On the height of subgroups of Homeo$_+ (I)$

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Abstract: In [5], it is proved that a subgroup of $PL_+ (I)$ has a finite height if and only if it is solvable. We prove the “only if” part for any subgroup of Homeo$_+ (I)$, and present a construction which indicates a plethora of examples of solvable groups with infinite height.

1. Introduction

A major inspiration for this paper is a beautiful geometric characterization of solvable subgroups of $PL_+ (I)$ obtained by Collin Bleak in his Ph.D thesis: it is proved that a group $\Gamma$ of piecewise linear homeomorphisms of the closed unit interval $I$ is solvable of degree $n$ if and only if it admits a (strict) tower of cardinality $n$ but not $n + 1$. Here, a tower is a collection of nested open intervals such that for every interval in the collection, an element of $\Gamma$ fixes the endpoints of the interval but does not fix any inner point. A tower is called strict if no two intervals in the collection share an end.

The described characterization has been used by C.Bleak to obtain interesting structural algebraic results on subgroups of $PL_+ (I)$ (see [5], [6], [7]). It has also been used in [1] as a major tool to prove the so-called Girth Alternative for subgroups of $PL_+ (I)$.

The Girth Alternative remains open for the whole group Homeo$_+ (I)$, and even for subgroups such as Diff$_+ (I)$ or Diff$^2_+ (I)$, primarily because no analogous tools are available. On the other hand, it is plausible that the tower characterization (both directions) may hold in other subgroups of Homeo$_+ (I)$ besides $PL_+ (I)$, especially in subgroups with increased regularity; in fact, in the last section, we will prove such a result for Diff$_+^\omega (I)$, the group of analytic diffeomorphisms of the closed interval $I$. Having such an analogues characterization may provide tools to tackle several other open problems about subgroups of Homeo$_+ (I)$.

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In this paper we study the notion of height for subgroups of Homeo_+(I). We prove the tower characterization of solvable subgroups in one direction and show that the other direction fails badly in the continuous category. As a byproduct of our method we obtain interesting new results related to (but not covered by) the results of [2] and [3] (See Remarks 3.3 and 6.3 respectively).

To state the major results of this paper we need to introduce some key notions; most of the following notions are borrowed from [5].

We will call the convex hull of a point in I under the action of \( \Gamma \leq \text{Homeo}_+(I) \) an orbital of \( \Gamma \) if this convex hull contains more than one point. We note that the orbitals are open intervals. If \( g \in \Gamma \), we will refer to an orbital of the group \( \langle g \rangle \) as an orbital of \( g \). If an open interval \( A \) is an orbital of \( g \) then the pair \( (A, g) \) will be called a signed orbital of \( G \). \( g \) will be called the signature of the signed orbital \( (A, g) \).

Given a set \( Y \) of signed orbitals of \( G \), the symbol \( S_Y \) will refer to the set of signatures of the signed orbitals in \( Y \). Similarly, the symbol \( O_Y \) will refer to the set of orbitals of the signed orbitals of \( Y \). We note that the set of signed orbitals of \( PL_o(I) \) is a partially ordered set under the lexicographic order induced from the partial order on subsets of \( I \) (induced by inclusion) in the first coordinate, and the left total order of the elements of \( PL_o(I) \) in the second coordinate.

A tower \( T \) of \( G \) is a set of signed orbitals which satisfies the following two criteria.

1. \( T \) is a chain in the partial order on the signed orbitals of \( G \).
2. For any \( A \in O_T \), \( T \) has exactly one element of the form \( (A, g) \).

Given a tower \( T \) of \( G \), if \( (A, g), (B, h) \in T \) then one of \( A \subseteq B \) and \( B \subseteq A \) holds, with equality occurring only if \( g = h \) as well. Therefore, one can visualize the tower as a stack of nested levels that are always getting wider as one goes “up” the stack.

If \( A = (a, b), B = (c, d) \) are orbitals of the group \( G \) so that either \( c = a \) or \( d = b \), then we say that an orbital \( B \) shares an end with \( A \). A tower \( T \) will be called strict if no two distinct orbitals in \( O_T \) share an end.

The cardinality of the set of \( O_T \) will be called the height of \( T \). The height of \( G \) is the supremum of the cardinalities of the towers of the group, if this supremum is finite, and will be denoted by \( h(G) \). If the supremum is not finite then we will say the group \( G \) has infinite height, and write \( h(G) = \infty \). The strict height of \( G \) is the supremum of the
cardinalities of the strict towers of the group, and will be denoted by 
$h_{\text{strict}}(G)$; similarly, if the supremum is not finite then we will say that 
$G$ has infinite strict height, and write $h_{\text{strict}}(G) = \infty$.

The major result of [5] is the following beautiful geometric charac-
terization of solvable subgroups of $PLO(I)$.

**Theorem 1.1.** A subgroup $G \leq PLO(I)$ is non-solvable if and only if 
$G$ admits a tower of height $n$ for any $n \geq 1$. Moreover, if $G$ admits a 
tower of height $n \geq 1$ then it admits a strict tower of height $n$.

Thus Theorem 1.1 implies that for non-solvable subgroups $G \leq 
PLO(I)$, we have $h(G) = h_{\text{strict}}(G) = \infty$.

