

DYNAMICAL FORCING OF CIRCULAR GROUPS

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ABSTRACT. In this paper we introduce and study the notion of *dynamical forcing*. Basically, we develop a toolkit of techniques to produce finitely presented groups which can only act on the circle with certain prescribed dynamical properties.

As an application, we show that the set $X \subset \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ consisting of rotation numbers θ which can be *forced* by finitely presented groups is an infinitely generated \mathbb{Q} -module, containing countably infinitely many algebraically independent transcendental numbers. Here a rotation number θ is *forced* by a pair (G_θ, α) , where G_θ is a finitely presented group G_θ and $\alpha \in G_\theta$ is some element, if the set of rotation numbers of $\rho(\alpha)$ as ρ varies over $\rho \in \text{Hom}(G_\theta, \text{Homeo}^+(S^1))$ is precisely the set $\{0, \pm\theta\}$.

We show that the set of subsets of \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} which are of the form

$$\text{rot}(X(G, \alpha)) = \{r \in \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \mid r = \text{rot}(\rho(\alpha)), \rho \in \text{Hom}(G, \text{Homeo}^+(S^1))\},$$

where G varies over countable groups, are exactly the set of closed subsets which contain 0 and are invariant under $x \rightarrow -x$. Moreover, we show that every such subset can be approximated from above by $\text{rot}(X(G_i, \alpha_i))$ for *finitely presented* G_i .

As another application, we construct a finitely generated group Γ which acts faithfully on the circle, but which does not admit any faithful C^1 action, thus answering in the negative a question of John Franks.

1. INTRODUCTION

It is a basic problem, given a group G , to understand and classify actions of G on a topological space X . For good reasons, one of the most widely studied cases is when G is an explicit finitely presented group or a representative of a class of groups, and X is the circle S^1 . One then tries to understand what possible dynamics G , or some element of G , can have under representations $G \rightarrow \text{Homeo}^+(S^1)$.

In this paper, we treat a complementary problem — given a collection of dynamical constraints, we study when we can produce a finitely presented group G whose representations to $\text{Homeo}^+(S^1)$ are subject to precisely this collection of constraints. Explicitly, we are interested in characterizing which sets of rotation numbers can be *forced* by finitely presented groups. That is, given a group G and an element $\alpha \in G$, what possible subsets of the circle can arise as the set of rotation numbers of α as we vary over all representations of G into $\text{Homeo}^+(S^1)$?

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This is part of a broader program to develop a *toolkit* for producing finitely generated groups with prescribed algebraic and geometric properties, and for embedding given groups in larger groups in which desirable properties of the smaller group persist, but undesirable ones do not.

1.1. Statement of results. In §2 and §3, we warm up by describing a finitely generated group which acts faithfully on S^1 , but admits no faithful C^1 action. That is,

Theorem A. *There exists a finitely generated group which acts faithfully on S^1 by orientation preserving homeomorphisms, but for which no faithful action is conjugate to a C^1 action.*

The group Q in question contains as a subgroup Γ , the fundamental group of the unit tangent bundle of the hyperbolic $(2, 3, 7)$ orbifold, a well-known perfect 3-manifold group. Q is a quotient of $\hat{\Gamma}$, which is obtained from Γ by adding 3 generators and 3 relations. The existence of this example answers in the negative a question posed by John Franks.

In §4 we initiate a systematic study of the possible sets of rotation numbers which can be *forced* by algebraic properties of a group.

Explicitly, let G be a countable group, and let α be an element of G . We study the set of values

$$\text{rot}(X(G, \alpha)) = \bigcup_{\rho} \text{rot}(\rho(\alpha)) \subset \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z},$$

where ρ varies over all representations $\rho : G \rightarrow \text{Homeo}^+(S^1)$, and rot denotes the *rotation number* of an element of $\text{Homeo}^+(S^1)$, as defined by Poincaré. We determine exactly which subsets $\text{rot}(X(G, \alpha))$ can occur, and show that they define a topology on \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} called the *representation topology*.

We prove the following result:

Corollary D. *The set of subsets of S^1 of the form $\text{rot}(X(G, \alpha))$, where G varies over all countable groups and $\alpha \in G$ is arbitrary, are precisely the nonempty closed subsets of a topology, called the representation topology.*

The nonempty closed subsets in the representation topology on S^1 are exactly unions $\{0\} \cup K$, where K is closed (in the usual sense) and invariant under $x \rightarrow -x$.

More interesting (and much more difficult) is to characterize which subsets of \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} can arise as rotation numbers of some element α of *finitely presented* groups G . Say that a number $\theta \in \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ is *forceable* if $\text{rot}(X(G, \alpha)) = \{0 \cup \pm\theta\}$ for some finitely presented group G . Notice that since there are only countably many finitely presented groups, there are only countably many forceable numbers.

To describe our results, we must first introduce the operation $+_l$ for $l \in \mathbb{R}$. This is a (partially defined) symmetric binary operation on \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} . A quick way to define it is as follows: if α_1, α_2 are rotations through (signed) angles $2\pi\theta_1, 2\pi\theta_2$ of the hyperbolic plane \mathbb{H}^2 with centers at points p_1, p_2 which are distance l apart, then when the composition $\alpha_1 \circ \alpha_2$ is a rotation, it is a rotation through angle $2\pi(\theta_1 +_l \theta_2)$.

If $Y \subset S^1$ is a set of rotation numbers and $L \subset \mathbb{R}$, the *algebraic closure* of Y with respect to the operations $+_l$ with $l \in L$ is defined inductively as the smallest set which includes Y itself, and also includes every solution to every *almost determined*

finite system of equations with operations $+_l$, and coefficients in the algebraic closure of Y . Here a system of equations is *almost determined* if it has only finitely many solutions.

With this definition, our main results are the following:

Corollary B. *Let X be the set of forceable rotation numbers. Then X contains countably infinitely many algebraically independent transcendental numbers, as well as all the rational numbers. Moreover, there is a dense set L of real numbers $l \in \mathbb{R}$ containing 0, which are of the form $\log(r)$ for r algebraic, so that X is algebraically closed with respect to the operations $+_l$.*

In particular, the set of forceable rotation numbers is the reduction mod \mathbb{Z} of an infinite-dimensional \mathbb{Q} -vector subspace of \mathbb{R} , which generates a field of infinite transcendence degree over \mathbb{Q} .

Finally, we show that every closed subset in the representation topology can be approximated (in a constructive way) by closed subsets forced by finitely presented groups.

Theorem C. *Let K be any closed subset of \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} . Then there are a sequence of pairs G_{K_i}, α_i , where G_{K_i} is a finitely presented group and $\alpha_i \in G_{K_i}$, and closed subsets K_i of \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} such that:*

- (1) *Each $K_{i+1} \subset K_i$.*
- (2) *The intersection $\bigcap_i K_i = K$.*
- (3) *The set of rotation numbers $\rho(\alpha_i)$ as ρ ranges over $\text{Hom}(G_{K_i}, \text{Homeo}^+(S^1))$ is exactly equal to $\{0\} \cup K_i \cup -K_i$.*
- (4) *There is a canonical element $\nu_i \in G_{K_i}$ of order 3, so that if $\text{rot}(\rho(\nu_i)) = 0$, $\rho(\alpha_i)$ is trivial, and if $\text{rot}(\rho(\nu_i)) = 1/3$, the set of compatible $\text{rot}(\rho(\alpha_i))$ is exactly equal to K_i .*

Note that the canonical element ν_i can be thought of as a “dial” which can be set to three possible values, which resolve the necessary ambiguity in the set $\text{rot}(X(G_{K_i}, \alpha_i))$, namely that it be invariant under $x \rightarrow -x$, and that it contain 0.

2. A NONSMOOTHABLE GROUP ACTION ON S^1

Let Γ be a finitely generated group of homeomorphisms of the circle. Then Γ quasi-preserves a harmonic measure with support contained in any invariant set. If the action of Γ on S^1 is minimal, by integrating this measure, one sees that Γ is conjugate to a Lipschitz action.

