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On asymptotic dimension of groups

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Abstract We prove a version of the countable union theorem for asymptotic dimension and we apply it to groups acting on asymptotically finite dimensional metric spaces. As a consequence we obtain the following finite dimensionality theorems.

A) An amalgamated product of asymptotically finite dimensional groups has finite asymptotic dimension: $asdim A *_C B < \infty$.

B) Suppose that G' is an HNN extension of a group G with $asdim G < \infty$. Then $asdim G' < \infty$.

C) Suppose that Γ is Davis' group constructed from a group π with $asdim \pi < \infty$. Then $asdim \Gamma < \infty$.

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Keywords Asymptotic dimension, amalgamated product, HNN extension

1 Introduction

The notion of the asymptotic dimension was introduced by Gromov [8] as an asymptotic analog of Ostrand's characterization of covering dimension. Two sets U_1, U_2 in a metric space are called d-disjoint if they are at least d-apart, i.e. $\inf\{dist(x_1, x_2) \mid x_1 \in U_1, x_2 \in U_2\} \geq d$. A metric space X has *asymptotic dimension* $asdim X \leq n$ if for an arbitrarily large number d one can find $n+1$ uniformly bounded families $\mathcal{U}^0, \dots, \mathcal{U}^n$ of d-disjoint sets in X such that the union $\cup_i \mathcal{U}^i$ is a cover of X. A generating set S in a group Γ defines the *word metric* on Γ by the following rule: $d_S(x, y)$ is the minimal length of a presentation of the element $x^{-1}y \in \Gamma$ in the alphabet S. Gromov applied the notion of asymptotic dimension to studying asymptotic invariants of discrete groups. It follows from the definition that the asymptotic dimension $asdim(\Gamma, d_S)$ of a finitely generated group does not depend on the choice of the finite generating set S. Thus, $asdim\Gamma$ is an asymptotic invariant for finitely generated groups. Gromov proved [8] that $asdim\Gamma < \infty$ for hyperbolic groups Γ. The corresponding question about nonpositively curved (or CAT(0)) groups remains open. In the case of Coxeter groups it was answered in [7].

In [13] G. Yu proved a series of conjectures, including the famous Novikov Higher Signature conjecture, for groups Γ with $asdim\Gamma < \infty$. Thus, the problem of determining the asymptotic finite dimensionality of certain discrete groups became very important. In fact, until the recent example of Gromov [9] it was unknown whether all finitely presented groups satisfy the inequality $asdim\Gamma < \infty$. In view of this, it is natural to ask whether the property of asymptotic finite dimensionality is preserved under the standard constructions with groups. Clearly, the answer is positive for the direct product of two groups. It is less clear, but still is not difficult to see that a semidirect product of asymptotically finite dimensional groups has a finite asymptotic dimension. The same question about the free product does not seem clear at all. In this paper we show that the asymptotic finite dimensionality is preserved by the free product, by the amalgamated free product and by the HNN extension.

One of the motivations for this paper was to prove that Davis' construction preserves asymptotic finite dimensionality. Given a group π with a finite classifying space $B\pi$, Davis found a canonical construction, based on Coxeter groups, of a group Γ with $B\Gamma$ a closed manifold such that π is a retract of Γ (see [1],[2],[3],[10]). We prove here that if $asdim\pi < \infty$, then $asdim\Gamma < \infty$. This theorem together with the result of the second author [6] (see also [5]) about the hypereuclideanness of asymptotically finite dimensional manifolds allows one to get a shorter and more elementary proof of the Novikov Conjecture for groups Γ with $asdim\Gamma < \infty$.

We note that the asymptotic dimension *asdim* is a coarse invariant, i.e. it is an invariant of the *coarse category* introduced in [11]. We recall that the objects in the coarse category are metric spaces and morphisms are coarsely proper and coarsely uniform (not necessarily continuous) maps. A map $f : X \to Y$ between metric spaces is called *coarsely proper* if the preimage $f^{-1}(B_r(y))$ of every ball in Y is a bounded set in X. A map $f : X \to Y$ is called *coarsely uniform* if there is a function $\rho : \mathbf{R}_+ \to \mathbf{R}_+$, tending to infinity, such that $d_Y(f(x), f(y)) \leq \rho(d(x,y))$ for all $x, y \in Y$. We note that every object in the coarse category is isomorphic to a discrete metric space.

There is an analogy between the standard (local) topology and the asymptotic topology which is outlined in [4]. That analogy is not always direct. Thus, in Section 2 we prove the following finite union theorem for asymptotic dimension $asdim X \cup Y \leq \max\{asdim X, asdim Y\}$ whereas the classical Menger-Urysohn theorem states: $\dim X \cup Y \leq \dim X + \dim Y + 1$. Also the Countable Union Theorem in the classical dimension theory cannot have a straightforward analog, since all interesting objects in the coarse category are countable unions of points but not all of them are asymptotically 0-dimensional. In Section 2 we formulated a countable union theorem for asymptotic dimension which we found useful for applications to the case of discrete groups.

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2 Countable union theorem

Definition A family of metric spaces $\{F_\alpha\}$ satisfies the inequality $asdimF_\alpha \leq n$ *uniformly* if for arbitrarily large $d > 0$ there are R and R-bounded d-disjoint families $\mathcal{U}_\alpha^0 \dots \mathcal{U}_\alpha^n$ of subsets of F_α such that the union $\cup_i \mathcal{U}_\alpha^i$ is a cover of F_α.

A typical example of such family is when all F_α are isometric to a space F with $asdimF \leq n$.

A discrete metric space X has *bounded geometry* if for every R there is a constant $c = c(R)$ such that every R-ball $B_R(x)$ in X contains at most c points.

