

SOME EXAMPLES OF INVARIABLY GENERATED GROUPS

ASHOT MINASYAN

ABSTRACT. A group G is invariably generated (IG) if there is a subset $S \subseteq G$ such that for every subset $S' \subseteq G$, obtained from S by replacing each element with a conjugate, S' generates G . Likewise, G is finitely invariably generated (FIG) if, in addition, one can choose such a subset S to be finite.

In this note we construct a FIG group G with an index 2 subgroup $N \triangleleft G$ such that N is not IG. This shows that neither property IG nor FIG is stable under passing to subgroups of finite index, answering questions of Wiegold and Kantor-Lubotzky-Shalev. We also produce first examples of finitely generated IG groups that are not FIG, answering a question of Cox.

1. INTRODUCTION

A subset S *invariably generates* a group G if for every function $f : S \rightarrow G$ the subset $\{s^{f(s)} \mid s \in S\}$ is a generating set of G . We say that G is *invariably generated* (IG) if it contains an invariable generating subset (equivalently, if G invariably generates itself). Similarly, G is *finitely invariably generated* (FIG) if it has a finite invariable generating subset.

The term “invariably generated” was invented by Dixon [6] in 1988, though the notion itself appeared in the literature earlier. In 1975 Wiegold [26] considered the class of groups \mathcal{X} such that $G \in \mathcal{X}$ if and only if for every transitive action of G on a set Ω , with $|\Omega| \geq 2$, at least one element $g \in G$ acts on Ω without fixed points. The fact that the latter property holds for all finite groups was proved by Jordan [12] in 1872, more than 100 years earlier. Jordan’s theorem was revisited by Serre [24] in 2003, who gave several applications to Number Theory and Topology.

In [26] Wiegold observed the following.

Remark 1.1. For a group G the following statements are equivalent:

- $G \in \mathcal{X}$;
- for each proper subgroup $H < G$, $\bigcup_{g \in G} H^g \neq G$;
- if S is a subset of G containing a representative from each conjugacy class, then $G = \langle S \rangle$; in other words, G is IG.

Given two subsets A, B of a group G we will say that A is *pointwise conjugate into* B if $A \subseteq B^G$, i.e., each $a \in A$ is conjugate to some $b \in B$. The above remark tells us that G is IG if and only if G is not pointwise conjugate into a proper subgroup. Wiegold proved that the class \mathcal{X} of IG groups is closed under extensions and restricted direct products [26]. Since finite groups (by Jordan’s theorem [12]) and abelian groups are in \mathcal{X} , it follows that all virtually solvable groups are IG. On the other hand, the easiest examples of non-IG groups are non-abelian free groups [26].

In 2014 Kantor, Lubotzky and Shalev [13] studied invariable generation for infinite linear groups and defined the property FIG. Similarly to Remark 1.1, a group is FIG if and only if there is a finite subset $S \subseteq G$ which is not pointwise conjugate into any proper subgroup of G . One of the main results from [13] states that a finitely generated linear group is FIG if and only if it is virtually solvable. They also showed that the class of FIG groups is closed under extensions

2010 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* 20F67, 20F65, 20F06.

Key words and phrases. Invariably generated, finitely invariably generated, finite index subgroups.

and contains all finitely generated abelian-by-polycyclic groups. In fact, the argument from [13, Lemma 2.8] (see also [26, Theorem 2.1.(i)]) proves the following.

Lemma 1.2. *Suppose that G is a group, $N \leq K \leq G$ and $N \triangleleft G$. If S is an invariable generating subset of K and T is an invariable generating subset of G/N then $S \cup T_1$ is an invariable generating subset of G , where $T_1 \subseteq G$ is any preimage of T in G .*

This lemma easily yields that each of the properties IG and FIG is inherited by finite index overgroups. Wiegold [27, p. 573] and Kantor, Lubotzky, Shalev [13, Open Problems 1,2] asked whether the same can be said for finite index subgroups. Our first result gives a negative answer to these two questions.

Theorem 1.3. *There exists a torsion-free group G with a subgroup $N \triangleleft G$, of index 2, such that G is invariably generated by two elements but N is not invariably generated. More precisely, there are two elements $a, b \in G$ such that all of the following hold.*

- (i) $\{a, b\}$ invariably generates G ;
- (ii) the subgroup $N = \langle a^2, b, aba^{-1} \rangle$ has index 2 in G ;
- (iii) $H = \langle a^2, b \rangle$ is free of rank 2, freely generated by $\{a^2, b\}$, and $|N : H| = \infty$;
- (iv) $N = \bigcup_{f \in N} H^f$.

Note that the first example of a non-IG subgroup of an IG group was given by Wiegold in [27].

More examples of IG, FIG and non-IG infinite groups have been recently obtained in [7, 8, 3, 5]. Property FIG implies IG, by definition; in fact, FIG is strictly stronger as any non-finitely generated abelian group is IG but not FIG. However, prior to this work none of the known examples answered the following basic question, asked by Cox in [5]: is property IG equivalent to FIG for finitely generated groups? Our second theorem shows that this is not the case.

Theorem 1.4. *There exists a finitely generated torsion-free group G which is IG but not FIG. More precisely, G is generated by two elements and there is an infinite family of subgroups $H_j < G$, $j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, such that all of the following conditions are satisfied.*

- (i) For all $j \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$, H_j is a malnormal finitely generated free subgroup of G ;
- (ii) for each $i \in \mathbb{N}$ there exists $r \in H_i \setminus \{1\}$ such that $\langle r \rangle \cap gH_jg^{-1} = \{1\}$, for any $j < i$ and all $g \in G$;
- (iii) every finite subset of G is pointwise conjugate into H_j , for some $j \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$;
- (iv) the intersection $hH_jh^{-1} \cap H_i$ is cyclic, for all $i \neq j$ and all $h \in G$;
- (v) if M is a proper subgroup of G , then there exists $j \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ and $v \in G$ such that $M \subseteq vH_jv^{-1}$.

Recall that a subgroup H of a group G is called *malnormal* if $gHg^{-1} \cap H = \{1\}$ for all $g \in G \setminus H$. The fact that any group G satisfying properties (i)–(v) from Theorem 1.4 is not FIG follows from (iii). Condition (ii) shows that $G \neq \bigcup_{g \in G} H_j^g$ for any given $j \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$, and since each proper subgroup of G is conjugate into some H_j , by (v), we can use Remark 1.1 to conclude that G is IG.

Thus even for finitely generated groups property FIG is more restrictive than property IG. In view of Theorems 1.3 and 1.4, [5, Corollary A] implies that every finitely generated group can be embedded in a FIG group that has a non-IG subgroup of finite index or in a finitely generated IG non-FIG group. In particular, there is a continuum of such groups.

After this paper was written, the author learned that Goffer and Lazarovich obtained similar results to Theorems 1.3, 1.4 independently in [9]. Their work also answers the questions of Wiegold, Kantor-Lubotzky-Shalev and Cox mentioned above. Both our paper and [9] are based on the small cancellation theory over hyperbolic groups developed by Ol'shanskii [21]. However, [9] works with this theory directly, while our approach uses the author's previous results from [18].

1.1. Ideas of proofs. Let us briefly outline the constructions of the groups from Theorems 1.3 and 1.4. In both of them the group G is obtained as a direct limit of torsion-free hyperbolic groups, using a “small cancellation quotient theorem”. In the original form such a theorem was proposed by Gromov [10, 5.5], and then proved by Ol’shanskii in [21]. The statement has later been extended to relatively hyperbolic groups by Osin [23] and then to acylindrically hyperbolic groups by Hull [11]. The version that we will use here was obtained by the author in [18, 17] and allows to preserve certain quasiconvex subgroups in the small cancellation quotient: see Theorem 2.6 below. This version has an advantage over the versions from [23, 11] in not having to require that the preserved collection of quasiconvex subgroups be malnormal in the ambient hyperbolic group, which is important for the constructions that we present here.

