot{G} \curvearrowright X$ special \rightarrow freely X/\dot{G} special

If so, then G is VS.

For (2).

- Use the characterizations of HW.
 - e.g. Bergeron-Haglund-Wise
- Use Wise's QVH

MYP + QVH \Rightarrow VS.

$A \underset{C}{*} B$ $A \underset{C}{*}$

TBC