Proposition 1 *Let $f_\alpha : F_\alpha \to X$ be a family of 1-Lipschitz injective maps to a discrete metric space of bounded geometry with $asdimX \leq n$. Then $asdimF_\alpha \leq n$ uniformly.*

Proof For a metric space A we define its d-components as the classes under the following equivalence relation. Two points $a, a' \in A$ are equivalent if there is a chain of points $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_k$ with $a_0 = a$, $a_k = a'$ and with $d(a_i, a_{i+1}) \leq d$ for all $i < k$. We note that the d-components are more than d apart and also note that the diameter of each d-component is less than or equal to $d|A|$, where $|A|$ is the number of points in A.

Let d be given. Then there are R-bounded d-disjoint families $\mathcal{V}^0, \dots, \mathcal{V}^n$ covering X. For every $V \in \mathcal{V}^i$ and every α we present the set $f_\alpha^{-1}(V)$ as the union of d-components: $f_\alpha^{-1}(V) = \cup C_\alpha^j(V)$. Note that the diameter of every d-component is $\leq dc(R)$ where the function c is taken from the bounded geometry condition on X. We take $\mathcal{U}_\alpha^i = \{C_\alpha^j(V) \mid V \in \mathcal{V}^i\}$. □

Theorem 1 *Assume that $X = \cup_\alpha F_\alpha$ and $asdimF_\alpha \leq n$ uniformly. Suppose that for any r there exists $Y_r \subset X$ with $asdimY_r \leq n$ and such that the family $\{F_\alpha \setminus Y_r\}$ is r-disjoint. Then $asdimX \leq n$.*

Finite Union Theorem *Suppose that a metric space is presented as a union $A \cup B$ of subspaces. Then $asdimA \cup B \leq \max\{asdimA, asdimB\}$.*

Proof We apply Theorem 1 to the case when the family of subsets consists of A and B and we take $Y_r = B$. □

The proof of Theorem 1 is based on the idea of saturation of one family by the other. Let $\mathcal{V}$ and $\mathcal{U}$ be two families of subsets of a metric space X.

Definition For $V \in \mathcal{V}$ and $d > 0$ we denote by $N_d(V;\mathcal{U})$ the union of V and all elements $U \in \mathcal{U}$ with $d(V,U) = \min\{d(x,y) \mid x \in V, y \in U\} \leq d$. By d-saturated union of $\mathcal{V}$ and $\mathcal{U}$ we mean the following family $\mathcal{V} \cup_d \mathcal{U} = \{N_d(V;\mathcal{U}) \mid V \in \mathcal{V}\} \cup \{U \in \mathcal{U} \mid d(U,V) > d \;\; for \;\; all \;\; V \in \mathcal{V}\}$.

Note that this is not a commutative operation. Also note that $\{\emptyset\} \cup_d \mathcal{U} = \mathcal{U}$ and $\mathcal{V} \cup_d \{\emptyset\} = \mathcal{V}$ for all d.

Proposition 2 *Assume that $\mathcal{U}$ is d-disjoint and R-bounded, $R \geq d$. Assume that $\mathcal{V}$ is $5R$-disjoint and D-bounded. Then $\mathcal{V} \cup_d \mathcal{U}$ is d-disjoint and $D + 2(d+R)$-bounded.*

Proof First we note that elements of type U are d-disjoint in the saturated union. The same is true for elements of type U and $N_d(V;\mathcal{U})$. Now consider elements $N_d(V;\mathcal{U})$ and $N_d(V';\mathcal{U})$. Note that they are contained in the $d+R$-neighborhoods of V and V' respectively. Since V and V' are $5R$-disjoint, and $R \geq d$, the neighborhoods will be d-disjoint.

Clearly, $diam N_d(V;\mathcal{U}) \leq diam V + 2(d+R) \leq D + 2(d+R)$. □

Proof of Theorem 1 Let d be given. Consider R and families $\mathcal{U}_\alpha^0 \dots \mathcal{U}_\alpha^n$ from the definition of the uniform inequality $asdim F_\alpha \leq n$. We may assume that $R > d$. We take $r = 5R$ and consider Y_r satisfying the conditions of the Theorem. Consider r-disjoint D-bounded families $\mathcal{V}^0, \dots, \mathcal{V}^k$ from the definition of $asdim Y_r \leq k$. Let $\bar{\mathcal{U}}_\alpha^i$ be the restriction of $\mathcal{U}_\alpha^i$ over $F_\alpha \setminus Y_r$, i.e. $\bar{\mathcal{U}}_\alpha^i = \{U \setminus Y_r \mid U \in \mathcal{U}_\alpha^i\}$. Let $\bar{\mathcal{U}}^i = \cup_\alpha \bar{\mathcal{U}}_\alpha^i$. Note that the family $\bar{\mathcal{U}}^i$ is d-disjoint and R-bounded. For every i we define $\mathcal{W}^i = \mathcal{V}^i \cup_d \bar{\mathcal{U}}^i$. By Proposition 2 the family $\mathcal{W}^i$ is d-disjoint and uniformly bounded. Clearly $\cup_i \mathcal{W}^i$ covers X. □

3 Groups acting on finite dimensional spaces

A norm on a group A is a map $\|\ \| : A \to \mathbf{Z}_+$ such that $\|ab\| \leq \|a\| + \|b\|$ and $\|x\| = 0$ if and only if x is the unit in A. A set of generators $S \subset A$ defines the norm $\|x\|_S$ as the minimal length of a presentation of x in terms of S. A norm on a group defines a left invariant metric d by $d(x,y) = \|x^{-1}y\|$. If G

is a finitely generated group and S and S' are two finite generating sets, then the corresponding metrics d_S and $d_{S'}$ define coarsely equivalent metric spaces (G, d_S) and $(G, d_{S'})$. In particular, $asdim(G, d_S) = asdim(G, d_{S'})$, and we can speak about the asymptotic dimension $asdim G$ of a finitely generated group G.

