

Polynomial automorphisms of the Fricke characters of a free group

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The model

For a rank- n free group F_n , call

$$V_{F_n} = \text{Hom}(F_n, SL(2, \mathbb{C})) // SL(2, \mathbb{C})$$

the $SL(2, \mathbb{C})$ -character variety of F_n .

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$\text{Out}(F_n) = \text{Aut}(F_n) / \text{Inn}(F_n)$ acts on V_{F_n} . We study the dynamics of this action in terms of how individual elements act.

Today, we discuss a model to facilitate this study.

Fricke Characters

Order a basis for $F_n = \langle A, B, C, \dots \rangle$ so that $A > B > C > \dots$ and extend to all basic words: $\alpha \in F_n$ is *basic* if

- Each letter has exponent one, and
- each letter is strictly greater than its successor.

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There are $2^n - 1$ basic words in F_n .

Example ($n = 3$)

Basic set is $\{A, B, C, AB, AC, BC, ABC\}$.

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Also, for $\alpha \in F_n$, call

$$tr_\alpha : \text{Hom}(F_n, SL(2, \mathbb{C})) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, \quad tr_\alpha(\phi) = tr(\phi(\alpha))$$

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the $SL(2, \mathbb{C})$ -character of α . Call $\mathcal{H}_n = \{tr_\beta \mid \beta \text{ is basic in } F_n\}$ the *Horowitz generating set*.

Theorem (Horowitz)

For any $\alpha \in F_n$, $tr_\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{H}_n]$.

Fricke Characters

For $n > 2$, \exists a nontrivial ideal $\mathcal{I}_n \subset \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{H}_n]$ of “trace relations”:
Complicated versions of Cayley-Ham. form of characteristic poly. of elements in $SL(2, \mathbb{C})$:

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Via the CS-evaluation map

$$T : Hom(F_n, SL(2, \mathbb{C})) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{2^n-1}, \quad T(\phi) = (\mathcal{H}_n(\phi)),$$

$V_{F_n} = T(Hom(F_n, SL(2, \mathbb{C}))) \subset \mathbb{C}^{2^n-1}$ (\mathcal{H}_n called trace coordinates) as the common 0-set of \mathcal{I}_n .

Example (Gonz.-Acuña, Mont.-Am.)

$V_{F_2} \cong \mathbb{C}^3$ and for $n \geq 2$, $V_{F_n} \subset \mathbb{C}^{2^n-1}$ is $3n - 3$ -dim. \mathcal{I}_3 is principal, but a basis for \mathcal{I}_4 uses 12 gens. to cut the 9-dim. V_{F_4} out of \mathbb{C}^{15} .

Automorphisms of V_{F_n}

To describe the $Out(F_n)$ action, present $F_n = \langle A_1, A_2, A_3, \dots \rangle$, so that

$$U : A_1 \mapsto A_1 A_2 \quad P : \begin{array}{l} A_1 \mapsto A_2 \\ A_2 \mapsto A_1 \end{array} \quad Q : \begin{array}{l} A_i \mapsto A_{i+1} \\ A_n \mapsto A_1 \end{array} \quad \sigma : A_1 \mapsto A_1^{-1}$$

are the 4 Nielsen generators of $Aut(F_n)$.

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Interp. as outer autos., their action on \mathcal{H}_n specifies the action on $\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{H}_n]/\mathcal{I}_n$. Individually, we can extend each to an auto of $\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{H}_n]$. But not uniquely for $n > 2$.

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Via the eval. map, each of U, P, Q, σ yields a poly. auto. of \mathbb{C}^{2^n-1} . The (right) action is given by

$$\text{For } \theta \in Out(F_n), \quad \hat{\theta} : \mathbb{C}^{2^n-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{2^n-1}, \quad tr_{\theta(\alpha)} = (tr_{\alpha}) \hat{\theta}.$$

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Example ($n = 3 : V_{F_3} \in \mathbb{C}^7$ with coords. $(tr_A, tr_B, \dots, tr_{ABC})$)

$$(tr_{ABC}) \hat{U} = tr_{ABBC} = tr_{CABB} = tr_{CAB} tr_B - tr_{CABB^{-1}} = tr_{ABC} tr_B - tr_{AC}.$$

Individual lifts of generators of $Out(F_n)$

Example ($n = 2$: Let $(tr_A, tr_B, tr_{AB}) = (x, y, z)$)

$$\hat{U}: \begin{array}{l} x \mapsto z \\ y \mapsto y \\ z \mapsto yz - x \end{array}$$

