

# Ulam stability of lamplighters and Thompson groups

Fields Institute, Toronto

Francesco Fournier-Facio  
joint with Bharatram Rangarajan

ETH Zürich

November 30 2022

# Outline

- 1 Thompson groups
- 2 Recap on asymptotic cohomology
- 3 Coamenability
- 4 Lamplighters
- 5 Amenability, stability and free subgroups

# Outline

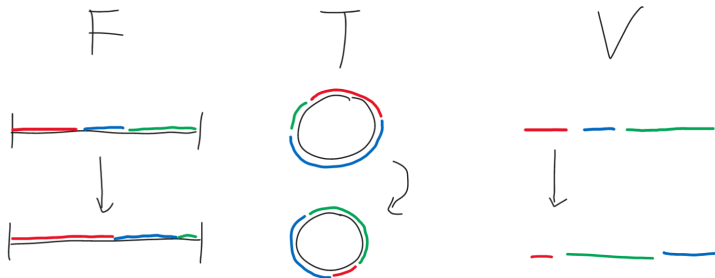
- 1 Thompson groups
- 2 Recap on asymptotic cohomology
- 3 Coamenability
- 4 Lamplighters
- 5 Amenability, stability and free subgroups

# Thompson groups

Thompson, 1965:  $F$  (interval),  $T$  (circle)  
and  $V$  (Cantor set)

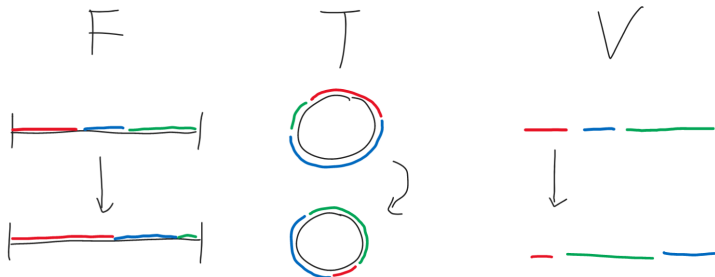
# Thompson groups

Thompson, 1965:  $F$  (interval),  $T$  (circle)  
and  $V$  (Cantor set)



# Thompson groups

Thompson, 1965:  $F$  (interval),  $T$  (circle)  
and  $V$  (Cantor set: another time...)



# Why care?

If you are a group theorist...

# Why care?

If you are a group theorist...

- Thompson:  $T$  and  $V$  are finitely presented and simple



# Why care?

If you are a group theorist...

- Thompson:  $T$  and  $V$  are finitely presented and simple
- Mackenzie–Thompson: Used  $F$  to construct a finitely presented group with unsolvable word problem (Novikov–Boone–Britton)

# Why care?

If you are a group theorist...

- Thompson:  $T$  and  $V$  are finitely presented and simple
- Mackenzie–Thompson: Used  $F$  to construct a finitely presented group with unsolvable word problem (Novikov–Boone–Britton)
- Thompson: Used  $V$  to show that groups with solvable word problem embed into simple subgroups of finitely presented groups (Boone–Higman)

# Why care?

If you are a group theorist...

- Thompson:  $T$  and  $V$  are finitely presented and simple
- Mackenzie–Thompson: Used  $F$  to construct a finitely presented group with unsolvable word problem (Novikov–Boone–Britton)
- Thompson: Used  $V$  to show that groups with solvable word problem embed into simple subgroups of finitely presented groups (Boone–Higman)
- Brin–Squier:  $F$  has no free subgroups, does not satisfy a law

# Why care?

If you are a group theorist (continued)...

# Why care?

If you are a group theorist (continued)...

- Monod, Lodha–Moore: analogues of  $F$  are nonamenable and without free subgroups

# Why care?

If you are a group theorist (continued)...

- Monod, Lodha–Moore: analogues of  $F$  are nonamenable and without free subgroups
- Many people: variations on  $V$  to construct simple groups with special properties, e.g.:

# Why care?

If you are a group theorist (continued)...

- Monod, Lodha–Moore: analogues of  $F$  are nonamenable and without free subgroups
- Many people: variations on  $V$  to construct simple groups with special properties, e.g.:
  - Skipper–Witzel–Zaremsky: For every  $n \geq 1$  there exists a simple group of type  $F_n$  but not of type  $F_{n+1}$

# Why care?

If you are a group theorist (continued)...

- Monod, Lodha–Moore: analogues of  $F$  are nonamenable and without free subgroups
- Many people: variations on  $V$  to construct simple groups with special properties, e.g.:
  - Skipper–Witzel–Zaremsky: For every  $n \geq 1$  there exists a simple group of type  $F_n$  but not of type  $F_{n+1}$
  - Belk–Zaremsky: Every finitely generated group quasi-isometrically embeds into a finitely generated simple group



# Why care?

If you are a topologist...

# Why care?

If you are a topologist...

- Dydak:  $F$  rediscovered in homotopy theory (if you ask me about this, I will plead the fifth)

# Why care?

If you are a topologist...

- Dydak:  $F$  rediscovered in homotopy theory (if you ask me about this, I will plead the fifth)
- Brown–Geoghan:  $F$  is type  $F_\infty$ , is torsion-free and  $H^{2k}(F, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}^2$

# Why care?

If you are a topologist...

- Dydak:  $F$  rediscovered in homotopy theory (if you ask me about this, I will plead the fifth)
- Brown–Geoghan:  $F$  is type  $F_\infty$ , is torsion-free and  $H^{2k}(F, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}^2$
- Ghys–Sergiescu:  $F'$ ,  $T$  and  $\overline{T}$  have the homotopy type of loop spaces of  $S^3$

# Why care?

If you are a geometer...

# Why care?

If you are a geometer...

- Zhuang, FF–Lodha:  $\overline{T}$  and variants used to produce special values of stable commutator length

# Why care?

If you are a geometer...

- Zhuang, FF–Lodha:  $\overline{T}$  and variants used to produce special values of stable commutator length
- Heuer–Löh, FF–Lodha:  $\overline{T}$  and variants used to produce special values of simplicial volume

# Why care?

If you are a geometer...

- Zhuang, FF–Lodha:  $\overline{T}$  and variants used to produce special values of stable commutator length
- Heuer–Löh, FF–Lodha:  $\overline{T}$  and variants used to produce special values of simplicial volume
- Monod–Nariman, FF–Löh–Moraschini:  $T$  is the first finitely generated group whose bounded cohomology is fully computed in all degrees, and is non-trivial



# Definition of $F$

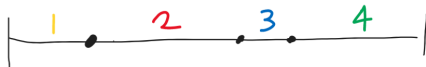
## Definition

Thompson's group  $F$  is the group of orientation-preserving piecewise linear homeomorphisms of  $[0, 1]$ , with breakpoints in  $\mathbb{Z}[1/2]$  and slopes in  $2^{\mathbb{Z}}$ .

# Definition of $F$

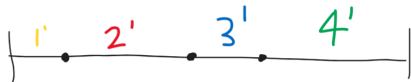
## Definition

Thompson's group  $F$  is the group of orientation-preserving piecewise linear homeomorphisms of  $[0, 1]$ , with breakpoints in  $\mathbb{Z}[1/2]$  and slopes in  $2^{\mathbb{Z}}$ .



$$\bullet \in \mathbb{Z}[1/2]$$

$$\ell(3') / \ell(3) \in 2^{\mathbb{Z}}$$



# $F$ is everywhere!

The definition seems very specific and arbitrary. But it turns out that lots of subgroups of  $\text{Homeo}^+([0, 1])$  are isomorphic to  $F$ !

# $F$ is everywhere!

The definition seems very specific and arbitrary. But it turns out that lots of subgroups of  $\text{Homeo}^+([0, 1])$  are isomorphic to  $F$ !

## Lemma (Kim–Koberda–Lodha)

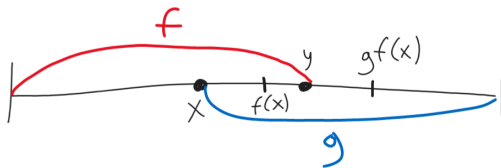
*Let  $f, g \in \text{Homeo}^+([0, 1])$  be such that  $\text{supp}(f) = (0, y)$ ,  $\text{supp}(g) = (x, 1)$  with  $x < y$ , and  $gf(x) \geq y$ .*

# $F$ is everywhere!

The definition seems very specific and arbitrary. But it turns out that lots of subgroups of  $\text{Homeo}^+([0, 1])$  are isomorphic to  $F$ !