**Remark 1.2.** A subgroup $\Gamma \leq \text{Homeo}_+(I)$ with $h(\Gamma) = 1$ is necessarily 
Abelian. This is because a condition $h(\Gamma) = 1$ implies that any fixed 
point of any non-identity element of $\Gamma$ is a global fixed point of $\Gamma$. Thus 
we may assume that $\Gamma$ acts freely on $(0, 1)$. Then by Hölder’s Theorem 
$\Gamma$ is Abelian.

Now we can state the first major theorem of our paper.

**Theorem 1.3.** Let $\Gamma \leq \text{Homeo}_+(I)$ with $h(\Gamma) = N$. Then $\Gamma$ is solvable 
of solvability degree at most $N$.

**Remark 1.4.** Let us emphasize that it is easy to find a subgroup $\Gamma \leq$ 
$\text{Homeo}_+(I)$ with finite strict height but infinite height. In fact, there 
exists a solvable subgroup $\Gamma$ with $h_{\text{strict}}(\Gamma) = 1$ but $h(\Gamma) = \infty$. Let $\Gamma$ 
be a subgroup of $\text{Homeo}_+(\mathbb{R})$ generated by homeomorphisms $f(x) = 
2x$ and $g(x) = x + 1$ (here, we identify $\text{Homeo}_+(\mathbb{R})$ with $\text{Homeo}_+(I)$ 
which can be done by identifying $I = \{0\} \cup (0, 1) \cup \{1\}$ with $\{-\infty\} \cup \mathbb{R} \cup \{+\infty\}$). Then $\Gamma$ is isomorphic to a metaabelian Baumslag-Solitar 
group $BS(1, 2)$. Every element of $\Gamma$ will have either no fixed point in 
$(-\infty, \infty)$ or only one fixed point. Thus $h_{\text{strict}}(\Gamma) = 1$. On the other 
hand, for all natural $n$, the map $gf^n(x) = 2^n x + 1$ fixes the endpoints 
of the interval $(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2^n-1})$, thus $h(\Gamma) = \infty$.

In light of the above remark it is interesting to know if having finite 
strict height still implies solvability. By expanding on the ideas of the 
proof of Theorem 1.3 we obtain the following result.

**Theorem 1.5.** Let $\Gamma \leq \text{Homeo}_+(I)$ with $h_{\text{strict}}(\Gamma) = N$. Then $\Gamma$ is 
solvable of solvability degree at most $N + 1$. 
It is of course natural to ask whether or not the converse of Theorem 1.5 holds. (it holds in $PL_+(I)$, by the result of C.Bleak). In Section 5, we will present a counterexample to the converse. More precisely, we will prove the following

**Theorem 1.6.** There exists a solvable group $\Gamma \leq \text{Homeo}_+(I)$ of solvability degree two generated by two homeomorphisms such that $h_{\text{strict}}(\Gamma) = \infty$.

Despite the above negative result (Theorem 1.6), in subgroups with higher regularity the converse of Theorem 1.5 seems still plausible. In Section 6, we will prove the converse under very strong regularity condition, namely, for subgroups of analytic diffeomorphisms.

**Theorem 1.7.** If $\Gamma \leq \text{Diff}^\omega_+(I)$ is solvable then $h_{\text{strict}}(\Gamma) = 1$.

Let us emphasize that, by the result of E.Ghys [10], a solvable subgroup of $\text{Diff}^\omega_+(S^1)$ is necessarily metaabelian. Moreover, all solvable subgroups of $\text{Diff}^\omega_+(S^1)$ have been classified (see [8]). Indeed, Theorem 1.7 can be obtained as an immediate corollary of this strong classification result of L.Burslem and A.Wilkinson. However, in the last section we present another set of ideas (to prove Theorem 1.7) with interesting consequences in its own right.

### 2. Preliminary Notions

In this section, we will introduce several notions as well as quote some well known results that will be useful in the sequel.

An orbital of a group $G \leq \text{Homeo}_+(I)$ is called inner if it is does not share an end with $(0,1)$. An inner orbital is called maximal if it is not contained in any other inner orbital (thus the notion of maximality is defined only for inner orbitals).

A homeomorphism $f \in \text{Homeo}_+(I)$ will be called special if the subgroup $\langle f \rangle$ does not possess an inner orbital. A subgroup $G \leq \text{Homeo}_+(I)$ is called special if every element of $G$ is special.

Two homeomorphisms $f, g \in \text{Homeo}_+(I)$ is said to form a crossed pair if for some interval $(a, b) \subseteq (0, 1)$, one of homeomorphisms fixes $a$ and $b$ but no other point in $[a, b]$ while the other one sends $a$ or $b$ into $(a, b)$. It is a well known result that if $f, g$ form a crossed pair then the subgroup generated by $f$ and $g$ contains a free semigroup on two generators (see, for example, Lemma 2.2.44 in [13]).
In Sections 3-5 we will use some elementary facts from the theory of orderable groups. We would like to quote the following well known folklore result.

**Lemma 2.1.** Let $\Gamma$ be a left orderable countable group with a left-invariant order $\prec$. Then $\Gamma$ admits a faithful representation into $\text{Homeo}_+ (\mathbb{R})$ without a global fixed point, moreover, if $g_1, g_2 \in \Gamma$ with $g_1 \prec g_2$ then $g_1(0) < g_2(0)$.

The embeddability claim is stated and proved, for example, in [13]; see Theorem 2.2.19 there. The “moreover” part of the claim also follows immediately from the construction in the same proof.

