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MUTUAL EMBEDDINGS OF RIGHT-ANGLED ARTIN GROUPS AND GENERALIZED BAUMSLAG-SOLITAR GROUPS

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ABSTRACT. A finitely generated group G acting on a tree so that all vertex and edge stabilizers are infinite cyclic groups is called a *generalized Baumslag–Solitar group* (GBS group). In this paper, we study when a given GBS group can be embedded in a *right-angled Artin group* ($RAAG$) and vice versa. An exhaustive description has been obtained in both cases. If an embedding exists, then we discuss its construction.

Keywords: right-angled Artin group, generalized Baumslag–Solitar group, embedding problem.

1. INTRODUCTION

In combinatorial group theory, one can distinguish groups whose presentations are somehow connected with some graphs built on generating elements as on vertices. One of the most well-known and studied classes of such groups is the class of Artin groups, which includes braid groups, *right-angled Artin group*, Coxeter groups, and some other classes of groups. Right-angled Artin groups are also called *free partially commutative* or *graph groups*. We will briefly call groups from this class $RAAG$. This is an interesting and actively studied class of groups.

In what follows, we will use letters Γ, Λ to denote undirected graphs without loops and multiple edges. Let $V(\Gamma)$ and $E(\Gamma)$ denote the sets of vertices and edges of the graph Γ . Any such graph defines $RAAG$ $A(\Gamma)$ as follows:

$$A(\Gamma) \cong \langle V(\Gamma) \mid [a, b] = 1, \text{ for all } \{a, b\} \in E(\Gamma) \rangle.$$

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The class *RAAG* includes different groups from free groups to free Abelian groups. They have applications not only in various areas of mathematics, but also in computer science and robotics. These groups were studied by A. Baudisch, C. Droms, and many other authors (see, for example, the survey [1]).

Another important and interesting class of groups defined by graphs is **the** generalized Baumslag–Solitar groups (*GBS* groups). By the Bass–Serre theorem, G is presentable as $\pi_1(\mathbb{A})$, the fundamental group of a graph of groups $\mathbb{A}$ (see [2]) whose vertex and edge groups are infinite cyclic groups.

To each *GBS*-group G we can associate a labeled graph $\mathbb{A}$, a particular kind of a graph of groups. This labeled graph corresponds to an action of G on a tree and defines a presentation of G (see [3] for more details about labeled graphs and their properties).

As D. Robinson [4] noted, *GBS* groups occupy an important position in combinatorial group theory due to the following properties: non-cyclic *GBS* groups are exactly those finitely generated groups of cohomological dimension 2 that have a commensurate infinite cyclic subgroup; *GBS* groups are coherent (every finitely generated subgroup admits a finite presentation).

Earlier, embeddings of *GBS* groups [5, 6] and embeddings of *RAAGs* [7] were actively studied. In this paper, we will study when a *GBS* group can be embedded in **RAAG** and vice versa. Our approaches to the study of embedding provide not only a criterion for the existence of an embedding, but also allow us to construct such an embedding if it exists.

Theorem 1. *If a GBS group G is embedded in **RAAG** H , then $G \cong \mathbb{F}_n \times \mathbb{Z}$, $n \geq 0$. The embedding of $G \cong \mathbb{F}_n \times \mathbb{Z}$ in *RAAG* H can be constructed algorithmically.*



Theorem 2. *If a finitely generated *RAAG* H embeds in a *GBS* group G , then H is either free or $H \cong \mathbb{F}_n \times \mathbb{Z}$, $n \geq 0$. The embedding of *RAAG* H in G can be constructed algorithmically.*

2. PRELIMINARIES

To describe *GBS* groups, it is convenient to use the class of oriented pseudographs (loops and multiple edges allowed). **Pseudograph** A — is the set of vertices $V(A)$, set of edges $E(A)$, maps $\partial_0, \partial_1: E(A) \rightarrow V(A)$ — endpoints of the edge and inversion $\bar{\cdot}: E(A) \rightarrow E(A)$ such that $\partial_0(\bar{e}) = \partial_1(e)$, $\partial_1(\bar{e}) = \partial_0(e)$, $\bar{\bar{e}} = e$, $\bar{e} \neq e$.

Given a *GBS*-group G , we can represent the corresponding graph of groups by a *labeled graph* $\mathbb{A} = (A, \lambda)$, where A is a finite connected pseudograph and $\lambda: E(A) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$ labels the edges of A . The label $\lambda(e)$ of an edge e with the origin $v = \partial_0(e)$ defines the embedding $\alpha_e: e \rightarrow v^{\lambda(e)}$ of the cyclic edge group $\langle e \rangle$ into the cyclic vertex group $\langle v \rangle$.