Assume that a group Γ acts on a metric space X. For every $R > 0$ we define the R-stabilizer $W_R(x_0)$ of a point $x_0 \in X$ as the set of all $g \in \Gamma$ with $g(x_0) \in B_R(x_0)$. Here $B_R(x)$ denotes the closed ball of radius R centered at x.

Theorem 2 *Assume that a finitely generated group Γ acts by isometries on a metric space X with a base point x_0 and with $asdim X \leq k$. Suppose that $asdim W_R(x_0) \leq n$ for all R. Then $asdim \Gamma \leq (n+1)(k+1) - 1$.*

Proof We define a map $\pi : \Gamma \to X$ by the formula $\pi(g) = g(x_0)$. Then $W_R(x_0) = \pi^{-1}(B_r(x_0))$. Let $\lambda = \max\{d_X(s(x_0), x_0) \mid s \in S\}$. We show now that π is λ-Lipschitz. Since the metric d_S on γ is induced from the geodesic metric on the Cayley graph, it suffices to check that $d_X(\pi(g), \pi(g')) \leq \lambda$ for all $g, g' \in \Gamma$ with $d_S(g, g') = 1$. Without loss of generality we assume that $g' = gs$ where $s \in S$. Then $d_X(\pi(g), \pi(g')) = d_X(g(x_0), gs(x_0)) = d_X(x_0, s(x_0)) \leq \lambda$.

Note that $\gamma B_R(x) = B_R(\gamma(x))$ and $\gamma(\pi^{-1}(B_R(x))) = \pi^{-1}(B_R(\gamma(x)))$ for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$, $x \in X$ and all R.

Given $r > 0$, there are λr-disjoint, R-bounded families $\mathcal{F}^0, \dots, \mathcal{F}^k$ on the orbit Γx_0. Let $\mathcal{V}^0, \dots, \mathcal{V}^n$ on $W_{2R}(x_0)$ be r-disjoint uniformly bounded families given by the definition of the inequality $asdim W_R(x_0) \leq n$. For every element $F \in \mathcal{F}^i$ we choose an element $g_F \in \Gamma$ such that $g_F(x_0) \in F$. We define $(k+1)(n+1)$ families of subsets of Γ as follows:

$$\mathcal{W}^{ij} = \{g_F(C) \cap \pi^{-1}(F) \mid F \in \mathcal{F}^i, C \in \mathcal{V}^j\}$$

Since multiplication by g_F from the left is an isometry, every two distinct sets $g_F(C)$ and $g_F(C')$ are r-disjoint. Note that $\pi(g_F(C) \cap \pi^{-1}(F))$ and $\pi(g_{F'}(C) \cap \pi^{-1}(F'))$ are λr-disjoint for $F \neq F'$. Since π is λ-Lipschitz, the sets $g_F(C) \cap \pi^{-1}(F)$ and $g_{F'}(C') \cap \pi^{-1}(F')$ are r-disjoint. The families $\mathcal{W}^{ij}$ are uniformly bounded, since the families $\mathcal{V}^j$ are, and multiplication by g from the left is an isometry on Γ. We check that the union of the families $\mathcal{W}^{ij}$ forms a cover of Γ. Let $g \in \Gamma$ and let $\pi(g) = F$, i.e. $g(x_0) \in F$. Since $diam F \leq R$, $x_0 \in g_F^{-1}(F) \leq R$ and g_F^{-1} acts as an isometry, we have $g_F^{-1}(F) \subset B_R(x_0)$. Therefore, $g_F^{-1} g(x_0) \in B_R(x_0)$, i. e. $g_F^{-1} g \in W_R(x_0)$. Hence $g_F^{-1} g$ lies in some set $C \in \mathcal{V}^j$ for some j. Therefore $g \in g_F(C)$. Thus, $g \in g_F(C) \cap \pi^{-1}(F)$. □

Theorem 3 *Let $\phi : G \to H$ be an epimorphism of a finitely generated group G with kernel $ker\phi = K$. Assume that $asdimK \le k$ and $asdimH \le n$. Then $asdimG \le (n+1)(k+1) - 1$.*

Proof The group G acts on H by the rule $g(h) = \phi(g)h$. This is an action by isometries for every left invariant metric on H. Let S be a finite generating set for G. We consider the metric on H defined by the set $\phi(S)$. Below we prove that the R-stabilizer of the identity $W_R(e)$ coincides with $N_R(K)$, the R-neighborhood of K in G. Since $N_R(K)$ is coarsely isomorphic to K, we have the inequality $asdimW_R(e) \le k$.

Let $g \in W_R(e)$, then $\|\phi(g)\| \le R$. Therefore, there is a sequence $i_1, \dots, i_k$ with $k \le R$ such that $\phi(g) = \bar{s}_{i_1} \dots \bar{s}_{i_k}$ where $\bar{s} = \phi(s)$, $s \in S$. Let $u = s_{i_1} \dots s_{i_k}$. Then $d_S(g, gu^{-1}) \le R$ and hence, $d_S(g, K) \le R$. In the opposite direction, if $d_S(g, K) \le R$, then $d(g, z) \le R$ for some $z \in K$. Hence $d_{\phi(S)}(\phi(g), e) \le R$.