3. Proof of Theorem 1.3

**Lemma 3.1.** Let $\Gamma \leq \text{Homeo}_+ (I)$ with $h(\Gamma) < \infty$, and $(I_1, f_1), (I_2, f_2) \subset (0, 1)$ be signed orbitals of $\Gamma$ where $I_2$ is maximal. Then either $I_1 \subseteq I_2$ or $I_1 \cap I_2 = \emptyset$.

**Proof.** Let $I_1 = (a_1, b_1), I_2 = (a_2, b_2)$. We may assume that $f_i(x) > x$ for all $x \in I_i, 1 \leq i \leq 2$. If neither of the conditions $I_1 \subseteq I_2$ or $I_1 \cap I_2 = \emptyset$ hold then, since $I_2$ is maximal, without loss of generality, we may assume that $a_1 < a_2 < b_2 < b_1$.

If $b_2 \notin \text{Fix}(f_1)$ then we consider the following two cases separately.

**Case 1.** $f_1(b_2) < b_2$.

In this case, for every positive integer $n$, the element $f_1^n f_2 f_1^{-n}$ has an orbital $(c_n, d_n)$ where $c_n = f_1^n(a_2), d_n = f_1^n(b_2)$, moreover, we have $c_1 < c_2 < c_3 < \ldots$ and $d_1 > d_2 > d_3 > \ldots$. This contradicts the assumption that the strict height of $\Gamma$ is finite.

**Case 2.** $f_1(b_2) > b_2$.

In this case, we consider the elements $g_n = f_1^{-n} f_2, n \geq 1$. Let

$$p_n = \max\{x : a_2 < x < b_1, \text{ and } f_1^n (x) = f_2(x)\},$$

$$z = \max\{x \in I_2 : f_1(x) = x\},$$

$$q_n = \min\{x : z < x < b_2, \text{ and } f_1^n (x) = f_2(x)\}.$$  

Notice that, by continuity, $p_n, z, q_n$ exist. Then for every positive integer $n$, $(p_n, q_n)$ is an orbital of $g_n$, moreover, $p_1 < p_2 < p_3 < \ldots$ and $q_1 > q_2 > q_3 > \ldots$. Thus we obtain that $h_{\text{strict}}(\Gamma) = \infty$ which contradicts the assumption.
Thus we established that \( b_2 \in Fix(f_1) \). Then \( f_1^{-n} f_2 f_1^n \) will have an orbital \((f_1^{-n}(a_2), b_2)\), and since \( a_2 \notin Fix(f_1) \) we obtain that \( h(\Gamma) = \infty \).

\[ \square \]

**Proposition 3.2.** Every special subgroup \( \Gamma \leq \text{Homeo}_+(I) \) is metabelian. Moreover, if in addition \( h(\Gamma) < \infty \), then \( \Gamma \) is Abelian.

The proof will follow the idea (from [2]) of the proof of the fact that a subgroup of \( \text{Homeo}_+(I) \) where every non-identity element has at most one fixed point is necessarily metaabelian (originally due to Solodov (unpublished), later proved also by Barbot [4], Kovacevic [12], and Farb-Franks [9]). The issue here is to replace the condition "every element has at most one fixed point" with "every element is special", i.e. we do allow more than one fixed points (even infinitely many fixed points) for the elements of \( \Gamma \), but we demand that no element has an inner orbital. For such a group \( \Gamma \) we can introduce the following natural bi-invariant order: for \( f, g \in \Gamma \), let \( s = \max \{ z \in [0,1] : f(x) = g(x), \forall x \in [0,z] \} \). We will say \( f \prec g \) if there exists \( \epsilon > 0 \) such that \( f(x) < g(x) \) for all \( x \in (s, s + \epsilon) \). Then \( \prec \) defines a bi-invariant order in \( \Gamma \).

**Proof.** If all finitely generated subgroups of a group are metaabelian then the group is metaabelian. Hence we may assume that \( \Gamma \) is finitely generated with a fixed finite generating set. Let \( f \) be the biggest generator of \( \Gamma \). Then \( \Gamma_f = \{ g \in \Gamma \mid g^n \prec f, \text{ for all } n \in \mathbb{Z} \} \) is a normal subgroup and \( \Gamma/\Gamma_f \) is Archimedean therefore Abelian.

Without loss of generality, we may assume that \( \Gamma \) is irreducible, i.e. it has no global fixed point in \((0, 1)\). Since \( f \) is the biggest generator, we may also assume that \( Fix(f) \cap (0, \epsilon) = \emptyset \) for some \( \epsilon > 0 \).

Now, let \( h \in \Gamma_f \) such that \( h \) has at least one fixed point (if such \( h \) does not exist then \( \Gamma_f \) is Abelian, therefore \( \Gamma \) is metaabelian) and \( h \) is positive. We may also assume that \( \Gamma_f \) has no global fixed point. (If \( \Gamma_f \) has a global fixed point then by specialness of \( \Gamma \) and by Hölder’s Theorem, we obtain immediately that \( \Gamma_f \) is Abelian, hence \( \Gamma \) is metaabelian.)

