

3-Manifolds Everywhere

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Abstract

A random group contains many subgroups which are isomorphic to the fundamental group of a compact hyperbolic 3-manifold with totally geodesic boundary. These subgroups can be taken to be quasi-isometrically embedded. This is true both in the few relators model, and the density model of random groups (at any density less than a half).

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1. Introduction

Geometric group theory was born in low-dimensional topology, in the collective visions of Klein, Poincaré and Dehn. Stallings used key ideas from 3-manifold topology (Dehn’s lemma, the sphere theorem) to prove theorems about free groups, and as a model for how to think about groups geometrically in general. The pillars of modern geometric group theory — (relatively) hyperbolic groups and hyperbolic Dehn filling, NPC cube complexes and their relations to LERF, the theory of JSJ splittings of groups and the structure of limit groups — all have their origins in the geometric and topological theory of 2- and 3-manifolds.

Despite these substantial and deep connections, the role of 3-manifolds in the larger world of group theory has been mainly to serve as a source of examples — of specific groups, and of rich and important phenomena and structure. Surfaces (especially Riemann surfaces) arise naturally throughout all of mathematics (and throughout science more generally), and are as ubiquitous as the complex numbers. But the conventional view is surely that 3-manifolds *per se* do not spontaneously arise in other areas of geometry (or mathematics more broadly) amongst the *generic* objects of study. We challenge this conventional view: 3-manifolds are everywhere.

1.1. Random groups

The “generic” objects in the world of finitely presented groups are the *random* groups, in the sense of Gromov. There are two models of what one means by a random group, and we shall briefly discuss them both.

First, fix $k \geq 2$ and fix a free generating set x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k for F_k , a free group of rank k . A k -generator group G can be given by a presentation

$$G := \langle x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k \mid r_1, r_2, \dots, r_\ell \rangle$$

where the r_i are cyclically reduced cyclic words in the x_i and their inverses.

In the *few relators model* of a random group, one fixes $\ell \geq 1$, and then for a given integer n , selects the r_i independently and randomly (with the uniform distribution) from the set of all reduced cyclic words of length n .

In the *density model* of a random group, one fixes $0 < D < 1$, and then for a given integer n , define $\ell = \lfloor (2k-1)^{Dn} \rfloor$ and select the r_i independently and randomly (with the uniform distribution) from the set of all reduced cyclic words of length n .

Thus, the difference between the two models is how the number of relations (ℓ) depends on their length (n). In the few relators model, the absolute number of relations is fixed, whereas in the density model, the (logarithmic) density of the relations among all words of the given length is fixed.

For fixed k, ℓ, n in the few relators model, or fixed k, D, n in the density model, we obtain in this way a probability distribution on finitely presented groups (actually, on finite presentations). For some property of groups of interest, the property will hold for a random group with some probability depending on n . We say that the property holds for a random group *with overwhelming probability* if the probability goes to 1 as n goes to infinity.

As remarked above, a “random group” really means a “random presentation”. Associated to a finite presentation of a group G as above, one can build a 2-complex K with one 0 cell, with one 1 cell for each generator x_i , and with one 2 cell for each relation r_j , so that $\pi_1(K) = G$. We are very interested in the geometry and combinatorics of K (and its universal cover) in what follows.

1.2. Properties of random groups

All few-relator random groups are alike (with overwhelming probability). There is a *phase transition* in the behavior of density random groups, discovered by Gromov (1993) § 9: for $D > 1/2$, a random group is either trivial or isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$, whereas at any fixed density $0 < D < 1/2$, a random group is infinite, hyperbolic, and 1-ended, and the presentation determining the group is *aspherical* — i.e. the 2-complex K defined from the presentation has contractible universal cover. Furthermore, Dahmani–Guirardel–Przytycki (2011) showed that a random group with density less than a half does not split, and has boundary homeomorphic to the *Menger sponge*.

The Menger sponge is obtained from the unit cube by subdividing it into 27 smaller cubes each with one third the side length, then removing the

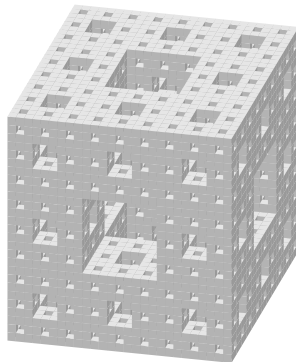


Figure 1: The boundary of a random group is a Menger sponge

central cube and the six cubes centered on each face; and then inductively performing the same procedure with each of the remaining 20 smaller cubes; see Figure 1.

The Menger sponge has topological dimension 1, and is the *universal* compact space with this property, in the sense that any compact Hausdorff space of topological dimension 1 embeds in it.

It is important to understand what kinds of abstract groups H arise as subgroups of a random group G . However, not all subgroups of a hyperbolic group are of equal importance: the most useful subgroups, and those that tell us the most about the geometry of G , are the subgroups H with the following properties:

1. the group H itself is something whose intrinsic topological and geometric properties we understand very well; and
2. the intrinsic geometry of H can be uniformly compared with the extrinsic geometry of its embedding in G .

In other words, we are interested in well-understood groups H which are quasi-isometrically embedded in G .

A finitely generated quasi-isometrically embedded subgroup H of a hyperbolic group G is itself hyperbolic, and therefore finitely presented. The inclusion of H into G induces an embedding of Gromov boundaries $\partial_\infty H \rightarrow \partial_\infty G$. Thus if G is a random group, the boundary of H has dimension at most 1, and by work of Kapovich–Kleiner (2000), there is a hierarchical description

of all possible $\partial_\infty H$.

First of all, if $\partial_\infty H$ is disconnected, then one knows by Stallings (1968) that H splits over a finite group. Second of all, if $\partial_\infty H$ is connected and contains a local cut point, then one knows by Bowditch (1998) that either H is virtually a surface group, or else H splits over a cyclic group. Thus, apart from the Menger sponge itself, understanding hyperbolic groups with boundary of dimension at most 1 reduces (in some sense) to the case that $\partial_\infty H$ is a Cantor set, a circle, or a *Sierpinski carpet* — i.e. one of the “faces” of the Menger cube. The Sierpinski carpet is universal for 1-dimensional compact Hausdorff *planar* sets of topological dimension 1. Thus one is naturally led to the following fundamental question, which as far as we know was first asked explicitly by François Dahmani:

Question 1.2.1 (Dahmani). *Which of the three spaces — Cantor set, circle, Sierpinski carpet — arise as the boundary of a quasiconvex subgroup of a random group?*

Combining the main theorem of this paper with the results of Calegari–Walker (2015) gives a complete answer to this question:

Answer. *All three spaces arise in a random group as the boundary of a quasiconvex subgroup (with overwhelming probability).*

This is true in the few relators model with any positive number of relators, or the density model at any density less than a half. The situation is summarized as follows:

1. $\partial_\infty H$ is a Cantor set if and only if H is virtually free (of rank at least 2); we can thus take $H = \pi_1(\text{graph})$. The existence of free quasiconvex subgroups H in arbitrary (nonelementary) hyperbolic groups G is due to Klein, by the ping-pong argument.
2. $\partial_\infty H$ is a circle if and only if H is virtually a surface group (of genus at least 2); we can thus take $H = \pi_1(\text{surface})$. The existence of surface subgroups H in random groups (with overwhelming probability) is proved by Calegari–Walker (2015), Theorem 6.4.1.
3. $\partial_\infty H$ is a Sierpinski carpet if H is virtually the fundamental group of a compact hyperbolic 3-manifold with (nonempty) totally geodesic boundary; and if the Cannon conjecture is true, this is if and only if — see Kapovich–Kleiner (2000). The existence of such 3-manifold subgroups H in random groups (with overwhelming probability) is Theorem 6.2.1 in this paper.