To prove Theorem 1.3 we start with a group G_0 , freely generated by $\{a_0, b_0\}$, let $H_0 = \langle a_0^2, b_0 \rangle$ and $N_0 = \langle a_0^2, b_0, b_0^{a_0} \rangle \triangleleft G_0$. We enumerate all elements of G_0 : $f_0 = 1, f_1, f_2, \dots$, and construct non-elementary torsion-free hyperbolic groups G_1, G_2, \dots by induction, so that for each G_{n+1} is a quotient of G_n , $n \geq 0$. To obtain G_{n+1} from G_n , together with an epimorphism $\phi_{n+1} : G_n \rightarrow G_{n+1}$, we first embed G_n into an HNN-extension L_n , in which the image of f_{n+1} is conjugate to an element of the image of $H_0 \cup \langle a_0 \rangle$. We then use Theorem 2.6 to produce a torsion-free hyperbolic group G_{n+1} , and an epimorphism $\eta_{n+1} : L_n \rightarrow G_{n+1}$ such that η_{n+1} is injective on the image of H_0 in L_n and G_{n+1} is generated by the images of a_0 and $b_0^{f_{n+1}}$. In particular, $\eta_{n+1}(G_n) = G_{n+1}$ and we set $\phi_{n+1} : G_n \rightarrow G_{n+1}$ to be the restriction of η_{n+1} to G_n . We define the epimorphism $\psi_{n+1} : G_0 \rightarrow G_{n+1}$ by $\psi_{n+1} = \phi_{n+1} \circ \dots \circ \phi_1$, and set $a_{n+1} = \psi_{n+1}(a_0)$, $b_{n+1} = \psi_{n+1}(b_0)$, $H_{n+1} = \psi_{n+1}(H_0)$ and $N_{n+1} = \psi_{n+1}(N_0)$. By carefully controlling the kernel of η_{n+1} we ensure that N_{n+1} still has index 2 in G_{n+1} and $\psi_{n+1}(f_{n+1})$ is conjugate into $H_{n+1} \cup \langle a_{n+1} \rangle$ via an element of N_{n+1} in G_{n+1} . Finally we define G as the direct limit of the sequence $(G_n)_{n=0}^\infty$, let $a, b \in G$ and $H, N \leq G$ be the natural images of $a_0, b_0 \in G_0$ and $H_0, N_0 \leq G_0$ respectively. By construction, every G_i is generated by a_i and $b_i^{\psi_i(f_i)}$, whence $G = \langle a, b^f \rangle$ for all $f \in G$, so that $\{a, b\}$ is an invariable generating set of G . On the other hand, the condition that $\psi_i(f_i) \in H_i^{N_i} \cup \langle a_i \rangle^{N_i}$ in G_i , $i \in \mathbb{N}$, is sufficient for showing that $N = \bigcup_{f \in N} H^f$. The actual argument is somewhat technical, since various conditions need to be preserved at each step in order for the inductive argument to work and for Theorem 2.6 to be applicable.

The proof of Theorem 1.4 is more involved because the difference between properties IG and FIG is quite subtle. We start with a free group G_0 of rank 3, set $H_{00} = \{1\}$, and enumerate all of the finite subsets $S_0 = \emptyset, S_1, S_2, \dots$, and all of the finitely generated subgroups $Y_0 = \{1\}, Y_1, Y_2, \dots$ in G_0 . The torsion-free hyperbolic group G_{n+1} , together with a collection of malnormal quasiconvex subgroups $H_{n+1,j} \leq G_{n+1}$, $j = 0, \dots, n+1$, are constructed by induction on n . We define L_n as an HNN-extension of the free product $G_n * X$, where X is a free group of finite rank and the image of S_{n+1} is pointwise conjugate into X in L_n . Thereafter G_{n+1} is produced as a small cancellation quotient of L_n in such a way that the natural homomorphism $\eta_{n+1} : L_n \rightarrow G_{n+1}$ is surjective on G_n and on the image of Y_{n+1} in G_n , unless this image is cyclic or is contained in a conjugate of $H_{n,j}$ in L_n , for some $j = 0, \dots, n$. We let $H_{n+1,j} \leq G_{n+1}$ be the image of $H_{n,j}$, for $j \leq n$, and $H_{n+1,n+1} = \eta_{n+1}(X)$. As before, G is defined as the direct limit of the sequence $(G_n)_{n=0}^\infty$, and for each $j \geq 0$, H_j is defined as the image of $H_{j,j}$ under the natural epimorphism $G_j \rightarrow G$. It is straightforward from the construction that every proper finitely generated subgroup of G (being the image of some Y_j), will be contained in a conjugate of H_j , for some $j \geq 0$. The much stronger condition (v) is proved by combining the malnormality of each subgroup $H_{j,j} \leq G_j$ with property (iv) from the claim of the theorem.

The constructions we use to prove Theorems 1.3, 1.4 are fairly flexible and one can produce examples with additional properties: see Remarks 3.1, 3.2 and 4.5.

Acknowledgements. The author would like to thank Charles Cox whose talk on the paper [5] motivated this work, and who gave useful comments on a preliminary version of this article. The author also thanks the anonymous referee for many useful suggestions which led to improvements of the exposition.

2. PRELIMINARIES

2.1. Notation and terminology. In this paper we will denote by \mathbb{Z} the set of all integers, by $\mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, \dots\}$ the set of all natural numbers, and by $2\mathbb{N} = \{2, 4, \dots\}$ the set of all even natural numbers.

Let G be a group, $x, y \in G$ be any elements and $A, B \subseteq G$ be any subsets. We will use the following notation:

$$x^y = yxy^{-1}, \quad A^x = xAx^{-1}, \quad A^B = \{bab^{-1} \mid a \in A, b \in B\}.$$

We will say that x is *commensurable to* y in G , $x \stackrel{G}{\approx} y$, if some non-zero power of x is conjugate to some non-zero power of y in G . Note that $\stackrel{G}{\approx}$ is an equivalence relation on G .

As usual, $C_G(x) = \{g \in G \mid gx = xg\}$ will denote the *centralizer* of x in G .

Definition 2.1. Let $\eta : L \rightarrow G$ be a homomorphism between groups L and G , and let $Q \subseteq L$ be any subset. We will say that η *preserves conjugacy on* Q if for all $x, y \in Q$, $\eta(y) \in \eta(x)^G$ in G implies that $y \in x^L$ in L . We will also say that η *preserves centralizers on* Q if $C_G(\eta(x)) = \eta(C_L(x))$ for all $x \in Q$.

Finally, recall that a group is called *elementary* if it has a cyclic subgroup of finite index. Throughout the paper we will often use the basic fact that a torsion-free elementary group is necessarily cyclic.

2.2. One subgroup of a free group. The following elementary facts about a specific subgroup of a free group of rank 2 will be used in the proof of Theorem 1.3.

Lemma 2.2. *Let G be a free group of rank 2 with free generating set $\{a, b\}$, let $H = \langle a^2, b \rangle \leq G$ and $N = \langle a^2, b, b^a \rangle \leq G$. Then*

- (i) $N \triangleleft G$ and $|G : N| = 2$, in particular, $|N : H| = \infty$;
- (ii) $H \cap H^a = \langle a^2 \rangle$;
- (iii) if $a^l \in h^G$, for some $h \in H$ and some $l \in \mathbb{Z}$, then $a^l \in h^H$;
- (iv) $C_G(a^l) = \langle a \rangle$ for any $l \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$, and $C_G(u) \subseteq H$ if $u \in H \setminus \langle a^2 \rangle^H$.

Proof. Claim (i) follows from the observation that N is the kernel of the homomorphism from G onto $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$, sending a to $\bar{1}$ and b to $\bar{0}$, which also implies that $\{a^2, b, b^a\}$ is a free generating set of N . Therefore $H \cap H^a = \langle a^2 \rangle$, as $H^a = \langle a^2, b^a \rangle$, so (ii) holds.

Now, suppose that $h = xa^l x^{-1} \in H$ for some $x \in G$ and $l \in \mathbb{Z}$. Since $a \notin N$ and $H \subset N$ we see that l must be even, so $a^l \in H$. As $|G : N| = 2$, there exist $k \in \{0, 1\}$ and $t \in N$ such that $x = ta^k$, so $h = ta^l t^{-1}$ in N . Observe that H is malnormal in N , being a free factor, hence either $l = 0$ and $h = 1$ or $t \in H$. This proves claim (iii).

The fact that $C_G(a^l) = \langle a \rangle$, for any $l \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$, is obvious. Now suppose that $u \in H$ is an element such that $C_G(u) \not\subseteq H$. Since H is malnormal in N , there must exist $v \in C_G(u) \setminus N$. Thus $v = fa$ for some $f \in N$, so $u = u^v = fu^a f^{-1}$, and $w = f^{-1} u f = u^a \in H^a$ is conjugate to $u \in H$ in N .

Recall that N is freely generated by $S = \{a^2, b, b^a\}$, and $H = \langle a^2, b \rangle$, $H^a = \langle a^2, b^a \rangle$ are freely generated by subsets of S . Therefore we can write $u = hu_1 h^{-1}$ and $w = h'w_1 h'^{-1}$, where $u_1, h \in H$, $w_1, h' \in H^a$, and the elements u_1, w_1 are cyclically reduced over S . The conjugacy criterion for cyclically reduced elements in the free group N (see [15, Proposition I.2.14]) implies that $u_1 = a^n = w_1$, for some $n \in 2\mathbb{N}$. Hence $u = ha^n h^{-1} \in \langle a^2 \rangle^H$, and (iv) holds. \square

2.3. Hyperbolic groups and quasiconvex subsets. Let G be a hyperbolic group in the sense of Gromov [10]. This means that G is generated by a finite set S , and the Cayley graph $\Gamma(G, S)$ is δ -hyperbolic, for some $\delta \geq 0$ (see [4, Part III.H] for a detailed exposition). A subset Q of G is said to be *quasiconvex* if there exists $\varepsilon \geq 0$ such that any geodesic joining two elements of Q in $\Gamma(G, S)$ is contained in the ε -neighborhood of Q .

We outline basic properties of quasiconvex subsets in the following remark.

Remark 2.3. Let G be a hyperbolic group and let $Q \subseteq G$. Then

- (1) the quasiconvexity of Q is independent of the choice of a finite generating set S for G ;
- (2) any elementary subgroup of G is quasiconvex;
- (3) if G is a free group of finite rank then any finitely generated subgroup of G is quasiconvex;
- (4) finite unions and products of quasiconvex subsets of G are also quasiconvex;
- (5) if K is a quasiconvex subgroup of G then K is itself hyperbolic and any quasiconvex subset of K is also quasiconvex in G .