Let \( s = \max \{ z \in [0,1] : h(x) = x, \forall x \in [0,z] \} \). If \( s > 0 \), then \( h \) does not fix any point in \((s, 1)\). Also, we can conjugate \( h \) to \( h_1 \) such that \( 0 < s_1 < s \) where \( s_1 = \max \{ z \in [0,1] : h_1(x) = x, \forall x \in [0,z] \} \), and \( h_1 \) does not fix any point in \((s_1, 1)\). Then for sufficiently big integer \( n \), \( h_1(u) = h^n(u) \) for some \( u \in (s, 1) \). Then \( h_1^{-1} h^n \) is not special; contradiction.
Assume now \( s = 0 \). If \( f \) has no fixed point, then for sufficiently big \( n \), \( fh^{-n} \) will not be special, and we again obtain a contradiction. So we may assume that \( f \) has a fixed point. Let \( a \) be the minimal fixed point of \( h \) in \((0, 1)\). By conjugating \( f \) by the element of \( \Gamma_f \) if necessary, we may assume that the minimal fixed point of \( f \) in \((0, 1)\) is bigger than \( a \). Then, again, then for sufficiently big \( n \), \( fh^{-n} \) will not be special. □

**Remark 3.3.** Proposition 3.2 generalizes Solodov’s Theorem to the class of special subgroups. In [2] we prove another generalization of Solodov’s Theorem for subgroups of higher regularity where every element has at most \( N \) fixed points. The idea of the above proof seems to be useful in obtaining similar results for subgroups of higher regularity where the condition “special” is replaced with more general naturally extended condition “\( N \)-special”.

Proposition 3.2 immediately implies the following claim.

**Lemma 3.4.** Let \( \Gamma \leq \operatorname{Homeo}_+(I) \) be a subgroup such that \( \Gamma \) is non-Abelian and \( h(\Gamma) < \infty \). Then \( \Gamma \) possesses a maximal orbital. □

**Proof of Theorem 1.3.** We may assume that \( \Gamma \) has no global fixed point.

The proof will be by induction on \( N = h(\Gamma) \). For the base of induction, let \( N = 1 \). Then since \( \Gamma \) has no global fixed point, we obtain that no non-identity element of \( \Gamma \) has a fixed point. Then by Hölder’s Theorem, \( \Gamma \) is Abelian.

Now, assume that the claim holds for all subgroups with height less than \( N \geq 2 \), and assume that \( h(\Gamma) = N \). If \( \Gamma \) is not Abelian then by Lemma 3.4 some element of \( \Gamma \) contains a maximal orbital \( I \). Then, by Lemma 3.1 for every \( f \in \Gamma \) either \( f(I) = I \) or \( f(I) \cap I = \emptyset \). Let

\[
\Omega = \{ J : J = f(I) \text{ for some } f \in \Gamma \}, \Gamma_0 = \{ f \in \Gamma \mid f(J) = J \text{ for all } J \in \Omega \}.
\]

Notice that \( \Gamma_0 \) is a normal subgroup with \( h(\Gamma_0) = h(\Gamma) - 1 \). Thus by inductive hypothesis \( \Gamma_0 \) is solvable with solvability degree at most \( N - 1 \). Also, for every \( f \in \Gamma \setminus \Gamma_0 \), the points 0 and 1 are the accumulation points of the set \( \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} f^n(I) \). Then \( \Gamma / \Gamma_0 \) is Archimedean, hence Abelian. Thus \( \Gamma \) is solvable of solvability degree at most \( N \). □

We also would like to remark that one can be more precise about the degree of solvability but this requires additional set of arguments.
4. Proof of Theorem 3.5

We need to prove an analogue of Lemma 3.1. For this purpose, we need a notion of quasi-orbital.

**Definition 4.1.** An open interval \((a, b)\) will be called a quasi-orbital if there exists an infinite countable tower \(T\) such that
1. the union of orbitals of \(T\) equals \((a, b)\)
2. there exists \(p \in \{a, b\}\) such that all orbitals of \(T\) share the end \(p\).
3. no orbital of \(T\) equals \((a, b)\).

The end \(p\) of the quasi-orbital \((a, b)\) will be called the heavy end. A quasi-orbital is called inner if it does not share an end with the interval \((0, 1)\). An inner quasi-orbital is called maximal if it is not properly contained in another inner quasi-orbital.

**Lemma 4.2.** Let \(\Gamma \leq \text{Homeo}_+(I)\) with \(h_{\text{strict}}(\Gamma) < \infty\), and \(I_1, I_2 \subset (0, 1)\) be quasi-orbitals of \(\Gamma\) where \(I_2\) is maximal. Then either \(I_1 \subseteq I_2\) or \(I_1 \cap I_2 = \emptyset\).

**Proof.** Let \(I_1 = (c_1, b_1), I_2 = (c_2, b_2)\). We may assume that the ends \(b_1, b_2\) are the heavy ends of the quasi-orbitals \(I_1, I_2\) respectively (all other cases are similar). If neither of the conditions \(I_1 \subseteq I_2\) or \(I_1 \cap I_2 = \emptyset\) hold then, without loss of generality, we may assume that \(c_1 < c_2 < b_1 < b_2\). Then we may assume that there exist \(f_1, f_2 \in \Gamma\) with orbitals \((a_1, b_1), (a_2, b_2)\) such that \(c_1 < a_1 < c_2 < a_2 < b_1 < b_2\), and \(f_i(x) > x\), for all \(x \in (a_i, b_i), 1 \leq i \leq 2\).

If \(b_2 \notin \text{Fix}(f_1)\) then we consider the following two cases separately.

**Case 1.** \(f_1(b_2) < b_2\):
In this case, for every positive integer \(n\), the element \(f_1^n f_2 f_1^{-n}\) has an orbital \((t_n, d_n)\) where \(t_n = f_1^n(a_2), d_n = f_1^n(b_2)\), moreover, \(t_1 < t_2 < t_3 < \ldots\) and \(d_1 > d_2 > d_3 > \ldots\). This contradicts the assumption that the strict height of \(\Gamma\) is finite.