Explicitly, we prove:

3-Manifolds Everywhere Theorem 6.2.1. *Fix $k \geq 2$. A random k -generator group — either in the few relators model with $\ell \geq 1$ relators, or the density model with density $0 < D < 1/2$ — and relators of length n contains many quasi-isometrically embedded subgroups isomorphic to the fundamental group of a hyperbolic 3-manifold with totally geodesic boundary, with probability $1 - O(e^{-n^C})$ for some $C > 0$.*

Our theorem applies in particular in the few relators model where $\ell = 1$. In fact, if one fixes $D < 1/2$, and starts with a random 1-relator group $G = \langle F_k \mid r \rangle$, one can construct a quasiconvex 3-manifold subgroup H (of the sort which is guaranteed by the theorem) which stays injective and quasiconvex (with overwhelming probability) as a further $(2k - 1)^{Dn}$ relators are added.

1.3. Commensurability

Two groups are said to be *commensurable* if they have isomorphic subgroups of finite index. Commensurability is an equivalence relation, and it is natural to wonder what commensurability classes of 3-manifold groups arise in a random group.

We are able to put very strong constraints on the commensurability classes of the 3-manifold groups we construct. It is probably too much to hope to be able to construct a subgroup of a *fixed* commensurability class. But we can arrange for our 3-manifold groups to be commensurable with some element of a family of finitely generated groups given by presentations which differ only by varying the order of torsion of a specific element. Hence our 3-manifold subgroups are all commensurable with Kleinian groups of bounded convex covolume (i.e. the convex hulls of the quotients have uniformly bounded volume). Explicitly:

Commensurability Theorem 7.0.2. *A random group at any density $< 1/2$ or in the few relators model contains (with overwhelming probability) a subgroup commensurable with the Coxeter group $\Gamma(m)$ for some $m \geq 7$, where $\Gamma(m)$ is the Coxeter group with Coxeter diagram*



The Coxeter group $\Gamma(m)$ is commensurable with the group generated by reflections in the sides of a regular *super ideal* tetrahedron — one with vertices “outside” the sphere at infinity — and with dihedral angles π/m .

1.4. Plan of the paper

We now describe the outline of the paper.

As discussed above, our random groups G come together with the data of a finite presentation

$$G := \langle x_1, \dots, x_k \mid r_1, \dots, r_\ell \rangle$$

From such a presentation we can build in a canonical way a 2-complex K with 1-skeleton X , where X is a wedge of k circles, and K is obtained by attaching ℓ disks along loops in X corresponding to the relators; so $\pi_1(K) = G$.

Our 3-manifold subgroups arise as the fundamental groups of 2-complexes $\overline{M}(Z)$ that come with immersions $\overline{M}(Z) \rightarrow K$ taking (open) cells of $\overline{M}(Z)$ homeomorphically to cells of K . Thus, for every 2-cell of $\overline{M}(Z)$, the attaching map of its boundary to the 1-skeleton Z factors through a map onto one of the relators of the given presentation of G .

One way to obtain such a complex $\overline{M}(Z)$ is to build a 1-complex Z as a quotient of a collection L of circles together with an immersion $Z \rightarrow X$ where X is the 1-skeleton of K , and the map $L \rightarrow X$ takes each component to the image of a relator. We call data of this kind a *spine*. In § 2 we describe the topology of spines and give sufficient combinatorial conditions on a spine to ensure that $\overline{M}(Z)$ is homotopic to a 3-manifold.

Since X is a rose whose edges are endowed with a choice of orientation and labelling by the generators x_i , we will usually encode a map of graphs $\Gamma \rightarrow X$ by labelling (oriented) edges by $x_i^{\pm 1}$, in the spirit of Stallings (1983). As usual, if an oriented edge e of Γ is labelled $x_i^{\pm 1}$ then the oriented edge \bar{e} with the reverse orientation is labelled $x_i^{\mp 1}$. Note that there is a simple condition to ensure that such a map $\Gamma \rightarrow X$ is an immersion: one simply requires that no two oriented edges of Γ incident at the same vertex have the same label. We call such a graph Γ *folded* (also in the spirit of Stallings (1983)).

In § 3 we prove the Thin Spine Theorem, which says that we can build such a spine $L \rightarrow Z$, satisfying the desired combinatorial conditions, and such that every edge of the 1-skeleton Z is *long*. Here we measure the length of edges of Z by pulling back length from X under the immersion $Z \rightarrow X$, where each edge of X is normalized to have length 1. In fact, if we let G_1 denote the 1-relator group

$$G_1 := \langle x_1, \dots, x_k \mid r_1 \rangle$$

with associated 2-complex K_1 which comes with a tautological inclusion $K_1 \rightarrow K$, then our thin spines have the property that the immersion $\overline{M}(Z) \rightarrow K$ factors through $\overline{M}(Z) \rightarrow K_1$.

For technical reasons, rather than working with a random relator r_1 , we work instead with a relator which is merely sufficiently *pseudorandom* (a condition concerning equidistribution of subwords with controlled error on certain scales), and the theorem we prove is deterministic. Of course, the definition of pseudorandom is such that a random word will be pseudorandom with very high probability.

Explicitly, we prove:

Thin Spine Theorem 3.1.2. *For any $\lambda > 0$ there is $T \gg \lambda$ and $\epsilon \ll 1/T$ so that, if r is (T, ϵ) -pseudorandom and K is the 2-complex associated to the presentation $G := \langle F_k \mid r \rangle$, then there is a spine $f : L \rightarrow Z$ over K for which L is a union of 648 circles (or 5,832 circles if $k = 2$), and every edge of Z has length at least λ .*

This is by far the longest section in the paper, and it involves a complicated combinatorial argument with many interdependent steps. It should be remarked that one of the key ideas we exploit in this section is the method of *random matching with correction*: randomness (actually, pseudorandomness) is used to show that the desired combinatorial construction can be performed *with very small error*. In the process, we build a *reservoir* of small independent pieces which may be adjusted by various local moves in such a way as to “correct” the errors that arose at the random matching step. Similar ideas were also used by Kahn–Markovic (2011) in their proof of the Ehrenpreis Conjecture, by Calegari–Walker (2015) in their construction of surface subgroups in random groups, and by Keevash (2014) in his construction of General Steiner Systems and Designs. Evidently this method is extremely powerful, and its full potential is far from being exhausted.