## Lemma (Kim–Koberda–Lodha)

Let  $f, g \in \text{Homeo}^+([0, 1])$  be such that  $\text{supp}(f) = (0, y)$ ,  $\text{supp}(g) = (x, 1)$  with  $x < y$ , and  $gf(x) \geq y$ .

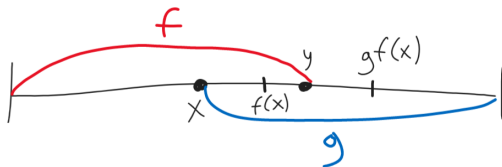


# $F$ is everywhere!

The definition seems very specific and arbitrary. But it turns out that lots of subgroups of  $\text{Homeo}^+([0, 1])$  are isomorphic to  $F$ !

## Lemma (Kim–Koberda–Lodha)

Let  $f, g \in \text{Homeo}^+([0, 1])$  be such that  $\text{supp}(f) = (0, y)$ ,  $\text{supp}(g) = (x, 1)$  with  $x < y$ , and  $gf(x) \geq y$ . Then  $\langle f, g \rangle \cong F$ .



# The main player: $F'$

For each  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}[1/2]$  with  $0 < a < b < 1$  let  
 $F[a, b] := \{g \in F : \text{supp}(g) \subset [a, b]\}$ .

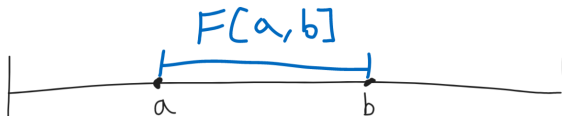
# The main player: $F'$

For each  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}[1/2]$  with  $0 < a < b < 1$  let  
 $F[a, b] := \{g \in F : \text{supp}(g) \subset [a, b]\}$ . Then  
 $F[a, b] \cong F$  (“ $F$  in a box”).



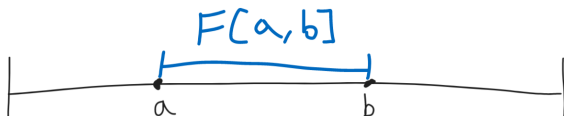
# The main player: $F'$

For each  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}[1/2]$  with  $0 < a < b < 1$  let  
 $F[a, b] := \{g \in F : \text{supp}(g) \subset [a, b]\}$ . Then  
 $F[a, b] \cong F$  (“ $F$  in a box”).



# The main player: $F'$

For each  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}[1/2]$  with  $0 < a < b < 1$  let  
 $F[a, b] := \{g \in F : \text{supp}(g) \subset [a, b]\}$ . Then  
 $F[a, b] \cong F$  (“ $F$  in a box”).



$F'$  is the directed union of the  $F[a, b]$ , i.e. the subgroup of elements that act trivially near 0 and 1.

# Definition of $T$

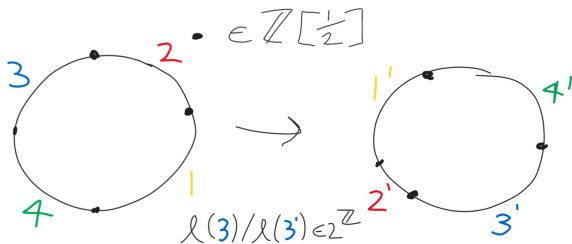
## Definition

Thompson's group  $T$  is the group of orientation-preserving piecewise linear homeomorphisms of  $\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ , preserving  $\mathbb{Z}[1/2]/\mathbb{Z}$  with breakpoints in  $\mathbb{Z}[1/2]/\mathbb{Z}$  and slopes in  $2^{\mathbb{Z}}$ .

# Definition of $T$

## Definition

Thompson's group  $T$  is the group of orientation-preserving piecewise linear homeomorphisms of  $\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ , preserving  $\mathbb{Z}[1/2]/\mathbb{Z}$  with breakpoints in  $\mathbb{Z}[1/2]/\mathbb{Z}$  and slopes in  $2^{\mathbb{Z}}$ .



# $F$ and $F'$ in $T$

Let  $x \in \mathbb{Z}[1/2]/\mathbb{Z}$ . Define

# $F$ and $F'$ in $T$

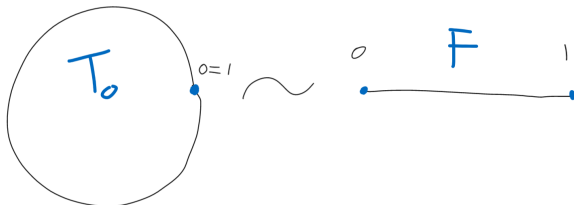
Let  $x \in \mathbb{Z}[1/2]/\mathbb{Z}$ . Define

$$T_x := \{g \in T : g(x) = x\} \cong F.$$

# $F$ and $F'$ in $T$

Let  $x \in \mathbb{Z}[1/2]/\mathbb{Z}$ . Define

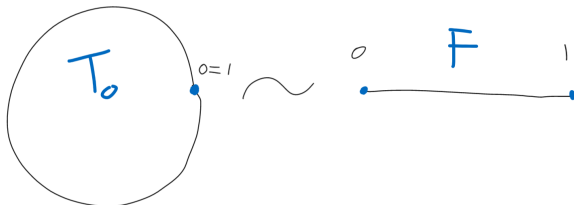
$$T_x := \{g \in T : g(x) = x\} \cong F.$$



# $F$ and $F'$ in $T$

Let  $x \in \mathbb{Z}[1/2]/\mathbb{Z}$ . Define

$$T_x := \{g \in T : g(x) = x\} \cong F.$$



$$T(x) := \{g \in T : g \text{ fixes a neighbourhood of } x \text{ pointwise}\} \cong F'.$$



# Transitivity properties

## Lemma

$F'$  (so also  $F$ ) acts transitively on ordered  $n$ -tuples in  $\mathbb{Z}[1/2] \cap (0, 1)$ .

# Transitivity properties

## Lemma

$F'$  (so also  $F$ ) acts transitively on ordered  $n$ -tuples in  $\mathbb{Z}[1/2] \cap (0, 1)$ .

One can use this to show that  $F'$  is **simple**.

## Transitivity properties

### Lemma

$F'$  (so also  $F$ ) acts transitively on ordered  $n$ -tuples in  $\mathbb{Z}[1/2] \cap (0, 1)$ .

One can use this to show that  $F'$  is **simple**.

### Lemma

$T$  acts transitively on circularly ordered  $n$ -tuples in  $\mathbb{Z}[1/2]/\mathbb{Z}$ .

# Transitivity properties

## Lemma

$F'$  (so also  $F$ ) acts transitively on ordered  $n$ -tuples in  $\mathbb{Z}[1/2] \cap (0, 1)$ .

One can use this to show that  $F'$  is **simple**.

## Lemma

$T$  acts transitively on circularly ordered  $n$ -tuples in  $\mathbb{Z}[1/2]/\mathbb{Z}$ .

We will use these properties crucially!

# Stability of $F'$

We will prove:

## Theorem

*$F'$  is Ulam stable, with a linear estimate.*

# Stability of $F'$

We will prove:

## Theorem

$F'$  is Ulam stable, with a linear estimate.

For this talk: Ulam stable = uniformly stable with respect to unitary groups and the operator norm (but can be more generally any submultiplicative norm).

# Stability of $F'$

We will prove:

## Theorem

*$F'$  is Ulam stable, with a linear estimate.*

For this talk: Ulam stable = uniformly stable with respect to unitary groups and the operator norm (but can be more generally any submultiplicative norm). That is: for every  $\varepsilon > 0$  there exists  $\delta > 0$  such that every  $\delta$ -homomorphism is  $\varepsilon$ -close to a homomorphism.

# Stability of $F'$

We will prove:

## Theorem

$F'$  is Ulam stable, with a linear estimate.

For this talk: Ulam stable = uniformly stable with respect to unitary groups and the operator norm (but can be more generally any submultiplicative norm). That is: for every  $\varepsilon > 0$  there exists  $\delta > 0$  such that every  $\delta$ -homomorphism is  $\varepsilon$ -close to a homomorphism. Linear estimate = we can choose  $\delta = C\varepsilon$  for all  $\varepsilon$  small enough, and some  $C$  depending only on the group.



# Stability of $F'$

## Corollary

*Every  $\delta$ -homomorphism  $F' \rightarrow U(n)$  is  $\varepsilon$ -close to the trivial homomorphism.*

# Stability of $F'$

## Corollary

*Every  $\delta$ -homomorphism  $F' \rightarrow U(n)$  is  $\varepsilon$ -close to the trivial homomorphism.*

## Proof.

$F'$  is simple

# Stability of $F'$

## Corollary

*Every  $\delta$ -homomorphism  $F' \rightarrow U(n)$  is  $\varepsilon$ -close to the trivial homomorphism.*

## Proof.

$F'$  is simple and not linear.