**Case 2.** \(f_1(b_2) > b_2\):
In this case, we consider the elements \(g_n = f_1^{-n} f_2, n \geq 1\). Let
\[
\begin{align*}
p_n &= \max\{x : a_2 < x < b_1, \text{ and } f_1^n(x) = f_2(x)\}, \\
z &= \max\{x \in I_2 : f_1(x) = x\}, \\
q_n &= \min\{x : z < x < b_2, \text{ and } f_1^n(x) = f_2(x)\}.
\end{align*}
\]

Notice that, by continuity, \(p_n, z, q_n\) exist. Then for every positive integer \(n\), \((p_n, q_n)\) is an orbital of \(g_n\), moreover, \(p_1 < p_2 < p_3 < \ldots\) and...
This implies that $h_{\text{strict}}(\Gamma) = \infty$ which contradicts the assumption.

Thus we established that $b_2 \in Fix(f_1)$.

Because of the condition $f_1(b_2) = b_2$, the interval $(b_1, b_2)$ contains at least one orbital of $f_1$. If $f_1^{-1}(x) \leq f_1^n(x)$ for all $x \in (b_1, b_2)$ and for all positive $n$, then there exists $\epsilon > 0$ and $n \geq 1$ such that $f_2 f_1^n(x) > x$ for all $x \in (c_2 - \epsilon, b_2)$. Since $b_2 \in Fix(f_1)$, this contradicts maximality of $I_2$.

Assume now $f_2^{-1}(x) > f_1^m(x)$ for some $m \geq 1$, and $x \in I$ where $I \subseteq (b_1, b_2)$ is an orbital of $f_1$. Then there exist distinct $u, v \in I$ such that the graphs of $f_1^m$ and $f_2^{-1}$ cross at $u, v$ and in no other point inside $(u, v)$ (hence $(u, v)$ is an orbital of $f_2 f_1^m$). Then there exists a sequence $(n_k)_{k \geq 1}$ of strictly increasing positive integers such that the element $f_2 f_1^m n_k$ has an orbital $(u_k, v_k)$ where $(u, v) \subset (u_1, v_1) \subset (u_2, v_2) \subset \ldots$ and the inclusions are strict at both ends. Then $h_{\text{strict}}(\Gamma) = \infty$. Contradiction. $\square$

Next, we need to observe that Proposition 3.2 immediately implies the following analogue of Lemma 3.4.

**Lemma 4.3.** Let $\Gamma \leq \text{Homeo}_+(I)$ be a subgroup such that $\Gamma$ is non-metaabelian and $h_{\text{strict}}(\Gamma) < \infty$. Then $\Gamma$ possesses a maximal quasi-orbital.

Now we are ready to prove Theorem 1.5. The proof will be very similar to the proof of Theorem 1.3; we will use Lemma 4.2 and Lemma 4.3 (instead of Lemma 3.1 and Lemma 3.4).

**Proof of Theorem 1.5.** We may assume that $\Gamma$ has no global fixed point. The proof is again by induction on $N = h_{\text{strict}}(\Gamma)$. For the base of induction, let $N = 1$. Then since $\Gamma$ has no global fixed point, we obtain that $\Gamma$ is special. Then by Proposition 3.2 $\Gamma$ is metaabelian.

Now, assume that the claim holds for all subgroups with strict height less than $N \geq 2$, and assume that $h_{\text{strict}}(\Gamma) = N$. If $\Gamma$ is not metaabelian then by Lemma 4.3 some element of $\Gamma$ contains a maximal quasi-orbital $I$. Then, by Lemma 4.2 for every $f \in \Gamma$ either $f(I) = I$ or $f(I) \cap I = \emptyset$. Let

\[ \Omega = \{ J : J = f(I) \text{ for some } f \in \Gamma \}, \Gamma_0 = \{ f \in \Gamma | f(J) = J \text{ for all } J \in \Omega \}. \]

Notice that $\Gamma_0$ is a normal subgroup with $h_{\text{strict}}(\Gamma_0) = h_{\text{strict}}(\Gamma) - 1$. Thus by inductive hypothesis $\Gamma_0$ is solvable with solvability degree at most $N$. Also, for every $f \in \Gamma \setminus \Gamma_0$, the points 0 and 1 are the
accumulation points of the set $\bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} f^n(I)$. Then $\Gamma/\Gamma_0$ is Archimedean, hence Abelian. Thus $\Gamma$ is solvable of solvability degree at most $N + 1$. □

5. A solvable group with a bi-infinite strict tower

Theorem 1.5 naturally leads to a converse question of whether or not a subgroup with finite strict height is necessarily solvable. Let us recall that it is quite easy to find solvable subgroups with infinite height, see Remark 1.4.

In this section we present an example of a 2-generated solvable group with infinite strict height thus proving Theorem 1.6.

Let $\Gamma$ be a group generated by three elements $t, a, b \in \Gamma$. Let us assume that the following conditions hold:

(i) $\Gamma$ is solvable;
(ii) $\Gamma$ is left-orderable with a left order $<$, moreover, $b^{-1} < a^{-1} < t^{-1} < 1 < t < a < b$;
(iii) $t^m at^{-m} < t^n at^{-n}$ for all integers $m < n$.

To state the last two conditions we need to introduce some notations:

Let $C$ denotes the cyclic subgroup of $\Gamma$ generated by $t$, $G$ denotes the subgroup generated by $t$ and $a$.

