A weak Zassenhaus lemma for discrete subgroups of Diff(I)

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ABSTRACT: We prove a weaker version of the Zassenhaus Lemma for subgroups of Diff(I). We also show that a group with commutator subgroup containing a non-abelian free subsemigroup does not admit a C_0-discrete faithful representation in Diff(I).

In this paper, we continue our study of discrete subgroups of $\mathrm{Diff}_+(I)$ - the group of orientation preserving diffeomorphisms of the closed interval $I = [0,1]$. Following recent trends, we try to view the group $\mathrm{Diff}_+(I)$ as an analog of a Lie group, and we study still basic questions about discrete subgroups of it. This paper can be viewed as a continuation of [**A**] although the proofs of the results of this paper are independent of [**A**].

Throughout the paper, the letter G will denote the group $\mathrm{Diff}_+(I)$. On G, we assume the metric induced by the standard norm of the Banach space $C^1[0,1]$. We will denote this metric by d_1. Sometimes, we also will consider the metric on G that comes from the standard sup norm $||f||_0 = \sup_{x\in[0,1]}|f(x)|$ of $C[0,1]$ which we will denote by d_0. However, unless specified, the metric in all the groups $\mathrm{Diff}_+^r(I), r \in \mathbb{R}, r \geq 1$ will be assumed to be d_1.

The central theme of the paper is the Zassenhaus Lemma. This lemma states that in a connected Lie group H there exists an open non-empty neighborhood U of the identity such that any discrete subgroup generated by elements from U is nilpotent (see [**R**]). For example, if H is a simple Lie group (such as $SL_2(\mathbb{R})$), and $\Gamma \leq H$ is a lattice, then Γ cannot be generated by elements too close to the identity.

In this paper we prove weak versions of the Zassenhaus Lemma for the group $G = \mathrm{Diff}_+(I)$. Our study leads us to showing that finitely generated groups with exponential growth which satisfy a very mild condition do not admit faithful C_0-discrete representation in G:

Theorem A. Let Γ be a subgroup of G, and $f, g \in [\Gamma, \Gamma]$ such that f and g generate a non-abelian free subsemigroup. Then Γ is not C_0-discrete.

We also study the Zassenhaus Lemma for the relatives of G such as $\mathrm{Diff}_+^{1+c}(I), c \in \mathbb{R}, c > 0$ - the group of orientation preserving diffeomorphisms of regularity $1+c$. In the case of $\mathrm{Diff}_+^{1+c}[0,1]$, combining Theorem A with the results of —bf [N2], we show that C_0-discrete subgroups are more rare.

Theorem B. Let Γ be a C_0-discrete subgroup of $\mathrm{Diff}_+^{1+c}[0,1]$. Then Γ is solvable with solvability degree at most $k(c)$.

Theorem B can be strengthened if the regularity is increased further; combining Theorem A with the results of Navas [**N2**], Plante-Thurston [**PT**], and Szekeres [**S**] we obtain the following

Theorem C. If Γ is C_0-discrete subgroup of $\mathrm{Diff}_+^2[0,1]$ then Γ is metaabelian.

It follows from the results of [**A**], as remarked there, that the Zassenhaus Lemma does not hold either for $\mathrm{Diff}_+(I)$ or for $\mathrm{Homeo}_+(I)$, in metrics d_1 and d_0 respectively.

In the increased regularity the lemma still fails: given an arbitrary open neighborhood U of the identity diffeomorphism in G, it is easy to find two C^∞ "bump functions" in U which generate a discrete group isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z} \wr \mathbb{Z}$; thus the lemma fails for $\mathrm{Diff}_+^\infty(I)$.

Because of the failure of the lemma, it is natural to consider strongly discrete subgroups which we have defined in [**A**]. Indeed, for strongly discrete subgroups, we are able to obtain positive results which are natural substitutes for the Zassenhaus Lemma.