# Stability of $F'$

## Corollary

*Every  $\delta$ -homomorphism  $F' \rightarrow U(n)$  is  $\varepsilon$ -close to the trivial homomorphism.*

## Proof.

$F'$  is simple and not linear. So the only homomorphism  $F' \rightarrow U(n)$  is the trivial one.  $\square$

# Stability of $F$

From  $F'$  we easily obtain:

Corollary

*$F$  is Ulam stable, with a linear estimate.*

# Stability of $F$

From  $F'$  we easily obtain:

## Corollary

$F$  is Ulam stable, with a linear estimate.

## Proof.

Every  $\delta$ -homomorphism  $\varphi : F \rightarrow U(n)$  restricts to  $F' \rightarrow \{I_n\}$  up to  $\varepsilon$ .

# Stability of $F$

From  $F'$  we easily obtain:

## Corollary

$F$  is Ulam stable, with a linear estimate.

## Proof.

Every  $\delta$ -homomorphism  $\varphi : F \rightarrow U(n)$  restricts to  $F' \rightarrow \{I_n\}$  up to  $\varepsilon$ . So  $\varphi$  approximately factors through  $F/F' \cong \mathbb{Z}^2$

# Stability of $F$

From  $F'$  we easily obtain:

## Corollary

$F$  is Ulam stable, with a linear estimate.

## Proof.

Every  $\delta$ -homomorphism  $\varphi : F \rightarrow U(n)$  restricts to  $F' \rightarrow \{I_n\}$  up to  $\varepsilon$ . So  $\varphi$  approximately factors through  $F/F' \cong \mathbb{Z}^2$ , which is amenable, and thus stable (Kazhdan). □



# Stability of $T$

The stability of  $T$  requires a bounded generation lemma.

# Stability of $T$

The stability of  $T$  requires a bounded generation lemma.

## Lemma

*For all  $g \in T$  there exist  $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}[1/2]/\mathbb{Z}$  such that  $g \in T(x)T(y)$ .*

# Stability of $T$

The stability of  $T$  requires a bounded generation lemma.

## Lemma

*For all  $g \in T$  there exist  $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}[1/2]/\mathbb{Z}$  such that  $g \in T(x)T(y)$ .*

## Proof.

Choose  $x \neq y$  such that  $g(y) \notin \{x, y\}$ .

# Stability of $T$

The stability of  $T$  requires a bounded generation lemma.

## Lemma

*For all  $g \in T$  there exist  $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}[1/2]/\mathbb{Z}$  such that  $g \in T(x)T(y)$ .*

## Proof.

Choose  $x \neq y$  such that  $g(y) \notin \{x, y\}$ . Then there exists  $h \in T(x)$  such that  $h^{-1}g \in T(y)$ . □

# Stability of $T$

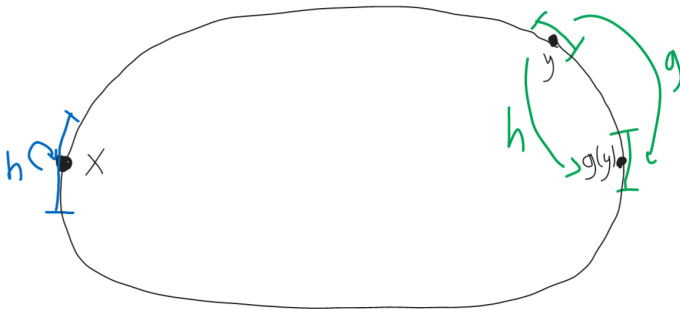
Proof.

Choose  $x, y$  such that  $g(y) \notin \{x, y\}$ . Then there exists  $h \in T(x)$  such that  $h^{-1}g \in T(y)$ .  $\square$

# Stability of $T$

Proof.

Choose  $x, y$  such that  $g(y) \notin \{x, y\}$ . Then there exists  $h \in T(x)$  such that  $h^{-1}g \in T(y)$ . □



# Stability of $T$

## Corollary

*$T$  is Ulam stable, with a linear estimate.*

# Stability of $T$

## Corollary

$T$  is Ulam stable, with a linear estimate.

## Proof.

Let  $\varphi : T \rightarrow U(n)$  be a  $\delta$ -homomorphism. Then every  $g \in T(x) \cong F'$  is  $\varepsilon$ -close to the identity.



# Stability of $T$

## Corollary

$T$  is Ulam stable, with a linear estimate.

## Proof.

Let  $\varphi : T \rightarrow U(n)$  be a  $\delta$ -homomorphism. Then every  $g \in T(x) \cong F'$  is  $\varepsilon$ -close to the identity. So every  $g \in T(x)T(y)$  is  $(2\varepsilon + \delta)$ -close to the identity.  $\square$

# Outline

- 1 Thompson groups
- 2 Recap on asymptotic cohomology
- 3 Coamenability
- 4 Lamplighters
- 5 Amenability, stability and free subgroups

# Asymptotic modules

We need a brief recap on asymptotic cohomology.

## Asymptotic modules

We need a brief recap on asymptotic cohomology.

$\mathcal{W}$  = dual asymptotic Banach  $^*\Gamma$ -module

## Asymptotic modules

We need a brief recap on asymptotic cohomology.

$\mathcal{W}$  = dual asymptotic Banach  $\ast\Gamma$ -module =  $\prod_{n \rightarrow \omega} V_n$ , where each  $V_n$  is a dual Banach space endowed with an approximate  $\Gamma$ -action.

## Asymptotic modules

We need a brief recap on asymptotic cohomology.

$\mathcal{W}$  = dual asymptotic Banach  $\ast\Gamma$ -module =  $\prod_{n \rightarrow \omega} V_n$ , where each  $V_n$  is a dual Banach space endowed with an approximate  $\Gamma$ -action. We say  $\mathcal{W}$  is **finitary** if each  $V_n$  is finite-dimensional.

## Asymptotic modules

We need a brief recap on asymptotic cohomology.

$\mathcal{W}$  = dual asymptotic Banach  $*\Gamma$ -module =  $\prod_{n \rightarrow \omega} V_n$ , where each  $V_n$  is a dual Banach space endowed with an approximate  $\Gamma$ -action. We say  $\mathcal{W}$  is **finitary** if each  $V_n$  is finite-dimensional.

$$\mathcal{L}^\infty((*\Gamma)^m, \mathcal{W}) := \prod_{n \rightarrow \omega} \ell^\infty(\Gamma^m, V_n).$$

## Asymptotic modules

We need a brief recap on asymptotic cohomology.

$\mathcal{W}$  = dual asymptotic Banach  $*\Gamma$ -module =  $\prod_{n \rightarrow \omega} V_n$ , where each  $V_n$  is a dual Banach space endowed with an approximate  $\Gamma$ -action. We say  $\mathcal{W}$  is **finitary** if each  $V_n$  is finite-dimensional.

$$\mathcal{L}^\infty((*\Gamma)^m, \mathcal{W}) := \prod_{n \rightarrow \omega} \ell^\infty(\Gamma^m, V_n).$$

$$\text{Bounded / infinitesimal} = \tilde{\mathcal{L}}^\infty((*\Gamma)^m, \mathcal{W}).$$



# Asymptotic cohomology

This defines a complex

$$\dots \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{L}}^\infty((\ast\Gamma)^m, \mathcal{W})^{\ast\Gamma} \xrightarrow{\tilde{d}^m} \tilde{\mathcal{L}}^\infty((\ast\Gamma)^{m+1}, \mathcal{W})^{\ast\Gamma} \rightarrow \dots$$

# Asymptotic cohomology

This defines a complex

$$\dots \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{L}}^\infty((\ast\Gamma)^m, \mathcal{W})^{\ast\Gamma} \xrightarrow{\tilde{d}^m} \tilde{\mathcal{L}}^\infty((\ast\Gamma)^{m+1}, \mathcal{W})^{\ast\Gamma} \rightarrow \dots$$

which computes the asymptotic cohomology of  $\Gamma$  with coefficients on  $\mathcal{W}$ , denoted  $H_a^\bullet(\Gamma, \mathcal{W})$ .

# Asymptotic cohomology

This defines a complex

$$\dots \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{L}}^\infty((\ast\Gamma)^m, \mathcal{W})^{\ast\Gamma} \xrightarrow{\tilde{d}^m} \tilde{\mathcal{L}}^\infty((\ast\Gamma)^{m+1}, \mathcal{W})^{\ast\Gamma} \rightarrow \dots$$

which computes the asymptotic cohomology of  $\Gamma$  with coefficients on  $\mathcal{W}$ , denoted  $H_a^\bullet(\Gamma, \mathcal{W})$ .

