

LIMITS OF (CERTAIN) CAT(0) GROUPS, II: THE HOPF PROPERTY AND THE SHORTENING ARGUMENT.

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ABSTRACT. This is the second in a series of papers about torsion-free groups which act properly and cocompactly on a CAT(0) metric space with isolated flats and relatively thin triangles. Our approach is to adapt the methods of Sela and others for word-hyperbolic groups to this context of non-positive curvature.

The main result in this paper is that (under certain technical hypotheses) such a group as above is Hopfian. This (mostly) answers a question of Sela.

1. INTRODUCTION

This paper is the second in a series, of which the first was [9]. Our approach is to consider methods and results of Sela and others in the context of negative curvature (word-hyperbolic groups), and adapt them to the context of non-positive curvature. In particular, we consider a torsion-free group Γ which acts properly, cocompactly and isometrically on a CAT(0) metric space X which has isolated flats and relatively thin triangles (as defined by Hruska, [12]). For want of better terminology, we call X a *CWIF space* and Γ a *CWIF group*.¹

In [9] we provided an analogue of a construction of Paulin [18], by extracting from a sequence of pairwise non-conjugate homomorphisms $\{h_n : G \rightarrow \Gamma\}$ a limiting action of G on an \mathbb{R} -tree T . This construction proceeds via a G -action on an asymptotic cone of X , and is briefly recalled in Section 2 below.

Recall that a group G is *Hopfian* if any surjective endomorphism $\phi : G \rightarrow G$ is an automorphism. Sela [25] proved that torsion-free hyperbolic groups are Hopfian. In contrast, Wise [29] constructed a non-Hopfian CAT(0) group. Sela [27, QI.8(i)] asked whether a group which acts properly and cocompactly by isometries on a CAT(0) space

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¹For technical reasons which arose in [9], we assume that the stabiliser in Γ of any maximal flat in X is free abelian; such an action or group is called *toral*.

with isolated flats is necessarily Hopfian. The main result in this paper is that this is the case (under the additional hypotheses that the group is toral):

Theorem 1.1. *Suppose that Γ is a torsion-free toral CWIF group. Then Γ is Hopfian.*

Our approach to proving Theorem 1.1 is to follow Sela's proof from [25] that torsion-free word-hyperbolic groups are Hopfian. Other than the above-mentioned construction of an \mathbb{R} -tree, the main technical tool is the *shortening argument*. This was developed in the context of automorphisms of word-hyperbolic groups by Rips and Sela in [20] and in the context of acylindrical accessibility by Sela in [24]. In the context of torsion-free toral CWIF groups, the shortening argument does not work in full generality; see Theorem 3.6 below. However, we are able to prove a strong enough version of it, Theorem 3.5, in order to prove Theorem 1.1.

Given a finitely generated group G , the subgroup $\text{Mod}(G)$ (defined in Definition 3.3 below) is generated by automorphisms which naturally arise from abelian splittings of G . An immediate application of the shortening argument is the following result, which was proved for torsion-free hyperbolic groups in [20].

Theorem 1.2. *Suppose that Γ is a freely indecomposable torsion-free toral CWIF group. Then $\text{Mod}(\Gamma)$ has finite index in $\text{Aut}(\Gamma)$.*

In the future work [10] we will use the work of Drutu and Sapir [6] on asymptotic cones of relatively hyperbolic groups to extend the work of [9] and the current paper to the context of torsion-free groups which are hyperbolic relative to a collection of free abelian groups.

The outline of this paper is as follows. In Section 2 we recall the construction from [9]. We also recall the theory of stable isometric actions on \mathbb{R} -trees from [2] and [24], and the theory of abelian JSJ decompositions from [21] (as slightly adapted for certain f.g. groups in [26]). In Section 3 we describe the shortening argument and prove that it does not work for an arbitrary sequence of homomorphisms from a torsion-free toral CWIF group to itself (see Theorem 3.6). In Section 4 we outline a version of the shortening argument that does work in this context and make some remarks, based on [20]. We prove Theorem 3.5, the shortening argument, assuming the technical results proved in Sections 5 and 6, and we also prove Theorem 1.2. Sections 5 and 6 are technical and contain the results needed to prove Theorem 3.5. Finally in Section 7 we prove Theorem 1.1, by following and adapting the proof from [25].

2. PRELIMINARIES

In this section we gather the background results needed for this paper. These include the construction from [9], and also the theory of isometric actions on \mathbb{R} -trees and that of JSJ decompositions.

For the definition of CAT(0) spaces with isolated flats and/or relatively thin triangles, and for a host of motivating examples, see [12]. We call such a CAT(0) space a *CWIF space*, and a group which acts properly, cocompactly and isometrically on a CWIF space is called a *CWIF group*. Recall that triangles in a CWIF space X are either δ -thin or relatively δ -thin for some fixed constant $\delta > 0$ and that the definition of isolated flats involves a function $\phi : \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$. We use δ and ϕ later, but only to quote results from [9], so we do not repeat the appropriate definitions here.

Remark 2.1. *Hruska and Kleiner have proved [13] that the hypothesis that a cocompact CAT(0) space with isolated flats has relatively thin triangles. However, I have not seen their proof, so we make the assumption that our space has both isolated flats and relatively thin triangles.*

For the remainder of this paper, fix the following notation. The space X is a CAT(0) metric space which has isolated flats and relatively thin triangles. The group Γ is torsion-free and acts properly and cocompactly by isometries on X . We also assume that the stabiliser in Γ of a maximal flat in X is free abelian (so the action is *toral*). We also fix an arbitrary basepoint $x \in X$.

For much of the paper, we fix an arbitrary finitely generated group G , with finite generating set \mathcal{A} .

2.1. From $\{h_n : G \rightarrow \Gamma\}$, to \mathcal{C}_∞ , to the \mathbb{R} -tree T . In this paragraph we recall the construction from [9].

Terminology 2.2. *We say that two homomorphisms $h_1, h_2 : G \rightarrow \Gamma$ are conjugate if there is $\gamma \in \Gamma$ so that $h_1 = \tau_\gamma \circ h_2$, where τ_γ is the inner automorphism of Γ induced by γ . Otherwise, h_1 and h_2 are non-conjugate.*

Definition 2.3. Suppose that $\{h_n : G \rightarrow \Gamma\}$ is a sequence of homomorphisms. The *stable kernel* of $\{h_n\}$, denoted $\underline{\text{Ker}}(h_n)$, is the set of all $g \in G$ so that $g \in \ker(h_n)$ for all but finitely many n .

From a sequence of pairwise non-conjugate homomorphisms $\{h_n : G \rightarrow \Gamma\}$, it is straightforward to construct an isometric action of G on X_ω , where ω is a non-principal ultrafilter, and X_ω is an asymptotic

cone of X .² The basepoint x_ω of X_ω is the point represented by the constant sequence $\{x\}$. A key feature of the action of G on X_ω is that there is no global fixed point. This construction is carried out in [18] when Γ is word-hyperbolic, and in [14] when Γ is CAT(0).

When X has isolated flats and relatively thin triangles, the properties of X_ω were enumerated in [9]. Since [9] was written, the paper of Druţu and Sapir [6] has appeared as a preprint. In the terminology of [6], X_ω is a *tree-graded* metric space. Using the results of [6], in the future work [10] the results from this paper and from [9] are generalised to the case where Γ is a torsion-free group which is hyperbolic relative to a collection of free abelian subgroups.

Given the action of G on X_ω , and the basepoint $x_\omega \in X_\omega$, define the space $\mathcal{C}_\infty \subset X_\omega$ to be the union of the geodesics $[x_\omega, g.x_\omega]$, for $g \in G$, along with any flats $E \subset X_\omega$ which contains a non-degenerate open triangle contained in some triangle $\Delta(g_1.x_\omega, g_2.x_\omega, g_3.x_\omega)$, where $g_1, g_2, g_3 \in G$. With the induced path metric, \mathcal{C}_∞ is a tree-graded metric space, is convex in X_ω , is G -invariant, and the G -action on \mathcal{C}_∞ does not have a global fixed point. Also, \mathcal{C}_∞ is separable. It is the separability which allows the proof of the following lemma. Before stating the lemma, we recall the G -equivariant Gromov topology on metric spaces equipped with isometric G -actions.

Suppose that $\{(Y_n, y_n, \lambda_n)\}_{n=1}^\infty$ and (Y, y, λ) are triples consisting of metric spaces, basepoints, and actions $\lambda_n : G \rightarrow \text{Isom}(Y_n)$, $\lambda : G \rightarrow \text{Isom}(Y)$. Then $(Y_n, y_n, \lambda_n) \rightarrow (Y, y, \lambda)$ in the *G -equivariant Gromov topology* if and only if: for any finite subset K of Y , any $\epsilon > 0$ and any finite subset P of G , for sufficiently large n there are subsets K_n of Y_n and bijections $\rho_n : K_n \cup \{y_n\} \rightarrow K \cup \{y\}$ such that $\rho(y_n) = y$ and for all $s_n, t_n \in K_n \cup \{y_n\}$ and all $g_1, g_2 \in P$ we have

$$|d_Y(\lambda(g_1).\rho_n(s_n), \lambda(g_2).\rho_n(t_n)) - d_{Y_n}(\lambda_n(g_1).s_n, \lambda_n(g_2).t_n)| < \epsilon.$$

Given a homomorphism $h : G \rightarrow \Gamma$, we define the *length* of h :

$$\|h\| = \max_{g \in \mathcal{A}} d_X(x, h(g).x).$$

We associate to h a triple (X_h, x_h, λ_h) as follows: let X_h be the convex hull in X of $h(G).x$, endowed with the metric $\frac{1}{\|h\|}d_X$, let $x_h = x$, and let $\lambda_h = \iota \circ h$, where $\iota : \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Isom}(X)$ is the (fixed) homomorphism given by the action of Γ on X .

²For the purposes of this paper, we are unconcerned which ultrafilter ω is, but the sequence of scaling factors are important; see [9] for the details of this construction in the context of this paper.

Lemma 2.4. [9, Lemma 3.15] *Let Γ, X and G be as described above, and let $\{h_n : G \rightarrow \Gamma\}$ be a sequence of pairwise non-conjugate homomorphisms. Let X_ω be the asymptotic cone of X , let x_ω be the basepoint on X_ω and let \mathcal{C}_∞ be as described above. Let $\lambda_\infty : G \rightarrow \text{Isom}(\mathcal{C}_\infty)$ denote the action of G on \mathcal{C}_∞ and $(\mathcal{C}_\infty, x_\omega, \lambda_\infty)$ the associated triple.*

Then there exists a subsequence $\{f_i\} \subseteq \{h_i\}$ so that the triples $(X_{f_i}, x_{f_i}, \lambda_{f_i})$ converge to $(\mathcal{C}_\infty, x_\omega, \lambda_\infty)$ in the G -equivariant Gromov topology.

In Section 4 of [9], we describe how to extract an \mathbb{R} -tree T from \mathcal{C}_∞ so that T has an isometric G -action with no global fixed point and so that the kernel of the G -action on T is exactly the kernel of the G -action on \mathcal{C}_∞ . The idea is to take each flat E in \mathcal{C}_∞ and project it to a line p_E (there are a number of conditions regarding which lines are allowed). Since the action of $\text{Stab}(E)$ on a maximal flat $E \subset \mathcal{C}_\infty$ is by translations, this action projects to an action of $\text{Stab}(E)$ on p_E by translations. The collection of the lines p_E is denoted by \mathbb{P} . There is a natural (continuous) map, which we call *projection*, from $\mathcal{C}_\infty \rightarrow T$ which restricts to a bijection from $\mathcal{C}_\infty \setminus \{E \mid E \text{ is a maximal flat in } \mathcal{C}_\infty\}$ to $T \setminus \mathbb{P}$. See Section 4 of [9] for the details of the construction of T . Projection does not increase distances.

The main construction of [9] is summarised in the following

Theorem 2.5 (cf. Theorem 4.4, [9]). *Suppose that Γ is a torsion-free toral CWIF group and that G is a finitely generated group. Let $\{h_n : G \rightarrow \Gamma\}$ be a sequence of pairwise non-conjugate homomorphisms. There is a subsequence $\{f_i\}$ of $\{h_i\}$ and an action of G on an \mathbb{R} -tree T so that if K is the kernel of the action of G on T and $L := G/K$ then*

- (1) *The stabiliser in L of any nondegenerate segment in T is free abelian;*
- (2) *If T is isometric to a real line then L is free abelian, and for all but finitely n the group $h_n(G)$ is free abelian;*
- (3) *If $g \in G$ stabilises a tripod in T then $g \in \underline{\text{Ker}}(f_i) \subseteq K$;*
- (4) *Let $[y_1, y_2] \subset [y_3, y_4]$ be non-degenerate segments in T , and assume that $\text{Fix}_L([y_3, y_4])$ is nontrivial. Then*

$$\text{Fix}_L([y_1, y_2]) = \text{Fix}_L([y_3, y_4]).$$

In particular, the action of L on T is stable; and

- (5) *L is torsion-free.*

Definition 2.6. Suppose that Γ is a torsion-free toral CWIF group. A *strict Γ -limit group* is a finitely generated group of the form $L \cong G/K$, where G is a finitely generated group, and K is the kernel of the action

of G on \mathcal{C}_∞ , where \mathcal{C}_∞ arises as above from a sequence of pairwise non-conjugate homomorphisms $\{h_n : G \rightarrow \Gamma\}$. A Γ -limit group is either a strict Γ -limit group or a finitely generated subgroup of Γ .

