

CENTRALISERS OF LINEAR GROWTH AUTOMORPHISMS OF FREE GROUPS

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ABSTRACT. In this note we investigate the centraliser of a linearly growing element of $\text{Out}(F_n)$ (that is, a root of a Dehn twist automorphism), and show that it has a finite index subgroup mapping onto a direct product of certain “equivariant McCool groups” with kernel a finitely generated free abelian group. In particular, this allows us to show it is VF and hence finitely presented.

1. INTRODUCTION

It is an open problem, in general, to prove that centralisers of free group outer automorphisms are finitely generated, even if some important cases are known (such as when the automorphism is irreducible, [6]).

In [14], Rodenhausen and Wade prove that centralisers of Dehn twist automorphisms of free groups are of type VF. Here we prove the same result for automorphisms of linear growth. Since any automorphism of linear growth has a power which is a Dehn Twist, our result generalises theirs.

(Recall that G is of Type F means that it has a finite Eilenberg-Maclane space, $K(G, 1)$. A group is said to be of Type VF if it has a finite index subgroup of Type F. Groups of Type VF are finitely generated and finitely presented.)

In [3], we prove that a free-by-cyclic group where the defining automorphism has linear growth has a finitely generated automorphism group. This is related to, but distinct from, the properties of the centraliser of that automorphism.

Our proof builds on that of [14], using the recent result that equivariant McCool groups for finite subgroups of $\text{Out}(F_n)$ are of type VF. We also carry out some arguments in the mapping torus of the automorphism, rather than working only in the free group.

Definition 1.1. Let G be a group, let $\{G_i\}$ be a finite family of subgroups of G and Φ an Outer automorphism of G .

Then, the Φ -equivariant McCool group relative to the G_i (or, simply, the equivariant McCool group) $\text{Mc}(G; \{G_i\}; \Phi)$ consists of those outer automorphisms, Ψ of G such that:

- (i) For each i , there is a $\psi_i \in \Psi$ (a genuine automorphism in the outer class of Ψ) such that;
 - $\psi_i(G_i) = G_i$,
 - $\psi_i|_{G_i}$ is the identity map

(ii) Ψ commutes with Φ .

Remark 1.2. One can also define the generalised McCool group by dropping the condition that ψ_i restricts to the identity map on G_i . This is the point of view in [7].

The ‘usual’ McCool groups – without equivariance – can be recovered by putting Φ equal to the identity.

Theorem 1.3 ([7, Theorem 1.2]). *Let F be a finitely generated free group, let $\{G_i\}$ be a finite family of finitely generated subgroups and let $\Phi \in \text{Out}(F)$ be a finite order outer automorphism. Then $\text{Mc}(F; \{G_i\}; \Phi)$ is of type VF.*

Remark 1.4. In fact, the Theorem in [7] is stated for generalised McCool groups, but it follows that the same is true for McCool groups. This is because Corollary 1.6 of [11] states that any McCool group (in a free group, or even a toral relatively hyperbolic group) is equal to the McCool group of a finite family of cyclic groups. And since cyclic groups have finite automorphism group, this is commensurate with the generalised McCool group of the same collection of cyclic groups.

The equivariant McCool groups are then simply intersections with a centraliser.

Theorem 1.5. *Let Φ be a linearly growing element of $\text{Out}(F_n)$. Then $C(\Phi)$ is of type VF.*

More precisely, $C(\Phi)$ admits a finite index subgroup, $C_0(\Phi)$, which fits into a short exact sequence:

$$1 \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}^m \longrightarrow C_0(\Phi) \longrightarrow N \longrightarrow 1.$$

where N is a finite index subgroup of a finite product of equivariant McCool groups, $\prod_{u \in U} \text{Mc}_u$. The indexing set U is a finite set and each equivariant McCool group, Mc_u , (and hence their product) is of type VF.

Remark 1.6. The groups Mc_u above are the equivariant McCool groups based on (a subset of the) vertex groups of an invariant Bass-Serre tree, T , relative to the incident edge groups and commuting with the automorphism which Φ induces there (which turns out to be finite order). The rank m of the kernel is bounded above by the number of F_n -orbits of edges in T .

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2. PRELIMINARIES

Graphs of groups. We follow Bass [4] and define a graph of groups \mathcal{G} to consist of a graph Γ (as defined by Serre [15], with edges in pairs $\{e, \bar{e}\}$, and maps $\iota(e)$ and $\tau(e)$ indicating the initial and terminal vertices of e), together with groups G_v for every vertex and $G_e = G_{\bar{e}}$ for every edge, and monomorphisms $\alpha_e : G_e \rightarrow G_{\tau(e)}$ for every edge.

The path group $P(\mathcal{G})$ is the group generated by the vertex groups and the edges of \mathcal{G} , subject to relations $e\alpha_e(g)\bar{e} = \alpha_{\bar{e}}(g)$ for $g \in G_e$. Note that taking $g = 1$ this gives that $e^{-1} = \bar{e}$, as expected.

A *path* (of length n) in $P(\mathcal{G})$ is a sequence $g_0e_1g_1 \dots e_n g_n$, where each e_i has $\iota(e_i) = v_{i-1}$ and $\tau(e_i) = v_i$ for some vertices v_i (so there is a path in the graph), and each $g_i \in G_{v_i}$. A *loop* is a path where $v_0 = v_n$. The relations in $P(\mathcal{G})$ put an equivalence relation on the set of paths, analogous to homotopy, which we work up to throughout.

The *fundamental group of \mathcal{G}* at a vertex v is the set of loops in $P(\mathcal{G})$ at v , inheriting the multiplication of $P(\mathcal{G})$ (working up to the above equivalence). It is denoted $\pi_1(\mathcal{G}, v)$. Thus we think of $\pi_1(\mathcal{G}, v)$ as a subgroup of $P(\mathcal{G})$.

One can also define a tree with an action by $\pi_1(\mathcal{G}, v)$; the structure theorem for Bass–Serre theory asserts that the quotient graph of groups associated with such an action is sufficient to reconstruct it (up to isomorphisms). We will take the following construction of the quotient graph of groups for a given action on a tree.

Definition 2.1. Suppose a group G acts on a tree T . The *quotient graph of groups, \mathcal{G}* , for this action has the quotient graph for the action as its underlying graph. We think of the edges and vertices of \mathcal{G} as a subset of the edges and vertices of T , choosing a representative for each G -orbit. (The choice should respect the edge inversion: if e is chosen, so is \bar{e} .)

The vertex groups are vertex stabilisers, G_v , of the representative of each G -vertex orbit, and the edge groups are the edge groups, G_e , again of the representative of each edge orbit.

Then, for each edge, e , of \mathcal{G} , there are group elements, $g_e^-, g_e^+ \in G$ such that $\iota(e)g_e^-, \tau(e)g_e^+$ are our chosen vertices of \mathcal{G} . The choice of g_e^-, g_e^+ is not canonical, but one choice is made from the start, and should be compatible with the edge inversion: $g_{\bar{e}}^- = g_e^+$.

The edge monomorphisms, α_e are given by the inclusion of the edge stabiliser into the vertex stabiliser, followed by conjugation by g_e^+ :

$$G_e \subseteq G_{\tau(e)} \rightarrow G_{\tau(e)}^{g_e^+} = G_{\tau(e)g_e^+}.$$

It is common to require representatives of vertex and edge orbits that form subtrees of T , in which case at least one of g_e^- and g_e^+ can be chosen to be trivial. However, we found it more convenient to adopt this more symmetric notation.