We can also compute it via Zimmer-amenable spaces,

## Asymptotic cohomology

This defines a complex

$$\dots \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{L}}^\infty((\ast\Gamma)^m, \mathcal{W})^{\ast\Gamma} \xrightarrow{\tilde{d}^m} \tilde{\mathcal{L}}^\infty((\ast\Gamma)^{m+1}, \mathcal{W})^{\ast\Gamma} \rightarrow \dots$$

which computes the asymptotic cohomology of  $\Gamma$  with coefficients on  $\mathcal{W}$ , denoted  $H_a^\bullet(\Gamma, \mathcal{W})$ .

We can also compute it via Zimmer-amenable spaces, namely if  $S$  is a Zimmer-amenable  $\Gamma$ -space, we define analogously  $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}^\infty((\ast S)^m, \mathcal{W})$

## Asymptotic cohomology

This defines a complex

$$\dots \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{L}}^\infty((\ast\Gamma)^m, \mathcal{W})^{\ast\Gamma} \xrightarrow{\tilde{d}^m} \tilde{\mathcal{L}}^\infty((\ast\Gamma)^{m+1}, \mathcal{W})^{\ast\Gamma} \rightarrow \dots$$

which computes the asymptotic cohomology of  $\Gamma$  with coefficients on  $\mathcal{W}$ , denoted  $H_a^\bullet(\Gamma, \mathcal{W})$ .

We can also compute it via Zimmer-amenable spaces, namely if  $S$  is a Zimmer-amenable  $\Gamma$ -space, we define analogously  $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}^\infty((\ast S)^m, \mathcal{W})$  and the complex

$$\dots \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{L}}^\infty((\ast S)^m, \mathcal{W})^{\ast\Gamma} \xrightarrow{\tilde{d}^m} \tilde{\mathcal{L}}^\infty((\ast S)^{m+1}, \mathcal{W})^{\ast\Gamma} \rightarrow \dots$$

also computes  $H_a^\bullet(\Gamma, \mathcal{W})$ .

## Relation to stability

Given an asymptotic homomorphism  $\phi_n : \Gamma \rightarrow U(k_n)$

## Relation to stability

Given an asymptotic homomorphism  $\phi_n : \Gamma \rightarrow U(k_n)$  we have a finitary dual asymptotic  $^*\Gamma$ -module  $\mathcal{W} := \prod_{n \rightarrow \omega} u(k_n)$

## Relation to stability

Given an asymptotic homomorphism  $\phi_n : \Gamma \rightarrow U(k_n)$  we have a finitary dual asymptotic  $^*\Gamma$ -module  $\mathcal{W} := \prod_{n \rightarrow \omega} u(k_n)$  and an **Ulam class**  $\alpha_\phi \in H_a^2(\Gamma, \mathcal{W})$ .



## Relation to stability

Given an asymptotic homomorphism  $\phi_n : \Gamma \rightarrow U(k_n)$  we have a finitary dual asymptotic  $^*\Gamma$ -module  $\mathcal{W} := \prod_{n \rightarrow \omega} u(k_n)$  and an **Ulam class**  $\alpha_\phi \in H_a^2(\Gamma, \mathcal{W})$ .

$\alpha_\phi$  vanishes  $\Leftrightarrow$

## Relation to stability

Given an asymptotic homomorphism  $\phi_n : \Gamma \rightarrow U(k_n)$  we have a finitary dual asymptotic  $^*\Gamma$ -module  $\mathcal{W} := \prod_{n \rightarrow \omega} u(k_n)$  and an **Ulam class**  $\alpha_\phi \in H_a^2(\Gamma, \mathcal{W})$ .

$\alpha_\phi$  vanishes  $\Leftrightarrow$

There exists  $\psi_n : \Gamma \rightarrow U(k_n)$  such that  $\text{dist}(\phi_n, \psi_n) = O_\omega(\text{def}(\phi_n))$

## Relation to stability

Given an asymptotic homomorphism  $\phi_n : \Gamma \rightarrow U(k_n)$  we have a finitary dual asymptotic  $*\Gamma$ -module  $\mathcal{W} := \prod_{n \rightarrow \omega} u(k_n)$  and an **Ulam class**  $\alpha_\phi \in H_a^2(\Gamma, \mathcal{W})$ .

$\alpha_\phi$  vanishes  $\Leftrightarrow$

There exists  $\psi_n : \Gamma \rightarrow U(k_n)$  such that  $\text{dist}(\phi_n, \psi_n) = O_\omega(\text{def}(\phi_n))$  and  $\text{def}(\psi_n) = o_\omega(\text{def}(\phi_n))$ .

## Relation to stability

Given an asymptotic homomorphism  $\phi_n : \Gamma \rightarrow U(k_n)$  we have a finitary dual asymptotic  $^*\Gamma$ -module  $\mathcal{W} := \prod_{n \rightarrow \omega} u(k_n)$  and an **Ulam class**  $\alpha_\phi \in H_a^2(\Gamma, \mathcal{W})$ .

$\alpha_\phi$  vanishes  $\Leftrightarrow$

There exists  $\psi_n : \Gamma \rightarrow U(k_n)$  such that  $\text{dist}(\phi_n, \psi_n) = O_\omega(\text{def}(\phi_n))$  and  $\text{def}(\psi_n) = o_\omega(\text{def}(\phi_n))$ .

This property is called defect diminishing and is equivalent to Ulam stability with a linear estimate.

## Relation to stability

### Theorem

$\Gamma$  is Ulam stable with a linear estimate if and only if all Ulam classes vanish.

## Relation to stability

### Theorem

*$\Gamma$  is Ulam stable with a linear estimate if and only if all Ulam classes vanish. In particular, if  $H_a^2(\Gamma, \mathcal{W}) = 0$  for all finitary dual asymptotic  $\Gamma$ -modules  $\mathcal{W}$ , then  $\Gamma$  is Ulam stable with a linear estimate.*

## Relation to stability

### Theorem

*$\Gamma$  is Ulam stable with a linear estimate if and only if all Ulam classes vanish. In particular, if  $H_a^2(\Gamma, \mathcal{W}) = 0$  for all finitary dual asymptotic  $\Gamma$ -modules  $\mathcal{W}$ , then  $\Gamma$  is Ulam stable with a linear estimate.*

Note that the latter is only an implication: not all asymptotic cohomology classes are Ulam classes!

## Relation to stability

### Theorem

$\Gamma$  is Ulam stable with a linear estimate if and only if all Ulam classes vanish. In particular, if  $H_a^2(\Gamma, \mathcal{W}) = 0$  for all finitary dual asymptotic  $\Gamma$ -modules  $\mathcal{W}$ , then  $\Gamma$  is Ulam stable with a linear estimate.

Note that the latter is only an implication: not all asymptotic cohomology classes are Ulam classes!

### Example

One can show that  $H_a^2(T, {}^*\mathbb{R}) \neq 0$



## Relation to stability

### Theorem

$\Gamma$  is Ulam stable with a linear estimate if and only if all Ulam classes vanish. In particular, if  $H_a^2(\Gamma, \mathcal{W}) = 0$  for all finitary dual asymptotic  $\Gamma$ -modules  $\mathcal{W}$ , then  $\Gamma$  is Ulam stable with a linear estimate.

Note that the latter is only an implication: not all asymptotic cohomology classes are Ulam classes!

### Example

One can show that  $H_a^2(T, {}^*\mathbb{R}) \neq 0$ , but we have shown (conditionally for now) that  $T$  is Ulam stable with a linear estimate.

# Outline

- 1 Thompson groups
- 2 Recap on asymptotic cohomology
- 3 Coamenability**
- 4 Lamplighters
- 5 Amenability, stability and free subgroups

# Definition of coamenability

## Definition

A subgroup  $\Lambda < \Gamma$  is coamenable if there exist a linear map  $m : \ell^\infty(\Gamma/\Lambda) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  such that:

# Definition of coamenability

## Definition

A subgroup  $\Lambda < \Gamma$  is coamenable if there exist a linear map  $m : \ell^\infty(\Gamma/\Lambda) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  such that:

①  $|m(f)| \leq \|f\|_\infty;$

# Definition of coamenability

## Definition

A subgroup  $\Lambda < \Gamma$  is coamenable if there exist a linear map  $m : \ell^\infty(\Gamma/\Lambda) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  such that:

- 1  $|m(f)| \leq \|f\|_\infty;$
- 2  $m(1) = 1;$

# Definition of coamenability

## Definition

A subgroup  $\Lambda < \Gamma$  is coamenable if there exist a linear map  $m : \ell^\infty(\Gamma/\Lambda) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  such that:

- 1  $|m(f)| \leq \|f\|_\infty$ ;
- 2  $m(1) = 1$ ;
- 3  $m(g \cdot f) = m(f)$ , where  $(g \cdot f)(x) = f(g^{-1}x)$ .

