

Finiteness Properties for Totally Disconnected Locally Compact Groups

Ilaria Castellano

University of Milan-Bicocca (Italy)

YRAC Conference,
Napoli, September 2019

Finiteness Properties for Totally Disconnected Locally Compact Groups

Ilaria Castellano

University of Milan-Bicocca (Italy)



YRAC Conference,
Napoli, September 2019

Definition

A locally compact group G is **TOTALLY DISCONNECTED** if the identity 1_G is its own connected component.

Definition

A locally compact group G is **TOTALLY DISCONNECTED** if the identity 1_G is its own connected component.

We use **TDLC-group** as shorthand for “totally disconnected locally compact group”.

Definition

A locally compact group G is **TOTALLY DISCONNECTED** if the identity 1_G is its own connected component.

We use **TDLC-group** as shorthand for “totally disconnected locally compact group”.

Theorem (van Dantzig, 1932)

A topological group G is a TDLC-group if, and only if, G has a neighbourhood basis at 1_G consisting of compact open subgroups.

Why are we interested in this class of groups?

Why are we interested in this class of groups?

G = locally compact group,

G° = connected component which contains the identity 1_G .

Why are we interested in this class of groups?

G = locally compact group,

G° = connected component which contains the identity 1_G .

G° is a closed normal subgroup of G and so

$$1 \longrightarrow G^\circ \longrightarrow G \longrightarrow G/G^\circ \longrightarrow 1$$

G° = **CONNECTED LC-GROUP** *and*

G/G° = **TDLC-GROUP.**

Examples

- ① Discrete groups.
E.g., every abstract group endowed with the discrete topology.
- ② Profinite groups.
E.g., the p -adic integers \mathbb{Z}_p .
- ③ Algebraic groups over non-archimedean local fields.
E.g., $SL_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$.
- ④ Graph automorphism groups.
E.g., Group of automorphisms of a regular tree and Neretin's groups.

**TDLC-groups are SIMULTANEOUSLY
geometric and topological groups.**

**TDLC-groups are SIMULTANEOUSLY
geometric and topological groups.**

Profinite groups are trivial as geometric groups and
Discrete groups are trivial as topological groups.

Geometric properties of (topological) groups

Definition

Let (X, d) be a metric space. The **large-scale geometric properties** are the properties that are invariant under quasi-isometry.

Hint: Regard the (topological) group as a metric space.

- 1 Number of ends,
- 2 Hyperbolicity,
- 3 Growth rate,
- 4 Amenability.

Rational Discrete Cohomology for TDLC-groups

(2016) Castellano, I. and Th. Weigel.

“Rational discrete cohomology for totally disconnected locally compact groups.” *Journal of Algebra*.

Some Results:

- ① (I. Castellano, 2018) Cohomological interpretation of Stallings' decomposition theorem for compactly generated TDLC-groups;

* [W. Dicks and M.J. Dunwoody, 1989.](#)
- ② (I. Castellano, 2018) Characterization of compactly presented TDLC-groups of rational discrete cohomological dimension ≤ 1 ;

* [M.J. Dunwoody, 1979.](#)
- ③ (S. Arora, I. Castellano, E. Martinez-Pedroza, 2019) A subgroup theorem for hyperbolic TDLC-groups of cohomological dimension ≤ 2 .

* [S. M. Gersten, 1996.](#)

Finiteness properties for TDLC-groups

Classical finiteness properties

Discrete Groups	TDLC-groups
finite generation	compact generation
finite presentability	compact presentability

Finiteness properties for TDLC-groups

Classical finiteness properties

Discrete Groups	TDLC-groups
finite generation	compact generation
finite presentability	compact presentability

Homological finiteness properties

Type FP_n over R Type FP_n over \mathbb{Q}

(2016) Castellano, I. and Th. Weigel.

Finiteness properties for TDLC-groups

Classical finiteness properties

Discrete Groups	TDLC-groups
finite generation	compact generation
finite presentability	compact presentability

Homotopical finiteness properties

Type F_n

(2018) Castellano, I. and G. Corob Cook.

(2016) Sauer R. and W. Thumann.

Theorem (I. Castellano, G. Corob Cook, 2019)

Being of type FP_n (resp. of type F_n) is a quasi-isometric invariant of compactly generated TDLC-groups.

* The analogue for discrete groups is due to [J. M. Alonso, 1993](#).

Thanks for your attention