Properties (1)–(3) are well-known (cf. [1, Chapter 3] and [25]); see [16, Lemma 2.1 and Proposition 0.1] for property (4). Finally, property (5) follows from [1, 3.3.8] and [18, Remark 6].

Lemma 2.4. *If G is a torsion-free hyperbolic group and $c \in G$ is a non-trivial element then $C_G(c)$ is a malnormal infinite cyclic subgroup of G , generated by some $d \in G$. In particular, $C_G(d^m) = \langle d \rangle$, for any $m \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$.*

Proof. This is an immediate consequence of [21, Lemma 1.16] and the fact that torsion-free elementary groups are cyclic. \square

Lemma 2.5. *Let G be a torsion-free hyperbolic group and let $x, y, z \in G$ be elements satisfying $y^l = zx^kz^{-1}$, for some $k, l \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$. Then $y \in C_G(x)^z$.*

Proof. By Lemma 2.4, $C_G(x)^z = C_G(x^z)$ is malnormal in G , so, since G is torsion-free, $y^l \in C_G(x)^z$ implies that $y \in C_G(x)^z$. \square

Following [18] we say that a subset Q of a group G is *small relative to a subgroup* $F \leq G$ if $F \not\subseteq P_1Q^{-1}QP_2$ for any finite subsets P_1, P_2 of G .

The next result was obtained by the author in [18], as part of his PhD thesis [17], and generalized an earlier theorem of Ol'shanskii [21].

Theorem 2.6. *Suppose that L is a torsion-free hyperbolic group, $F \leq L$ is a non-elementary subgroup, $Q \subseteq L$ is a quasiconvex subset and $U = \{u_1, \dots, u_n\}$ is any finite collection of elements of L . If Q is small relative to F in L then there exist elements $w_1, \dots, w_n \in F$ satisfying the following. Let $K \triangleleft L$ be the normal closure of the elements u_iw_i , $i = 1, \dots, n$, let $G = L/K$ and let $\eta : L \rightarrow G$ be the natural homomorphism. Then*

- (a) G is a non-elementary torsion-free hyperbolic group;
- (b) the restriction of η to Q is injective and $\eta(R)$ is quasiconvex in G for every quasiconvex subset R of L with $R \subseteq Q$;
- (c) η preserves centralizers on Q (in the sense of Definition 2.1);
- (d) η preserves conjugacy on Q (in the sense of Definition 2.1).

Proof. The statement is essentially a special case of [18, Theorem 1] (indeed, any non-elementary subgroup of a torsion-free hyperbolic group is a G -subgroup by [21, Theorem 1]). The main difference is that here we do not require the homomorphism ϕ to be surjective on F , but we simply ask for the image of F to contain the images of the given elements u_i , $i = 1, \dots, n$. This allows us to specify that $\ker \phi = K$ is the normal closure of elements of the form u_iw_i , for some $w_i \in F$, $i = 1, \dots, n$. The latter can be seen from the explicit form of the extra relators imposed on L to obtain G in the proof of [18, Theorem 1]: see equation (21) and Section 7 in [18]. \square

In the case when Q is a finite union of cosets of quasiconvex subgroups the condition of being small relative to F was characterized in [18] as follows.

Theorem 2.7 ([18, Theorem 3]). *Let L be a hyperbolic group and let $F \leq L$ be any subgroup. Suppose that H_1, \dots, H_k are quasiconvex subgroups of L such that $|F : (F \cap gH_i g^{-1})| = \infty$ for all $g \in L$ and all $i = 1, \dots, k$. Then the quasiconvex subset $Q = \bigcup_{i=1}^k H_i \subseteq L$ is small relative to F in L .*

The next lemma shows that the map η from Theorem 2.6 preserves malnormality of any subgroup contained in Q .

Lemma 2.8. *Suppose that $\eta : L \rightarrow G$ is a homomorphism between groups L and G , and H is a malnormal subgroup of L . If η preserves conjugacy and centralizers on H then $\eta(H)$ is malnormal in G .*

Proof. Assume that $d = c^g$, for some $c, d \in \eta(H) \setminus \{1\}$ and some $g \in G$. Choose $a, b \in H \setminus \{1\}$ such that $\eta(a) = c$ and $\eta(b) = d$. Since η preserves conjugacy on H , $b = a^h$, for some $h \in L$, which implies that $h \in H$ as H is malnormal in L .

Now, $c^g = d = c^{\eta(h)}$ in G , so $\eta(h)^{-1}g \in C_G(c) = \eta(C_L(a))$, since η preserves centralizers on H . Moreover, $C_L(a) \subseteq H$, as H is malnormal in L , so $g \in \eta(h)\eta(C_L(a)) \subseteq \eta(H)$. Therefore $\eta(H)$ is malnormal in G . \square

The following statement is essentially a corollary of one of the author's results from [19].

Lemma 2.9. *Let H_1, H_2 be subgroups of a hyperbolic group L , with H_1 quasiconvex, let G be any group and let $\eta : L \rightarrow G$ be a homomorphism. Suppose that the following two conditions are satisfied:*

- (i) η preserves conjugacy on $H_1 \cup H_2$;
- (ii) the intersection $H_1^g \cap H_2$ is elementary, for every $g \in L$.

Then for all $h \in G$, the intersection $\eta(H_1)^h \cap \eta(H_2)$ is elementary in G .

Proof. Choose any $h \in G$ and denote $A = \eta(H_1)^h \cap \eta(H_2) \leq G$. Thus $A \leq \eta(H_2)$ is conjugate into $\eta(H_1)$ in G . Let $B \leq H_2$ be a preimage of A under η . Then B is pointwise conjugate into H_1 by (i), and, as L is hyperbolic and H_1 is quasiconvex, we can apply [19, Proposition 1] to conclude that $|B : (B \cap H_1^g)| < \infty$ for some $g \in L$. But $B \cap H_1^g \subseteq H_2 \cap H_1^g$ is elementary by condition (ii), hence B is elementary, and so is $A = \eta(B)$. \square

2.4. HNN-extensions. We will need the following statements about HNN-extensions.

Lemma 2.10. *Let G be a hyperbolic group, let $X = \langle x \rangle, Y = \langle y \rangle$ be infinite cyclic subgroups of G . Suppose that either X or Y is malnormal in G and $x \not\cong y$. Then the HNN-extension*

$$L = G *_X t = Y = \langle G, t \mid txt^{-1} = y \rangle$$

is hyperbolic, and for any quasiconvex subgroup $H \leq G$, H is quasiconvex in L .

Proof. The hyperbolicity of L under the above assumptions was first proved by Bestvina and Feighn [2, Corollary 2.3]. Since cyclic subgroups in hyperbolic groups are always quasiconvex (see Remark 2.3), G will be quasiconvex in L by a result of Kharlampovich and Myasnikov [14, Theorem 4]. Claim (5) of Remark 2.3 now shows that H is quasiconvex in L . \square

Lemma 2.11. *Suppose that G is a group and $X, Y \leq G$ are isomorphic subgroups, with an isomorphism $\tau : X \rightarrow Y$, and $C \leq G$ is any subgroup. Let L be the HNN-extension*

$$L = G *_X t = Y = \langle G, t \mid txt^{-1} = \tau(x), x \in X \rangle.$$

- (a) *If C and Y are malnormal in G and $C \cap Y^G = \{1\}$ then C is malnormal in L .*

(b) If $u, v \in G$ are elements such that $v \notin u^G$ and $u \notin X^G \cup Y^G$ then $v \notin u^L$ in L .

Proof. See [18, Lemma 10.1] for (a) and [20, Lemma 3.4] for (b). \square

3. INVARIABLE GENERATION MAY NOT PASS TO FINITE INDEX SUBGROUPS

Proof of Theorem 1.3. The desired group G will be constructed as a direct limit of torsion-free hyperbolic groups. Let G_0 be a free group freely generated by two elements $a_0, b_0 \in G_0$. Let $N_0 = \langle a_0^2, b_0, a_0 b_0 a_0^{-1} \rangle$, so that $|G_0 : N_0| = 2$, and let $H_0 = \langle a_0^2, b_0 \rangle$ and $Q_0 = H_0 \cup H_0^{a_0}$. Then $\{a_0^2, b_0\}$ is a free generating set for H_0 , and H_0, Q_0 are quasiconvex in G_0 by part (3) of Remark 2.3. Let $\{f_0 = 1, f_1, f_2, \dots\}$ be an enumeration of all elements of G_0 .

For each $i \in \mathbb{N}$ we will construct a group G_i and an epimorphism $\phi_i : G_{i-1} \rightarrow G_i$, so that for $\psi_i = \phi_i \circ \dots \circ \phi_1 : G_0 \rightarrow G_i$, $a_i = \psi_i(a_0) \in G_i$, $b_i = \psi_i(b_0) \in G_i$, $g_i = \psi_i(f_i) \in G_i$, $N_i = \psi_i(N_0) = \langle a_i^2, b_i, a_i b_i a_i^{-1} \rangle \triangleleft G_i$, $H_i = \psi_i(H_0) = \langle a_i^2, b_i \rangle \leq G_i$ and $Q_i = \psi_i(Q_0) = H_i \cup H_i^{a_i}$ the following conditions hold:

(3.1) G_i is a torsion-free hyperbolic group generated by a_i, b_i ;

(3.2) $|G_i : N_i| = 2$, so that $\langle a_i \rangle \cap N_i = \langle a_i^2 \rangle$;

(3.3) ψ_i is injective on Q_0 , H_i and Q_i are quasiconvex in G_i ;

(3.4) $C_{G_i}(a_i^l) = \langle a_i \rangle$, for all $l \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$, and $C_{G_i}(u) \subseteq H_i$ if $u \in H_i \setminus \langle a_i^2 \rangle^{H_i}$;

(3.5) if $a_i^l \in h^{G_i}$, for some $l \in 2\mathbb{N}$ and $h \in H_i$, then $a_i^l \in h^{H_i}$;

(3.6) $g_i \in H_i^{N_i} \cup \langle a_i \rangle^{N_i}$;

(3.7) $G_i = \langle a_i, b_i^{g_i} \rangle$.