# Definition of coamenability

## Definition

A subgroup  $\Lambda < \Gamma$  is coamenable if there exist a linear map  $m : \ell^\infty(\Gamma/\Lambda) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  such that:

- 1  $|m(f)| \leq \|f\|_\infty$ ;
- 2  $m(1) = 1$ ;
- 3  $m(g \cdot f) = m(f)$ , where  $(g \cdot f)(x) = f(g^{-1}x)$ .

We call  $m$  a  $\Gamma$ -invariant mean on  $\Gamma/\Lambda$ .

# Definition of coamenability

## Definition

A subgroup  $\Lambda < \Gamma$  is coamenable if there exist a linear map  $m : \ell^\infty(\Gamma/\Lambda) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  such that:

- 1  $|m(f)| \leq \|f\|_\infty$ ;
- 2  $m(1) = 1$ ;
- 3  $m(g \cdot f) = m(f)$ , where  $(g \cdot f)(x) = f(g^{-1}x)$ .

We call  $m$  a  $\Gamma$ -invariant mean on  $\Gamma/\Lambda$ .

One can think of  $\Gamma$  being amenable relative to  $\Lambda$ .

For instance, if  $\Lambda$  is amenable and coamenable, then  $\Gamma$  is amenable.



# Examples

First basic example:

## Example

If  $\Lambda$  is normal, then  $\Lambda$  is coamenable if and only if

# Examples

First basic example:

## Example

If  $\Lambda$  is normal, then  $\Lambda$  is coamenable if and only if  $\Gamma/\Lambda$  is amenable.

# Examples

First basic example:

## Example

If  $\Lambda$  is normal, then  $\Lambda$  is coamenable if and only if  $\Gamma/\Lambda$  is amenable.

A more interesting and relevant example:

## Examples

First basic example:

### Example

If  $\Lambda$  is normal, then  $\Lambda$  is coamenable if and only if  $\Gamma/\Lambda$  is amenable.

A more interesting and relevant example:

### Example

Suppose that every finite subset of  $\Gamma$  is contained in a conjugate of  $\Lambda$ . Then  $\Lambda$  is coamenable.

## Examples

First basic example:

### Example

If  $\Lambda$  is normal, then  $\Lambda$  is coamenable if and only if  $\Gamma/\Lambda$  is amenable.

A more interesting and relevant example:

### Example

Suppose that every finite subset of  $\Gamma$  is contained in a conjugate of  $\Lambda$ . Then  $\Lambda$  is coamenable.

### Proof.

Every finite subset of  $\Gamma$  fixes a point in  $\Gamma/\Lambda$ .

## Examples

First basic example:

### Example

If  $\Lambda$  is normal, then  $\Lambda$  is coamenable if and only if  $\Gamma/\Lambda$  is amenable.

A more interesting and relevant example:

### Example

Suppose that every finite subset of  $\Gamma$  is contained in a conjugate of  $\Lambda$ . Then  $\Lambda$  is coamenable.

### Proof.

Every finite subset of  $\Gamma$  fixes a point in  $\Gamma/\Lambda$ . Take an accumulation point of the corresponding Dirac masses.  $\square$

# A coamenable $F$ in $F'$

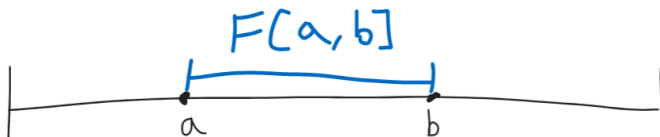
## Example

Let  $0 < a < b < 1$ . Then  $F[a, b]$  is coamenable in  $F'$ .

# A coamenable $F$ in $F'$

## Example

Let  $0 < a < b < 1$ . Then  $F[a, b]$  is coamenable in  $F'$ .

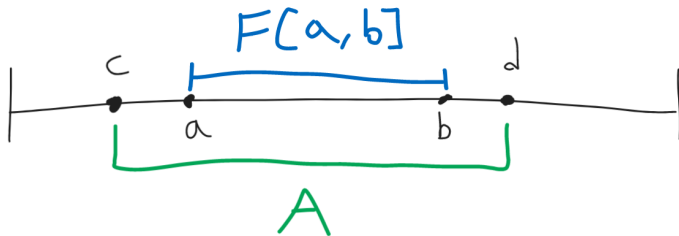




# A coamenable $F$ in $F'$

## Example

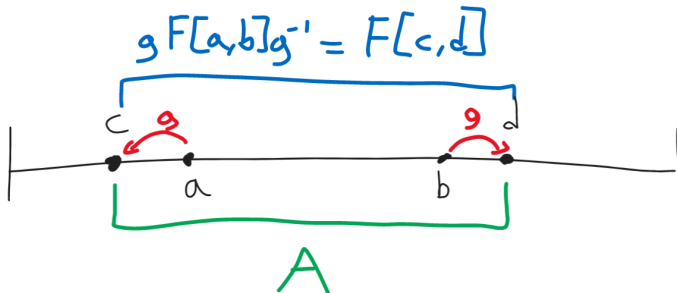
Let  $0 < a < b < 1$ . Then  $F[a, b]$  is coamenable in  $F'$ .



# A coamenable $F$ in $F'$

## Example

Let  $0 < a < b < 1$ . Then  $F[a, b]$  is coamenable in  $F'$ .



# Coamenability and asymptotic cohomology

## Proposition

*If  $\Lambda < \Gamma$  is coamenable, then  $\text{res}^2 : H_a^2(\Gamma, \mathcal{W}) \rightarrow H_a^2(\Lambda, \mathcal{W})$  is injective,*

# Coamenability and asymptotic cohomology

## Proposition

*If  $\Lambda < \Gamma$  is coamenable, then  $\text{res}^2 : H_a^2(\Gamma, \mathcal{W}) \rightarrow H_a^2(\Lambda, \mathcal{W})$  is injective, and it sends Ulam classes to Ulam classes.*

# Coamenability and asymptotic cohomology

## Proposition

*If  $\Lambda < \Gamma$  is coamenable, then  $\text{res}^2 : H_a^2(\Gamma, \mathcal{W}) \rightarrow H_a^2(\Lambda, \mathcal{W})$  is injective, and it sends Ulam classes to Ulam classes.*

The injectivity is analogous to a standard result in bounded cohomology.

# Coamenability and asymptotic cohomology

## Proposition

*If  $\Lambda < \Gamma$  is coamenable, then  $\text{res}^2 : H_a^2(\Gamma, \mathcal{W}) \rightarrow H_a^2(\Lambda, \mathcal{W})$  is injective, and it sends Ulam classes to Ulam classes.*

The injectivity is analogous to a standard result in bounded cohomology. The Ulam class corresponding to  $\phi_n : \Gamma \rightarrow U(k_n)$  goes to

# Coamenability and asymptotic cohomology

## Proposition

*If  $\Lambda < \Gamma$  is coamenable, then  $\text{res}^2 : H_a^2(\Gamma, \mathcal{W}) \rightarrow H_a^2(\Lambda, \mathcal{W})$  is injective, and it sends Ulam classes to Ulam classes.*

The injectivity is analogous to a standard result in bounded cohomology. The Ulam class corresponding to  $\phi_n : \Gamma \rightarrow U(k_n)$  goes to the Ulam class corresponding to  $\phi_n|_\Lambda : \Lambda \rightarrow U(k_n)$ .

# Coamenability and stability

## Proposition

*Suppose that  $\Lambda < \Gamma$  is coamenable. If  $\Lambda$  is Ulam stable with a linear estimate, then so is  $\Gamma$ .*



# Coamenability and stability

## Proposition

*Suppose that  $\Lambda < \Gamma$  is coamenable. If  $\Lambda$  is Ulam stable with a linear estimate, then so is  $\Gamma$ .*

## Proof.

Ulam classes of  $\Lambda$  vanish

# Coamenability and stability

## Proposition

*Suppose that  $\Lambda < \Gamma$  is coamenable. If  $\Lambda$  is Ulam stable with a linear estimate, then so is  $\Gamma$ .*

## Proof.

Ulam classes of  $\Lambda$  vanish so in particular the image under the restriction map of an Ulam class of  $\Gamma$  vanishes.

