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INTERMEDIARIES IN BREDON (CO)HOMOLOGY AND CLASSIFYING SPACES

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Abstract: For certain contractible G -CW-complexes and \mathfrak{F} a family of subgroups of G , we construct a spectral sequence converging to the \mathfrak{F} -Bredon cohomology of G with E_1 -terms given by the \mathfrak{F} -Bredon cohomology of the stabilizer subgroups. As applications, we obtain several corollaries concerning the cohomological and geometric dimensions of the classifying space $E_{\mathfrak{F}}G$. We also introduce, for any subgroup closed class of groups \mathfrak{F} , a hierarchically defined class of groups and show that if a group G is in this class, then G has finite $\mathfrak{F} \cap G$ -Bredon (co)homological dimension if and only if G has jump $\mathfrak{F} \cap G$ -Bredon (co)homology.

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1. Introduction

In [4], Bredon introduced a cohomology theory for equivariant CW-complexes. One of the motivations was to develop an obstruction theory for equivariant extension of maps. This cohomology was further studied by many authors with applications to proper group actions and classifying spaces for families of subgroups (e.g. see [18]).

For a collection of subgroups \mathfrak{F} of a group G that is closed under conjugation and finite intersections, one can consider the homotopy category of G -CW-complexes with stabilizers in \mathfrak{F} . A terminal object in this category is called a model for the classifying space $E_{\mathfrak{F}}G$, and one can show that these models always exist under the given assumptions on \mathfrak{F} (e.g. see [18]). The augmented cellular chain complex of $E_{\mathfrak{F}}G$ yields a projective resolution which can be used to compute \mathfrak{F} -Bredon cohomology of G . In relation to Baum-Connes and Farrell-Jones Isomorphism conjectures (see [2], [22], [6]), there has been extensive research on questions concerning finiteness properties of $E_{\mathfrak{F}}G$, in particular when \mathfrak{F} is the

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family of finite subgroups or the family of virtually cyclic subgroups (e.g. see [13], [16], [19], [23]).

The purpose of this paper is twofold. First, given a G -CW-complex X such that for each $F \in \mathfrak{F}$ the subcomplex X^F is contractible, we construct a spectral sequence converging to the \mathfrak{F} -Bredon cohomology of G . The E_1 -terms of the spectral sequence are given in terms of Bredon cohomology of the stabilizer subgroups (see Theorem 3.5). As applications, we obtain several corollaries concerning the cohomological and geometric dimensions of $E_{\mathfrak{F}}G$.

Secondly, using a construction similar to that of Kropholler’s class $\mathbf{H}\mathfrak{X}$ (see [14]), we introduce a new class of groups which is quite suited for applying this spectral sequence.

Definition 1.1. Let \mathfrak{F} be a class of groups closed under taking subgroups and let G be a group. We set $\mathfrak{F} \cap G = \{H \leq G \mid H \text{ is isomorphic to a subgroup in } \mathfrak{F}\}$. Let \mathfrak{X} be a class of groups. Then $\mathbf{H}^{\delta}\mathfrak{X}$ is defined as the smallest class of groups containing the class \mathfrak{X} with the property that if a group G acts cellularly on a finite dimensional CW-complex X with all isotropy subgroups in $\mathbf{H}^{\delta}\mathfrak{X}$ and such that for each subgroup $F \in \mathfrak{F} \cap G$ the fixed point set X^F is contractible, then G is in $\mathbf{H}^{\delta}\mathfrak{X}$. $\mathbf{LH}^{\delta}\mathfrak{X}$ is defined to be the class of groups that are locally $\mathbf{H}^{\delta}\mathfrak{X}$ -groups.

If \mathfrak{F} contains the trivial group only, then $\mathbf{LH}^{\delta}\mathfrak{X}$ is exactly Kropholler’s class $\mathbf{LH}\mathfrak{X}$. Perhaps surprisingly, when \mathfrak{F} is the class of all finite groups, then $\mathbf{LH}^{\delta}\mathfrak{F}$ also turns out to be quite large. It contains all elementary amenable groups and all linear groups over a field of characteristic zero. It is also closed under extensions, taking subgroups, amalgamated products, HNN-extensions, and countable directed unions. In view of this, we propose the following

Conjecture 1.2. *Let \mathfrak{F} be the class of finite or virtually cyclic groups. Then, $\mathbf{H}\mathfrak{F} = \mathbf{H}^{\delta}\mathfrak{F}$.*

Next, we extend the notion of jump (co)homology to the context of Bredon (co)homology and prove

Theorem (Theorem 6.3, Remark 6.5). *An $\mathbf{LH}^{\delta}\mathfrak{F}$ -group G has jump \mathfrak{F} -Bredon cohomology if and only if G has a finite dimensional model for $E_{\mathfrak{F}}G$, where \mathfrak{F} is the class of finite groups or the class of virtually cyclic groups.*

We note that the theorem does not hold if one removes the assumption that the group G is in $\mathbf{LH}^{\delta}\mathfrak{F}$. Recently, Gandini showed that the first Grigorchuk group \mathfrak{G} has jump cohomology of height one for the class

of finite groups \mathfrak{F} (see [10, Proof of 4.7]). Yet he proved that \mathfrak{G} cannot have a finite dimensional model for proper actions $\underline{E}\mathfrak{G}$ since it has infinite rational cohomological dimension (see [10, 4.4]). Interestingly, this fact also allows one to conclude that \mathfrak{G} is not in $\text{LH}\mathfrak{F}$ (see [10, 4.8], [24, 3.2]). Based on this, we propose

Conjecture 1.3. *Let G be a $\text{LH}\mathfrak{F}$ -group. Then G has jump \mathfrak{F} -Bredon cohomology if and only if G has a finite dimensional model for $E_{\mathfrak{F}}G$, where \mathfrak{F} is the class of finite groups or the class of virtually cyclic groups.*

Lastly, we address the applications of our results to elementary amenable groups. In particular, we show

Theorem (Theorem 7.4). *If an elementary amenable group G acts freely and properly discontinuously on a manifold homotopy equivalent to a closed manifold, then G has a finite dimensional model for $\underline{E}G$.*

2. Notations and preliminaries

We begin with some notions and well-established facts concerning modules over the orbit category. To do homological algebra in the category of Bredon modules and in particular to define Bredon (co)homology, we follow the approach of Lück in [16, Chapter 9]. Let us briefly recall some of the elementary notions we will need.

Let G be a group and let \mathfrak{F} be a collection of subgroups of G closed under conjugation by every element of G and closed under taking subgroups. Then for every subgroup S of G , the collection $\mathfrak{F} \cap S = \{H \cap S \mid H \in \mathfrak{F}\}$ is contained in \mathfrak{F} . We refer to \mathfrak{F} as a *family of subgroups* of G .

Let $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{F}}G$ denote the orbit category over \mathfrak{F} . A *right $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{F}}G$ -module* is a contravariant functor $M: \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{F}}G \rightarrow \mathfrak{Ab}$. The category $\text{Mod}_{\mathfrak{F}}G$ is defined as follows: the objects are all the $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{F}}G$ -modules and the morphisms are all the natural transformations between the objects. Similarly, a *left $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{F}}G$ -module* is a covariant functor $N: \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{F}}G \rightarrow \mathfrak{Ab}$ and $G\text{-Mod}_{\mathfrak{F}}$ is the category with objects the left $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{F}}G$ -modules and morphisms all the natural transformations between them.