Not every action is conjugate to a C^1 action; however, John Franks asked whether every abstract group Γ of homeomorphisms of S^1 was abstractly isomorphic to a group of C^1 diffeomorphisms. We will answer this question in the negative.

The first step is to find a particular group Γ and a faithful *action* of this group on S^1 which is not conjugate to a C^1 action. Then we embed the group Γ in a larger group $\widehat{\Gamma}$, adding finitely many generators and relations, which force every action of the group $\widehat{\Gamma}$ on S^1 to restrict to an action by Γ of this nonsmoothable kind.

Let Γ be the fundamental group of the unit tangent bundle of the hyperbolic $(2, 3, 7)$ -orbifold. A presentation for Γ is given by

$$\Gamma = \langle A, B, C, T \mid A^2 = T, B^3 = T, C^7 = T, ABC = T \rangle.$$

Then T generates a free cyclic central subgroup. Quotienting by $\langle T \rangle$ gives a homomorphism from Γ to the fundamental group of the $(2, 3, 7)$ triangle orbifold O , which we denote by Δ . A presentation for Δ is

$$\Delta = \langle A, B, C \mid A^2 = B^3 = C^7 = ABC = \text{Id} \rangle.$$

Obviously, these presentations are not minimal. Note that Γ is a *perfect group*; that is, $H_1(\Gamma; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$.

So we have a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \Gamma \rightarrow \Delta \rightarrow 0.$$

The group Δ admits a faithful representation in $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$, coming from its realization as the fundamental group of a hyperbolic 2-orbifold. This real analytic action can be Denjoyed by blowing up an orbit with trivial stabilizer and inserting an action of \mathbb{Z} , in a C^1 manner, to give a faithful C^1 action of Γ on S^1 . Note that since every nontrivial element of $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ has at most two fixed points, all but countably many points in S^1 have trivial stabilizer. See [3] for Denjoy's construction.

In another way, we can think of Γ as the universal central extension of Δ , and identify it with the preimage of Δ in the universal covering group $\widetilde{\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})}$ of $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$. In this way, we get a faithful real analytic action of Γ on \mathbb{R} . By inserting \mathbb{R} into S^1 , we can produce many faithful homomorphisms from Γ to $\text{Homeo}^+(S^1)$.

The following lemma gives a simple condition under which such a homomorphism from Γ to $\text{Homeo}^+(S^1)$ must have a global fixed point.

Lemma 2.0.1. *Let $h : \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Homeo}^+(S^1)$ be a faithful action such that A, B, C all have fixed points. Then Γ has a global fixed point.*

Proof. Let $\Lambda_A, \Lambda_B, \Lambda_C$ be the fixed point sets of A, B, C respectively. Then each of A, B, C is conjugate to a translation on the complementary intervals of their fixed point sets, and the same is true of their positive powers. In particular, since A, B, C have common positive powers, the fixed point sets of A, B, C are equal to the fixed point set of T and to each other. It follows that

$$\Lambda_A = \Lambda_B = \Lambda_C = \text{fix}(\Gamma)$$

is nonempty. □

A group is *locally indicable* if every nontrivial finitely generated subgroup admits a surjective homomorphism to \mathbb{Z} .

The following theorem is known as the *Thurston stability theorem* [16]:

Theorem 2.0.2 (Thurston). *Let G be a group of germs at 0 of orientation preserving C^1 diffeomorphisms of \mathbb{R} . Then G is locally indicable.*

It follows that an action of Γ on S^1 for which all A, B, C have fixed points is not conjugate to a C^1 action.

3. FORCING DYNAMICS OF Γ

We will show how to embed Γ in a larger finitely generated group which still acts faithfully on S^1 , such that every action of the larger group restricts to an action of Γ with a global fixed point.

Define the following group:

$$\widehat{\Gamma} = \langle \Gamma, X, Y, Z \mid XAX^{-1} = A^2, YBY^{-1} = B^2, ZCZ^{-1} = C^2 \rangle.$$

Notice that $\widehat{\Gamma}$ contains a number of copies of the Baumslag–Solitar group BS_2 .

In the following lemma, we show that every orientation-preserving action of $\widehat{\Gamma}$ on S^1 restricts on Γ to an action satisfying the properties of lemma 2.0.1. But first we recall Poincaré’s definition of a *rotation number*.

Definition 3.0.3 (Poincaré). Let $\alpha \in \text{Homeo}^+(S^1)$, and let $\tilde{\alpha} \in \text{Homeo}^+(\mathbb{R})$ be a lift of α . Define the rotation number $\text{rot}(\alpha)$ by

$$\text{rot}(\alpha) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\tilde{\alpha}^n(0)}{n} \mod \mathbb{Z}.$$

It is easy to deduce directly from the definition that the rotation number is a continuous class function from $\text{Homeo}^+(S^1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$. Moreover the formula $\text{rot}(\alpha^n) = n \text{rot}(\alpha)$ holds for any integer n , and $\text{rot}(\alpha) = 0$ iff α has a fixed point. A basic reference is [13].

Lemma 3.0.4. *For every homomorphism of $\widehat{\Gamma}$ to $\text{Homeo}^+(S^1)$, the elements A, B, C have a fixed point.*

Proof. By the properties of Poincaré’s rotation number, we calculate

$$\text{rot}(A) = \text{rot}(XAX^{-1}) = \text{rot}(A^2) = 2\text{rot}(A)$$

and similarly for B and C . In particular, the rotation numbers of A, B, C are zero, and therefore they all have fixed points. \square

Theorem A. *There exists a finitely generated group which acts faithfully on S^1 by orientation preserving homeomorphisms, but for which no faithful action is conjugate to a C^1 action.*

Proof. Let $h : \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Homeo}^+(S^1)$ be a faithful action obtained by compactifying an action on \mathbb{R} arising from a faithful representation into $\widetilde{\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})}$. Since each A, B, C acts on S^1 with a single fixed point, each is conjugate to any positive power of itself. It follows that h extends to a homomorphism $h : \widehat{\Gamma} \rightarrow \text{Homeo}^+(S^1)$. Let Q be the image of $\widehat{\Gamma}$ under this homomorphism.

By lemma 3.0.4, for any faithful representation of Q in $\text{Homeo}^+(S^1)$, the elements A, B, C must have fixed points. It follows by lemma 2.0.1 that Γ has a global common fixed point. By the Thurston stability theorem, the action of Γ is not conjugate to a C^1 action near a common fixed point in the frontier of $\text{fix}(\Gamma)$. \square

4. FORCING ROTATION NUMBERS

4.1. Galois groups and the Milnor–Wood inequality. We think of the group $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ as the group of real projective automorphisms of the circle \mathbb{RP}^1 and $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ as the group of complex projective automorphisms of the (Riemann) sphere \mathbb{CP}^1 .

The conjugacy class of a generic element $[\alpha] \in \text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ is determined by the square of the trace of a representative α unless this trace is ± 2 , in which case there are two possibilities. Said another way, the map

$$\text{tr}^2 : \text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{C}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

is 1–1 on conjugacy classes away from the point 4.

For a finitely generated group G and an element $\alpha \in G$, let

$$V(G) = \text{Hom}(G, \text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{C})),$$

and let $V(\alpha) \subset \text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ be the union of the images of α under all the $\rho \in V(G)$. Then define $X(\alpha) = \text{tr}^2 V(\alpha)$. Here we emphasize that we look at such sets for *all* pairs (G, α) , and not just different α contained in a fixed G .