The Thin Spine Theorem can be summarized by saying that as a graph, Z has bounded valence, but very long edges. This means that the image of $\pi_1(Z)$ in $\pi_1(X)$ induced by the inclusion $Z \rightarrow X$ is very “sparse”, in the sense that the ball of radius n in $\pi_1(X)$ contains $O(3^{n/\lambda})$ elements of $\pi_1(Z)$, where we can take λ as big as we like. This has the following consequence: when we obtain G_1 as a quotient of $\pi_1(X)$ by adding r_1 as a relator, we should not kill any “accidental” elements of $\pi_1(Z)$, so that the image of $\pi_1(Z)$ will be isomorphic to $\pi_1(\overline{M}(Z))$, a 3-manifold group.

This idea is fleshed out in § 4, and shows that random 1-relator groups contain 3-manifold subgroups, although at this stage we have not yet shown that the 3-manifold is of the desired form. The argument in this section depends on a so-called *bead decomposition*, which is very closely analogous to the bead decomposition used to construct surface groups by Calegari–Walker (2015), and the proof is very similar.

In § 5 we show that the 3-manifold homotopic to the 2-complex $\overline{M}(Z)$ is acylindrical; equivalently, that it is homeomorphic to a compact hyperbolic 3-manifold with totally geodesic boundary. This is a step with no precise analog in Calegari–Walker (2015), but the argument is very similar to the argument showing that $\overline{M}(Z)$ is injective in the 1-relator group G' . There are two kinds of annuli to rule out: those that use 2-cells of $\overline{M}(Z)$, and those that don't. The annuli without 2-cells are ruled out by the combinatorics of the construction. Those that use 2-cells are ruled out by a small cancellation argument which uses the thinness of the spine. So at the end of this section, we have shown that random 1-relator groups contain subgroups isomorphic to the fundamental groups of compact hyperbolic 3-manifolds with totally geodesic boundary.

Finally, in § 6, we show that the subgroup $\pi_1(\overline{M}(Z))$ stays injective as the remaining $\ell - 1$ random relators are added. The argument here stays extremely close to the analogous argument in Calegari–Walker (2015), and depends (as Calegari–Walker (2015) did) on a kind of small cancellation theory for random groups developed by Ollivier (2007). This concludes the proof of the main theorem.

A further section § 7 proves the Commensurability Theorem. The proof is straightforward given the technology developed in the earlier sections.

2. Spines

2.1. Trivalent fatgraphs and spines

Before introducing spines, we first motivate them by describing the analogous, but simpler, theory of fatgraphs.

A *fatgraph* Y is a (simplicial) graph together with a cyclic ordering of the edges incident to each vertex. This cyclic ordering can be used to canonically “fatten” the graph Y so that it embeds in an oriented surface $S(Y)$ with boundary, in such a way that $S(Y)$ deformation retracts down to Y . Under this deformation retraction, the boundary $\partial S(Y)$ maps to Y in such a way

that the preimage of each edge e of Y consists of two intervals e^\pm in $\partial S(Y)$, each mapping homeomorphically to e , with opposite orientations.

Abstractly, the data of a fatgraph can be given by an ordinary graph Y , a 1-manifold L , and a locally injective simplicial map $f : L \rightarrow Y$ of (geometric) “degree 2”; i.e. such that each edge of Y is in the image of two intervals in L . The surface $S(Y)$ arises as the mapping cone of f . If one orients L and insists that the preimages of each edge have opposite orientations, the result is a fatgraph and an oriented surface as above. If one does not insist on the orientation condition, the mapping cone need not be orientable. Attaching a disk along its boundary to each component of L produces a *closed* surface, which we denote $\bar{S}(Y)$.

We would like to discuss a more complicated object called a *spine*, for which the analog of $\bar{S}(Y)$ is a 2-complex homotopy equivalent to a compact 3-manifold with boundary. The 2-complex will arise by gluing 2-dimensional disks onto the components of a 1-manifold L , and then attaching these disks to the mapping cone of an immersion $f : L \rightarrow Z$ where Z is a 4-valent graph, and the map f is subject to certain local combinatorial constraints.

The first combinatorial constraint is that the map $f : L \rightarrow Z$ should be “degree 3”; that is, the preimage of each edge of Z should consist of three disjoint intervals in L , each mapped homeomorphically by f .

Since Z is 4-valent, at each vertex v of Z we have 12 intervals in L that map to the incident edges; these 12 intervals should be obtained by subdividing 6 disjoint intervals in L , where the dividing point maps to v . Since $L \rightarrow Z$ is an immersion, near each dividing point the given interval in L runs locally from one edge incident to v to a different one. There are three local models (up to symmetry) of how six edges of L can locally run over a 4-valent vertex v of Z so that they run over each incident edge (in Z) to v three times (this notion of “local model” is frequently called a *Whitehead graph* in the literature). These three local models are illustrated in Figure 2.

The third local model is distinguished by the property that for each pair of edges of Z adjacent to v , there is exactly one interval in L running over v from one edge to the other. We say that such a local model is *good*. The second combinatorial constraint is that the local model at every vertex of Z is good.

If $f : L \rightarrow Z$ is good, and $M(Z)$ is the mapping cone of f , then the 2-complex $M(Z)$ can be canonically thickened to a 3-manifold, since a neighborhood of the mapping cone near a vertex v embeds in \mathbb{R}^3 in such a way that the tetrahedral symmetry of the combinatorics is realized by symmetries of

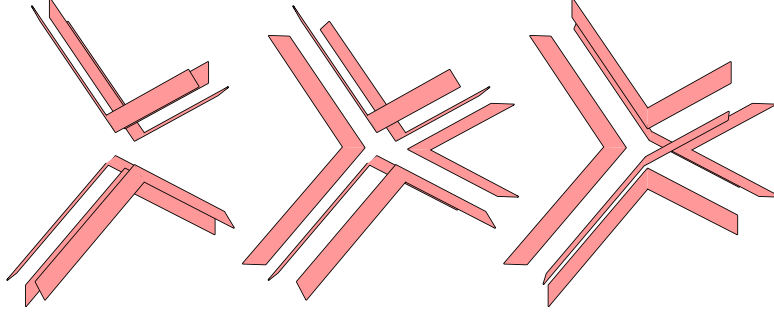


Figure 2: Three local models

the embedding. Similarly, along each edge the dihedral symmetry is realized by the symmetry of the embedding. The restriction of this thickening to each component of L is the total space of an I -bundle over the circle; we say that $f : L \rightarrow Z$ is *co-oriented* if each of these I -bundles is trivial. The third combinatorial constraint is that $f : L \rightarrow Z$ is co-oriented.

Definition 2.1.1. A *spine* is the data of a compact 1-manifold L and a 4-valent graph Z , together with a co-oriented degree 3 immersion $f : L \rightarrow Z$ whose local model at every vertex of Z is good. If $f : L \rightarrow Z$ is a spine, we denote the mapping cone by $M(Z)$, and by $\overline{M}(Z)$ the 2-complex obtained by capping each component of L in $M(Z)$ off by a disk.

Lemma 2.1.2 (Spine thickens). *Let $f : L \rightarrow Z$ be a spine. Then $\overline{M}(Z)$ is canonically homotopy equivalent to a compact 3-manifold with boundary.*

Proof. We have already seen that $M(Z)$ has a canonical thickening to a compact 3-manifold in such a way that the restriction of this thickening to each component of L is an I -bundle. The total space of this I -bundle is an annulus embedded in the boundary of $M(Z)$, and we may therefore attach a 2-handle with core the corresponding component of L providing this I -bundle is trivial. But that is exactly the condition that $f : L \rightarrow Z$ should be co-oriented. \square

By abuse of notation, we call $\overline{M}(Z)$ the *thickening* of Z .