For $M \in \text{Mod}_{\mathfrak{F}}G$ and $N \in G\text{-Mod}_{\mathfrak{F}}$, we can define their tensor product over \mathfrak{F} by:

$$M \otimes_{\mathfrak{F}} N = \bigoplus_{H \in \mathfrak{F}} M(G/H) \otimes N(G/H) / \sim$$

where we identify $(m)M(\varphi) \otimes n \sim m \otimes N(\varphi)(n)$ for each morphism $(\varphi: G/H \rightarrow G/K) \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{F}}G$ and elements $m \in M(G/K)$, $n \in N(G/H)$.

A sequence $0 \rightarrow M' \rightarrow M \rightarrow M'' \rightarrow 0$ in $\text{Mod}_{\mathfrak{F}} G$ is called *exact* if it is exact after evaluating in G/H , for all $H \in \mathfrak{F}$. Now, let $M \in \text{Mod}_{\mathfrak{F}} G$ and consider the left exact functor:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{F}}(M, -): \text{Mod}_{\mathfrak{F}} G &\rightarrow \mathfrak{Ab} \\ N &\mapsto \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{F}}(M, N), \end{aligned}$$

where $\text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{F}}(M, N)$ is the abelian group of all natural transformations from M to N . The $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{F}}G$ -module P is said to be *projective* if the functor $\text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{F}}(P, -)$ is exact. Just as for $\mathbb{Z}G$ -modules, projective $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{F}}G$ -modules are flat, i.e. the functor $P \otimes_{\mathfrak{F}} -$ is exact.

The *free* $\text{Mod}_{\mathfrak{F}} G$ -module $P_K^G = \mathbb{Z}[\text{map}_G(-, G/K)]$ based at $G/K \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{F}}G$ assigns to each $G/H \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{F}}G$ the free \mathbb{Z} -module generated by the set of all G -maps from G/H to G/K . In general, an $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{F}}G$ -module is said to be *free* if it is naturally isomorphic to a direct sum of free $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{F}}G$ -modules based at objects of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{F}}G$. An $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{F}}G$ -module P is projective if and only if it is a direct summand of a free module if and only if every exact sequence $0 \rightarrow M \rightarrow N \rightarrow P \rightarrow 0$ splits (see [16, 9.20]).

It can be shown that $\text{Mod}_{\mathfrak{F}} G$ contains enough projective objects to construct projective resolutions. Hence, we can define *n-th Bredon homology* of G with coefficients in $N \in G\text{-Mod}_{\mathfrak{F}}$ to be:

$$H_n^{\mathfrak{F}}(G, N) = \text{Tor}_n^{\mathfrak{F}}(\mathbb{Z}, N) = H_n(P_* \otimes_{\mathfrak{F}} N),$$

where $P_* \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ is a projective $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{F}}G$ -resolution of the trivial $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{F}}G$ -module \mathbb{Z} . Also, *n-th Bredon cohomology* of G with coefficients in $M \in \text{Mod}_{\mathfrak{F}} G$ can be defined as:

$$H_n^{\mathfrak{F}}(G, M) = \text{Ext}_{\mathfrak{F}}^n(\mathbb{Z}, M) = H^n(\text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{F}}(P_*, M)).$$

Given $M, N \in \text{Mod}_{\mathfrak{F}} G$, we denote by $M \otimes N$ the right $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{F}}G$ -module which assigns to each $G/H \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{F}}G$ the \mathbb{Z} -module $M(G/H) \otimes N(G/H)$ and to each morphism $\varphi: G/H \rightarrow G/K$ of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{F}}G$, the homomorphism:

$$M(\varphi) \otimes N(\varphi): M(G/K) \otimes N(G/K) \rightarrow M(G/H) \otimes N(G/H).$$

For each subgroup S of G , let $\mathcal{I}: \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{F} \cap S} S \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{F}}G$ be the covariant inclusion functor:

$$\begin{aligned} S/H &\xrightarrow{\mathcal{I}^{\text{ob}}} G/H, \\ (S/H \xrightarrow{x} S/K: H \mapsto xK) &\xrightarrow{\mathcal{I}^{\text{mor}}} (G/H \xrightarrow{x} H/K: H \mapsto xK). \end{aligned}$$

As for modules over group rings, associated to \mathcal{I} , there are induction and restriction (additive) functors:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Res}_S^G : \text{Mod}_{\mathfrak{F}} G &\rightarrow \text{Mod}_{\mathfrak{F} \cap S} S \\ M &\mapsto M \circ \mathcal{I}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ind}_S^G : \text{Mod}_{\mathfrak{F} \cap S} S &\rightarrow \text{Mod}_{\mathfrak{F}} G \\ M &\mapsto M(?) \otimes_{\mathfrak{F} \cap S} \mathbb{Z}[\text{map}_G(-, \mathcal{I}(?))]. \end{aligned}$$

We will need the following relations between them.

Lemma 2.1 ([20, 3.5]). *Let \mathfrak{F} be any given family of subgroups of G . Suppose S is a subgroup of G , the modules $M, Q \in \text{Mod}_{\mathfrak{F}} G$ and $N \in G\text{-Mod}_{\mathfrak{F}}$. Then, there are natural isomorphisms:*

$$(Q \otimes \text{Ind}_S^G \mathbb{Z}) \otimes_{\mathfrak{F}} N \cong \text{Res}_S^G Q \otimes_{\mathfrak{F} \cap S} \text{Res}_S^G N,$$

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{F}}(Q \otimes \text{Ind}_S^G \mathbb{Z}, M) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{F} \cap S}(\text{Res}_S^G Q, \text{Res}_S^G M).$$

3. Spectral sequence

In this section, we construct a spectral sequence associated to a G -CW-complex which is the Bredon analog of an E_1 -term spectral sequence converging the (co)homology of G (see [5, pp. 173–174]).

We begin with a basic lemma (see the proof of [20, 3.7]).

Lemma 3.1. *Let \mathfrak{F} be a family of subgroups of G . For any given subgroups F and H of G , there is an isomorphism:*

$$\text{Res}_F^G \text{Ind}_H^G \mathbb{Z} \cong \bigoplus_{x \in F \backslash G/H} \mathbb{Z}[\text{map}_F(-, F/H^{x^{-1}} \cap F)].$$

In particular, if $F \in \mathfrak{F}$ or $H \in \mathfrak{F}$, then the module $\text{Res}_F^G \text{Ind}_H^G \mathbb{Z}$ is free in $\text{Mod}_{\mathfrak{F} \cap F} F$.