(iv) if $g \in C, f \in \Gamma \setminus C, 1 < f$ then $f^{-1} < g^{-1} < 1 < g < f$;
(v) if $g \in G, f \in \Gamma \setminus G, 1 < f$ then $f^{-1} < g^{-1} < 1 < g < f$.

We are postponing the construction of $\Gamma$ with properties (i)-(v) till the end.

Let us now observe some implications of conditions (i)-(v):

Because of (ii), by Lemma 2.1, $\Gamma$ is embeddable in $\text{Homeo}_+(\mathbb{R})$. Moreover, we can embed $\Gamma$ faithfully in $\text{Homeo}_+(\mathbb{R})$ such that the following conditions hold:

(c1) if $g_1, g_2 \in \Gamma, g_1 < g_2$ then $g_1(0) < g_2(0)$ (in particular, $g(0) > 0$ for all positive $g \in \Gamma$);
(c2) $\Gamma$ has no fixed point.

We intend to show that if all the conditions (i)-(v), (c1)-(c2) are satisfied, then the subgroup $\Gamma$ contains a strict infinite tower.
For any $g \neq 1$, by condition (c1), the set $Fix(g) \cap (0, \infty)$ is either empty or contains a minimal element; in the latter case, let $F_+(g)$ denotes this minimal fixed point. Similarly, the set $Fix(g) \cap (-\infty, 0)$ is either empty or contains a maximal element; in the latter case, let $F_-(g)$ denotes this maximal fixed point.

Notice that $a^{-1}(0) < 0 < a(0)$. If $Fix(a) \cap (0, \infty) = \emptyset$ then $a^n(0) > b(0)$ for a sufficiently big $n$ which contradicts the conditions (ii), (v) and (c1). Thus $a$ has a fixed point in the interval $(0, \infty)$. Similarly (by comparing $a^{-n}$ with $b^{-1}$) we obtain that $a$ has a fixed point in $(-\infty, 0)$ as well.

Let $p = F_+(a), q = F_-(a)$. If $p \notin Fix(t)$ then $t^{-n}a^n(0) > a(0)$ for a sufficiently big positive $n$ but this contradicts condition (ii). Hence, $p \notin Fix(t)$. Moreover, if $t(p) > p$ then, again, $t^{-1}a^n(0) > a(0)$ for sufficiently big $n$ which contradicts condition (iii). Thus $t(p) < p$. Then we have $0 < F_+(t^{-m}a^m) < F_+(t^{-n}a^n) < p$ for all positive $m > n$. Similarly, we obtain $q < F_-(t^{-n}a^n) < F_-(t^{-m}a^m) < 0$ for all positive $m > n$. Thus we obtain a bi-infinite strict tower $\{(F_-(t^{-k}a^k), F_+(t^{-k}a^k), t^{-k}a^k)\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$.

**Construction of $\Gamma$:** Let us now construct $\Gamma$ with properties (i)-(v).

We consider the rings $T = A = \mathbb{Z}, B = \mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}]$. We will identify $t, a, b$ with the identity elements of the rings $T, A, B$ respectively.

We let $\Gamma = B \wr (A \wr T)$. Let also $D = \oplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} A_i$, where $A_i, i \in \mathbb{Z}$ is an isomorphic copy of $A$. Similarly, let $\Omega = \oplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} H_i$, where $H_i, i \in \mathbb{Z}$ is an isomorphic copy of the ring $B$. An element of $\Omega$ can be represented by a vector $\mathbf{x} = (\ldots, x_{-1}, x_0, x_1, \ldots)$ where all but finitely many coordinates are zero.

The group $A \wr T = \mathbb{Z} \wr \mathbb{Z}$ acts on $\Omega$ as follows:
- for all $\mathbf{x} = (\ldots, x_{-1}, x_0, x_1, \ldots) \in \Omega$,
  - $t(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{y}$ where $\mathbf{y} = (\ldots, y_{-1}, y_0, y_1, \ldots), y_n = x_{n-1}, \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$. (so $t$ acts by a shift);
  - $a(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{y}$ where $\mathbf{y} = (\ldots, y_{-1}, y_0, y_1, \ldots), y_n = 2x_n, \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Then $\Gamma = (A \wr T) \ltimes \Omega$ be the semidirect product with respect to the described action.

By construction, $\Gamma$ is solvable. To discuss conditions (ii)-(v), let us recall a basic fact about left-orderable groups.

**Lemma 5.1.** Let a group $G_1$ acts on a group $G_2$ by automorphisms. Let $\prec_1, \prec_2$ be left orders on $G_1, G_2$ respectively, and assume that the
action of $G_1$ on $G_2$ preserves the left order (i.e. if $g \in G_1, x_1, x_2 \in G_2, x_1 \prec_2 x_2$ then $g(x_1) \prec_2 g(x_2)$).

Then there exists a left order $<$ in $G_1 \ltimes G_2$ which satisfies the following conditions:

1) if $g_1, f_1 \in G_1, g_1 \prec_1 f_1$ then $(g_1, 1) < (f_1, 1)$;
2) if $g_2, f_2 \in G_2, g_2 \prec_2 f_2$ then $(1, g_2) < (1, f_2)$;
3) if $g_1 \in G_1 \setminus \{1\}, g_2 \in G_2 \setminus \{1\}, 1 \prec_2 g_2$, then $(g_1, 1) < (1, g_2)$.