Let us recall the definition of strongly discrete subgroup from [**A**]:

Definition 1. Let Γ be a subgroup of $\mathrm{Diff}_+(I)$. Γ is called *strongly discrete* if there exists $C > 0$ and $x_0 \in (0,1)$ such that $|g'(x_0) - 1| > C$ for all $g \in \Gamma \backslash \{1\}$. Similarly, we say Γ is C_0-*strongly discrete* if $|g(x_0) - x_0| > C$ for all $g \in \Gamma \backslash \{1\}$.

Let us note that a strongly discrete subgroup of G is discrete; and C_0-strongly discrete subgroup of G is C_0-discrete.

For convenience of the reader, let us recall several basic notions on the growth of groups: if Γ is a finitely generated group, and S a finite generating set, we will define $\omega(\Gamma, S) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{|B_n(1; S, \Gamma)|}$ where $B_n(1; S, \Gamma)$ denotes the ball of radius n around the identity element. (Often we will denote this ball simply by $B_n(1)$). We will also write $\omega(\Gamma) = \inf_{|S|<\infty, \langle S\rangle = \Gamma} \omega(\Gamma, S)$ where the infimum is taken over all finite generating sets S of Γ. If $\omega(\Gamma) > 1$ then one says that Γ has uniform exponential growth.

Now we are ready to state weak versions of the Zassenhaus Lemma for the group G. First, we state a theorem about C_0-strongly discrete subgroups.

Theorem 1. Let $\omega > 1$. Then there exists an open non-empty neighborhood U of the identity $1 \in \mathrm{Diff}_+^1[0,1]$ such that if Γ is a finitely generated C_0-strongly discrete subgroup of $\mathrm{Diff}_+^1[0,1]$ with $\omega(\Gamma) \geq \omega$, then Γ cannot be generated by elements from U.

By increasing the regularity, we can prove a similar version for strongly discrete subgroups

Theorem 2. Let $\omega > 1$. Then there exists an open non-empty neighborhood U of the identity $1 \in \mathrm{Diff}_+^1[0,1]$ such that if Γ is a finitely generated strongly discrete subgroup of $\mathrm{Diff}_+^2[0,1]$ with $\omega(\Gamma) \geq \omega$, then Γ cannot be generated by elements from U.

Remark 1. In regard to the Zassenhaus Lemma, it is interesting to ask a reverse question, i.e. given an arbitrary open neighborhood U of the identity in G, is it true that any finitely generated torsion free nilpotent group Γ admits a faithful discrete representation in G generated by elements from U? In [**FF**], it is proved that any such Γ does admit a faithful representation into G generated by diffeomorphisms from U. Also, it is proved in [**N1**] that any finitely generated nilpotent subgroup of G indeed can be conjugated to a subgroup generated by elements from U.

Remark 2. Because of the assumptions about uniform exponential growth in Theorem 1 and Theorem 2, it is natural to ask whether or not every finitely generated subgroup of G of exponential growth has uniformly exponential growth. This question has already been raised in [**N2**].

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Proofs of Theorem 1 and Theorem 2

Proof of Theorem 1. We can choose $\lambda > 1$ such that $\lambda < \omega(\Gamma)$. Then the cardinality of the sphere of radius n of Γ with respect to any fixed finite generating set is bigger than the exponential function λ^n, for infinitely many n.

Then let $\epsilon > 0$ such that $(1-10\epsilon)\lambda > 1$. We let U be the ϵ-neighborhood of the identity in G with respect to d_1 metric (we always assume d_1 metric in G unless otherwise stated).

Let Γ be generated by finitely many non-trivial diffeomorphisms $f_1, f_2, \dots, f_s \in U$. We fix this generating set and denote it by S, i.e. $S = \{f_1, f_1^{-1}, \dots, f_s, f_s^{-1}\}$.

We want to prove that Γ is not C_0-strongly discrete. Assuming the opposite, let $x_0 \in (0,1)$ such that for some $C > 0$, $|g(x_0) - x_0| > C$ for all $g \in \Gamma \backslash \{1\}$.

