Hyperbolic groups with spheres as boundary

Wolfgang Lück
Bonn
Germany
email wolfgang.lueck@him.uni-bonn.de
http://131.220.77.52/lueck/

October 2013
Conjecture (Gromov (1994))

Let $G$ be a hyperbolic group whose boundary is a sphere $S^{n-1}$. Then there is a closed aspherical manifold $M$ with $\pi_1(M) \cong G$.

Theorem (Bartels-Lück-Weinberger (2011))

The Conjecture is true for $n \geq 6$.

We also deal with the questions:

- When is a Poincaré duality group the fundamental group of an aspherical closed manifold?
- When is an aspherical closed manifold a product?
Preview of the main result

Conjecture (Gromov (1994))

Let $G$ be a hyperbolic group whose boundary is a sphere $S^{n-1}$. Then there is a closed aspherical manifold $M$ with $\pi_1(M) \cong G$.

Theorem (Bartels-Lücken-Weinberger (2011))

The Conjecture is true for $n \geq 6$.

We also deal with the questions:

- When is a Poincaré duality group the fundamental group of an aspherical closed manifold?
- When is an aspherical closed manifold a product?
**Conjecture (Gromov (1994))**

Let $G$ be a hyperbolic group whose boundary is a sphere $S^{n-1}$. Then there is a closed aspherical manifold $M$ with $\pi_1(M) \cong G$.

**Theorem (Bartels-Lück-Weinberger (2011))**

The Conjecture is true for $n \geq 6$.

We also deal with the questions:

- When is a Poincaré duality group the fundamental group of an aspherical closed manifold?
- When is an aspherical closed manifold a product?
Preview of the main result

**Conjecture (Gromov (1994))**

Let $G$ be a hyperbolic group whose boundary is a sphere $S^{n-1}$. Then there is a closed aspherical manifold $M$ with $\pi_1(M) \cong G$.

**Theorem (Bartels-Lück-Weinberger (2011))**

The Conjecture is true for $n \geq 6$.

We also deal with the questions:

- When is a Poincaré duality group the fundamental group of an aspherical closed manifold?
- When is an aspherical closed manifold a product?
**Definition (Hyperbolic space)**

A $\delta$-hyperbolic space $X$ is a geodesic space whose geodesic triangles are all $\delta$-thin.

A geodesic space is called **hyperbolic** if it is $\delta$-hyperbolic for some $\delta > 0$.

- A geodesic space with bounded diameter is hyperbolic.

- A tree is 0-hyperbolic.

- A simply connected complete Riemannian manifold $M$ with $\sec(M) \leq \kappa$ for some $\kappa < 0$ is hyperbolic.

- $\mathbb{R}^n$ is hyperbolic if and only if $n \leq 1$. 
Hyperbolic spaces and hyperbolic groups

Definition (Hyperbolic space)

A $\delta$-hyperbolic space $X$ is a geodesic space whose geodesic triangles are all $\delta$-thin.

A geodesic space is called hyperbolic if it is $\delta$-hyperbolic for some $\delta > 0$.

- A geodesic space with bounded diameter is hyperbolic.
- A tree is $0$-hyperbolic.
- A simply connected complete Riemannian manifold $M$ with $\text{sec}(M) \leq \kappa$ for some $\kappa < 0$ is hyperbolic.
- $\mathbb{R}^n$ is hyperbolic if and only if $n \leq 1$. 
A $\delta$-hyperbolic space $X$ is a geodesic space whose geodesic triangles are all $\delta$-thin.

A geodesic space is called hyperbolic if it is $\delta$-hyperbolic for some $\delta > 0$.

- A geodesic space with bounded diameter is hyperbolic.
- A tree is 0-hyperbolic.
- A simply connected complete Riemannian manifold $M$ with $\sec(M) \leq \kappa$ for some $\kappa < 0$ is hyperbolic.
- $\mathbb{R}^n$ is hyperbolic if and only if $n \leq 1$. 
Definition (Boundary of a hyperbolic space)

Let $X$ be a hyperbolic space. Define its boundary $\partial X$ to be the set of equivalence classes of geodesic rays. Put

$$\overline{X} := X \sqcup \partial X.$$ 

Two geodesic rays $c_1, c_2 : [0, \infty) \to X$ are called equivalent if there exists $C > 0$ satisfying $d_X(c_1(t), c_2(t)) \leq C$ for $t \in [0, \infty)$. 

Wolfgang Lück (Bonn)
Hyperbolic groups with spheres as boundary
October 2013 4 / 33
Lemma

There is a topology on $\overline{X}$ with the properties:

- $\overline{X}$ is compact and metrizable;
- The subspace topology $X \subseteq \overline{X}$ is the given one;
- $X$ is open and dense in $\overline{X}$.

Let $M$ be a simply connected complete Riemannian manifold $M$ with $\sec(M) \leq \kappa$ for some $\kappa < 0$. Then $M$ is hyperbolic and $\partial M = S^{\dim(M)-1}$. 

Lemma

There is a topology on \( \overline{X} \) with the properties:

- \( \overline{X} \) is compact and metrizable;
- The subspace topology \( X \subseteq \overline{X} \) is the given one;
- \( X \) is open and dense in \( \overline{X} \).