Now, given any $\rho : G \rightarrow \text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ such that $t = \text{tr}^2(\rho(\alpha))$ and any $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{Q})$, we can look at $\rho^\sigma : G \rightarrow \text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{C})$, and observe that

$$\sigma(t) = \text{tr}^2(\rho^\sigma(\alpha)).$$

In particular, the subsets of \mathbb{C} of the form $X(\alpha)$ consist of all of \mathbb{C} , certain finite unions of Galois orbits of algebraic $k \in \mathbb{C}$, and complements of certain finite unions of Galois orbits of algebraic $k \in \mathbb{C}$. The reason complements of finite unions also arise is that although the representation variety $V(\alpha)$ is an affine variety, the morphism tr^2 is not *proper*, and therefore the image is not always Zariski closed, and may omit a (finite) Galois orbit in the closure.

Notice by the Noetherian property of $\mathbb{C}[x]$ that the restriction of the construction above to *finitely presented groups* determines the same set of $X(\alpha)$.

In particular, the algebraic structure of G constrains only weakly the (topological) dynamics of a typical element α on \mathbb{CP}^1 .

From our point of view, the key difference between $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ and $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ is the following inequality, known as the *Milnor–Wood inequality*:

Theorem 4.1.1 (Milnor–Wood inequality). *Let E be a foliated circle bundle over a surface Σ of genus g . Then the Euler class of E evaluated on the fundamental class $[\Sigma]$ of Σ satisfies*

$$|e(E)([\Sigma])| \leq \min(0, -\chi(\Sigma)).$$

By abuse of notation, we abbreviate the expression $e(E)([\Sigma])$ as $e(E)$ and refer to it as the *Euler number* of the bundle E .

4.2. Semi-conjugacy and Ghys’ theorem.

Definition 4.2.1. A *monotone* map $S^1 \rightarrow S^1$ is a degree one map with connected point inverses. Two group actions $\rho_i : G \rightarrow \text{Homeo}^+(S^1)$ for $i = 1, 2$ are *semi-conjugate* if there is a third group action $\rho : G \rightarrow \text{Homeo}^+(S^1)$ and monotone maps $\phi_i : S^1 \rightarrow S^1$ which intertwine the various group actions, so that $(\phi_i)_* \rho = \rho_i$ for $i = 1, 2$.

It is not obvious from the definition that semi-conjugacy is an equivalence relation. But it is implied by the existence of a *pushout diagram* for every pair of monotone maps, which is natural, and therefore compatible with G actions (see [2], lemma 6.6, for a proof).

It is worth remarking that our notation is not standard: usually one says ρ_i, ρ_j are semi-conjugate if there is a monotone map ϕ with $(\phi)_* \rho_i = \rho_j$. Semi-conjugacy as we have defined it above is the equivalence relation generated by ordinary semi-conjugacy. Some authors refer to semi-conjugacy as we have defined it as *monotone equivalence*.

Note that the rotation number of an element of G is invariant under semi-conjugacy. In fact, it is not hard to show that rotation number is a *complete* invariant of a homomorphism from \mathbb{Z} to $\text{Homeo}^+(S^1)$ up to semi-conjugacy.

Generalizing this, Ghys proved ([5], [9]) the following theorem:

Theorem 4.2.2 (Ghys). *Let G be a group. Then homomorphisms of G to $\text{Homeo}^+(S^1)$ up to semi-conjugacy are in bijective correspondence with elements of the second bounded cohomology $[c] \in H_b^2(G; \mathbb{Z})$ which admit representative cocycles c taking values in $\{0, 1\}$.*

Here the *bounded cohomology* of a group G is the cohomology of the complex of cochains C_b^* which are bounded, and thought of as functions on the generators of C_* . In particular, the well-known fact that $H_b^2(\mathbb{Z}; \mathbb{Z}) = S^1$ reflects the remark made above that rotation number determines semiconjugacy on $\text{Homeo}^+(S^1)$.

For the group $\text{Homeo}^+(S^1)$ itself, it is known that

$$H_b^2(\text{Homeo}^+(S^1); \mathbb{Z}) = H^2(\text{Homeo}^+(S^1); \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}.$$

This follows from two facts: first, the cohomology of $\text{Homeo}^+(S^1)$ as a *discrete* group is equal to its cohomology as a *continuous* group, by the fundamental theorem of Mather–Thurston (see [17] for a nice exposition and references). Second, for any *uniformly perfect* group G , $H_b^2 \cong H^2$. Here, a group is said to be *uniformly perfect* if there is some $n > 0$ such that every element can be written as a product of at most n commutators. The group $\text{Homeo}^+(S^1)$ is easily shown to be such a group.

The Milnor–Wood inequality implies that for a surface group $\Gamma = \pi_1(\Sigma)$, where the genus of Σ is at least 2, the maximal Euler class is equal to $-\chi(\Sigma)$. But the very maximality of this Euler class forces the representative cocycle of an action with maximal Euler class to be very constrained. From this, one can easily deduce the following theorem of Matsumoto, proved in [10].

Theorem 4.2.3 (Matsumoto). *Let Σ be an orientable surface of genus ≥ 2 , and let $\Gamma = \pi_1(\Sigma)$. Let $\rho : \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Homeo}^+(S^1)$ be an action of maximal Euler class. Then ρ is semi-conjugate to a Fuchsian action.*

We will make use of this theorem later.

For any group G , the trivial element of $H_b^2(G; \mathbb{Z})$ corresponds to the semi-conjugacy class of the trivial action of G on S^1 . Moreover, given any bounded cocycle $[c] \in H_b^2(G; \mathbb{Z})$, the cocycle $[1 - c]$ is homologous to $-[c]$. This reflects the fact that any homomorphism $G \rightarrow \text{Homeo}^+(S^1)$ can be conjugated by an *orientation-reversing* homeomorphism of S^1 to give another (typically nonconjugate) homomorphism.

By analogy with §4.1 we define $X(S^1)$ to be the set of conjugacy classes of elements of $\text{Homeo}^+(S^1)$. Then $\text{rot} : X(S^1) \rightarrow S^1$ is well defined.

Definition 4.2.4. For each pair (G, α) , where G is a countable group and $\alpha \in G$ an element, let $X(G, \alpha)$ be the union of the images in $X(S^1)$ of $\rho(\alpha)$ under all homomorphisms $\rho : G \rightarrow \text{Homeo}^+(S^1)$. Then the *representation topology* on \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} is the topology whose nonempty closed sets are *exactly* sets of the form $\text{rot}(X(G, \alpha))$ for G, α as above.

It is not at all clear from the definition that this is really a topology — i.e. that this class of subsets of S^1 is closed under finite union and arbitrary intersection. We will prove this in §4.6.

Before we start, make the following definition.

Definition 4.2.5. Given an abstract finitely presented group Γ and a representation

$$\rho : \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Homeo}^+(S^1),$$

we say an embedding of Γ in a finitely presented group G *forces* ρ if for every representation

$$\sigma : G \rightarrow \text{Homeo}^+(S^1)$$

either $\sigma|_{\Gamma}$ is semi-conjugate to $\pm\rho$, or to Id .

We will be preoccupied with the case that $\Gamma = \mathbb{Z}$, generated by a single element α , and $\rho(\alpha)$ is a rotation through angle θ for certain real numbers θ , and we will say that such a rotation number θ can be *forced*.

4.3. Rational rotation numbers. There are only countably many finitely presented groups, and therefore only countably many rotation numbers $\theta \in \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ can be forced. What are they? We enumerate several constructions which show that the set of forceable rotation numbers has an algebraic structure which is richer than one might initially expect.

At first glance, rational rotation numbers might seem easy to force. In particular, for a rational number r with reduced expression $r = p/q$, a rotation number with denominator q can be forced by the relation

$$\alpha^q = \text{Id}.$$

But of course, such an α could have rotation number p/q for any p . How then do we force a specific value of p ? The cases $q = 2, 3, 4$ are simple: the possible choices of coprime p are absorbed into the necessary ambiguity of definition 4.2.5. The next case we study is $q = 7$, skipping over $q = 5$ for the moment. We want to find a group and an element which can have rotation number $1/7$ for some action, but not $2/7$ or $3/7$.