We apply Theorem 2 to complete the proof. □

Remark The estimate $(n+1)(k+1) - 1$ in Theorems 2 and 3 is far from being sharp. Since in this paper we are interested in finite dimensionality only, we are not trying to give an exact estimate which is $n + k$. Besides, it would be difficult to get an exact estimate just working with covers. Even for proving the inequality

$$asdim\Gamma_1 \times \Gamma_2 \le asdim\Gamma_1 + asdim\Gamma_2$$

it is better to use a different approach to *asdim* (see [7]).

4 Free and amalgamated products

Let $\{A_i, \| \ \|_i\}$ be a sequence of groups with norms. Then these norms generate a norm on the free product $*A_i$ as follows. Let $x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \dots x_{i_m}$ be the reduced presentation of $x \in *A_i$, where $x_{i_k} \in A_{i_k}$. We denote by $l(x) = m$ the length of the reduced presentation of x and we define $\|x\| = \|x_{i_1}\|_{i_1} + \dots + \|x_{i_m}\|_{i_m}$.

Theorem 4 *Let $\{A_i, \| \ \|_i\}$ be a sequence of groups satisfying $asdimA_i \le n$ uniformly and let $\| \ \|$ be the norm on the free product $*A_i$ generated by the norms $\| \ \|_i$. Then $asdim(*A_i, \| \ \|) \le 2n + 1$.*

Proof First we note that the uniform property $asdim A_i \le n$ and Theorem 1 applied with $Y_r = B_r(e)$, the r-ball in $*A_i$ centered at the unit e, imply that $asdim \cup A_i \le n$.

We let G denote $*A_i$. Then we consider a tree T with vertices left cosets xA_j in G. Two vertices xA_i and yA_j are joined by an edge if and only if there is an element $z \in G$ such that $xA_i = zA_i$ and $yA_j = zA_j$ and $i \ne j$. The multiplication by elements of G from the left defines an action of G on T. We note that the m-stabilizer $W_m(A_1)$ of the vertex A_1 is the union of all possible products $A_{i_1} \dots A_{i_l} A_1$ of the length $\le m+1$, where $i_k \ne i_{k+1}$ and $i_l \ne 1$. Let $P_m = \{x \in *A_i \mid l(x) = m\}$ and let $P_m^k = \{x \in P_m \mid x = x_{i_1} \dots x_{i_m}, x_{i_m} \notin A_k\}$. Put $R_m = W_m(A_1) \setminus W_{m-1}(A_1)$. Then $R_m \subset P_{m+1}$

By induction on m we show that $asdim P_m \le n$. This statement holds true when $m = 0$, since $P_0 = \{e\}$. Assume that it holds for P_{m-1}. We note that $P_m = \cup_{x \in P_{m-1}^i} xA_i$. Since multiplication from the left is an isometry, the hypothesis of the theorem implies that the inequality $asdim xA_i \le n$ holds uniformly. Given r we consider the set $Y_r = P_{m-1}B_r(e)$ where $B_r(e)$ is the r-ball in $*A_i$. Since Y_r contains P_{m-1} and is contained in r-neighborhood of P_{m-1}, it is isomorphic in the coarse category to P_{m-1}. Hence by the induction assumption we have $asdim Y_r \le n$. We show that the family $xA_i \setminus Y_r$, $x \in P_{m-1}^i$ is r-disjoint. Assume that $xA_i \ne x'A_j$. This means that $x \ne x'$ if $i = j$. If $i \ne j$ the inequality $\|a_i^{-1}x^{-1}x'a_j\| \ge \|a_i^{-1}a_j\| = \|a_i\| + \|a_j\|$ holds for any choice of $a_i \in A_i$ and $a_j \in A_j$. If $i = j$, the same inequality holds, since $x \ne x'$ and they are of the same length. If $xa_i \in xA_i \setminus Y_r$ and $x'a_j \in xA_j \setminus Y_r$, then $\|a_i\|, \|a_j\| \ge r$ and hence $dist(xa_i, x'a_j) \ge 2r$. Theorem 1 implies that $asdim P_m \le n$. The Finite Union Theorem implies that $asdim W_m(A_1) \le n$ for all n.

It is known that every tree T has $asdim T = 1$ (see [7]). Thus by Theorem 2 $asdim(*A_i, \|\ \|) \le 2n+1$. □

Corollary *Let A_i, $i = 1, \dots, k$, be finitely generated groups with $asdim A_i \le n$. Then $asdim *_{i=1}^k A_i \le 2n+1$.*

Theorem 5 *Let A and B be finitely generated groups with $asdim A \le n$ and $asdim B \le n$ and let C be their common subgroup. Then $asdim A *_C B \le 2n+1$.*

We recall that every element $x \in A *_C B$ admits a unique normal presentation $c\bar{x}_1 \dots \bar{x}_k$ where $c \in C$, $\bar{x}_i = Cx_i$ are nontrivial alternating right cosets of C in A or B. Thus, $x = cx_1 \dots x_k$. Let $dist(\, , \,)$ be a metric on the group $G = A *_C B$. We assume that this metric is generated by the union of the finite sets of generators $S = S_A \cup S_B$ of the groups A and B. On the space of the right cosets $C \setminus G$ of a subgroup C in G one can define the metric $\bar{d}(Cx, Cy) = dist(Cx, Cy) = dist(x, Cy)$. The following chain of inequalities implies the triangle inequality for $\bar{d}$: $dist(Ca, Cb) \leq dist(a, c'b) = \|a^{-1}c'b\| \leq \|a^{-1}cz\| + \|(cz)^{-1}c'b\| = dist(a, cz) + dist(cz, c'b)$. We chose c such that $dist(a, cz) = dist(a, Cz) = \bar{d}(Ca, Cz)$ and c' such that $dist(cz, c'b) = dist(cz, Cb) = \bar{d}(Cz, Cb)$.