Setting $\psi_0 : G_0 \rightarrow G_0$ to be the identity map, we see that for $i = 0$ conditions (3.1)–(3.7) are all satisfied (either by construction or by Lemma 2.2). We now proceed by induction, and thus assume that for some $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$, groups G_0, \dots, G_n , enjoying properties (3.1)–(3.7), have already been constructed. We are going to construct a group G_{n+1} and an epimorphism $\phi_{n+1} : G_n \rightarrow G_{n+1}$ so that (3.1)–(3.7) hold for $i = n + 1$.

Denote $c = \psi_n(f_{n+1}) \in G_n$. We shall first define an intermediate torsion-free hyperbolic group L_n , containing G_n , and an index two normal subgroup $M_n \triangleleft L_n$ such that $M_n \cap G_n = N_n$ and $c \in (H_n \cup \langle a_n \rangle)^t$, for some $t \in M_n$. If $c = 1$ then set $L_n = G_n$, $M_n = N_n$ and $t = 1$. So, assume that $c \neq 1$ and let $d \in G_n$ be an infinite order element such that $C_{G_n}(c) = \langle d \rangle$ (cf. Lemma 2.4).

If $d \in H_n^{N_n}$ in G_n then set $L_n = G_n$, $M_n = N_n$ and let $t \in M_n$ be any element such that $d, c \in H_n^t$. Similarly, if $d \stackrel{G_n}{\approx} a_n$, then $d, c \in C_{G_n}(a_n)^z$, for some $z \in G_n$, by Lemma 2.5. So, recalling (3.4), we get $d, c \in \langle a_n \rangle^t$ in G_n , where $t \in N_n$ is the element such that $z = ta_n^\varepsilon$, for some $\varepsilon \in \{0, 1\}$. Thus we can again take $L_n = G_n$, $M_n = N_n$ and t as above.

So, further we can assume that d is not commensurable to a_n in G_n and $d \notin H_n^{N_n}$.

Case 1: $d \notin N_n$. We claim that d cannot be commensurable to any element from H_n , so

$$(3.8) \quad \langle d \rangle^{G_n} \cap H_n = \{1\}.$$

Indeed, if $d \stackrel{G_n}{\approx} u \in H_n$, then d would be conjugate into $C_{G_n}(u)$ by Lemma 2.5. But $u \notin \langle a_n \rangle^{G_n}$, as $d \not\stackrel{G_n}{\approx} a_n$, hence $C_{G_n}(u) \subseteq H_n \subset N_n$ by (3.4). The latter would imply that $d \in N_n$, because N_n is normal in G_n , contradicting the assumption of this case.

So, in Case 1 we define L_n as the HNN-extension

$$(3.9) \quad L_n = \langle G_n, t \mid ta_n t^{-1} = d \rangle.$$

Case 2: $d \in N_n$. Since $H_n \cong H_0$ is non-elementary, by [21, Lemma 3.8] there exists an infinite order element $e \in H_n$ such that

$$(3.10) \quad e \stackrel{G_n}{\not\sim} a_n, \quad e \stackrel{G_n}{\not\sim} d \text{ and } C_{G_n}(e) = \langle e \rangle.$$

Thus in Case 2 we define L_n as the HNN-extension

$$(3.11) \quad L_n = \langle G_n, t \mid tet^{-1} = d \rangle.$$

Now suppose that we are in one of the above two cases. The group L_n is torsion-free and hyperbolic, and H_n is quasiconvex in L_n by Lemmas 2.4, 2.10. Therefore $Q_n = H_n \cup H_n^{a_n}$ is quasiconvex in L_n by Remark 2.3. Let $\xi : G_n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ denote the epimorphism with kernel N_n . Observe that in each of the presentations (3.9), (3.11) above the free letter t conjugates elements which have the same image under ξ in $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$. Therefore ξ can be extended to an epimorphism $\hat{\xi} : L_n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ by letting $\hat{\xi}(t) = \bar{0}$. Observe that $M_n = \ker(\hat{\xi})$ is the normal closure of N_n and t in L_n , and satisfies

$$(3.12) \quad |L_n : M_n| = 2 \text{ and } M_n \cap G_n = N_n.$$

We shall now check that conditions (3.4) and (3.5) are satisfied for $i = n$, when G_n is replaced by L_n and N_n is replaced by M_n . Note that the associated subgroups ($\langle a_n \rangle$ and $\langle d \rangle$ in Case 1, and $\langle e \rangle$ and $\langle d \rangle$ in Case 2) of the HNN-extension L_n are malnormal in G_n by Lemma 2.4, and their G_n -conjugates can only intersect trivially. Therefore any malnormal cyclic subgroup of G_n will remain malnormal in L_n by part (a) of Lemma 2.11. It follows that

$$(3.13) \quad C_{L_n}(a_n^l) = \langle a_n \rangle, \quad \forall l \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}, \text{ and } C_{L_n}(u) = C_{G_n}(u) \subseteq H_n, \quad \forall u \in H_n \setminus \langle a_n^2 \rangle^{H_n}.$$

Assume that for some $l \in 2\mathbb{N}$, a_n^l is conjugate in L_n to an element $h \in H_n$. We will show that these two elements are actually conjugate in G_n . Arguing by contradiction, suppose that $h \notin (a_n^l)^{G_n}$. If $h \in (a_n^k)^{G_n}$, for $k \neq l$, then, since $\langle a_n \rangle$ is malnormal in L_n , a_n^k cannot be conjugate to a_n^l in L_n , contradicting our assumption. Thus $h \notin \langle a_n \rangle^{G_n}$. If we are in Case 1 above, the latter, combined with (3.8), implies that $a_n^l \notin h^{L_n}$ by part (b) of Lemma 2.11, which again contradicts the assumption that h is conjugate to a_n^l in L_n . Similarly, in Case 2, in view of (3.10) and the assumption that $a_n \stackrel{G_n}{\not\sim} d$, part (b) of Lemma 2.11 shows that $h \notin (a_n^l)^{L_n}$, leading to another contradiction. Thus we have shown that $a_n^l \in h^{G_n}$. After recalling (3.5), we see that the following has been established:

$$(3.14) \quad \text{if } a_n^l \in h^{L_n}, \text{ for some } l \in 2\mathbb{N} \text{ and } h \in H_n, \text{ then } a_n^l \in h^{H_n}.$$

We will now construct the group G_{n+1} as a quotient of L_n , using Theorem 2.6. Denote $F = \langle a_n, b_n^c \rangle \cap N_n \leq G_n$ and observe that $|\langle a_n, b_n^c \rangle : F| = 2$. Note that the subgroup $\langle a_n^2, b_n^c \rangle \leq F$ is non-elementary (otherwise $a_n^l = (b_n^k)^c$, for some $l \in 2\mathbb{N}$, $k \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$, which, by (3.5), would imply that $a_n^l \in (b_n^k)^{H_n}$, contradicting the fact that a_n^2 and b_n freely generate H_n by (3.3)). Therefore F is non-elementary.

Let us prove that $Q_n = H_n \cup H_n^{a_n}$ is small relative to F in L_n . Indeed, by Theorem 2.7, it is sufficient to show that $|F : (F \cap H_n^x)| = \infty$ for all $x \in L_n$. Arguing by contradiction, assume that

$$(3.15) \quad |F : (F \cap H_n^x)| < \infty \text{ for some } x \in L_n.$$

Since $a_n^2 \in F$, by (3.15) there must exist $l \in 2\mathbb{N}$ and $h \in H_n$ such that $a_n^l = h^x$. So, in view of (3.14), we can find $y \in H_n$ satisfying $a_n^l = h^y$. The latter yields that $h = y^{-1}a_n^l y = x^{-1}a_n^l x$, so that $xy^{-1} \in C_{L_n}(a_n^l) = \langle a_n \rangle$ by (3.13). Hence $x = a_n^k y$, for some $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, and $H_n^x = a_n^k H_n a_n^{-k}$. Since F is normalized by a_n , by definition, the latter, combined with (3.15), implies that $|F : (F \cap H_n)| < \infty$ and $|F : (F \cap H_n^{a_n})| < \infty$, hence

$$(3.16) \quad |F : (F \cap (H_n \cap H_n^{a_n}))| < \infty.$$

But, by the injectivity of ψ_n on Q_0 (3.3) and part (ii) of Lemma 2.2, we have

$$H_n \cap H_n^{a_n} = \psi_n(H_0) \cap \psi_n(H_0^{a_0}) = \psi_n(H_0 \cap H_0^{a_0}) = \psi_n(\langle a_0^2 \rangle) = \langle a_n^2 \rangle.$$

Thus (3.16) yields $|F : (F \cap \langle a_n^2 \rangle)| < \infty$, contradicting the fact that F is a non-elementary subgroup of G_n . Hence we have proved that Q_n is small relative to F in L_n .