Recall the group Δ from §2. Δ is the fundamental group of the hyperbolic $(2, 3, 7)$ -orbifold, and as such, it has an obvious homomorphism to $\text{Homeo}^+(S^1)$ arising from its canonical representation in $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R}) < \text{Homeo}^+(S^1)$. It will turn out that this representation is (up to semi-conjugacy and reflection) essentially the only nontrivial such representation. But at this point we need only prove something weaker: that the rotation number of the element of order 7 must always be $1/7$ (up to sign) under any nontrivial homomorphism.

Lemma 4.3.1. *If ρ is any homomorphism from Δ to $\text{Homeo}^+(S^1)$, then either ρ is the trivial homomorphism, or else the rotation number of $\rho(C)$ is equal to $1/7$.*

Proof. From the presentation of Δ from §2, we see that $\rho(A)$ must be taken to $\pm\text{Id}$. If $\rho(A) = \text{Id}$, then $\rho(B) = \rho(C)^{-1}$ because $ABC = \text{Id}$. Since the orders of these elements is a factor of 3 and 7 respectively, they must both be trivial. Similarly, if either of $\rho(C), \rho(B)$ is trivial, then the whole group is. It follows that either ρ is trivial, or, after possibly conjugating by an orientation-reversing automorphism, we can assume the rotation numbers of $\rho(A), \rho(B), \rho(C)$ are $1/2, 1/3, p/7$ respectively for some $0 \leq p \leq 7$.

Now, the group Δ has an index 168 normal subgroup K which is the fundamental group of the Klein quartic Q , i.e. a Riemann surface of genus 3. This arises as a

congruence subgroup of Δ ; that is, there is a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow K \rightarrow \Delta \rightarrow \mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{F}_7) \rightarrow 0,$$

where \mathbb{F}_7 denotes the field with 7 elements.

The representation ρ determines a foliated bundle E_O over the triangle orbifold O , which lifts to a foliated bundle E_Q over Q . We must be a bit careful about what we mean here: a foliated S^1 bundle E over a manifold M is obtained from a representation $\phi : \pi_1(M) \rightarrow \mathrm{Homeo}^+(S^1)$ by taking a quotient

$$E = \widetilde{M} \times S^1 / (m, \theta) \sim (\alpha(m), \phi(\alpha)(\theta))$$

for all $m \in \widetilde{M}, \theta \in S^1$ and $\alpha \in \pi_1(M)$. The projection onto the first factor has fiber S^1 everywhere, and defines a bundle structure. However, if M is an *orbifold*, the action of the orbifold fundamental group on the orbifold universal cover (if one exists) \widetilde{M} is not free, and E is not quite a bundle in general. If O is a 2-dimensional surface orbifold, then E_O is actually a foliated *Seifert fibered space* which fibers over the orbifold O . See [11] for more details. In any case, there is a well-defined Euler number $|e(E_O)|$ for E_O which is multiplicative under covers of the base. The singular fibers — corresponding to the orbifold points of O — contribute fractional parts to the Euler number, equal to the rotation number of the infinitesimal holonomy around an orbifold point. In particular,

$$|e(E_O)| = |n - 1/2 - 1/3 - p/7|$$

for some integer n . It follows that we can compute

$$|e(E_Q)| = 168|n - 1/2 - 1/3 - p/7|.$$

By the Milnor–Wood inequality (theorem 4.1.1), $|e(E_Q)| \leq 4$. It follows that the only possibility for p is 1. \square

As a consequence of this lemma, any rotation number $p/7$ can be forced by the group

$$\langle \Delta, \alpha \mid \alpha = C^p \rangle.$$

Now we can use this example to force rotation numbers p/q for any coprime p, q .

Theorem 4.3.2. *For any rational number p/q with $p < q$ there is a finitely presented group $G_{p/q}$ and an element $\alpha \in G_{p/q}$ such that the set of rotation numbers of α under homomorphisms from $G_{p/q}$ to $\mathrm{Homeo}^+(S^1)$ is exactly the set $\{0, p/q, -p/q\}$.*

Proof. We show how to force $1/q$ for any $q > 1$. Define

$$S_q = \langle \mu, \nu, \alpha \mid [\mu, \nu] = \alpha, \alpha^q = \mathrm{Id} \rangle.$$

Then S_q is the (orbifold) fundamental group of the genus 1 orbifold P with one cone point of order q , and therefore contains a subgroup S_q^* of index $2q$ which is isomorphic to the fundamental group of Σ_q , the surface of genus q . Then Σ_q and the Klein quartic Q have common covers which are homeomorphic, and therefore have isomorphic fundamental groups S_q^K, K^{S_q} . We can impose as generators the group Δ and an extra β , and relations that $\beta K^{S_q} \beta^{-1} = S_q^K$.

Now, arguing as in the proof of lemma 4.3.1, we know that

$$e(E_P) = \pm(n - p/q)$$

for some $p < q$, and therefore

$$e(E_{\Sigma_q}) = \pm 2q(n - p/q) \cong \pm -2p \pmod{2q}.$$

On the other hand, the relation $\beta K^{S_q} \beta^{-1} = S_q^K$ fixes $|e(E_{\Sigma_q})|$, setting it equal to exactly $2q - 2$. This implies $p = 1$.

Note that this equality is realized for a representation of S_q corresponding to a hyperbolic orbifold structure on the torus with one cone point of order q ; this contains a surface group, whose action on S^1 is *topologically* conjugate to the action of a suitable surface subgroup of Δ . In particular, the group we have constructed actually has an action on S^1 so that the rotation number of α is $1/q$.

Of course once we can produce an element with rotation number exactly equal to $0, 1/q, -1/q$, the p th power of such an element has rotation numbers as desired. \square

Explicitly, a presentation for $G_{p/q}$ is

$$G_{p/q} = \langle \Delta, \mu, \nu, \beta, \gamma, \alpha \mid [\mu, \nu] = \gamma, \beta K^{S_q} \beta^{-1} = S_q^K, \alpha = \gamma^p \rangle$$

which has 8 generators, of which 2 are clearly superfluous. Are these the “simplest” groups which force rational rotation numbers?

Remark 4.3.3. In [8], Ghys and Sergiescu show that Thompson’s group admits a C^∞ action on S^1 which is unique *up to C^2 conjugacy*. This group contains elements of every possible rational rotation number. It seems likely that this action is unique up to semi-conjugacy amongst all C^0 actions, but we have not pursued this.

Remark 4.3.4. Notice by theorem 4.2.3 that every action of Δ is either trivial or semi-conjugate to a Fuchsian action, as remarked above.

Remark 4.3.5. It is actually possible to force all rational rotation numbers with *torsion free* finitely presented groups. The trick is to replace a group G possibly with torsion by its preimage \widehat{G} in the universal central extension of $\text{Homeo}^+(S^1)$, which is a torsion-free group. Then \widehat{G} is a central extension of G by some element T . We can then add an auxiliary generator β and a relation $\beta T \beta^{-1} = T^2$. This produces a new torsion-free group \widehat{G}' containing \widehat{G} as a subgroup. Now, under any homomorphism from \widehat{G}' to $\text{Homeo}^+(S^1)$, the image of T has rotation number zero, and therefore has a fixed point. Since T is central in \widehat{G} , the image of \widehat{G} must preserve the fixed point set of T . By blowing this set up, and the complementary regions to the fixed point set of T down, one sees that the action of \widehat{G} on the fixed point set of T is semi-conjugate to an action which factors through G , and therefore has the desired dynamics.

4.4. Transcendental rotation numbers and arithmetic lattices. In this section we will introduce another construction which lets us force certain transcendental rotation numbers. Explicitly, these rotation numbers will be of the form $\cos^{-1}(r)/2\pi$, where r is a real number of absolute value < 1 contained in certain algebraic number fields.