A result we will need later is the following:

Proposition 2.2. *Let \mathcal{G} be a (connected) graph of groups and v a vertex of the underlying graph. Let $P(\mathcal{G})$ be the associated path group and $\pi_1(\mathcal{G}, v)$ the fundamental group at v , thought of as a subgroup of $P(\mathcal{G})$.*

Then for any homomorphism, $\rho : \pi_1(\mathcal{G}, v) \rightarrow Q$, where Q is any group, there exists a homomorphism $\hat{\rho} : P(\mathcal{G}) \rightarrow Q$, extending ρ in the sense that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
P(\mathcal{G}) & \xrightarrow{\widehat{\rho}} & Q \\
\subseteq \uparrow & \nearrow \rho & \\
\pi_1(\mathcal{G}, v) & &
\end{array}$$

Proof. Take as a generating set for $P(\mathcal{G})$ the collection of all vertex groups, G_v , along with all edges, e . Pick a maximal tree, S (so as not to confuse it with the Bass-Serre tree) of \mathcal{G} . For every vertex, u , let σ_u be the unique reduced path in S from v to u . We define $\widehat{\rho}$ as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
\widehat{\rho}(e) &= 1, & \text{for all } e \in S, \\
\widehat{\rho}(e) &= \rho(\sigma_{\iota(e)}e\sigma_{\tau(e)}^{-1}), & \text{for all } e \notin S, \\
\widehat{\rho}(g_u) &= \rho(\sigma_u g_u \sigma_u^{-1}), & \text{for all } g_u \in G_u.
\end{aligned}$$

(Note that the second condition applied to all edges implies the first, which we have only included for clarity).

To check that $\widehat{\rho}$ defines a homomorphism to Q we simply need to check that all the relations in $P(\mathcal{G})$ are sent to the trivial element by $\widehat{\rho}$. There are two kinds of relations; those within a vertex group and the edge relations. For the first, if $g_u h_u k_u = 1$ then,

$$\widehat{\rho}(g_u h_u k_u) = \rho(\sigma_u g_u h_u k_u \sigma_u^{-1}) = 1.$$

For an edge relation, if we take some $x \in G_e$ and consider the relation: $e\alpha_e(x)e^{-1} = \alpha_{\bar{e}}(x)$. Let $u = \iota(e)$, $w = \tau(e)$. Then, in $\pi_1(\mathcal{G}, v)$ we have the corresponding relation

$$\sigma_u e \alpha_e(x) e^{-1} \sigma_u^{-1} = \sigma_u \alpha_{\bar{e}}(x) \sigma_u^{-1},$$

and hence

$$\rho(\sigma_u e \alpha_e(x) e^{-1} \sigma_u^{-1}) = \rho(\sigma_u \alpha_{\bar{e}}(x) \sigma_u^{-1}).$$

But now,

$$\begin{aligned}
\widehat{\rho}(e\alpha_e(x)e^{-1}) &= \widehat{\rho}(\sigma_u e \sigma_w^{-1} \sigma_w \alpha_e(x) \sigma_w^{-1} \sigma_w e^{-1} \sigma_u^{-1}) \\
&= \rho(\sigma_u e \sigma_w^{-1}) \rho(\sigma_w \alpha_e(x) \sigma_w^{-1}) \rho(\sigma_w e^{-1} \sigma_u^{-1}) \\
&= \rho(\sigma_u e \alpha_e(x) e^{-1} \sigma_u^{-1}) \\
&= \rho(\sigma_u \alpha_{\bar{e}}(x) \sigma_u^{-1}) \\
&= \widehat{\rho}(\alpha_{\bar{e}}(x)).
\end{aligned}$$

This verifies that $\widehat{\rho}$ is a well-defined homomorphism from $P(\mathcal{G})$ to Q . The fact that it extends ρ is immediate from the definition; we simply take the generators of $\pi_1(\mathcal{G}, v)$ to be the elements $\sigma_{\iota(e)}e\sigma_{\tau(e)}^{-1}$ where e ranges over the edges of \mathcal{G} , and $\sigma_u g_u \sigma_u^{-1}$, where g_u ranges over the vertex groups, G_u . \square

Automorphisms of graphs of groups. Given a graph of groups, \mathcal{G} , an automorphism F of \mathcal{G} consists of a graph automorphism F_Γ , group isomorphisms $f_v : G_v \mapsto G_{F_\Gamma(v)}$ and $f_e : G_e \mapsto G_{F_\Gamma(e)}$, and elements $\delta_e \in G_{F_\Gamma(\tau(e))}$ for each edge, satisfying $f_{\tau(e)}(\alpha_e(g)) = \delta_e^{-1}(\alpha_{F_\Gamma(e)}(f_e(g)))\delta_e$.

An automorphism of \mathcal{G} induces a group automorphism of the path group, sending elements of G_v to their image in $f_v(G_v)$ and edges e to $\delta_e^{-1}F_\Gamma(e)\delta_e$, and in turn an isomorphism from $\pi_1(\mathcal{G}, v)$ to $\pi_1(\mathcal{G}, F(v))$. If $F(v) = v$ this is an element of $\text{Aut}(\pi_1(\mathcal{G}, v))$; otherwise different choices of a path in $P(\mathcal{G})$ joining v and $F(v)$ give elements that differ in $\text{Aut}(\pi_1(\mathcal{G}, v))$ by conjugation (by the loop formed by concatenating the paths) and so this gives a well-defined element of $\text{Out}(\pi_1(\mathcal{G}, v))$.

As one might expect, automorphisms of graphs of groups form a group under composition. The graph and group maps compose as normal; the δ -values of the new map can be seen by considering the image of an edge (as an element of the path group) and reading off the ‘non-edge’ terms.

Moreover, any automorphism of \mathcal{G} induces an automorphism of the associated Bass–Serre tree, T . Here, by an automorphism of T we mean a graph map on T which sends vertices to vertices and edges to edges. An automorphism of T arising in this way will preserve G -orbits.

(Note that Bass allows for a more general notion of isomorphism, inducing additional conjugations on the fundamental group; these do not induce extra outer automorphisms, so we do not need to consider them here.)

Dehn Twists and Linear Growth outer automorphisms of free groups. One kind of automorphism of a graph of groups is a *Dehn Twist*, where the graph map and group homomorphisms are required to be trivial, and the values δ_e are required to be the image $\alpha_e(g_e)$ of an element $g_e \in Z(G_e)$. Together with the edge relations, these give *twistors* $z_e = \delta_e\delta_e^{-1}$ for each edge e (and $z_e = z_e^{-1}$) where $t_e \mapsto z_e t_e$. The induced element of $\text{Out}(\pi_1(\mathcal{G}, v))$ depends only on these twistors, and not on the values of δ_e used to define them; provided G is centreless the subgroup they comprise is isomorphic to a quotient of the direct product of the $Z(G_e)$ (over the geometric edges).

The maps and elements do not uniquely determine the Dehn Twist, as an automorphism, and following [12], we say that a graph of groups automorphism *represents* a Dehn Twist if it induces the same element of $\text{Out}(G)$ as the Dehn Twist. For example, replacing the group homomorphisms with inner automorphisms, adjusting the values of the δ appropriately, realises the same (outer) automorphism of the fundamental group. In fact, by [12, Proposition 4.6(1)], this is the only way to get alternative representatives in the case we are concerned with, where G is a finitely generated free group and \mathcal{G} has edge groups maximal cyclic in adjacent vertex groups.

Cohen and Lustig [8] define an *efficient Dehn twist* on a graph of groups \mathcal{G} with $\pi_1(\mathcal{G}) = F_n$. This adds certain conditions which amount to saying that the F_n -action is very small and that there are no ‘unused edges’; in particular this implies that the graph of groups is finite, vertex groups are free groups of rank at least 2, and edge groups are maximal infinite cyclic. For our purposes it is enough to note that every Dehn twist has an efficient realisation.