Let \( M \) be a simply connected complete Riemannian manifold \( M \) with \( \sec(M) \leq \kappa \) for some \( \kappa < 0 \). Then \( M \) is hyperbolic and \( \partial M = S^{\dim(M) - 1} \).
Definition (Quasi-isometry)

A map \( f : X \to Y \) of metric spaces is called a quasi-isometry if there exist real numbers \( \lambda, C > 0 \) satisfying:

- The inequality
  \[
  \frac{1}{\lambda} \cdot d_X(x_1, x_2) - C \leq d_Y(f(x_1), f(x_2)) \leq \lambda \cdot d_X(x_1, x_2) + C
  \]
  holds for all \( x_1, x_2 \in X \);
- For every \( y \) in \( Y \) there exists \( x \in X \) with \( d_Y(f(x), y) < C \).
Lemma (Švarc-Milnor Lemma)

Let $X$ be a geodesic space. Suppose that $G$ acts properly, cocompactly and isometrically on $X$. Choose a base point $x \in X$. Then the map

$$f : G \to X, \quad g \mapsto gx$$

is a quasi-isometry.

Lemma (Quasi-isometry invariance of the Cayley graph)

The quasi-isometry type of the Cayley graph of a finitely generated group is independent of the choice of a finite set of generators.
Lemma (Švarc-Milnor Lemma)

Let $X$ be a geodesic space. Suppose that $G$ acts properly, cocompactly and isometrically on $X$. Choose a base point $x \in X$. Then the map

$$f : G \rightarrow X, \quad g \mapsto gx$$

is a quasiisometry.

Lemma (Quasi-isometry invariance of the Cayley graph)

The quasi-isometry type of the Cayley graph of a finitely generated group is independent of the choice of a finite set of generators.
Lemma (Quasi-isometry invariance of being hyperbolic)

The property “hyperbolic” is a quasi-isometry invariant of geodesic spaces.

Lemma (Quasi-isometry invariance of the boundary)

A quasi-isometry $f : X_1 \to X_2$ of hyperbolic spaces induces a homeomorphism

$$\partial X_1 \xrightarrow{\sim} \partial X_2.$$ 

Definition (Hyperbolic group)

A finitely generated group is called hyperbolic if its Cayley graph is hyperbolic.

Definition (Boundary of a hyperbolic group)

Define the boundary $\partial G$ of a hyperbolic group to be the boundary of its Cayley graph.
Lemma (Quasi-isometry invariance of being hyperbolic)

The property “hyperbolic” is a quasi-isometry invariant of geodesic spaces.

Lemma (Quasi-isometry invariance of the boundary)

A quasi-isometry $f : X_1 \rightarrow X_2$ of hyperbolic spaces induces a homeomorphism

$$\partial X_1 \xrightarrow{\sim} \partial X_2.$$ 

Definition (Hyperbolic group)

A finitely generated group is called hyperbolic if its Cayley graph is hyperbolic.

Definition (Boundary of a hyperbolic group)

Define the boundary $\partial G$ of a hyperbolic group to be the boundary of its Cayley graph.
Lemma (Quasi-isometry invariance of being hyperbolic)

The property “hyperbolic” is a quasi-isometry invariant of geodesic spaces.

Lemma (Quasi-isometry invariance of the boundary)

A quasi-isometry \( f : X_1 \to X_2 \) of hyperbolic spaces induces a homeomorphism

\[
\partial X_1 \xrightarrow{\sim} \partial X_2.
\]

Definition (Hyperbolic group)

A finitely generated group is called hyperbolic if its Cayley graph is hyperbolic.

Definition (Boundary of a hyperbolic group)

Define the boundary \( \partial G \) of a hyperbolic group to be the boundary of its Cayley graph.
Lemma (Quasi-isometry invariance of being hyperbolic)

The property “hyperbolic” is a quasi-isometry invariant of geodesic spaces.

Lemma (Quasi-isometry invariance of the boundary)

A quasi-isometry \( f : X_1 \to X_2 \) of hyperbolic spaces induces a homeomorphism

\[
\partial X_1 \xrightarrow{\sim} \partial X_2.
\]

Definition (Hyperbolic group)

A finitely generated group is called hyperbolic if its Cayley graph is hyperbolic.

Definition (Boundary of a hyperbolic group)

Define the boundary \( \partial G \) of a hyperbolic group to be the boundary of its Cayley graph.
Basic properties of hyperbolic groups

- A group $G$ is hyperbolic if and only if it acts properly, cocompactly and isometrically on a hyperbolic space. In this case $\partial G = \partial X$.
- Let $M$ be a closed Riemannian manifold with $\text{sec}(M) < 0$. Then $\pi_1(M)$ is hyperbolic with $S^{\dim(M) - 1}$ as boundary.
- If $G$ is virtually torsionfree and hyperbolic, then $\text{vcd}(G) = \dim(\partial G) + 1$.
- If the boundary of a hyperbolic groups contains an open subset homeomorphic to $\mathbb{R}^n$, then the boundary is homeomorphic to $S^n$.
- A subgroup of a hyperbolic group is either virtually cyclic or contains $\mathbb{Z} \ast \mathbb{Z}$ as subgroup. In particular $\mathbb{Z}^2$ is not a subgroup of a hyperbolic group.
A group $G$ is hyperbolic if and only if it acts properly, cocompactly and isometrically on a hyperbolic space. In this case $\partial G = \partial X$.