Let $B_n(1)$ be the ball of radius n around the identity in the Cayley graph of Γ with respect to S. Then $\mathrm{Card}(B_n(1)\backslash B_{n-1}(1)) > \lambda^n$ for infinitely many $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Let A denotes the set of all such n.

Let Δ be a closed subinterval of $(0,1)$ of length less than C such that x_0 is the left end of Δ.

We denote the right-invariant Cayley metric of Γ with respect to S by $|.|$. For all $g \in \Gamma$, let $\Delta_g = g(\Delta)$. Thus we have a collection $\{\Delta_g\}_{g\in G}$ of closed subintervals of $(0,1)$.

Notice that if $g = sw, s \in S$ then by Mean Value Theorem, $|\Delta_{sw}| > (1-10\epsilon)|s(\Delta_w)|$. Then, necessarily, for all $n \in A$, we have $\sum_{|g|=n} |\Delta_g| > (1-10\epsilon)^n \lambda^n |\Delta| \to \infty$ as $n \to \infty$.

Then $\exists g_1, g_2 \in \Gamma, g_1 \neq g_2$ such that $g_2(x_0) \in \Delta_{g_1}$. Then $g_1^{-1}g_2(x_0) \in \Delta$. Since $|\Delta| < C$ we obtain a contradiction. $\square$

Now we prove a better result by assuming higher regularity for the representation

Proof of Theorem 2. Let $\lambda, \lambda_1, \lambda_2$ be constants such that $1 < \lambda < \lambda_1 < \lambda_2 < \omega(\Gamma)$. Then the cardinality of the sphere of radius n of Γ with respect to any fixed finite generating set is bigger than the exponential function λ_2^n, for infinitely many n.

We choose $\epsilon > 0, \eta > 0$ to be such that $1 < \eta < \frac{\lambda}{1+\epsilon}$ and $\frac{1+\epsilon}{1-\epsilon} < \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda}$. Let U be the ball of radius ϵ around the identity diffeomorphism.

We again assume Γ is generated by finitely many non-trivial diffeomorphisms $f_1, f_2, \dots, f_s \in U$, and we fix the generating set $S = \{f_1, f_1^{-1}, \dots, f_s, f_s^{-1}\}$. Let $B_n(1)$ be the ball of radius n around the identity in the Cayley graph of Γ with respect to S. Then we have

$\mathrm{Card}(B_n(1)\backslash B_{n-1}(1)) > \lambda_2^n$ for infinitely many $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Let A denotes the set of all such n.

We need to show that Γ is not strongly discrete. Assuming the opposite, let $x_0 \in (0,1)$ such that for some $C > 0$, $|g'(x_0) - 1| > C$ for all $g \in \Gamma\backslash\{1\}$.

Let C_1 be a positive number such that

$$1 - C < (1 - C_1)^2 \text{ and } 1 + C > (1 + C_1)^2$$

Let also $N_1 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for any $n \geq N_1$, we have

$$1 - C_1 < (1 - \frac{1}{\eta^n})^n < (1 + \frac{1}{\eta^n})^n < 1 + C_1$$

Notice that for all $n \in A, g \in B_n(1)\backslash B_{n-1}(1)$, and $x \in [0,1]$, we have $(1-\epsilon)^n < g'(x) < (1+\epsilon)^n$. Since $\frac{1+\epsilon}{1-\epsilon} < \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda}$, there exists $n \in A$ and $g_1, g_2 \in \Gamma$ such that

$$n > N_1, \; g_1 \neq g_2, \; |g_1| = |g_2| = n$$

but

$$|g_1(x_0) - g_2(x_0)| \leq \frac{1}{\lambda^n} \; (\star_1), \text{ and } 1 - C_1 < \frac{g_1'(x_0)}{g_2'(x_0)} < 1 + C_1 \; (\star_2)$$

Indeed, by the pigeonhole principle, for all $n \in A$, there exists $j \in \{0, 1, \dots, [\lambda^n]\}$ such that

$$\mathrm{Card}\{g \in B_n(1)\backslash B_{n-1}(1) \mid g(x_0) \in [\frac{j}{\lambda^n}, \frac{j+1}{\lambda^n})\} \geq \frac{\lambda_2^n}{\lambda^n + 1}$$