Suppose \mathcal{G} is a graph of groups, and D a Dehn Twist on \mathcal{G} . Say that a graph of groups automorphism R is a *root of D* if there is some k such that R^k represents D , and $R_e(z_e) = z_{R_\Gamma(e)}$ for all edges e of \mathcal{G} .

Given an element Ψ of $\text{Out}(F_n)$, consider the effect of iterating Ψ on elements of F_n by fixing a basis and considering the length of the shortest representative of the conjugacy class $g\Psi^k$. Say Ψ is linearly growing if the growth in this sense of every element is bounded above by Ak , and if the growth of some element is bounded below by Bk , for some constants A and B . (In general, elements of $\text{Out}(F_n)$ may be exponentially growing or polynomially growing, with the possible degrees bounded above by n – see [6])

However, the property of these automorphisms we make use of throughout this paper – which may be taken as the definition – is the following.

Theorem 2.3 ([12, Proposition 5.3]). *Let Φ be a linearly growing element of $\text{Out}(F_n)$. Then Φ is realised by a root of an efficient Dehn Twist on a graph of groups \mathcal{G} .*

Remark 2.4. This statement is a combination of several results: that all polynomially growing elements of $\text{Out}(F_n)$ have a power which is *UPG*; that UPG and linearly growing elements of $\text{Out}(F_n)$ are represented by Dehn twists, and that outer automorphisms having a power represented by a Dehn twist can be realised by a root of a Dehn Twist [12, Proposition 5.3]. These results are discussed in detail in [3, Theorem 2.4.6].

Note that the graph of groups automorphism realising Φ might only have a power representing the Dehn Twist; in fact this must be the case if it involves automorphisms of a vertex group which are finite order as outer automorphisms but not as automorphisms.

Invariant Trees. Dual to a graph of groups is the Bass–Serre tree. All the actions on trees we consider will be *minimal* – admitting no proper invariant subtree – and *irreducible*, acting without fixing an end on a tree that is not a line (equivalently, containing a non-abelian free group acting freely).

Given a group, G , acting on a tree, T , we can define the translation length function, $\|\cdot\|_T : G \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$, given by $\|g\|_T := \inf_{x \in T} d_T(x, xg)$. As long as the tree is irreducible (as all our trees will be) and minimal, this function determines both the tree T and the action of G on it (see [1, Theorem 7.13(b)] and [9, Theorem 3.7]).

Note that the translation length function is constant on conjugacy classes, thus the following definitions make sense.

Definition 2.5. Suppose we have a group, G , acting without inversions on a tree, T . We set,

- $\text{Out}^T(G) = \{\Phi \in \text{Out}(G) : \|g\Phi\|_T = \|g\|_T \text{ for all } g \in G\}$,
- $\text{Aut}^T(G)$ to be the full pre-image of $\text{Out}^T(G)$ in $\text{Aut}(G)$.

That is, $\text{Aut}^T(G) = \{\varphi \in \text{Aut}(G) : \|g\varphi\|_T = \|g\|_T \text{ for all } g \in G\}$.

These automorphisms can be studied through the action on the invariant tree (see for instance [2] for a detailed discussion of how to derive this from the literature):

Proposition 2.6. *Let G act on a tree, T . Then $\text{Aut}^T(G)$ also acts on T , and extends the G -action, where each element of G is identified with the inner automorphism it induces.*

Another perspective comes from the work of Bass and Jiang:

Proposition 2.7 ([5, Theorem 4.1]). *Suppose G acts on a tree T with quotient graph of groups \mathcal{G} . An outer automorphism Ψ of G is contained in $\text{Out}^T(G)$ if and only if it has a representative which can be realised as an automorphism of \mathcal{G} .*

We will use both perspectives – automorphisms acting on a tree, and automorphisms of the quotient graph of group throughout.

3. PROOF OF THE THEOREM

Notation and Strategy. We set the following notation throughout:

Notation 3.1.

- F_n is a free group of rank n ,
- $\Phi \in \text{Out}(F_n)$ is a fixed linear growth automorphism,
- $C(\Phi)$ is the centraliser of Φ in $\text{Out}(F_n)$,
- $\widehat{C}(\Phi)$ is the full pre-image of $C(\Phi)$ in $\text{Aut}(F_n)$.
- Set $G = F_n$ and $M = G \rtimes_{\Phi} \mathbb{Z}$, the corresponding mapping torus with monodromy Φ .
- By abuse of notation, we will write $G \leq M \leq \widehat{C}(\Phi)$, thinking of M as the full pre-image of $\langle \Phi \rangle$ in $\text{Aut}(F_n)$ and identifying F_n with $\text{Inn}(F_n)$.

Just as in [14], our proof relies on a theorem of Cohen and Lustig:

Theorem 3.2 ([8, Proposition 7.1(a)]). *Suppose $\Psi \in \text{Out}(F_n)$ is represented by an efficient Dehn twist, based on \mathcal{G} with twistors $\{z_e\}$. Then the centraliser $C_{\text{Out}(F_n)}(\Psi)$ consists of outer automorphisms induced by graph of groups automorphisms of \mathcal{G} which preserve twistors.*

Any element centralising Φ will centralise any power of Φ , so any element of $C(\Phi)$ can be realised as a graph of groups automorphism of \mathcal{G} which preserves twistors. The following proposition is largely a precise statement of some of the consequences of this theorem.

Proposition 3.3. *Given a linear growth outer automorphism, Φ , there is a minimal, co-compact $G = F_n$ tree, T with $\widehat{C}(\Phi) \leq \text{Aut}^T(F_n)$. In particular, $\widehat{C}(\Phi)$ acts on T and this action is compatible with the inclusions $G \leq M \leq \widehat{C}(\Phi)$. The G - and M -stabilisers of this action have the following properties:*

- Each G -vertex stabiliser G_v is a finitely generated free group of rank at least 2,
- Each M -vertex stabiliser, M_v , is virtually $G_v \times \mathbb{Z}$,
- Each G -edge stabiliser, G_e , is maximal infinite cyclic, and in particular malnormal.
- Each M -edge stabiliser, M_e , is $G_e \rtimes \mathbb{Z}$ and hence is either free abelian of rank 2, or the Klein bottle group.

In fact, each vertex stabiliser M_v may be written as $G_v \rtimes_{\Phi^{t(v)}|_{G_v}} \mathbb{Z}$, where $t(v)$ is the minimal positive power such that Φ has a representative preserving G_v (equivalently, every representative preserves the G -orbit of v , and some representative stabilises it), and the restriction to G_v of any such representative induces a finite order outer automorphism $\Phi^{t(v)}|_{G_v}$.

Proof. By Theorem 2.3, there is a graph of groups \mathcal{G} on which Φ is realised as a root of an efficient Dehn twist. The tree T is the Bass–Serre tree for this graph of groups. Any element centralising Φ also centralises all powers Φ^k . By considering the power which is a Dehn Twist, we see from Theorem 3.2 that every element of $C(\Phi)$ can be realised as an automorphism of \mathcal{G} . By Proposition 2.7, this means $C(\Phi)$ is contained in $\text{Out}^T(G)$, and so $\widehat{C}(\Phi)$ is contained in $\text{Aut}^T(F_n)$.