Let $M$ be a closed Riemannian manifold with $\sec(M) < 0$. Then $\pi_1(M)$ is hyperbolic with $S^{\dim(M) - 1}$ as boundary.

If $G$ is virtually torsionfree and hyperbolic, then $\text{vcd}(G) = \dim(\partial G) + 1$.

If the boundary of a hyperbolic groups contains an open subset homeomorphic to $\mathbb{R}^n$, then the boundary is homeomorphic to $S^n$.

A subgroup of a hyperbolic group is either virtually cyclic or contains $\mathbb{Z} \ast \mathbb{Z}$ as subgroup. In particular $\mathbb{Z}^2$ is not a subgroup of a hyperbolic group.
A group $G$ is hyperbolic if and only if it acts properly, cocompactly and isometrically on a hyperbolic space. In this case $\partial G = \partial X$.

Let $M$ be a closed Riemannian manifold with $\sec(M) < 0$. Then $\pi_1(M)$ is hyperbolic with $S^{\dim(M)-1}$ as boundary.

If $G$ is virtually torsionfree and hyperbolic, then $\text{vcd}(G) = \dim(\partial G) + 1$.

If the boundary of a hyperbolic groups contains an open subset homeomorphic to $\mathbb{R}^n$, then the boundary is homeomorphic to $S^n$.

A subgroup of a hyperbolic group is either virtually cyclic or contains $\mathbb{Z} \ast \mathbb{Z}$ as subgroup. In particular $\mathbb{Z}^2$ is not a subgroup of a hyperbolic group.
Basic properties of hyperbolic groups

- A group $G$ is hyperbolic if and only if it acts properly, cocompactly and isometrically on a hyperbolic space. In this case $\partial G = \partial X$.

- Let $M$ be a closed Riemannian manifold with $\sec(M) < 0$. Then $\pi_1(M)$ is hyperbolic with $S^{\dim(M) - 1}$ as boundary.

- If $G$ is virtually torsionfree and hyperbolic, then $\text{vcd}(G) = \dim(\partial G) + 1$.

- If the boundary of a hyperbolic group contains an open subset homeomorphic to $\mathbb{R}^n$, then the boundary is homeomorphic to $S^n$.

- A subgroup of a hyperbolic group is either virtually cyclic or contains $\mathbb{Z} \ast \mathbb{Z}$ as subgroup. In particular $\mathbb{Z}^2$ is not a subgroup of a hyperbolic group.
Basic properties of hyperbolic groups

- A group $G$ is hyperbolic if and only if it acts properly, cocompactly and isometrically on a hyperbolic space. In this case $\partial G = \partial X$.

- Let $M$ be a closed Riemannian manifold with $\sec(M) < 0$. Then $\pi_1(M)$ is hyperbolic with $S^{\dim(M) - 1}$ as boundary.

- If $G$ is virtually torsionfree and hyperbolic, then $\text{vcd}(G) = \dim(\partial G) + 1$.

- If the boundary of a hyperbolic groups contains an open subset homeomorphic to $\mathbb{R}^n$, then the boundary is homeomorphic to $S^n$.

- A subgroup of a hyperbolic group is either virtually cyclic or contains $\mathbb{Z} \ast \mathbb{Z}$ as subgroup. In particular $\mathbb{Z}^2$ is not a subgroup of a hyperbolic group.
A group $G$ is hyperbolic if and only if it acts properly, cocompactly and isometrically on a hyperbolic space. In this case $\partial G = \partial X$.

Let $M$ be a closed Riemannian manifold with $\sec(M) < 0$. Then $\pi_1(M)$ is hyperbolic with $S^{\dim(M)-1}$ as boundary.

If $G$ is virtually torsionfree and hyperbolic, then $\text{vcd}(G) = \dim(\partial G) + 1$.

If the boundary of a hyperbolic groups contains an open subset homeomorphic to $\mathbb{R}^n$, then the boundary is homeomorphic to $S^n$.

A subgroup of a hyperbolic group is either virtually cyclic or contains $\mathbb{Z} \ast \mathbb{Z}$ as subgroup. In particular $\mathbb{Z}^2$ is not a subgroup of a hyperbolic group.
A free product of two hyperbolic groups is again hyperbolic.

A direct product of two finitely generated groups is hyperbolic if and only if one of the two groups is finite and the other is hyperbolic.

The Rips complex of a hyperbolic group $G$ is a cocompact model for its classifying space $E G$ for proper actions. This implies that there is a model of finite type for $BG$ and hence that $G$ is finitely presented and that there are only finitely many conjugacy classes of finite subgroups.

A finitely generated torsion group is hyperbolic if and only if it is finite.

A random finitely presented group is hyperbolic.
A free product of two hyperbolic groups is again hyperbolic.

A direct product of two finitely generated groups is hyperbolic if and only if one of the two groups is finite and the other is hyperbolic.

The Rips complex of a hyperbolic group $G$ is a cocompact model for its classifying space $EG$ for proper actions. This implies that there is a model of finite type for $BG$ and hence that $G$ is finitely presented and that there are only finitely many conjugacy classes of finite subgroups.