For every pair of pointed metric spaces X and Y we define a free product $X \hat{*} Y$ as a metric space whose elements are alternating words formed by the alphabets $X \setminus \{x_0\}$ and $Y \setminus \{y_0\}$ plus the trivial word $x_0 = y_0 = \tilde{e}$. We define the norm of the trivial word to be zero and for a word of type $x_1 y_1 \dots x_r y_r$ we set $\|x_1 y_1 \dots x_r y_r\| = \Sigma_i d_X(x_i, x_0) + d_Y(y_i, y_0)$. If the word starts or ends by a different type of letter, we consider the corresponding sum. To define the distance $d(w, w')$ between two words w and w' we cut off their common part u if it is not empty: $w = uxv$, $w' = ux'v'$ and set $d(w, w') = d(x, x') + \|v\| + \|v'\|$. If the common part is empty, we define $d(w, w') = \|w\| + \|w'\|$. Thus, $d(w, \tilde{e}) = \|w\|$.

Proposition 3 *Let $c\bar{x}_1 \dots \bar{x}_r$ be the normal presentation of $x \in A *_C B$. Then $\|x\| \geq \Sigma_i \bar{d}(\bar{x}_i, C)$.*

Proof We define a map $\phi : A *_C B \to (C \backslash A) \hat{*} (C \backslash B)$ as follows. If $c\bar{x}_1 \dots \bar{x}_r$ is the normal presentation of x, then we set $\phi(x) = \bar{x}_1 \dots \bar{x}_r$ and define $\phi(e) = \tilde{e}$. We verify that ϕ is 1-Lipschitz. Since $A *_C B$ is a discrete geodesic metric space space, it suffices to show that $d(\phi(x), \phi(x\gamma)) \leq 1$ where γ is a generator in A or in B. Let $x = cx_1 \dots x_r$ be a presentation corresponding to the normal presentation $c\bar{x}_1 \dots \bar{x}_r$. Then the normal presentation of $x\gamma$ will be either $c\bar{x}_1 \dots (\overline{x_r\gamma})$ or $c\bar{x}_1 \dots \bar{x}_r\bar{\gamma}$. In the first case, $d(\phi(x), \phi(x\gamma)) = \bar{d}(\bar{x}_r, \overline{x_r\gamma}) = dist(Cx_r, Cx_r\gamma) \leq dist(x_r, x_r\gamma) = 1$. In the second case we have $d(\phi(x), \phi(x\gamma)) = \bar{d}(C, C\gamma) = dist(C, C\gamma) \leq dist(e, \gamma) = 1$.

Then $\|x\| = dist(x, e) \geq d(\phi(x), \tilde{e}) = d(\bar{x}_1 \dots \bar{x}_r, \tilde{e}) = \|x_1 \dots x_r\| = \Sigma_i \bar{d}(\bar{x}_i, \bar{e})$. □

Proposition 4 *Suppose that the subset $(BA)^m = BA \dots BA \subset A *_C B$ is supplied with the induced metric and let $asdim A, asdim B \leq n$. Then $asdim(BA)^m \leq n$ for all m.*

Proof Let $l(x)$ denote the length of the normal presentation $c\bar{x}_1 \dots \bar{x}_{l(x)}$ of x. Define $P_k = \{x \mid l(x) = k\}$, $P_k^A = \{x \in P_k \mid x_{l(x)} \in C\backslash A\}$ and $P_k^B = \{x \in P_k \mid x_{l(x)} \in C\backslash B\}$. Note that $P_k = P_k^A \cup P_k^B$. Also we note that $(BA)^m \subset \cup_{k=1}^{2m} P_k$. In view of the Finite Union Theorem it is sufficient to show that $asdim P_k \le n$ for all k. We proceed by induction on k. It is easy to see that $P_{k+1}^A \subset P_k^B A$. Assuming the inequality $asdim P_k \le n$, we show that $asdim P_k^B A \le n$. We define $Y_r = P_k N_r^A(C)$ where $N_r^A(C)$ denotes an r-neighborhood of C in A. First we show that $Y_r \subset N_r(P_k)$. Let $y \in Y_r$, then y has the form uz where $u \in P_k^B$, $z \in A$ and $dist(z, C) \le r$, i.e. $\|z^{-1}c\| \le r$ for some $c \in C$. Let $c'\bar{x}_1 \dots \bar{x}_k$ be the normal presentation of u, then $uz = c'x_1x_2 \dots x_{k-1}x_kz$ where $x_k \in B \setminus C$. We note that the element uc has the normal presentation $c'\bar{x}_1 \dots \overline{x_kc}$ and hence $uc \in P_k$. Then $dist(y, uc)) = \|z^{-1}c\| \le r$, therefore $dist(y, P_k) \le r$, i.e. $y \in N_r(P_k)$. Since the r-neighborhood $N_r(P_k)$ is coarsely isomorphic to the space P_k, by the induction assumption we have $asdim N_r(Y_r) \le n$ and hence, $asdim Y_r \le n$.

We consider families xA with $x \in P_k^B$. Let xA and $x'A$ be two different cosets. Since x and x' are different elements with $l(x) = l(x')$, and $x^{-1}x' \notin A$, the normal presentation of $a^{-1}x^{-1}x'a'$ ends by the coset Ca'.