The equivalence of the definitions of $t(v)$, as well as the fact that $\Phi^{t(v)}|_{G_v}$ is a well defined outer automorphism of G_v follow from the fact every vertex group G_v is equal to its own normaliser. This is implied by the observation that every edge group of \mathcal{G} is a proper subgroup of the adjacent vertex groups. (In particular, note that any two representatives of Φ that both preserve G_v must differ by an inner automorphism induced by an element of G_v .)

The statements about G -stabilisers follow from the definition of an efficient Dehn twist; the corresponding statements about M -stabilisers follow from [10, Proposition 2.6]), which gives that $M_v \cong G_v \rtimes \langle \varphi^{t(v)}g \rangle$. Since Φ is a root of a Dehn twist, there is some power Φ^k which is realised by a representation of a Dehn twist on \mathcal{G} , and in particular restricts to an inner automorphism at every vertex group. The restriction $\Phi^{t(v)}|_{G_v}$ is a root of this, and so must be finite order as an outer automorphism. \square

Notation 3.4. *Henceforth, we fix the notation $t(v)$ (for the minimal power of Φ preserving the vertex orbit) and $\Phi^{t(v)}|_{G_v}$ introduced in Proposition 3.3.*

This allows us to view $C(\Phi)$ as a subgroup of those outer automorphisms of F_n preserving the action on a tree encoded by \mathcal{G} , which is described in [5, Theorem 8.1]. As observed in [14, Theorem 2.11], when (as in our case) the graphs of groups have malnormal edge groups, this can be simplified.

Theorem 3.5 ([5, Theorem 8.1] and [14, Theorem 2.11]). *Suppose \mathcal{G} is a graph of groups corresponding to a minimal action on a tree, T , without fixed ends, and with underlying graph $\Gamma = T/G$.*

Suppose further that the edge groups are malnormal as subgroups of $G = \pi_1(\mathcal{G}, v_0)$. Let $\text{Out}^T(G)$ be the subgroup of $\text{Out}(G)$ preserving the length function of this action (equivalently, the splitting of G indicated by \mathcal{G}). Then $\text{Out}^T(G)$ has a filtration by normal subgroups,

$$\text{Out}^T(G) \supseteq \text{Out}_0^T(G) \supseteq K \supseteq 1.$$

such that

- (1) $\text{Out}^T(G)/\text{Out}_0^T(G)$ is isomorphic to a subgroup of $\text{Aut}(\Gamma)$;
- (2) $\text{Out}_0^T(G)/K$ is isomorphic to a subgroup of $\prod_{v \in V(\Gamma)} \text{Out}(G_v)$;
- (3) K is the group of Dehn Twists of \mathcal{G} .

Moreover, if all inclusions of edge groups into vertex groups are proper, then K is a direct product of the centres of the edge groups, $Z(G_e)$ (working over geometric edges).

(The last observation follows from [8, Proposition 5.4].)

We call the map from $\text{Out}_0^T(G)$ to $\prod_{v \in V(\Gamma)} \text{Out}(G_v)$, with kernel K , μ and refer to it frequently through our arguments. We describe its construction here, for future reference. From the perspective of a graph of groups automorphism, acting as the identity on the underlying graph, one can write down automorphisms of each vertex group; the fact that this map is given to the *outer* automorphism groups is a consequence of the failure of uniqueness among representations of a given (outer) automorphism on the graph of groups.

However, we prefer to take a definition from the perspective of the $\text{Aut}^T(G)$ action on T . Let $\text{Aut}_0^T(G)$ be the full preimage of $\text{Out}_0^T(G)$, and observe that this subgroup will preserve the G -orbits (equivalently, it has the same quotient graph as the original G -action). Consider a $\chi \in \text{Aut}_0^T(G)$, and a vertex v of T . There exists a $y \in G$ such that $v \cdot \chi = v \cdot y$.

Note that for any g , we have that $\text{Ad}(g)\chi = \chi \text{Ad}(g\chi)$. If we restrict to those $g \in G_v$, and note that both g and $\text{Ad}(g)$ act in the same way on T , we get that,

$$v = v \cdot g \cdot \chi \cdot y^{-1} = v \cdot \chi \cdot (g\chi) \cdot y^{-1} = v \cdot y(g\chi)y^{-1} = v \cdot (g\chi)^{y^{-1}}.$$

Hence if $g \in G_v$, then $(g\chi)^{y^{-1}}$ is also in G_v .

Definition 3.6. Given χ and y as above, $\widehat{\mu}_v(\chi)$ is the automorphism of G_v defined by sending $g \in G_v$ to $(g\chi)^{y^{-1}}$.

This is an automorphism of G_v , since it is a restriction of an automorphism of G preserving this subgroup. Note that there is a choice of elements y , corresponding to the stabiliser G_v , so this map is only well-defined up to inner automorphisms of G_v , giving an outer automorphism of G_v .

Moreover, since χ also preserves edge-orbits, we know that for every edge, e , whose initial vertex is v , that we have a $g_e \in G_v$ such that,

$$e \cdot \chi \cdot y^{-1} = e \cdot g_e.$$

Hence repeating the argument above for edge groups we deduce that the automorphism, $\widehat{\mu}_v(\chi)$, preserves the G_v -conjugacy classes of the incident edge groups, G_e .

To define a map $\mu_v(\chi)$, from $\text{Out}_0^T(G)$ to $\text{Out}(G_v)$, observe that $\text{Inn}(G)$ lies in the kernel of $\widehat{\mu}_v$ (since the action of the inner automorphisms matches that of the corresponding group elements), which therefore factors through $\text{Out}_0^T(G)$. The map μ is then constructed by assembling one μ_v for a representative of each vertex orbit under the G (or $\text{Aut}_0^T(G)$) action on T .

Note that the discussion above shows the following, which is also a consequence of Rodenhausen–Wade’s work on Dehn twists, [14]:

Proposition 3.7. *The image of μ is contained in the product*

$$\prod_{[v] \in V(T)/G} \text{Mc}(G_v; \{G_e\}_{\iota(e)=v}).$$

Note that this claim concerns only a product of standard McCool groups; equivariance is dealt with later on.

Notation 3.8. *As in Notation 3.1, we have a given linear growth outer automorphism of F_n , denoted Φ , whose centraliser is denoted $C(\Phi)$ and whose pre-image in $\text{Aut}(F_n)$ is denoted $\widehat{C}(\Phi)$.*

- (i) *We let T be the G -tree provided by Proposition 3.3. T is also an M -tree and a $\widehat{C}(\Phi)$ -tree, with all these actions compatible with the inclusions $G \leq M \leq \widehat{C}(\Phi)$.*
- (ii) *As usual, we write G_v to mean the G -stabiliser of a vertex v of T , and G_e to be an edge stabiliser.*
- (iii) *We let $C_0(\Phi)$ be the subgroup of $C(\Phi)$ which preserves the G -orbits of T . That is, $C_0(\Phi) = C(\Phi) \cap \text{Out}_0^T(G)$. This is a finite index subgroup of $C(\Phi)$.*
- (iv) *Similarly, $\widehat{C}_0(\Phi)$ is the full pre-image of $C_0(\Phi)$ and is the finite index subgroup of $\widehat{C}(\Phi)$ which preserves the G -orbits of T .*

Specialising to the situation of this paper, described in Notation 3.8, it follows from Theorem 3.5 that,

Lemma 3.9. *The kernel of μ is a finitely generated free abelian group.*

The same will be true of the intersection of $C_0(\Phi)$ and this kernel, so in order to prove our result it will be enough to understand the image of $C_0(\Phi)$ under μ .