We will give the definition of an *arithmetic Fuchsian group*. This definition contains several terms which may be unfamiliar to the reader, and therefore we follow the definition with a brief exposition of the terms involved. Our discussion follows Borel [1] and Vigneras [18]. Also, [12] is an excellent general reference.

Definition 4.4.1. Let F be a totally real number field and A a quaternion algebra over F which is ramified at all but one archimedean place. Then a Fuchsian group

Γ is *arithmetic* if for the embedding $\sigma : A \otimes_F \mathbb{R} \rightarrow M_2(\mathbb{R})$ induced by the unramified archimedean place $F \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, there is an order \mathcal{O} in A such that Γ is commensurable with $P\sigma(\mathcal{O}^1)$, where \mathcal{O}^1 is the group of elements in \mathcal{O} of norm 1.

Here a number field is *totally real* if all of its Galois embeddings are subfields of \mathbb{R} . A *quaternion algebra* A over F is a 4-dimensional algebra, with center equal to F , and trivial radical. Every such algebra can be denoted

$$A = \left(\frac{a, b}{F} \right),$$

where $a, b \in F$, and A is generated (additively) over F by $1, i, j, k$, where

$$i^2 = a, \quad j^2 = b, \quad k = ij = -ji.$$

If $x = x_0 + x_1i + x_2j + x_3k$ is an arbitrary element of A , then the *trace* of x is $2x_0$, and the *norm* is $x_0^2 - x_1^2a - x_2^2b + x_3^2ab$.

The *archimedean places* of F are the completions $F \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ coming from the different Galois embeddings of F in \mathbb{R} . Such a completion induces an inclusion of A into a quaternion algebra over \mathbb{R} . The only two such algebras, up to isomorphism, are the ring of 2×2 real matrices $M_2(\mathbb{R})$, and the ring of Hamilton's quaternions \mathbb{H} . We say an archimedean place is *ramified* if $A \otimes_F \mathbb{R} \cong \mathbb{H}$ (where F is identified with its image as a subfield of \mathbb{R} under the relevant Galois embedding) and unramified otherwise.

Let \mathcal{O}_F denote the ring of integers in F . An *order* \mathcal{O} in a quaternion algebra is a subring of A containing 1 which is a finitely generated \mathcal{O}_F module generating the algebra A over F . The elements \mathcal{O}^1 of \mathcal{O} of norm 1 are a group under multiplication.

Parsing the statements above, one sees that for A, F satisfying the conditions of the definition, the various Galois embeddings ρ_0, \dots, ρ_n of F in \mathbb{R} define embeddings (which we also denote by ρ_i) which, after re-ordering, we can assume are of the form

$$\rho : A \rightarrow \rho_0(A) \times \rho_1(A) \times \cdots \times \rho_n(A) \subset M_2(\mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{H} \times \cdots \times \mathbb{H},$$

and the image of \mathcal{O}^1 lies in the product

$$\rho(\mathcal{O}^1) \subset \mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{R}) \times \mathrm{SU}(2) \times \cdots \times \mathrm{SU}(2)$$

(here we have identified $\mathrm{SU}(2)$ with the group of Hamilton's unit quaternions). It is not too hard to show that the image of \mathcal{O}^1 under ρ is always a *lattice*. Since all but one factor of the image is compact, it implies that the image in $\mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ is a lattice, and therefore after projection, the image in $\mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ is also a lattice.

Example 4.4.2. Let Δ' be fundamental group of the hyperbolic triangle orbifold with cone angles $\pi/2, \pi/4, \pi/8$. Then Δ' is derived from a quaternion algebra over $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$. The group Δ' can be conjugated in $\mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ into $\mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{Q}(2^{1/4}))$, and the traces of elements lie in $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$.

Theorem 4.4.3. *Let F be a totally real number field, and let A be a quaternion algebra over F which is ramified at all but one archimedean place $\rho : F \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Let $q \in A$ satisfy $\mathrm{norm}(q) = 1$ and $|\mathrm{trace}(\rho(q))| < 2$. Let*

$$\theta = \frac{\cos^{-1}(\mathrm{trace}(\rho(q))/2)}{\pi}.$$

Then there is a finitely presented group G_θ and an element $\alpha \in G_\theta$ such that the set of rotation numbers of α under homomorphisms from G_θ to $\mathrm{Homeo}^+(S^1)$ is exactly the set $\{0, \theta, -\theta\}$.

Proof. Choose an order \mathcal{O} with group of units \mathcal{O}^1 . Then $\Gamma = P\rho(\mathcal{O}^1)$ is a lattice of cofinite volume in $\mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$. Suppose first that Γ is cocompact. Then by the constructions in §4.3 we can embed Γ in a larger group containing a copy of Δ , and conjugate the action of some finite index subgroup of Γ to some finite index subgroup of Δ . This forces Γ to act on S^1 in a manner semiconjugate to its tautological representation in $\mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R}) < \mathrm{Homeo}^+(S^1)$, by theorem 4.2.3, or else to act trivially.

The element $q \in A$ conjugates the order \mathcal{O} to another order \mathcal{O}' in A . Now, any two orders in a quaternion algebra are commensurable. This is straightforward to prove; for details consult [18].

But this implies that the projection $P\rho(q) \in \mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ is an element of the commensurator of $\Gamma = P\rho(\mathcal{O}^1)$, and there are (explicit) finitely presented subgroups Γ_q^1, Γ_q^2 of Γ such that $P\rho(q)\Gamma_q^1 P\rho(q)^{-1} = \Gamma_q^2$. So add a generator γ_q and relations $\gamma_q \Gamma_q^1 \gamma_q^{-1} = \Gamma_q^2$.

Note that the dynamics of γ_q on S^1 are determined up to semi-conjugacy by its action on the set of fixed points of elements of Γ_q^1 . Since such fixed points must be in the correct circular order for any nontrivial representation of our group to $\mathrm{Homeo}^+(S^1)$, the dynamics of γ_q are likewise fixed, up to semi-conjugacy, and we just need to calculate the rotation number of γ_q for the tautological representation in $\mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R}) < \mathrm{Homeo}^+(S^1)$.

There is a subtle issue, which is that if $\sigma|_\Gamma : \Gamma \rightarrow \mathrm{Homeo}^+(S^1)$ is the trivial representation, then the dynamics of $\sigma(\gamma_q)$ are *not* constrained by the fact that $\gamma_q \Gamma_q^1 \gamma_q^{-1} = \Gamma_q^2$. So we must add an extra relation: let $q' \in A$ be such that $q^{-1}q' \in \mathcal{O}^1$ and $|\mathrm{trace}(P\rho(q'))| > 2$. Then we add a generator $\gamma_{q'}$ and relations of the form $\gamma_{q'} \Gamma_{q'}^1 \gamma_{q'}^{-1} = \Gamma_{q'}^2$, and also a relation $\gamma_q \gamma = \gamma_{q'}$ for some appropriate $\gamma \in \Gamma$. Add too a new auxiliary generator δ and the relation $\delta \gamma_{q'} \delta^{-1} = \gamma$, which will certainly be satisfied for some δ for any nontrivial representation of Γ . This does the following: if the representation σ is trivial on Γ , then $\sigma(\gamma_q) = \sigma(\gamma_{q'}) = \sigma(\gamma) = \mathrm{Id}$, as it should be.

Otherwise, the representation $\sigma|_\Gamma$ is semi-conjugate to the tautological representation, and the rotation number of $\sigma(\gamma_q)$ is equal to the rotation number of $P\rho(q) \in \mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$, which is $\theta = \cos^{-1}(\mathrm{trace}(P\rho(q))/2)/\pi$. It follows that we have proved the theorem when Γ is cocompact. Note that we must divide by π in the denominator rather than 2π , because we are calculating rotation numbers in $\mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ rather than in $\mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$.