2.2. Tautological immersions

Now let's fix $k \geq 2$ and a free group F_k on k fixed generators. Let X be a rose for F_k ; i.e. a wedge of k (oriented) circles, with a given labeling

by the generators of F_k . Let G be a random group (in whatever model) at length n . Each relator r_i is a cyclically reduced word in F_k , and is realized geometrically by an immersion of an oriented circle $\iota_i : S_i^1 \rightarrow X$. Attaching a disk along each such circle gives rise to the 2-complex K described in the introduction with $\pi_1(K) = G$.

Definition 2.2.1. A spine *over* K is a spine $f : L \rightarrow Z$ together with an immersion $g : Z \rightarrow X$ such that for each component L_i of L , there is some relator r_j and a simplicial homeomorphism $g_i : L_i \rightarrow S_j^1$ for which $\iota_j g_i = g f$.

The existence of the simplicial homeomorphisms g_i lets us label the components L_i by the corresponding relators in such a way that the map $f : L \rightarrow Z$ has the property that the preimages of each edge of Z get the same labels, at least if we choose orientations correctly, and use the convention that changing the orientation of an edge replaces the label by its inverse. So we can equivalently think of the labels as living on the oriented edges of Z . Notice that the maps g_i , if they exist at all, are *uniquely determined* by g, f, ι_j (at least if the presentation is not redundant, so that no relator is equal to a conjugate of another relator or its inverse).

Evidently, if $f : L \rightarrow Z$, $g : Z \rightarrow X$ is a spine over K , the immersion $g : Z \rightarrow X$ extends to an immersion of the thickening $\bar{g} : \bar{M}(Z) \rightarrow K$, that we call the *tautological immersion*.

Our strategy is to construct a spine over K for which $\bar{M}(Z)$ is homotopy equivalent to a compact hyperbolic 3-manifold with geodesic boundary, and for which the tautological immersion induces a quasi-isometric embedding on π_1 .

3. The Thin Spine Theorem

The purpose of this section is to prove the Thin Spine Theorem, the analog in our context of the Thin Fatgraph Theorem from Calegari–Walker (2015).

In words, this theorem says that if r is a sufficiently long random cyclically reduced word in F_k giving rise to a random 1-relator group $G := \langle F_k \mid r \rangle$ with associated 2-complex K , then with overwhelming probability, there is a good spine $f : L \rightarrow Z$ over K for which every edge of Z is as long as we like; colloquially, the spine is *thin*.

For technical reasons, we prove this theorem merely for sufficiently “pseudorandom” words, to be defined presently.

3.1. Pseudorandomness

Instead of working directly with random chains, we use a deterministic variant called *pseudorandomness*.

Definition 3.1.1. Let Γ be a cyclically reduced cyclic word in a free group F_k with $k \geq 2$ generators. We say Γ is (T, ϵ) -*pseudorandom* if the following is true: if we pick any cyclic conjugate of Γ , and write it as a reduced product of reduced words $\{w_1, \dots, w_n\}$ of length T (and at most one word v of length $< T$)

$$\Gamma := w_1 w_2 w_3 \cdots w_n v$$

(so $n = \lfloor |r|/T \rfloor$) then for every reduced word σ of length T in F_k , there is an estimate

$$1 - \epsilon \leq \frac{\#\{i \text{ such that } w_i = \sigma\}}{n} \cdot (2k)(2k-1)^{T-1} \leq 1 + \epsilon$$

Here the factor $(2k)(2k-1)^{T-1}$ is simply the number of reduced words in F_k of length T . Similarly, we say that a collection of n reduced words $\{w_i\}$ each of length T is ϵ -*pseudorandom* if for every reduced word σ of length T in F_k the estimate above holds.

For any T, ϵ , a random reduced word of length N will be (T, ϵ) -pseudorandom with probability $1 - O(e^{-N^c})$ for a suitable constant $c(T, \epsilon)$. This follows immediately from the standard Chernoff inequality for the stationary Markov process that produces a random reduced word in a free group (cf. (Calegari-Walker, 2015, Lemma 3.2.2)).

With this definition in place, the statement of the Thin Spine Theorem is:

Theorem 3.1.2 (Thin Spine Theorem). *For any $\lambda > 0$ there is $T \gg \lambda$ and $\epsilon \ll 1/T$ so that, if r is (T, ϵ) -pseudorandom and K is the 2-complex associated to the presentation $G := \langle F_k \mid r \rangle$, then there is a spine $f : L \rightarrow Z$ over K for which L is a union of 648 circles (or 5,832 circles if $k = 2$), and every edge of Z has length at least λ .*

The strange appearance of the number 648 (or 5,832 for $k = 2$) in the statement of this theorem reflects the method of proof. First of all, observe that if $f : L \rightarrow Z$ is any spine, then since f has degree 3, the total length of L is divisible by 3. If this spine is over K , then each component of L

has length $|r|$, and if we make no assumptions about the value of $|r| \bmod 3$, then it will be necessary in general for the number of components of L to be divisible by 3.

Our argument is to gradually glue up more and more of L , constructing Z as we go. At an intermediate stage, the remainder to be glued up consists of a collection of disjoint segments from L , and the power of our method is precisely that this lets us reduce the gluing problem to a collection of *independent* subproblems of *uniformly bounded* size. But each of these subproblems must involve a subset of L of total length divisible by 3 or 6, and therefore it is necessary to “clear denominators” (by taking 2 or 3 disjoint copies of the result of the partial construction) several times to complete the construction (in the case of rank 2 one extra move might require a further factor of 9).

Finally, at the last step of the construction, we take 2 copies of L and perform a final adjustment to satisfy the co-orientation condition.

The remainder of this section is devoted to the proof of Theorem 3.1.2.

3.2. Graphs and types

Let L be a labeled graph consisting of 648 disjoint cycles (or 5,832 disjoint cycles if $k = 2$), each labeled by r . We will build the spine Z and the map $f : L \rightarrow Z$ in stages. We think of Z as a quotient space of L , obtained by identifying segments in L with the same labels. So the construction of Z proceeds by inductively identifying more and more segments of L , so that at each stage some portion of L has been “glued up” to form part of the graph Z , and some remains still unglued.

We introduce the following notation and terminology. Let Λ_0 be a single cycle labeled r . At the i th stage of our construction, we deal with a partially glued graph Λ_i , constructed from a certain number of copies of Λ_{i-1} via certain ungluing and gluing moves. At each stage, Λ_i is equipped with a labelling, defining a map $\Lambda_i \rightarrow X$. We will always be careful to ensure that Λ_i is folded, i.e. that the map $\Lambda_i \rightarrow X$ is an immersion. The glued subgraph of Λ_i is denoted by Γ_i , and the unglued subgraph by Υ_i . Shortly, the unglued subgraph Υ_i will be expressed as the disjoint union of two subgraphs: the *remainder* Δ_i and the *reservoir* Ω_i .