We will show that the image, $\mu(C_0)$, is isomorphic to a finite index subgroup on the product

$$\prod_{[v] \in V(T)/M} \text{Mc}(G_v; \{G_e\}_{\iota(e)=v}; \Phi^{t(v)} |_{G_v}),$$

where the product is taken over representatives v of vertex orbits for the action of M on T . (Note that there are only finitely many conjugacy classes of the G_e , since the G -action on T is co-compact).

We will show both inclusions: first that the image is contained in the given product, and then the converse.

The image of μ : We need to show two additional facts about the image of μ : that in fact it is sufficient to take one copy of each McCool group per M -orbit, and that the images in each factor are contained in the centraliser of $\Phi^{t(v)} |_{G_v}$.

Proposition 3.10. *Consider a projection map (by choosing orbit representatives):*

$$\rho : \prod_{[v] \in V(T)/G} \text{Out}(G_v) \rightarrow \prod_{[v] \in V(T)/M} \text{Out}(G_v).$$

Then $\ker(\rho) \cap \mu(C_0(\Phi)) = \{1\}$.

Moreover, for each v , $\mu_v(C_0(\Phi))$ is a subgroup of $\text{Mc}(G_v; \{G_e\}_{\iota(e)=v}; \Phi^{t(v)} |_{G_v})$.

Hence $\mu(C_0(\Phi))$ is isomorphic via ρ to a subgroup of $\prod_{[v] \in V(T)/M} \text{Mc}(G_v; \{G_e\}_{\iota(e)=v}; \Phi^{t(v)} |_{G_v})$.

Proof. Recall that $M = F_n \rtimes_{\Phi} \mathbb{Z}$, and we can think of any $m \in M$ as an automorphism of F_n via the conjugation action and this agrees with the inclusion $M \leq \widehat{C}(\Phi)$. Given $g \in F_n = G$ and $m \in M$, we write $g \cdot m$ for this image (note that this is, strictly speaking, $m^{-1}gm$, if we view both g and m as elements of M).

Moreover, M acts on T , and this action can be viewed both as an extension of the action of F_n and as arising from the fact M is a subgroup of $\widehat{C}(\Phi)$.

Given $m \in M$, there is an isomorphism induced by m between the automorphism (and outer automorphism) groups of G_v and $G_{vm} = (G_v) \cdot m$. That is, take some $\varphi \in \text{Aut}(G_v)$ and define an automorphism of G_{vm} on elements $g \cdot m$ (for some $g \in G_v$) as

$$g \cdot m \xrightarrow{m^{-1}} g \xrightarrow{\varphi} g\varphi \xrightarrow{m} g\varphi \cdot m = (g \cdot m)(m^{-1}\varphi m),$$

That is, $m^{-1}\varphi m$ is the unique automorphism which makes the following diagram commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G_v & \xrightarrow{m} & G_{vm} \\ \downarrow \varphi & & \downarrow m^{-1}\varphi m \\ G_v & \xrightarrow{m} & G_{vm} \end{array}$$

Moreover, if φ is an inner automorphism of G_v , then $m^{-1}\varphi m$ will be an inner automorphism of G_{vm} . More precisely, if $\varphi = \text{Ad}(h)$ for some $h \in G_v$, then $m^{-1}\varphi m = \text{Ad}(h \cdot m)$.

We will call this map, $\text{Aut}(G_v) \rightarrow \text{Aut}(G_{vm})$ which sends φ to $m^{-1}\varphi m$, $\text{Ad}(m)$. Then $\text{Ad}(m)$ is an isomorphism (with inverse $\text{Ad}(m^{-1})$). Since it preserves inner automorphisms, it induces an isomorphism between $\text{Out}(G_v)$ and $\text{Out}(G_{vm})$ which again we call $\text{Ad}(m)$.

Next we claim that the following diagram commutes for all elements m of M (viewed as a subgroup of $\widehat{C}(\Phi)$, and recalling that $\widehat{C}_0(\Phi)$ is normal in $\widehat{C}(\Phi)$):

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \widehat{C}_0(\Phi) & \xrightarrow{\widehat{\mu}_v} & \text{Out}(G_v) \\ \text{Ad}(m) \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{Ad}(m) \\ \widehat{C}_0(\Phi) & \xrightarrow{\widehat{\mu}_{vm}} & \text{Out}(G_{vm}) \end{array}$$

The maps $\widehat{\mu}$ are as in Definition 3.6, the left hand $\text{Ad}(m)$ is conjugation by m within $\widehat{C}_0(\Phi)$, and the right hand $\text{Ad}(m)$ is the isomorphism defined above. To see the commutativity, consider an element χ of $\widehat{C}_0(\Phi)$, and let y be any element of G so that $\chi \text{Ad}(y)$ preserves G_v , or equivalently χy stabilises v . In particular, $(\chi \text{Ad}(y))|_{G_v}$ represents the image of χ under $\widehat{\mu}_v$.

The image of this map under $\text{Ad}(m)$ is represented by $((m^{-1}\chi m) \text{Ad}(y \cdot m))|_{G_{vm}}$. Notice that $vm(m^{-1}\chi m)(m^{-1}ym) = v\chi ym = vm$. That is, $(m^{-1}\chi m)(m^{-1}ym)$ stabilises vm , and hence $(m^{-1}\chi m) \text{Ad}(m^{-1}ym)$ preserves G_{vm} . Hence $\widehat{\mu}_{vm}(m^{-1}\chi m)$ is again represented by $((m^{-1}\chi m) \text{Ad}(y \cdot m))|_{G_{vm}}$, which proves the claim.

Inner automorphisms in $\widehat{C}_0(\Phi)$ are sent by $\widehat{\mu}_v$ and $\widehat{\mu}_{vm}$ to inner automorphisms of G_v and G_{vm} , since the vertex groups are self-normalising. Since both maps labelled $\text{Ad}(m)$ preserve inner automorphisms, we get the following commuting diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C_0(\Phi) & \xrightarrow{\mu_v} & \text{Out}(G_v) \\ \text{Ad}(m) \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{Ad}(m) \\ C_0(\Phi) & \xrightarrow{\mu_{vm}} & \text{Out}(G_{vm}) \end{array}$$

But now notice that – by definition, since m is a representative of some power of Φ – $\text{Ad}(m)$ is the identity map on $C_0(\Phi)$. Hence we get a commuting triangle.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & \text{Out}(G_v) \\ & \nearrow \mu_v & \downarrow \text{Ad}(m) \\ C_0(\Phi) & & \text{Out}(G_{vm}) \\ & \searrow \mu_{vm} & \end{array}$$

Since $\text{Ad}(m)$ is an isomorphism, this shows that $\ker(\mu_v) = \ker(\mu_{vm})$ and hence that $\ker(\rho) \cap \mu(C_0(\Phi)) = \{1\}$, proving the first claim.

For the second claim, we simply set m to be any representative of $\Phi^{t(v)}$ which fixes v . Hence $vm = v$, $\mu_{vm} = \mu_v$, and $\text{Ad}(m)$ is conjugation by $\Phi^{t(v)}|_{G_v}$ within $\text{Out}(G_v)$. Then the commutativity of the triangle gives that the image of μ_v commutes with $\Phi^{t(v)}|_{G_v}$.

Since equivariant McCool groups arise as the intersection of a centraliser and a McCool group, this (together with our earlier fact that the image of μ_v is in a McCool group, Proposition 3.7), shows that $\mu_v(C_0(\Phi))$ lies in the equivariant McCool group $\text{Mc}(G_v; \{G_e\}; \Phi^{t(v)}|_{G_v})$. This proves the second claim and the final claim follows from the previous two. \square

Now we want to prove that $\rho(\mu(C_0(\Phi)))$ is a finite index subgroup of

$$\prod_{[v] \in V(T)/M} \text{Mc}(G_v; \{G_e\}_{\iota(e)=v}; \Phi^{t(v)}|_{G_v})$$

Our strategy involves taking an element of $\prod_{[v] \in V(T)/M} \text{Mc}(G_v; \{G_e\}_{\iota(e)=v}; \Phi^{t(v)}|_{G_v})$ and realising it as a fibre-preserving automorphism of M . We use several ideas from [3], though in different ways to that paper: for instance, we do not need to pass to a nearly canonical tree for our arguments here.