A finitely generated torsion group is hyperbolic if and only if it is finite.

A random finitely presented group is hyperbolic.
A free product of two hyperbolic groups is again hyperbolic.

A direct product of two finitely generated groups is hyperbolic if and only if one of the two groups is finite and the other is hyperbolic.

The Rips complex of a hyperbolic group $G$ is a cocompact model for its classifying space $E_G$ for proper actions. This implies that there is a model of finite type for $BG$ and hence that $G$ is finitely presented and that there are only finitely many conjugacy classes of finite subgroups.

A finitely generated torsion group is hyperbolic if and only if it is finite.

A random finitely presented group is hyperbolic.
- A free product of two hyperbolic groups is again hyperbolic.
- A direct product of two finitely generated groups is hyperbolic if and only if one of the two groups is finite and the other is hyperbolic.
- The Rips complex of a hyperbolic group $G$ is a cocompact model for its classifying space $EG$ for proper actions. This implies that there is a model of finite type for $BG$ and hence that $G$ is finitely presented and that there are only finitely many conjugacy classes of finite subgroups.
- A finitely generated torsion group is hyperbolic if and only if it is finite.
- A random finitely presented group is hyperbolic.
- A free product of two hyperbolic groups is again hyperbolic.
- A direct product of two finitely generated groups is hyperbolic if and only if one of the two groups is finite and the other is hyperbolic.
- The Rips complex of a hyperbolic group $G$ is a cocompact model for its classifying space $EG$ for proper actions. This implies that there is a model of finite type for $BG$ and hence that $G$ is finitely presented and that there are only finitely many conjugacy classes of finite subgroups.
- A finitely generated torsion group is hyperbolic if and only if it is finite.
- A random finitely presented group is hyperbolic.
Gromov's Conjecture in low dimensions


A hyperbolic group has $S^1$ as boundary if and only if it is a Fuchsian group.

**Conjecture (Cannon’s Conjecture)**

A hyperbolic group $G$ has $S^2$ as boundary if and only if it acts properly, cocompactly and isometrically on $\mathbb{H}^3$.

**Theorem (Bestvina-Mess (1991))**

Let $G$ be an infinite hyperbolic group which is the fundamental group of a closed irreducible 3-manifold $M$. Then $M$ is hyperbolic and $G$ satisfies Cannon’s Conjecture.

A hyperbolic group has $S^1$ as boundary if and only if it is a Fuchsian group.

Conjecture (Cannon’s Conjecture)

A hyperbolic group $G$ has $S^2$ as boundary if and only if it acts properly, cocompactly and isometrically on $\mathbb{H}^3$.

Theorem (Bestvina-Mess (1991))

Let $G$ be an infinite hyperbolic group which is the fundamental group of a closed irreducible 3-manifold $M$. Then $M$ is hyperbolic and $G$ satisfies Cannon’s Conjecture.

A hyperbolic group has $S^1$ as boundary if and only if it is a Fuchsian group.

Conjecture (Cannon’s Conjecture)

A hyperbolic group $G$ has $S^2$ as boundary if and only if it acts properly, cocompactly and isometrically on $\mathbb{H}^3$.

Theorem (Bestvina-Mess (1991))

Let $G$ be an infinite hyperbolic group which is the fundamental group of a closed irreducible 3-manifold $M$. Then $M$ is hyperbolic and $G$ satisfies Cannon’s Conjecture.
Gromov's Conjecture in low dimensions


A hyperbolic group has $S^1$ as boundary if and only if it is a Fuchsian group.

Conjecture (Cannon’s Conjecture)

A hyperbolic group $G$ has $S^2$ as boundary if and only if it acts properly, cocompactly and isometrically on $\mathbb{H}^3$.

Theorem (Bestvina-Mess (1991))

Let $G$ be an infinite hyperbolic group which is the fundamental group of a closed irreducible 3-manifold $M$. Then $M$ is hyperbolic and $G$ satisfies Cannon’s Conjecture.
In dimension four the only hyperbolic groups which are known to be good in the sense of Freedman are virtually cyclic.

Possibly our results hold also in dimension 5.
In dimension four the only hyperbolic groups which are known to be good in the sense of Freedman are virtually cyclic.

Possibly our results hold also in dimension 5.
Definition (Absolute neighborhood retract (ANR))

A topological space $X$ is called absolute neighborhood retract (ANR) if it is normal and for every normal space $Z$, which contains $X$ as a closed subset, there exists an open neighborhood $U$ of $X$ in $Z$ together with a retraction of $U$ onto $X$. 
Definition (Absolute neighborhood retract (ANR))

A topological space $X$ is called absolute neighborhood retract (ANR) if it is normal and for every normal space $Z$, which contains $X$ as a closed subset, there exists an open neighborhood $U$ of $X$ in $Z$ together with a retraction of $U$ onto $X$. 
Definition (Homology ANR-manifold)

A homology ANR-manifold $X$ is an ANR satisfying:

- $X$ has a countable basis for its topology;
- The topological dimension of $X$ is finite;
- $X$ is locally compact;
- for every $x \in X$ we have for the singular homology

$$H_i(X, X - \{x\}; \mathbb{Z}) \cong \begin{cases} 0 & i \neq n; \\ \mathbb{Z} & i = n. \end{cases}$$

If $X$ is additionally compact, it is called a closed ANR-homology manifold.

