

On the height of subgroups of $\text{Homeo}_+(I)$

Azer Akhmedov

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 $\text{Homeo}_+(I)$, and present a construction which indicates a plethora of examples of solvable groups with infinite height.¹

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 Γ 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 Γ 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 $\text{Homeo}_+(I)$, and even for subgroups such as $\text{Diff}_+(I)$ or $\text{Diff}_+^2(I)$, 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 $\text{Homeo}_+(I)$ besides $PL_+(I)$, especially in subgroups with increased regularity; in fact, in the last section, we will prove such a result for $\text{Diff}_+^\omega(I)$, 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 $\text{Homeo}_+(I)$.

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In this paper we study the notion of height for subgroups of $\text{Homeo}_+(I)$. 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 Γ 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 characterization of solvable subgroups of $PL_o(I)$.

Theorem 1.1. *A subgroup $G \leq PL_o(I)$ 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 $G \leq PL_o(I)$, 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 Γ is a global fixed point of Γ . Thus we may assume that Γ acts freely on $(0, 1)$. Then by Hölder's Theorem Γ 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 Γ 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 Γ with $h_{\text{strict}}(\Gamma) = 1$ but $h(\Gamma) = \infty$. Let Γ 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 Γ is isomorphic to a metaabelian Baumslag-Solitar group $BS(1, 2)$. Every element of Γ 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 Γ 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 $\text{Diff}_+^\omega(\mathbb{S}^1)$ is necessarily metaabelian. Moreover, all solvable subgroups of $\text{Diff}_+^\omega(\mathbb{S}^1)$ 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 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 Γ be a left orderable countable group with a left-invariant order $<$. Then Γ admits a faithful representation into $\text{Homeo}_+(\mathbb{R})$ without a global fixed point, moreover, if $g_1, g_2 \in \Gamma$ with $g_1 < g_2$ 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 Γ 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 $a_1 < a_2 < b_1 < b_2$.

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 (c_n, d_n) where $c_n = f_1^n(a_2), d_n = f_1^n(b_2)$, moreover, we have $c_1 < c_2 < c_3 < \dots$ and $d_1 > d_2 > d_3 > \dots$. This contradicts the assumption that the strict height of Γ 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, $p_1 < p_2 < p_3 < \dots$ and $q_1 > q_2 > q_3 > \dots$. Thus we obtain that $h_{\text{strict}}(\Gamma) = \infty$ which contradicts the assumption.

Thus we established that $b_2 \in Fix(f_1)$. Then $f_1^{-n}f_2f_1^n$ will have an orbital $(f_1^{-n}(a_2), b_2)$, and since $a_2 \notin Fix(f_1)$ we obtain that $h(\Gamma) = \infty$.

□

Proposition 3.2. *Every special subgroup $\Gamma \leq \text{Homeo}_+(I)$ is metabelian. Moreover, if in addition $h(\Gamma) < \infty$, then Γ 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 Γ , but we demand that no element has an inner orbital. For such a group Γ we can introduce the following natural bi-invariant order: for $f, g \in \Gamma$, let $s = \max\{z \in [0, 1] \mid f(x) = g(x), \forall x \in [0, z]\}$. 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 Γ .

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

Without loss of generality, we may assume that Γ 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 Γ_f is Abelian, therefore Γ is metaabelian) and h is positive. We may also assume that Γ_f has no global fixed point. (if Γ_f has a global fixed point then by specialness of Γ and by Hölder’s Theorem, we obtain immediately that Γ_f is Abelian, hence Γ 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 Γ_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. \square

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 $\Gamma \leq \text{Homeo}_+(I)$ be a subgroup such that Γ is non-Abelian and $h(\Gamma) < \infty$. Then Γ possesses a maximal orbital. \square*

Proof of Theorem 1.3. We may assume that Γ 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 Γ has no global fixed point, we obtain that no non-identity element of Γ has a fixed point. Then by Hölder's Theorem, Γ 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 Γ is not Abelian then by Lemma 3.4 some element of Γ 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 Γ_0 is a normal subgroup with $h(\Gamma_0) = h(\Gamma) - 1$. Thus by inductive hypothesis Γ_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 $\bigsqcup_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} f^n(I)$. Then Γ/Γ_0 is Archimedean, hence Abelian. Thus Γ is solvable of solvability degree at most N . \square

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 1.5

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 Γ 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, $t_1 < t_2 < t_3 < \dots$ and $d_1 > d_2 > d_3 > \dots$. This contradicts the assumption that the strict height of Γ 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, $p_1 < p_2 < p_3 < \dots$ and

