

A class of increasing homeomorphism groups naturally isomorphic to diagram groups

Liam Stott

University of St Andrews

June 2021

Geometrically Fast Sets

Geometrically Fast Sets

We denote by $\text{Homeo}_+(I)$ the set of all increasing homeomorphisms of the unit interval I . For $f \in \text{Homeo}_+(I)$ we write $\text{supt}(f) = \{x \in I \mid xf \neq x\}$.

Geometrically Fast Sets

We denote by $\text{Homeo}_+(I)$ the set of all increasing homeomorphisms of the unit interval I . For $f \in \text{Homeo}_+(I)$ we write $\text{supt}(f) = \{x \in I \mid xf \neq x\}$.

It can be shown that $\text{supt}(f)$ is a disjoint union of open intervals. We refer to each of these intervals as the **orbitals** of f and refer to $b \in \text{Homeo}_+(I)$ as a **bump** if it has precisely one orbital.

Geometrically Fast Sets

We denote by $\text{Homeo}_+(I)$ the set of all increasing homeomorphisms of the unit interval I . For $f \in \text{Homeo}_+(I)$ we write $\text{supt}(f) = \{x \in I \mid xf \neq x\}$.

It can be shown that $\text{supt}(f)$ is a disjoint union of open intervals. We refer to each of these intervals as the **orbitals** of f and refer to $b \in \text{Homeo}_+(I)$ as a **bump** if it has precisely one orbital.

If $B \subseteq \text{Homeo}_+(I)$ is a finite collection of bumps then a **marking** of B is a collection of points $t_b \in \text{supt}(b)$ for each $b \in B$, each called the **marker** of b .

Geometrically Fast Sets

We denote by $\text{Homeo}_+(I)$ the set of all increasing homeomorphisms of the unit interval I . For $f \in \text{Homeo}_+(I)$ we write $\text{supt}(f) = \{x \in I \mid xf \neq x\}$.

It can be shown that $\text{supt}(f)$ is a disjoint union of open intervals. We refer to each of these intervals as the **orbitals** of f and refer to $b \in \text{Homeo}_+(I)$ as a **bump** if it has precisely one orbital.

If $B \subseteq \text{Homeo}_+(I)$ is a finite collection of bumps then a **marking** of B is a collection of points $t_b \in \text{supt}(b)$ for each $b \in B$, each called the **marker** of b .

With respect to a marker t for $b \in B$ with orbital (x, y) we define the **source** and the **destination** of b to be the intervals (x, t) and $[t, y)$ respectively, collectively referred to as **feet**.

Geometrically Fast Sets

We denote by $\text{Homeo}_+(I)$ the set of all increasing homeomorphisms of the unit interval I . For $f \in \text{Homeo}_+(I)$ we write $\text{supt}(f) = \{x \in I \mid xf \neq x\}$.

It can be shown that $\text{supt}(f)$ is a disjoint union of open intervals. We refer to each of these intervals as the **orbitals** of f and refer to $b \in \text{Homeo}_+(I)$ as a **bump** if it has precisely one orbital.

If $B \subseteq \text{Homeo}_+(I)$ is a finite collection of bumps then a **marking** of B is a collection of points $t_b \in \text{supt}(b)$ for each $b \in B$, each called the **marker** of b .

With respect to a marker t for $b \in B$ with orbital (x, y) we define the **source** and the **destination** of b to be the intervals (x, t) and $[t, y)$ respectively, collectively referred to as **feet**.

We say B is **geometrically fast** if there exists a marking for B such that its feet are pairwise disjoint. (C. Bleak et. al [1])

Two bumps with non-trivial overlap

Notice that, given a geometrically fast set, we can draw them on a **bump diagram** obtained by rotating the graph of the set to make the line $y = x$ horizontal (closely related to **dynamical diagrams** defined in [1]).

Two bumps with non-trivial overlap

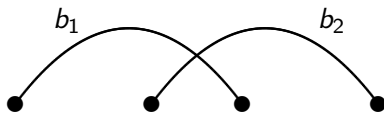
Notice that, given a geometrically fast set, we can draw them on a **bump diagram** obtained by rotating the graph of the set to make the line $y = x$ horizontal (closely related to **dynamical diagrams** defined in [1]).

Consider a geometrically fast set of bumps $\{b_1, b_2\}$ such that $\text{supt}(b_1) \cap \text{supt}(b_2) \neq \emptyset$ and $\text{supt}(b_i) \not\subseteq \text{supt}(b_j)$ for $i \neq j$.

Two bumps with non-trivial overlap

Notice that, given a geometrically fast set, we can draw them on a **bump diagram** obtained by rotating the graph of the set to make the line $y = x$ horizontal (closely related to **dynamical diagrams** defined in [1]).

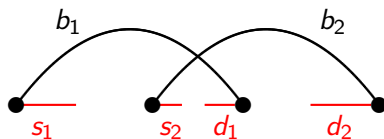
Consider a geometrically fast set of bumps $\{b_1, b_2\}$ such that $\text{supt}(b_1) \cap \text{supt}(b_2) \neq \emptyset$ and $\text{supt}(b_i) \not\subseteq \text{supt}(b_j)$ for $i \neq j$.