There is also the notion of a compact ANR-homology manifold with boundary.
Every closed topological manifold is a closed ANR-homology manifold.

Let $M$ be homology sphere with non-trivial fundamental group. Then its suspension $\Sigma M$ is a closed ANR-homology manifold but not a topological manifold.
- Every closed topological manifold is a closed ANR-homology manifold.

- Let $M$ be homology sphere with non-trivial fundamental group. Then its suspension $\Sigma M$ is a closed ANR-homology manifold but not a topological manifold.
Definition (**Disjoint Disk Property (DDP)**)

A homology ANR-manifold $M$ has the **disjoint disk property (DDP)**, if for any $\epsilon > 0$ and maps $f, g : D^2 \to M$, there are maps $f', g' : D^2 \to M$ so that $f'$ is $\epsilon$-close to $f$, $g'$ is $\epsilon$-close to $g$ and $f'(D^2) \cap g'(D^2) = \emptyset$.

- A topological manifold of dimension $\geq 5$ is a closed ANR-homology manifold, which has the DDP by transversality.
Definition **(Disjoint Disk Property (DDP))**

A homology ANR-manifold $M$ has the **disjoint disk property (DDP)**, if for any $\epsilon > 0$ and maps $f, g : D^2 \to M$, there are maps $f', g' : D^2 \to M$ so that $f'$ is $\epsilon$-close to $f$, $g'$ is $\epsilon$-close to $g$ and $f'(D^2) \cap g'(D^2) = \emptyset$.

- A topological manifold of dimension $\geq 5$ is a closed ANR-homology manifold, which has the DDP by transversality.
Definition (Poincaré duality group)

A Poincaré duality group $G$ of dimension $n$ is a finitely presented group satisfying:

- $G$ is of type FP;
- $H^i(G; \mathbb{Z}G) \cong \begin{cases} 0 & i \neq n; \\ \mathbb{Z} & i = n. \end{cases}$

Lemma

Let $X$ be a closed aspherical ANR-homology manifold of dimension $n$. Then its fundamental group is a Poincaré duality group of dimension $n$. 
Definition (Poincaré duality group)

A Poincaré duality group $G$ of dimension $n$ is a finitely presented group satisfying:

- $G$ is of type $\text{FP}$;
- $H^i(G; \mathbb{Z}G) \cong \begin{cases} 0 & i \neq n; \\ \mathbb{Z} & i = n. \end{cases}$

Lemma

Let $X$ be a closed aspherical ANR-homology manifold of dimension $n$. Then its fundamental group is a Poincaré duality group of dimension $n$. 
Definition (Poincaré duality group)

A Poincaré duality group $G$ of dimension $n$ is a finitely presented group satisfying:

- $G$ is of type $\text{FP}$;
- $H^i(G; \mathbb{Z}G) \cong \begin{cases} 0 & i \neq n; \\ \mathbb{Z} & i = n. \end{cases}$

Lemma

Let $X$ be a closed aspherical ANR-homology manifold of dimension $n$. Then its fundamental group is a Poincaré duality group of dimension $n$. 
Theorem (Poincaré duality groups and ANR-homology manifolds
Bartels-Lück-Weinberger (2011))

Let $G$ be a torsionfree group. Suppose that its satisfies the $K$- and $L$-theoretic Farrell-Jones Conjecture. Consider $n \geq 6$.

Then the following statements are equivalent:

1. $G$ is a Poincaré duality group of dimension $n$;
2. There exists a closed aspherical $n$-dimensional ANR-homology manifold $M$ with $\pi_1(M) \cong G$;
3. There exists a closed aspherical $n$-dimensional ANR-homology manifold $M$ with $\pi_1(M) \cong G$ which has the DDP.

If the first statements holds, then the homology ANR-manifold $M$ appearing above is unique up to $s$-cobordism of ANR-homology manifolds.
The proof of the result above relies on

- Surgery theory as developed by Browder, Novikov, Sullivan, Wall for smooth manifolds and its extension to topological manifolds using the work of Kirby-Siebenmann.
- The algebraic surgery theory of Ranicki.
- The surgery theory for ANR-manifolds due to Bryant-Ferry-Mio-Weinberger and basic ideas of Quinn.
- The Farrell-Jones Conjecture.
The Farrell-Jones Conjecture

Conjecture (K-theoretic Farrell-Jones Conjecture for torsionfree groups)

The K-theoretic Farrell-Jones Conjecture with coefficients in the regular ring $R$ for the torsionfree group $G$ predicts that the assembly map

$$H_n(BG; K_R) \to K_n(RG)$$

is bijective for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

- There is also a version for $L$-theory.
- The most general version called Full Farrell-Jones Conjecture makes sense for all groups and all possible coefficient rings and twistings and extensions with finite groups as quotient.
The Farrell-Jones Conjecture

Conjecture (\textit{K}-theoretic Farrell-Jones Conjecture for torsionfree groups)

The \textit{K}-theoretic Farrell-Jones Conjecture with coefficients in the regular ring \( R \) for the torsionfree group \( G \) predicts that the \textit{assembly map}

\[
H_n(BG; K_R) \to K_n(RG)
\]

is bijective for all \( n \in \mathbb{Z} \).