Definition 2.7. The group H is *commutative transitive* if for all elements $u_1, u_2, u_3 \in H \setminus \{1\}$, whenever $[u_1, u_2] = 1$ and $[u_2, u_3] = 1$, necessarily $[u_1, u_3] = 1$.

A subgroup K of a group H is said to be *malnormal* if for all $h \in H \setminus K$ we have $hKh^{-1} \cap K = \{1\}$. The group H is *CSA* if any maximal abelian subgroup of H is malnormal.

Remark 2.8. By [9, Lemma 2.19], a torsion-free CWIF group is toral if and only if it is CSA. Since the phrase ‘CSA CWIF group’ is even worse than the terminology in this paper, we persist with the term ‘toral’.

Lemma 2.9. [9, Corollary 5.7] *Suppose that Γ is a torsion-free toral CWIF group and that L is a Γ -limit group. Then L is commutative transitive and CSA.*

2.2. Isometric actions on \mathbb{R} -trees. In this paragraph we recall a result of Sela from [24]. Given a finitely generated group G and an \mathbb{R} -tree T with an isometric G -action, Theorem 2.10 below gives a decomposition of T which induces a graph of groups decomposition of G . In the case that G is finitely presented, this result follows immediately from Rips Theory; see Bestvina and Feighn, [2].

There are two sets of terminology in English for the components of the above-mentioned decomposition³. Since we are quoting Sela’s result, we use his (Rips’) terminology. However, we assume that all axial components are isometric to a real line. Using Rips and Sela’s definition of axial (see [20, §10]), one other case could arise in the arguments that follow (where our group splits as $A *_{[a,b]} \langle a, b \rangle$). Just as noted in [20, §4, p.346], we can treat this case as an IET component. Thus, without further mention, we consider all axial components to be isometric to a real line.

The following theorem of Sela is used to decompose our limiting \mathbb{R} -trees.

Theorem 2.10 (Theorem 3.1, [24]; see also Theorem 1.5, [26]). *Let G be a freely indecomposable finitely generated group which admits a stable isometric action on a real tree Y . Assume that the stabiliser in G of each tripod in T is trivial.*

³There is also the work in French by Gaboriau, Levitt and Paulin, with its attendant French terminology; see [19], for example.

- 1) *There exist canonical orbits of subtrees of T , denoted T_1, \dots, T_k , with the following properties:*
 - (i) *for each $g \in G$ and each $i, j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ with $i \neq j$, the subtree $g.T_i$ intersects T_j in at most a single point;*
 - (ii) *for each $g \in G$ and each $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, the subtree $g.T_i$ is either equal to T_i or intersects T_i in at most a single point;*
 - (iii) *The action of $\text{Stab}_G(T_i)$ on T_i is of axial or IET type;*
- 2) *G is the fundamental group of a graph of groups with:*
 - (i) *Vertices corresponding to orbits of branching points with non-trivial stabiliser in T ;*
 - (ii) *Vertices corresponding to the orbits of the canonical subtrees T_1, \dots, T_k which are of axial or IET type. The groups associated with these vertices are conjugates of the stabilisers of these subtrees. To a stabiliser of an IET component there exists an associated 2-orbifold, \mathcal{O} . Any element of $\pi_1(\mathcal{O})$ which corresponds to a boundary component or branching point in \mathcal{O} stabilises a point in T . For each stabiliser of an IET subtree we add edges that connect the vertex stabilised by it and the vertices stabilised by its boundary components and branching points;*
 - (iii) *Edges corresponding to orbits of edges between branching points with non-trivial stabiliser in the discrete part of T (see Terminology 2.11 below) with edge groups which are conjugates of the stabilisers of these edges;*
 - (iv) *Edges corresponding to orbits of points of intersection between the orbits of T_1, \dots, T_k .*

Terminology 2.11. *Let G and T be as in Theorem 2.10 above. The discrete part of T is the union of the metric closures of the connected components of $T \setminus \left(\bigcup_{i=1}^k GT_i \right)$.*

In order to prove Theorem 1.1, we also need the following

Remark 2.12. [3, Remark 3.15, p.15] *Theorem 2.10 holds more generally if the assumption that G is freely indecomposable is replaced by the assumption that G is freely indecomposable rel point stabilisers; i.e. if \mathcal{V} is the subset of G of elements acting elliptically on T , then G cannot be expressed non-trivially as $A * B$ with all $g \in \mathcal{V}$ conjugate into $A \cup B$.*

Remark 2.13. *In the theory of stable isometric actions on \mathbb{R} -trees, there is one further type of component arising in the decomposition of T . This is called ‘thin’ in [2] and was discovered and investigated by Levitt (see [15]). However, in case G is freely indecomposable and the*

stabiliser of any non-degenerate tripod is trivial (both of these conditions hold in all cases in this paper), thin components do not arise.

2.3. Acylindrical accessibility. The theory of JSJ decompositions is used below to refine the graph of groups decomposition given in Theorem 2.10 to a ‘canonical’ graph of groups decomposition. For finitely presented groups, we can use the accessibility result from [1]. However, the groups we consider need not be finitely presented, so we need to use the *acylindrical accessibility* of [24].

Definition 2.14. [24] A splitting of a group H is *reduced* if the label of every vertex of valence 2 properly contains the labels of both edges incident to it. Let Y be the Bass-Serre tree for a given splitting of the group H . We say that the splitting, and Y , are *k -acylindrical* if they are reduced, T is minimal, and for all $h \in H \setminus \{1\}$ the fixed set of h in Y has diameter at most k .

Theorem 2.15 ([24]; see also [28]). *Let H be a finitely generated, freely indecomposable group. For a given k there exists an integer $\xi(k, H)$ so that the number of vertices and edges in any k -acylindrical splitting of H does not exceed $\xi(k, H)$.*

Lemma 2.16 (cf. Lemma 2.1, p.39, [26]). *Let Γ be a torsion-free toral CWIF group and L a Γ -limit group. Suppose that M is a noncyclic maximal abelian subgroup of L , and A is an abelian subgroup of L . Then:*

- (1) *If $L = U *_A V$ then M can be conjugated into either U or V ;*
- (2) *If $L = U *_A$ then either M can be conjugated into U , or $L = U *_A M'$, where M' is a conjugate of M .*

Proof. Given Lemma 2.9, the proof is identical to that of [26, Lemma 2.1, p.39]. \square

Exactly as in [26, §2, p.40], we have the following

Lemma 2.17 (cf. Lemma 2.3, p.40, [26]). *Let Γ be a torsion-free toral CWIF group and L a Γ -limit group. A splitting of L in which all edge groups are abelian and all noncyclic abelian groups are elliptic can always be modified (by modifying boundary monomorphisms by conjugations and sliding operations) to be 2-acylindrical.*

Using the above two lemmas, we can ensure that all of our splittings are 2-acylindrical.

2.4. JSJ decompositions. There are a number of approaches to JSJ decompositions – see [21], [7], [8] and [22]. We follow the approach of

Rips and Sela, adapted as in [25] and [26] to the context of certain finitely generated groups which are not known to be finitely presented.

In the following theorem, the phrase ‘under consideration’ refers to 2-acylindrical abelian splittings where all non-cyclic abelian subgroups are elliptic.

Theorem 2.18 (see Theorem 2.7, [26]). *Suppose that L is a freely indecomposable strict Γ -limit group. There exists a reduced unfolded splitting of L with abelian edge groups, which we call an abelian JSJ decomposition of L with the following properties:*

- (1) *Every canonical maximal QH (CMQ) subgroup of L is conjugate to a vertex group in the JSJ decomposition. Every QH subgroup of L can be conjugated into one of the CMQ subgroups of L . Every vertex group in the JSJ decomposition of L which is not a CMQ subgroup is elliptic in any abelian splitting of L under consideration;*
- (2) *A one edge abelian splitting under consideration, $L = D *_A E$ or $L = D *_A$, which is hyperbolic in another elementary abelian splitting is obtained from the abelian JSJ decomposition of L by cutting a 2-orbifold corresponding to a CMQ subgroup of L along a weakly essential s.c.c.;*
- (3) *Let Ψ be a one edge abelian splitting under consideration – $L = D *_A E$ or $L = D *_A$ – and suppose that Ψ is elliptic with respect to any other one edge abelian splitting of L under consideration. Then Ψ is obtained from the JSJ decomposition of L by a sequence of collapsings, foldings and conjugations;*
- (4) *If JSJ_1 is another JSJ decomposition of L , then JSJ_1 is obtained from the JSJ decomposition by a sequence of slidings, conjugations and modifying boundary monomorphisms by conjugations.*

See [21] for details on the undefined terms in the above theorem.

3. NOT THE SHORTENING ARGUMENT

Definition 3.1 (Dehn twists). Let G be a finitely generated group. A *Dehn twist* is an automorphism of one of the following two types:

- (1) Suppose that $G = A *_C B$ and that c is contained in the centre of C . Then define $\phi \in \text{Aut}(G)$ by $\phi(a) = a$ for $a \in A$ and $\phi(b) = b c b^{-1}$ for $b \in B$;
- (2) Suppose that $G = A *_C$, that c is in the centre of C , and that t is the stable letter of this HNN extension. Then define $\phi \in \text{Aut}(G)$ by $\phi(a) = a$ for $a \in A$ and $\phi(t) = t c$.

Definition 3.2 (Generalised Dehn twists). Suppose G has a graph of groups decomposition with abelian edge groups, and A is an abelian vertex group in this decomposition. Let $A_1 \leq A$ be the subgroup generated by all edge groups connecting A to other vertex groups in the decomposition. Any automorphism of A that fixes A_1 elementwise can be naturally extended to an automorphism of the ambient group G . Such an automorphism is called a *generalised Dehn twist* of G .

Definition 3.3. Let G be a finitely generated group. We define $\text{Mod}(G)$ to be the subgroup of $\text{Aut}(G)$ generated by:

- (1) Inner automorphisms;
- (2) Dehn twists arising from splittings of G with abelian edge groups; and
- (3) Generalised Dehn twists arising from graph of groups decompositions of G with abelian edge groups.

Similar definitions are made in [26, §5] and [3, §1]

Suppose that Γ is a torsion-free toral CWIF group with a toral, proper and cocompact action by isometries on a CWIF space X , with basepoint $x \in X$. Suppose also that G is a finitely generated group, with finite generating set \mathcal{A} . Let $h : G \rightarrow \Gamma$ be a homomorphism. Recall that in Section 2 we defined the *length* of h by

$$\|h\| := \max_{g \in \mathcal{A}} \{d_X(x, h(g).x)\}.$$

Definition 3.4 (cf. Definition 4.2, [3]). We define an equivalence relation on the set of homomorphisms $h : G \rightarrow \Gamma$ by setting $h_1 \sim h_2$ if there is $\alpha \in \text{Mod}(G)$ and $\gamma \in \Gamma$ so that $h_1 = \tau_\gamma \circ h_2 \circ \alpha$, where τ_γ is the inner automorphism of Γ induced by γ .

A homomorphism $h : G \rightarrow \Gamma$ is *short* if for any h' such that $h \sim h'$ we have $\|h\| \leq \|h'\|$.

The following is one of the main technical results of this paper.

Theorem 3.5 (Shortening Argument). *Suppose that Γ is a non-abelian, freely indecomposable, torsion-free toral CWIF group, and suppose that the sequence of automorphisms $\{h_n : \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma\}$ converges to an action $\eta : \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Isom}(\mathcal{C}_\infty)$ as above. Then for all but finitely many n the homomorphism h_n is not short.*

One may hope to prove Theorem 3.5 for arbitrary sequences of homomorphisms, rather than just sequences of automorphisms, and where the homomorphisms are from an arbitrary finitely generated group G to Γ , rather than from Γ to itself. However, this is impossible, as shown by the next result. It is unclear exactly what conditions to impose on

a sequence of homomorphisms from a finitely generated group G to Γ to allow the Shortening Argument to be applied.

Theorem 3.6. *There exists a torsion-free toral CWIF group Γ , and a sequence of short homomorphisms $h_n : \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma$ which converge to a faithful action of Γ on a limiting space \mathcal{C}_∞ .*

Although we can produce explicit Γ , we do not construct a specific sequence of short homomorphisms. Rather we argue by contradiction. Theorem 3.6 is immediately implied by Proposition 3.7 and Example 3.8 below.

Proposition 3.7 (cf. Theorem 7.1, p.364, [20]). *Suppose that there is a freely indecomposable, nonabelian and torsion-free toral CWIF group Γ such that there are infinitely many conjugacy classes of embeddings of Γ into itself. Then Theorem 3.6 holds for this choice of Γ .*

Proof. We follow the proof of [20, Theorem 7.1].

Suppose that there are infinitely many conjugacy classes of embeddings of Γ in Γ . Then there exists a sequence of embeddings $\{\rho_i : \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma\}$ so each that ρ_i comes from a different conjugacy class and each ρ_i is short.

By Theorem 2.5, there is a subsequence converging to an action of Γ on an \mathbb{R} -tree T . Since Γ is not abelian and each ρ_i is an embedding, T is not isometric to a real line, so the kernel of the action of Γ on T is $\underline{\text{Ker}}(\rho_i)$, which is the identity. Therefore the action of Γ on T is faithful. This implies that Theorem 3.6 holds for this choice of Γ . \square

Example 3.8. Let H be a freely indecomposable non-elementary and torsion-free CAT(-1) group, and let $w \in H$ be an element such that the normaliser of w is $\langle w \rangle$. Let $\Gamma = H *_\mathbb{Z} = \langle H, t \mid twt^{-1} = w \rangle$.

It is easy to see that Γ is a torsion-free toral CWIF group, which is also finitely presented, freely indecomposable and non-abelian.