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Example ($n = 3$: Let $(tr_A, tr_B, \dots, tr_{ABC}) = (t, u, v, w, x, y, z)$)

\widehat{U}	\widehat{P}	\widehat{Q}	$\widehat{\sigma}$
$t \mapsto w$	$t \mapsto u$	$t \mapsto u$	$t \mapsto t$
$u \mapsto u$	$u \mapsto t$	$u \mapsto v$	$u \mapsto u$
$v \mapsto v$	$v \mapsto v$	$v \mapsto t$	$v \mapsto v$
$w \mapsto uw - t$	$w \mapsto w$	$w \mapsto y$	$w \mapsto tu - w$
$x \mapsto z$	$x \mapsto y$	$x \mapsto w$	$x \mapsto tv - x$
$y \mapsto y$	$y \mapsto x$	$y \mapsto x$	$y \mapsto y$
$z \mapsto uz - x$	$z \mapsto -tuv + ty$	$z \mapsto z$	$z \mapsto ty - z$
	$+ux + vw - z$		

Automorphisms of V_{F_n}

Q. Does $Out(F_n)$ -action on V_{F_n} extend to ambient space \mathbb{C}^{2^n-1} ? (Does action on quotient ring $\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{H}_n]/\mathcal{I}_n$ extend to an action on $\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{H}_n]$?)

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A. No, in general. “Lift” each of $U, P, Q, \sigma \in Out(F_n)$ to the poly autos $\widehat{U}, \widehat{P}, \widehat{Q}, \widehat{\sigma}$ of \mathbb{C}^{2^n-1} and call $POut(F_n) = \langle \widehat{U}, \widehat{P}, \widehat{Q}, \widehat{\sigma} \rangle$.

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Theorem (McCool)

This “lifting” induces an epimorphism

$$\Phi_n : POut(F_n) \rightarrow Out(F_n)$$

which is an isomorphism only for $n \leq 3$.

Structure of $P\text{Out}(F_n)$

- For $n = 2, 3$, the $\text{Out}(F_n)$ on V_{F_n} extends into ambient space.
- McCool shows this by producing a member of $\ker \Phi_n$, $n > 3$.
- very little additional info is known about $\ker \Phi_n$, $n > 3$.

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Theorem (Brown)

For $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $POut(F_n)$ acts on \mathbb{C}^{2^n-1} as volume preserving integer poly autos which leave invariant V_{F_n} and restrict to volume preserving $Out(F_n)$ action on V_{F_n} .

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Theorem (Brown)

Let $F_n = \pi_1(S)$ for a compact surface S , and call $PMCG(S)$ the pre-image of $MCG(S)$ under Φ_n . Then $PMCG(S)$ acts as unit Jacobian polynomial automorphisms on \mathbb{C}^{2^n-1} which restrict to the $MCG(S)$ action on V_{F_n} .

Structure of $\ker\Phi_4$

What can we say about the structure of $\ker\Phi_n$? Consider $n = 4$.

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In the Nielsen presentation, there are 18 non-inner relations. Of these, 3 do not evaluate to 1 in $POut(F_n)$:

$$R_1 = [Q^{-1}PQPQ^{-1}, U^{-1}], \quad R_2 = U^{-1}QU^{-1}Q^{-1}U(QUQ^{-1}P)^2, \quad R_3 = (PQ)^{n-1}.$$

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For the case where $n = 4$, one can show directly that $\widehat{R}_3 = (PQ)^3$ is an involution of \mathbb{C}^{15} , but that \widehat{R}_1 and \widehat{R}_2 are of infinite order. However, let $K_3 = R_3$, and $K_i = R_i R_3$, $i = 1, 2$. Then $\widehat{K}_1, \widehat{K}_2, \widehat{K}_3$ are all involutions.

Generators of $\ker\Phi_4$

Let $F_4 = \langle A, B, C, D \rangle$, so that

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{H}_4 &= \{tr_A, tr_B, tr_C, tr_D, tr_{AB}, \dots, tr_{BCD}, tr_{ABCD}\} \\ &= \{l, m, n, o, p, \dots, y, z\}\end{aligned}$$

as coordinates of \mathbb{C}^{15} .

