

ON BREDON HOMOLOGY OF ELEMENTARY AMENABLE GROUPS

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ABSTRACT. We show that for elementary amenable groups the Hirsch length is equal to the Bredon-homological dimension. This also implies that countable elementary amenable groups admit a finite dimensional model for \underline{EG} of dimension less or equal to the Hirsch length plus one. Some remarks on groups of type FP_∞ are also made.

Bredon cohomology groups have been defined first for finite groups [4] but this definition can easily be extended to infinite groups, see [7, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24] and has received some attention through its connection with classifying spaces for proper actions [3, 16, 18, 22]. Bredon homology can be defined in a straightforward way and plays an important rôle in connection with the Baum-Connes conjecture [22].

Motivated by Stambach's result [25] that for soluble groups the Hirsch-length is equal to the homological dimension over \mathbb{Q} , it was shown by the second author [24] that for nilpotent groups the Bredon-homological dimension is equal to the Hirsch-length. In his survey Lück [19] gave an account of the well known result that polycyclic-by-finite groups admit a model for \underline{EG} of dimension equal to the Hirsch length, which also implies that Hirsch length and Bredon-homological dimension are equal. Here we show that these results on the Bredon homological dimension can be extended to the class of elementary amenable groups, a class which contains all soluble-by-finite groups.

Denote by \mathfrak{X} the class of elementary amenable groups. This is the smallest class of groups, which contains all abelian and all finite groups and is closed under extensions and directed unions. A more constructive description of this class is due to Kropholler-Linnell-Moody [15], which we recall here as it is used in the proof of our main theorem:

Let \mathfrak{X} and \mathfrak{Y} denote classes of groups. We say a group belongs to a class $\mathfrak{X}\mathfrak{Y}$ if it is an extension of a group belonging to \mathfrak{X} by a group

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belonging to \mathfrak{Y} . Also, a group belongs to $L\mathfrak{X}$ if each finitely generated subgroup belongs to \mathfrak{X} .

From now on \mathfrak{Y} denotes the class of all finitely generated abelian-by-finite groups. For each ordinal α we define the class \mathfrak{X}_α inductively:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{X}_0 &= \{1\} \\ \mathfrak{X}_\alpha &= (L\mathfrak{X}_{\alpha-1})\mathfrak{Y} \quad \text{if } \alpha \text{ is a successor ordinal,} \\ \mathfrak{X}_\alpha &= \bigcup_{\beta < \alpha} \mathfrak{X}_\beta \quad \text{if } \alpha \text{ is a limit ordinal.} \end{aligned}$$

The class of all elementary amenable groups is now defined by setting

$$\mathfrak{X} = \bigcup_{\alpha \geq 0} \mathfrak{X}_\alpha.$$

Hillman [11] has extended the notion of Hirsch length of a soluble group to the class of elementary amenable groups as follows: Let α be the least ordinal such that G belongs to \mathfrak{X}_α . If $\alpha = 1$, then G is finitely generated abelian-by-finite and the Hirsch length hG is equal to the torsion free rank of the abelian normal subgroup of G of finite index. For $\alpha > 1$, there is a normal subgroup N of G , which lies in some $L\mathfrak{X}_\beta$ and the Hirsch length of all groups belonging to \mathfrak{X}_β has been defined. The Hirsch length of N now the least upper bound of the Hirsch lengths of the \mathfrak{X}_β -subgroups of N . The quotient G/N now lies in \mathfrak{Y} and the Hirsch length of G is defined by

$$hG = hN + h(G/N).$$

In [12], see also [26] for an alternative proof, it was shown that elementary amenable groups of finite Hirsch length are in fact locally-finite by virtually-soluble, a fact which is not used in the proof of our theorem.

Theorem 1. *Let G be an elementary amenable group of finite Hirsch length n . Then $\underline{\text{hd}}G = n$.*

Let us begin with collecting the necessary definitions and facts about Bredon homology. Basics can be found in [17, 7, 22]. See also [20] for spectral sequences and [19, 24] for facts about Bredon (co)homological dimension.

Let G be an arbitrary group and \mathfrak{F} a family of subgroups closed under subgroups and conjugation. For this note we are only concerned with the family \mathfrak{F} of all finite subgroups of G . Consider the orbit category $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{F}}G$, which is a category with objects the cosets G/H , where $H \in \mathfrak{F}$ and the morphisms are G -maps $G/H \rightarrow G/K$, where G/H

and G/K are objects in $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{F}}G$. The two functor categories of interest from $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{F}}G$ to \mathfrak{Ab} , the category of abelian groups, are $\text{Mod}_{\mathfrak{F}}G$, the category of contravariant functors $M(-) : \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{F}}G \rightarrow \mathfrak{Ab}$, also called right $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{F}}G$ -modules, and $G\text{-Mod}_{\mathfrak{F}}$ the category of covariant functors $N(-) : \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{F}}G \rightarrow \mathfrak{Ab}$, also called left $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{F}}G$ -modules.