Then by Proposition 3 $dist(xA \setminus Y_r, x'A \setminus Y_r) = \|a^{-1}x^{-1}x'a'\| \ge \bar{d}(Ca', C) = dist(Ca', C) = dist(a', C) > r$. Note that $P_k^B A$ is the union of these sets xA. Since all xA are isometric, we have a uniform inequality $asdim xA \le n$. According to Theorem 1 we obtain that $asdim P_k^B A \le n$ and hence $asdim P_{k+1}^A \le n$. Similarly one obtains the inequality $asdim P_{k+1}^B \le n$. The Finite Union Theorem implies that $asdim P_{k+1} \le n$. □

Proof of Theorem 5 We define a graph T as follows. The vertices of T are the left cosets xA and yB. Two vertices xA and yB are joined by an edge if there is z such that $xA = zA$ and $yB = zB$. To check that T is a tree we introduce the weight of a vertex $Y \in T$ given by $w(Y) = \min\{l(y) \mid y \in Y\}$. Note that for every vertex e with $w(e) > 0$ there is a unique neighboring vertex e_- with $w(e_-) < w(e)$. Since we always have $w(zA) \ne w(zB)$, we get an orientation on T with $w(e_-) < w(e_+)$ for every edge e. The existence this orientation implies that T does not contain cycles. Since every vertex of T can be connected with the vertex A, the graph T is connected. Thus, T is a tree. The action of $A *_C B$ on T is defined by left multiplication. We note that the k-stabilizer $W_k(A)$ is contained in $(BA)^k$. Then by Proposition 4 $asdim W_k(A) \le n$. By Theorem 2 $asdim A *_C B \le 2n+1$. □

Let $\{A_i, \| \|_i\}$ be a sequence of groups with norms and let $C \subset A_i$ be a common subgroup. These norms define a norm $\| \|$ on the amalgamated product $*_C A_i$

by taking $\|x\|$ equal the minimum of sums $\Sigma_{k=1}^{l}\|a_{i_k}\|_{i_k}$ where $x = a_{i_1}\dots a_{i_l}$ and $a_{i_k} \in A_{i_k}$.

The following theorem generalizes Theorem 4 and Theorem 5.

Theorem 6 *Let $\{A_i, \| \ \|_i\}$ be a sequence of groups satisfying $asdim A_i \le n$ uniformly and let $\| \ \|$ be the norm on a free product $*A_i$ generated by the norms $\| \ \|_i$. Let C be a common subgroup. Then $asdim(*_C A_i, \| \ \|) \le 2n+1$.*

The proof is omitted since it follows exactly the same scheme.

The following fact will be used in Section 6 in the case of the free product.

Proposition 5 *Assume that the groups A_i are supplied with the norms which generate the norm on the amalgamated product $*_C A_i$. Let $\psi : *_C A_i \to \Gamma$ be a monomorphism to a finitely generated group such that the restriction $\psi|_{A_i}$ is an isometry for every i. Then ψ is a coarsely uniform embedding.*

Proof Since ψ is a bijection onto the image, both maps ψ and ψ^{-1} are coarsely proper. We check that both are coarsely uniform. First we show that ψ is 1-Lipschitz. Let $x, y \in *_C A_i$ and let $x^{-1}y = a_{i_1}\dots a_{i_n}$ with $\|x^{-1}y\| = \Sigma_{k=1}^{n}\|a_{i_k}\|_{i_k}$. Then $d_\Gamma(\psi(x), \psi(y)) \le$

$$d_\Gamma(\psi(x), \psi(xa_{i_1})) + d_\Gamma(\psi(xa_{i_1}), \psi(xa_{i_1}a_{i_2})) + \dots + d_\Gamma(\psi(xa_{i_1}\dots a_{i_{n-1}}), \psi(y))$$

$$= \Sigma_{k=1}^{n}\|\psi(a_{i_k})\|_\Gamma = \Sigma_{k=1}^{n}\|a_{i_k}\|_{i_k} = \|x^{-1}y\| = dist(x, y).$$

Now we show that ψ^{-1} is uniform. For every r the preimage $\psi^{-1}(B_r(e))$ is finite, since $B_r(e)$ is finite and ψ is injective. We define $\xi(r) = \max\{\|z\| \mid z \in \psi^{-1}(B_r(e))\}$. Let $\bar{\xi}$ be strictly monotonic function which tends to infinity and $\bar{\xi} \ge \xi$. Let ρ be the inverse function of $\bar{\xi}$. Then

$$d_\Gamma(\psi(x), \psi(y)) = \|\psi(x^{-1}y)\|_\Gamma = \rho(\bar{\xi}(\|\psi(x^{-1}y)\|_\Gamma)) \ge \rho(\xi(\|\psi(x^{-1}y)\|_\Gamma)) \ge$$

$$\rho(\|x^{-1}y\|) = \rho(d(x, y))$$

The last inequality follows from the inequality $\xi(\|\psi(z)\|) \ge \|z\|$ and the fact that ρ is an increasing function. □

5 HNN extension

Let A be a subgroup of a group G and let $\phi : A \to G$ be a monomorphism. We denote by G' the HNN extension of G by means of ϕ, i.e. a group G' generated by G and an element y with the relations $yay^{-1} = \phi(a)$ for all $a \in A$.

Theorem 7 *Let $\phi : A \to G$ be a monomorphism of a subgroup A of a group G with $asdimG \le n$ and let G' be the HNN extension of G. Then $asdimG' \le 2n+1$.*

We recall that a reduced presentation of an element $x \in G'$ is a word

$$g_0 y^{\epsilon_1} g_1 \dots y^{\epsilon_n} g_n = x,$$

where $g_i \in G$, $\epsilon_i = \pm 1$, with the property that $g_i \notin A$ whenever $\epsilon_i = 1$ and $\epsilon_{i+1} = -1$ and $g_i \notin \phi(A)$ whenever $\epsilon_i = -1$ and $\epsilon_{i+1} = 1$. The number n is called the length of the reduced presentation $g_0 y^{\epsilon_1} g_1 \dots y^{\epsilon_n} g_n$.