- There is also a version for \( L \)-theory.
- The most general version called \textit{Full Farrell-Jones Conjecture} makes sense for all groups and all possible coefficient rings and twistings and extensions with finite groups as quotient.
The Farrell-Jones Conjecture

Conjecture (\(K\)-theoretic Farrell-Jones Conjecture for torsionfree groups)

The \(K\)-theoretic Farrell-Jones Conjecture with coefficients in the regular ring \(R\) for the torsionfree group \(G\) predicts that the assembly map

\[
H_n(BG; \mathbb{K}_R) \to K_n(RG)
\]

is bijective for all \(n \in \mathbb{Z}\).

- There is also a version for \(L\)-theory.
- The most general version called Full Farrell-Jones Conjecture makes sense for all groups and all possible coefficient rings and twistings and extensions with finite groups as quotient.
Theorem (Bartels, Echterhoff, Farrell, Lück, Reich, Roushon, Rüping, Wegner, Wu)

Let $\mathcal{FJ}$ be the class of groups for which the Full Farrell-Jones Conjecture holds. Then $\mathcal{FJ}$ contains the following groups:

- Hyperbolic groups belong to $\mathcal{FJ}$;
- CAT(0)-groups belong to $\mathcal{FJ}$;
- Virtually poly-cyclic groups belong to $\mathcal{FJ}$;
- Solvable groups belong to $\mathcal{FJ}$;
- Cocompact lattices in almost connected Lie groups belong to $\mathcal{FJ}$;
- All 3-manifold groups belong to $\mathcal{FJ}$;
- If $R$ is a ring whose underlying abelian group is finitely generated free, then $\text{SL}_n(R)$ and $\text{GL}_n(R)$ belong to $\mathcal{FJ}$ for all $n \geq 2$;
- All arithmetic groups belong to $\mathcal{FJ}$.
- All Baumslag-Solitar groups belong to $\mathcal{FJ}$.
Moreover, $\mathcal{FJ}$ has the following inheritance properties:

- If $G_1$ and $G_2$ belong to $\mathcal{FJ}$, then $G_1 \times G_2$ and $G_1 \ast G_2$ belong to $\mathcal{FJ}$;
- If $H$ is a subgroup of $G$ and $G \in \mathcal{FJ}$, then $H \in \mathcal{FJ}$;
- If $H \subseteq G$ is a subgroup of $G$ with $[G : H] < \infty$ and $H \in \mathcal{FJ}$, then $G \in \mathcal{FJ}$;
- Let $\{G_i \mid i \in I\}$ be a directed system of groups (with not necessarily injective structure maps) such that $G_i \in \mathcal{FJ}$ for $i \in I$. Then $\text{colim}_{i \in I} G_i$ belongs to $\mathcal{FJ}$;
Theorem (Bestvina-Mess (1991))

A hyperbolic $G$ is a Poincaré duality group of dimension $n$ if and only if its boundary and $S^{n-1}$ have the same Čech cohomology.

Corollary

Let $G$ be a torsionfree word-hyperbolic group. Let $n \geq 6$. Then the following statements are equivalent:

1. The boundary $\partial G$ has the integral Čech cohomology of $S^{n-1}$;
2. $G$ is a Poincaré duality group of dimension $n$;
3. There exists a closed aspherical $n$-dimensional ANR-homology manifold $M$ with $\pi_1(M) \cong G$;
4. There exists a closed aspherical $n$-dimensional ANR-homology manifold $M$ with $\pi_1(M) \cong G$ which has the DDP.

If the first statements holds, then the homology ANR-manifold $M$ appearing above is unique up to $s$-cobordism of ANR-homology manifolds.
Theorem (Bestvina-Mess (1991))

A hyperbolic $G$ is a Poincaré duality group of dimension $n$ if and only if its boundary and $S^{n-1}$ have the same Čech cohomology.

Corollary

Let $G$ be a torsionfree word-hyperbolic group. Let $n \geq 6$. Then the following statements are equivalent:

1. The boundary $\partial G$ has the integral Čech cohomology of $S^{n-1}$;
2. $G$ is a Poincaré duality group of dimension $n$;
3. There exists a closed aspherical $n$-dimensional ANR-homology manifold $M$ with $\pi_1(M) \cong G$;
4. There exists a closed aspherical $n$-dimensional ANR-homology manifold $M$ with $\pi_1(M) \cong G$ which has the DDP.

If the first statements holds, then the homology ANR-manifold $M$ appearing above is unique up to s-cobordism of ANR-homology manifolds.
Quinn’s resolution obstruction

**Theorem (Quinn (1987))**

There is an invariant $\iota(M) \in 1 + 8\mathbb{Z}$ for homology ANR-manifolds with the following properties:

- if $U \subset M$ is an open subset, then $\iota(U) = \iota(M)$;
- $i(M \times N) = i(M) \cdot i(N)$;
- Let $M$ be a homology ANR-manifold of dimension $\geq 5$. Then $M$ is a topological manifold if and only if $M$ has the DDP and $\iota(M) = 1$. 