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as coordinates of \mathbb{C}^{15} . Then

$$\begin{array}{l} \widehat{K}_1 : \\ \begin{array}{l} l \mapsto l \\ m \mapsto m \\ n \mapsto n \\ o \mapsto o \\ p \mapsto p \\ q \mapsto q \\ r \mapsto r \\ s \mapsto s \\ t \mapsto t \\ u \mapsto u \\ v \mapsto v \\ w \mapsto -lmo - lny + lsu \\ \quad +lt + mr + nz + op \\ \quad +qy - sx - uv - w \\ x \mapsto x \\ y \mapsto y \\ z \mapsto z \end{array} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \widehat{K}_2 : \\ \begin{array}{l} l \mapsto l \\ m \mapsto m \\ n \mapsto n \\ o \mapsto o \\ p \mapsto p \\ q \mapsto q \\ r \mapsto r \\ s \mapsto s \\ t \mapsto t \\ u \mapsto u \\ v \mapsto v \\ w \mapsto w \\ x \mapsto -lno - mov + ops \\ \quad +lu + mz + nr + oq \\ \quad -py - sw + tv - x \\ y \mapsto y \\ z \mapsto z \end{array} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \widehat{K}_3 : \\ \begin{array}{l} l \mapsto l \\ m \mapsto m \\ n \mapsto n \\ o \mapsto o \\ p \mapsto p \\ q \mapsto q \\ r \mapsto r \\ s \mapsto s \\ t \mapsto t \\ u \mapsto u \\ v \mapsto v \\ w \mapsto w \\ x \mapsto x \\ y \mapsto y \\ z \mapsto lmno - lmu - los \\ \quad -mnr - nop + ly \\ \quad +mx + nw + ov \\ \quad +pu + rs - qt - z \end{array} \end{array} \quad (1)$$

Showing there are no other relations among the \widehat{K}_i , $i = 1, 2, 3$, is tricky, but amounts to constructing the geometric representation that defines the Coxeter group explicitly. This is done by restricting these autos to an appropriate invariant vector space in \mathbb{C}^{15} .

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Theorem (Brown)

For $n > 4$, $\ker \Phi_n$ is rank-3 with all generators of infinite order.

Remark (Other embeddings)

Constructing $P\text{Out}(F_n)$ via other CS-embeddings into \mathbb{C}^m does not lead to an action by volume preserving automorphisms.

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Constructing $POut(F_n)$ via other CS-embeddings into \mathbb{C}^m does not lead to an action by volume preserving automorphisms. GAMA embeds $V_{F_n} \subset \mathbb{C}^m$, $m = \frac{n(n^2+5)}{6}$ using only Horowitz generators of basic words of word-length 3 or less (with rational coefficients). Here one can show that \widehat{U} has nonconstant Jacobian which degenerates along a line.

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Remark (New reps of subgroups of $Out(F_n)$ and $MCG(S)$)

Let $p \in V_{F_n}$ be periodic under $POut(F_n)$. Then $POut(F_n)_p$ is a finite index subgroup.

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Remark (New reps of subgroups of $\text{Out}(F_n)$ and $\text{MCG}(S)$)

Let $p \in V_{F_n}$ be periodic under $P\text{Out}(F_n)$. Then $P\text{Out}(F_n)_p$ is a finite index subgroup. The resulting tangent linear representation is a rep into $SL(2^n - 1, \mathbb{C})$ which restricts to a rep of $\text{Out}(F_n)_p$ into $SL(3n - 3, \mathbb{C})$ (at least off of the singular set).

Application (Dynamics)

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- this makes the hunt for periodic points easier.*

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A covering $\rho : S \rightarrow T$ induces $\rho_ : \pi_1(S) \hookrightarrow \pi_1(T)$ which induces $\bar{\rho} : V_{\pi_1(T)} \hookrightarrow V_{\pi_1(S)}$, an embedding.*

Mapping classes which commute with ρ agree on $\bar{\rho}(V_{\pi_1(T)}) \subset V_{\pi_1(S)}$.

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- *this makes the hunt for periodic points easier.*
- *The dynamical type of a fixed point is known along the tangent directions of the embedding.*
- *Can use POut to calculate the dynamical type along the normal directions.*

Application (More Dynamics)

[Bellon-Viallet] For a polynomial endomorphism f of C^m , define the algebraic entropy

$$d_f = \log \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\deg f^n)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

as the asymptotic growth rate of the degree.

- Measures the growth in per. points of f and approx. top. entropy.
- Calculated this for $SU(2)$ -char. var. of a punct. torus (some real points of V_{F_2} . [TAMS'06])
- Hadari: The algebraic entropy of an element in $P\text{Out}(F_n)$ is the same as that of the corresponding element in $\text{Out}(F_n)$.