Therefore we can apply Theorem 2.6 to L_n , F , Q_n and $U = \{b_n, t\}$. Let $w_1, w_2 \in F$ be the elements from the claim of this theorem, let K_n denote the normal closure of the elements $b_n w_1$ and $t w_2$ in L_n , let $G_{n+1} = L_n / K_n$, let $\eta_{n+1} : L_n \rightarrow G_{n+1}$ be the natural epimorphism and $\phi_{n+1} : G_n \rightarrow G_{n+1}$ be the restriction of η_{n+1} to $G_n \leq L_n$. Denote $\psi_{n+1} = \phi_{n+1} \circ \psi_n : G_0 \rightarrow G_{n+1}$, $a_{n+1} = \phi_{n+1}(a_n) = \psi_{n+1}(a_0)$, $b_{n+1} = \phi_{n+1}(b_n) = \psi_{n+1}(b_0)$, etc., as in the beginning of the proof, for $i = n + 1$. Then the following conditions will be satisfied by Theorem 2.6.

- (a) G_{n+1} is a torsion-free hyperbolic group. Moreover, since $L_n = \langle a_n, b_n, t \rangle$ and $\eta_{n+1}(t) = \eta_{n+1}(w_2^{-1}) \in \eta_{n+1}(G_n)$, we see that $\eta_{n+1}(G_n) = G_{n+1}$, i.e., $\phi_{n+1} : G_n \rightarrow G_{n+1}$ is surjective and $G_{n+1} = \langle a_{n+1}, b_{n+1} \rangle$. Hence (3.1) holds for $i = n + 1$.
- (b) The restriction of ϕ_{n+1} to Q_n is injective and $H_{n+1} = \phi_{n+1}(H_n)$, $Q_{n+1} = \phi_{n+1}(Q_n)$ are quasiconvex in G_{n+1} . Thus (3.3) holds for $i = n + 1$.
- (c) For all $x \in H_n$, $C_{G_{n+1}}(\eta_{n+1}(x)) = \eta_{n+1}(C_{L_n}(x))$. In view of (3.13) and the injectivity of η_{n+1} on H_n , this implies that (3.4) holds for $i = n + 1$.
- (d) η_{n+1} preserves conjugacy on H_n . In view of (3.14), this implies that (3.5) holds for $i = n + 1$.

Observe that $b_{n+1} = \phi_{n+1}(b_n) = \phi_{n+1}(w_1^{-1}) \in \phi_{n+1}(F)$ in G_{n+1} . Since $F \subset \langle a_n, b_n^c \rangle$ and $G_{n+1} = \langle a_{n+1}, b_{n+1} \rangle$, we can conclude that $G_{n+1} = \phi_{n+1}(\langle a_n, b_n^c \rangle) = \langle a_{n+1}, b_{n+1}^{g_{n+1}} \rangle$, where $g_{n+1} = \phi_{n+1}(c) = \psi_{n+1}(f_{n+1})$. Thus (3.7) holds for $i = n + 1$, and it remains to check that G_{n+1} satisfies (3.2) and (3.6).

Note that $N_{n+1} = \phi_{n+1}(N_n)$ is a normal subgroup in G_{n+1} of index at most 2 because ϕ_{n+1} is surjective and $|G_n : N_n| = 2$. Obviously $N_{n+1} \subseteq \eta_{n+1}(M_n)$. The opposite inclusion follows from the fact that M_n is generated, as a normal subgroup of L_n , by N_n and t , and

$$(3.17) \quad \eta_{n+1}(t) = \eta_{n+1}(w_2^{-1}) \in \eta_{n+1}(F) \subseteq \eta_{n+1}(N_n) = N_{n+1}.$$

Hence $N_{n+1} = \eta_{n+1}(M_n)$ in L_n . Recall that, by construction, $b_n, t \in M_n$ and $w_1, w_2 \in F \subset M_n$ in L_n , yielding that $\ker \eta_{n+1} = K_n \subseteq M_n$. Therefore $G_{n+1}/N_{n+1} \cong L_n/M_n \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$, i.e., N_{n+1} has index 2 in G_{n+1} . It follows that condition (3.2) holds for $i = n + 1$.

By construction, $\psi_n(f_{n+1}) = c$ either belongs to $\langle a_n \rangle^t$ (Case 1) or to H_n^t (Case 2) in L_n . Therefore condition (3.6) for $i = n + 1$ follows from (3.17). This concludes the inductive step in our argument, and thus finishes the construction of a sequence of hyperbolic groups G_0, G_1, G_2, \dots , together with epimorphisms $\phi_i : G_{i-1} \rightarrow G_i$, $i \in \mathbb{N}$, satisfying properties (3.1)–(3.7) above.

We can now define the group G as the direct limit of the sequence $(G_{i-1}, \phi_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$. In other words, $G = G_0/K$, where $K = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} \ker \psi_i$. Let $\psi : G_0 \rightarrow G$ be the natural epimorphism, so that $\ker \psi = K$ and ψ factors through $\psi_i : G_0 \rightarrow G_i$, for each $i \in \mathbb{N}$.

Let $a = \psi(a_0)$, $b = \psi(b_0)$, $H = \psi(H_0) = \langle a^2, b \rangle \leq G$ and $N = \psi(N_0) = \langle a^2, b, b^a \rangle \triangleleft G$. We will now check that G , H and N satisfy the properties from the claim of Theorem 1.3.

The group G is torsion-free as a direct limit of torsion-free groups G_i . The index $|G : N| = 2$ because, by (3.2), $\ker \psi_i \subseteq N_0$ for all $i \in \mathbb{N}$. By (3.3), each ψ_i is injective on Q_0 , hence the same is true for ψ . It follows that $H \cap H^a = \psi(H_0 \cap H_0^{a_0}) = \langle a^2 \rangle$ (by Lemma 2.2), and $H \cong H_0$ is freely generated by a^2 and b . If $|N : H| < \infty$ then $|N : H^a| < \infty$, since a normalizes N , hence $|N : (H \cap H^a)| < \infty$, which would mean that N is virtually cyclic, contradicting the fact that it contains a non-abelian free subgroup H . Therefore we can deduce that $|N : H| = \infty$.

Given any $x, y \in G$, the subgroup $\langle a^x, b^y \rangle$ is conjugate to the subgroup $\langle a, b^g \rangle$, where $g = x^{-1}y$. By construction, $g = \psi(f_i)$, for some $i \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$, and (3.7) implies that G_i is generated by

$a_i = \psi_i(a_0)$ and $b_i^{g_i} = \psi_i(b_0^{f_i})$. It follows that $G = \langle a, b^g \rangle$, since ψ factors through ψ_i . Hence $G = \langle a^x, b^y \rangle$ and $\{a, b\}$ is an invariable generating set for G .

It remains to show that every element of N is conjugate to an element of H in N . Indeed, (3.6) easily implies that $G = H^N \cup \langle a \rangle^N$, and since

$$\langle a \rangle^N \cap N = (\langle a \rangle \cap N)^N = \langle a^2 \rangle^N \subset H^N,$$

we can conclude that $N = H^N$, as required. This finishes the proof of Theorem 1.3. \square

Remark 3.1. Let G be the group constructed in the proof of Theorem 1.3. Then centralizers of non-trivial elements in G are cyclic.

Indeed, for any $g \in G \setminus \{1\}$, g has infinite order and $g^2 \in N$, so, by claim (iv) of the theorem, g^2 is conjugate to some element $u \in H \setminus \{1\}$. If $C_G(u) \subseteq H$, then $C_G(u) = C_H(u)$ is cyclic, as H is free. Otherwise, (3.4) implies that $u \in \langle a^2 \rangle^H$ and $C_G(u)$ is conjugate to $\langle a \rangle$. Thus $C_G(u)$ is cyclic, so the same is true for $C_G(g^2)$. Therefore $C_G(g)$ must also be cyclic, as a subgroup of $C_G(g^2)$ (in fact, in this case $C_G(g) = C_G(g^2)$).

Remark 3.2. The construction of the group G and its index two subgroup N in Theorem 1.3 is fairly flexible, and many additional properties can be achieved:

- by adding a sufficiently large finite subset of G_i to Q_i at each step, one can ensure that G is lacunary hyperbolic (see [22] for the definition and properties of lacunary hyperbolic groups);
- by modifying N_0 and G_0 with the help of Theorem 2.6, one can arrange N to be a quotient of any given torsion-free non-elementary hyperbolic group; in particular, N and G can be made to satisfy Kazhdan's property (T);
- by changing the construction at each step, one can achieve even more and ensure that N is a common quotient of all non-cyclic torsion-free hyperbolic groups;
- it should be possible to extend the method of proof to produce examples of FIG groups with non-IG subgroups of index k , for every $k \geq 2$, though additional technical modifications will be necessary.

4. FINITELY GENERATED IG GROUPS THAT ARE NOT FIG

Proof of Theorem 1.4. As before, the desired group G will be constructed as a direct limit of hyperbolic groups G_i , $i \geq 0$. Let G_0 be the free group of rank 3, freely generated by $\{a_0, b_0, c_0\}$, and set $Q_0 = H_{00} = \{1\} \leq G_0$. Let $S_0 = \emptyset, S_1 = \{1\}, S_2, \dots$ be an enumeration of all finite subsets of G_0 , let $Y_0 = \{1\}, Y_1 = \langle a_0 \rangle, Y_2 = \langle a_0, b_0 \rangle, \dots$ be an enumeration of all finitely generated subgroups of G_0 .