For all $n \in A, j \in \{0, 1, \dots, [\lambda^n]\}$, let

$$D(n,j) = \{g \in B_n(1)\backslash B_{n-1}(1) \mid g(x_0) \in [\frac{j}{\lambda^n}, \frac{j+1}{\lambda^n})\}$$

Then, for sufficiently big $n \in A$, there exists $j \in \{0, 1, \dots, [\lambda^n]\}$ such that $\mathrm{Card}(D(n,j)) \geq \frac{\lambda_1^n}{\lambda^n}$ $(\star_3)$. For all $n \in A$, let

$$J(n) = \{j \in \{0, 1, \dots, [\lambda^n]\} \mid \mathrm{Card}(D(n,j)) \geq \frac{\lambda_1^n}{\lambda^n}\}$$

Recall also that for all $g \in D(n,j)$, we have

$$(1-\epsilon)^n < g'(x_0) < (1+\epsilon)^n$$

Then, since $\frac{1+\epsilon}{1-\epsilon} < \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda}$, for sufficiently big $n \in A$ and $j \in J(n)$, applying the pigeonhole principle to the set $D(n,j)$, we obtain that (besides the inequality $(\star_3)$) there exist distinct $g_1, g_2 \in D(n,j)$ such that the inequality $1 - C_1 < \frac{g_1'(x_0)}{g_2'(x_0)} < 1 + C_1$ holds. On the other hand, by definition of $D(n,j)$, we have $|g_1(x_0)-g_2(x_0)| \leq \frac{1}{\lambda^n}$; thus we established the desired inequalities $(\star_1)$ and $(\star_2)$.

Let now $y_0 = g_1(x_0), z_0 = g_2(x_0), W = g_1^{-1}, V = g_1^{-1}g_2$, and let $W = h_n h_{n-1} \dots h_1$ where W is a reduced word in the alphabet S of length n and $h_i \in S, 1 \leq i \leq n$.

Let also W_k be the suffix of W of length k, $y_k = W_k(y_0), z_k = W_k(z_0)$, $1 \leq k \leq n$.

Furthermore, let $\max_{1\leq i\leq s}\sup_{0\leq y\neq z\leq 1}\frac{|f_i'(y)-f_i'(z)|}{|y-z|} = M$, and $L = 1+\epsilon$.

Then we have

$$|y_k - z_k| \leq \frac{L^k}{\lambda^n},\ |h_{k+1}'(y_k) - h_{k+1}'(z_k)| \leq \frac{ML^k}{\lambda^n}, 0 \leq k \leq n-1$$

Then $1 - \frac{ML^{k+1}}{\lambda^n} \leq \frac{h_{k+1}'(y_k)}{h_{k+1}'(z_k)} \leq 1 + \frac{ML^{k+1}}{\lambda^n}$ for all $0 \leq k \leq n-1$. From here we obtain that

$$\Pi_{k=0}^{n-1}(1 - \frac{ML^{k+1}}{\lambda^n}) \leq \Pi_{k=0}^{n}\frac{h_{k+1}'(y_k)}{h_{k+1}'(z_k)} \leq \Pi_{k=0}^{n-1}(1 + \frac{ML^{k+1}}{\lambda^n})$$

Then, for sufficiently big n in A

$$(1-\frac{1}{\eta^n})^n = \Pi_{k=0}^{n-1}(1-\frac{1}{\eta^n}) \leq \Pi_{k=0}^{n-1}\frac{h_{k+1}'(y_k)}{h_{k+1}'(z_k)} \leq \Pi_{k=0}^{n-1}(1+\frac{1}{\eta^n}) = (1+\frac{1}{\eta^n})^n$$