However, Γ contains infinitely many conjugacy classes of embeddings of Γ . Define $\phi_n : \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma$ by $\phi_n(h) = h$ for all $h \in H$ and $\phi_n(t) = t^n$. It is easy to see that each ϕ_n is an embedding of Γ into itself. Since the relations of Γ and conjugation both preserve the exponent sum of t , it is also clear that the $\phi_n(\Gamma)$ are all distinct, even up to conjugacy.

Note that in the above example, Γ is not co-Hopfian⁴, in contrast to the result of Sela [23] that torsion-free non-elementary hyperbolic groups are co-Hopfian if and only if they are freely indecomposable.

⁴Recall that a group is *co-Hopfian* if every injective endomorphism is surjective.

Example 3.8 was suggested by examples of Kleinian groups in [17]. In [5] the question of when a Kleinian group is not co-Hopfian was investigated.

In the future work [11] we examine the question of which groups which are hyperbolic relative to free abelian subgroups are co-Hopfian (this class is more general than torsion-free toral CWIF groups). In [4], Dahmani investigates the question of the finiteness of conjugacy classes of embeddings of subgroups of relatively hyperbolic groups (without the condition that the parabolic subgroups are abelian).

4. THE SHORTENING ARGUMENT – INTRODUCTION

In this section we outline the proof of Theorem 3.5 (the complete proof is contained in this and the subsequent two sections):

Theorem 3.5 (Shortening Argument). *Suppose that Γ is a non-abelian, freely indecomposable, torsion-free toral CWIF group, and suppose that the sequence of automorphisms $\{h_n : \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma\}$ converges to an action $\eta : \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Isom}(\mathcal{C}_\infty)$ as above. Then for all but finitely many n the homomorphism h_n is not short.*

Remark 4.1. *Although we call the above theorem the ‘Shortening Argument’, at least for hyperbolic groups the shortening argument is really a collection of ideas applicable in myriad situations. The above theorem is enough to prove Theorem 1.2, but we need to refer to the proof rather than the statement of Theorem 3.5 in order to prove Theorem 1.1. Our hope is that the shortening argument in some form will be applicable to many further problems about CWIF groups and relatively hyperbolic groups.*

Let $\{h_n : \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma\}$ be a sequence of pairwise non-conjugate automorphisms. Since Γ is non-abelian, the action of Γ on the limiting space \mathcal{C}_∞ is faithful, and the action of Γ on the associated \mathbb{R} -tree T is also faithful. We prove that for all but finitely many n , the homomorphism h_n is not short.

Since the action of Γ on T is faithful, Γ is itself a strict Γ -limit group, and by Theorem 2.5 the stabiliser in Γ of any tripod in T is trivial.

The approach to proving Theorem 3.5 is as follows: we consider the finite generating set \mathcal{A}_1 of Γ , and the basepoint y of T . We consider the paths $[y, u.y]$ where $u \in \mathcal{A}_1$. These paths can travel through various types of subtrees of T ; the IET subtrees, the axial subtrees, and the discrete part of T .⁵ Depending on the types of subtrees which

⁵Recall by Remark 2.13 that there are no thin components in the decomposition of T .

have positive length intersection with $[y, u.y]$, we need various types of arguments which allow us to shorten the homomorphisms which ‘approximate’ the action of Γ on \mathcal{C}_∞ .

Mostly, we follow the shortening argument as developed in [20]. There are two main obstacles to implementing this strategy in the context of torsion-free toral CWIF groups. Note that the automorphisms $h_n : \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma$ actually approximate the action of G on \mathcal{C}_∞ , from which the action of Γ on T is extracted. The two main impediments are: (i) those lines $p_E \in \mathbb{P}$ which correspond to flats $E \in \mathcal{C}_\infty$; and (ii) that triangles in the approximating spaces are only relatively thin, not actually thin.

4.1. IET components. The following theorem of Rips and Sela deals with IET components.

Theorem 4.2. [20, Theorem 5.1, pp. 346-347] *Let G be a finitely presented freely indecomposable group and assume that $G \times T \rightarrow T$ is a small stable action of G on a real tree T with trivial stabilisers of tripods. Let U be a finite subset of G and let $y \in T$. Then there exists $\phi_I \in \text{Mod}(G)$ such that for any $u \in U$, if $[y, u(y)]$ has an intersection of positive length with some IET-component of T then:*

$$d_Y(y, \phi_I(u).y) < d_T(y, u(y)),$$

and otherwise $\phi_I(u) = u$.

It is worth noting that in [20] a more restrictive class of automorphisms is used to shorten the homomorphisms. Since it is a more restrictive class, their results still hold using our definition of $\text{Mod}(G)$.

Proposition 4.3. *Suppose that Y is an IET subtree of T and that $p_E \in \mathbb{P}$ is a line in T . Then the intersection $Y \cap p_E$ contains at most a point.*

Proof. Since Y is an IET subtree, if σ is a nondegenerate arc in Y and $\epsilon > 0$ then there exists $\gamma \in \text{Stab}(Y)$ so that $\gamma.\sigma \cap \sigma$ has positive length and there is some $x \in \sigma$ such that $d_T(x, \gamma.x) < \epsilon$.

Suppose that $Y \cap p_E$ contains more than a point. By the above remark there exists $\gamma \in \text{Stab}(Y)$ for which $\gamma.p_E \cap p_E$ contains more than a point. Hence $\gamma.p_E = p_E$, and $p_E \subset Y$. This, combined with the above fact about IET components, implies that the action of $\text{Stab}(p_E)$ on p_E is indiscrete. However, this implies that it contains a noncyclic free abelian group, which cannot be a subgroup of $\text{Stab}(Y)$ when Y is an IET subtree. This contradiction proves the proposition. \square

Corollary 4.4. *Let T be an \mathbb{R} -tree arising from some \mathcal{C}_∞ as above. Suppose Y is an IET subtree of T and $\sigma \subset Y$ is a nondegenerate segment. Then there is a segment $\hat{\sigma} \subset \mathcal{C}_\infty$, of the same length as σ , which corresponds to σ under the projection from \mathcal{C}_∞ to T .*

4.2. Non-IET subtrees, technical results, and the proof of Theorem 3.5.

An entirely analogous argument to that of Proposition 4.3 proves

Proposition 4.5. *Suppose that a line $l \subset T$ is an axial subtree and the line $p_E \subset T$ is associated to a flat $E \subset \mathcal{C}_\infty$. If $l \cap p_E$ contains more than a point then $l = p_E$.*

Corollary 4.6. *Let T be an \mathbb{R} -tree arising from some \mathcal{C}_∞ as above. Suppose l is an axial component of T so that $l \notin \mathbb{P}$ and $\sigma \subset l$ is a non-degenerate segment. Then there is a segment $\hat{\sigma} \subset \mathcal{C}_\infty$, of the same length as σ , which corresponds to σ under the projection from \mathcal{C}_∞ to T .*

Lemma 4.7. *If an edge e in the discrete part of T has an intersection of positive length with some line p_E then $e \subset p_E$.*

Proof. Suppose that e contains a nontrivial segment from p_E but that $e \not\subset p_E$. Let C be the edge stabiliser of e . Since Γ is freely indecomposable, C is non-trivial, and since Γ is torsion-free, C is infinite. Let $\gamma \in C$. Then γ leaves more than one point of p_E invariant, so leaves all of p_E invariant. Thus γ leaves $E \subset \mathcal{C}_\infty$ invariant. Also, since $e \not\subset p_E$, γ leaves some point $v \in \mathcal{C}_\infty \setminus E$ invariant.

By [9, Lemma 3.18], if $\{E_i\}$ is a sequence of flats ($E_i \subset X_i$) which converges to E , then for all but finitely many n the element $h_n(\gamma)$ leaves E_n invariant. By choosing an n large enough, $h_n(\gamma).E_n = E_n$, and furthermore if $\{v_i\}$ represents v , then $h_n(\gamma)$ moves v_n a distance which is much smaller than the distance from v_n to E_n . In particular, we can ensure that the geodesic $[v_n, h_n(\gamma).v_n]$ does not intersect the 4δ -neighbourhood of E_n . Then by [9, Proposition 2.23], if $\pi : X_n \rightarrow E_n$ is the projection map then $d_X(\pi(v_n), \pi(h_n(\gamma).v_n)) \leq 2\phi(3\delta)$. However, since $h_n(\gamma).E_n = E_n$, we know that $\pi(h_n(\gamma).v_n) = h_n(\gamma).\pi(v_n)$. Thus $h_n(\gamma)$ moves $\pi(v_n)$ a distance at most $2\phi(3\delta)$.

Repeating this argument with a large enough subset of C (namely a subset larger than the maximal size of an intersection of any orbit $\Gamma.u$ with a ball of radius $2\phi(3\delta)$), we obtain a (finite) bound on the size of C . However, C is infinite, as noted above. This contradiction finishes the proof. \square

The following Theorems 5.1, 5.2 and 6.1 are the technical results needed to prove Theorem 3.5.

Theorem 5.1. *Let G be a finitely generated freely indecomposable group and assume that $G \times T \rightarrow T$ is a small stable action of G on an \mathbb{R} -tree T with trivial stabilisers of tripods. Let U be a finite subset of G and let $y \in T$. Then there exists $\phi_A \in \text{Mod}(G)$ so that for any $u \in U$, if $[y, u.y]$ has an intersection of positive length with some axial component of T then:*

$$d_T(y, \phi_A(u).y) < d_T(y, u.y),$$

and otherwise $\phi_A(u) = u$.

As far as I am aware, Theorem 5.1 has not appeared in print. However, its statement and proof are very similar to those of Theorem 4.2, and it is certainly known at least to Sela (see [26, §5]) and to Bestvina and Feighn (see [3, Exercise 11]).

Remark 4.8. *Theorem 4.2 is stated for finitely presented groups. The only time in the proof when it is required that G be finitely presented rather than just finitely generated is when a result of Morgan from [16] is quoted.*

Specifically, Rips and Sela show that when G is freely indecomposable and finitely presented and acts on an \mathbb{R} -tree T with trivial tripod stabilisers then, for each $g \in G$ and any $y \in T$, the path $[y, \gamma.y]$ cuts only finitely many components of axial or IET type in Y (see [20, pp. 350–351]).

However, this is also true when G is only assumed to be finitely generated, rather than finitely presented (but all other assumptions apply). This follows from the arguments in [24, §3]. The action of G on T can be approximated by actions of finitely presented groups G_i on \mathbb{R} -trees Y_i . For large enough k , the IET and axial components of Y_k map isometrically onto the IET and axial components of T (see [24, §3] for details).

Therefore, Theorem 4.2 stills holds when G is assumed to be finitely generated, but not necessarily finitely presented. Similarly, Theorem 5.1 above, whose proof mimics the proof of Theorem 4.2, holds finitely generated groups G . However, in this paper we can assume G is finitely presented.

We now state the further technical results which are required for the proof of Theorem 3.5. These technical results are proved in the subsequent two sections.

Theorem 5.2. *Let Γ be a freely indecomposable, torsion-free, non-abelian toral CWIF group. Suppose that $h_n : \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma$ is a sequence of automorphisms converging to a faithful action of Γ on a limiting space*

\mathcal{C}_∞ and let T be the \mathbb{R} -tree associated to \mathcal{C}_∞ . Let U be a finite subset of Γ . Let $y \in T$, let $\hat{y} \in \mathcal{C}_\infty$ project to $y \in T$ and let $\{\hat{y}_m\}$ be a sequence representing \hat{y} . There exists m_0 so that: for all $m \geq m_0$ there is $\phi_{p_E, m} \in \text{Mod}(\Gamma)$ so that for any $u \in U$, if $[y, u.y]$ has an intersection of positive length with a line in the Γ -orbit of p_E then

$$d_{X_m}(\hat{y}_m, (h_m \circ \phi_{p_E, m})(u).\hat{y}_m) < d_{X_m}(\hat{y}_m, h_m(u).\hat{y}_m),$$

and otherwise $\phi_{p_E, m}(u) = u$.

Theorem 6.1. *Let Γ be a freely indecomposable torsion-free toral CWIF group. Suppose that $h_n : \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma$ is a sequence of automorphisms converging to a faithful action Γ on a limiting space \mathcal{C}_∞ with associated \mathbb{R} -tree T . Suppose further that U is a finite subset of Γ . Let $y \in T$, let $\hat{y} \in \mathcal{C}_\infty$ project to $y \in T$ and let $\{\hat{y}_m\}$ be a sequence representing \hat{y} . There exists m_0 so that: for all $m \geq m_0$ there is $\phi_{D, m} \in \text{Mod}(\Gamma)$ so that for any $u \in U$ which does not fix y and with $[y, u.y]$ supported only in the discrete parts of T we have*

$$d_{X_m}(\hat{y}_m, (h_m \circ \phi_{D, m})(u).\hat{y}_m) < d_{X_m}(\hat{y}_m, u.\hat{y}_m).$$

Armed with Theorem 4.3, and assuming Theorems 5.1, 5.2 and 6.1, we now prove Theorem 3.5.

Proof (Theorem 3.5). We have already noted that the action of Γ on T is faithful, that T is not isometric to a real line, and that the stabiliser in Γ of any tripod in T is trivial. Also, $\text{Ker}(h_n) = \{1\}$.

We suppose (by passing to a subtree if necessary) that the tree T is minimal. As noted in Remark 2.13 above, T contains no thin components.

Let $U = \mathcal{A}_1$ be the fixed generating set of Γ used to define $\|f\|$ for a homomorphism $f : \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma$, let y be the image in T of the basepoint $x_\omega \in \mathcal{C}_\infty$ and let $\hat{y}_m = x$ for each m .