Let G_1 be a copy of G_0 , with a fixed isomorphism $\phi_1 : G_0 \rightarrow G_1$. Define $H_{10} = \phi_1(H_{00}) = \{1\}$, $H_{11} = \langle b_1, c_1 \rangle$, where $b_1 = \phi_1(b_0) \in G_1$, $c_1 = \phi_1(c_0) \in G_1$, and let $Q_1 = H_{10} \cup H_{11} = \phi_1(Q_0) \cup H_{11} \subset G_1$.

Now suppose that for some $n \geq 1$ and each $i = 1, \dots, n$ we have already constructed a group G_i , an epimorphism $\phi_i : G_{i-1} \rightarrow G_i$, and subgroups $H_{ij} \leq G_i$, $j = 0, 1, \dots, i$, such that $H_{ij} = \phi_i(H_{i-1,j})$, whenever $j \in \{0, \dots, i-1\}$. We let $\psi_i : G_0 \rightarrow G_i$ be the epimorphism defined by $\psi_i = \phi_i \circ \dots \circ \phi_1$, set $T_i = \psi_i(S_i) \subset G_i$, $Z_i = \psi_i(Y_i) \leq G_i$, and $Q_i = \bigcup_{j=0}^i H_{ij} = \phi_i(Q_{i-1}) \cup H_{ii} \subseteq G_i$.

Arguing by induction, we assume that the following conditions hold for every $i = 1, \dots, n$:

(4.1) G_i is a non-elementary torsion-free hyperbolic group;

(4.2) ϕ_i is injective on Q_{i-1} , and H_{ij} is free and quasiconvex in G_i , $j = 0, \dots, i$;

(4.3) ϕ_i preserves conjugacy and centralizers on Q_{i-1} ;

(4.4) H_{ij} is malnormal in G_i , for all $j = 0, \dots, i$;

(4.5) for all $g \in G_i$, $0 \leq j < k \leq i$, the intersection $H_{ij}^g \cap H_{ik}$ is cyclic;

(4.6) $|G_i : H_{ii}| = \infty$ and there exists $x \in H_{ii} \setminus \{1\}$ such that $\langle x \rangle \cap \left(\bigcup_{j=1}^{i-1} H_{ij}^{G_i} \right) = \{1\}$;

(4.7) $T_i \subseteq H_{ii}^{G_i}$;

(4.8) one of the following conditions is satisfied:

- $Z_i = G_i$, or
- Z_i is cyclic, or
- $|Z_i : (Z_i \cap H_{ij}^u)| < \infty$ for some $j = 0, 1, \dots, i$, and some $u \in G_i$.

Note that for $i = 1$ the group G_1 , the epimorphism $\phi_1 : G_0 \rightarrow G_1$, and the subgroups $H_{10}, H_{11} \leq G_1$ satisfy all of the above properties by definition, so the base of induction has been established. Our aim now is to construct a group G_{n+1} , an epimorphism $\phi_{n+1} : G_n \rightarrow G_{n+1}$ and a subgroup $H_{n+1, n+1} \leq G_{n+1}$, enjoying properties (4.1)–(4.8) for $i = n+1$. As before, our method involves an intermediate torsion-free hyperbolic group L_n and a free quasiconvex subgroup $X \leq L_n$, such that $G_n \leq L_n$ and $\psi_n(S_{n+1})$ is pointwise conjugate into X in L_n . The group G_{n+1} will be obtained as a small cancellation quotient of L_n , and the subgroup $H_{n+1, n+1} \leq G_{n+1}$ will be defined as the image of X in G_{n+1} .

Recall that $\psi_n : G_0 \rightarrow G_n$ is the epimorphism $\phi_n \circ \dots \circ \phi_1$, and suppose that $\psi_n(S_{n+1}) \setminus \{1\} = \{s_1, \dots, s_l\} \subset G_n$, for some $l \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$. Let $d_1, \dots, d_l \in G_n$ be the elements satisfying $C_{G_n}(s_k) = \langle d_k \rangle$, for $k = 1, \dots, l$ (cf. Lemma 2.4). Let X be a free group of rank $l+1$, with free basis $\{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_l\}$. We define the group L_n by the following presentation:

$$(4.9) \quad L_n = \langle G_n, x_0, \dots, x_l, t_1, \dots, t_l \mid t_k x_k t_k^{-1} = d_k, k = 1, \dots, l \rangle.$$

Since G_n is torsion-free, each of d_1, \dots, d_l has infinite order in G_n , so L_n is an l -fold HNN-extension of the free product $G_n * X$ with associated cyclic subgroups. The group $G_n * X$ is hyperbolic, as a free product of hyperbolic groups, and G_n, X are both quasiconvex in it (for example, by [18, Lemma 1.2]). After applying Lemma 2.10 l times, we see that L_n is a torsion-free hyperbolic group and G_n, X are quasiconvex in it. Therefore H_{nj} is a quasiconvex subgroup of L_n , for each $j = 0, \dots, n$, by part (5) of Remark 2.3.

Now, G_n and X are malnormal in $G_n * X$, being free factors, hence $\langle d_k \rangle$ and H_{nj} are malnormal in $G_n * X$, for all $k = 1, \dots, l$ and $j = 0, \dots, n$, by (4.4). Observe that for any group A and any cyclic group $\langle x \rangle$, $\langle x \rangle$ and every malnormal subgroup of A are malnormal in the free product $A * \langle x \rangle$; moreover, no non-trivial element of A is conjugate to an element of $\langle x \rangle$. Therefore we can apply claim (a) of Lemma 2.11 l times to show that H_{nj} and X are malnormal in L_n , for every $j = 0, \dots, n$. It follows that $C_L(h) \subseteq H_{nj}$ for all $h \in H_{nj} \setminus \{1\}$, $j = 0, \dots, n$; in particular,

$$(4.10) \quad C_L(h) = C_{G_n}(h), \text{ for every } h \in Q_n \setminus \{1\}.$$

From the presentation (4.9) it is easy to see that there is a retraction $\rho : L_n \rightarrow G_n$, such that the restriction of ρ to G_n is the identity map, $\rho(x_0) = 1$, $\rho(x_k) = d_k$ and $\rho(t_k) = 1$ for all $k = 1, \dots, l$. It follows that

$$(4.11) \quad \text{two elements of } G_n \text{ are conjugate in } L_n \text{ if and only if they are conjugate in } G_n.$$

For the next part it will be more convenient to think of L_n as the fundamental group of a graph of groups with two vertices v_1, v_2 and $l+1$ edges e_0, \dots, e_l , joining these two vertices: see Figure 1.

The vertex groups in this splitting will be G_n for v_1 and X for v_2 , the edge group for e_0 will be

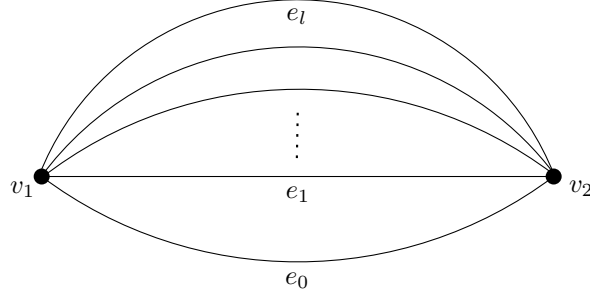


FIGURE 1. The underlying graph for the splitting of L_n .

trivial, and the edge groups for e_1, \dots, e_l will be infinite cyclic. This gives rise to an action of L_n on the Bass-Serre tree \mathcal{T} corresponding to this splitting. Vertex stabilizers for this action are conjugates of G_n or X in L_n and edge stabilizers are cyclic. Hence the intersection of stabilizers of two distinct vertices of \mathcal{T} is cyclic, which immediately yields the following observations:

$$(4.12) \quad G_n^u \cap X \text{ is cyclic, for all } u \in L_n, \text{ and}$$

$$(4.13) \quad \text{if } w \in L_n \setminus G_n \text{ then } G_n^w \cap G_n \text{ is cyclic.}$$

The last observation, combined with (4.5), implies

$$(4.14) \quad \text{for all } u \in L_n, 0 \leq j < k \leq n, \text{ the intersection } H_{nj}^u \cap H_{nk} \text{ is cyclic.}$$

Let $Q = Q_n \cup X = \bigcup_{j=1}^n H_{nj} \cup X \subset L_n$ and $Z = \psi_n(Y_{n+1}) \leq G_n$. If Z is non-elementary and Q is small relative to Z in L_n , then set $F = Z$. Otherwise, set $F = G_n$. Recall that G_n is torsion-free and non-elementary (by (4.1)), hence (4.6) implies that $|G_n : H_{nj}| = \infty$, for each $j = 0, \dots, n$. Combined with (4.13), this yields that $|G_n : (G_n \cap w^{-1}H_{nj}w)| = |G_n^w : (G_n^w \cap H_{nj})| = \infty$ for all $w \in L_n$ and $j = 0, \dots, n$. On the other hand, $|G_n : (G_n \cap u^{-1}Xu)| = \infty$ for all $u \in L_n$ by (4.12). Therefore we can apply Theorem 2.7 to conclude that Q is small relative to G_n in L_n . Thus, in any case, F is non-elementary, Q is small relative to F in L_n and $F \subseteq G_n$.