$q_1 > q_2 > q_3 > \dots$. This implies that $h_{strict}(\Gamma) = \infty$ 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 $f_2^{-1}(x) \leq f_1^n(x)$ 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 $f_2 f_1^{mn_k}$ has an orbital (u_k, v_k) where $(u, v) \subset (u_1, v_1) \subset (u_2, v_2) \subset \dots$ and the inclusions are strict at both ends. Then $h_{strict}(\Gamma) = \infty$. 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 Γ is nonmetaabelian and $h_{strict}(\Gamma) < \infty$. Then Γ 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 Γ has no global fixed point. The proof is again by induction on $N = h_{strict}(\Gamma)$. For the base of induction, let $N = 1$. Then since Γ has no global fixed point, we obtain that Γ is special. Then by Proposition 3.2, Γ is metaabelian.

Now, assume that the claim holds for all subgroups with strict height less than $N \geq 2$, and assume that $h_{strict}(\Gamma) = N$. If Γ is not metaabelian then by Lemma 4.3 some element of Γ 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

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

Notice that Γ_0 is a normal subgroup with $h_{strict}(\Gamma_0) = h_{strict}(\Gamma) - 1$. Thus by inductive hypothesis Γ_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 $\bigsqcup_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} f^n(I)$. Then Γ/Γ_0 is Archimedian, hence Abelian. Thus Γ is solvable of solvability degree at most $N + 1$. \square

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

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

To state the last two conditions we need to introduce some notations: let C denotes the cyclic subgroup of Γ 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 Γ with properties (i)-(v) till the end.

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

Because of (ii), by Lemma 2.1, Γ is embeddable in $\text{Homeo}_+(\mathbb{R})$. Moreover, we can embed Γ 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) Γ has no fixed point.

We intend to show that if all the conditions (i)-(v), (c1)-(c2) are satisfied, then the subgroup Γ 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 $p \in Fix(t)$ then $t^{-n}at^n(0) > a(0)$ for a sufficiently big positive n but this contradicts condition (iii). Hence, $p \notin Fix(t)$. Moreover, if $t(p) > p$ then, again, $t^{-1}a^n t(0) > a(0)$ for sufficiently big n which contradicts condition (iii). Thus $t(p) < p$. Then we have $0 < F_+(t^{-m}at^m) < F_+(t^{-n}at^n) < p$ for all positive $m > n$. Similarly, we obtain $q < F_-(t^{-n}at^n) < F_-(t^{-m}at^m) < 0$ for all positive $m > n$. Thus we obtain a bi-infinite strict tower $\{((F_-(t^{-k}at^k), F_+(t^{-k}at^k)), t^{-k}at^k)\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$.

Construction of Γ : Let us now construct Γ 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 $D = \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} A_i$ where $A_i, i \in \mathbb{Z}$ is an isomorphic copy of A . Similarly, let $\Omega = \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} H_i$, where $H_i, i \in \mathbb{Z}$ is an isomorphic copy of the ring B . An element of Ω can be represented by a vector $\mathbf{x} = (\dots, x_{-1}, x_0, x_1, \dots)$ where all but finitely many coordinates are zero.

The group $A \wr T = \mathbb{Z} \wr \mathbb{Z}$ acts on Ω as follows:

for all $\mathbf{x} = (\dots, x_{-1}, x_0, x_1, \dots) \in \Omega$,

$t(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{y}$ where $\mathbf{y} = (\dots, y_{-1}, y_0, y_1, \dots)$, $y_n = x_{n-1}, \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$. (so t acts by a shift);

$a(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{y}$ where $\mathbf{y} = (\dots, y_{-1}, y_0, y_1, \dots)$, $y_n = 2x_n, \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

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

By construction, Γ 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 $G_1 \times G_2$ 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 $G_1 \times G_2$ as follows: given $(g_1, f_1), (g_2, f_2) \in G_1 \times G_2$ 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. \square

The left order $<$ on the semidirect product $G_1 \times G_2$ 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 $\mathbf{x} = (\dots, x_{-1}, x_0, x_1, \dots), \mathbf{y} = (\dots, y_{-1}, y_0, y_1, \dots) \in D$. We say $\mathbf{x} \prec_2 \mathbf{y}$ iff $\min\{k \mid x_k < y_k\} < \min\{k \mid y_k < x_k\}$. Similarly, we introduce an order \prec_3 on Ω . Let $\mathbf{x} = (\dots, x_{-1}, x_0, x_1, \dots), \mathbf{y} = (\dots, y_{-1}, y_0, y_1, \dots) \in \Omega$. We say $\mathbf{x} \prec_3 \mathbf{y}$ 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 $\mathbf{x} = (\dots, x_{-1}, x_0, x_1, \dots) \in D$, we have $t(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{y}$ where $\mathbf{y} = (\dots, y_{-1}, y_0, y_1, \dots), y_n = x_{n-1}, \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$). 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 $\Gamma = BS(1, 2) \times \Omega$ to be the extension of \prec_4 and \prec_3 [again, notice that the action of $A \wr T$ on Ω preserves the left order \prec_3]. The group $\Gamma = (A \wr T) \times \Omega$ with the left order $<$ satisfies conditions (ii)-(v).