First, we consider the relationship between the centraliser $\widehat{C}(\Phi)$, and the automorphisms of $M = F_n \rtimes_{\Phi} \mathbb{Z}$.

Definition 3.11. Let G be a group, and N be a normal subgroup of G . An element φ of $\text{Aut}(G)$ is *fibre and coset preserving for N* if it preserves every coset gN . We denote this subgroup $\text{Aut}(G; G/N)$.

Note that, since N is normal, the inner automorphisms form a subgroup of $\text{Aut}(G; G/N)$.

We record the following result proved in [3, Proposition 5.4.2]

Proposition 3.12. *Suppose G is a group, N a normal subgroup of G , and that N has trivial centre. Let $\text{Aut}(G; G/N)$ be the fibre and coset preserving automorphisms for N . Denote by $\text{Ad}(G)$ the automorphisms of N induced by conjugation by elements of G , and let $\text{Aut}_G(N)$ be the subgroup of $\text{Aut}(N)$ commuting with $\text{Ad}(G)$ up to inner automorphisms (that is, those φ satisfying the relations $\text{Ad}(g)^{-1}\varphi^{-1}\text{Ad}(g)\varphi = \text{Ad}(h)$, for every $g \in G$, with $h \in N$ depending on g). Then the restriction map $\text{Aut}(G; G/N) \rightarrow \text{Aut}(N)$ is an isomorphism to $\text{Aut}_G(N)$.*

The inverse map $\text{Aut}_G(N) \rightarrow \text{Aut}(G; G/N)$ extends an automorphism φ to $\bar{\varphi}$ by sending g to gh , where $h \in N$ is the element inducing the ‘‘correcting’’ inner automorphism. The map $\bar{\varphi}$ agrees with φ on N , and is well-defined since N has trivial centre.

First we show that the equivariant McCool groups for free groups we need to consider can virtually be extended to a McCool group of the free-by-cyclic group (defined with the same outer automorphism).

Proposition 3.13. *Let G_v be a G -vertex stabiliser, hence a free group of rank at least 2.*

Let M_v be the corresponding M vertex stabiliser. So $M_v = G_v \rtimes_{\Phi^{t(v)}|_{G_v}} \mathbb{Z}$, and is virtually $G_v \times \mathbb{Z}$.

Let $\chi \in \text{Aut}(G_v)$ be an automorphism whose outer class lies in $\text{Mc}(G_v; \{G_e\}_{\iota(e)=v}; \Phi^{t(v)}|_{G_v})$. Write χ_M to denote the automorphism of M_v induced by χ via the isomorphism of Proposition 3.12.

Then:

- χ_M induces well-defined outer automorphisms on the edge stabilisers, M_e ,
- If, for each M_e which is isomorphic to a Klein bottle group, the outer automorphism induced by χ_M is trivial, then for all edges e (without condition) there exists a $h_e \in G_v$ such that $w\chi_M = w^{h_e}$ for all $w \in M_e$.

Hence there exists a finite index subgroup, N , of $\text{Mc}(G_v; \{G_e\}_{\iota(e)=v}; \Phi^{t(v)}|_{G_v})$ such that for any $\chi \in \text{Aut}(G_v)$ whose outer class belongs to N we have that there exists elements $h_e \in G_v$ with $w\chi_M = w^{h_e}$ for all $w \in M_e$.

Proof. Denote by t , a pre-image in M_v of the generator of the infinite cyclic quotient, so that conjugation by t induces the (outer) automorphism $\Phi^{t(v)}|_{G_v}$.

Consider some edge, e , and let $a = a_e$ be a generator for G_e . Then M_e will be generated by a and $t^k g$, where $0 \neq k \in \mathbb{N}$, $g \in G_v$ both depend on e . Note that G_v is a normal subgroup of M_v and hence $a^{t^k g} = a^{\pm 1}$, and the corresponding M -edge stabiliser, M_e , is a Klein bottle group precisely when $a^{t^k g} = a^{-1}$.

By hypothesis, the outer class of χ belongs to $\text{Mc}(G_v; \{G_e\}_{\iota(e)=v}; \Phi^{t(v)}|_{G_v})$, and hence there exists $h = h_e \in G_v$ such that $a\chi = a^h$. Since χ_M agrees with χ on G_v , we also get that $a\chi_M = a^h$.

Define χ_e to be $\chi_M \text{Ad}(h^{-1})$, lying in the same outer class as χ_M , but fixing a . Then, by Proposition 3.12, there exists a $y \in G_v$ such that $t^k g \chi_e = t^k g y$. But considering the relation $a^{t^k g} = a^{\pm 1}$, this forces $y \in \langle a \rangle = G_e$, since G_e is a maximal cyclic subgroup of a free group and hence equal to its own normaliser in G_v .

Thus χ_e is an automorphism of M_e . While the choice of h_e was not uniquely determined, any two choices will differ by an element of $\langle a \rangle$, so χ_M induces well defined outer automorphisms on each M_e .

Now we claim that whenever M_e is free abelian of rank 2 – when $a^{t^k g} = a$ – then this forces $y = 1$, and hence that χ_e is the identity map. This is the same as saying that $w\chi_M = w^h$ for all $w \in M_e$.

To show this, recall that $\Phi^{t(v)}|_{G_v}$ is a finite order outer automorphism of G_v . This implies that there exists a $z \in G_v$ and an $0 \neq r \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $(t^k g)^r z$ is a central element of M_v [13, Proposition 4.1].

In this case, we are assuming that $t^k g$ commutes with a and hence z must also commute with a , forcing $z \in \langle a \rangle = G_e$, again because G_e is a maximal cyclic subgroup of a free group.

Hence,

- $a\chi_e = a$,
- $t^k g \chi_e = t^k g y$, $y \in \langle a \rangle$,
- $(t^k g)^r z$ is a central element of M_v , where $0 \neq r \in \mathbb{N}$ and $z \in \langle a \rangle$.

Moreover, since χ_M (and hence χ_e) preserves t -exponent sums and the centre of G_v is trivial, we also have that χ_M and χ_e both fix the central element $(t^k g)^r z$. Putting this together, we get that:

$$(t^k g)^r z = \{(t^k g)^r z\} \chi_e = (t^k g \chi_e)^r z = (t^k g y)^r z = (t^k g)^r z y^r,$$

since $y, z \in \langle a \rangle$ and commute with $t^k g$. Hence $y = 1$, as required.

For the other case, we have that M_e is a Klein Bottle group – when $a^{t^k g} = a^{-1}$. Again we have that $a\chi_e = a$ and $t^k g \chi_e = t^k g y$ for some $y \in \langle a \rangle$. If we further assume that χ_e is trivial as an outer automorphism, then this amounts to adding the restriction that $y \in \langle a^2 \rangle$. But then we get that $y = b^2$, where $b \in \langle a \rangle$ and we have that $a\chi_e = a^b$ and $t^k g \chi_e = (t^k g)^b$. Hence, by modifying h_e (replacing it with $h_e b$) we deduce that $w\chi_M = w^{h_e}$ for all $w \in M_e$.