Proof: This isomorphism readily follows from the fact that $\text{Ind}_H^G \mathbb{Z} \cong \mathbb{Z}[\text{map}_G(-, G/H)]$ (see [20, 3.3]) and the isomorphism of F -sets, $G/H \cong \coprod_{x \in F \backslash G/H} F/H^{x^{-1}} \cap F$. □

Proposition 3.2. *Let \mathfrak{F} be any given family of subgroups of G . Let $R_* \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ be a resolution in $\text{Mod}_{\mathfrak{F}} G$ such that, for each i , $R_i \cong \bigoplus_{\sigma \in \Sigma_i} \text{Ind}_{G_\sigma}^G \mathbb{Z}$, where Σ_i is an index set and G_σ is a subgroup of G . Then, for modules N in $G\text{-Mod}_{\mathfrak{F}}$ and K, M in $\text{Mod}_{\mathfrak{F}} G$, there are first quadrant spectral sequences:*

$$E_{p,q}^1(N) = \bigoplus_{\sigma \in \Sigma_p} \text{Tor}_q^{\mathfrak{F} \cap G_\sigma}(\text{Res}_{G_\sigma}^G K, \text{Res}_{G_\sigma}^G N) \implies \text{Tor}_{p+q}^{\mathfrak{F}}(K, N),$$

$$E_1^{p,q}(M) = \prod_{\sigma \in \Sigma_p} \text{Ext}_{\mathfrak{F} \cap G_\sigma}^q(\text{Res}_{G_\sigma}^G K, \text{Res}_{G_\sigma}^G M) \implies \text{Ext}_{\mathfrak{F}}^{p+q}(K, M).$$

Proof: We derive the cohomological spectral sequence and note that the homological part is similar.

Let $Q_* \rightarrow K$ be a free resolution of the module K in $\text{Mod}_{\mathfrak{F}} G$. By filtering the cochain complex:

$$C_{*,**} = \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{F}}(Q_* \otimes R_{**}, M)$$

by rows and by columns, we respectively obtain the E_2 - and E_1 -term first quadrant spectral sequences:

$${}^I E_2^{p,q}(M) = H_h^p H_v^q(C_{*,**}) \implies H_{\mathfrak{F}}^{p+q}(\text{Tot}(C_{*,**})),$$

$${}^{II} E_1^{p,q}(M) = H_h^q(C_{*,**}) \implies H_{\mathfrak{F}}^{p+q}(\text{Tot}(C_{*,**})).$$

We claim that, for all $q > 0$ and $p \geq 0$, ${}^I E_2^{p,q}(M) = 0$ and ${}^I E_2^{p,0}(M) = H^p(\text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{F}}(Q_*, M)) = \text{Ext}_{\mathfrak{F}}^p(K, M)$. Therefore,

$$H_{\mathfrak{F}}^{p+q}(\text{Tot}(C_{*,**})) \cong \text{Ext}_{\mathfrak{F}}^{p+q}(K, M) \text{ for all } p, q \geq 0.$$

To this end, suppose $Q_i = \mathbb{Z}[\text{map}_G(-, G/F)]$ for some $G/F \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{F}} G$ and $i \geq 0$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} C_{i,**} &= \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{F}}(\mathbb{Z}[\text{map}_G(-, G/F)] \otimes R_{**}, M) \\ &\cong \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{F}}(\text{Ind}_F^G \mathbb{Z} \otimes R_{**}, M) \\ &\cong \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{F} \cap F}(\text{Res}_F^G R_{**}, \text{Res}_F^G M). \end{aligned}$$

By Lemma 3.1, it follows that $\text{Res}_F^G R_{**}$ is free in $\text{Mod}_{\mathfrak{F} \cap F} F$. Thus, $\text{Res}_F^G R_{**} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ is a free resolution in $\text{Mod}_{\mathfrak{F} \cap F} F$. Hence, $H^q(C_{i,**}) = H_{\mathfrak{F} \cap F}^q(F, \text{Res}_F^G M) = 0$ for all $q > 0$.

In general, since Q_i is a direct sum of free $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{F}} G$ -modules based at objects of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{F}} G$, this argument shows that $H_v^q(C_{*,**}) = 0$ for $q > 0$ and $H_v^0(C_{*,**}) = \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{F}}(Q_*, M)$ which finishes the claim.

Also, by Lemma 2.1, for each $p \geq 0$ we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{F}}(Q_* \otimes R_p, M) &\cong \prod_{\sigma \in \Sigma_p} \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{F}}(Q_* \otimes \text{Ind}_{G_\sigma}^G \mathbb{Z}, M) \\ &\cong \prod_{\sigma \in \Sigma_p} \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{F} \cap G_\sigma}(\text{Res}_{G_\sigma}^G Q_*, \text{Res}_{G_\sigma}^G M). \end{aligned}$$

Since restriction functor respects projective modules (see [20, 3.7]), this entails:

$$\begin{aligned} {}^I E_1^{p,q}(M) &= \prod_{\sigma \in \Sigma_p} H^q(\text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{F} \cap G_\sigma}(\text{Res}_{G_\sigma}^G Q_*, \text{Res}_{G_\sigma}^G M)) \\ &= \prod_{\sigma \in \Sigma_p} \text{Ext}_{\mathfrak{F} \cap G_\sigma}^q(\text{Res}_{G_\sigma}^G K, \text{Res}_{G_\sigma}^G M). \end{aligned}$$

By substituting the new terms into the E_1 -term spectral sequence, we obtain the desired spectral sequence. \square

Remark 3.3. When K is the trivial module \mathbb{Z} , we obtain the (co)homological spectral sequences:

$$\begin{aligned} E_{p,q}^1(N) &= \bigoplus_{\sigma \in \Sigma_p} H_q^{\mathfrak{F} \cap G_\sigma}(G_\sigma, \text{Res}_{G_\sigma}^G N) \implies H_{p+q}^{\mathfrak{F}}(G, N), \\ E_1^{p,q}(M) &= \prod_{\sigma \in \Sigma_p} H_{\mathfrak{F} \cap G_\sigma}^q(G_\sigma, \text{Res}_{G_\sigma}^G M) \implies H_{\mathfrak{F}}^{p+q}(G, M). \end{aligned}$$

We will assume throughout that whenever a group G acts cellularly on a CW-complex, then the action of the stabilizer group of any cell fixes that cell pointwise.

Lemma 3.4. *Let \mathfrak{F} be any given family of subgroups of G . Suppose X is a G -CW-complex and denote by $C_{**}^{\mathfrak{F}}(X, \mathbb{Z})$ the Bredon chain complex of X . Then, for each i , we have:*

$$C_i^{\mathfrak{F}}(X, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \bigoplus_{\sigma \in \Sigma_i} \text{Ind}_{G_\sigma}^G \mathbb{Z},$$

where Σ_i is a set of representatives of all the G -orbits of i -cells of X and G_σ is the isotropy of σ .