Wolfgang Lück (Bonn)  
Hyperbolic groups with spheres as boundary  
October 2013  24 / 33
Quinn’s resolution obstruction

**Theorem (Quinn (1987))**

There is an invariant \( \iota(M) \in 1 + 8\mathbb{Z} \) for homology ANR-manifolds with the following properties:

- if \( U \subset M \) is an open subset, then \( \iota(U) = \iota(M) \);
- \( \iota(M \times N) = \iota(M) \cdot \iota(N) \);
- Let \( M \) be a homology ANR-manifold of dimension \( \geq 5 \). Then \( M \) is a topological manifold if and only if \( M \) has the DDP and \( \iota(M) = 1 \).
Question

Does the Quinn obstruction always vanishes for aspherical closed homology ANR-manifolds?

- If the answer is yes, we can replace “closed ANR-homology manifold” by “closed topological manifold” in the theorem above.
- In general the Quinn obstruction is not a homotopy invariant but it is a homotopy invariant for aspherical closed ANR-homology manifolds, provided that the Farrell-Jones Conjecture holds.
- However, some experts expect the answer no.
- I am not an expert and hope that the answer is yes.
Question

Does the Quinn obstruction always vanishes for aspherical closed homology ANR-manifolds?

- If the answer is yes, we can replace “closed ANR-homology manifold” by “closed topological manifold” in the theorem above.
- In general the Quinn obstruction is not a homotopy invariant but it is a homotopy invariant for aspherical closed ANR-homology manifolds, provided that the Farrell-Jones Conjecture holds.
- However, some experts expect the answer no.
- I am not an expert and hope that the answer is yes.
Question

Does the Quinn obstruction always vanishes for aspherical closed homology ANR-manifolds?

- If the answer is yes, we can replace “closed ANR-homology manifold” by “closed topological manifold” in the theorem above.
- In general the Quinn obstruction is not a homotopy invariant but it is a homotopy invariant for aspherical closed ANR-homology manifolds, provided that the Farrell-Jones Conjecture holds.
- However, some experts expect the answer no.
- I am not an expert and hope that the answer is yes.
Question

Does the Quinn obstruction always vanishes for aspherical closed homology ANR-manifolds?

- If the answer is yes, we can replace “closed ANR-homology manifold” by “closed topological manifold” in the theorem above.
- In general the Quinn obstruction is not a homotopy invariant but it is a homotopy invariant for aspherical closed ANR-homology manifolds, provided that the Farrell-Jones Conjecture holds.
- However, some experts expect the answer no.
- I am not an expert and hope that the answer is yes.
Question

Does the Quinn obstruction always vanishes for aspherical closed homology ANR-manifolds?

- If the answer is yes, we can replace “closed ANR-homology manifold” by “closed topological manifold” in the theorem above.
- In general the Quinn obstruction is not a homotopy invariant but it is a homotopy invariant for aspherical closed ANR-homology manifolds, provided that the Farrell-Jones Conjecture holds.
- However, some experts expect the answer no.
- I am not an expert and hope that the answer is yes.
Theorem (Quasi-isometry invariance of Quinn’s resolution obstruction
Bartels-Lück-Weinberger (2011))

Let $G_1$ and $G_2$ be torsionfree hyperbolic groups.

- Let $G_1$ and $G_2$ be quasi-isometric. Then $G_1$ is a Poincaré duality group of dimension $n$ if and only $G_2$ is;

- Let $M_i$ be an aspherical closed ANR-homology manifold with $\pi_1(M_i) \cong G_i$ for $i = 1, 2$. If $\partial G_1$ and $\partial G_2$ are homeomorphic, then the Quinn obstructions of $M_1$ and $M_2$ agree;

- Let $G_1$ and $G_2$ be quasi-isometric. Then there exists an aspherical closed topological manifold $M_1$ with $\pi_1(M_1) = G_1$ if and only if there exists an aspherical closed topological manifold $M_2$ with $\pi_1(M_2) = G_2$. 

Theorem (Hyperbolic groups with spheres as boundary
Bartels-Lück-Weinberger (2011))

Let $G$ be a torsionfree hyperbolic group and let $n$ be an integer $\geq 6$. Then the following statements are equivalent:

1. The boundary $\partial G$ is homeomorphic to $S^{n-1}$;
2. There is a closed aspherical topological manifold $M$ such that $G \cong \pi_1(M)$, its universal covering $\tilde{M}$ is homeomorphic to $\mathbb{R}^n$ and the compactification of $\tilde{M}$ by $\partial G$ is homeomorphic to $D^n$.

If the first statement is true, the manifold appearing above is unique up to homeomorphism.
Theorem (Hyperbolic groups with spheres as boundary
Bartels-Lück-Weinberger (2011))

Let $G$ be a torsionfree hyperbolic group and let $n$ be an integer $\geq 6$. Then the following statements are equivalent:

1. The boundary $\partial G$ is homeomorphic to $S^{n-1}$;
2. There is a closed aspherical topological manifold $M$ such that $G \cong \pi_1(M)$, its universal covering $\widetilde{M}$ is homeomorphic to $\mathbb{R}^n$ and the compactification of $\widetilde{M}$ by $\partial G$ is homeomorphic to $D^n$.