The last statement now follows immediately since the outer automorphism group of a Klein Bottle group is finite. \square

Proposition 3.14. *There is a finite index subgroup,*

$$\prod_{[v] \in V(T)/M} N_v \leq \prod_{[v] \in V(T)/M} \text{Mc}(G_v; \{G_e\}_{\iota(e)=v}; \Phi^{t(v)} |_{G_v}),$$

such that for every element, $(\chi_v) \in \prod_{[v] \in V(T)/M} N_v$, there exists a fibre and coset preserving automorphism, $\chi_{\mathcal{M}}$, of M such that:

- (i) $\chi_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Aut}^T(M)$,
- (ii) The restriction of $\chi_{\mathcal{M}}$ to G lies in $\widehat{C}_0(\Phi) \leq \text{Aut}^T(G)$,
- (iii) For every vertex v of T , the outer automorphism induced by $\chi_{\mathcal{M}}$ on G_v is the same as that induced by χ_v .

Proof. Since T is an M -tree, there is a corresponding graph of groups, \mathcal{M} , as constructed in Definition 2.1.

The finite index subgroups, N_v , are those provided by Proposition 3.13, and their product is a finite index subgroup of $\prod_{[v] \in V(T)/M} \text{Mc}(G_v; \{G_e\}_{\iota(e)=v}; \Phi^{t(v)} |_{G_v})$.

To start with, let us treat each χ_v as an automorphism of G_v (rather than an outer automorphism) and apply Proposition 3.13 to produce an automorphism (which we will again call χ_v) of M_v such that there exist elements, $h_e \in G_v$ with $w\chi_v = w^{h_e}$ for all $w \in M_e$. Note that each χ_v is a fibre and coset preserving automorphism of M_v with respect to G_v .

We can now define a graph of groups isomorphism of \mathcal{M} : the underlying graph map should be trivial, the edge group homomorphisms the identity, and the vertex group maps the automorphisms χ_v from above. For an edge, e , of \mathcal{M} let us put $e^+ = e \cdot g_e^+$, $e^- = e \cdot g_e^-$, $v = \tau(e) \cdot g_e^+$ and $u = \iota(e) \cdot g_e^-$. Finally, set $\delta_e = h_{e^+}$, so that the image of e in the induced map on the path group $P(\mathcal{M})$ will be $h_{e^-}^{-1} e h_{e^+}$.

To see that this is a graph of groups isomorphism, it suffices to check the edge relations in the path group are satisfied. Observe that if $x \in M_e$, then $\alpha_e(x) = x^{g_e^+}$ and $\alpha_{\bar{e}}(x) = x^{g_e^-}$.

Moreover, $\alpha_e(x)\chi_v = (x^{g_e^+})\chi_v = x^{g_e^+ h_{e^+}}$ and similarly $(x^{g_e^-})\chi_u = x^{g_e^- h_{e^-}}$ for all $x \in M_e$. It follows that both sides of the relation $e\alpha_e(x)\bar{e} = \alpha_{\bar{e}}(x)$ are sent to $x^{g_e^- h_{e^-}}$ by our map.

To summarise, we have produced a graph of groups automorphism, $\chi_{\mathcal{M}}$ with the following effect on generators of $P(\mathcal{M})$:

$$\begin{aligned} m_v \chi_{\mathcal{M}} &= m_v \chi_v, & \text{for all } m_v \in M_v \\ e \chi_{\mathcal{M}} &= h_{e^-}^{-1} e h_{e^+} & \text{for all edges } e. \end{aligned}$$

As this is a graph of groups isomorphism, we get that $\chi_{\mathcal{M}} \in \text{Aut}^T(M)$ by Proposition 2.7.

Next we want to show that $\chi_{\mathcal{M}}$ induces a fibre and coset preserving automorphism of M , with respect to G .

For this, note that we have a map, $\rho : M \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ whose kernel is G and such that, for any v , $\ker(\rho) \cap M_v = G_v$. We then invoke Proposition 2.2 to extend ρ to a homomorphism, $\widehat{\rho} : P(\mathcal{M}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$. We work with the induced automorphism of the path group defined above.

To show that $\chi_{\mathcal{M}}$ is a fibre and coset preserving automorphism of M with respect to G , we need to show that $m^{-1}(m\chi_{\mathcal{M}}) \in G$ for all $m \in M$. We will do this in stages.

To this end, let N be the normal closure of the subgroups G_v in the path group, $P(\mathcal{M})$. We claim that, for every generator, x , of $P(\mathcal{M})$ we have that $x^{-1}(x\chi_{\mathcal{M}}) \in N$. If $x \in M_v$, then $x^{-1}(x\chi_{\mathcal{M}}) = x^{-1}(x\chi_v) \in G_v$, since χ_v is a fibre and coset preserving automorphism of M_v with respect to G_v . If $x = e$, an edge, then $e^{-1}(e\chi_{\mathcal{M}}) = e^{-1}h_{e^-}^{-1}eh_{e^+} \in N$, since $h_{e^-} \in G_u$ and $h_{e^+} \in G_v$ for vertices u, v .

But since $x^{-1}(x\chi_{\mathcal{M}}) \in N$ for a generating set, it follows using normality of N that this holds for all elements of $P(\mathcal{M})$. But now, if $x \in M$, then $x^{-1}(x\chi_{\mathcal{M}}) \in N \cap M$. Since the kernel of each $\rho_v := \rho|_{M_v}$ is G_v , it follows that $N \leq \ker(\widehat{\rho})$ and so $N \cap M \leq \ker(\widehat{\rho}) \cap M = \ker(\rho) = G$, since $\widehat{\rho}$ extends ρ .

Thus we have shown that $x^{-1}(x\chi_{\mathcal{M}}) \in G$ for all $x \in M$. This shows that $\chi_{\mathcal{M}}$ is a fibre and coset preserving automorphism of M with respect to G . It immediately follows that the restriction of $\chi_{\mathcal{M}}$ to G lies in $\text{Aut}^T(G)$. In fact, by Proposition 3.12, the restriction of $\chi_{\mathcal{M}}$ to G lies in $\widehat{C}_0(\Phi)$.

Moreover, by construction, for every vertex v of T , the outer automorphism induced by $\chi_{\mathcal{M}}$ on G_v is the same as that induced by χ_v . \square

We are now in a position to prove our main theorem.

Theorem 3.15. *Let Φ be a linearly growing element of $\text{Out}(F_n)$. Then $C(\Phi)$ is of type VF.*

More precisely, $C(\Phi)$ admits a finite index subgroup, $C_0(\Phi)$, which fits into a short exact sequence:

$$1 \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}^m \longrightarrow C_0(\Phi) \longrightarrow N \longrightarrow 1.$$

where N is a finite index subgroup of a finite product of equivariant McCool groups, $\prod_{u \in U} \text{Mc}_u$. The indexing set U is a finite set and each equivariant McCool group, Mc_u , (and hence their product) is of type VF.

Proof. We define $C_0(\Phi)$ and μ as in Notation 3.8. The kernel of μ is a finitely generated free abelian group, by Theorem 3.5. The image of μ is isomorphic to a finite index subgroup $\prod_{[v] \in V(T)/M} \text{Mc}(G_v; \{G_e\}_{\iota(e)=v}; \Phi^{t(v)}|_{G_v})$, since by Proposition 3.10 $\mu(C_0(\Phi))$ is isomorphic via ρ to some subgroup of this product, and by Proposition 3.14 $\rho(\mu(C_0(\Phi)))$ contains its finite index subgroup N . The last statement, that each equivariant McCool group has type VF, is given by Theorem 1.3. \square

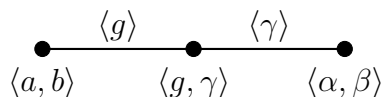


FIGURE 1. A graph of groups \mathcal{G} on which Φ is realised as the root of a Dehn twist.