These are abelian categories and we have the notion of kernels, cokernels, arbitrary coproducts and short exact sequences. We can also define chain complexes, exact sequences, resolutions and chain homotopies in the usual manner.

The category $\text{Mod}_{\mathfrak{F}}G$ also has enough projectives, and hence every right $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{F}}G$ -module M admits a projective resolution, denoted $P_* \rightarrow M$ which is used to define the derived functors $\text{Ext}_{\mathfrak{F}}^*(M, N)$:

$$\text{Ext}_{\mathfrak{F}}^*(M, N) = H^*(\text{mor}(P_*, N))$$

We now define the categorical tensor product to be the abelian group

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

where \sim is the equivalence relation generated by $\varphi^*(m) \otimes n = m \otimes \varphi_*(n)$ with $m \in M(G/L)$ and $n \in N(G/K)$ and $\varphi : G/K \rightarrow G/H$ is a G -map.

Let $\text{Tor}_n^{\mathfrak{F}}(-, N)$ denote the n -th left derived functor of the tensor product $- \otimes_{\mathfrak{F}} N$. We say a right $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{F}}G$ -module M is flat if the functor $M \otimes_{\mathfrak{F}} -$ is exact. The Yoneda isomorphism implies that projective $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{F}}G$ -modules are flat.

Analogous to ordinary homology and cohomology we define (co)homological dimensions via resolutions of the constant functor \mathbb{Z} . We define $\underline{\text{cd}}G$ to be the shortest length of a projective resolution of \mathbb{Z} and $\underline{\text{hd}}G$ to be the shortest length of a flat resolution of \mathbb{Z} .

There now follow some facts about these quantities which we shall use later. For detail the reader is referred to [24, Section 4]. Let G be an arbitrary group. Then

$$\underline{\text{hd}}G \leq \underline{\text{cd}}G. \tag{1}$$

If, in addition G is countable then

$$\underline{\text{cd}}G \leq \underline{\text{hd}}G + 1. \tag{2}$$

Following [20] we say a family \mathfrak{F} is bounded if each $K \in \mathfrak{F}$ is contained in a maximal $M \in \mathfrak{F}$. Let $\{G_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$ be a direct system of groups.

Then, for the direct limit $G = \lim_{\rightarrow} G_{\lambda}$ and \mathfrak{F} a bounded family of finite subgroups of G ,

$$\underline{\text{hd}}G = \max\{\underline{\text{hd}}G_{\lambda}\} \quad (3)$$

Usually, the family of all finite subgroups \mathfrak{F} is not bounded. However one can define a bounded family $\hat{\mathfrak{F}}$, the completion of \mathfrak{F} as follows:

$$\hat{\mathfrak{F}} = \mathfrak{F} \cup \{\text{colim } L_i; L_1 \leq L_2 \leq \dots \text{ a chain of subgroups } L_i \in \mathfrak{F}\}.$$

It now follows [20, Theorem 4.8], that

$$\underline{\text{hd}}G := \text{hd}_{\mathfrak{F}}G \leq \text{hd}_{\hat{\mathfrak{F}}}G.$$

Lemma 2. *Let \mathfrak{X} be a class of elementary amenable groups such that for all H belonging to $\mathfrak{X}\mathfrak{F}$, $\text{hd}_{\hat{\mathfrak{F}}}H = hH$, then for all $G \in (L\mathfrak{X})\mathfrak{F}$ also*

$$\text{hd}_{\hat{\mathfrak{F}}}G = hG.$$

Proof. Let $G \in (L\mathfrak{X})\mathfrak{F}$. We therefore have a group extension

$$G_0 \hookrightarrow G \twoheadrightarrow Q,$$

where $G_0 \in L\mathfrak{X}$ and Q is finite. Now $G = \lim_{\rightarrow} G_{\lambda}$, where G_{λ} are the finitely generated subgroups of G . Hence, for each λ , $H_{\lambda} = G_0 \cap G_{\lambda}$ is finitely generated and hence belongs to \mathfrak{X} and G_{λ} belongs to $\mathfrak{X}\mathfrak{F}$. By the assumption, $\text{hd}_{\hat{\mathfrak{F}}}G_{\lambda} = hG_{\lambda}$. Also, $\hat{\mathfrak{F}}$ is bounded in the sense of [20]. Hence, by (3) we have the following equalities:

$$\text{hd}_{\hat{\mathfrak{F}}}G = \text{hd}_{\hat{\mathfrak{F}}}(\lim_{\rightarrow} G_{\lambda}) = \max\{\text{hd}_{\hat{\mathfrak{F}}}G_{\lambda}\} = \max\{hG_{\lambda}\} = hG.$$