Proof: For each $H \in \mathfrak{F}$, we obtain:

$$C_i^{\mathfrak{F}}(X, \mathbb{Z})(G/H) = C_i(X^H, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \bigoplus_{\sigma \in \Sigma_i} \mathbb{Z}[\text{map}_G(G/H, G/G_\sigma)].$$

On the other hand, $\mathbb{Z}[\text{map}_G(-, G/G_\sigma)] \cong \text{Ind}_{G_\sigma}^G \mathbb{Z}$, (see [20, 3.3]). Hence, the result is proved. \square

Theorem 3.5. *Let \mathfrak{F} be any given family of subgroups of G . Suppose X is a G -CW-complex such that for each $F \in \mathfrak{F}$ the subcomplex X^F is contractible. Then, for modules N in $G\text{-Mod}_{\mathfrak{F}}$ and K, M in $\text{Mod}_{\mathfrak{F}} G$, there are first quadrant spectral sequences:*

$$E_{p,q}^1(N) = \bigoplus_{\sigma \in \Sigma_p} \text{Tor}_q^{\mathfrak{F} \cap G_\sigma}(\text{Res}_{G_\sigma}^G K, \text{Res}_{G_\sigma}^G N) \implies \text{Tor}_{p+q}^{\mathfrak{F}}(K, N),$$

$$E_1^{p,q}(M) = \prod_{\sigma \in \Sigma_p} \text{Ext}_{\mathfrak{F} \cap G_\sigma}^q(\text{Res}_{G_\sigma}^G K, \text{Res}_{G_\sigma}^G M) \implies \text{Ext}_{\mathfrak{F}}^{p+q}(K, M),$$

where Σ_p denotes a set of representatives of all the G -orbits of p -cells of X .

Proof: Let $R_* = C_*^{\mathfrak{F}}(X, \mathbb{Z})$ be the Bredon chain complex associated to X . By our hypothesis it is exact and thus a resolution of \mathbb{Z} . The proof is now a direct consequence of Lemma 3.4 and Proposition 3.2. \square

4. Applications

Here we present some immediate corollaries of the constructed spectral sequences. Although a number of these results have already been derived using several different techniques, we reprove them here to illustrate the versatility of our approach. Throughout this section, $cd_{\mathfrak{F}}(G)$ denotes the Bredon cohomological dimension of G with respect to the family of subgroups \mathfrak{F} . We substitute $cd_{\mathfrak{F}}(G)$ by either $\underline{cd}(G)$ or $\underline{\underline{cd}}(G)$ when \mathfrak{F} is the family of finite or virtually cyclic subgroups, respectively.

As a first application of Theorem 3.5, we generalize the result obtained in [21, 3.4] to an arbitrary family \mathfrak{F} and obtain an improved bound.

Corollary 4.1. *Let \mathfrak{F} be a family of subgroups of G . Suppose X is a G -CW-complex such that for each $F \in \mathfrak{F}$ the subcomplex X^F is contractible. Suppose also there is an integer b such that $cd_{\mathfrak{F} \cap G_v}(G_v) \leq b$ where v runs over all the vertices of X . Then,*

$$cd_{\mathfrak{F}}(G) \leq b + \dim(X).$$

Next, we present a new proof of a result of Martínez-Pérez (see [20, 4.1]) which can be seen as an algebraic analogue of a result of Lück and Weiermann (see [19, 5.1]).

Corollary 4.2. *Let G be a group and $\mathfrak{F} \subseteq \mathfrak{G}$ be families of subgroups of G . Suppose that there exists an integer d such that for every $H \in \mathfrak{G}$ we have $cd_{\mathfrak{F} \cap H}(H) \leq d$. Then,*

$$cd_{\mathfrak{F}}(G) \leq cd_{\mathfrak{G}}(G) + d.$$

In particular, $\underline{cd}(G) \leq \underline{\underline{cd}}(G) + 1$.

Proof: Let $R_* \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ be the restriction to $\text{Mod}_{\mathfrak{F}} G$ of a free resolution in $\text{Mod}_{\mathfrak{G}} G$ of length $cd_{\mathfrak{G}}(G)$. Note that $R_* \cong \bigoplus_{\sigma \in \Sigma_i} \text{Ind}_{G_\sigma}^G \mathbb{Z}$, where Σ_* is an index set and each $G_\sigma \in \mathfrak{G}$. Now, an easy application of the cohomological spectral sequence of Remark 3.3 for the family \mathfrak{F} proves the first inequality.

From this and the fact that any virtually cyclic group has a 1-dimensional classifying space for proper actions we can deduce the second inequality. \square

The following corollary has also been recently proven by Fluch and Nucinkis in [9, 3.1] using a different method (see also [8, 3.42]).

Corollary 4.3. *Let G be a countable directed union of groups G_i . Let \mathfrak{F} be a family of subgroups of G such that each $H \in \mathfrak{F}$ is a subgroup of some G_j . Then,*

$$cd_{\mathfrak{F}}(G) \leq 1 + \max\{cd_{\mathfrak{F} \cap G_i}(G_i)\}.$$

Proof: Since G is countable, it follows by Bass-Serre theory [26] that there exists a G -tree X such that $X^{G_i} \neq \emptyset$ for every G_i . Since each $H \in \mathfrak{F}$ is a subgroup of some G_j , one has that $X^{G_j} \subseteq X^H$. In particular, X^H is nonempty and hence it is connected, because if an element $g \in G$ stabilizes two vertices of X then g stabilizes the (unique) path that connects them. This implies that X^H is contractible for every $H \in \mathfrak{F}$. Then, by Corollary 4.1, it follows that $cd_{\mathfrak{F}}(G) \leq \dim(X) + \max\{cd_{\mathfrak{F} \cap G_i}(G_i)\}$ as claimed. \square

Remark 4.4. Note that the above conditions on the family of subgroups are satisfied when \mathfrak{F} is the class of finite subgroups, virtually cyclic subgroups, or more generally consisting of groups that are subgroups of finitely generated subgroups of G .

Let $\underline{gd}(G)$ denote the minimal dimension of all classifying spaces $\underline{E}G$ of G . As a corollary, we deduce an algebraic analog of a theorem of Lück (see [17, 3.1]).

Corollary 4.5. *Suppose $1 \rightarrow H \rightarrow G \xrightarrow{\pi} Q \rightarrow 1$ is a short exact sequence of groups and suppose further there is an upper bound k on the order of the finite subgroups of Q . Then,*

$$\underline{cd}(G) \leq k(\underline{gd}(H)) + \underline{cd}(Q).$$

Proof: For each finite subgroup F of Q , the subgroup $\pi^{-1}(F)$ is an extension of H by F . By Serre’s construction (see the proof of Proposition 5.4 or [26]), it has a $|F|(\underline{gd}(H))$ -dimensional model for $\underline{E}\pi^{-1}(F)$.

Hence, its Bredon cohomological dimension is bounded by $k(\underline{gd}(H))$. Now, applying the previous corollary ends the proof. \square

Next, we derive a long exact sequence first obtained by Martínez-Pérez (see [20, 4.2]) which is the Bredon analogue of the long exact sequence in ordinary cohomology arising from a cellular action on a tree.