Since, by the chain rule, $\Pi_{k=0}^{n-1}\frac{h_{k+1}'(y_k)}{h_{k+1}'(z_k)} = \frac{(g_1^{-1})'(y_0)}{(g_1^{-1})'(z_0)}$, we obtain that

$$1 - C_1 < \frac{(g_1^{-1})'(y_0)}{(g_1^{-1})'(z_0)} < 1 + C_1$$

Then

$$V'(x_0) = (g_1^{-1})'(g_2(x_0))g_2'(x_0) = \frac{(g_1^{-1})'(g_2(x_0))g_2'(x_0)}{(g_1^{-1})'(g_1(x_0))g_1'(x_0)}(g_1^{-1})'(g_1(x_0))g_1'(x_0) =$$

$$\frac{(g_1^{-1})'(g_2(x_0))g_2'(x_0)}{(g_1^{-1})'(g_1(x_0))g_1'(x_0)} = \frac{(g_1^{-1})'(g_2(x_0))}{(g_1^{-1})'(g_1(x_0))}\frac{g_2'(x_0)}{g_1'(x_0)} \in ((1-C_1)^2, (1+C_1)^2) \subset (1-C, 1+C)$$

Thus we proved that $1 - C < V'(x_0) < 1 + C$ which contradicts our assumption. □

Remark 3. The same proof, with slight changes, works for representations of C^{1+c}-regularity for any real $c > 0$.

Proofs of Theorems A, B, C

In the proofs of Theorem 1 and of Theorem 2, we consider the orbit of the point x_0 under the action of Γ. By using exponential growth, we find two distinct elements g_1, g_2 such that $g_1(x_0)$ and $g_2(x_0)$ are very close. Then we "pull back" $g_2(x_0)$ by g_1^{-1}, i.e. we consider the point $g_1^{-1}g_2(x_0)$ and show that this point is sufficiently close to x_0. It is at this stage that we heavily use the condition that Γ is generated by elements from the small neighborhood of $1 \in G$, i.e. derivatives of the generators are uniformly close to 1. However, if Γ is an arbitrary subgroup of the commutator group $[G, G]$, not necessarily generated by elements close to the identity element, then for any $x_0 \in (0, 1), f \in \Gamma$ and for any $\epsilon > 0$, there exists $W \in \Gamma$ such that $|f'(W(x_0)) - 1| < \epsilon$; we simply need to find W such that $W(x_0)$ is sufficiently close to 1 (or to 0). This fact provides a new idea of taking x_0 close to 1, then considering the part of the orbit which lies in a small neighborhood of 1, then using exponential growth to find points close to each other in that neighborhood, and then perform the "pull back".

The following proposition is a special case of Theorem A, and answers Question 2 from **[A]**. For simplicity, we give a separate proof of it.

Proposition 1. $\mathbb{F}_2$ does not admit a faithful C_0-discrete representation in G.

Proof. Since the commutator subgroup of $\mathbb{F}_2$ contains an isomorphic copy of $\mathbb{F}_2$, it is sufficient to prove that $\mathbb{F}_2$ does not admit a faithful C_0-discrete representation in $G^{(1)} = [G, G]$.

Let Γ be a subgroup of $G^{(1)}$ isomorphic to $\mathbb{F}_2$ generated by diffeomorphisms f and g. Without loss of generality we may assume that Γ has no fixed point on $(0, 1)$. Let also $\epsilon > 0$ and $M = \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1}(|f'(x)| + |g'(x)|)$.

We choose $N \in \mathbb{N}, \delta > 0$ and θ_N such that $1/N < \epsilon, 1 < \theta_N < \sqrt[2N]{2}$, and for all $x \in [1 - \delta, 1]$, the inequality $\frac{1}{\theta_N} < \phi'(x) < \theta_N$ holds where $\phi \in \{f, g, f^{-1}, g^{-1}\}$.

Let $W = W(f, g)$ be an element of Γ such that $W(1/N) \in [1 - \delta, 1]$, m be the length of the reduced word W. Let also $x_i = i/N, 0 \leq i \leq N$.