**Proof.** We define the left order on $G_1 \ltimes G_2$ as follows: given $(g_1, f_1), (g_2, f_2) \in G_1 \ltimes G_2$ we define $(g_1, f_1) < (g_2, f_2)$ iff either $f_1 \prec_2 f_2$ or $f_1 = f_2, g_1 \prec_1 g_2$. Then the claim is a direct check. □

The left order $<$ on the semidirect product $G_1 \ltimes G_2$ constructed in the proof of the lemma will be called the extension of $\prec_1$ and $\prec_2$.

Let us now introduce a left order $\prec_1$ on the additive subgroup of the ring $B$. Notice that the additive groups $A, B$ are subgroups of $\mathbb{R}$, and we define $\prec_1$ on $B$ to be simply the restriction of the natural order of $\mathbb{R}$.

Now we introduce an order $\prec_2$ on $D$. Let $x = (\ldots, x_{-1}, x_0, x_1, \ldots), y = (\ldots, y_{-1}, y_0, y_1, \ldots) \in D$. We say $x \prec_2 y$ iff $\min \{k \mid x_k < y_k\} < \min \{k \mid y_k < x_k\}$. Similarly, we introduce an order $\prec_3$ on $\Omega$. Let $x = (\ldots, x_{-1}, x_0, x_1, \ldots), y = (\ldots, y_{-1}, y_0, y_1, \ldots) \in \Omega$. We say $x \prec_3 y$ iff $\min \{k \mid x_k < y_k\} < \min \{k \mid y_k < x_k\}$.

Notice that $A \wr T$ is isomorphic to $T \times D$ (where the semidirect product is with respect to the standard action of $T$ on $D$, by a shift, i.e. for all $x = (\ldots, x_{-1}, x_0, x_1, \ldots) \in D$, we have $t(x) = y$ where $y = (\ldots, y_{-1}, y_0, y_1, \ldots), y_n = x_{n+1}, \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$). Notice that the action of $T$ on $D$ preserves the left order $\prec_2$. Then, let $\prec_4$ be the extension of $\prec_1$ and $\prec_2$. Having the left order $\prec_4$ on $A \wr T$, we define the left order $<$ on $\Gamma = BS(1, 2) \wr \Omega$ to be the extension of $\prec_4$ and $\prec_3$ [again, notice that the action of $A \wr T$ on $\Omega$ preserves the left order $\prec_3$]. The group $\Gamma = (A \wr T) \wr \Omega$ with the left order $<$ satisfies conditions (ii)-(v).

Now, it remains to notice that the subgroup $\Gamma_1$ generated by $t$ and $a$ is metaabelian (indeed it is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z} \wr \mathbb{Z}$). □

**Remark 5.2.** Notice that the elements $t^n a t^{-n}, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ all commute thus we have an Abelian subgroup $\Gamma_0 \leq \Gamma$ with infinite strict height. This Abelian subgroup is not finitely generated. In fact, it is not difficult to show that the strict height of a finitely generated Abelian subgroup...
of Homeo\(_+\)\((I)\) is always finite. We also would like to point out that \(\Gamma_0\) lies totally in a subgroup generated by \(t\) and \(a\) only; the role of adding an extra generator \(b\) in the construction is to find a left-invariant order which helps to embed the group \(\Gamma\) in a special way described in the construction.

**Remark 5.3.** The construction \(\Gamma\) has no realization in \(C^2\) regularity. This is a direct consequence of Koppel’s Lemma [11] and the fact that the elements \(t^n at^{-n}, n \in \mathbb{Z}\) all commute forming a bi-infinite strict tower.

6. Proof of Theorem 1.7

In this section we will study the height and the strict height of subgroups of analytic diffeomorphisms of \(I\).

Notice that by Remark 1.4, a solvable (even a metaabelian) subgroup of \(\text{Diff}_+^ω(I)\) may have infinite height. What about strict heights? We prove the following proposition which is a reformulation of Theorem 1.7.

**Proposition 6.1.** A solvable subgroup of \(\text{Diff}_+^ω(I)\) does not possess a strict tower of length two.

In the proof we will use the following lemma which is interesting in itself.

**Lemma 6.2.** Let \(\Gamma \leq \text{Diff}_+^ω(I)\) be a non-Abelian subgroup with a non-trivial Abelian normal subgroup. Then \(\Gamma\) is not \(C_0\)-discrete. Moreover, any non-trivial Abelian normal subgroup of \(\Gamma\) is not \(C_0\)-discrete.

**Proof.** We may assume that \(\Gamma\) is irreducible. Let \(N\) be a non-trivial Abelian normal subgroup of \(\Gamma\). Then we claim that \(N\) acts freely. Indeed, if a non-identity element \(f\) of \(N\) has a fixed point \(p \in (0, 1)\), then any other element \(f_1\) fixes \(p\) (because otherwise \(f\) has infinitely many fixed points). Then \(N\) is not irreducible. Then, by irreducibility of \(\Gamma\), any element of \(N\) has infinitely many fixed points; contradiction.