Corollary 4.6. *Suppose \mathfrak{F} is a family of subgroups of G and X is a G -tree such that for each $F \in \mathfrak{F}$, X^F is nonempty. Denote by G_v the stabilizer of a vertex v and by G_e the stabilizer of an edge e . Let Σ_0 and Σ_1 be the sets of G -orbit representatives of the vertexes and the edges of X , respectively. Then, for every M in $\text{Mod}_{\mathfrak{F}} G$, there is a long exact sequence:*

$$\begin{aligned} \cdots \rightarrow H_{\mathfrak{F}}^i(G, M) &\rightarrow \bigoplus_{v \in \Sigma_0} H_{\mathfrak{F} \cap G_v}^i(G_v, \text{Res}_{G_v}^G M) \\ &\rightarrow \bigoplus_{e \in \Sigma_1} H_{\mathfrak{F} \cap G_e}^i(G_e, \text{Res}_{G_e}^G M) \rightarrow H_{\mathfrak{F}}^{i+1}(G, M) \rightarrow \cdots \end{aligned}$$

Proof: Let us consider the spectral sequence of Theorem 3.5 applied to the G -CW-complex X and $K = \mathbb{Z}$. On the first page there are only two possibly nonzero vertical lines, i.e. $E_1^{p,q}(M) = 0$ for $p > 1$. Therefore, we have a Wang sequence (see for example [28, p. 130]):

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_{\mathfrak{F}}^i(G, M) \rightarrow E_1^{0,i}(M) \rightarrow E_1^{1,i}(M) \rightarrow H_{\mathfrak{F}}^{i+1}(G, M) \rightarrow \cdots$$

Substituting the E_1 -terms, yields the desired long exact sequence. \square

Consequently, we obtain a Mayer-Vietoris sequence for amalgamated products.

Corollary 4.7. *Let $G = A *_C B$, where A, B and C are groups and suppose M in $\text{Mod}_{\mathfrak{F}} G$. Suppose, every F in \mathfrak{F} is a subgroup of a conjugate of A or B . Then, there is a long exact sequence:*

$$\begin{aligned} \cdots \rightarrow H_{\mathfrak{F}}^i(G, M) &\rightarrow H_{\mathfrak{F} \cap A}^i(A, \text{Res}_A^G M) \oplus H_{\mathfrak{F} \cap B}^i(B, \text{Res}_B^G M) \\ &\rightarrow H_{\mathfrak{F} \cap C}^i(C, \text{Res}_C^G M) \rightarrow H_{\mathfrak{F}}^{i+1}(G, M) \cdots \end{aligned}$$

Proof: Let X be the Bass-Serre tree of G . The result immediately follows from Corollary 4.6. \square

Remark 4.8. This Mayer-Vietoris sequence has already been derived in [22, 3.32] by a different approach, using a homotopy-push-out of the induced spaces of the classifying spaces corresponding to the subgroups in the amalgamated product.

5. $\mathbf{H}^{\mathfrak{F}}\mathfrak{X}$ -groups

We begin with the definition of a class of groups which is analogous to Kropholler’s definition of the class $\mathbf{H}\mathfrak{X}$ (see [14]).

Unless otherwise specified, \mathfrak{F} will denote a subgroup closed class of groups. Note that for any group G the collection:

$$\mathfrak{F} \cap G = \{H \leq G \mid H \text{ is isomorphic to a subgroup in } \mathfrak{F}\}$$

is then a family of subgroups of G . If \mathfrak{F} is the class of finite groups, when referring to Bredon (co)homology of G with respect to $\mathfrak{F} \cap G$, we will simply say Bredon (co)homology of G .

Definition 5.1. Let \mathfrak{X} be a class of groups. $\mathbf{H}^{\mathfrak{F}}\mathfrak{X}$ is defined as the smallest class of groups containing the class \mathfrak{X} with the property that if a group G acts cellularly on a finite dimensional CW-complex X with all isotropy subgroups in $\mathbf{H}^{\mathfrak{F}}\mathfrak{X}$ and such that for each subgroup $F \in \mathfrak{F} \cap G$ the fixed point set X^F is contractible, then G is in $\mathbf{H}^{\mathfrak{F}}\mathfrak{X}$.

Remark 5.2. When \mathfrak{F} is the trivial class, then $\mathbf{H}^{\mathfrak{F}}\mathfrak{X}$ is exactly the Kropholler’s class $\mathbf{H}\mathfrak{X}$. Also, note that X need not be a model for $E_{\mathfrak{F}}G$, because we do not require for X^F to be empty if F is not in \mathfrak{F} . It is, in a way, an intermediary complex.

There is also an inductive definition of $\mathbf{H}^{\mathfrak{F}}\mathfrak{X}$ -groups, by using ordinal numbers:

- (a) Let $\mathbf{H}_0^{\mathfrak{F}}\mathfrak{X} = \mathfrak{X}$.
- (b) For ordinal $\beta > 0$, define $\mathbf{H}_\beta^{\mathfrak{F}}\mathfrak{X}$ to be the class of groups that can act cellularly on a finite dimensional CW-complex X such that each isotropy group is in $\mathbf{H}_\alpha^{\mathfrak{F}}\mathfrak{X}$ for some $\alpha < \beta$ (α can depend on the isotropy group) and for each subgroup $F \in \mathfrak{F} \cap G$ the fixed point set X^F is contractible.

We denote by $\mathbf{LH}^{\mathfrak{F}}\mathfrak{X}$ the class of locally $\mathbf{H}^{\mathfrak{F}}\mathfrak{X}$ -groups, i.e. groups whose finitely generated subgroups belong to $\mathbf{H}^{\mathfrak{F}}\mathfrak{X}$.

Remark 5.3. It immediately follows:

- a group is in $\mathbf{H}^{\mathfrak{F}}\mathfrak{X}$ if and only if it belongs to $\mathbf{H}_\alpha^{\mathfrak{F}}\mathfrak{X}$ for some ordinal α ;
- $\mathbf{H}_\alpha^{\mathfrak{F}}\mathfrak{X} \subseteq \mathbf{H}_\alpha\mathfrak{X}$ for each ordinal α where $\mathbf{H}_\alpha\mathfrak{X}$ is the Kropholler’s class for the ordinal α ;
- G admits a finite dimensional model for $E_{\mathfrak{F}}G$ if and only if it is in $\mathbf{H}_1^{\mathfrak{F}}\mathfrak{F}$.

Proposition 5.4. $\mathbf{H}^{\mathfrak{F}}\mathfrak{X}$ is subgroup closed. If \mathfrak{F} is the class of finite groups, then $\mathbf{H}^{\mathfrak{F}}\mathfrak{F}$ is extension closed.

Proof: It is obvious that $\mathbf{H}_\alpha^{\mathfrak{F}}\mathfrak{X}$ is subgroup closed for every ordinal α , so $\mathbf{H}^{\mathfrak{F}}\mathfrak{X}$ is subgroup closed.