For every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let

$$S_n = \{H \in B_n(1) \mid u(W(x_1)) \geq W(x_1) \text{ for all suffixes } u \text{ of } H\}$$

(Here we view H as a reduced word in the alphabet $\{f, g, f^{-1}, g^{-1}\}$). Then $|S_n| \geq 2^n$.

Then (assuming $N \geq 3$) we can choose and fix a sufficiently big n such that the following two conditions are satisfied:

(i) there exist $g_1, g_2 \in S_n$ such that $g_1 \neq g_2$, and

$$|g_1 W(x_i) - g_2 W(x_i)| < \frac{1}{\sqrt[2N]{2}^n}, 1 \leq i \leq N-1.$$

(ii) $M^m (\theta_N)^n \frac{1}{\sqrt[2N]{2}^n} < \epsilon$.

Indeed, let $(c_0, c_1, \ldots, c_{N-1}, c_N)$ be a sequence of real numbers such that $\sqrt[2N]{2} = c_N < c_{N-1} < \ldots < c_1 < c_0 = 2$ and $c_i > \sqrt[2N]{2} c_{i+1}$, for all $i \in \{0, 1, \ldots, N-1\}$. Then, by the pigeonhole principle, for sufficiently big n, there exists a subset $S_n(1) \subseteq S_n$ such that $|S_n(1)| \geq c_1^n$ and $|g_1 W(x_1) - g_2 W(x_1)| < \frac{1}{\sqrt[2N]{2}^n}, \forall g_1, g_2 \in S_n(1)$.

Suppose now $1 \leq k \leq N-2$, and $S_n \supseteq S_n(1) \supseteq \ldots \supseteq S_n(k)$ such that for all $j \in \{1, \ldots, k\}$, $|S_n(j)| \geq c_j^n$ and for all $g_1, g_2 \in S_n(j)$ we have

$$|g_1 W(x_i) - g_2 W(x_i)| < \frac{1}{\sqrt[2N]{2}^n}, 1 \leq i \leq j.$$

Then by applying the pigeonhole principle to the set $S_n(k)$ for sufficiently big n, we obtain $S_n(k+1) \subseteq S_n(k)$ such that $|S_n(k+1)| \geq c_{k+1}^n$, and for all $g_1, g_2 \in S_n(k+1)$ we have

$$|g_1 W(x_i) - g_2 W(x_i)| < \frac{1}{\sqrt[2N]{2}^n}, 1 \leq i \leq k+1.$$

Then, for $k = N-2$, we obtain the desired inequality (condition (i)).

Now, let

$$h_1 = g_1 W, h_2 = g_2 W, y_i = W(x_i), z_i' = g_1(y_i), z_i'' = g_2(y_i), 1 \leq i \leq N.$$

Without loss of generality, we may also assume that $g_2(y_1) \geq g_1(y_1)$.

Then for all $i \in \{1, \ldots, N-1\}$, we have

$$|h_1^{-1} h_2(x_i) - x_i| = |(g_1 W)^{-1}(g_2 W)(x_i) - x_i| =$$

$$|(g_1 W)^{-1}(g_2 W)(x_i) - (g_1 W)^{-1}(g_1 W)(x_i)| = |W^{-1} g_1^{-1} g_2(y_i) - W^{-1} g_1^{-1} g_1(y_i)|$$

$$= |W^{-1} g_1^{-1}(z_i'') - W^{-1} g_1^{-1}(z_i')|$$

Let u be a prefix of the reduced word g_1, and $g_1 = uv$ (so a reduced word v is a suffix of g_1). Then, since $g_1, g_2 \in S_n$, we have

$$u^{-1}(z_i') = v(y_i) \geq v(y_1) \geq y_1$$

and

$$u^{-1}(z_i'') = u^{-1}(g_2(y_i)) \geq u^{-1}(g_2(y_1)) \geq u^{-1}(g_1(y_1)) \geq v(y_1) \geq y_1$$

Then by the Mean Value Theorem, we have

$$|h_1^{-1}h_2(x_i) - x_i| \leq M^m(\theta_N)^n|z_1' - z_1''| < M^m(\theta_N)^n \frac{1}{\sqrt[2N]{2}^n}$$