The following facts are well-known [12]:

A) (*uniqueness*) Every two reduced presentations of the same element have the same length and can be obtained from each other by a sequence of the following operations:

(1) replacement of y by $\phi(a) y a^{-1}$,

(2) replacement of y^{-1} by $a^{-1} y \phi(a)$, $a \in A$

B) (*existence*) Every word of type $g_0 y^{\epsilon_1} g_1 \dots y^{\epsilon_n} g_n$ can be deformed to a reduced form by a sequence of the following operations:

(1) replacement of ygy^{-1} by $\phi(g)$ for $g \in A$, (2) replacement of $y^{-1}\phi(g)y$ by g for $g \in A$, (3) replacement of $g'\bar{g}$ by $g = g'\bar{g} \in G$ if $g', \bar{g} \in G$.

In particular the uniqueness implies that for any two reduced presentations $g_0 y^{\epsilon_1} g_1 \dots y^{\epsilon_n} g_n$ and $g'_0 y^{\epsilon'_1} g_1 \dots y^{\epsilon'_n} g'_n$ of the same element $x \in G'$ we have $(\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_n) = (\epsilon'_1, \dots, \epsilon'_n)$.

Let G be a finitely generated group and let S be a finite set of generators. We consider the norm on G' defined by the generating set $S' = S \cup \{y, y^{-1}\}$.

Proposition 6 *Let $g_0 y^{\epsilon_1} g_1 \dots y^{\epsilon_n} g_n$ be a reduced presentation of $x \in G'$. Then $\|x\| \ge d(g_n, A)$ if $\epsilon_n = 1$ and $\|x\| \ge d(g_n, \phi(A))$ if $\epsilon_n = -1$.*

Proof We consider here the case when $\epsilon_n = 1$. A shortest presentation of x in the alphabet S' gives rise an alternating presentation $x = r_0^0 y^{\epsilon_1^0} r_1^0 \dots y^{\epsilon_{m_0}^0} r_{m_0}^0$, $r_i^0 \in G$, $\epsilon_i^0 = \pm 1$ with $\|x\| = m_0 + \|r_0^0\| + \dots + \|r_{m_0}^0\|$. We consider a sequence of presentations of x connecting the above presentation with a reduced presentation $r_0^1 y^{\epsilon_1^1} r_1^1 \dots y^{\epsilon_{m_1}^1} r_{m_1}^1$ by means of operations (1)-(3) of B). Then by A) we have that $m_1 = n$, $\epsilon_n^1 = \epsilon_n = 1$ and $g_n = \tilde{a} r_n^1$, $\tilde{a} \in A$. Because of the nature of transformations (1)-(3) of B), we can trace out to the shortest presentation the letter $y = y^{\epsilon_n^1}$ from the reduced word. This means that the 0-th word has the form $r_0^0 y^{\epsilon_1^0} r_1^0 \dots y^{\epsilon_l^0} r_l^0 y w$ where w is an alternating word representing $r_{m_k}^k$. Then $\|x\| \geq \|w\| = \|r_{m_k}^k\| = \|\tilde{a}^{-1} g_n\| \geq d(g_n, A)$. □

We denote by $l(x)$ the length of a reduced presentation of $x \in G'$. Let $P_l = \{x \in G \mid l(x) = l\}$.

Proposition 7 *Suppose that $asdim G \leq n$, $n > 0$. Then $asdim P_l \leq n$ for all l.*

Proof We use induction on l. We note that $P_0 = G$ and $P_l \subset P_{l-1} y G \cup P_{l-1} y^{-1} G$. We show first that $asdim(P_l \cap P_{l-1} y G) \leq n$. Let r be given. We define $Y_r = P_{l-1} y N_r(A)$ where $N_r(A)$ is the r-neighborhood of A in G. We check that $Y_r \subset N_{r+1}(P_{l-1})$. Let $z \in Y_r$, then $z = xyg = xyaa^{-1}g = x\phi(a) y a^{-1} g$ where $x \in P_{l-1}$, $g \in N_r(A)$ and $a \in A$ with $\|a^{-1} g\| \leq r$. Then $x\phi(a) \in P_{l-1}$ and $d(x\phi(a), z) = \|ya^{-1}g\| \leq \|y\| + \|a^{-1}g\| = r+1$. Since Y_k is coarsely isomorphic to P_{l-1}, by the induction assumption we have $asdim Y_k \leq n$. We consider the family of sets xyG with $x \in P_{l-1}$. If $xyG \neq x'yG$, then $y^{-1}x^{-1}x'y \notin G$. A reduction in this word can occur only in the middle. Therefore $x^{-1}x' \notin \phi(A)$. Moreover the reduced presentation of $y^{-1}x^{-1}x'y$ after these reductions in the middle will be of the form $y^{-1} r_1 \dots r_s y$. Then $d(xyG \setminus Y_r, x'yG \setminus Y_r) = d(xyg, x'yg') = \|g^{-1}y^{-1}x^{-1}x'y'g'\|$. Since $g^{-1}y^{-1}x^{-1}x'y'g'$ is a reduced presentation, by Proposition 6 $\|g^{-1}y^{-1}x^{-1}x'y'g'\| \geq d(g, A) > r$. So, all the conditions of Theorem 1 are satisfied and, hence $asdim P_{l-1} y G \leq n$. Similarly one can show that $asdim(P_l \cap P_{l-1} y^{-1} G) \leq n$. Then the inequality $asdim P_l \leq n$ follows from the Finite Union Theorem. □