The fundamental group $\pi_1(\mathbb{A})$ of a labeled graph $\mathbb{A} = (A, \lambda)$ is described by generators and defining relations. Denote by $\bar{A}$ the undirected pseudograph obtained from A by identifying e and $\bar{e}$. Denote by $\beta(A)$ the number of edges outside the maximal subtree in the pseudograph $\bar{A}$. Each maximal subtree T in $\bar{A}$ defines the following presentation:

$$(1) \quad \left\langle \begin{array}{l} g_v, v \in V(\bar{A}), \\ t_e, e \in E(\bar{A}) \setminus E(T) \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} g_{\partial_0(e)}^{\lambda(e)} = g_{\partial_1(e)}^{\lambda(\bar{e})}, e \in E(T), \\ t_e^{-1} g_{\partial_0(e)}^{\lambda(e)} t_e = g_{\partial_1(e)}^{\lambda(\bar{e})}, e \in E(\bar{A}) \setminus E(T) \end{array} \right\rangle.$$

For different maximal subtrees, corresponding presentations define isomorphic groups [2].

A generalized Baumslag–Solitar group is called *elementary* if it is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}$, $\mathbb{Z}^2$ or the Klein bottle group $\langle a, t \mid t^{-1}at = a^{-1} \rangle$.

If two labeled graphs $\mathbb{A}$ and $\mathbb{B}$ define isomorphic *GBS* groups $\pi_1(\mathbb{A}) \cong \pi_1(\mathbb{B})$, and group $\pi_1(\mathbb{A})$ is not elementary, there is a finite sequence of *expansions* and *collapses* (see Fig. 1) connecting $\mathbb{A}$ and $\mathbb{B}$ [8]. A labeled graph is called *reduced* if it does not allow collapses (the label ± 1 can appear only on a loop).

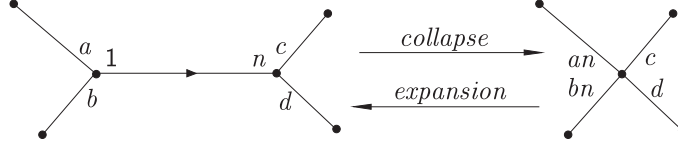


FIG. 1. Collapse and expansion

We need some definitions and statements from [7]. For a given graph Γ , we construct its *extension* — the graph Γ^e [7]. Vertices of the graph Γ^e are words in the group $A(\Gamma)$ conjugate to the vertices Γ . Two vertices in $A(\Gamma^e)$ commute if and only if they commute as words in $A(\Gamma)$.

Lemma 1. [7, Corollary 8] *Let Λ and Γ be two finite graphs and Λ be a forest. Then $A(\Lambda)$ embeds in $A(\Gamma)$ if and only if Λ embeds in Γ^e .*

3. AUXILIARY STATEMENTS

Lemma 2. *A free group $\mathbb{F}_2$ of rank 2 does not embed into a GBS group G if and only if the group G is a solvable Baumslag–Solitar group*

$$BS(1, n) \cong \langle a, t \mid t^{-1}at = a^n \rangle, n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Proof. Note that $BS(1, 0) \cong \mathbb{Z}$, $BS(1, 1) \cong \mathbb{Z}^2$, and $BS(1, -1)$ is isomorphic to the Klein bottle group. Hence, all elementary groups are solvable Baumslag–Solitar groups. Moreover, the group $BS(1, n)$ is metabelian for $n \neq 0$. Therefore the group $BS(1, n)$ cannot contain a free group of rank 2 as a subgroup.

Assume that the *GBS* group G is given by a reduced labeled graph $\mathbb{A}$ and does not contain subgroups isomorphic to $\mathbb{F}_2$. If $\beta(A) \geq 2$, then G contains a free subgroup of rank 2 generated by generators of the second type t_e , $e \in E(\bar{A}) \setminus E(T)$, see (1). So $\beta(A) \leq 1$.

If $\beta(A) = 0$ and the group G is not elementary, then the center of G is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}$. In this case G contains $\mathbb{F}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}$, $n \geq 2$ [9]. You can understand how embedding works from [2, 9].

It remains to analyze the case $\beta(A) = 1$. If, moreover, G is not a solvable Baumslag–Solitar group $BS(1, n)$, then either $G \cong BS(m, n)$ and $m, n \notin \{-1, 0, 1\}$; or the labeled graph contains at least two vertices.

In the first case, the group G contains a subgroup

$$\langle a, b, c \mid a^m = b^n, b^m = c^n \rangle$$

and, arguing as if $\beta(A) = 0$, we get an embedding.