Let ϕ_I be the automorphism of Γ given by Theorem 4.2 and ϕ_A the automorphism from Theorem 5.1.

Suppose that $u \in U$ is such that $[y, u.y]$ has an intersection of positive length with an IET component of T . Then Theorem 4.2 and Corollary 4.4 guarantee that for all but finitely many n we have $\|h_n \circ \phi_I\| < \|h_n\|$ so h_n is not short. Similarly, if $[y, u.y]$ has an intersection of positive length with an axial component which is not contained in any $p_E \in \mathcal{P}$ then Theorem 5.1 and Corollary 4.6 imply that for all but finitely many n we have $\|h_n \circ \phi_A\| < \|h_n\|$ so also in this case h_n is not short.

Suppose then that $[y, u.y]$ has an intersection of positive length with a line in the Γ -orbit of some p_E , and suppose that p_E is an axial component of T . Then by Theorem 5.2 for all but finitely many n there exists an automorphism $\phi_{p_E, n} \in \text{Mod}(\Gamma)$ so that $\|h_n \circ \phi_{p_E, n}\| < \|h_n\|$, so h_n is not short.

Finally, suppose that all of the segments $[y, u.y]$ are entirely contained in the discrete part of T . Then by Theorem 6.1 for all but finitely many n there exists $\phi_{D, n} \in \text{Mod}(\Gamma)$ so that $\|h_n \circ \phi_{D, n}\| < \|h_n\|$, and once again h_n is not short.

This completes the proof of the theorem. \square

Having proved Theorem 3.5 we now prove Theorem 1.2. Given Theorem 3.5, the proof is identical to that of [20, Corollary 4.4].

Theorem 1.2 *Suppose that Γ is a freely indecomposable torsion-free toral CWIF group. Then $\text{Mod}(\Gamma)$ has finite index in $\text{Aut}(\Gamma)$.*

Proof. If Γ is abelian then the theorem is clear, since in this case $\text{Mod}(\Gamma) = \text{Aut}(\Gamma)$. Thus we assume that Γ is non-abelian.

For each coset $C_i = \rho_i \text{Mod}(\Gamma)$ of $\text{Mod}(\Gamma)$ in $\text{Aut}(\Gamma)$ choose a representative $\hat{\rho}_i$ which is shortest amongst all representatives of C_i . That is to say, each of the automorphisms $\hat{\rho}_i$ is short.

However, by Theorem 3.5 we cannot have an infinite sequence $\{\hat{\rho}_n : \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma\}$ of non-equivalent short automorphisms, since then some subsequence will converge to a faithful action of Γ on a space \mathcal{C}_∞ . Hence $\text{Mod}(\Gamma)$ has finite index in $\text{Aut}(\Gamma)$ as required. \square

5. AXIAL COMPONENTS

The purpose of this section is to prove the following two theorems.

Theorem 5.1. *Let G be a finitely generated freely indecomposable group and assume that $G \times T \rightarrow T$ is a small stable action of G on an \mathbb{R} -tree T with trivial stabilisers of tripods. Let U be a finite subset of G and let $y \in T$. Then there exists $\phi_A \in \text{Mod}(G)$ so that for any $u \in U$, if $[y, u.y]$ has an intersection of positive length with some axial component of T then:*

$$d_T(y, \phi_A(u).y) < d_T(y, u.y),$$

and otherwise $\phi_A(u) = u$.

Theorem 5.2. *Let Γ be a freely indecomposable, torsion-free, non-abelian toral CWIF group. Suppose that $h_n : \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma$ is a sequence of automorphisms converging to a faithful action of Γ on a limiting space \mathcal{C}_∞ and let T be the \mathbb{R} -tree associated to \mathcal{C}_∞ . Let U be a finite subset*

of Γ . Let $y \in T$, let $\hat{y} \in \mathcal{C}_\infty$ project to $y \in T$ and let $\{\hat{y}_m\}$ be a sequence representing \hat{y} . There exists m_0 so that: for all $m \geq m_0$ there is $\phi_{p_E, m} \in \text{Mod}(\Gamma)$ so that for any $u \in U$, if $[y, u.y]$ has an intersection of positive length with a line in the Γ -orbit of p_E then

$$d_{X_m}(\hat{y}_m, (h_m \circ \phi_{p_E, m})(u) \cdot \hat{y}_m) < d_{X_m}(\hat{y}_m, h_m(u) \cdot \hat{y}_m),$$

and otherwise $\phi_{p_E, m}(u) = u$.

To prove Theorem 5.1 we follow the proof of [20, Theorem 5.1] (which is Theorem 4.2 in this paper). First, we need the following result, the (elementary) proof of which we include because of its similarity to Proposition 5.4 below.

Proposition 5.3. *Suppose that $\rho : P \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is an orientation-preserving, indiscrete isometric action of $P \cong \mathbb{Z}^n$ on the real line \mathbb{R} . For any finite subset W of P and any $\epsilon > 0$ there exists an automorphism $\sigma : P \rightarrow P$ such that:*

1) *For every $w \in W$ and every $r \in \mathbb{R}$*

$$d_{\mathbb{R}}(r, \sigma(w).r) < \epsilon;$$

2) *For any $k \in \ker(\rho)$ we have $\sigma(k) = k$.*

Proof. There is a direct product decomposition $P = A \oplus B$ where A is the kernel of the action of P on \mathbb{R} , and B is a finitely generated free abelian group which has a free, indiscrete and orientation preserving action on \mathbb{R} . The automorphism σ we define fixes A elementwise, so we can assume that all elements of W lie in B (since elements of A fix \mathbb{R} pointwise). Thus, we need only prove the lemma in case the action is faithful.

Since the action of B on \mathbb{R} is indiscrete and free, the translation lengths of elements of a basis of B are independent over \mathbb{Z} . In particular, there is a longest translation length amongst the translation lengths of a basis of B . Suppose that $b_1 \in B$ is the element of the basis with largest translation length, and that b_2 has the second largest. Denote these translation lengths by $|b_1|$ and $|b_2|$, respectively. Since $|b_1|$ and $|b_2|$ are independent over \mathbb{Z} , there is $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ so that $0 < |b_1 + nb_2| < |b_2|$. Replace b_1 by $b_1 + nb_2$. This is an automorphism of P , fixing A elementwise.

Proceeding in this manner, we can make each of the elements of a basis as small as we wish, and so given W and $\epsilon > 0$, we can make each of the elements of W (considered as a word in the basis of B) have translation length less than ϵ , as required. \square

Proof (Theorem 5.1). By Claim 4.8, each of the segments $[y, u.y]$ for $u \in U$ cuts only finitely many components of T of axial or IET type. Let ϵ be the minimum length of a (non-degenerate) interval of intersection between $[y, u.y]$ and an axial component of T , for all $u \in U$.

The action of G on T induces a graph of groups decomposition Λ of G as in Theorem 2.10. Let T_i be an axial component of T . There is a vertex group of Λ corresponding to the G -orbit of T_i , with vertex group a conjugate of $\text{Stab}(T_i)$. By Theorem 2.5 and Lemma 2.9, $\text{Stab}(T_i)$ is a free abelian group. The vertex groups adjacent to $\text{Stab}(T_i)$ (those that are separated by a single edge) stabilise a point in the orbit of a branching point in T_i with nontrivial stabiliser. Recall that G is freely indecomposable, so all edge groups are nontrivial.

Let q_1 be the point on T_i closest to y (if $y \in T_i$ then $q_1 = y$). Choose points $q_2, \dots, q_m \in T_i$ in the orbits of the branching points corresponding to the adjacent vertex groups such that $d_T(q_i, q_j) < \frac{\epsilon}{20}$. We can do this since the action of $\text{Stab}(T_i)$ on T_i has all orbits dense, since T_i is an axial component.

The proof of Theorem 5.1 now proceeds exactly as the proof of [20, Theorem 5.1] (start with Case 1 on p.351). \square

Proof (Theorem 5.2). Since $p_E \in \mathbb{P}$ is an axial component of T , there is a vertex group corresponding to the conjugacy class of $\text{Stab}(p_E)$ in the graph of groups decomposition which the (faithful) action of Γ on T induces (see Theorem 2.10).

Now, the stabiliser in Γ of p_E is exactly the stabiliser in Γ of E , when Γ acts (also faithfully) on \mathcal{C}_∞ . By [9, Corollary 3.17], there is a sequence of flats E_i in the approximating spaces X_i so that $E_i \rightarrow E$ in the Γ -equivariant Gromov topology. By [9, Lemma 3.18], if $\gamma \in \text{Stab}_\Gamma(E)$ then for all but finitely i we have $h_i(\gamma) \in \text{Stab}(E_i)$. For such an i , the element $h_i(\gamma)$ is contained in a unique noncyclic maximal abelian subgroup A_i of Γ . However, h_i is an automorphism, so γ is contained in a unique noncyclic maximal abelian subgroup A_γ of Γ , and $A_i = h_i(A_\gamma)$.

If γ' is another element of $\text{Stab}_\Gamma(E)$, then $[\gamma, \gamma'] = 1$, and it is not difficult to see that $A_\gamma = A_{\gamma'}$. Also, if $\gamma_0 \in A_\gamma$ then $\gamma_0 \in \text{Stab}_\Gamma(E)$. Hence $A_\gamma = \text{Stab}_\Gamma(E)$. We denote the subgroup $\text{Stab}_\Gamma(E)$ by A_E .

We now prove Theorem 5.2 by finding an analogue of Proposition 5.3 in the flats E_i and then once again following the proof from [20].

Proposition 5.4. *Let W be a finite subset of A_E . For any $\epsilon > 0$ there exists i_0 so that for all $i \geq i_0$, there is an automorphism $\sigma_i : A_E \rightarrow A_E$ so that*

(1) For every $w \in W$, and every $r_i \in E_i$,

$$d_{X_i}(r_i, h_i(\sigma_i(w)).r_i) < \epsilon;$$

(2) For any $k \in A_E$ which acts trivially on E we have $\sigma_i(k) = k$.

Proof (Proposition 5.4). The group A_E admits a decomposition $A_E = A_0 \oplus A_1$, where A_0 acts trivially on E , and A_1 acts freely on E . Choose a basis \mathcal{B} of A_E consisting of a basis for A_0 and a basis for A_1 . Let k_W be the maximum word length of any element of W with respect to the chosen basis.

Since the $h_i : \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma$ are automorphisms, for sufficiently large i and any $a \in E_i$, the set $h_i(A_E).a \subset E_i$ forms an $\frac{\epsilon}{20k_W}$ -net in E_i (where distance is measured in the metric $\frac{1}{\|h_i\|}$ on X_i). Choose a (possibly larger) i so that also the action of $h_i(\mathcal{B})$ on E_i approximates the action of \mathcal{B} on E to within $\frac{\epsilon}{20k_W}$ (note that since the action of A_E on E and the action of $h_i(A_E)$ on E_i are both by translations, and translations of Euclidean space move every point the same distance, there are arbitrarily good approximations for the action of any finite subset of A_E on the whole of E).

The remainder of the proof proceeds just as the proof of Proposition 5.3 above, although in the step where we replace b_1 by $b_1 + nb_2$, we cannot insist that b_2 acts nontrivially on E . However, we of course can insist that b_1 acts nontrivially on E , since otherwise it moves all points of E a distance at most $\frac{\epsilon}{20}$. Therefore, such an automorphism is nonetheless a generalised Dehn twist. \square

Given Proposition 5.4, the proof of Theorem 5.2 once again follows the proof of [20, Theorem 5.1, pp. 350–353], although in this case we have to choose approximations to the action of Γ on \mathcal{C}_∞ (the important point here is that the sets $h_i(A_E).a$, for any $a \in E_i$, get denser and denser in E_i , when considered in the scaled metric $\frac{1}{\|h_i\|}d_X$ of X_i). These small changes are straightforward, but do lead to the different shortening automorphisms $\phi_{p_E, m}$ in the statement of Theorem 5.2. \square

6. THE DISCRETE CASE

In this section we shorten the approximations to paths of the form $[\hat{y}, u.\hat{y}]$, where $\hat{y} \in \mathcal{C}_\infty$ projects to $y \in T$ and $[y, u.y]$ is entirely supported in the discrete part of T . The lengths of the limiting paths $[\hat{y}, u.\hat{y}]$ and $[y, u.y]$ are unchanged.

The purpose of this section is to prove the following

Theorem 6.1. *Let Γ be a freely indecomposable torsion-free toral CWIF group. Suppose that $h_n : \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma$ is a sequence of automorphisms converging to a faithful action Γ on a limiting space \mathcal{C}_∞ with associated \mathbb{R} -tree T . Suppose further that U is a finite subset of Γ . Let $y \in T$, let $\hat{y} \in \mathcal{C}_\infty$ project to $y \in T$ and let $\{\hat{y}_m\}$ be a sequence representing \hat{y} . There exists m_0 so that: for all $m \geq m_0$ there is $\phi_{D,m} \in \text{Mod}(\Gamma)$ so that for any $u \in U$ which does not fix y and with $[y, u.y]$ supported only in the discrete parts of T we have*

$$d_{X_m}(\hat{y}_m, (h_m \circ \phi_{D,m})(u) \cdot \hat{y}_m) < d_{X_m}(\hat{y}_m, u \cdot \hat{y}_m).$$

The proof of Theorem 6.1 follows [20, §6].

By Lemma 4.7, if e is a discrete edge in T then either $e \in p_E$ for some flat $E \subset \mathcal{C}_\infty$, or \mathcal{C}_∞ contains a well-defined, canonical, isometric image \hat{e} of e , so that \hat{e} projects to e .