The proof that $\mathbf{H}^{\mathfrak{F}}\mathfrak{F}$ is extension closed is analogous to the proof of [14, 2.3]. First we prove that $\mathbf{H}_\alpha^{\mathfrak{F}}\mathfrak{F}$ is closed under finite extensions, using induction on the ordinal α . This is obvious for $\alpha = 0$. Assume that it is true for all $\beta < \alpha$ and let G be a group with a finite index subgroup N that belongs to $\mathbf{H}_\alpha^{\mathfrak{F}}\mathfrak{F}$. There is a finite dimensional N -CW-complex X such that each isotropy group is in $\mathbf{H}_\beta^{\mathfrak{F}}\mathfrak{F}$ for some $\beta < \alpha$ and X^F is contractible for any finite subgroup F of N . Serre's construction (cf. [5]) shows that the G -set $Y = \text{Hom}_G(N, X)$ has the structure of a CW-complex via the bijection $\varphi: Y \rightarrow \prod_{t \in T} X$, with $\varphi(f) = (f(t))_{t \in T}$ where T is a set of coset representatives of N in G . If K is the isotropy group of an element f of Y then $f(g) = f(gk)$ for all $k \in K$ and $g \in G$. In particular $f(e) = f(k) = kf(e)$ for all $k \in N \cap K$, so $N \cap K$ is a subgroup of the isotropy group of $f(e)$, which belongs to $\mathbf{H}_\beta^{\mathfrak{F}}\mathfrak{F}$ for some $\beta < \alpha$. Since $\mathbf{H}_\beta^{\mathfrak{F}}\mathfrak{F}$ is subgroup closed it follows from the inductive hypothesis that K belongs to $\mathbf{H}_\beta^{\mathfrak{F}}\mathfrak{F}$. Next we show that Y^F is contractible for every finite subgroup F of G . For this, take a set S of double coset representatives, such that $G = \cup_{s \in S} NsF$ and let $F_s = N \cap sFs^{-1}$. The map $\psi: Y^F \rightarrow \prod_{s \in S} X^{F_s}$ with $\psi(f) = (f(s))_{s \in S}$ is well defined because if $f \in Y^F$ and $g \in F_s$ we have $s^{-1}gs \in F$, so $gf(s) = f(gs) = f(ss^{-1}gs) = (s^{-1}gsf)(s) = f(s)$, thus $f(s) \in X^{F_s}$. Obviously ψ is a bijection and each X^{F_s} is contractible, so Y^F is contractible.

Now, we prove by induction on the ordinal β that if N is an $\mathbf{H}_\alpha^{\mathfrak{F}}\mathfrak{F}$ -subgroup of G such that G/N is in $\mathbf{H}_\beta^{\mathfrak{F}}\mathfrak{F}$ then G is in $\mathbf{H}^{\mathfrak{F}}\mathfrak{F}$. Indeed, the previous argument proves this claim for $\beta = 0$. Let $\beta > 0$ and assume that the claim holds for $\gamma < \beta$. Let X be a G/N -CW-complex with stabilizers in $\mathbf{H}_\gamma^{\mathfrak{F}}\mathfrak{F}$ for $\gamma < \beta$ and X^F be contractible for any finite subgroup F of G/N . Then G acts on X via the projection $\pi: G \rightarrow G/N$ with cell stabilizers that are extensions of N by $\mathbf{H}_\gamma^{\mathfrak{F}}\mathfrak{F}$ -groups for $\gamma < \beta$. It follows from the inductive hypothesis that these belong to $\mathbf{H}^{\mathfrak{F}}\mathfrak{F}$. Now, if F is a finite subgroup of G then $X^F = X^{\pi(F)}$ is contractible since $\pi(F)$ is a finite subgroup of G/N . Thus, G belongs to $\mathbf{H}^{\mathfrak{F}}\mathfrak{F}$. \square

Proposition 5.5. *If \mathfrak{F} is the class of finite groups, then $\mathbf{H}^{\mathfrak{F}}\mathfrak{F}$ is closed under countable directed unions, amalgamated products and HNN-extensions.*

Proof: Let $G = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} G_n$ where $G_n \leq G_{n+1}$ and $G_n \in \mathbf{H}^{\mathfrak{F}}\mathfrak{F}$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Then it follows from Bass-Serre theory that G acts on a tree T such that

$T^{G_n} \neq \emptyset$ for every G_n . If F is a finite subgroup of G then $F \leq G_n$ for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$, so $T^F \neq \emptyset$. Thus T^F is contractible.

If G is an amalgamated product $A *_C B$ or an HNN-extension $K *_\alpha$, then it follows again from Bass-Serre theory that G acts on a tree T such that $T^A \neq \emptyset$, $T^B \neq \emptyset$ and $T^K \neq \emptyset$, respectively. The same is true for every conjugate of A , B and K . Now, any finite subgroup F of G is conjugate to a subgroup of A or B , and K respectively, so $T^F \neq \emptyset$ and hence it is contractible. \square

Theorem 5.6. *If \mathfrak{F} is the class of finite groups, then $\mathbf{H}^{\mathfrak{F}}\mathfrak{F}$ contains all countable elementary amenable groups and all countable linear groups over a field of characteristic 0.*

Proof: Elementary amenable groups: $\mathbf{H}^{\mathfrak{F}}\mathfrak{F}$ contains all finitely generated abelian groups. Now, recalling Kropholler, Linnell and Moody's inductive definition of elementary amenable groups (see [15]), by transfinite induction, using extensions and countable directed union closure, it follows that $\mathbf{H}^{\mathfrak{F}}\mathfrak{F}$ contains all countable elementary amenable groups.

Linear groups: Since $\mathbf{H}^{\mathfrak{F}}\mathfrak{F}$ is closed under countable directed unions, it suffices to consider finitely generated linear groups. In [14, 2.5], Kropholler proves that countable linear groups over a field of characteristic 0 belong to $\mathbf{H}\mathfrak{F}$, making crucial use of results of Alperin and Shalen (see [1]). Since torsion free $\mathbf{H}\mathfrak{F}$ -groups belong to $\mathbf{H}^{\mathfrak{F}}\mathfrak{F}$, it follows that torsion free linear groups belong to $\mathbf{H}^{\mathfrak{F}}\mathfrak{F}$. Now, by a theorem of Borel (cf. Theorem 1.5 in [1]) every finitely generated linear group is virtually torsion free. Since $\mathbf{H}^{\mathfrak{F}}\mathfrak{F}$ is closed under finite extensions, the result follows. \square

6. Finiteness properties

A weaker notion than (co)homological dimension called (co)homological jump height has been introduced in [24] and many of its finiteness properties have been considered in [25]. When studying group actions on certain complexes, we have seen that it is often more natural to utilize jump height rather than (co)homological dimension. Here, we extend the definition of jump (co)homology and jump height to Bredon cohomology and consider some applications.

Definition 6.1. A discrete group G has *jump \mathfrak{F} -Bredon (co)homology* if there exists an integer $k \geq 0$, such that for each subgroup H of G we have $hd_{\mathfrak{F} \cap H}(H) = \infty$ ($cd_{\mathfrak{F} \cap H}(H) = \infty$) or $hd_{\mathfrak{F} \cap H}(H) \leq k$ ($cd_{\mathfrak{F} \cap H}(H) \leq k$). The minimum of all such k is called the *jump height* and denoted $hjh_{\mathfrak{F}}(G)$ ($cjh_{\mathfrak{F}}(G)$).

First, we need a generalization of Benson’s lemma (see [3, 5.6]) that applies in our context.

Lemma 6.2. *Suppose that G_α ($0 \leq \alpha < \gamma$, $G_0 = \{e\}$) is an ascending chain of groups with union $G = \cup_{\alpha < \gamma} G_\alpha$, for some ordinal γ . Let \mathfrak{F} be a family of subgroups of G such that every $H \in \mathfrak{F}$ is a subgroup of some G_α . If M is a module in $\text{Mod}_{\mathfrak{F}} G$ whose restriction to each subgroup G_α is projective in $\text{Mod}_{\mathfrak{F} \cap G_\alpha} G_\alpha$, then M has projective dimension at most one.*

Proof: Denote $Z_{G_\alpha} = \bigoplus_{\delta \geq \alpha} \mathbb{Z}[\text{map}_G(-, G/G_\delta)]$. Since $M \otimes Z_{G_\alpha} \cong \bigoplus_{\delta \geq \alpha} \text{Ind}_{G_\delta}^G \text{Res}_{G_\delta}^G M$, by adjointness of induction and restriction and definition of projectives, we can deduce that $Q_\alpha := M \otimes Z_{G_\alpha}$ is projective.