# Coamenability and stability

## Proposition

*Suppose that  $\Lambda < \Gamma$  is coamenable. If  $\Lambda$  is Ulam stable with a linear estimate, then so is  $\Gamma$ .*

## Proof.

Ulam classes of  $\Lambda$  vanish so in particular the image under the restriction map of an Ulam class of  $\Gamma$  vanishes. By injectivity, Ulam classes of  $\Gamma$  must vanish.  $\square$

# Coamenability and stability

## Proposition

*Suppose that  $\Lambda < \Gamma$  is coamenable. If  $\Lambda$  is Ulam stable with a linear estimate, then so is  $\Gamma$ .*

## Proof.

Ulam classes of  $\Lambda$  vanish so in particular the image under the restriction map of an Ulam class of  $\Gamma$  vanishes. By injectivity, Ulam classes of  $\Gamma$  must vanish.  $\square$

This highlights the power of having **iff** statements for stability in terms of asymptotic cohomology.

# Amenable kernels and stability

In a similar vein, one can prove:

## Proposition

*Suppose that  $N \leq \Gamma$  is amenable and normal. If  $\Gamma$  is Ulam stable with a linear estimate, then so is  $\Gamma/N$ .*

## Amenable kernels and stability

In a similar vein, one can prove:

### Proposition

*Suppose that  $N \leq \Gamma$  is amenable and normal. If  $\Gamma$  is Ulam stable with a linear estimate, then so is  $\Gamma/N$ .*

Neither of the two statements has a converse!

## Amenable kernels and stability

In a similar vein, one can prove:

### Proposition

*Suppose that  $N \leq \Gamma$  is amenable and normal. If  $\Gamma$  is Ulam stable with a linear estimate, then so is  $\Gamma/N$ .*

Neither of the two statements has a converse!

It is possible that  $\Gamma$  is Ulam stable with a linear estimate, and contains an unstable coamenable subgroup (using lamplighters).

## Amenable kernels and stability

In a similar vein, one can prove:

### Proposition

*Suppose that  $N \leq \Gamma$  is amenable and normal. If  $\Gamma$  is Ulam stable with a linear estimate, then so is  $\Gamma/N$ .*

Neither of the two statements has a converse!

It is possible that  $\Gamma$  is Ulam stable with a linear estimate, and contains an unstable coamenable subgroup (using lamplighters).

It is possible that  $\Gamma$  is unstable, and contains an amenable normal subgroup  $N$  such that  $\Gamma/N$  is Ulam stable with a linear estimate (using  $T$ ).



# Outline

- 1 Thompson groups
- 2 Recap on asymptotic cohomology
- 3 Coamenability
- 4 Lamplighters**
- 5 Amenability, stability and free subgroups

## Where were we?

We want to show that  $F'$  is Ulam stable, with a linear estimate.

## Where were we?

We want to show that  $F'$  is Ulam stable, with a linear estimate.

We want to find a coamenable subgroup of  $F'$  that has this property,

## Where were we?

We want to show that  $F'$  is Ulam stable, with a linear estimate.

We want to find a coamenable subgroup of  $F'$  that has this property, and we saw that  $F'$  contains a coamenable subgroup  $F[a, b] \cong F$ .

## Where were we?

We want to show that  $F'$  is Ulam stable, with a linear estimate.

We want to find a coamenable subgroup of  $F'$  that has this property, and we saw that  $F'$  contains a coamenable subgroup  $F[a, b] \cong F$ .

But how can this possibly help? We are back to square one, i.e. showing stability of  $F$ !

## Where were we?

We want to show that  $F'$  is Ulam stable, with a linear estimate.

We want to find a coamenable subgroup of  $F'$  that has this property, and we saw that  $F'$  contains a coamenable subgroup  $F[a, b] \cong F$ .

But how can this possibly help? We are back to square one, i.e. showing stability of  $F'$ !

**Observation:** every  $F[a, b] < H < F'$  is also coamenable in  $F'$ .

## Where were we?

We want to show that  $F'$  is Ulam stable, with a linear estimate.

We want to find a coamenable subgroup of  $F'$  that has this property, and we saw that  $F'$  contains a coamenable subgroup  $F[a, b] \cong F$ .

But how can this possibly help? We are back to square one, i.e. showing stability of  $F$ !

**Observation:** every  $F[a, b] < H < F'$  is also coamenable in  $F'$ .

Are there any nice subgroups of this form?

# Definition of lamplighters

## Definition

A lamplighter is a group of the form



# Definition of lamplighters

## Definition

A lamplighter is a group of the form

$$\Gamma \wr \mathbb{Z} := \left( \bigoplus_{\mathbb{Z}} \Gamma \right) \rtimes \mathbb{Z},$$

# Definition of lamplighters

## Definition

A lamplighter is a group of the form

$$\Gamma \wr \mathbb{Z} := \left( \bigoplus_{\mathbb{Z}} \Gamma \right) \rtimes \mathbb{Z},$$

where  $\mathbb{Z}$  acts by shifting coordinates.

# Definition of lamplighters

## Definition

A lamplighter is a group of the form

$$\Gamma \wr \mathbb{Z} := \left( \bigoplus_{\mathbb{Z}} \Gamma \right) \rtimes \mathbb{Z},$$

where  $\mathbb{Z}$  acts by shifting coordinates.

(Our results work more generally for wreath products of the form  $\Gamma \wr \Lambda$  where  $\Lambda$  is infinite and amenable...)

# A coamenable lamplighter

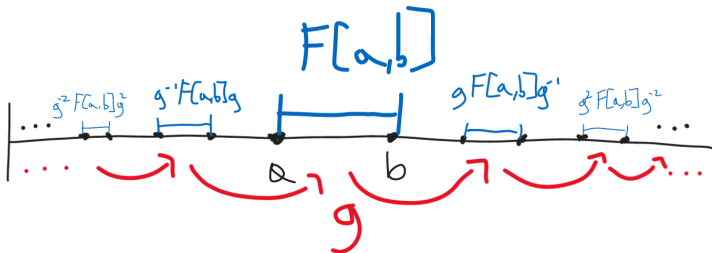
## Example

Let  $g \in F'$  be such that  $\{g^i([a, b]) : i \in \mathbb{Z}\}$  are pairwise disjoint.

# A coamenable lamplighter

## Example

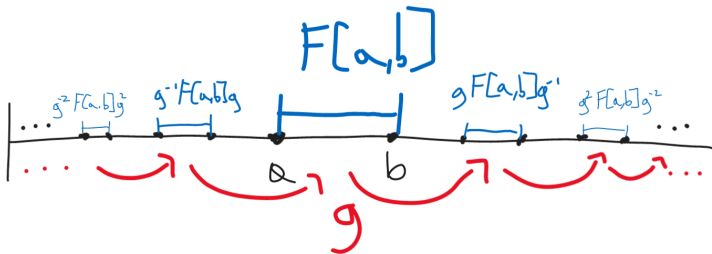
Let  $g \in F'$  be such that  $\{g^i([a, b]) : i \in \mathbb{Z}\}$  are pairwise disjoint.



# A coamenable lamplighter

## Example

Let  $g \in F'$  be such that  $\{g^i([a, b]) : i \in \mathbb{Z}\}$  are pairwise disjoint.  
Then  $\langle F[a, b], g \rangle \cong F \wr \mathbb{Z}$ .



# Stability of lamplighters

So the following concludes the proof that  $F'$ ,  $F$  and  $T$  are Ulam stable with a linear estimate:

## Theorem

*Let  $\Gamma$  be **any** countable group. Then the lamplighter  $\Gamma \wr \mathbb{Z}$  is Ulam stable, with a linear estimate.*

# Stability of lamplighters

So the following concludes the proof that  $F'$ ,  $F$  and  $T$  are Ulam stable with a linear estimate:

## Theorem

*Let  $\Gamma$  be **any** countable group. Then the lamplighter  $\Gamma \wr \mathbb{Z}$  is Ulam stable, with a linear estimate.*

Besides Thompson groups, this also yields to more examples of Ulam stable groups than ever before!



# Stability of lamplighters

So the following concludes the proof that  $F'$ ,  $F$  and  $T$  are Ulam stable with a linear estimate:

## Theorem

*Let  $\Gamma$  be **any** countable group. Then the lamplighter  $\Gamma \wr \mathbb{Z}$  is Ulam stable, with a linear estimate.*

Besides Thompson groups, this also yields to more examples of Ulam stable groups than ever before!

## Corollary

*Every countable group embeds into a 3-generated group which is Ulam stable, with a linear estimate.*

# Ergodicity

We follow the blueprint of the corresponding proof of Monod in bounded cohomology.