Since Q is quasiconvex in L_n (by part (4) of Remark 2.3), we can apply Theorem 2.6 to L_n , F , Q and $U = \{x_0, \dots, x_l, t_1, \dots, t_l\}$. Let G_{n+1} denote the resulting quotient of L_n , let $\eta_{n+1} : L_n \rightarrow G_{n+1}$ be the natural epimorphism, which identifies each element of U with some element of F in G_{n+1} . Since $F \subseteq G_n$ and $L_n = \langle G_n, U \rangle$, we see that $G_{n+1} = \eta_{n+1}(L_n) = \eta_{n+1}(G_n)$, i.e., the restriction $\phi_{n+1} : G_n \rightarrow G_{n+1}$, of η_{n+1} to G_n , is surjective. Set $H_{n+1, n+1} = \eta_{n+1}(X) \leq G_{n+1}$, $H_{n+1, j} = \phi_{n+1}(H_{nj}) \leq G_{n+1}$ if $0 \leq j \leq n$, and $Q_{n+1} = \bigcup_{j=0}^{n+1} H_{n+1, j}$. Let $\psi_{n+1} = \phi_{n+1} \circ \psi_n : G_0 \rightarrow G_{n+1}$, $T_{n+1} = \psi_{n+1}(S_{n+1}) \subset G_{n+1}$, $Z_{n+1} = \psi_{n+1}(Y_{n+1}) \leq G_{n+1}$.

Theorem 2.6 implies that all of the following hold.

- (a) G_{n+1} is a non-elementary torsion-free hyperbolic group, so (4.1) is true for $i = n + 1$.
- (b) The restriction of η_{n+1} to $Q = Q_n \cup X$ is injective, and $H_{n+1, j}$ is a quasiconvex subgroup of G_{n+1} , for all $j = 0, \dots, n + 1$. It follows that ϕ_n is injective on Q_n , and $H_{n+1, j} \cong H_{nj}$, $0 \leq j \leq n$, $H_{n+1, n+1} \cong X$ are free subgroups of G_{n+1} . Thus (4.2) holds for $i = n + 1$.
- (c) η_{n+1} preserves centralizers on Q , hence, by (4.10), ϕ_{n+1} preserves centralizers on Q_n .
- (d) η_{n+1} preserves conjugacy on Q :

$$(4.15) \quad \text{if } g, h \in Q_n \cup X, \text{ then } \eta_{n+1}(h) \in \eta_{n+1}(g)^{G_{n+1}} \text{ in } G_{n+1} \text{ implies } h \in g^{L_n} \text{ in } L_n.$$

Combined with (4.11), this immediately shows that ϕ_{n+1} preserves conjugacy on Q_n .

Claims (c) and (d) above imply that (4.3) holds for $i = n + 1$. We can also apply Lemma 2.8 to deduce that for every $j = 0, \dots, n + 1$, $H_{n+1,j}$ is malnormal in G_{n+1} , i.e., (4.4) is satisfied for $i = n + 1$.

The fact that (4.5) is satisfied in G_{n+1} follows from Lemma 2.9. Indeed, for any $0 \leq j < k \leq n + 1$, $H_{n+1,j}$ and $H_{n+1,k}$ are images, under η_{n+1} , of subgroups contained in $Q_n \cup X$ in L_n , so the assumptions of Lemma 2.9 are satisfied by (4.15), (4.14) and (4.12).

By the above argument, $H_{n+1,n+1} \cap H_{n+1,1}$ is cyclic, and since $H_{n+1,1} \cong H_{11}$ (by (4.2)) is a free group of rank 2, we can immediately deduce that $H_{n+1,n+1}$ must have infinite index in G_{n+1} . Now, since the generator x_0 , of X , does not participate in any of the defining relations from (4.9), we see that $L_n \cong B * \langle x_0 \rangle$, where $B = \langle G_n, x_1, \dots, x_l, t_1, \dots, t_l \rangle \leq L_n$. In particular, $\langle x_0 \rangle \cap H_{n+1,j}^{L_n} = \{1\}$, for all $j = 0, \dots, n$, which can be combined with (4.15) to give $\langle \eta_{n+1}(x_0) \rangle \cap H_{n+1,j}^{G_{n+1}} = \{1\}$, for all $j = 0, \dots, n$. As $\eta_{n+1}(x_0)$ is an infinite order element of $\eta_{n+1}(X) = H_{n+1,n+1}$, we can conclude that (4.6) is satisfied for $i = n + 1$.

The inclusion (4.7) for $i = n + 1$ is an immediate consequence of the construction of L_n as the HNN-extension (4.9), and it remains to verify that G_{n+1} satisfies (4.8) for $i = n + 1$, where $Z_{n+1} = \psi_{n+1}(Y_{n+1}) = \eta_{n+1}(Z)$. But this is indeed the case due to our choice of the subgroup $F \leq G_n$ above and Theorem 2.7.

Thus we have checked that G_{n+1} , $\phi_{n+1} : G_n \rightarrow G_{n+1}$ and $H_{n+1,n+1} \leq G_{n+1}$ satisfy all of the properties (4.1)–(4.8) for $i = n + 1$, which completes our inductive construction.

Let G be the direct limit of the sequence $(G_{i-1}, \phi_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$. Then G can be described as the quotient of G_0 by $K = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} \ker \psi_i$, and the natural epimorphism $\psi : G_0 \rightarrow G$ factors through $\psi_i : G_0 \rightarrow G_i$, for each $i \in \mathbb{N}$. Let $\xi_i : G_i \rightarrow G$ denote the resulting epimorphism such that $\psi = \xi_i \circ \psi_i$, for each $i \in \mathbb{N}$. A commutative diagram involving epimorphisms between the groups G_0 , G_i , G_{i+1} and G , $i \in \mathbb{N}$, discussed so far, is depicted in Figure 2 below.

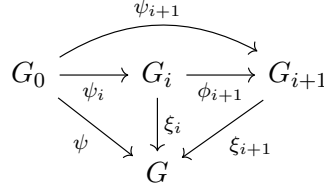


FIGURE 2. A commutative diagram of maps between G_0 , G_i , G_{i+1} and G .

Lemma 4.1. *For all $j \geq 0$ the epimorphism $\xi_j : G_j \rightarrow G$ preserves conjugacy on Q_j .*

Proof of Lemma 4.1. Suppose $\xi_j(h) = \xi_j(g)^q$, for some $g, h \in Q_j$ and some $q \in G$. Let $g_0, h_0, q_0 \in G_0$ be arbitrary preimages of the elements g, h, q in G_0 , so that $g = \psi_j(g_0)$, $h = \psi_j(h_0)$ and $q = \psi(q_0)$. Then $h_0^{-1}g_0^{q_0} \in \ker \psi = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \ker \psi_n$, so $h_0^{-1}g_0^{q_0} \in \ker \psi_i$, for some $i \in \mathbb{N}$. Moreover, we can assume that $i > j$, as $\ker \psi_i \subseteq \ker \psi_{i+1}$ for all i . Hence $g' = \psi_i(g_0)$ is conjugate to $h' = \psi_i(h_0)$ in G_i . Let $\varphi : G_j \rightarrow G_i$ be the epimorphism defined by $\varphi = \phi_i \circ \dots \circ \phi_{j+1}$, and observe that $g' = \varphi(g)$ and $h' = \varphi(h)$, so that $g', h' \in \varphi(Q_j)$ in G_i . Since $h' \in (g')^{G_i}$ we can apply (4.3) $i - j$ times to conclude that $h \in g^{G_j}$ in G_j , as required. \square

The next statement also follows from (4.3) and can be proved similarly to Lemma 4.1.

Lemma 4.2. *For all $j \geq 0$ the epimorphism $\xi_j : G_j \rightarrow G$ preserves centralizers on Q_j .*

We can now start checking that G satisfies all the properties listed in the statement of Theorem 1.4. The group G is indeed 2-generated, because it is a quotient of G_2 , and $G_2 = Z_2$ is a

quotient of $Z = \langle a_1, b_1 \rangle = \phi_1(Y_2)$, by construction (Z is non-elementary and $Q_1 = \langle b_1, c_1 \rangle$ is small relative to Z in L_1 , as $\{a_1, b_1, c_1\}$ is a free generating set of G_1). Since G_i is torsion-free, for each $i \in \mathbb{N}$, G is also torsion-free.

Observe that $\xi_j(H_{jj}) = \xi_i(H_{ij})$ in G , whenever $0 \leq j \leq i$, and denote this subgroup $H_j \leq G$. The epimorphism ξ_j is injective on H_{jj} by (4.2), so $H_j \cong H_{jj}$ is finitely generated and free. Moreover, in view of (4.4) and Lemmas 4.1, 4.2, we can apply Lemma 2.8 to conclude that H_j is malnormal in G . Thus claim (i) of Theorem 1.4 has been established.