Then, by condition (ii), we obtain $|h_1^{-1}h_2(x_i) - x_i| < \epsilon$. Then we have $|h_1^{-1}h_2(x) - x| < 2\epsilon$ for all $x \in [0,1]$. Indeed, let $x \in [x_i, x_{i+1}]$. Then

$$|h_1^{-1}h_2(x) - x| \leq \max\{|h_1^{-1}h_2(x_i) - x|, |h_1^{-1}h_2(x_{i+1}) - x|\}$$

But $|h_1^{-1}h_2(x_i) - x| \leq |h_1^{-1}h_2(x_i) - x_i| + |x_i - x| < 2\epsilon$, and similarly, $|h_1^{-1}h_2(x_{i+1}) - x| \leq |h_1^{-1}h_2(x_{i+1}) - x_{i+1}| + |x_{i+1} - x| < 2\epsilon$.

Since ϵ is arbitrary, we obtain that Γ is not C_0-discrete. □

By examining the proof of Proposition 1, we will now prove Theorem A thus obtaining a much stronger result. The inequality $|S_n| \geq 2^n$ is a crucial fact in the proof of Proposition 1; we need the cardinality of S_n grow exponentially. If Γ is an arbitrary finitely generated group with exponential growth, this exponential growth of S_n is not automatically guaranteed. But we can replace S_n by another subset $\mathbb{S}_n$ which still does the job of S_n and which grows exponentially, if we assume a mild condition on Γ.

First we need the following easy

Lemma 1. Let $\alpha, \beta \in G, z_0 \in (0,1)$ such that $z_0 \leq \alpha(z_0) \leq \beta\alpha(z_0)$. Then $U\beta\alpha(z_0) \geq z_0$ where $U = U(\alpha, \beta)$ is any positive word in letters α, β. □

Now we are ready to prove Theorem A.

Proof. Without loss of generality, we may assume that Γ has no fixed point on $(0,1)$. Let again $\epsilon > 0, N \in \mathbb{N}, \delta > 0, \theta_N > 0, M = 2\sup_{0\leq x\leq 1}(|f'(x)| + |g'(x)|)$ such that $1/N < \epsilon, 1 < \theta_N < \sqrt[2N]{2}$, and for all $x \in [1-\delta, 1]$, the inequality $\frac{1}{\theta_N} < \phi'(x) < \theta_N$ holds where $\phi \in \{f, g, f^{-1}, g^{-1}\}$.

Let $W = W(f,g)$ be an element of Γ such that

$$(\{f^iW(1/N) \mid -2 \leq i \leq 2\} \cup \{g^iW(1/N) \mid -2 \leq i \leq 2\}) \subset [1-\delta, 1]$$

and let m be the length of the reduced word W. Let also $x_i = i/N, 0 \leq i \leq N$ and $z = W(1/N)$.

By replacing the pair (f, g) with (f^{-1}, g^{-1}) if necessary, we may assume that $f(z) \geq z$. Then at least one of the following cases is valid:

Case 1. $f(z) \leq gf(z)$;

Case 2. $z \leq gf(z)$;

Case 3. $gf(z) \leq z$.

If Case 1 holds then we let $\alpha = f, \beta = g, z_0 = z$. If Case 1 does not hold but Case 2 holds, then we let $\alpha = gf, \beta = f, z_0 = z$. Finally, if Case 1 and Case 2 do not hold but Case 3 holds, then we let $\alpha = f^{-1}g^{-1}, \beta = g^{-1}, z_0 = gf(z)$.

In all the three cases, we will have $z_0 \in [1-\delta, 1], z_0 \leq z$, and α, β generate a free subsemigroup, and conditions of Lemma 1 are satisfied, i.e. we have $z_0 \leq \alpha(z_0) \leq \beta\alpha(z_0)$. Moreover, we notice that $\sup_{0\leq x\leq 1}(|\alpha'(x)| + |\beta'(x)|) \leq M^2$, and the length of W in the alphabet $\{\alpha, \beta, \alpha^{-1}, \beta^{-1}\}$ is at most $2m$.