Now, if Γ is *not* cocompact, the orbifold \mathbb{H}^2/Γ does not have a fundamental cycle in $H^2(\Gamma; \mathbb{R})$ (even virtually), so we cannot directly apply the constructions of the previous section. But there is a simple doubling trick: If O is the orbifold \mathbb{H}^2/Γ , then there is a homeomorphic hyperbolic surface O_c where each boundary cusp has been replaced by a geodesic loop. Then double O_c to $D(O_c)$, and use the constructions from §4.3 to embed $\pi_1(D(O_c))$ in a larger group in such a way that $\pi_1(D(O_c))$ is forced to act semi-conjugately to a Fuchsian action. Then every action induces an action of the subgroup $\Gamma = \pi_1(O_c) < \pi_1(D(O_c))$ on S^1 which is semi-conjugate to the desired action. As before, any $\rho(q)$ conjugating one finite index subgroup of Γ to another must have the correct dynamics on the set of fixed points of Γ . It follows that for such a q , γ_q must be semi-conjugate to its image under the tautological representation. In particular, the rotation number is forced, and the theorem is proved in this case, too. \square

Corollary 4.4.4. *Rotation numbers θ can be forced by finitely presented groups G_θ for countably many algebraically independent transcendental numbers.*

Proof. If θ as in theorem 4.4.3 is not rational, it is transcendental, by the celebrated theorem of Gel'fond and Schneider ([4], [14]), which states that for any $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$ algebraic, either $i \log(\alpha)/\pi$ is in \mathbb{Q} , or it is transcendental. For $\alpha = \cos(2\pi\theta) + i \sin(2\pi\theta)$, α is algebraic iff $\alpha + \alpha^{-1} = 2 \cos(2\pi\theta)$ is algebraic, and then $i \log(\alpha)/\pi = -2\theta$ is either rational or transcendental.

The other statement follows from the existence of infinitely many distinct totally real number fields F over which one can define arithmetic Fuchsian groups. See [18]. \square

Remark 4.4.5. For F a nontrivial totally real extension of \mathbb{Q} , any arithmetic lattice in $\mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ defined over F is cocompact. So the only noncocompact lattices to consider in the proof of theorem 4.4.3 are those commensurable with $\mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$.

Remark 4.4.6. An alternate construction of rigid subgroups of $\mathrm{Homeo}^+(S^1)$ with many symmetries comes from [7]. Ghys shows that if Γ is an irreducible lattice in a semi-simple Lie group of real rank at least 2 of the form $\mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})^k \times G$ where G has no $\mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ factor, then any nonfinite action of Γ on S^1 is semi-conjugate to an action obtained by projecting onto one of the $\mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ factors.

Our construction shows that rank 1 lattices can also be “rigidified” by embedding them in slightly larger groups, in a straightforward way.

4.5. Arithmetic and l -arithmetic of rotation numbers. In this subsection we introduce some tools for producing new rotation numbers from the rotation numbers we produced in §4.3 and §4.4.

Lemma 4.5.1. *Let θ_1, θ_2 be rotation numbers forced by $G_{\theta_1}, G_{\theta_2}$ as in theorem 4.3.2 and theorem 4.4.3. Then $\theta_1 + \theta_2$ can be forced.*

Proof. If $\alpha_i \in G_{\theta_i}$ are the elements whose rotation numbers are forced to be equal to one of $\{0, \pm\theta_i\}$ respectively, then we can form the group

$$G = \langle G_{\theta_1}, G_{\theta_2} \mid [\alpha_1, \alpha_2] = \mathrm{Id} \rangle.$$

If two elements $\mu, \nu \in \mathrm{Homeo}^+(S^1)$ commute, then it is easy to see that the rotation number of the product satisfies

$$\mathrm{rot}(\mu\nu) = \mathrm{rot}(\mu) + \mathrm{rot}(\nu).$$

G is not quite the group we want, since the element $\alpha_1\alpha_2$ can have rotation numbers $\{0, \pm\theta_1, \pm\theta_2, \pm\theta_1 \pm \theta_2\}$ under various representations.

However, the groups G_{θ_1} and G_{θ_2} contain canonical copies of the subgroup Δ . Call these copies Δ_1, Δ_2 . If we add a generator γ and a relation $\gamma\Delta_1\gamma^{-1} = \Delta_2$, then the rotation number of α_1 vanishes iff the rotation number of α_2 vanishes, and their signs are similarly correlated. It follows that

$$G_{\theta_1+\theta_2} = \langle G, \gamma \mid \gamma\Delta_1\gamma^{-1} = \Delta_2 \rangle$$

forces the element $\alpha_1\alpha_2$ to have the relevant dynamics. \square

Similarly, rotation numbers can be subtracted by forcing conjugacy between oppositely oriented copies of an amphichiral index 2 subgroup of Δ . It follows that the set X of rotation numbers that we can force by our techniques is a \mathbb{Z} -module.

However, we can also introduce a different kind of “addition” of rotation numbers, dependent on a parameter, which can be thought of as a deformation of usual addition.

Definition 4.5.2. Let $\theta_1, \theta_2 \in \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ and $l \in \mathbb{R}$. Define

$$\theta_1 +_l \theta_2 = \frac{\cos^{-1}(\cos(\pi\theta_1)\cos(\pi\theta_2) - \cosh(l)\sin(\pi\theta_1)\sin(\pi\theta_2))}{\pi}.$$

The formula is a bit clumsy, since we have normalized rotation numbers to live in \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} instead of the more natural $\mathbb{R}/2\pi\mathbb{Z}$. Note that $+_0 = +$ and that $+_l = +_{-l}$, so this formula really should be thought of as a symmetric deformation of usual addition. Notice too that for a given l , $+_l$ is only defined for sufficiently small θ_1, θ_2 , but that for any $l \neq 0, \theta_1$, it is defined for θ_2 in the complement of some neighborhood of $-\theta_1$.

The geometric meaning of $+_l$ is simple: if α_1, α_2 are rotations of \mathbb{H}^2 through angles $2\pi\theta_1, 2\pi\theta_2$ about points p_1, p_2 which are a distance l apart, then their product is a rotation through angle $2\pi(\theta_1 +_l \theta_2)$ for suitable values of θ_1, θ_2, l .

By abuse of notation, we call a set $X \subset \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ which is closed with respect to the (partially defined) operation $+_l$ for some l a $+_l$ -module. If L is a subset of \mathbb{R} , we refer to a set closed with respect to $+_l$ (where defined) for every $l \in L$ as an $+_L$ -module.

Theorem 4.5.3. *Let Y be the set of rotation numbers forced by theorem 4.3.2 and theorem 4.4.3. Then there is a dense set L containing 0 of real numbers $l \in \mathbb{R}$ which are of the form $\log(r)$ for r algebraic, so that every element of the $+_L$ -module X generated by Y can be forced.*

Proof. Let $A, F, \mathcal{O}^1, \Gamma$ be as in theorem 4.4.3. Then the commensurator of Γ is dense in $\mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$. Let $C(\Gamma) \subset \mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ denote the commensurator of Γ . Then there exist pairs of elliptic elements q_1, q_2 with irrational rotation number which are conjugate in $C(\Gamma)$ whose centers are distance r away, for a dense set of $l \in \mathbb{R}$. Let $q \in C(\Gamma)$ conjugate q_1 to q_2 . The elements q_1, q_2, q can be characterized up to semi-conjugacy by the fact that they conjugate specific finite index subgroups of Γ to each other. So we can produce a finitely presented group $\Gamma(q, q_1, q_2)$ which contains a copy of Γ , and elements q_1, q_2, q which must act on S^1 , up to semi-conjugacy, in the desired manner. Note that the only elements in $\mathrm{Homeo}^+(S^1)$ which commute with an *irrational* rigid rotation are other rigid rotations. This follows from the well-known fact that Lebesgue measure on S^1 is the unique invariant measure for an irrational rigid rotation. In particular, any element of $\mathrm{Homeo}^+(S^1)$ which commutes with some q_i must be semi-conjugate to a rigid rotation with respect to the hyperbolic visual measure on S^1 centered at the center of q_i .