Given $\alpha \leq \beta$, we define an epimorphism $\psi_\alpha^\beta: Z_{G_\alpha} \rightarrow Z_{G_\beta}$ as follows: the summand $\mathbb{Z}[\text{map}_G(-, G/G_\delta)]$ of Z_{G_α} is mapped to the summand $\mathbb{Z}[\text{map}_G(-, G/G_\mu)]$ of Z_{G_β} , where $\mu = \max\{\beta, \delta\}$, by the natural quotient map $G/G_\delta \rightarrow G/G_\mu$. Note that ψ_α^β induces an epimorphism $\text{id}_M \otimes \psi_\alpha^\beta: Q_\alpha \rightarrow Q_\beta$.

Let P_α be the kernel of $\text{id}_M \otimes \psi_0^\alpha: Q_0 \rightarrow Q_\alpha$. If $\alpha < \beta < \gamma$, then $P_\alpha \leq P_\beta$. Since Q_β is projective, the epimorphism $\text{id}_M \otimes \psi_\alpha^\beta: Q_\alpha \rightarrow Q_\beta$ must split. Then, the kernel which is isomorphic to P_β/P_α , is projective.

Also, it follows from our hypothesis that for each α , there exists an epimorphism from Z_{G_α} onto $\mathbb{Z}[\text{map}_G(-, G/G)] \cong \mathbb{Z}$ that maps each summand $\mathbb{Z}[\text{map}_G(-, G/G_\delta)]$ of Z_{G_α} to $\mathbb{Z}[\text{map}_G(-, G/G)]$ via the trivial quotient map $G/G_\delta \rightarrow G/G$. This epimorphism induces an epimorphism $\phi_\alpha: Q_\alpha \rightarrow M$. Note that for each $\alpha \leq \beta$, we have $\phi_\beta \circ (\text{id}_M \otimes \psi_\alpha^\beta) = \phi_\alpha$.

Let P_γ the kernel of the induced epimorphism from Q_0 to M . The fact that $\varinjlim Z_{G_\alpha} = \mathbb{Z}$, implies that $\varinjlim Q_\alpha = M$. So, we can deduce that $P_\gamma = \cup_{\alpha < \gamma} P_\alpha$. Now, by using transfinite induction, it is not difficult to see that,

$$P_\gamma \cong \bigoplus_{\alpha < \gamma} P_{\alpha+1}/P_\alpha$$

and hence it is projective. Since $M \cong Q_0/P_\gamma$, it has projective dimension at most one. □

Following the notation of the previous section, let $hd_{\mathfrak{F} \cap G}(G)$ ($cd_{\mathfrak{F} \cap G}(G)$) denote the Bredon (co)homological dimension of the group G with respect to a class of groups \mathfrak{F} .

The next result is a generalization of Theorem 3.3 of [24], Theorem 8 of [27], and of Proposition 3.1 of [12].

Theorem 6.3. *Let \mathfrak{F} be a subgroup closed class of groups and let \mathfrak{X} be a class of groups with finite Bredon (co)homological dimension with respect to \mathfrak{F} . Suppose G is in $\mathbf{H}^{\mathfrak{F}}\mathfrak{X}$ or $\mathfrak{F} \cap G$ consists of groups that are subgroups of finitely generated subgroups of G and G is in $\mathbf{LH}^{\mathfrak{F}}\mathfrak{X}$. Then G has finite Bredon (co)homological dimension with respect to \mathfrak{F} if and only if G has jump Bredon (co)homology with respect to \mathfrak{F} .*

Proof: We will prove the result for cohomology. The homological version is analogous.

One direction is trivial. So, let G have jump Bredon cohomology with respect to \mathfrak{F} . Suppose G is in $\mathbf{H}^{\mathfrak{F}}\mathfrak{X}$. Since G is in $\mathbf{H}^{\alpha}\mathfrak{X}$ for some ordinal α , we can assume by transfinite induction, there exists a finite dimensional G -CW-complex X such that for each $F \in \mathfrak{F} \cap G$ the subcomplex X^F is contractible and that each isotropy group has finite Bredon cohomological dimension bounded by $cjh_{\mathfrak{F}}(G)$. Now, applying Theorem 3.5, we can deduce that $H_{\mathfrak{F}}^i(G, M) = 0$ for all $i > cjh_{\mathfrak{F}}(G) + \dim(X)$. Therefore, G has finite Bredon cohomological dimension equal to $cjh_{\mathfrak{F}}(G)$.

Suppose G is in $\mathbf{LH}^{\mathfrak{F}}\mathfrak{X}$ and $\mathfrak{F} \cap G$ consists of groups that are subgroups of finitely generated subgroups of G . Let $P_* \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ be a projective resolution of \mathbb{Z} in $\text{Mod}_{\mathfrak{F}} G$ and denote $d = cjh_{\mathfrak{F}}(G)$. We first show that the module P_d has projective dimension at most 1.

If G is countable, then there is an ascending chain of finitely generated subgroups $G_i, i \in \mathbb{N}$, such that $G = \cup_{i=1}^{\infty} G_i$. Since, each G_i belongs to the class $\mathbf{H}^{\mathfrak{F}}\mathfrak{X}$, we have $cd_{\mathfrak{F} \cap G_i}(G_i) \leq d$. So, Lemma 6.2 implies that P_d has projective dimension at most 1.

If G is uncountable, we proceed by induction on the cardinality of G . The group G can be expressed as an ascending union of subgroups, $G = \cup_{\alpha < \gamma} G_{\alpha}$ for some ordinal γ , such that each subgroup G_{α} has strictly smaller cardinality than G . By induction, $cd_{\mathfrak{F} \cap G_{\alpha}}(G_{\alpha}) \leq d$ for each α . Again, applying Lemma 6.2, shows that the module P_d has projective dimension at most 1.

Since P_d has projective dimension at most 1, the trivial module \mathbb{Z} has projective dimension at most $d + 1$. It follows that $cd_{\mathfrak{F}}(G) \leq d + 1$, and hence $cd_{\mathfrak{F}}(G) = d$. □

Remark 6.4. We give an alternative proof of the first part of this result.

Let X be a G -CW-complex such that for each $F \in \mathfrak{F} \cap G$ the subcomplex X^F is contractible and that each isotropy group has finite \mathfrak{F} -Bredon cohomological dimension bounded by $cjh_{\mathfrak{F}}(G)$. Since X^F is contractible for each $F \in \mathfrak{F} \cap G$, the chain complex $C_*^{\mathfrak{F}}(X, \mathbb{Z})$ is exact. By the induction, $pl_{\mathfrak{F} \cap G_{\sigma}}(\mathbb{Z}) \leq cjh_{\mathfrak{F}}(G)$ for each G_{σ} . Since $C_i^{\mathfrak{F}}(X, \mathbb{Z}) \cong$

$\bigoplus_{\sigma \in \Sigma_i} \text{Ind}_{G_\sigma}^G \mathbb{Z}$, we obtain $pl_{\mathfrak{F} \cap G_\sigma}(C_i^{\mathfrak{F}}(X, \mathbb{Z})) \leq cjh_{\mathfrak{F}}(G)$ for each i . It follows that $pl_{\mathfrak{F}}(\mathbb{Z}) \leq cjh_{\mathfrak{F}}(G) + \dim(X)$. Since G has jump Bredon cohomology, this shows $pl_{\mathfrak{F}}(\mathbb{Z}) = cjh_{\mathfrak{F}}(G)$.