We have a sequence of automorphisms $\{h_n : \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma\}$, converging to a faithful action of Γ on a limiting space \mathcal{C}_∞ , with associated \mathbb{R} -tree T .

There are a number of different cases to consider:

Case 1: y is contained in the interior of an edge e

Case 1a: e is not completely contained in a line of the form p_E and $\bar{e} \in T/\Gamma$ is a splitting edge.

Note that because e is not contained in any p_E , there is a single point $\hat{y} \in \mathcal{C}_\infty$ which corresponds to $y \in T$.

This case is very similar to the Case 1a on pp. 355–356 of [20]. In this case we have a decomposition $\Gamma = A *_C B$ where C is a finitely generated free abelian group properly contained in both A and B .

Given $u \in U$ we can write:

$$u = a_u^1 b_u^1 \cdots a_u^{n_u} b_u^{n_u},$$

where $a_u^i \in A$ and $b_u^i \in B$ (possibly a_u^1 and/or $b_u^{n_u}$ are the identity). Let $\{z_1, \dots, z_n\}$ be a generating set for Z .

Let ϵ be the minimum of:

- (1) the length of the shortest edge in the discrete part of T ;
- (2) the distance between y and the vertices of e .

Recall that triangles in X are relatively δ -thin, and the function ϕ comes from the definition of isolated flats. Let C_0 be the maximum size of an intersection of an orbit $\Gamma.z$ with a ball of radius $10\delta + 2\phi(3\delta)$ in X (where distance is measured in d_X).

Now take F to be the finite subset of G containing 1 and

$$z a_u^i z^{-1}, \quad z b_u^i z^{-1},$$

where $z \in C$ has word length at most $10C_0$.

For large enough m we have, for all $\gamma_1, \gamma_2 \in F$,

$$(6.1) \quad |d_{X_m}(h_m(\gamma_1).\hat{y}_m, h_m(\gamma_2).\hat{y}_m) - d_{C_\infty}(\gamma_1.\hat{y}, \gamma_2.\hat{y})| < \epsilon_1,$$

where $\epsilon_1 = \frac{\epsilon}{8000C_0}$.

Let $w_m \in [\hat{y}_m, h_m(a_u^1).\hat{y}_m]$ and $w'_m \in [\hat{y}_m, h_m(b_u^1).\hat{y}_m]$ satisfy

$$(6.2) \quad \frac{\epsilon}{2} - \frac{\epsilon}{1000} \leq d_{X_m}(w_m, \hat{y}_m) = d_{X_m}(w'_m, \hat{y}_m) \leq \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{1000}.$$

Lemma 6.2. *For some $z \in C$ of word length at most $10C_0$ we have, for all but finitely many m ,*

$$\begin{aligned} d_{X_m}(\hat{y}_m, h_m(z).w_m) &< d_{X_m}(\hat{y}_m, w_m) - 8\delta_m, \text{ and} \\ d_{X_m}(\hat{y}_m, h_m(z).w'_m) &< d_{X_m}(\hat{y}_m, w'_m) + 8\delta_m. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Let W be the set of all elements $z \in C$ of word length at most $10C_0$ in the generators $\{z_1, \dots, z_n\}$ and their inverses.

First suppose that for all but finitely many i we have $h_i(W) \subseteq \text{Stab}_\Gamma(E_i)$. Then since the edge containing y is not completely contained in a single p_E , we can assume that each element of W fixes a point outside of E . Now, using [9, Proposition 2.23], there is a point in E_i which is moved at most $2\phi(3\delta)$ by each element of $h_i(W)$. This gives a bound on the size of $h_i(W)$ which does not depend on i (so long as i is large enough). However, this contradicts the choice of $W \subseteq \Gamma$. Therefore it is not the case that $h_i(W) \subseteq \text{Stab}_\Gamma(E_i)$ for all but finitely many i .

By the argument in the paragraphs after the proof of Lemma 4.5, for all but finitely many k , the elements $h_i(z)$ act approximately like translations. Since W is closed under inverses, and we have chosen W large enough that some element ‘translates’ by at least $10\delta_m$, we can choose some $z \in W$ which satisfies the conclusion of the lemma. \square

In order to finish Case 1a, we follow the proofs of Proposition 6.3 and Theorem 6.4 from [20]. The only additional thing needed in this case is to force w_m to lie close to each $[\hat{y}_m, h_m(a_u^i).\hat{y}_m]$. We do this by applying [9, Lemma 4.5] and the arguments in the paragraphs in [9] which follow the proof of that result. It is for this reason that we left some flexibility as to the choice of w_m and w'_m in 6.2 above.

Doing this, we can ensure that w_m lies within 2δ of each geodesic segment $[\hat{y}_m, h_m(a_u^i).\hat{y}_m]$, and similarly for w'_m . We can now follow the proof [20, Proposition 6.3]. The proof of [20, Theorem 6.4] is not included in [20] (or in [24] as claimed in [20]). However, it is straightforward, so we omit it here also.

The automorphism we use to shorten in this case is:

$$\begin{aligned}\forall a \in A \quad \phi(a) &= zaz^{-1} \\ \forall b \in B \quad \phi(b) &= z^{-1}bz,\end{aligned}$$

where a is as in Lemma 6.2 above. This completes the proof in Case 1a. It is worth noting here that we are shortening the actions on X_i which approximate the action on \mathcal{C}_∞ . However, this does not affect the analogy between the proofs here and those in [20].

Case 1b: e is not completely contained in a single p_E and $\bar{e} \in T/\Gamma$ is not a splitting edge.

In this case we have a decomposition $\Gamma = A *_C$, where C is a finitely generated free abelian group.

In the same way as we adapted the proof of Case 1a from [20] above, we may adapt the proof of Case 1b from [20]. The key point is that we allow a small amount of flexibility in the choice of w_m and w'_m . Doing this, we may ensure that even though the approximating triangles we consider are only relatively thin, rather than actually thin, all of the features we need to apply the proof from [20] still hold, because we can make sure that we are not near the ‘fat’ part of any triangle. Proceeding with this idea in mind, the proof from [20] can be adapted without difficulty.

We now deal with the two cases where y is contained in the interior of the edge e and $e \subset p_E$ for some $p_E \in \mathbb{P}$. Using [9, Lemma 2.22] and [9, Proposition 2.23], the following result is not difficult to prove:

Proposition 6.3. *Suppose that X is a CWIF space, and that $E_1, E_2 \in \mathcal{F}$ are maximal flats in X . There exists a bounded set J_{E_1, E_2} so that for any $x \in E_1$ and any $y \in E_2$, the geodesic $[x, y]$ intersects J_{E_1, E_2} . Moreover, we can choose J_{E_1, E_2} so that*

$$\text{Diam}(J_{E_1, E_2}) \leq 7\delta + 14\phi(4\delta).$$

Recall that \mathcal{F} is the family of maximal flats from the definition of isolated flats, that triangles in X are relatively δ -thin, and that ϕ is the function from the definition of isolated flats. We assume without loss of generality that for all $k \geq 0$ we have $\phi(k) \geq k$ and also that ϕ is a nondecreasing function.

Choose compact fundamental domains for the action of $\text{Stab}_\Gamma(E)$ on E , for each conjugacy class of maximal flat in X , and let K_F be the maximal diameter of these fundamental domains. Also, let K_X be the diameter of a compact set D for which $\Gamma.D = X$. For the remainder of Case 1, we replace the constant δ by

$$\max\{\delta, 1000K_F, 1000K_X, 1000(7\delta + 14\phi(4\delta))\}.$$

The stabiliser of the edge e is a subgroup of $\text{Stab}_\Gamma(E)$. Since p_E is not an axial component, the action of $\text{Stab}(E)$ on E is either trivial or factors through a infinite cyclic group. If $\bar{e} \in T/\Gamma$ is a splitting edge, then necessarily the action of $\text{Stab}(E)$ on E is trivial.

Case 1c: e is completely contained in some p_E , and $\bar{e} \in T/\Gamma$ is a splitting edge.

Let $A_E = \text{Stab}_\Gamma(E)$. Then, $A_E = A_0 \oplus A_1$, where A_0 acts trivially on E and A_1 acts freely on E . Since p_E is a splitting edge, $A_1 = \{1\}$.

We have a decomposition $\Gamma = H_1 *_{A_E} H_2$.

The subgroup H_1 fixes a point in p_E , but does not fix all of p_E . Thus, H_1 fixes a point $v_1 \in E$. Similarly, H_2 fixes a point $v_2 \in E$, but does not fix all of E . We choose points $\hat{y}_m \subset E_m$ so that: (i) $\{\hat{y}_m\}$ represents $\hat{y} \in \mathcal{C}_\infty$ which projects to $y \in T$; (ii) each \hat{y}_m lies in the orbit $\Gamma.x$; and (iii) subject to the first two conditions, \hat{y}_m lies as close as possible to the line $[v_1^m, v_2^m]$, where $\{v_i^m\} \rightarrow v_i$, $i = 1, 2$.

We proceed as in Case 1a. However, this time we cannot find a single automorphism to shorten the $\|h_i\|$, but we use the fact that the sets $h_i(A_E).a \subset E_i$ are denser and denser (when distance is measured in the metrics $\frac{1}{\|h_i\|}d_X$) to find, for all but finitely many i , a Dehn twist $\phi_{e,i}$ which shortens the action on X_i . This proceeds in a similar way to Case 1a above, using the ideas in Proposition 5.4 and the proof of Theorem 5.2 above.

Case 1d: e is completely contained in some p_E and $\bar{e} \in T/\Gamma$ is not a splitting edge.

There are two cases here. As in Case 1b, we have a decomposition $\Gamma = A * C$, where C is a finitely generated free abelian group. Let t be the stable letter of this HNN extension, and suppose that $C \leq \text{Stab}(E)$, a maximal flat in \mathcal{C}_∞ . The two cases are where $f \in \text{Stab}(E)$, and when $f \notin \text{Stab}(E)$.

Each of these cases follow the proof of Case 1b above (and therefore Case 1b from [20]) in the same way as Case 1c followed the proof of Case 1a.

Case 2: y is a vertex of T .

In this case, we do not shorten the approximations to a particular edge, but each of the edges adjacent to y . As before, we largely follow [20, §6].

There are four cases again, when the edge is splitting, and non-splitting, coupled with the cases where the edge is contained in some p_E and when it is not.

These follow the proofs from [20] just as in Case 1 above. Note that the shortening automorphisms fix elementwise $\text{Stab}_\Gamma(\hat{y})$.

Proof (Theorem 6.1). If y is contained in the interior of an edge, then apply Case 1 above to find a sequence of automorphisms which shorten the h_n .

If y is a vertex in T , then we shorten the h_n on each of the adjacent edges separately using Case 2 and [20, §6]. \square

This finally completes the proof of Theorem 3.5.

7. THE HOPF PROPERTY

In this section we prove the main result of this paper:

Theorem 1.1. *Suppose that Γ is a torsion-free toral CWIF group. Then Γ is Hopfian.*

We prove Theorem 1.1 by assuming that there is a surjective homomorphism which is not an automorphism and deriving a (rather involved) contradiction.

Suppose that Γ is a torsion-free toral CWIF group and that $\psi : \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma$ is a surjective homomorphism and that $\ker(\psi) \neq \{1\}$. Note that finitely generated free abelian groups are Hopfian, so Γ is nonabelian.

Let H be a finitely generated subgroup of Γ , and assume that ψ restricts to an epimorphism ψ_H from H onto itself, and that ψ_H has a nontrivial kernel. Note that for the moment H could be Γ . Other subgroups satisfying these assumptions arise later in the proof. Once again, since H is not Hopfian, H is nonabelian.

The homomorphisms $\psi_H^m : H \rightarrow \Gamma$ have different kernels, so ψ_H^n and ψ_H^m are non-conjugate when $m \neq n$. Thus, we can apply the construction from [9] to obtain a limiting space $\mathcal{C}_{\infty, H}$, and an \mathbb{R} -tree T_H , both equipped with isometric actions of H with no global fixed point. Let K_H be the kernel of the action of H on $\mathcal{C}_{\infty, H}$ (which is also the kernel of the action of H on T_H).

In the course of this construction, we conjugate each ψ_H^m by some $\gamma_m \in \Gamma$ so that $\phi_m := \tau_{\gamma_m} \circ \psi_H^m$ has ‘minimal displacement’. Since this conjugation does not change the kernel we have $\ker(\phi_m) = \ker(\psi_H^m) = \ker(\psi^m) \cap H$.

Define $H_\infty = H/K_H$, a strict Γ -limit group, and let $\eta : H \rightarrow H_\infty$ be the natural surjection. The following result follows immediately from Theorem 2.5.

Lemma 7.1.

- (1) *If $h \in H$ stabilises a tripod in T_H then $h \in \ker(\psi^m)$ for some m ;*
- (2) *The stabiliser in H_∞ of any non-degenerate segment in T_H is abelian;*

- (3) Let $[y_1, y_2] \subset [y_3, y_4]$ be a pair of non-degenerate segments of T_H and assume that the pointwise stabiliser $\text{Fix}_{H_\infty}([y_3, y_4])$ is non-trivial. Then

$$\text{Fix}_{H_\infty}([y_1, y_2]) = \text{Fix}_{H_\infty}([y_3, y_4]).$$

In particular, the action of H_∞ on T_H is stable. Finally,

- (4) H_∞ is torsion-free.

We collect some elementary properties about H_∞ and T_H .