□

We also need to know the behaviour of Bredon homological dimension under group extensions $N \hookrightarrow G \twoheadrightarrow Q$. Let $\mathfrak{H} = \{S \leq G : N \leq S \text{ and } S/N \in \mathfrak{F}(Q)\}$. Assume that there is an integer n such that for every $S \in \mathfrak{H}$, $\underline{\text{hd}}S \leq n$. Then an application of Martinez' spectral sequence [20, 5.1] yields:

$$\underline{\text{hd}}G \leq n + \underline{\text{hd}}Q. \quad (4)$$

The conditions of (4) are obviously satisfied when Q is torsion-free. Nevertheless we cannot hope to get a result like (4) for arbitrary group-extensions. Ian Leary and the second author give examples of virtually torsion-free groups G , where $\underline{\text{cd}}G$ is strictly greater than $\underline{\text{cd}}H$ for H a torsion-free subgroup of finite index, see [16, Example 12]. Analogously one sees [24] that for these groups also $\underline{\text{cd}}G = \underline{\text{hd}}G > \text{hd}G = \text{cd}H$.

Example 3. It is a well known fact, see for example [19, Example 5.25], that for a polycyclic-by-finite group G there is always a model for an \underline{EG} of dimension equal to the Hirsch-rank of its polycyclic subgroups of finite index. Hence, $\underline{cd}G = \underline{hd}G = hG$.

Polycyclic groups have a bound on the orders of the finite subgroups, and hence $\mathfrak{F} = \hat{\mathfrak{F}}$, which means that $\text{hd}_{\hat{\mathfrak{F}}}G = \underline{hd}G = hG$.

One can also show [24, 6.1] that for a nilpotent group G ,

$$\underline{hd}G = hG. \quad (5)$$

Proof of Theorem 1. By the above, the statement and also the assumptions of Lemma 2 are obviously true for groups belonging to \mathfrak{X}_1 . Now, let G be an arbitrary group belonging to \mathfrak{X} and let α be the least ordinal such that $G \in \mathfrak{X}_\alpha$. Assume that α is a successor ordinal. Therefore G has a normal subgroup $N \in L\mathfrak{X}_{\alpha-1}$ and there is an extension

$$N \hookrightarrow G \twoheadrightarrow Q$$

with Q belonging to \mathfrak{Y} . By transfinite induction, each group lying in $\mathfrak{X}_{\alpha-1}$ satisfies the assumptions of Lemma 2 and hence for each finite extension N' of N we have

$$\text{hd}_{\hat{\mathfrak{F}}}N' = hN' = hN.$$

Hence we can apply the spectral sequence [20, 5.2] to obtain:

$$\text{hd}_{\hat{\mathfrak{F}}}G \leq \text{hd}_{\hat{\mathfrak{F}}}N + \text{hd}_{\hat{\mathfrak{F}}}Q = hN + hQ = hG.$$

For α a limit ordinal an application of [24, 4.2 (ii)] also yields

$$\text{hd}_{\hat{\mathfrak{F}}}G = hG.$$

[24, Proposition 4.3] and an analogue to [11, Lemma 2] imply

$$\underline{hd}G \geq \text{hd}_{\mathbb{Q}}G \geq hG.$$

An application of [20, 5.2] as mentioned above yields

$$\text{hd}_{\hat{\mathfrak{F}}}G \geq \underline{hd}G \geq hG$$

thus proving the theorem. \square

There now follows a remark on the dimension of the classifying space for proper actions, \underline{EG} . It is well known that the minimal dimension of a model for \underline{EG} , called $\underline{gd}G$, is equal to $\underline{cd}G$ provided that $\underline{cd}G \neq 2$, see [17] and [3] for an example of a group with $\underline{cd}G = 2$ yet $\underline{gd}G = 3$. In [21] it was proved that soluble groups of finite Hirsch length admit a finite dimensional model for \underline{EG} , although no bound on this dimension was given. Hence, by Serre's Theorem [5], every soluble-by-finite group

admits a finite dimensional model for \underline{EG} . As mentioned earlier, every elementary amenable group of finite Hirsch length is actually locally finite-by-virtually soluble [12, 26]. Locally finite groups of cardinality \aleph_n admit a $(n + 1)$ -dimensional model for \underline{EG} , see [6, 8]. Hence an application of Martinez' spectral sequence, see [20, 5.1] yields that elementary amenable groups of finite Hirsch-length admit a finite dimensional model for \underline{EG} . We recover this fact for countable elementary amenable groups by applying Theorem 1 and are also able to provide a bound on the minimal dimension of a model for \underline{EG} . The only additional ingredient is (2).