4. EXAMPLE

In this section we give a detailed example to illustrate Theorem 3.15.

Consider the free group of rank 4, $F = F(a, b, \alpha, \beta)$.

Let $I : \langle a, b \rangle \rightarrow \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle$ be the isomorphism sending a to α and b to β .

Let $g \in \langle a, b \rangle$ and let $\gamma = I(g) \in \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle$. (In what follows it will be easier if these are not proper powers, so we shall assume that).

Now define the automorphism, φ , of F by:

$$\begin{aligned} & \varphi \\ a & \mapsto \alpha \\ b & \mapsto \beta \\ \alpha & \mapsto a^g \\ \beta & \mapsto b^g. \end{aligned}$$

The outer automorphism Φ (represented by φ) has linear growth, but is not a Dehn Twist.

However, Φ^2 is a Dehn Twist:

$$\begin{aligned} & \varphi^2 \\ a & \mapsto a^g \\ b & \mapsto b^g \\ \alpha & \mapsto \alpha^\gamma \\ \beta & \mapsto \beta^\gamma \end{aligned}$$

There are three isogredience classes (genuine automorphisms in the outer class of Φ^2 which are not conjugate by any inner automorphism) in Φ^2 whose fixed subgroup has rank at least two. These fixed subgroups form the vertex groups of a graph of groups of which Φ^2 can be realised as an (efficient) Dehn Twist and is one way to construct the graph of groups, \mathcal{G} , below. They are:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fix } \varphi^2 \text{ Ad}(g^{-1}) &= \langle a, b \rangle \\ \text{Fix } \varphi^2 &= \langle g, \gamma \rangle \\ \text{Fix } \varphi^2 \text{ Ad}(\gamma^{-1}) &= \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

(As before, $\text{Ad}(x)$ denotes the inner automorphism by the element x .)

Returning to Φ , this is represented as a graph of groups automorphism, R , on the following graph of groups, \mathcal{G} , shown in Figure 1.

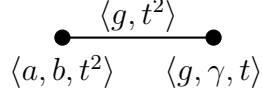


FIGURE 2. A graph of groups \mathcal{M} for the free-by-cyclic group M .

Let the underlying graph, Γ , have three vertices, u, v, w and two edges, $e_u = (u, v)$ and $e_w = (w, v)$. The vertex groups are $G_u = \langle a, b \rangle$, $G_v = \langle g, \gamma \rangle$ and $G_w = \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle$, the edge groups are infinite cyclic, with the e_u edge group generated by g and the e_w one by γ . Then $\pi_1(\mathcal{G}) \cong G_u * G_w \cong F$.

The underlying graph map, R_Γ , interchanges u and w , and the edges, e_u , e_w and fixes v . The vertex group isomorphisms are then:

$$\begin{aligned} R_u : G_u &\rightarrow G_w; R_u(a) = \alpha, R_u(b) = \beta \\ R_v : G_v &\rightarrow G_v; R_v(g) = \gamma, R_v(\gamma) = g \\ R_w : G_w &\rightarrow G_u; R_w(\alpha) = a, R_w(\beta) = b. \end{aligned}$$

The edge group maps should interchange the generators g and γ , and set $\delta_{e_u} = 1$, $\delta_{\bar{e}_u} = 1$, $\delta_{e_w} = 1$ and $\delta_{\bar{e}_w} = g$, inducing the conjugation of the third and fourth generators. It is straightforward to check that the automorphism R induces on $\pi_1(\mathcal{G}, v)$ is φ . The automorphism R^2 is a Dehn Twist of \mathcal{G} .

There are therefore three equivariant McCool groups:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mc}(G_u; \langle g \rangle; R_u^2) &= \text{Mc}(G_u; \langle g \rangle; 1_{G_u}) \\ \text{Mc}(G_v; \{\langle g \rangle, \langle \gamma \rangle\}; R_v) &= 1 \\ \text{Mc}(G_w; \langle \gamma \rangle; R_w^2) &= \text{Mc}(G_w; \langle \gamma \rangle; 1_{G_w}), \end{aligned}$$

which follows since both R_u^2 and R_w^2 are inner, and since the automorphisms of a free group of rank 2 which preserve the conjugacy classes of a basis are all inner.

A graph of groups for $M = F \rtimes_\varphi \mathbb{Z}$ is shown in Figure 2.

By Theorem 3.15, the centraliser $C(\Phi)$ has a finite index subgroup, $C_0(\Phi)$, which maps onto

$$\text{Mc}(G_u; \langle g \rangle; R_u^2) \times \text{Mc}(G_v; \{\langle g \rangle, \langle \gamma \rangle\}; R_v) \cong \text{Mc}(G_u; \langle g \rangle; 1_{G_u}).$$

To demonstrate how to construct pre-images, let ψ_u be any automorphism of $G_u = \langle a, b \rangle$ which fixes g (every element of the McCool group $\text{Mc}(G_u; \langle g \rangle; 1_{G_u})$ has such a representative). Write $\psi_w = I\psi_u I^{-1}$ for the corresponding automorphism of G_w (formally changing every a to α and so on), which fixes γ .

Then if we define $\psi = \psi_u * \psi_w$ to be ψ_u on G_u and ψ_w on G_w , Ψ commutes with Φ . Note that if ψ_u (fixing g) and ψ'_w (fixing γ) are not ‘conjugate’ by I , then Ψ commutes with Φ^2 but not Φ .

The kernel in the short exact sequence does not consist of all Dehn Twists on \mathcal{G} . Consider the Dehn Twist, D , on \mathcal{G} given by:

$$\begin{array}{l}
D \\
a \mapsto a^{g^r} \\
b \mapsto b^{g^r} \\
\alpha \mapsto \alpha^{\gamma^s} \\
\beta \mapsto \beta^{\gamma^s}
\end{array}$$

Varying r and s describes a free abelian subgroup of rank 2, accounting for all the Dehn Twists on \mathcal{G} .

Then,

$$\begin{array}{l}
D\varphi D^{-1} \\
a \mapsto \alpha^{\gamma^{r-s}} \\
b \mapsto \beta^{\gamma^{r-s}} \\
\alpha \mapsto a^{g^{s-r+1}} \\
\beta \mapsto b^{g^{s-r+1}}
\end{array}$$

So D does not always centralise Φ (even as an outer automorphism), although it does centralise Φ^2 . They commute precisely when $r = s$, giving a rank one subgroup. The short exact sequence of Theorem 3.15 is

$$1 \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow C_0(\Phi) \longrightarrow \text{Mc}(G_u; \{\langle g \rangle\}; 1_{G_u}) \longrightarrow 1.$$

We can also apply this theorem to the structure of the centraliser of Φ^2 (represented by the Dehn Twist R^2 on \mathcal{G}). The exact sequence, agreeing with [14, Theorem 3.8], is:

$$1 \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}^2 \longrightarrow C_0(\Phi^2) \longrightarrow \text{Mc}(G_u; \{\langle g \rangle\}; 1_{G_u}) \times \text{Mc}(G_w; \{\langle \gamma \rangle\}; 1_{G_w}) \longrightarrow 1.$$

Finally, note that since Φ acts by permuting the only two edges of Γ , $C_0(\Phi)$ is an index 2 subgroup of $C(\Phi) = \langle C_0(\Phi), \Phi \rangle$. Since Φ commutes with Φ^2 , the same is true of $C(\Phi^2)$.

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