Lemma 7.2. [9, Corollary 5.7.4] *The group H_∞ is CSA. In other words, if A is a maximal abelian subgroup of H_∞ then A is malnormal.*

Lemma 7.3 (cf. Lemma 1.4, p.305, [25]). *The following properties hold:*

- (1) $K_H = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} \ker(\phi_k)$;
- (2) H_∞ is finitely generated and $\text{rk}(H_\infty) = \text{rk}(H)$; and
- (3) H_∞ is not finitely presented.

Proof. Identical to the proof of [25, Lemma 1.4, p. 305]. \square

Proposition 7.4 (cf. Proposition 1.9, p.307, [25]). *If H_∞ is freely indecomposable then T_H satisfies the following properties:*

- (1) T_H is not isometric to a real line;
- (2) T_H does not contain any thin components; and
- (3) Let σ be a non-degenerate segment in T_H with a nontrivial stabiliser in H_∞ . Then σ does not have an intersection of positive length with any IET component of T_H .

Lemma 7.5 (cf. Lemma 1.10, p.308, [25]). *For each $x \in H_\infty$ let $h_x \in H$ satisfy $\eta(h_x) = x$. let $\nu_\infty : H_\infty \rightarrow H_\infty$ be a map given by $\nu_\infty(x) = \eta(\psi(h_x))$. Then:*

- (1) ν_∞ is well-defined: if $x = \eta(h_1) = \eta(h_2)$ then $\eta(\psi(h_1)) = \eta(\psi(h_2)) = \nu_\infty(x)$;
- (2) ν_∞ is an endomorphism of H_∞ ; and
- (3) ν_∞ is an automorphism of H_∞ .

Proof. Identical to the proof of [25, Lemma 1.10, p.308]. \square

Let q be the maximal rank of a free abelian subgroup of Γ . In addition to Lemma 7.1.(2), we have

Lemma 7.6 (cf. Lemma 1.3, p.304, [25]). *Stabilisers of non-degenerate segments of T in H_∞ are either trivial or locally (free abelian of rank at most q).*

Proof. Recall that T is not isometric to a real line, so $K_H = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} \ker(\phi_k)$.

Let A be the stabiliser in H_{∞} of a non-degenerate segment of T , let $\hat{A} \in H$ satisfy $\eta(\hat{A}) = A$ and let $a_1, \dots, a_n \in \hat{A}$. Then [9, Theorem 4.4.(1)] shows, for some large k , that $\langle \psi^k(a_1), \dots, \psi^k(a_n) \rangle$ is an abelian subgroup of Γ , and thus is free abelian of rank at most q . The result now follows from the fact that $\eta \circ \psi^k = \nu_{\infty}^k \circ \eta$, since ν_{∞} is an automorphism. \square

7.1. The JSJ decomposition of H_{∞} . Suppose that H_{∞} is freely indecomposable. Since H_{∞} is a strict Γ -limit group, Theorem 2.18 holds for H_{∞} . We would like to consider how the abelian JSJ decomposition $\Lambda_{H_{\infty}}$ of H_{∞} is affected by the automorphism ν_{∞} . Certainly ν_{∞} induces another graph of groups decomposition of H_{∞} .

We first consider the vertex groups. Let V_1, \dots, V_m be the vertex groups of $\Lambda_{H_{\infty}}$. If V_i is a CMQ subgroup of $\Lambda_{H_{\infty}}$ then $\nu_{\infty}(V_i)$ is also a CMQ subgroup. By Theorem 2.18.(1), in this case $\nu_{\infty}(V_i)$ is a conjugate of some vertex group of $\Lambda_{H_{\infty}}$. On the other hand, if V_i is not a CMQ subgroup then by Theorem 2.18.(1) $\nu_{\infty}(V_i)$ is elliptic in $\Lambda_{H_{\infty}}$, so is again conjugate to some vertex group of $\Lambda_{H_{\infty}}$.

Now consider the edge groups of $\Lambda_{H_{\infty}}$. Suppose that E_j is a non-cyclic edge group in $\Lambda_{H_{\infty}}$, with V_{j_1} and V_{j_2} the adjacent vertex groups. Then $\nu_{\infty}(E_j)$ is elliptic in $\Lambda_{H_{\infty}}$ and is contained in $\nu_{\infty}(V_{j_1})$ and $\nu_{\infty}(V_{j_2})$, and thus $\nu_{\infty}(E_j)$ is a conjugate of an edge group of $\Lambda_{H_{\infty}}$. If E_j is a cyclic edge group in $\Lambda_{H_{\infty}}$ then the above argument applies unless $\nu_{\infty}(E_j)$ is hyperbolic in $\Lambda_{H_{\infty}}$. However, in this case the generator of $\nu_{\infty}(E_j)$ corresponds to a weakly essential s.c.c. in the 2-orbifold corresponding to some CMQ subgroup of H_{∞} . This cannot happen by the maximality of CMQ subgroups. Thus we have the following:

Proposition 7.7 (cf. Corollary 2.9, p.311, [25]). *Suppose that H_{∞} is freely indecomposable. Then the automorphism ν_{∞} permutes the conjugacy classes of vertex and edge groups in the abelian JSJ decomposition of H_{∞} . Furthermore, if E is a maximal cyclic edge group in the abelian JSJ decomposition of H_{∞} and $e \in E$, then the conjugacy class of e is periodic under ν_{∞} .*

7.2. Proving Theorem 1.1. Let Γ be a torsion-free toral CWIF group and suppose that Γ is not Hopfian. Let $\psi : \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma$ be an epimorphism with nontrivial kernel, and let Γ_{∞} be the corresponding strict Γ -limit group as constructed above.

Note that Γ_{∞} is finitely generated but not finitely presented, so $\eta : \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma_{\infty}$ is not an isomorphism. Also, Γ_{∞} is not a free group, so we

have:

$$\Gamma_\infty = H_\infty^1 * \cdots * H_\infty^l * F_r,$$

where $H_\infty^1, \dots, H_\infty^l$ are finitely generated, non-cyclic, torsion-free and freely indecomposable and F_r is an additional free factor (possibly trivial). Note that $l \geq 1$ since Γ_∞ is not a free group.

There are $m \geq 1$ and elements $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_l \in \Gamma$ so that for each $1 \leq i \leq l$ we have $\nu_\infty^m(H_\infty^i) = \eta(\gamma_i)H_\infty^i\eta(\gamma_i^{-1})$.

Replacing ψ by ψ^m composed with an inner automorphism of Γ (and keeping the same notation), we assume that ν_∞ preserves H_∞^1 . The subgroup H_∞^1 is finitely generated, so let $h_1, \dots, h_t \in \Gamma$ be such that $H_\infty^1 = \langle \eta(h_1), \dots, \eta(h_t) \rangle$. By the argument in the last paragraph of page 311 of [25], there is some k so that if $H_1 = \langle \psi^k(h_1), \dots, \psi^k(h_t) \rangle$ then $\psi(H_1) = H_1$ and $\eta(H_1) = H_\infty^1$.

If H_∞^1 is finitely presented then it is not difficult to see that $\eta|_{H_1} : H_1 \rightarrow H_\infty^1$ is an isomorphism (since $K_H = \bigcup_{k=1}^\infty \ker(\psi^m)$). Therefore, we suppose for now that H_∞^1 is not finitely presented. In this case we have that (in our previous notation) $(H_1)_\infty = H_\infty^1$.

Theorem 7.8 (cf. Theorem 3.1, p.312, [25]). *Let H_1 and H_∞^1 be as above, and let $\Lambda_{H_\infty^1}$ be the abelian JSJ decomposition of H_∞^1 . If all the edge groups in H_∞^1 are finitely generated then $\eta|_{H_1} : H_1 \rightarrow H_\infty^1$ is an isomorphism.*

Proof. Similar to the proof of [25, Theorem 3.1, p.312]. Note that we may need to invoke the arguments in Subsection 2.3 above in order to ensure that edge groups adjacent to the vertex group V_∞^i are elliptic in the graph of groups decomposition found during the proof in [25]. This is because the finitely generated edge groups may be non-cyclic, so that the conjugacy classes of the generators need not be periodic under the automorphism ν_∞ . Otherwise the proof here proceeds just as in [25]. \square

Most of the remainder of the paper is devoted to the proof of the following

Theorem 7.9 (cf. Theorem 3.2, p.313, [25]). *All of the edge groups of $\Lambda_{H_\infty^1}$ are finitely generated.*

Assuming Theorem 7.9, the argument from pages 313 and 314 of [25] proves that $\eta : \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma_\infty$ is an isomorphism, which contradicts what we know, that Γ is finitely presented and Γ_∞ is not. This is the contradiction which proves Theorem 1.1. It remains to prove Theorem 7.9.

Proof (Theorem 7.9). Mostly we follow the proof of [25, Theorem 3.2], and some of the deviations from this proof were inspired by the proof of [26, Theorem 3.2]. The strategy is to show that in the presence of edge groups in $\Lambda_{H_\infty^1}$ which are not finitely generated, we can further refine $\Lambda_{H_\infty^1}$, contradicting the canonical properties of the abelian JSJ decomposition.

Note that if not all of the edge groups of $\Lambda_{H_\infty^1}$ are finitely generated then $\eta|_{H_1} : H_1 \rightarrow H_\infty^1$ is not an isomorphism, since all abelian subgroups of H_1 are finitely generated. This implies that if there is an edge group of $\Lambda_{H_\infty^1}$ which is not finitely generated then $\psi|_{H_1} : H_1 \rightarrow H_1$ is surjective and has nontrivial kernel.

Suppose that $\Lambda_{H_\infty^1}$ does contain edge groups which are not finitely generated. Erase all the edges with finitely generated stabiliser, and denote by Λ_{L_∞} a remaining connected component which contains an edge. Let L_∞ be the fundamental group of Λ_{L_∞} . Note that L_∞ is finitely generated.

Let $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_f \in H_1$ be such that $L_\infty = \langle \eta(\gamma_1), \dots, \eta(\gamma_f) \rangle$. Once again, by replacing ψ by an iterate composed with an inner automorphism, we may suppose that $L = \langle \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_f \rangle$ is invariant under ψ and so L_∞ is the limit group resulting from $\psi : L \rightarrow L$. Since L is a subgroup of Γ , any abelian subgroup of L is finitely generated. Hence $\eta|_L : L \rightarrow L_\infty$ is not an isomorphism, and L_∞ is a strict Γ -limit group. Since Γ -limits groups are CSA, and Λ_{L_∞} contains more than 1 vertex, L_∞ is not abelian.

Let $V_\infty^1, \dots, V_\infty^m$ be the vertex groups and $E_\infty^1, \dots, E_\infty^s$ the edge groups in Λ_{L_∞} , each of which is not finitely generated. Let $t_\infty^1, \dots, t_\infty^b$ be the set of Bass-Serre generators in the graph of groups Λ_{L_∞} . The vertex groups together with the Bass-Serre generators t_∞^j generate L_∞ .

Now let $a_1^1, \dots, a_{l_1}^1, \dots, a_1^m, \dots, a_{l_m}^m, t_1, \dots, t_b$ be elements in L so that $\eta(a_1^i), \dots, \eta(a_{l_i}^i) \in V_\infty^i$ for each $1 \leq i \leq m$, so that $\eta(t_j) = t_\infty^j$ for each $1 \leq j \leq b$ and so that for each generator γ_j of L there is a word:

$$\eta(\gamma_j) = w_j(\eta(a_1^1), \dots, \eta(a_{l_m}^m), t_\infty^1, \dots, t_\infty^b).$$

By possibly replacing the elements $a_1^1, \dots, a_{l_m}^m, t_1, \dots, t_b$ by $\psi^k(a_1^1), \dots, \psi^k(a_{l_m}^m), \psi^k(t_1), \dots, \psi^k(t_b)$ for some $k \geq 1$, we may assume that the elements $a_1^1, \dots, a_{l_m}^m, t_1, \dots, t_b$ generate L and that, for each $1 \leq i \leq m$, the vertex group V_∞^i is generated by $\eta(a_1^i), \dots, \eta(a_{l_i}^i)$, together with the edge groups E_∞^j associated to edges connected to the vertex corresponding to V_∞^i in Λ_{L_∞} . For each j , let $e_0^j, e_1^j, \dots \in L$ be a set of elements for which $\eta(e_p^j) \in E_\infty^j \setminus \{1\}$ and E_∞^j is generated by $\{\eta(e_0^j), \eta(e_1^j), \dots\}$.

We now define a sequence $\{\hat{U}_n\}$ of finitely presented groups together with homomorphisms $\hat{\kappa}_n : \hat{U}_{n-1} \rightarrow \hat{U}_n$ which ‘approximate’ the finitely generated group L .

To define the groups \hat{U}_n we first follow [25] and [26] by defining groups U_n , along with epimorphisms $\lambda_n : U_n \rightarrow L$ and homomorphisms $\kappa_n : U_{n-1} \rightarrow U_n$. The U_n admit epimorphisms onto L so that Λ_{L_∞} lifts to a graph of groups decomposition Λ_n of U_n . The groups \hat{U}_n are then defined in order that we can apply the shortening argument of the previous sections in this case. Each \hat{U}_n admits a homomorphism to Γ , and \hat{U}_n naturally inherits a graph of groups decomposition $\hat{\Lambda}_n$ from the decomposition Λ_n . That the decomposition Λ_{L_∞} lifts to a decomposition $\hat{\Lambda}_n$ of \hat{U}_n is what allows us to apply the shortening argument in this case.