Now, for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let

$$\mathbb{S}_n = \{U(\alpha,\beta)\beta\alpha W \mid U(\alpha,\beta) \text{ is a positive word in } \alpha,\beta \text{ of length at most } n.\}$$

Applying Lemma 1 to the pair $\{\alpha, \beta\}$ we obtain that $VW^{-1}(z_0) \geq z_0$ for all $V \in \mathbb{S}_n$.

Then $|\mathbb{S}_n| \geq 2^n$. After achieving this inequality, we proceed as in the proof of Proposition 1 with just a slight change: there exists a sufficiently big n such that the following two conditions are satisfied:

(i) there exist $g_1, g_2 \in \mathbb{S}_n$ such that $g_1 \neq g_2$, and

$$|g_1W(x_i) - g_2W(x_i)| < \frac{1}{\sqrt[2N]{2}^n}, 1 \leq i \leq N-1.$$

(ii) $M^{2m+4}(\theta_N)^n \frac{1}{\sqrt[2N]{2}^n} < \epsilon$.

Let

$$h_1 = g_1W, h_2 = g_2W, y_i = W(x_i), z'_i = g_1(y_i), z''_i = g_2(y_i), 1 \leq i \leq N.$$

Without loss of generality, we may also assume that $g_2(y_1) \geq g_1(y_1)$.

Then for all $i \in \{1, \ldots, N-1\}$, we have

$$|h_1^{-1}h_2(x_i) - x_i| = |(g_1W)^{-1}(g_2W)(x_i) - x_i| =$$

$$|(g_1W)^{-1}(g_2W)(x_i) - (g_1W)^{-1}(g_1W)(x_i)| = |W^{-1}g_1^{-1}g_2(y_i) - W^{-1}g_1^{-1}g_1(y_i)|$$

$$= |W^{-1}g_1^{-1}(z''_i) - W^{-1}g_1^{-1}(z'_i)|$$

Since $g_1, g_2 \in \mathbb{S}_n$, by the Mean Value Theorem, we have

$$|h_1^{-1}h_2(x_i) - x_i| \leq M^{2m+4}(\theta_N)^n |z_1' - z_1''| < M^{2m+4}(\theta_N)^n \frac{1}{\sqrt[2N]{2}^n}$$

By condition (ii), we obtain that $|h_1^{-1}h_2(x_i) - x_i| < \epsilon$. Then we have $|h_1^{-1}h_2(x) - x| < 2\epsilon$ for all $x \in [0,1]$. Since ϵ is arbitrary, we obtain that Γ is not C_0-discrete. $\square$

Proof of Theorem B. Let H be an arbitrary finitely generated subgroup of $[\Gamma, \Gamma]$. If H contains a non-abelian free subsemigroup then we are done by Theorem A. If H does not contain a non-abelian free subsemigroup then by the result from **[N2]** H is virtually nilpotent. Then again by the result of **[N2]**, H is solvable of solvability degree at most $l(c)$. Since the natural number $l(c)$ depends only on c, and not on H, and since H is an arbitrary finitely generated subgroup of $[\Gamma, \Gamma]$ we obtain that $[\Gamma, \Gamma]$ is solvable of solvability degree at most $l(c)$. Hence Γ is solvable with a solvability degree at most $l(c) + 1$. $\square$

Proof of Theorem C. Let again H be an arbitrary finitely generated subgroup of $[\Gamma, \Gamma]$. Again, if H contains a non-abelian free subsemigroup then we are done by Theorem A. If H does not contain a non-abelian free subsemigroup then by the result from **[N2]** H is virtually nilpotent. Then, by the result of Plante-Thurston ([**PT**]), H is virtually Abelian. Then, by the result of Szekeres ([**S**]), H is Abelian. Since H is an arbitrary finitely generated subgroup of $[\Gamma, \Gamma]$, we conclude that $[\Gamma, \Gamma]$ is Abelian, hence Γ is metaabelian. $\square$

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