Two bumps with non-trivial overlap

Notice that, given a geometrically fast set, we can draw them on a **bump diagram** obtained by rotating the graph of the set to make the line $y = x$ horizontal (closely related to **dynamical diagrams** defined in [1]).

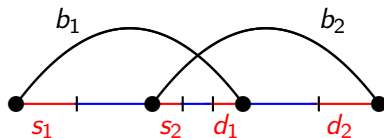
Consider a geometrically fast set of bumps $\{b_1, b_2\}$ such that $\text{supt}(b_1) \cap \text{supt}(b_2) \neq \emptyset$ and $\text{supt}(b_i) \not\subseteq \text{supt}(b_j)$ for $i \neq j$.



Two bumps with non-trivial overlap

Notice that, given a geometrically fast set, we can draw them on a **bump diagram** obtained by rotating the graph of the set to make the line $y = x$ horizontal (closely related to **dynamical diagrams** defined in [1]).

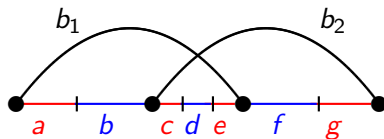
Consider a geometrically fast set of bumps $\{b_1, b_2\}$ such that $\text{supt}(b_1) \cap \text{supt}(b_2) \neq \emptyset$ and $\text{supt}(b_i) \not\subseteq \text{supt}(b_j)$ for $i \neq j$.



Two bumps with non-trivial overlap

Notice that, given a geometrically fast set, we can draw them on a **bump diagram** obtained by rotating the graph of the set to make the line $y = x$ horizontal (closely related to **dynamical diagrams** defined in [1]).

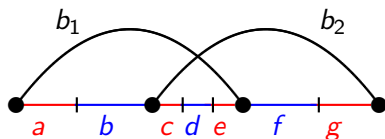
Consider a geometrically fast set of bumps $\{b_1, b_2\}$ such that $\text{supt}(b_1) \cap \text{supt}(b_2) \neq \emptyset$ and $\text{supt}(b_i) \not\subseteq \text{supt}(b_j)$ for $i \neq j$.



Two bumps with non-trivial overlap

Notice that, given a geometrically fast set, we can draw them on a **bump diagram** obtained by rotating the graph of the set to make the line $y = x$ horizontal (closely related to **dynamical diagrams** defined in [1]).

Consider a geometrically fast set of bumps $\{b_1, b_2\}$ such that $\text{supt}(b_1) \cap \text{supt}(b_2) \neq \emptyset$ and $\text{supt}(b_i) \not\subseteq \text{supt}(b_j)$ for $i \neq j$.



Using this partition, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} (a)b_1 &= abcd & (c)b_2 &= cdef \\ (bcde)b_1 &= e & (defg)b_2 &= g \end{aligned}$$

Two bumps with non-trivial overlap

We can now define a semigroup presentation corresponding to $\{b_1, b_2\}$

Two bumps with non-trivial overlap

We can now define a semigroup presentation corresponding to $\{b_1, b_2\}$

$$\mathcal{P}_{\{b_1, b_2\}} = \langle a, b, c, d, e, f, g \mid a = abcd, bcde = e, c = cdef, defg = g \rangle$$

Two bumps with non-trivial overlap

We can now define a semigroup presentation corresponding to $\{b_1, b_2\}$

$$\mathcal{P}_{\{b_1, b_2\}} = \langle a, b, c, d, e, f, g \mid a = abcd, bcde = e, c = cdef, defg = g \rangle$$

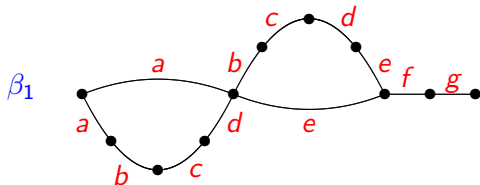
and represent the bumps b_1, b_2 by the diagrams β_1, β_2 over $\mathcal{P}_{\{b_1, b_2\}}$ below.

Two bumps with non-trivial overlap

We can now define a semigroup presentation corresponding to $\{b_1, b_2\}$

$$\mathcal{P}_{\{b_1, b_2\}} = \langle a, b, c, d, e, f, g \mid a = abcd, bcde = e, c = cdef, defg = g \rangle$$

and represent the bumps b_1, b_2 by the diagrams β_1, β_2 over $\mathcal{P}_{\{b_1, b_2\}}$ below.

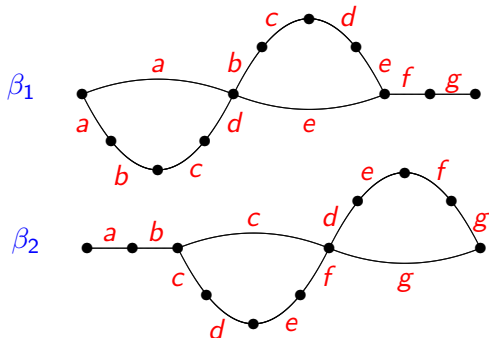


Two bumps with non-trivial overlap

We can now define a semigroup presentation corresponding to $\{b_1, b_2\}$

$$\mathcal{P}_{\{b_1, b_2\}} = \langle a, b, c, d, e, f, g \mid a = abcd, bcde = e, c = cdef, defg = g \rangle$$

and represent the bumps b_1, b_2 by the diagrams β_1, β_2 over $\mathcal{P}_{\{b_1, b_2\}}$ below.