Now, by (4.6), for each $i \in \mathbb{N}$ there is $x \in H_{ii} \setminus \{1\}$ such that $\langle x \rangle \cap H_{ij}^{G_i} = \{1\}$ in G_i , whenever $0 \leq j < i$. Set $r = \xi_i(x) \in H_i$, then $r \neq 1$ in G , by (4.2), and $\langle r \rangle \cap H_j^G = \{1\}$, provided $0 \leq j < i$, by Lemma 4.1. This proves claim (ii) of Theorem 1.4.

If S is an arbitrary finite subset of G , then $S = \psi(S_i)$, for some $i \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$, and $T_i = \psi_i(S_i)$ is pointwise conjugate into H_{ii} in G_i , by (4.7). Consequently, $S = \xi_i(T_i)$ is pointwise conjugate into the subgroup $H_i = \xi_i(H_{ii})$ in G , which establishes claim (iii) of Theorem 1.4.

Claim (iv) of the theorem follows from the lemma below.

Lemma 4.3. *For all $i, j \geq 0$, $i \neq j$, and all $h \in G$, the intersection $H_j^h \cap H_i$ is cyclic in G .*

Proof of Lemma 4.3. Without loss of generality, suppose that $j < i$. By construction, $H_j = \xi_i(H_{ij})$ and $H_i = \xi_i(H_{ii})$, where H_{ij} and H_{ii} are quasiconvex subgroups of the hyperbolic group G_i (see (4.1) and (4.2)), and $H_{ij} \cup H_{ii} \subseteq Q_i$. Recalling Lemma 4.1 and (4.5), we see that all the assumptions of Lemma 2.9 are satisfied, whence $H_j^h \cap H_i$ must be cyclic for any $h \in G$. \square

Thus it remains to prove claim (v). The next lemma will be used for this.

Lemma 4.4. *If N is a non-cyclic proper finitely generated subgroup of G , then there exists $j \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ and $v \in G$ such that $N \subseteq H_j^v$.*

Proof of Lemma 4.4. By construction, there must exist $i \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $N = \psi(Y_i) = \xi_i(Z_i)$. Since N is proper and non-cyclic in G , Z_i will be a proper non-cyclic subgroup of G_i . In view of (4.8), the latter implies that $|Z_i : (Z_i \cap H_{ij}^u)| < \infty$ for some $j = 0, 1, \dots, i$, and some $u \in G_i$. Hence $|N : (N \cap H_j^v)| < \infty$ in G , where $v = \xi_i(u) \in G$, so H_j^v contains a finite index normal subgroup of N . Since G is torsion-free and H_j^v is malnormal, N must be contained in H_j^v . \square

To finish the proof of Theorem 1.4, it remains to show that every proper subgroup $M < G$ is contained in a conjugate of some H_j , $j \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$. If M is cyclic, this follows from claim (iii) of the theorem, so we can suppose that M is non-cyclic. Take any $x \in M \setminus \{1\}$. By claim (iii), $x \in H_k^G$, for some $k \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$, and, after replacing M with a conjugate, we can assume that $x \in H_k$. Then $C_G(x)$ is cyclic by Lemma 4.2 and Lemma 2.4. Since M is non-cyclic, it cannot be contained in $C_G(x)$, so there must exist $y \in M$ such that $N = \langle x, y \rangle \leq M$ is non-abelian. Hence $N \subseteq H_j^v$ for some $j \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ and some $v \in G$, by Lemma 4.4.

Now, consider any $z \in M$. The subgroup $P = \langle x, y, z \rangle$ is non-cyclic and proper in G , so, according to Lemma 4.4, there exist $i \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ and $u \in G$ such that $P \subseteq H_i^u$. Observe that $N \subseteq H_j^v \cap H_i^u$ is non-cyclic, hence $i = j$, by Lemma 4.3, and $H_j^u = H_j^v$, as H_j is malnormal in G . It follows that $z \in P \subseteq H_j^v$, whence $M \subseteq H_j^v$, as required.

Thus we have shown that G satisfies claim (v), so the proof of Theorem 1.4 is complete. \square

Remark 4.5. It is easy to see that the group G constructed in Theorem 1.4 satisfies the following properties:

- every proper subgroup of G is free;
- G is simple;
- the centralizers of non-trivial elements are cyclic.

Similarly to Remark 3.2, with extra work we can impose additional properties on G , such as lacunary hyperbolicity and being a quotient of any given (or, even, every) non-cyclic torsion-free hyperbolic group.

REFERENCES

- [1] J. Alonso, T. Brady, D. Cooper, V. Ferlini, M. Lustig, M. Mihalik, M. Shapiro, H. Short, Notes on word hyperbolic groups. Edited by Short. *Group theory from a geometrical viewpoint (Trieste, 1990)*, 3–63, *World Sci. Publ., River Edge, NJ*, 1991.
- [2] M. Bestvina, M. Feighn, Addendum and correction to: “A combination theorem for negatively curved groups” [J. Differential Geom. 35 (1992), no. 1, 85–101]. *J. Differential Geom.* **43** (1996), no. 4, 783–788.
- [3] M. Bestvina, K. Fujiwara, Handlebody subgroups in a mapping class group. *In the tradition of Ahlfors-Bers. VII*, 29–50, *Contemp. Math.* **696**, *Amer. Math. Soc., Providence, RI*, 2017.
- [4] M.R. Bridson, A. Haefliger, Metric spaces of non-positive curvature. *Grundlehren der Mathematischen Wissenschaften*, 319. *Springer-Verlag, Berlin*, 1999.
- [5] C. Cox, Invariable generation and wreath products. Preprint (2020). [arXiv:2001.04748](https://arxiv.org/abs/2001.04748)
- [6] J.D. Dixon, Random sets which invariably generate the symmetric group. *Discrete Math.* **105** (1992), no. 1-3, 25–39.
- [7] T. Gelander, Convergence groups are not invariably generated. *Int. Math. Res. Not.* **2015** (2015), no. 19, 9806–9814.
- [8] T. Gelander, G. Golan, K. Juschenko, Invariable generation of Thompson groups. *J. Algebra* **478** (2017), 261–270.
- [9] G. Goffer, N. Lazarovich, Invariable generation does not pass to finite index subgroups. Preprint (2020). [arXiv:2006.05523](https://arxiv.org/abs/2006.05523)
- [10] M. Gromov, Hyperbolic groups. *Essays in group theory*, 75–263, *Math. Sci. Res. Inst. Publ.*, 8, *Springer, New York*, 1987.
- [11] M. Hull, Small cancellation in acylindrically hyperbolic groups. *Groups Geom. Dyn.* **10** (2016), no. 4, 1077–1119.
- [12] C. Jordan, Recherches sur les substitutions. *J. Math. Pures Appl. (2)* **17** (1872), 351–367.
- [13] W.M. Kantor, A. Lubotzky, A. Shalev, Invariable generation of infinite groups. *J. Algebra* **421** (2015), 296–310.
- [14] O. Kharlampovich, A. Myasnikov, Hyperbolic groups and free constructions. *Trans. Amer. Math. Soc. (2)* **350** (1998), no. 2, 571–613.
- [15] R.C. Lyndon, P.E. Schupp, Paul E. Combinatorial group theory. *Ergebnisse der Mathematik und ihrer Grenzgebiete, Band 89*. *Springer-Verlag, Berlin-New York*, 1977.
- [16] A. Minasyan, On products of quasiconvex subgroups in hyperbolic groups. *Internat. J. Algebra Comput.* **14** (2004), no. 2, 173–195.
- [17] A. Minasyan, On quasiconvex subsets of hyperbolic groups. Ph.D. Thesis, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN, 2005. Available from <https://etd.library.vanderbilt.edu>.
- [18] A. Minasyan, On residualizing homomorphisms preserving quasiconvexity. *Comm. Algebra* **33** (2005), no. 7, 2423–2463.
- [19] A. Minasyan, Some properties of subsets of hyperbolic groups. *Comm. Algebra* **33** (2005), no. 3, 909–935.
- [20] A. Minasyan, P. Zalesskii, One-relator groups with torsion are conjugacy separable. *J. Algebra* **382** (2013), 39–45.
- [21] A.Yu. Ol’shanskii, On residualizing homomorphisms and G -subgroups of hyperbolic groups. *Internat. J. Algebra and Comput.* **3** (1993), no. 4, 365–409.
- [22] A.Yu. Olshanskii, D.V. Osin, M.V. Sapir, Lacunary hyperbolic groups. With an appendix by M. Kapovich and B. Kleiner. *Geom. & Topol.* **13** (2009), no. 4, 2051–2140.
- [23] D. Osin, Small cancellations over relatively hyperbolic groups and embedding theorems. *Ann. of Math. (2)* **172** (2010), no. 1, 1–39.
- [24] J.-P. Serre, On a theorem of Jordan. *Bull. Amer. Math. Soc. (N.S.)* **40** (2003), no. 4, 429–440.
- [25] H. Short, Quasiconvexity and a theorem of Howson’s. *Group theory from a geometrical viewpoint (Trieste, 1990)*, 168–176, *World Sci. Publ., River Edge, NJ*, 1991.
- [26] J. Wiegold, Transitive groups with fixed-point-free permutations, *Arch. Math. (Basel)* **27** (1976), no. 5, 473–475.
- [27] J. Wiegold, Transitive groups with fixed-point-free permutations. II. *Arch. Math. (Basel)* **29** (1977), no. 6, 571–573.

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON, HIGHFIELD, SOUTHAMPTON, SO17
1BJ, UNITED KINGDOM.

Email address: aminasyan@gmail.com