# Ergodicity

We follow the blueprint of the corresponding proof of Monod in bounded cohomology. A key role is played by ergodicity:

# Ergodicity

We follow the blueprint of the corresponding proof of Monod in bounded cohomology. A key role is played by ergodicity:

## Definition

A  $\Gamma$ -space  $S$  is ergodic if every  $\Gamma$ -invariant map  $S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is essentially constant.

# Ergodicity

We follow the blueprint of the corresponding proof of Monod in bounded cohomology. A key role is played by ergodicity:

## Definition

A  $\Gamma$ -space  $S$  is ergodic if every  $\Gamma$ -invariant map  $S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is essentially constant. It is doubly ergodic if  $S \times S$  is ergodic, and highly ergodic if  $S^m$  is ergodic for all  $m \geq 1$ .

# Ergodicity

We follow the blueprint of the corresponding proof of Monod in bounded cohomology. A key role is played by ergodicity:

## Definition

A  $\Gamma$ -space  $S$  is ergodic if every  $\Gamma$ -invariant map  $S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is essentially constant. It is doubly ergodic if  $S \times S$  is ergodic, and highly ergodic if  $S^m$  is ergodic for all  $m \geq 1$ .

Double ergodicity also helps with coefficients:

# Ergodicity

We follow the blueprint of the corresponding proof of Monod in bounded cohomology. A key role is played by ergodicity:

## Definition

A  $\Gamma$ -space  $S$  is ergodic if every  $\Gamma$ -invariant map  $S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is essentially constant. It is doubly ergodic if  $S \times S$  is ergodic, and highly ergodic if  $S^m$  is ergodic for all  $m \geq 1$ .

Double ergodicity also helps with coefficients:

## Lemma

*If  $S$  is doubly ergodic, and  $E$  is a **separable** Banach  $\Gamma$ -module, then every  $\Gamma$ -equivariant map  $S \rightarrow E$  is essentially constant.*

# Ergodicity and Zimmer-amenability

## Corollary (Monod)

*If there exists a highly ergodic Zimmer-amenable  $\Gamma$ -space, then  $H_b^n(\Gamma, E) = 0$  for all dual **separable** Banach  $\Gamma$ -modules  $E$ .*



# Ergodicity and Zimmer-amenability

## Corollary (Monod)

*If there exists a highly ergodic Zimmer-amenable  $\Gamma$ -space, then  $H_b^n(\Gamma, E) = 0$  for all dual **separable** Banach  $\Gamma$ -modules  $E$ .*

## Proof.

By Zimmer-amenability, the following complex computes  $H_b^n(\Gamma, E)$ :

# Ergodicity and Zimmer-amenability

## Corollary (Monod)

*If there exists a highly ergodic Zimmer-amenable  $\Gamma$ -space, then  $H_b^n(\Gamma, E) = 0$  for all dual **separable** Banach  $\Gamma$ -modules  $E$ .*

## Proof.

By Zimmer-amenability, the following complex computes  $H_b^n(\Gamma, E)$ :

$$\dots \rightarrow L^\infty(S^m, E)^\Gamma \xrightarrow{d^m} L^\infty(S^{m+1}, E)^\Gamma \rightarrow \dots$$

# Ergodicity and Zimmer-amenability

## Corollary (Monod)

If there exists a highly ergodic Zimmer-amenable  $\Gamma$ -space, then  $H_b^n(\Gamma, E) = 0$  for all dual **separable** Banach  $\Gamma$ -modules  $E$ .

## Proof.

By Zimmer-amenability, the following complex computes  $H_b^n(\Gamma, E)$ :

$$\dots \rightarrow L^\infty(S^m, E)^\Gamma \xrightarrow{d^m} L^\infty(S^{m+1}, E)^\Gamma \rightarrow \dots$$

By high ergodicity,  $L^\infty(S^m, E) \cong E^\Gamma$  for all  $m$ .

# Ergodicity and Zimmer-amenability

## Corollary (Monod)

If there exists a highly ergodic Zimmer-amenable  $\Gamma$ -space, then  $H_b^n(\Gamma, E) = 0$  for all dual **separable** Banach  $\Gamma$ -modules  $E$ .

## Proof.

By Zimmer-amenability, the following complex computes  $H_b^n(\Gamma, E)$ :

$$\dots \rightarrow L^\infty(S^m, E)^\Gamma \xrightarrow{d^m} L^\infty(S^{m+1}, E)^\Gamma \rightarrow \dots$$

By high ergodicity,  $L^\infty(S^m, E) \cong E^\Gamma$  for all  $m$ . So  $H_b^n(\Gamma, E)$  is computed by  $\dots \rightarrow E^\Gamma \xrightarrow[0]{\text{id}} E^\Gamma \rightarrow \dots$  □

# Highly ergodic Zimmer-amenable spaces

The hypothesis is very restrictive, but it works for lamplighters!

# Highly ergodic Zimmer-amenable spaces

The hypothesis is very restrictive, but it works for lamplighters!

## Proposition (Monod)

*Let  $X$  be  $\Gamma$  endowed with a distribution of full support, and  $Y := X^{\mathbb{Z}}$  with the product measure.*

# Highly ergodic Zimmer-amenable spaces

The hypothesis is very restrictive, but it works for lamplighters!

## Proposition (Monod)

*Let  $X$  be  $\Gamma$  endowed with a distribution of full support, and  $Y := X^{\mathbb{Z}}$  with the product measure. Then  $Y$  is a highly ergodic Zimmer-amenable  $(\Gamma \wr \mathbb{Z})$ -space.*

# Highly ergodic Zimmer-amenable spaces

The hypothesis is very restrictive, but it works for lamplighters!

## Proposition (Monod)

*Let  $X$  be  $\Gamma$  endowed with a distribution of full support, and  $Y := X^{\mathbb{Z}}$  with the product measure. Then  $Y$  is a highly ergodic Zimmer-amenable  $(\Gamma \wr \mathbb{Z})$ -space.*

## Proof.

$Y$  is a  $\mathbb{Z}$ -a  $\Gamma$ -space.



# Highly ergodic Zimmer-amenable spaces

The hypothesis is very restrictive, but it works for lamplighters!

## Proposition (Monod)

*Let  $X$  be  $\Gamma$  endowed with a distribution of full support, and  $Y := X^{\mathbb{Z}}$  with the product measure. Then  $Y$  is a highly ergodic Zimmer-amenable  $(\Gamma \wr \mathbb{Z})$ -space.*

## Proof.

$Y$  is a  $\mathbb{Z}$ -a  $\Gamma$ -space. Directed unions  $\Rightarrow Y$  is a  $\mathbb{Z}$ -a  $(\bigoplus \Gamma)$ -space.

# Highly ergodic Zimmer-amenable spaces

The hypothesis is very restrictive, but it works for lamplighters!

## Proposition (Monod)

*Let  $X$  be  $\Gamma$  endowed with a distribution of full support, and  $Y := X^{\mathbb{Z}}$  with the product measure. Then  $Y$  is a highly ergodic Zimmer-amenable  $(\Gamma \wr \mathbb{Z})$ -space.*

## Proof.

$Y$  is a  $\mathbb{Z}$ -a  $\Gamma$ -space. Directed unions  $\Rightarrow Y$  is a  $\mathbb{Z}$ -a  $(\bigoplus \Gamma)$ -space.  
Coamenability  $\Rightarrow Y$  is a  $\mathbb{Z}$ -a  $(\Gamma \wr \mathbb{Z})$ -space.

# Highly ergodic Zimmer-amenable spaces

The hypothesis is very restrictive, but it works for lamplighters!

## Proposition (Monod)

*Let  $X$  be  $\Gamma$  endowed with a distribution of full support, and  $Y := X^{\mathbb{Z}}$  with the product measure. Then  $Y$  is a highly ergodic Zimmer-amenable  $(\Gamma \wr \mathbb{Z})$ -space.*

## Proof.

$Y$  is a  $\mathbb{Z}$ -a  $\Gamma$ -space. Directed unions  $\Rightarrow Y$  is a  $\mathbb{Z}$ -a  $(\bigoplus \Gamma)$ -space.  
Coamenability  $\Rightarrow Y$  is a  $\mathbb{Z}$ -a  $(\Gamma \wr \mathbb{Z})$ -space.

The action of  $\mathbb{Z}$  on  $Y$  is already ergodic: it is a Bernouilli shift (Kolmogorov's zero-one law).

# Highly ergodic Zimmer-amenable spaces

The hypothesis is very restrictive, but it works for lamplighters!

