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School and Workshop on Dynamical Systems

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From dynamics to group theory via examples

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General principle

Theorem (Thurston): The group $\mathcal{G}er^1_+(\mathbb{R},0)$ is locally indicable.

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If a group is too complicated and acts (smoothly) on a compact manifold, then the dynamics of the action should be relatively simple (perhaps trivial).

Distortion elements

An element $f \in G$ is distorted if it has infinite order and its growth is sublinear:

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{\|f^n\|}{n}=0.$$

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Example. The Heisenberg group:

$$\langle a, b, c : [a, b] = c, [a, c] = [b, c] = id \rangle$$

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Question. Can an irrational rotation be distorted inside some finitely generated group of C^2 circle diffeomorphisms?

Triviality of actions

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Conjecture (Zimmer). No finite index subgroup of $SL(n, \mathbb{Z})$ acts faithfully by homeomorphisms of a compact (n-2)-dimensional manifold.

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Theorem (N). Every finitely generated group of $C^{3/2+}$ circle diffeomorphisms satisfying Kazhdan's property (T) is finite.

Kazhdan groups

Definition. A group G has Kazhdan's property (T) if every action of G by isometries of a Hilbert space admits an invariant point (vector).

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- Kazhdan property is stable under finite extentions.
- Kazhdan groups do not admit non-trivial homomorphisms into $(\mathbb{R},+).$

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- Generic groups in Gr.
- Generic random groups with density bigger than 1/3.