Proof of Theorem 7 We consider a graph T with vertices the left cosets xG. A vertex xG is joined by an edge with a vertex $xgy^{\epsilon}G$, $g \in G$, $\epsilon = \pm 1$ whenever both x and xgy^{ϵ} are reduced presentations. Since $l(x) = l(xg)$ for all $g \in G$, we can define the length of a vertex xG of the graph. Thus all edges in T are given an orientation and every vertex is connected by a path with the vertex G. Since the length of vertices grows along the orientation, there are no oriented cycles in T. We also note that no vertex can be the end point of two different edges. All this implies that T is a tree. The group G' acts on T by multiplication from the left. We note that the r-stabilizer $W_r(G)$ is contained in P_r. Hence by Proposition 7 $asdim W_r(G) \leq n$. Then Theorem 2 implies that $asdim G' \leq 2n + 1$. □

Remark Both the amalgamated product and the HNN extension are the fundamental groups of the simplest graphs of the group [12]. We note that theorems of Sections 4-5 can be extended to the fundamental groups of general graph of groups, since all of them are acting on the trees with the R-stabilizers having an explicit description.

6 Davis' construction

We recall that a rightangled Coxeter group W is a group given by the following presentation:

$$W = \langle s \in S \mid s^2 = 1, (ss')^2 = 1, (s,s') \in E \rangle$$

where S is a finite set and $E \subset S \times S$. A barycentric subdivision N of any finite polyhedron defines a rightangled Coxeter group by the rule: $S = N^{(0)}$ and $E = \{(s,s') \mid (s,s') \in N^{(1)}\}$. The complex N is called the nerve of W (see [1]). We recall that the group W admits a proper cocompact action on the Davis complex X which is formed as the union $X = \cup_{w \in W} wC$, where $C = cone(N)$ is called the chamber. Note that the action of W on the set of centers of the chambers (i.e. cone vertices) is transitive. The orbit space of this action is C, and all isotropy groups are finite. Note that the Davis complex X is contractible. There is a finite index subgroup W' in W for which the complex X/W' is a classifying space. We denote $\partial C = N$. Let X^{∂} denote a subcomplex $X = \cup_{w \in W} w\partial C \subset X$. In [1] it was shown that there is a linear order on W, $e \leq w_1 \leq w_2 \leq w_3 \leq \dots$ such that the union $X^{\partial}_{n+1} = \cup_{i=1}^{n+1} w_i \partial C$ is obtained by attaching $w_{n+1}\partial C$ to X^{∂}_n along a contractible subset. Assume that $N \subset M$ is a subset of an aspherical complex M. We can build the space X^M with an action of the group W on it by attaching a copy of M to each $w\partial C$. Then by induction one can show that every complex X^M_n is aspherical and therefore X^M is aspherical.

For every group π with $K = K(\pi,1)$ a finite complex, M. Davis considered the following manifold. Let M be a regular neighborhood of $K \subset \mathbf{R}^k$ in some Euclidean space and let N be a barycentric subdivision of a triangulation of the boundary of M. Then Davis' manifold is the orbit space X^M/W'. It is aspherical, since X^M is aspherical. We refer to the fundamental group $\Gamma = \pi_1(X^M/W')$ as *Davis' extension* of the group π. By taking a sufficiently large k, we may assume that the inclusion $N \subset M$ induces an isomorphism of the fundamental groups. Then in the above notation $\Gamma = \pi_1(X^{\partial}/W')$.

Theorem 8 *If $asdim\pi < \infty$, then $asdim\Gamma < \infty$.*

Proof Since X^{∂} is path connected, the inclusion $X^{\partial} \subset X$ induces an epimorphism $\phi : \Gamma = \pi_1(X^{\partial}/W') \to \pi_1(X/W') = W'$. Let K be the kernel. We note that $K = \pi_1(X^M) = \pi_1(X^{\partial}) = \lim_{\to}\{*_i \pi_1(w_i \partial C)\}$. It was proven in [7] that $asdimW < \infty$. The following lemma and Theorem 3 complete the proof. □

Lemma 1 *Assume that $K \subset \Gamma$ is supplied with the induced metric from Γ. Then $asdimK \leq asdim\pi$.*

Proof We fix a finite generating set S for Γ. We consider $A_w = \pi_1(w\partial C)$, $w \in W$ as a subgroup of K defined by a fixed path I_w joining x_0 with $w(x_0)$. Assume that A_w is supplied with the norm induced from Γ. We show that the inequality $asdim A_w \leq asdim \pi$ holds uniformly and by Theorem 4 we obtain that $asdim(*_w A_w, \| \|) \leq asdim \pi$ for the norm $\| \|$ generated by the norms on A_w. Then we complete the proof applying Proposition 5.

Let $p : X^\partial \to \partial C$ be projection onto the orbit space under the action of W. Then $p = q \circ p'$ where $p' : X^\partial \to X^\partial / W'$ is a covering map. We consider the norm on $\pi = \pi_1(\partial C)$ defined by the generating set $q_*(S)$. This turns π into a metric space of bounded geometry. Then the homomorphism $q_* : \pi_1(X^\partial) = \Gamma \to \pi_1(\partial C) = \pi$ is 1-Lipschitz map. The restriction of q_* onto A_w defines an isomorphism acting by conjugation with an element generated by the loop $p(I_w)$. Then according to Proposition 1 we have the inequality $asdim A_w \leq asdim \pi$ uniformly. □

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