Remark 6.5. Note that by a result of Lück [16], Theorem 6.3 establishes in particular that:

- (i) Every $\mathbf{H}^{\mathfrak{F}}$ -group has jump \mathfrak{F} -Bredon cohomology if and only if G has a finite dimensional model for $E_{\mathfrak{F}}G$.
- (ii) Every $\mathbf{LH}^{\mathfrak{F}}$ -group has jump \mathfrak{F} -Bredon cohomology if and only if G has a finite dimensional model for $E_{\mathfrak{F}}G$, where \mathfrak{F} is the class of finite groups or the class of virtually cyclic groups.

It follows from Theorem 5.6 that when \mathfrak{F} is the class of finite groups, the class $\mathbf{LH}^{\mathfrak{F}}$ contains all elementary amenable groups and all linear groups of characteristic zero. Applying Theorem 6.3, we obtain the following corollary which is a generalization of a result of Jo and Nucinkis (see [12, 3.2])

Corollary 6.6. *Let G be an elementary amenable group or a linear group of characteristic zero. Then G has jump \mathfrak{F} -Bredon cohomology if and only if G has a finite dimensional model for $E_{\mathfrak{F}}G$, where \mathfrak{F} is the class of finite groups.*

Definition 6.7. A group G has periodic \mathfrak{F} -Bredon cohomology with period $q > 0$ after k steps, if the functors $H_{\mathfrak{F}}^n(G, -)$ and $H_{\mathfrak{F}}^{n+q}(G, -)$ are naturally equivalent for all $n > k$.

Using the Eckmann-Shapiro lemma it is easily proved that periodic Bredon cohomology after some steps is a subgroup closed property, i.e. every subgroup S of G has periodic $\mathfrak{F} \cap S$ -Bredon cohomology with period q after k steps.

Corollary 6.8. *Let G be in $\mathbf{LH}^{\mathfrak{F}}$, where \mathfrak{F} is the class of finite groups. Then G has periodic Bredon cohomology after some steps if and only if G admits a finite dimensional model for $\underline{E}G$.*

Proof: Assume G has periodic Bredon cohomology with period q after k steps, and let S be a subgroup with $\underline{cd}(S) = r$. Then $H_{\mathfrak{F} \cap S}^r(S, M) \neq 0$ for some $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{F} \cap S}S$ -module M . If $r > k$ then $H_{\mathfrak{F} \cap S}^{r+q}(S, M) \cong H_{\mathfrak{F} \cap S}^r(S, M) \neq 0$ a contradiction, since $H_{\mathfrak{F} \cap S}^{r+q}(S, -) = 0$. It follows that $r \leq k$, so G has jump Bredon cohomology, and applying Theorem 6.3 and Lück's theorem [16] we have that G admits a finite dimensional model for $\underline{E}G$.

The converse is trivial, since $H_{\mathfrak{F}}^n(G, -) = 0 = H_{\mathfrak{F}}^{n+q}(G, -)$ for any $q > 0$ and $n > \underline{cd}(G)$. \square

7. Applications for elementary amenable groups

Lastly, we derive some corollaries of Theorem 6.3 regarding elementary amenable groups.

Proposition 7.1. *Let \mathbb{F} be a field of characteristic zero and suppose G is an elementary amenable group. Then, the conditions that G has finite Hirsch length, G has finite homological dimension over \mathbb{F} , G has jump homology over \mathbb{F} , G has jump Bredon homology, and G has finite Bredon homological dimension are equivalent. Moreover,*

$$h(G) = hd_{\mathbb{F}}(G) = hjh_{\mathbb{F}}(G) = \underline{hd}(G) = \underline{hjh}(G).$$

Proof: By the analogues of Proposition 4.3 of [23] and Lemma 2 of [11] (see [7, p. 5]), $\underline{hd}(G) \geq hd_{\mathbb{F}}(G) \geq h(G)$. But, by Theorem 1 of Flores and Nucinkis in [7], $h(G) = \underline{hd}(G)$.

The second equality is a consequence of Theorem 6.3 assuming \mathfrak{F} is the trivial class, \mathfrak{X} is the class of finite groups and the homology is considered over the field \mathbb{F} . The last equality follows again from Theorem 6.3 where $\mathfrak{X} = \mathfrak{F}$ is the class of finite groups. □

The next theorem is a generalization of Corollary 4.3 of [12].

Proposition 7.2. *Suppose \mathbb{F} be a field of characteristic zero and G is an elementary amenable group. Let X be an n -dimensional G -CW-complex. Suppose there exists an integer k such that for each $i > k$, $H_i(X, \mathbb{F}) = 0$ and $H_k(X, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}^m \oplus A$ where $m > 0$ and A is a finite group. If all the stabilizer subgroups of the action of G on X have finite Bredon homological dimension uniformly bounded by an integer b , then*

$$\underline{hd}(G) \leq b + n - k + \frac{1}{2}m(m - 1).$$

Proof: If G is elementary amenable, by Proposition 5.1 of [25] and Proposition 7.1, $hjh_{\mathbb{F}}(G) < b + n - k + \frac{1}{2}m(m - 1)$. Again applying Proposition 7.1, finishes the proof. □

Remark 7.3. Note that the assumptions of Theorem 7.2 can occur quite naturally; for instance, when X is a proper G -CW-complex which is finitely dominated or homotopy equivalent to a closed manifold. In particular, we can deduce the following.

Theorem 7.4. *Suppose G is an elementary amenable group acting freely and properly discontinuously on an n -dimensional manifold M homotopy equivalent to a closed manifold N of dimension k . Then $\underline{cd}(G) \leq n - k + 1$.*

Proof: We first argue that we can, without loss of generality, assume that the closed manifold N is orientable. Indeed, suppose it is not and consider the oriented double covering \overline{N} of N . Then, its pullback by the homotopy equivalence from M to N gives us a double covering \overline{M} of M and a homotopy equivalence from \overline{M} to \overline{N} . Since G acts freely on M , we can deduce that there exists a group \overline{G} acting freely on \overline{M} such that $\mathbb{Z}_2 \trianglelefteq \overline{G}$ and $\overline{G}/\mathbb{Z}_2 \cong G$. But, in this case, $\underline{cd}(G) = \underline{cd}(\overline{G})$ (see [23, 5.5]). So, we can assume that N is orientable.

Now, since $H_k(M, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}$ and $H_i(M, \mathbb{F}) = 0$ for $i > k$, where \mathbb{F} is a field of characteristic 0, we have that $hd(G) \leq n - k$. Hence, $\underline{cd}(G) \leq n - k + 1$, because G is countable (see [23, 4.1]). \square

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