Each of these graphs are thought of as metric graphs, whose edges have lengths equal to the length of the words that label them. The *mass* of a metric graph Γ is its total length, denoted by $m(\Gamma)$. The *type* of a graph refers to the collection of edge labels (which are reduced words in F_k) associated to each edge. A *distribution* on a certain set of types of graphs is a map that assigns

a non-negative number to each type; it is *integral* if it assigns an integer to each type. We use this terminology without comment in the sequel.

The following properties will remain true at every stage of our construction. The branch vertices of Λ_i (those of valence greater than two) have valence four. The length of each edge will always be at least λ . We will be careful to ensure that any branch vertex in the interior of the glued part Γ_i is *good* in the sense of Section 2. Vertices in the intersection of the glued and unglued parts, $\Gamma_i \cap \Upsilon_i$, will always be branch vertices, and will be such that one adjacent edge is in Γ_i , and the remaining three adjacent edges in Υ_i have distinct labels.

In particular, we start with $\Lambda_0 = \Upsilon_0$ and $\Gamma_0 = \emptyset$. At the last stage of our construction we will have Λ_8 constructed from 324 copies of Λ_0 (or 2,916 if $k = 2$), which is completely glued up; that is, $\Gamma_8 = \Lambda_8$ and $\Upsilon_8 = \emptyset$. Finally, the modification in Section 3.12 doubles the mass of Λ_8 in order to ensure that the *co-orientation condition* is satisfied. Taking Z to be the result of this construction and f to be the quotient map $L \rightarrow Z$ proves the theorem.

3.3. Football bubbles

We will regard k and λ as constants. The first step of the construction is to pick some very big constant $N \gg \lambda$ where still $T \gg N$ (we will explain in the sequel how to choose T and N big enough) so that N is odd.

Let s be the remainder when $|r| - 3\lambda$ is divided by $3(N + 1)\lambda$. By pseudorandomness, we may find three subsegments in r of reduced form

$$a_1xa_2, \quad b_1xb_2, \quad c_1xc_2$$

where a_i, b_i, c_i are single edges, such that the labels a_1, b_1, c_1 are all distinct and a_2, b_2, c_2 are all distinct, and the length of x is s . We take three copies of Λ_0 , fix one of the above subsegments in each copy, and glue the parts of these subsegments labeled x together to obtain Λ_1 . Note that the requirement that the labels a_i, b_i, c_i are distinct ensures that Λ_1 remains folded. We summarize this in the following lemma.

Lemma 3.3.1. *After gluing three copies of Λ_0 along subsegments of length s we obtain Λ_1 , with the property that the length of each edge of the unglued subgraph Υ_1 is congruent to 3λ modulo $3(N + 1)\lambda$. The glued subgraph Γ_1 is a segment of length s .*

We next decompose the unglued subgraph Υ_1 into disjoint segments of length $3N\lambda$ separated by segments of length 3λ . Call the segments of length $3N\lambda$ *long strips* and the segments of length 3λ *short strips*. Now further decompose each long strip into alternating segments of length 3λ ; we call the odd numbered segments *sticky* and the even numbered segments *free*.

We will usually denote a long strip by

$$x_1 a_2 x_3 \dots x_N$$

where the x_i are sticky, the a_i (or b_i etc) are free, and all are of length 3λ . When we also need to include the neighboring short strips, we will usually extend this notation to

$$a_0 x_1 a_2 x_3 \dots x_N a_{N+1}$$

where a_0 and a_{N+1} (or b_0, b_{N+1} etc) denote the neighboring short strips.

Definition 3.3.2. Three long strips are *compatible* if they (and their adjoining short strips) are of the form

$$a_0 x_1 a_2 x_3 \dots a_{N+1}, \quad b_0 x_1 b_2 x_3 \dots b_{N+1}, \quad c_0 x_1 c_2 x_3 \dots c_{N+1}$$

(i.e. if their sticky segments agree) and if for even i (i.e. for the free segments) the letters adjacent to each x_{i+1} or x_{i-1} disagree.

A compatible triple of long strips can be *bunched* — i.e. the sticky segments can be glued together in threes, creating $(N-1)/2$ *football bubbles*, each football consisting of the three segments a_i, b_i, c_i (for some i) arranged as the edges of a theta graph. See Figure 3.

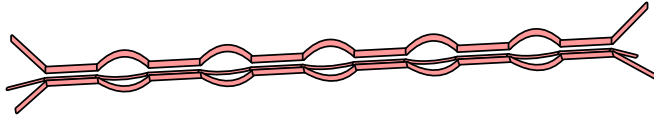


Figure 3: Bunching three long strips to create football bubbles

By pseudorandomness, a proportion of approximately $(1 - \epsilon)$ of the long strips in Γ_1 can be partitioned into compatible triples. Then each compatible triple can be bunched, creating a *reservoir* of footballs (i.e. the theta graphs appearing as bubbles) and a *remainder*, consisting of the union of the

unglued pieces (except for the footballs). In what follows, we will denote the remainder in Υ_i by Δ_i and the reservoir by Ω_i .

We summarize this observation in the next lemma. By an *extended long strip*, we mean a long strip, together with half the adjacent short strips.

Lemma 3.3.3. *Suppose that $T \geq 3(N+1)\lambda$, and that N is sufficiently large and ϵ is sufficiently small. After bunching compatible triples in the unglued graph Υ_1 we obtain the partially glued graph Λ_2 with the following properties.*

1. *The total mass of the unglued subgraph Υ_2 satisfies*

$$\frac{m(\Upsilon_2)}{3m(\Lambda_0)} \leq \frac{1}{2} + O(c^N)\epsilon$$

for a constant $c = c(k, \lambda)$.

2. *We can decompose the unglued subgraph Υ_2 as a disjoint union $\Delta_2 \sqcup \Omega_2$. The reservoir Ω_2 is a disjoint union of bubbles.*
3. *The mass of the remainder satisfies*

$$\frac{m(\Delta_2)}{3m(\Lambda_0)} = O(1/N)$$

as long as $\epsilon < O(c^{-N})$.

4. *The distribution of the types of bubbles in the reservoir is within $O(\epsilon)$ of a constant distribution (independent of N and ϵ).*

Proof. The number of types of extended long strips is $O(c^N)$ for some constant $c = c(k, \lambda)$. The unglued subgraph Υ_1 is still (T, ϵ) -pseudorandom, containing a union of

$$\frac{m(\Upsilon_1)}{3(N+1)\lambda}$$

extended long strips. By pseudorandomness, we may restrict to a subset $\Upsilon'_1 \subseteq \Upsilon_1$ of mass at least $(1 - O(c^N)\epsilon)m(\Upsilon_1)$ so that the types of extended long strips in Υ'_1 are *exactly* uniformly distributed. (Here we use that $T \geq 3(N+1)\lambda$.) We then randomly choose a partition into compatible triples, and perform bunching, to produce Λ_2 .

We estimate the mass of the unglued subgraph as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} m(\Upsilon_2) &= m(\Upsilon_1 \setminus \Upsilon'_1) + \frac{m(\Upsilon'_1)}{2} \\ &\leq O(c^N)\epsilon m(\Upsilon_1) + \frac{(1 - O(c^N)\epsilon)}{2} m(\Upsilon_1) \\ &= \frac{(1 + O(c^N)\epsilon)}{2} m(\Upsilon_1) \end{aligned}$$

and (1) follows immediately.