We first define the groups U_n iteratively. Set U_0 to be the free group:

$$U_0 = \langle v_1^1, \dots, v_{l_1}^1, \dots, v_1^m, \dots, v_{l_m}^m, y_1, \dots, y_b, z_0^1, \dots, z_0^s \rangle.$$

Define an epimorphism $\lambda_0 : U_0 \rightarrow L$ by $\lambda_0(v_p^i) = a_p^i$, $\lambda_0(y_r) = t_r$ and $\lambda_0(z_0^j) = e_0^j$. Now define the group U_1 to be the group generated by elements

$$\{v_1^1, \dots, v_{l_1}^1, \dots, v_1^m, \dots, v_{l_m}^m, y_1, \dots, y_b, z_0^1, \dots, z_0^s, z_1^1, \dots, z_1^s\},$$

subject to the relations which make $\langle z_0^j, z_1^j \rangle \leq U_n$ isomorphic to the subgroup generated by $\eta(e_0^j)$ and $\eta(e_1^j)$ in E_∞^i (under the map which sends z_r^j to $\eta(e_r^j)$, for $r = 1, 2$), for each $j = 1, \dots, s$. Because this subgroup of E_∞^i is a finitely generated abelian group, only finitely many relations are needed. Clearly there exists a natural homomorphism

$\kappa_1 : U_0 \rightarrow U_1$. Since $K_L = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} \ker(\psi^k)$, for some $d_1 > 0$ there exists

an epimorphism $\lambda_1 : U_1 \rightarrow L$ defined by $\lambda_1(v_p^i) = \psi^{d_1}(a_p^i)$, $\lambda_1(y_r) = \psi^{d_1}(t_r)$, $\lambda_1(z_0^j) = \psi^{d_1}(e_0^j)$ and $\lambda_1(z_1^j) = \psi^{d_1}(e_1^j)$. By our definitions of $U_0, U_1, \kappa_1, \lambda_0$ and λ_1 we have the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U_0 & \xrightarrow{\kappa_1} & U_1 \\ \lambda_0 \downarrow & & \lambda_1 \downarrow \\ L & \xrightarrow{\psi^{d_1}} & L \end{array}$$

Having defined U_0 and U_1 we continue defining the groups U_n , the homomorphisms $\kappa_n : U_{n-1} \rightarrow U_n$ and the epimorphisms $\lambda_n : U_n \rightarrow L$ inductively. First define the group G_n to be the group generated by

$$\{v_1^1, \dots, v_{l_1}^1, \dots, v_1^m, \dots, v_{l_m}^m, y_1, \dots, y_b, z_0^1, \dots, z_0^s, \dots, z_n^1, \dots, z_n^s\},$$

together with the (finitely many) relations which force the subgroup $E_n^j = \langle z_0^j, \dots, z_n^j \rangle$ to be isomorphic, under the map $z_i^j \rightarrow \eta(e_i^j)$, to the subgroup of L_∞ generated by $\{\eta(e_0^j), \dots, \eta(e_n^j)\}$, for $j = 1, \dots, s$. The group G_n admits a natural epimorphism $\sigma_n : G_n \rightarrow L_\infty$, defined by setting $\sigma_n(v_p^i) = \eta(a_p^i)$, $\sigma_n(y_r) = t_\infty^r$ and $\sigma_n(z_d^j) = \eta(e_d^j)$. The group U_n is a quotient of G_n . To the existing set of relations of G_n we add all words w in the given generating set for G_n for which:

- (1) $\sigma_n(w) = 1$;
- (2) the length of w in the given generating set for G_n is at most n ; and
- (3) For some fixed index $i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$, the word w is a word in
 - (a) The generators $v_1^i, \dots, v_{l_i}^i$;
 - (b) The elements z_1^j, \dots, z_n^j for an index $j \in \{1, \dots, s\}$ so that $E_\infty^j < V_\infty^i$; and
 - (c) The words $y_r z_1^j y_r^{-1}, \dots, y_r z_n^j y_r^{-1}$ for a pair of indices (j, r) with $1 \leq j \leq s$ and $1 \leq r \leq b$, for which $t_\infty^r E_\infty^j (t_\infty^r)^{-1} < V_\infty^i$.

Clearly there exists a natural map $\kappa_n : U_{n-1} \rightarrow U_n$ and, since $K_L = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} \ker(\psi^k)$, for some integer $d_n > d_{n-1}$ there exists an epimorphism $\lambda_n : U_n \rightarrow L$ defined by $\lambda_n(v_p^i) = \psi^{d_n}(a_p^i)$, $\lambda_n(y_r) = \psi^{d_n}(t_r)$ and $\lambda_n(z_d^j) = \psi^{d_n}(e_d^j)$. By the definitions of U_n , κ_n and λ_n , if we define $k_n = d_n - d_{n-1}$ then the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 U_0 & \xrightarrow{\kappa_1} & U_1 & \cdots & \xrightarrow{\kappa_{n-1}} & U_{n-1} & \xrightarrow{\kappa_n} & U_n \\
 \lambda_0 \downarrow & & \lambda_1 \downarrow & & & \lambda_{n-1} \downarrow & & \lambda_n \downarrow \\
 L & \xrightarrow{\psi^{d_1}} & L & \cdots & \xrightarrow{\psi^{k_{n-1}}} & L & \xrightarrow{\psi^{k_n}} & L
 \end{array}$$

Since the second set of defining relations of the group U_n consists of words whose letters are mapped by σ_n into the same vertex group in Λ_{L_∞} , each of the groups U_n admits an abelian splitting Λ_n which projects by σ_n into the abelian decomposition Λ_{L_∞} of L_∞ . That is to say each of the vertex groups V_n^i in Λ_n satisfies $\sigma_n(V_n^i) \leq V_\infty^i$, each of the edge groups $E_n^j = \langle z_1^j, \dots, z_n^j \rangle$ satisfies $\sigma_n(E_n^j) < E_\infty^j$, and each of the Bass-Serre generators in Λ_n satisfies $\sigma_n(y_r) = t_\infty^r$.

We now define the finitely presented groups \hat{U}_n . First define $\hat{U}_0 = U_0$. We define the group \hat{U}_n using the group U_n . Fix an n , and consider the edge groups of U_n , namely E_n^1, \dots, E_n^s . For any $i \in \{1, \dots, s\}$, since $\eta(e_r^i)$ represents a non-trivial element of Γ_∞ , we know for all $k \geq 1$ that $\psi^k \circ \lambda_n(E_n^i) \neq \{1\}$. In fact, since E_n^i is isomorphic

to $\langle \eta(e_0^i), \dots, \eta(e_n^i) \rangle \leq E_\infty^i$, the homomorphism λ_n is injective when restricted to E_n^i . Suppose that j is such that for all $k \geq 0$ there exists a non-cyclic maximal abelian subgroup M_k of Γ for which $\psi^{\zeta_k} \circ \lambda_n(E_n^j) \leq M_k$, where $\zeta_k = d_{n+k} - d_n$.

Let $V_n^{p_1}$ and $V_n^{p_2}$ be the vertex groups of U_n adjacent to E_n^i . Suppose that $V_n^{p_1}$ and $V_n^{p_2}$ are both nonabelian and suppose that $\lambda_n(E_n^j) \neq M_0$. For $s = 1, 2$, define $\hat{V}_n^{p_s}$ to be the free product of $V_n^{p_s}$ and M_0 , amalgamated over the subgroups E_n^j and $\lambda_n(E_n^j)$. Let \hat{E}_n^j be the copy of M_0 in $\hat{V}_n^{p_s}$.

Perform this construction for each pair of nonabelian vertex groups $V_n^{p_1}, V_n^{p_2}$ with such a common edge group E_n^j . If some vertex group V_n^p contains two edge groups of the above kind, $E_n^{j_1}$ and $E_n^{j_2}$ such that $\lambda_n(E_n^{j_1}), \lambda_n(E_n^{j_2}) \leq M_0$, where M_0 is the same noncyclic maximal abelian subgroup of Γ , then we embed $E_n^{j_1}$ and $E_n^{j_2}$ in the same subgroup $M_0 \leq \hat{V}_n^p$, and let $\hat{E}_n^{j_1} = \hat{E}_n^{j_2} = M_0 \leq \hat{V}_n^p$. We end with a collection \hat{V}_n^i and \hat{E}_n^j of edge and vertex groups (if E_n^j is not an edge group of the above sort, then define $\hat{E}_n^j = E_n^j$).

To define the group \hat{U}_n , take the graph of groups decomposition Λ_n of U_n described above, and replace each vertex group V_n^i with \hat{V}_n^i and each edge group E_n^i with \hat{E}_n^i . Call the resulting graph of groups $\hat{\Lambda}_n$. The group \hat{U}_n is the fundamental group of $\hat{\Lambda}_n$.

It is not difficult to see that U_n is a subgroup of \hat{U}_n , that λ_n can be extended in a natural way to $\hat{\lambda}_n : \hat{U}_n \rightarrow \Gamma$. To define $\hat{\kappa}_n : \hat{U}_{n-1} \rightarrow \hat{U}_n$, we need only specify what is done to elements of U_n and what is done to the elements of the groups M_0 as above. Map U_n as prescribed by κ_n , and map M_0 via ψ^{k_n} to $\psi^{k_n}(M_0) \leq M_1$, where M_0 and M_1 are considered as subgroups of Γ , and M_1 is the unique maximal abelian subgroup of Γ containing $\psi^{k_n}(M_0)$. We can now see that the following diagram is commutative:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
U_0 & \xrightarrow{\kappa_1} & U_1 & \cdots & \xrightarrow{\kappa_{n-1}} & U_{n-1} & \xrightarrow{\kappa_n} & U_n \\
\iota_0 \downarrow & & \iota_1 \downarrow & & & \iota_{n-1} \downarrow & & \iota_n \downarrow \\
\hat{U}_0 & \xrightarrow{\hat{\kappa}_1} & \hat{U}_1 & \cdots & \xrightarrow{\hat{\kappa}_{n-1}} & \hat{U}_{n-1} & \xrightarrow{\hat{\kappa}_n} & \hat{U}_n \\
\hat{\lambda}_0 \downarrow & & \hat{\lambda}_1 \downarrow & & & \hat{\lambda}_{n-1} \downarrow & & \hat{\lambda}_n \downarrow \\
\Gamma & \xrightarrow{\psi} & \Gamma & \cdots & \xrightarrow{\psi^{k_{n-1}}} & \Gamma & \xrightarrow{\psi^{k_n}} & \Gamma,
\end{array}$$

where the map $\iota_i : U_i \rightarrow \hat{U}_i$ denotes inclusion. Also, $\lambda_i = \hat{\lambda}_i \circ \iota_i$.

Denote by $\text{Mod}(\hat{U}_n)$ the subgroup of $\text{Aut}(\hat{U}_n)$ generated by inner automorphisms of \hat{U}_n , Dehn twists along edges of $\hat{\Lambda}_n$ and generalised Dehn twists induced by abelian vertex groups in $\hat{\Lambda}_n$.

Let W_n be the subgroup of U_n generated by the v_p^i and the y_r . Of course, W_n is also a subgroup of \hat{U}_n . We use the fact that $\lambda_n = \hat{\lambda}_n \circ \iota_n$ to blur the distinction between these two inclusions of W_n . Clearly, the homomorphism $\kappa_n : U_{n-1} \rightarrow U_n$ restricts to an epimorphism from W_{n-1} to W_n , and λ_n restricts to an epimorphism from W_n onto L . Hence we obtain a sequence of epimorphisms:

$$W_0 \xrightarrow{\kappa_1} W_1 \cdots \xrightarrow{\kappa_{n-1}} W_{n-1} \xrightarrow{\kappa_n} W_n \xrightarrow{\kappa_{n+1}} \cdots,$$

where the direct limit of the $\{W_n\}$ and the maps $\{\kappa_n\}$ is L_∞ .

We now adapt the shortening argument from the first sections of this paper to prove Theorem 7.9. Let Θ be a maximal tree in the graph of groups Λ_{L_∞} . We order the m vertices p_1, \dots, p_m in Θ so that p_1 is connected to p_2 , and in general p_Q is connected to the subtree of Θ spanned by p_1, \dots, p_{Q-1} . Without loss of generality, we assume that this is the original order defined on the vertex groups V_∞^i of the decomposition Λ_{L_∞} .

Let X be the CWIF space upon which Γ acts properly, cocompactly and torally by isometries, and let d_X be the metric on X . Let $x \in X$ be the arbitrarily chosen basepoint. For each $\gamma \in \Gamma$, $n \geq 1$ and $\phi \in \text{Mod}(\hat{U}_n)$, define the stretching constants

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_i(n, \gamma, \phi) &= \max_{1 \leq j \leq l_i} d_X(x, (\tau_\gamma \circ \lambda_n \circ \phi)(v_j^i).x), \text{ and} \\ \chi_r(n, \gamma, \phi) &= d_X(x, (\tau_\gamma \circ \lambda_n \circ \phi)(y_r).x), \end{aligned}$$

where τ_γ is the inner automorphism of Γ induced by γ . We also define the corresponding $(m+b)$ -tuple:

$$\text{tup}(n, \gamma, \phi) = (\mu_1(n, \gamma, \phi), \dots, \mu_m(n, \gamma, \phi), \chi_1(n, \gamma, \phi), \dots, \chi_b(n, \gamma, \phi)).$$

For each n , choose $\gamma_n \in \Gamma$ and $\phi_n \in \text{Mod}(\hat{U}_n)$ for which $\text{tup}(n, \gamma_n, \phi)$ is a minimal $(m+b)$ -tuple in the set $\{\text{tup}(n, \gamma, \phi)\}$ with respect to the lexicographic order on $(m+b)$ -tuples.