If $G_{\theta_1}, G_{\theta_2}$ have been produced, containing canonical subgroups isomorphic to Δ , and elements α_1, α_2 whose rotation numbers are forced to be equal to θ_1, θ_2 respectively (after fixing a nontrivial homomorphism $\Delta \rightarrow \mathrm{Homeo}^+(S^1)$), then we can introduce relations saying that α_i and q_i commute, for $i = 1, 2$.

Define a group G , generated by $\Gamma(q, q_1, q_2), G_{\theta_1}, G_{\theta_2}$ and some auxiliary generators which conjugate the canonical copies of Δ in each group to each other. Add relations $[\alpha_i, q_i] = \mathrm{Id}$ for $i = 1, 2$. Then every action of G on S^1 which restricts to a nontrivial action of Δ is semi-conjugate to an action in which α_1, α_2 are rotations centered at the centers of q_1, q_2 under the tautological representation to $\mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$. In particular, the composition $\alpha_1\alpha_2$ has rotation number $\theta_1 +_l \theta_2$, as required. \square

The operation $+_l$ might seem exotic, and the fact that it is only partially defined might seem like a detriment. But we will see that this apparent deficit is actually an asset: the operation $+_l$ lets us impose geometric *inequalities* on rotation numbers. This is important, because it lets us *divide* rotation numbers, and gives the set of forceable rotation numbers the structure of a \mathbb{Q} -module.

This requires some explanation: if $\theta \in \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$, then for any integer p , θ/p is only well-defined up to multiples of $1/p$. So to say that the set X of forceable rotation numbers has the structure of a \mathbb{Q} -module means that for any $\theta \in X$ and any $p \in \mathbb{N}$, all p possible values of θ/p are in X .

Obviously, if we have $\alpha \in G$ such that the set of rotation numbers $\rho(\alpha)$ as ρ varies in $\text{Hom}(G; \text{Homeo}^+(S^1))$ is equal to the set $\{0, \pm\theta\}$, then if we define $G^{1/p}$ to be the group

$$G^{1/p} = \langle G, \beta \mid \beta^p = \alpha \rangle,$$

then the set of rotation numbers $\rho(\beta)$ as ρ varies in $\text{Hom}(G^{1/p}; \text{Homeo}^+(S^1))$ is equal to the set

$$\{0, \pm\theta/p, \pm(\theta+1)/p, \dots, \pm(\theta+p-1)/p\}.$$

If we can further constrain the rotation number of β to satisfy certain appropriately chosen *inequalities*, we can force the rotation number $q\theta/p$ that we want.

For a pair of distinct numbers $t_1, t_2 \in \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$, we let $[t_1, t_2]$ denote the oriented interval from t_1 to t_2 .

Lemma 4.5.4. *There is a dense subset $T \subset \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ such that for any $t \in T$ with co-ordinates t_1, t_2 , there is a pair $G_{[t_1, t_2]}, \alpha$ where $G_{[t_1, t_2]}$ is finitely generated and $\alpha \in G_{[t_1, t_2]}$, such that the set of rotation numbers $\rho(\alpha)$ as ρ varies over elements of $\text{Hom}(G_{[t_1, t_2]}, \text{Homeo}^+(S^1))$ is exactly the set $\{0\} \cup \pm[t_1, t_2]$.*

Proof. For a given $r \in \mathbb{R}$ and $q \in \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$, the set of $q' \in \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ such that $q +_r q'$ is well-defined and nonzero is a connected open interval $I_{r,q}$ whose complement $\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} - I_{r,q}$ contains $-q$. Moreover, the size and position of this interval varies continuously as a function of r, q and can be made as large or small as desired, and placed arbitrarily in \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} , by suitable choice of r, q .

As before, let $A, F, \mathcal{O}^1, \Gamma$ be as in theorem 4.4.3. Then the commensurator $C(\Gamma)$ of Γ is dense in $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$, and we can choose elements $\alpha, \alpha', \beta \in C(\Gamma)$ such that α, α' are rotations through angle $q + \epsilon$ which are conjugated by β , which has translation length $r + \epsilon$ for ϵ as small as desired. Then if we add a generator γ and a relation $[\gamma, \alpha'] = \text{Id}$, and another relation which forces $\text{rot}(\alpha\gamma) = 0$, then the rotation number of γ must be in $\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} - I_{r,q}$, and every number in this interval is realized by some γ . Here the relation $\text{rot}(\alpha\gamma) = 0$ can be forced by adding another generator μ and a relation $\mu\alpha\gamma\mu^{-1} = \beta$, as in the proof of theorem 4.4.3.

It follows that we have constructed a finitely generated group G and an element $\gamma \in G$ such that the set of rotation numbers of γ is exactly $\{0\} \cup \pm(\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} - I_{r,q})$, and if $0 \in I_{r,q}$, the rotation number 0 is attained iff the representation restricts to the trivial representation on the canonical Δ subgroup of G . This proves the lemma. \square

This lemma immediately implies that the set of forceable numbers we can construct by a combination of our methods is a \mathbb{Q} -module (in the sense above). Moreover, this construction can be generalized in the following way.

We can think of the operation of *dividing by 2* as solving an algebraic equation with respect to the operation $+$. That is, $x = y/2$ can be re-written as $x + x = y$, which can be solved for x , and the various (discrete) solutions discriminated amongst by applications of lemma 4.5.4. We can also force solutions to more general equations with coefficients in the set of rotation numbers we have already forced, and with operations $+_l$ with l as above. As long as the set of solutions is discrete, we can discriminate amongst them by lemma 4.5.4.

In this way, we define the *algebraic closure* of a set of rotation numbers with respect to the set of operations $+_l$.

Definition 4.5.5. If $Y \subset S^1$ is a set of rotation numbers and $L \subset \mathbb{R}$, the *algebraic closure of Y* with respect to the operations $+_l$ with $l \in L$ is defined inductively as the smallest set which includes Y itself, and also includes every solution to every finite equation or system of equations (with discrete solution set) in a variable x , and possibly auxiliary variables y_1, \dots, y_n , and operations $+_l$, and coefficients in the algebraic closure of Y .

The reason to allow auxiliary variables y_i is that there does not seem to be a simple way to eliminate variables with respect to the operations $+_l$.

Example 4.5.6. The following are examples of equations and systems of equations to be solved in x :

- (1) $x +_l x = \theta$,
- (2) $x +_{l_1} x = \theta +_{l_2} x$,
- (3) $(y +_{l_1} ((x +_{l_2} x) +_{l_3} \theta_1) = \theta_2 +_{l_4} y, x +_{l_5} y = y +_{l_6} \theta_3$.