As described above, the unglued subgraph Υ_2 is naturally a disjoint union of the remainder Δ_2 and the reservoir Ω_2 . The remainder consists, by definition, of the union of $\Upsilon_1 \setminus \Upsilon'_1$ and the short strips in Υ'_1 (after gluing). Hence

$$m(\Delta_2) < O(c^N)\epsilon m(\Upsilon_1) + \frac{1 - O(c^N)\epsilon}{N+1}m(\Upsilon_1) = \frac{(1 + O(c^N)\epsilon)}{N+1}m(\Upsilon_1)$$

which is $O(1/N)$ as long as $\epsilon < O(c^{-N})$.

Bunching uniformly distributed long strips at random induces a fixed distribution on subgraphs of bounded size. This justifies the final assertion. \square

3.4. Super-compatible long strips

At this point, we have bunched all but ϵ of the long strips into triples. In particular, for sufficiently small ϵ , the number of bunched triples is far larger than the number of unbunched long strips. We will now argue that we may, in fact, adjust the construction so that *every* long strip is bunched. The advantage of this is that after this step, the unglued part consists entirely of the reservoir (a union of football bubbles) and a remainder consisting of a trivalent graph in which *every* edge has length *exactly* 3λ . The key to this operation is the idea a *super-compatible* 4-tuple of long segments.

Definition 3.4.1. Four long strips are *super-compatible* if they are of the form

$$a_0x_1a_2x_3 \cdots a_{N+1}, \quad b_0x_1b_2x_3 \cdots b_{N+1}, \quad c_0x_1c_2x_3 \cdots c_{N+1}, \quad d_0x_1d_2x_3 \cdots d_{N+1}$$

(i.e. if their sticky segments agree) and if for even i (i.e. for the free segments) the initial and terminal letters of a_i, b_i, c_i, d_i disagree. Alternatively, such a 4-tuple is super-compatible if every sub-triple is compatible.

Remark 3.4.2. Notice that the existence of super-compatible 4-tuples depends on rank $k \geq 3$. An alternative method to eliminate unbunched long strips in rank 2 is given in § 3.13.

Lemma 3.4.3. *Let Λ_2 be as above. As long as $k \geq 3$ and ϵ is sufficiently small (depending on N), one can injectively assign to each long strip S_0 in the remainder Δ_2 a bunched triple (S_1, S_2, S_3) in Λ_2 such that the quartet (S_0, S_1, S_2, S_3) is super-compatible.*

Proof. Let S_0 be an unglued long strip. As long as $k \geq 3$, it is clear that there is at least one type of bunched triple (S_1, S_2, S_3) such that (S_0, S_1, S_2, S_3) is super-compatible. The total number of types of bunched triples is $O(D^N)$ for some $D = D(k, \lambda)$. Therefore, the proportion of bunched triples that are super-compatible with S_0 is at least $1/O(D^N) - O(\epsilon)$. On the other hand, the proportion of long strips that are unbunched is $O(\epsilon)$. Therefore, we can choose a bunched triple for every unbunched long strip as long as $O(\epsilon) < 1/O(D^N)$. \square

By the previous lemma, we may assign to each unglued long strip S_0 in the remainder Δ_2 a glued triple (S_1, S_2, S_3) such that (S_0, S_1, S_2, S_3) is super-compatible. We may re-bunch these into the four possible compatible triples that are subsets of our super-compatible 4-tuple, viz:

$$(S_0, S_1, S_2), (S_0, S_1, S_3), (S_0, S_2, S_3), (S_1, S_2, S_3)$$

The result of performing this operation on every long strip in the remainder Δ_2 yields the new partially glued graph Λ_3 .

Lemma 3.4.4. *Take 3 copies of Λ_2 as above, and suppose that N is sufficiently large and ϵ is sufficiently small. After choosing super-compatible triples and re-bunching so that every long strip is bunched, we produce the partially glued graph Λ_3 with the following properties.*

1. *The partially glued graph Λ_3 consists of a glued subgraph Γ_3 , a reservoir Ω_3 , and a remainder Δ_3 .*
2. *The reservoir Ω_3 consists of football bubbles and its mass is bounded below by*

$$\frac{m(\Omega_3)}{m(\Lambda_0)} \geq O(1)$$

3. *The remainder Δ_3 is a trivalent graph with each edge of length 3λ , and its mass is bounded above by*

$$\frac{m(\Delta_3)}{m(\Lambda_0)} \leq 1/O(N)$$

4. *Let ρ be the uniform distribution on types of bubbles. Then for any type B of bubble, the proportion of bubbles in the reservoir of type B is within $O(c^N)\epsilon$ of ρ .*

Proof. Consider Υ_1 , the unglued subgraph of Λ_1 . Then Υ_1 is the union of three arcs, of total mass $3C(N+1)\lambda + 9\lambda$, where C is the number of long strips in Υ_1 . Recall that Λ_3 is constructed from three copies of Λ_1 , and that for each long strip, one short strip goes into the remainder, and $(N-1)/2$ go into the reservoir. Therefore, we have that

$$\frac{m(\Omega_3)}{3m(\Upsilon_1) - 9\lambda} = \frac{N-1}{2N+2}$$

and

$$\frac{m(\Delta_3) - 9\lambda}{3m(\Upsilon_1) - 9\lambda} = \frac{1}{N+1}$$

Since $m(\Upsilon_1) \geq 3m(\Lambda_0) - O(N)$, the estimates (2) and (3) follow.

Finally, we need to check that the re-gluing only has a small effect on the distribution of bubble types. Recall that the unglued long strips in Υ_2 are precisely the images of the unglued long strips in $\Upsilon_1 \setminus \Upsilon'_1$, which is of mass at most $O(c^N)\epsilon m(\Upsilon_1)$.

Taking three copies of each of these and three copies of a super-compatible triple, re-bunching produces four new bunched triples. In particular, for each three unbunched long strips, we destroy $(N-1)/2$ bubbles and replace them with $2(N-1)$ new bubbles of different types. The proportion of unglued long strips was at most $O(c^N)\epsilon$. It follows that the proportional distribution of each bubble type was altered by at most $O(c^N)\epsilon$, so the final estimate follows. \square

3.5. Inner and outer reservoirs and slack

As their name indicates, the bubbles in the reservoir will be held in reserve until a later stage of the construction to glue up the remainder. Some intermediate operations on the remainder have “boundary effects”, which might disturb the neighboring bubbles in the reservoir in a predictable way. So it is important to insulate the remainder with a collar of bubbles which we do not disturb accidentally in subsequent operations.

Fix a constant $0 < \theta_n < 1$ and divide each long strip in Λ_n into two parts: and *inner reservoir*, consisting of an innermost sequence of consecutive bubbles of length $1 - \theta_n$ times the length of the long strip, and an *outer reservoir*, consisting of two outer sequences of consecutive bubbles of length $\theta_n/2$. The number θ_n is called the *slack*. Boundary effects associated to each step that we perform will use up bubbles from the outer reservoir and at

most halve the slack. Since the number of steps we perform is uniformly bounded, it follows that — provided N is sufficiently large — even at the end of the construction we will still have a significant outer reservoir with which to work.