Corollary 4. *Let G be a countable elementary amenable group of finite Hirsch length hG . If $\underline{\text{cd}}G \neq 2$ then G admits a model for \underline{EG} of dimension less or equal to $hG + 1$.*

Groups of type FP_∞

A group G is said to be of type FP_∞ if the trivial module \mathbb{Z} admits a resolution with finitely generated projective $\mathbb{Z}G$ -modules. Analogously, a group G is of Bredon-type FP_∞ , or $\underline{\text{FP}}_\infty$ for short, if the constant Bredon-functor $\underline{\mathbb{Z}}$ admits a resolution

$$\underline{P}_* \rightarrow \underline{\mathbb{Z}}$$

with finitely generated projective Bredon-modules \underline{P}_n , for all $n \geq 0$. A precise definition of finite generation of Bredon modules can be found in [24, §2]. Analogously to the torsion-free case [2, 4.6(c)], an application of [24, 3.3, 4.1] leads to the following result.

Proposition 5. *Let G be a group of type $\underline{\text{FP}}_\infty$. Then*

$$\underline{\text{hd}}G = \underline{\text{cd}}G.$$

For torsion-free soluble group the conjecture that $\text{cd}G = \text{hd}G = hG$ is equivalent to the group being of type FP_∞ has been open for quite some time with partial results in [1, 9, 10], and was finally proven by Kropholler [13]. Hence we are lead to conjecture the following analogue.

Conjecture 1. *Let G be an elementary amenable group. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i) $\underline{\text{cd}}G = \underline{\text{hd}}G = hG$
- (ii) G is of type $\underline{\text{FP}}_\infty$.

We do not know how to prove (i) \Rightarrow (ii), but there now follow some indications why it might be correct.

Lemma 6. *Let G be an elementary amenable group such that $\underline{\text{cd}}G = hG$, then $\text{cd}_\mathbb{Q}G = hG$.*

Proof. $hG \leq \text{cd}_{\mathbb{Q}}G \leq \underline{\text{cd}}G = hG$, where the first inequality follows from [11, Lemma 2]. \square

From now on let G be an elementary amenable group of finite Hirsch length. If G has a bound on the orders of its finite subgroups we can reduce to the case when G is virtually torsion-free soluble. As before, [26] implies the existence of an extension

$$T \hookrightarrow G \twoheadrightarrow Q$$

with T locally finite and hence finite and Q virtually torsion-free soluble. [24, 5.5] now implies that $\underline{\text{cd}}G = \underline{\text{cd}}Q$ and $\underline{\text{hd}}G = \underline{\text{hd}}Q$.

Thus we obtain the following partial result:

Proposition 7. *Let G be an elementary amenable group with $\underline{\text{cd}}G = hG$, which has a bound on the orders of its finite subgroups. Then G is of type FP_{∞} .*

Proof. By the above remark we may assume that G has a torsion-free soluble subgroup H of finite index. Suppose G is not of type FP_{∞} . This implies that H is not type FP_{∞} either and hence by the aforementioned result of Kropholler [13], $\text{cd}_{\mathbb{Q}}H \neq \text{hd}_{\mathbb{Q}}H$. Hence,

$$\text{cd}_{\mathbb{Q}}G \neq \text{hd}_{\mathbb{Q}}G$$

contradicting Lemma 6. \square

Thus the following conjecture would imply Conjecture 1 in the above case.

Conjecture 2. *Let G be a group of type FP_{∞} containing a torsion-free soluble group of finite index. Then G is of type $\underline{\text{FP}}_{\infty}$.*

We also suspect that Proposition 7 can be shown for arbitrary elementary amenable groups. Since groups of type FP_{∞} with finite cohomological dimension over \mathbb{Q} have a bound on the orders of their finite subgroups [14], a positive answer of Conjecture 2 would imply one direction of the following final Conjecture.

Conjecture 3. *Let G be an elementary amenable group of finite Hirsch length. Then $\underline{\text{cd}}G = hG$ is equivalent to G being of type FP_{∞} .*

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