In the second case, the group G contains the subgroup

$$\langle a, b, c \mid a^m = b^n, b^k = c^l \rangle$$

and again a free group of rank 2 embeds in G . $\square$

Lemma 3. *Let $n \geq 2$ be an integer and RAAG H be given by a finite graph Γ . RAAG $G = A(\Gamma_n) \cong \mathbb{F}_n \times \mathbb{Z}$ embeds in RAAG H if and only if the graph Γ has a subgraph Γ_2 (see Fig. 2).*

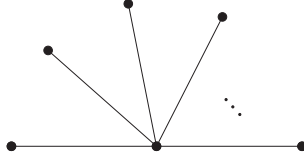


FIG. 2. Graph Γ_n

Proof. Indeed, if Γ_2 is a subgraph of the graph Γ , then $\mathbb{F}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}$ is embedded in H . Group $\mathbb{F}_n \times \mathbb{Z}$, $n \geq 2$ is embedded in the $\mathbb{F}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}$ group.

Now suppose that the group $G \cong \mathbb{F}_n \times \mathbb{Z}$ is embedded in RAAG H . If the graph Γ does not have a subgraph Γ_2 , then any three points generate one of the graphs shown in the Fig. 3.

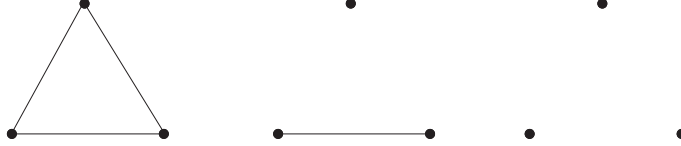


FIG. 3. Subgraphs on three points

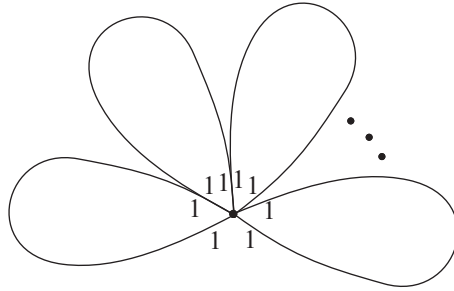
In this case, the graph Γ decomposes into a union of cliques. Therefore the group H is a free product of free abelian groups.

Note that the graph Γ^e (not necessarily finite) is also a union of cliques. Therefore, the graph Γ_2 does not embed into Γ^e . Now it follows from Lemma 1 that $A(\Gamma_2) \cong \mathbb{F}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}$ is not embedded in H . Therefore, G does not embed into H either. This contradiction completes the proof of Lemma. $\square$

4. PROOFS OF EMBEDDING THEOREMS

Proof of Theorem 1. Let RAAG H be given by the graph Γ . It is known that any RAAG is residually torsion-free nilpotent group (see [10, 11]). Since every torsion-free nilpotent group is a residually $\mathcal{F}_p$ -group for every prime p , every RAAG is a residually $\mathcal{F}_p$ -group for every prime p . Therefore the group G is a residually $\mathcal{F}_p$ -group for every prime p .

In the paper [12] a criterion for the $\mathcal{F}_\pi$ -residuality of GBS groups is given for an arbitrary set of primes π . Using this criterion we can see that the group G is represented by a reduced labeled graph $\mathbb{A}$ such that all labels on its edges are equal

FIG. 4. Bouquet of n circles with labels 1

to 1. Such a labeled graph can only be a bouquet of n circles with labels 1 (see Fig. 4). So $G \cong \mathbb{F}_n \times \mathbb{Z}$.

If $n = 0$, then $G \cong \mathbb{Z}$. The embedding of G in H is obvious.

If $n = 1$, then $G \cong \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$. Such a group is embedded in $RAAG\ H$ if and only if the corresponding graph has at least one edge. The embedding in this case is obvious.

If $n \geq 2$, then Lemma 3 gives an embedding criterion. $\square$

Proof of Theorem 2. If $RAAG\ H$ is embedded in a GBS group G , then the image of the embedding is a finitely generated subgroup of G . It acts on the same tree as G . Moreover, the vertex stabilizers of this action are subgroups of the vertex stabilizers of the action G . Hence the stabilizers are either trivial or cyclic.

If vertex stabilizers are trivial, then H acts freely on the tree, so it is itself free. If $H \cong \mathbb{Z}$ then H is always embedded in G . If $H \cong \mathbb{F}_n, n \geq 2$, then H embeds in G if and only if the group G is not solvable Baumslag-Solitar group by Lemma 2. Embeddings are discussed in the proof of [Lemma](#).

If vertex stabilizers are cyclic, then H is a GBS group. Arguing as in Theorem 1, we get that $H \cong \mathbb{F}_n \times \mathbb{Z}, n \geq 0$. Hence H is represented by the only reduced labeled graph. In this case, the problem of embedding H in G is algorithmically decidable [6]. $\square$

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