If the first statement is true, the manifold appearing above is unique up to homeomorphism.
By hyperbolization techniques due to Charney, Davis, Januskiewicz one can find the following examples:

**Examples (Exotic universal coverings)**

Given $n \geq 5$, there are aspherical closed topological manifolds $M$ of dimension $n$ with hyperbolic fundamental group $G = \pi_1(M)$ satisfying:

- The universal covering $\tilde{M}$ is not homeomorphic to $\mathbb{R}^n$ and $\partial G$ is not homeomorphic to $S^{n-1}$.
- $M$ is smooth and $\tilde{M}$ is homeomorphic to $\mathbb{R}^n$ but $\partial G$ is not $S^{n-1}$. 
By hyperbolization techniques due to Charney, Davis, Januskiewicz one can find the following examples:

**Examples (Exotic universal coverings)**

Given $n \geq 5$, there are aspherical closed topological manifolds $M$ of dimension $n$ with hyperbolic fundamental group $G = \pi_1(M)$ satisfying:

- The universal covering $\tilde{M}$ is not homeomorphic to $\mathbb{R}^n$ and $\partial G$ is not homeomorphic to $S^{n-1}$.
- $M$ is smooth and $\tilde{M}$ is homeomorphic to $\mathbb{R}^n$ but $\partial G$ is not $S^{n-1}$. 
Example (No smooth structures)

For every $k \geq 2$ there exists a torsionfree hyperbolic group $G$ with $\partial G \cong S^{4k-1}$ such that there is no aspherical closed smooth manifold $M$ with $\pi_1(M) \cong G$. In particular $G$ is not the fundamental group of a closed smooth Riemannian manifold with $\text{sec}(M) < 0$. 
Theorem (Davis-Fowler-Lafont (2013))

For every $n \geq 6$ there exists an aspherical closed topological manifold with hyperbolic fundamental group which is not triangulable.

Theorem (Bartels-Lück (2012))

For every $n \geq 5$ closed aspherical topological manifolds with hyperbolic fundamental groups are topologically rigid.

Corollary

For any $n \geq 6$ there exists a hyperbolic group which is the fundamental group of an aspherical topological manifold but not the fundamental group of an aspherical triangulable topological manifold.
Theorem (Davis-Fowler-Lafont (2013))
For every $n \geq 6$ there exists an aspherical closed topological manifold with hyperbolic fundamental group which is not triangulable.

Theorem (Bartels-Lück (2012))
For every $n \geq 5$ closed aspherical topological manifolds with hyperbolic fundamental groups are topologically rigid.

Corollary
For any $n \geq 6$ there exists a hyperbolic group which is the fundamental group of an aspherical topological manifold but not the fundamental group of an aspherical triangulable topological manifold.
Theorem (Davis-Fowler-Lafont (2013))
For every $n \geq 6$ there exists an aspherical closed topological manifold with hyperbolic fundamental group which is not triangulable.

Theorem (Bartels-Lück (2012))
For every $n \geq 5$ closed aspherical topological manifolds with hyperbolic fundamental groups are topologically rigid.

Corollary
For any $n \geq 6$ there exists a hyperbolic group which is the fundamental group of an aspherical topological manifold but not the fundamental group of an aspherical triangulable topological manifold.
Theorem (Product decomposition Lück (2010))

Let $M$ be a closed aspherical manifold of dimension $n$ with $n \neq 3, 4$ with fundamental group $G = \pi_1(M)$ together with a product decomposition

$$p_1 \times p_2 : G \cong G_1 \times G_2.$$

Suppose that $G$ satisfy the Farrell-Jones Conjecture and that the cohomological dimension of $G_1$ and $G_2$ is different from 3, 4 and 5.
Direct product decompositions of aspherical closed manifolds

Theorem (Product decomposition Lück (2010))

Let $M$ be a closed aspherical manifold of dimension $n$ with $n \neq 3, 4$ with fundamental group $G = \pi_1(M)$ together with a product decomposition

$$p_1 \times p_2 : G \xrightarrow{\cong} G_1 \times G_2.$$

Suppose that $G$ satisfy the Farrell-Jones Conjecture and that the cohomological dimension of $G_1$ and $G_2$ is different from 3, 4 and 5.
Theorem (continued)

Then

1. There are topological closed aspherical manifolds $M_1$ and $M_2$ together with maps $f_i : M \to M_i$ for $i = 1, 2$ such that

   $$f = f_1 \times f_2 : M \to M_1 \times M_2$$

   is a homeomorphism and $\pi_1(f_i) = p_i$.

2. The decomposition above is unique up to homeomorphism.
Can one give an example of a hyperbolic group (with torsion) whose boundary is a sphere, such that the group does not act properly discontinuously on some contractible manifold?

Let $p: M \to N$ be a map of aspherical closed manifolds whose homotopy fiber is homotopy equivalent to a connected CW-complex of finite type. When is $p$ homotopy equivalent to the projection of a locally trivial fiber bundle with a connected closed aspherical topological manifold as typical fiber?
Problems

- Can one give an example of a hyperbolic group (with torsion) whose boundary is a sphere, such that the group does not act properly discontinuously on some contractible manifold?

- Let $p: M \to N$ be a map of aspherical closed manifolds whose homotopy fiber is homotopy equivalent to a connected $CW$-complex of finite type. When is $p$ homotopy equivalent to the projection of a locally trivial fiber bundle with a connected closed aspherical topological manifold as typical fiber?