Corollary B. *Let X be the set of forceable rotation numbers. Then X contains countably infinitely many algebraically independent transcendental numbers, as well as all the rational numbers. Moreover, there is a dense set L of real numbers $l \in \mathbb{R}$ containing 0, which are of the form $\log(r)$ for r algebraic, so that X is algebraically closed with respect to the operations $+_l$.*

Proof. For the set of rotation numbers that we have forced so far, this is an easy consequence of lemma 4.5.4. If (G_i, α_i) are some collection of pairs which force rotation numbers θ_i respectively, we need to control the fact that the rotation numbers θ_i are only really forced *up to sign*, and therefore we must distinguish between numbers $\theta_i + \theta_j, \theta_i - \theta_j$ and so on. But this can also easily be accomplished by using lemma 4.5.4 to correlate the signs of the rotation numbers of the α_i . Having made this observation, the corollary follows easily from the constructions above. \square

The following theorem can be thought of as showing that *finite unions of forceable sets of rotation numbers are forceable*:

Theorem C (Outer approximation theorem). *Let K be any closed subset of \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} . Then there are a sequence of pairs G_{K_i}, α_i , where G_{K_i} is a finitely presented group and $\alpha_i \in G_{K_i}$, and closed subsets K_i of \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} such that:*

- (1) *Each $K_{i+1} \subset K_i$.*
- (2) *The intersection $\bigcap_i K_i = K$.*
- (3) *The set of rotation numbers $\rho(\alpha_i)$ as ρ ranges over $\text{Hom}(G_{K_i}, \text{Homeo}^+(S^1))$ is exactly equal to $\{0\} \cup K_i \cup -K_i$.*
- (4) *There is a canonical element $\nu_i \in G_{K_i}$ of order 3, so that if $\text{rot}(\rho(\nu_i)) = 0$, $\rho(\alpha_i)$ is trivial, and if $\text{rot}(\rho(\nu_i)) = 1/3$, the set of compatible $\text{rot}(\rho(\alpha_i))$ is exactly equal to K_i .*

Proof. By lemma 4.5.4 we can produce G_I for a dense set of closed intervals $I \subset \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$. If I, J are two such intervals, we can produce $G_{I \cup J}$ as follows. Without loss of generality, we can assume $I \cup J$ is not the entire circle \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} , otherwise we are done.

Let α_I, α_J be the distinguished elements of G_I, G_J whose rotation number has been forced. Let Δ_I, Δ_J be the distinguished subgroups isomorphic to Δ . Let μ_I, μ_J be the distinguished elements in Δ_I, Δ_J respectively of order 7. Let Γ be some fixed arithmetic group, with its own copy Δ_Γ of Δ and distinguished element μ_Γ of order 7.

As a first approximation, let $G_{I \cup J}$ be generated by G_I, G_J and Γ . Add relations that $[\mu_I, \mu_J] = \text{Id}$ and $\mu_I \mu_J = \mu_\Gamma$. Then add another generator δ and a relation $[\delta \alpha_I \delta^{-1}, \alpha_J] = \text{Id}$, and let $\alpha = \delta \alpha_I \delta^{-1} \alpha_J$ be the product.

Now, if $\rho : G_{I \cup J} \rightarrow \text{Homeo}^+(S^1)$ is any representation, it must be trivial on at least one of the copies $\Delta_I, \Delta_J, \Delta_\Gamma$, since the sum of the rotation numbers satisfies

$$\text{rot}(\rho(\mu_I)) + \text{rot}(\rho(\mu_J)) = \text{rot}(\rho(\mu_\Gamma)).$$

We want to force ρ to be *nontrivial* on Δ_Γ , or else *necessarily trivial* on all three.

Add as generators elements $\iota, \kappa \in C(\Gamma)$ whose images under the tautological representation of $C(\Gamma)$ are elliptic and hyperbolic elements of $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ respectively, where the rotation number of ι is r , and the center of the rotation ι is translated hyperbolic distance l by κ . Add another auxiliary generator ϕ and a relation

$$[\phi \alpha \phi^{-1}, \kappa \iota \kappa^{-1}] = \text{Id}.$$

Now force the composition $\iota \phi \alpha \phi^{-1}$ to have rotation number 0 by adding an auxiliary generator which conjugates $\iota \phi \alpha \phi^{-1}$ to some hyperbolic element of Γ .

If ρ is trivial on Δ_Γ , then $\phi \alpha \phi^{-1}$, and therefore α , is trivial. Otherwise, ρ is nontrivial on Δ_Γ , and therefore is nontrivial on at most one of Δ_I, Δ_J . It follows that, after fixing a nontrivial homomorphism from Γ to $\text{Homeo}^+(S^1)$, the set of compatible rotation numbers of α in \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} is exactly equal to $(I \cup J) \cap (\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} - I_{r,q})$. By choosing r, q appropriately, we can make $I_{r,q}$ disjoint from $I \cup J$.

By an obvious induction, we can construct G_K for K any finite union of disjoint closed intervals I where G_I can be forced. This proves the theorem. \square

4.6. The representation topology. We now have the tools to completely describe the representation topology, defined in §4.2.

Lemma 4.6.1. *Let K be a closed subset of \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} which is invariant under $\theta \rightarrow -\theta$ and contains 0. Then there is a countable group G_K and an element $\alpha \in G_K$ such that the set of rotation numbers of α induced by actions of G_K on S^1 is exactly equal to K . Moreover, if K is algorithmically constructible, so is G_K .*

Proof. We can just take G_K to be the amalgamation of the groups G_{K_i} constructed in theorem C over the cyclic subgroups generated by each α_i , which are identified by the isomorphisms taking α_i to α_j . \square

Lemma 4.6.2. *Let G be a countable group, and let $\alpha \in G$ be some element. Then the set of rotation numbers of α induced by actions of G on S^1 is closed (in the usual sense) as a subset of \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} , is invariant under $\theta \rightarrow -\theta$, and contains 0.*

Proof. The only assertion requiring proof is that the set of rotation numbers achieved by α is *closed*. But this will follow easily from the *compactness* of the

space of semi-conjugacy classes of group actions, as characterized by Ghys' theorem. Explicitly, let ρ_i be a sequence of representations $\rho_i : G \rightarrow \text{Homeo}^+(S^1)$ such that the rotation numbers $\text{rot}(\rho_i(\alpha)) = r_i$ where $r_i \rightarrow r \in \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$, with convergence in the usual sense. Then the homomorphisms ρ_i determine bounded cocycles $c_i : G^3/G \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ taking the values 0, 1. Since the product $\{0, 1\}^{G^3/G}$ is compact, we can find a subsequence which is eventually constant on any finite subset of G^3/G , which therefore converges to some bounded cocycle c . By Ghys' theorem 4.2.2, c determines a representation $\rho : G \rightarrow \text{Homeo}^+(S^1)$ up to semiconjugacy. The rotation number $\text{rot}(\rho(\alpha))$ is completely determined by the restriction of c to the subgroup $\langle \alpha \rangle$ generated by α . By construction, it is clear that it is equal to r . \square

It follows that we can completely characterize the topology on S^1 generated by forceable sets of rotation numbers:

Corollary D. *The set of subsets of S^1 of the form $\text{rot}(X(G, \alpha))$ where G varies over all countable groups, and $\alpha \in G$ is arbitrary, are precisely the nonempty closed subsets of a topology, called the representation topology.*

The nonempty closed subsets in the representation topology on S^1 are exactly unions $\{0\} \cup K$, where K is closed (in the usual sense) and invariant under $x \rightarrow -x$.

4.7. Smoothness issues. We point out that the question of which rotation numbers can be forced depends significantly on how much smoothness is assumed. The constructions throughout §4 cannot generally be made C^3 . This is because we frequently conjugate the action of various Fuchsian groups (which are not conjugate in $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$) to each other.

However, we have the following theorem of Ghys from [6]:

Theorem 4.7.1 (Ghys). *A C^3 action of a negatively curved closed surface group Γ on $\text{Homeo}^+(S^1)$ of maximal Euler class is C^3 conjugate to a Fuchsian action. Moreover, two discrete cocompact subgroups of $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ are conjugate by a C^1 diffeomorphism of S^1 only when they are conjugate in $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$.*

Remark 4.7.2. In general, the Gromov boundary of a $-\frac{1}{4} < k \leq -1$ -pinched negatively curved manifold has a natural C^1 structure, but not C^2 . See [15] for more details.

In fact, where we are occasionally forced to construct actions which are necessarily semi-conjugate (but not conjugate) to Fuchsian actions, one can show that the actions cannot in general even be made C^2 . However, they *can* generally be made C^1 , by arguments of Denjoy and Pixton.

It would be very interesting to see how the representation topology on S^1 stiffens and rigidifies as the degree of smoothness increases. A recent paper of Amie Wilkinson and Lizzie Burslem [19] produces striking examples of rigidity of solvable group actions at every degree r of rigidity.

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