Thus we established that the action of \(N\) on \((0, 1)\) is free. Let \(\epsilon > 0\) and \(h \in N \setminus \{1\}\) where \(h(x) > x\) for all \(x \in (0, 1)\). Let also \(g \in \Gamma\) such that \(g\) does not act freely and \(g(x) < x\) near 1. Then \([g, h] \neq 1\). By replacing \(h\) with \([g, h]\) if necessary, we may assume that \(h'(0) = h'(1) = 1\).
We have either $ghg^{-1}(x) < h(x), \forall x \in (0, 1)$ or $g^{-1}hg(x) < h(x), \forall x \in (0, 1)$. By replacing $g$ with its conjugate if necessary, we may also assume that $\max(\text{Fix}(g) \cap (0, 1)) \in (0, \epsilon)$ and $g(x) < x$ on $(\epsilon, 1)$. Then $ghg^{-1}(x) < h(x), \forall x \in (0, 1)$; and $x < g^n hg^{-n}(x) < g^n hg^{-m}(x)$ for all $x \in (0, 1)$ and for all $0 < m < n$.

Notice that $\Gamma$ always contains a crossed pair, hence a free semigroup on generators $\Gamma_0 \subseteq \Gamma$, and for every $N$ belongs to $\Gamma$ as stated in [3]. Thus in [3], we have indeed proved the following claim: if $\Gamma$ contains a free semigroup on generators $f_1, f_2$ and $f'_i(0) = f'_i(1) = 1, i = 1, 2$ then the commutator subgroup $[\Gamma, \Gamma]$ is not $C_0$-discrete.

So we may assume that $g'(1) \neq 1$. Let also $p = \max(\text{Fix}(g) \cap (0, 1))$. Then either $g^n hg^{-n}(x) \to x$ as $n \to \infty$ or, more generally, there exists a non-decreasing function $\phi : [0, 1] \to [0, 1]$ such that $\phi(0) = 0, \phi(1) = 1$ and $g^n hg^{-n}(x) \to \phi(x)$ as $n \to \infty$. However, we can make a stronger claim about $\phi$: first, notice that $\phi(p) = p$. On the other hand, by $C^2$-differentiability, for all $x \in (p, 1)$ there exists $\delta > 0$ such that the sequence $(g^n hg^{-n})'(z)$ is bounded on $(x - \delta, x + \delta)$, i.e. there exists $M > 1$ such that $\frac{1}{M} < (g^n hg^{-n})'(z) < M$ for all $z \in (x - \delta, x + \delta)$. To see this, notice that for sufficiently small $\delta > 0$, the monotone sequence $a_n = g^{-n}(z), n \geq 1$ tends to 1 as $n \to \infty$. Then, since $g'(1) \neq 1, h'(1) = 1$, for sufficiently large $n$, we have $h(a_n) \in (a_n, a_{n+1})$. On the other hand, the quantity $(a_n - a_{n+1})$ tends to zero exponentially hence faster than $\frac{1}{n}$. Then by $C^2$-differentiability of $g$, for sufficiently big $n$ we have $\max_{u,v \in [a_n, a_{n+1}]} \frac{g'(u)}{g'(v)} \leq 1 + \frac{1}{n}$. Since the product $(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n$ is bounded, the claim about the boundedness of the derivative $(g^n hg^{-n})'(z)$ follows immediately from the chain rule. Then $\phi$ is a homeomorphism on $[p, 1]$; hence, for all $x \in [p, 1], (g^n h^{-1} g^{-m})g^n hg^{-m}(x) \to x$ as $n, m \to \infty$. Since $\epsilon$ is arbitrary, we obtain that $\Gamma$ is not $C_0$-discrete. It remains to observe that $g^n hg^{-n} \in N$ for every $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and for every $g \in \Gamma$. Thus $N$ is not $C_0$-discrete.

**Remark 6.3.** As a corollary of Lemma 6.2 we obtain that a solvable non-Abelian subgroup of $\text{Diff}_c(I)$ is never $C_0$-discrete. On the other
hand, it is proved in [3] that a non-solvable (non-metaabelian) subgroup of $\text{Diff}^{1+}(I)$ (of $\text{Diff}^2_+(I)$) is never $C_0$-discrete. Thus, in the context of analytic diffeomorphisms, Lemma 6.2 gives us a new result not covered by the results of [3].

**Proof of Proposition 6.1.** The claim of the proposition follows from the fact that for any irreducible solvable subgroup $\Gamma$, every non-identity element has at most one fixed point in $(0,1)$. Indeed, let $\Gamma$ be a solvable subgroup of $\text{Diff}^+_+(I)$. By the result of E.Ghys [10], $\Gamma$ is metaabelian. Then any non-identity element of $[\Gamma, \Gamma]$ acts freely. Then by Lemma 6.2, the group $[\Gamma, \Gamma]$ is either trivial or not $C_0$-discrete.

If $[\Gamma, \Gamma]$ is trivial then $\Gamma$ is Abelian hence any point which is fixed by a non-identity element is fixed by the whole group $\Gamma$. By irreducibility, $\Gamma$ acts freely, hence $h_{\text{strict}}(\Gamma) = 1$.

If $[\Gamma, \Gamma]$ is not discrete then let $f \in \Gamma \setminus \{1\}$ with some two consecutive fixed points $a, b \in (0,1)$ where $a < b$. By non-discreteness of $[\Gamma, \Gamma]$, there exists $h \in [\Gamma, \Gamma] \setminus \{1\}$, such that $a \leq h(a) < b$. On the other hand, by freeness of the action of $[\Gamma, \Gamma]$, $h(a) \neq a$. Thus $hfh^{-1}$ has a fixed point in the open interval $(a, b)$. Then the commutator $[h, f]$ is non-trivial and has a fixed point. Then the action of $[\Gamma, \Gamma]$ is not free. Contradiction. □

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