3.6. Adjusting the distribution

After collecting long strips into compatible triples, the collection of football bubbles in the reservoir is “almost equidistributed”, in the sense that the mass of any two different types of football is almost equal (up to an additive error of order ϵ). However, it is useful to be able to adjust the pattern of gluing in order to make the distribution of football bubbles conform to some other specified distribution (again, up to an additive error of order ϵ).

This operation has an unpredictable effect on the remainder, transforming it into some new 3-valent graph (of some possibly very different combinatorial type); however, it preserves the essential features of the remainder that are known to hold at this stage of the construction: every edge of the remainder (after the operation) has length exactly 3λ ; and the total mass of the remainder before and after the operation is unchanged (so that it is still very small compared to the mass of any given football type).

Let μ be a probability measure on the set of all football types, with full support — i.e. so that μ is strictly positive on every football type. (In the sequel, μ will be the *cube distribution* described below, but that is not important at this stage.) Suppose we have three long strips of the form

$$a_0x_1a_2x_3\cdots a_{N+1}, \quad b_0x_1b_2x_3\cdots b_{N+1}, \quad c_0x_1c_2x_3\cdots c_{N+1}$$

so that the result of the gluing produces $(N+1)/2$ bunches each with the label x_i (for i odd), and $(N-1)/2$ football bubbles each with the label (a_i, b_i, c_i) (for i even). We think of the (a_i, b_i, c_i) as *unordered* triples — i.e. we only think of the underlying football as an abstract graph with edge labels up to isomorphism. A given sequence of labels x_i and (unordered!) football types (a_i, b_i, c_i) might arise from three long strips s, t, u in $6^{(N+3)/2}$ ways, since there are 6 ways to order each triple a_i, b_i, c_i .

Let ρ denote the uniform probability measure on football types, and let μ' be chosen to be a multiple of μ such that $\rho > \mu'$ for all types. Fix $\theta_4 > 0$ such that $\min \mu'/\rho > \theta_4$. As the notation hints, θ_4 will turn out to be the slack in the partially glued graph Λ_4 , and we accordingly partition each long strip of Λ_3 into an inner reservoir, of proportional length $(1 - \theta_4)$, and an outer reservoir consisting of two strips of proportional length $\theta_4/2$.

We put all possible triples of long strips labeled as above into a bucket. Next, color each even index i in $[N\theta_4/2, N(1 - \theta_4/2)]$ (i.e. those contained in the inner reservoir) black with probability

$$\frac{(\rho - \mu'(i))}{(1 - \theta_4)\rho}$$

and color all the remaining indices white, where $\mu'(i)$ is short for the μ' measure of the football type (a_i, b_i, c_i) (note that our choice of θ_4 guarantees that the assigned probabilities are never greater than 1).

Now pull apart all the triples of long strips, and match them into new triples s, t, u according to the following rule: if a given index i is white, the corresponding labels s_i, t_i, u_i should all be *different*, and equal to a_i, b_i, c_i (in some order); if a given index i is black, the corresponding labels s_i, t_i, u_i should all be the *same*, and equal to exactly one of a_i, b_i, c_i . Then we can glue up s, t, u to produce footballs (a_i, b_i, c_i) exactly for the white labels, and treat the black labels as part of the neighboring sticky segments, so that they are entirely glued up.

We do this operation for each bucket (i.e. for each collection of triples with a given sequence of sticky types x_i and football types (a_i, b_i, c_i)). The net effect is to eliminate a fraction of approximately $(\rho - \mu'(i))/\rho$ of the footballs with label i ; thus, at the end of this operation, the distribution of footballs is proportional to μ , with error of order ϵ .

Although this adjustment operation can achieve any desired distribution μ , in practice we will set μ equal to the *cube distribution*, to be described in the sequel. In any case, for a fixed choice of distribution μ , the slack θ_4 only depends on k and λ , and therefore can be treated as a constant.

We summarize this in the following lemma.

Lemma 3.6.1. *Let μ be a probability distribution on the set of types of football bubbles and let N be sufficiently large. The adjustment described above transforms Λ_3 into a new partially glued graph Λ_4 with the following properties.*

1. *The mass of the reservoir Ω_4 is bounded below by a constant depending only on k, λ and μ .*

$$\frac{m(\Omega_4)}{m(\Lambda_0)} \geq O(1)$$

2. The mass of the remainder Δ_4 is bounded above by

$$\frac{m(\Delta_4)}{9m(\Lambda_0)} \leq 1/N$$

3. The distribution of football types in the reservoir is proportional to μ , with error $O(c^N)\epsilon$.

4. The slack θ_4 is a constant.

Proof. As noted above, this operation may completely change the combinatorial type of the remainder, but leaves invariant its total mass, and the fact that it is a 3-valent graph with edges of mass 3λ . In particular,

$$\frac{m(\Delta_4)}{9m(\Lambda_0)} \approx \frac{1}{N+1}$$

and so $m(\Delta_4)/9m(\Lambda_0) \leq 1/N$ for sufficiently large N . This proves item 2.

We lose a fraction of the reservoir—those indices colored black. An index i between $N\theta_4/2$ and $N(1-\theta_4/2)$ is colored black with probability $(\rho - \mu'(i))/\rho$. Therefore, the proportion of bubbles colored white is bounded below by $\min_i \mu'(i)/\rho$, and so the mass of the reservoir is bounded below by

$$\frac{m(\Omega_4)}{3m(\Upsilon_1) - 9\lambda} \geq \left(\min_i \mu'(i)/\rho \right) \frac{N-1}{2N+2}$$

Since μ' is a distribution on types of bubbles, depending only on λ and k , the first item holds as long as N is sufficiently large.

We next estimate the distributions of the types of bubbles. Before adjustment, the proportion of each type of bubble in the reservoir Ω_3 was within $O(c^N)\epsilon$ of the uniform distribution. These can be taken to be uniformly distributed between the inner and outer reservoirs. Therefore, after adjustment, the new distribution ν on bubble types satisfies

$$|\nu - \mu'| \leq (\mu'/\rho)O(c^N)\epsilon$$

and so, as before, since $\mu'(i)$ is bounded above in terms of λ and k , the third assertion follows.

The final assertion about the slack is immediate from the construction. \square

3.7. Tearing up the remainder

At this stage the remainder consists of a 3-valent graph in which every edge has length exactly 3λ . The total mass of the remainder is very small compared to the mass of the reservoir, but it is large compared to the size of a single long strip. Furthermore, there is no *a priori* bound on the combinatorial complexity of a component of the remainder.

We explain how to modify the gluing by a certain local move called a *tear*¹, which (inductively) reduces the combinatorial complexity of the remainder (which *a priori* is arbitrarily complicated) until it consists of a disjoint collection of simple pieces. These pieces come in three kinds:

1. football bubbles;
2. bizenes: these are graphs with 6 edges and 4 vertices, obtained from a square by doubling two (non-adjacent) edges; and
3. bicrowns: these are complete bipartite graphs $K_{3,3}$.