Bumpy diagram groups

We can see that $\langle \beta_1, \beta_2 \rangle$ is a subgroup of the diagram group $D(\mathcal{P}_{\{b_1, b_2\}}, abcdefg)$ and the assignment $b_1 \mapsto \beta_1, b_2 \mapsto \beta_2$ extends to a map $\delta : \langle b_1, b_2 \rangle \rightarrow D(\mathcal{P}_{\{b_1, b_2\}}, abcdefg)$.

Bumpy diagram groups

We can see that $\langle \beta_1, \beta_2 \rangle$ is a subgroup of the diagram group $D(\mathcal{P}_{\{b_1, b_2\}}, abcdefg)$ and the assignment $b_1 \mapsto \beta_1, b_2 \mapsto \beta_2$ extends to a map $\delta : \langle b_1, b_2 \rangle \rightarrow D(\mathcal{P}_{\{b_1, b_2\}}, abcdefg)$.

It can be shown that δ is an isomorphism. We thus call $D(\mathcal{P}_{\{b_1, b_2\}}, abcdefg)$ a **bumpy diagram group**.

Bumpy diagram groups

We can see that $\langle \beta_1, \beta_2 \rangle$ is a subgroup of the diagram group $D(\mathcal{P}_{\{b_1, b_2\}}, abcdefg)$ and the assignment $b_1 \mapsto \beta_1, b_2 \mapsto \beta_2$ extends to a map $\delta : \langle b_1, b_2 \rangle \rightarrow D(\mathcal{P}_{\{b_1, b_2\}}, abcdefg)$.

It can be shown that δ is an isomorphism. We thus call $D(\mathcal{P}_{\{b_1, b_2\}}, abcdefg)$ a **bumpy diagram group**.

We can similarly obtain a diagram group given any finite geometrically fast set of bumps $B = \{b_1, \dots, b_n\}$. By doing this we obtain a class of diagram groups.

Bumpy diagram groups

We can see that $\langle \beta_1, \beta_2 \rangle$ is a subgroup of the diagram group $D(\mathcal{P}_{\{b_1, b_2\}}, abcdefg)$ and the assignment $b_1 \mapsto \beta_1, b_2 \mapsto \beta_2$ extends to a map $\delta : \langle b_1, b_2 \rangle \rightarrow D(\mathcal{P}_{\{b_1, b_2\}}, abcdefg)$.

It can be shown that δ is an isomorphism. We thus call $D(\mathcal{P}_{\{b_1, b_2\}}, abcdefg)$ a **bumpy diagram group**.

We can similarly obtain a diagram group given any finite geometrically fast set of bumps $B = \{b_1, \dots, b_n\}$. By doing this we obtain a class of diagram groups.

In general, the bumpy diagram group $D(\mathcal{P}_B, a_1 \dots a_{4n-1})$ isomorphic to $\langle B \rangle$ is over the presentation

Bumpy diagram groups

We can see that $\langle \beta_1, \beta_2 \rangle$ is a subgroup of the diagram group $D(\mathcal{P}_{\{b_1, b_2\}}, abcdefg)$ and the assignment $b_1 \mapsto \beta_1, b_2 \mapsto \beta_2$ extends to a map $\delta : \langle b_1, b_2 \rangle \rightarrow D(\mathcal{P}_{\{b_1, b_2\}}, abcdefg)$.

It can be shown that δ is an isomorphism. We thus call $D(\mathcal{P}_{\{b_1, b_2\}}, abcdefg)$ a **bumpy diagram group**.




We can similarly obtain a diagram group given any finite geometrically fast set of bumps $B = \{b_1, \dots, b_n\}$. By doing this we obtain a class of diagram groups.

In general, the bumpy diagram group $D(\mathcal{P}_B, a_1 \dots a_{4n-1})$ isomorphic to $\langle B \rangle$ is over the presentation

$$\mathcal{P}_B = \langle a_1, \dots, a_{4n-1} \mid (a_k, a_k a_{k+1} \dots a_{l-1}), \\ (a_{k+1} \dots a_{l-1} a_l, a_l) \text{ for each } b_i \in B \rangle$$

where a_k and a_l is the source and destination of each b_i respectively.

References

-  Bleak et al., Groups of fast homeomorphisms of the interval and the ping-pong argument, *Journal of Combinatorial Algebra*, **3** 1-40 (2019).
-  Guba and Sapir, Diagram groups, *Memoirs of the Amer. Math. Soc.* **130**, 1-117 (1997).
-  Guba and Sapir, Diagram groups are totally orderable, *J. Pure Appl. Algebra* **205**, 48-73 (2006).