## Proposition (Monod)

Let  $X$  be  $\Gamma$  endowed with a distribution of full support, and  $Y := X^{\mathbb{Z}}$  with the product measure. Then  $Y$  is a highly ergodic Zimmer-amenable  $(\Gamma \wr \mathbb{Z})$ -space.

## Proof.

$Y$  is a  $\mathbb{Z}$ -a  $\Gamma$ -space. Directed unions  $\Rightarrow Y$  is a  $\mathbb{Z}$ -a  $(\bigoplus \Gamma)$ -space.  
Coamenability  $\Rightarrow Y$  is a  $\mathbb{Z}$ -a  $(\Gamma \wr \mathbb{Z})$ -space.

The action of  $\mathbb{Z}$  on  $Y$  is already ergodic: it is a Bernouilli shift (Kolmogorov's zero-one law). The action on powers is also a Bernouilli shift, since  $Y^m = (X^{\mathbb{Z}})^m \cong (X^m)^{\mathbb{Z}}$ . □

# Asymptotic versions

What's left to do is prove asymptotic versions of these results:

# Asymptotic versions

What's left to do is prove asymptotic versions of these results:

## Lemma

*If  $S$  is a doubly ergodic  $\Gamma$ -space, and  $E$  is a separable Banach space with an **approximate** action of  $\Gamma$ ,*

# Asymptotic versions

What's left to do is prove asymptotic versions of these results:

## Lemma

*If  $S$  is a doubly ergodic  $\Gamma$ -space, and  $E$  is a separable Banach space with an **approximate** action of  $\Gamma$ , then every **almost**  $\Gamma$ -equivariant map  $S \rightarrow E$  is **close** to a constant map.*

# Asymptotic versions

What's left to do is prove asymptotic versions of these results:

## Lemma

*If  $S$  is a doubly ergodic  $\Gamma$ -space, and  $E$  is a separable Banach space with an **approximate** action of  $\Gamma$ , then every **almost**  $\Gamma$ -equivariant map  $S \rightarrow E$  is **close** to a constant map.*

Then we obtain the same way:

## Theorem

*For every finitary dual asymptotic Banach  $*(\Gamma \wr \mathbb{Z})$ -module  $\mathcal{W}$  and all  $n \geq 1$  it holds  $H_a^n(\Gamma \wr \mathbb{Z}, \mathcal{W}) = 0$ .*



# Asymptotic versions

What's left to do is prove asymptotic versions of these results:

## Lemma

*If  $S$  is a doubly ergodic  $\Gamma$ -space, and  $E$  is a separable Banach space with an **approximate** action of  $\Gamma$ , then every **almost**  $\Gamma$ -equivariant map  $S \rightarrow E$  is **close** to a constant map.*

Then we obtain the same way:

## Theorem

*For every finitary dual asymptotic Banach  $*(\Gamma \wr \mathbb{Z})$ -module  $\mathcal{W}$  and all  $n \geq 1$  it holds  $H_a^n(\Gamma \wr \mathbb{Z}, \mathcal{W}) = 0$ . Thus,  $\Gamma \wr \mathbb{Z}$  is Ulam stable, with a linear estimate.*

# Outline

- 1 Thompson groups
- 2 Recap on asymptotic cohomology
- 3 Coamenability
- 4 Lamplighters
- 5 Amenability, stability and free subgroups

## Amenability of $F$

The biggest open question on Thompson's groups, and one of the biggest open questions in group theory, is the following:

Question

*Is  $F$  amenable?*

## Amenability of $F$

The biggest open question on Thompson's groups, and one of the biggest open questions in group theory, is the following:

### Question

*Is  $F$  amenable?*

If  $P \Rightarrow \text{amenability} \Rightarrow Q$ , then chances are that  $F$  is known to satisfy  $Q$ , and to not satisfy  $P$ .

## Amenability of $F$

The biggest open question on Thompson's groups, and one of the biggest open questions in group theory, is the following:

### Question

*Is  $F$  amenable?*

If  $P \Rightarrow \text{amenability} \Rightarrow Q$ , then chances are that  $F$  is known to satisfy  $Q$ , and to not satisfy  $P$ . There is a notable exception:

## Amenability of $F$

The biggest open question on Thompson's groups, and one of the biggest open questions in group theory, is the following:

### Question

*Is  $F$  amenable?*

If  $P \Rightarrow \text{amenability} \Rightarrow Q$ , then chances are that  $F$  is known to satisfy  $Q$ , and to not satisfy  $P$ . There is a notable exception:

### Question

*Is  $F$  sofic? Hyperlinear? MF?*

## Amenability and strong Ulam stability

Amenable groups are strong Ulam stable by Kazhdan's Theorem (same definition of stability, but including unitary groups of possibly infinite-dimensional Hilbert spaces),

## Amenability and strong Ulam stability

Amenable groups are strong Ulam stable by Kazhdan's Theorem (same definition of stability, but including unitary groups of possibly infinite-dimensional Hilbert spaces), and the following is open:

### Question

*Is strong Ulam stability equivalent to amenability?*



## Amenability and strong Ulam stability

Amenable groups are strong Ulam stable by Kazhdan's Theorem (same definition of stability, but including unitary groups of possibly infinite-dimensional Hilbert spaces), and the following is open:

### Question

*Is strong Ulam stability equivalent to amenability?*

One may hope that our result is one step closer to strong Ulam stability for  $F$ , and thus to amenability of  $F$ .

## Amenability and strong Ulam stability

Amenable groups are strong Ulam stable by Kazhdan's Theorem (same definition of stability, but including unitary groups of possibly infinite-dimensional Hilbert spaces), and the following is open:

### Question

*Is strong Ulam stability equivalent to amenability?*

One may hope that our result is one step closer to strong Ulam stability for  $F$ , and thus to amenability of  $F$ . This is not the case: piecewise projective analogues of  $F$  satisfy the same properties and are not amenable.

## Amenability and strong Ulam stability

What is known about this question:

Theorem (Burger–Ozawa–Thom)

*Groups with free subgroups are not strong Ulam stable.*

## Amenability and strong Ulam stability

What is known about this question:

Theorem (Burger–Ozawa–Thom)

*Groups with free subgroups are not strong Ulam stable.*

Theorem (Alpeev)

*There exist (nonamenable) groups without free subgroups that are not strong Ulam stable.*

## Amenability and strong Ulam stability

What is known about this question:

### Theorem (Burger–Ozawa–Thom)

*Groups with free subgroups are not strong Ulam stable.*

### Theorem (Alpeev)

*There exist (nonamenable) groups without free subgroups that are not strong Ulam stable.*

More generally, Alpeev shows that  $A \wr \Gamma$  is not strong Ulam stable, whenever  $A$  is abelian and  $\Gamma$  is nonamenable.

## Stability and free subgroups

The piecewise projective groups of Monod and Lodha–Moore are nonamenable, and thus conjecturally not strong Ulam stable.

## Stability and free subgroups

The piecewise projective groups of Monod and Lodha–Moore are nonamenable, and thus conjecturally not strong Ulam stable. However our results imply that they are Ulam stable.

## Stability and free subgroups

The piecewise projective groups of Monod and Lodha–Moore are nonamenable, and thus conjecturally not strong Ulam stable. However our results imply that they are Ulam stable. Could this be related to the absence of free subgroups?



## Stability and free subgroups

The piecewise projective groups of Monod and Lodha–Moore are nonamenable, and thus conjecturally not strong Ulam stable. However our results imply that they are Ulam stable. Could this be related to the absence of free subgroups?

### Question

*Let  $\Gamma$  be a group without free subgroups. Is  $\Gamma$  Ulam stable?*

## Stability and free subgroups

The piecewise projective groups of Monod and Lodha–Moore are nonamenable, and thus conjecturally not strong Ulam stable. However our results imply that they are Ulam stable. Could this be related to the absence of free subgroups?

### Question

*Let  $\Gamma$  be a group without free subgroups. Is  $\Gamma$  Ulam stable?*

In other words, if  $\Gamma$  is not Ulam stable, must  $\Gamma$  contain a free subgroup?

## Stability and free subgroups

The piecewise projective groups of Monod and Lodha–Moore are nonamenable, and thus conjecturally not strong Ulam stable. However our results imply that they are Ulam stable. Could this be related to the absence of free subgroups?

### Question

*Let  $\Gamma$  be a group without free subgroups. Is  $\Gamma$  Ulam stable?*

In other words, if  $\Gamma$  is not Ulam stable, must  $\Gamma$  contain a free subgroup? This is not even known for quasimorphisms!

Thank you for your attention!