Since the direct limit of the sequence of groups $\{W_n\}$ and maps $\{\kappa_n\}$ is L_∞ , if $w \in W_0$ is an element for which $\eta \circ \lambda_0(w) = 1$ then there exists some n_w so that for every $n > n_w$ we have $\kappa_n \circ \cdots \circ \kappa_1(w) = 1$. Let $w_1, w_2 \in W_0$ be a pair of elements for which $\eta \circ \lambda_0(w_1), \eta \circ \lambda_0(w_2) \in V_\infty^i$ for some i . By the construction of the sequence of groups $\{\hat{U}_n\}$ and the sequence of splittings $\{\hat{\Lambda}_n\}$, for some n_0 and every $n > n_0$, the elements $\kappa_n \circ \cdots \circ \kappa_1(w_1)$ and $\kappa_n \circ \cdots \circ \kappa_1(w_2)$ belong to the same (i th) vertex group V_n^i in the splitting $\hat{\Lambda}_n$ of \hat{U}_n . Hence, for every $n > n_0$,

for every $\phi \in \text{Mod}(\hat{U}_n)$, both $\kappa_n \circ \cdots \circ \kappa_1(w_1)$ and $\kappa_n \circ \cdots \circ \kappa_1(w_2)$ are conjugated by the same element in Γ , and in particular this is true for the chosen ϕ_n .

In addition, for any index i with $1 \leq i \leq m$, the subgroup V_∞^i contains abelian subgroups which are not finitely generated, but there is a (finite) bound on the rank of abelian subgroups of Γ . Therefore, there does not exist an infinite sequence of indices, $n_1 < n_2 < \cdots$ and corresponding elements $h_{n_k} \in \Gamma$ so that for every j , the element h_{n_k} conjugates $\lambda_{n_j} \circ \phi_{n_j}(v_p^i)$ into $\lambda_{n_1}(v_p^i)$ for $p = 1, \dots, l_i$. Thus, the sequence of displacement constants $\{\|\tau_{\gamma_n} \circ \lambda_n \circ \phi_n\|\}$ (defined with respect to the obvious generating sets of the W_n) does not contain a bounded subsequence.

The groups W_n admit a natural isometric action on X via the homomorphism $\tau_{\gamma_n} \circ \lambda_n \circ \phi_n$. We denote this action by $\rho_n : W_n \rightarrow \text{Isom}(X)$. Since the sequence $\{\|\rho_n\|\}$ (defined in the obvious way) does not contain a bounded subsequence, and since the group W_n is a natural quotient of the group W_0 , we may rescale the metric on X by $\frac{1}{\|\rho_n\|}$, and apply the construction from [9] to find a subsequence (which we still denote by $\{\rho_n\}$) converging to an action of W_0 on a limiting space $\mathcal{C}_{\infty, \{\rho_n\}}$, with associated \mathbb{R} -tree $T_{\{\rho_n\}}$. The actions of W_0 on $\mathcal{C}_{\infty, \{\rho_n\}}$ and $T_{\{\rho_n\}}$ have no global fixed point.

Let KW_∞ be the kernel of the action of W_0 on $\mathcal{C}_{\infty, \{\rho_n\}}$, and let $Q_\infty = W_0/KW_\infty$ be the strict Γ -limit group. Since L_∞ is non-abelian, so is Q_∞ , and we know that $T_{\{\rho_n\}}$ is not isometric to a real line. The conclusions of Theorem 2.5 hold for the actions of W_0 and Q_∞ on $T_{\{\rho_n\}}$.

The group L_∞ is the direct limit of the group $\{W_n\}$ and the epimorphisms $\{\kappa_n\}$. Since if $w_1, w_2 \in W_0$ are a pair of elements for which $\eta \circ \lambda_0(w_1), \eta \circ \lambda_0(w_2) \in V_\infty^i$ for some i , then for some index n_0 and every $n > n_0$ the elements $\kappa_n \circ \cdots \circ \kappa_1(w_1)$ and $\kappa_n \circ \cdots \circ \kappa_1(w_2)$ belong to the same (i th) vertex group V_n^i in the abelian splitting Λ_n of U_n . Therefore, for every $n > n_0$, both $\kappa_n \circ \cdots \circ \kappa_1(w_1)$ and $\kappa_n \circ \cdots \circ \kappa_1(w_2)$ are conjugated by the same element by the chosen automorphism ϕ_n . Hence, V_∞^i is naturally embedded in the group Q_∞ , for each $1 \leq i \leq m$. Also, since Dehn twists and generalised Dehn twists fix edge groups elementwise, the intersection of vertex groups $V_\infty^{i_1}, V_\infty^{i_2}$ in L_∞ are embedded as intersections of $V_\infty^{i_1}, V_\infty^{i_2}$ in Q_∞ . Since the maps $\kappa_n : W_{n-1} \rightarrow W_n$ and $\lambda_n : W_n \rightarrow L$ are epimorphisms for every n , the group Q_∞ is generated by the subgroups V_∞^i and the images of the elements $y_r \in W_0$ in Q_∞ .

At this point, because of the possibility of abelian subgroups of L_∞ which are not locally cyclic, we proceed as in [26, Theorem 3.2], rather than continuing to follow the proof of [25, Theorem 3.2].

We first prove that one of the vertex groups V_∞^i does not fix a point in $T_{\{\rho_n\}}$. In order to derive a contradiction, we prove the following.

Proposition 7.10 (cf. Proposition 3.3, p.49, [26]). *If all the subgroups $V_\infty^1, \dots, V_\infty^m$ (the vertex groups in the splitting Λ_{L_∞} of L_∞) fix points in the \mathbb{R} -tree $T_{\{\rho_n\}}$, then they all fix the basepoint $t_0 \in T_{\{\rho_n\}}$.*

Proof. Suppose that all of the vertex groups $V_\infty^1, \dots, V_\infty^m$ fix points in the \mathbb{R} -tree $T_{\{\rho_n\}}$. That V_∞^1 fixes the basepoint $t_0 \in T_{\{\rho_n\}}$ follows exactly as in the proof of [25, Proposition 3.6, p. 319] or as in the proof of [26, Proposition 3.3, p.49].

Suppose then that $V_\infty^1, \dots, V_\infty^{i_0-1}$ fix t_0 but that $V_\infty^{i_0}$ does not. Then we can apply the shortening arguments from Section 6 to find $\alpha_n \in \text{Mod}(\hat{U}_n)$ and $\gamma'_n \in \Gamma$ so that for all but finitely many n we have:

$$\text{tup}(n, \gamma'_n, \phi_n \circ \alpha_n) < \text{tup}(n, \gamma_n, \phi_n).$$

There are a number of cases to consider. Note that none of the vertex groups correspond to axial components of $T_{\{\rho_n\}}$, since they all fix points in $T_{\{\rho_n\}}$.

The two main cases are where the path β between t_0 and the point fixed by $V_\infty^{i_0}$ is contained in a line p_E and when it is not. When it is not, we proceed just as in Case 2 from Section 6 above. When β is contained in some $p_E \in T_{\{\rho_n\}}$ we use the fact the edge group $E_n^p \in U_n$ corresponding to the edge group E_∞^p fixing β maps *onto* the maximal abelian subgroup fixing an approximating flat. Therefore, we can proceed just as in Section 6, following [20, §6]. \square

Lemma 7.11 (cf. Lemma 3.5, p. 50, [26]). *Suppose that all of the vertex groups $V_\infty^1, \dots, V_\infty^m$ fix the basepoint $t_0 \in T_{\{\rho_n\}}$, and that not all of the elements y_1, \dots, y_b fix t_0 . Let j_0 be the minimal index for which y_{j_0} does not fix t_0 . Then there exists some integer n_0 so that for all $n > n_0$ there exist $\beta_n \in \text{Mod}(\hat{U}_n)$ for which:*

- (1) β_n fixes V_n^i elementwise, for $i = 1, \dots, m$;
- (2) $\beta_n(y_j) = y_j$ for $j = 1, \dots, j_0 - 1$; and
- (3) $\chi_{j_0}(n, \gamma_n, \phi_n \circ \beta_n) < \chi_{j_0}(n, \gamma_n, \phi_n)$.

Proof. Again, we proceed as in Section 6, following [20, §6]. \square

Proposition 7.10 and Lemma 7.11, together with the choice of ϕ_n and γ_n , the fact that Q_∞ is generated by the V_∞^i and the images of y_1, \dots, y_b and the fact that the action of Q_∞ on $T_{\{\rho_n\}}$ has no global fixed point imply

Proposition 7.12 (cf. Proposition 3.6, p. 51, [26]). *As least one of the vertex groups in the decomposition Λ_{L_∞} of L_∞ acts non-trivially on the \mathbb{R} -tree $T_{\{\rho_n\}}$.*

Lemma 7.13. [26, Lemma 3.7, p. 51] *Let A be an abelian subgroup of one of the groups V_∞^i . Then either A fixes a point in the \mathbb{R} -tree $T_{\{\rho_n\}}$ or A can be written as a direct sum $A = A_1 \oplus A_2$, where A_1 fixes a point in $T_{\{\rho_n\}}$ and A_2 is a finitely generated free abelian group acting freely on $T_{\{\rho_n\}}$.*

Proposition 7.14 (cf. Proposition 3.8, p. 51, [26]). *Every nonabelian vertex group V_∞^i in Λ_{L_∞} fixes a point $t_i \in T_{\{\rho_n\}}$.*

Proof. Suppose V_∞^i is nonabelian and does not fix a point in $T_{\{\rho_n\}}$.

The argument from pages 317–318 of [25] implies that Q_∞ is freely indecomposable rel the edge groups E_∞^i . Therefore, by Remark 2.12, the action of Q_∞ on $T_{\{\rho_n\}}$ induces a graph of groups decomposition of Q_∞ with abelian edge groups. Using Lemma 2.16 we can modify this graph of groups to get a non-trivial abelian splitting Ω of Q_∞ in which all non-cyclic maximal abelian subgroups are elliptic. Since V_∞^i is a subgroup of Q_∞ , the graph of groups Ω induces a graph of groups decomposition Ω^i of V_∞^i with all non-cyclic abelian subgroups elliptic. Since we are assuming that V_∞^i does not fix a point in $T_{\{\rho_n\}}$, the graph of groups decomposition Ω^i is non-trivial (applying Lemma 2.16 does not change the vertex groups).

Let T_{Ω^i} be the Bass-Serre tree of the splitting Ω^i of V_∞^i . Consider the edge groups in the abelian JSJ decomposition of H_∞^1 which are adjacent to V_∞^i . By the above, any non-cyclic edge group is elliptic in this splitting. However, the conjugacy class of a generator of any cyclic edge group is periodic under ν_∞ , so is also elliptic in T_{Ω^i} . Therefore, the action of V_∞^i on T_{Ω^i} can be extended to a (stable) action with trivial stabilisers of tripods of H_∞^i on some \mathbb{R} -tree \hat{T} by letting all the other vertex groups in the abelian JSJ decomposition of H_∞^1 fix points in \hat{T} . By Theorem 2.10, H_∞^1 inherits an abelian splitting $\hat{\Lambda}$ from its action on the \mathbb{R} -tree \hat{T} . Since V_∞^i does not fix a point in T_{Ω^i} , it does not fix a point in \hat{T} , so V_∞^i can not be conjugated into a vertex group in $\hat{\Lambda}$. The group V_∞^i contains abelian subgroups which are not finitely generated, so is not a CMQ subgroup of H_∞^i . However, this contradicts the properties of the JSJ decomposition (see Theorem 2.18.(1)). This contradiction proves the proposition. \square

By Propositions 7.12 and 7.14, there must be some abelian vertex group $V_\infty^{i_0}$ which does not fix a point in $T_{\{\rho_n\}}$. By Lemma 7.13, $V_\infty^{i_0} =$

$A^{i_0} \oplus D^{i_0}$, where A^{i_0} fixes a point in the \mathbb{R} -tree $T_{\{\rho_n\}}$ and D^{i_0} is a non-trivial, finitely generated free abelian group that acts faithfully on the axis on $V_\infty^{i_0}$. Since every maximal abelian subgroup in L_∞ is malnormal, all adjacent vertex groups to an abelian vertex group are non-abelian. Since all non-abelian vertex groups fix points in $T_{\{\rho_n\}}$, all edge groups connected to $V_\infty^{i_0}$ are subgroups of A^{i_0} . Note that since $V_\infty^{i_0}$ contains an infinitely generated abelian subgroup (by the construction of L_∞), the subgroup A^{i_0} is itself infinitely generated.

Let L_∞^1 be the fundamental group of the graph of groups $\Upsilon_{L_\infty^1}$ obtained from Λ_{L_∞} by replacing the vertex group $V_\infty^{i_0}$ with its subgroup A^{i_0} . Clearly L_∞^1 is a subgroup of L_∞ , and since $V_\infty^{i_0} = A^{i_0} \oplus D^{i_0}$, the group L_∞^1 is also a quotient of L_∞ . Hence, L_∞^1 is finitely generated. Also, the first Betti number of L_∞^1 is strictly smaller than that of L_∞ : $b_1(L_\infty^1) < b_1(L_\infty)$.

We can repeat the above shortening arguments for the group L_∞^1 , along with its graph of groups decomposition $\Upsilon_{L_\infty^1}$. This gives us a new Γ -limit group Q_∞^1 acting on a new \mathbb{R} -tree T^1 . By the above arguments, one of the abelian vertex groups of $\Upsilon_{L_\infty^1}$ acts nontrivially on T^1 , and we may obtain a new Γ -limit group L_∞^2 by the same procedure as that which found L_∞^1 from L_∞ . Also $b_1(L_\infty^2) < b_1(L_\infty^1) < b_1(L_\infty)$. Therefore, after repeating this argument finitely many times, we finally arrive at a contradiction, which concludes the proof of Theorem 7.9 and hence also that of Theorem 1.1. \square

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