Now, it remains to notice that the subgroup Γ_1 generated by t and a is metaabelian (indeed it is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z} \wr \mathbb{Z}$). \square

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 $\text{Homeo}_+(I)$ is always finite. We also would like to point out that Γ_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 Γ in a special way described in the construction.

Remark 5.3. The construction Γ has no realization in C^2 regularity. This is a direct consequence of Koppel's Lemma [11] and the fact that the elements $t^n a t^{-n}$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ 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 $\text{Diff}_+^\omega(I)$ 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 $\text{Diff}_+^\omega(I)$ 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 $\Gamma \leq \text{Diff}_+^\omega(I)$ be a non-Abelian subgroup with a non-trivial Abelian normal subgroup. Then Γ is not C_0 -discrete. Moreover, any non-trivial Abelian normal subgroup of Γ is not C_0 -discrete.*

Proof. We may assume that Γ is irreducible. Let N be a non-trivial Abelian normal subgroup of Γ . 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 Γ , 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 $\max(Fix(g) \cap (0, 1)) \in (0, \epsilon)$ and $g(x) < x$ on $(\epsilon, 1)$. Then $ghg^{-1}(x) < h(x)$, $\forall x \in (0, 1)$; and $x < g^n hg^{-n}(x) < g^m hg^{-m}(x)$ for all $x \in (0, 1)$ and for all $0 < m < n$.

Notice that Γ always contains a crossed pair, hence a free semigroup (since h acts freely, for sufficiently big n , either the pair $(h^n gh^{-n}, h^{-n} gh^n)$ or the pair $(h^n gh^{-n}, h^{-n} g^{-1} h^n)$ is crossed). Therefore, if $g'(0) = g'(1) = 1$ then by Theorem A in [3] (more precisely, by the proof of Theorem A), $[\Gamma, \Gamma]$ is not C_0 -discrete.²

So we may assume that $g'(1) \neq 1$. Let also $p = \max(Fix(g) \cap (0, 1))$. Then either $g^n hg^{-n}(x) \rightarrow x$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ or, more generally, there exists a non-decreasing function $\phi : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ such that $\phi(0) = 0$, $\phi(1) = 1$ and $g^n hg^{-n}(x) \rightarrow \phi(x)$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. However, we can make a stronger claim about ϕ : 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 $n \rightarrow \infty$. 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 ϕ is a homeomorphism on $[p, 1]$; hence, for all $x \in [p, 1]$, $(g^n h^{-1} g^{-n}) g^m h g^{-m}(x) \rightarrow x$ as $m, n \rightarrow \infty$. Since ϵ is arbitrary, we obtain that Γ 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. \square

Remark 6.3. As a corollary of Lemma 6.2 we obtain that a solvable non-Abelian subgroup of $\text{Diff}_+^\omega(I)$ is never C_0 -discrete. On the other

²in Theorem A, as stated in [3], the claim is that if $[\Gamma, \Gamma]$ contains a free semigroup then Γ is not discrete, but notice that, first, the only property of the commutator subgroup used in the proof is the fact that an element of $[\Gamma, \Gamma]$ has derivative 1 at the endpoints of the interval $[0, 1]$; second, the elements constructed in the proof which are arbitrarily close to identity in C_0 -metric are indeed from the subgroup $[\Gamma, \Gamma]$. Thus in [3], we have indeed proved the following claim: *if Γ 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.*

hand, it is proved in [3] that a non-solvable (non-metaabelian) subgroup of $\text{Diff}_+^{1+\epsilon}(I)$ (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 Γ , every non-identity element has at most one fixed point in $(0, 1)$. Indeed, let Γ be a solvable subgroup of $\text{Diff}_\omega^+(I)$. By the result of E.Ghys [10], Γ 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 Γ is Abelian hence any point which is fixed by a non-identity element is fixed by the whole group Γ . By irreducibility, Γ 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. \square

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AZER AKHMEDOV, DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, NORTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY, FARGO, ND, 58108, USA

E-mail address: azer.akhmedov@ndsu.edu