The bubbles, bizenes and bicrowns all have edges of length exactly 3λ . They are depicted in Figure 4. Note that bizenes doubly cover footballs and bicrowns triply cover footballs. If the labels on a bizene or bicrown happen to be pulled back from the labels on a football bubble via the covering map, then we say that the bizene or bicrown is *of covering type*.

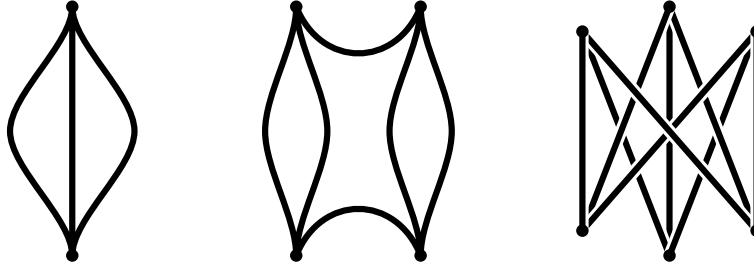


Figure 4: Football bubbles, bizenes, and bicrowns

We now describe the operation of *tearing*. Take two copies of Λ_4 , denoted by Λ_4 and Λ'_4 (with vertices, edges and subgraphs of Λ'_4 denoted with primes in the obvious manner) and let p and p' be branch vertices of Δ_4 and Δ'_4 respectively. These vertices are the ends of disjoint sequences of alternating

¹“tear” in the sense of: “There were tears in her big brown overcoat”

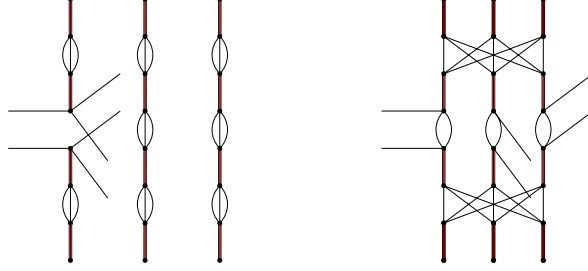


Figure 5: Tearing at p and p' . The “before” picture is on the left, and the “after” picture on the right. The graph $\Lambda_4 \cup \Lambda'_4$ is transformed by being disconnected at p and p' and having three new bigons inserted which connect the new six 1-valent ends of $\Lambda_4 \cup \Lambda'_4 - p - p'$ in pairs. The move also destroys 8 footballs, and creates two bicrowns.

bunched triples and football bubbles. The tearing operation uses up two (appropriately labeled) sequences of alternating bunched triples and football bubbles, each of length 3. The precise definition of this operation is best given by example, and is illustrated in Figure 5.

On the left of the figure we have the vertices p and p' of Λ_4 and Λ'_4 , together with two strings of 3 bubbles. These strings are pulled apart and reglued according to the combinatorics indicated in the figure. Thus, the labels on the bunched triples at each horizontal level should all agree, and the labels on the footballs should be such that the result of the gluing is still folded. The existence of strings of football bubbles with these properties is guaranteed by pseudorandomness and the definition of the long strips.

Thus the operation of tearing uses up 8 footballs (as in the figure), and it has several effects on the remainder. First, $\Lambda_4 \cup \Lambda'_4$ is pulled apart at p and p' , producing six new vertices p_1, p_2, p_3 and p'_1, p'_2, p'_3 , and adding two new edges x_i and x'_i (from the footballs separating the adjacent bunched triples) joining p_i to p'_i . Second, two new bicrowns are created, assembled from the pieces of three identically labeled footballs. Third, the slack at p and p' is reduced to approximately half of its previous value. If the strings of three football segments are taken from the inner half of the outer reservoir, it will reduce the slack at the vertices of $\Lambda_4 \cup \Lambda'_4$ at the end of these strips; but the size of the slack at these vertices will stay large.

Lemma 3.7.1. *Suppose that N is sufficiently large, ϵ is sufficiently small*

and the partially glued graph Λ_4 is as above. By applying tearing operations to 2 copies of Λ_4 we may build a partially glued graph Λ_5 with the following properties.

1. The mass of the reservoir Ω_5 is bounded below by a constant depending only on k, λ and μ .

$$\frac{m(\Omega_5)}{m(\Lambda_0)} \geq O(1)$$

2. The remainder Δ_5 is a disjoint union of bizenes, and bicrowns of covering type, with mass bounded above by

$$\frac{m(\Delta_5)}{m(\Lambda_0)} \leq O(1/N)$$

3. The distribution of football bubbles of each type is within $O(1/N)$ of the distribution μ' (proportional to μ).
4. The slack satisfies $\theta_5 \geq \theta_4/3$.

Proof. As described above, we construct Λ_5 from two copies of Λ_4 : let us denote them by Λ_4 and Λ'_4 , and likewise denote subgraphs, vertices and edges with primes as appropriate. At each branch vertex p of Δ_4 we have three unglued (elementary) edges with labels a, b, c (pointing away from p , say), and one glued edge with label d (also pointing away from p). Denote by e_x the short strip in Δ_4 incident at p with outgoing label x . Let p' be the corresponding vertex of Δ'_4 , which is of course locally isomorphic to p .

For each such pair of vertices p of Δ_4 and p' of Δ'_4 , we choose a pair of bubbles so that we may perform a tear move at p and p' . In order to do this, we must choose a pair of bubbles B_1, B_2 , with certain constraints on the labelings at their branch vertices. We next describe one feasible set of constraints that enables the tearing operation to be performed (there will typically be other possible configurations).

Necessarily, at each branch vertex of B_1 and B_2 , we need the incident glued (elementary) edge to have (outgoing) label d . We will also require that each bubble B_i is a union of three short strips s_a^i, s_b^i, s_c^i , with the property that at each branch vertex of B_i the outgoing label on the short strip s_x^i is equal to x . Since there are only a finite number of possible local labelings at the branch vertices, and since each type of bubble occurs with roughly equal distribution, there are many bubbles satisfying this condition.

Later in the argument, it will also prove necessary that the strips s_\bullet^i satisfy certain other constraints (see Lemma 3.10.2 below). For the moment, it suffices that these constraints are mild enough to guarantee the existence of the bubbles B_i .

Given bubbles B_1, B_2 for a vertex p of Δ_4 , we can perform the tearing operation, in such a way that after tearing, e_a and e'_a adjoin s_b^1 and s_c^2 , e_b and e'_b adjoin s_c^1 and s_a^2 , and e_c and e'_c adjoin s_a^1 and s_b^2 . Note that the resulting graph remains folded, and that the remainder Δ_4 has been replaced by a union of bizenes.

Therefore, in order to perform the tearing operation, we need to find V pairs of bubbles B_1, B_2 as above, where V is the number of vertices of Δ_4 . To do this, we divide all football bubbles in the undisturbed segments of the long strips into consecutive runs of seven. For each vertex of the remainder Δ_4 , we need to choose two such runs of a specified type. We furthermore insist on choosing these runs of seven from within the ‘innermost’ part of the ‘outer’ reservoir.

The number V is equal to $2m(\Delta_4)/9\lambda \leq m(L)O(1/N)$. By pseudorandomness, the number of runs of seven bubbles of a fixed type is bounded below by

$$\theta_4 O(m(\Omega_4)) \geq \theta_4 O(m(L))$$

(using that ϵ is sufficiently small). Half of these runs of seven come from within the innermost part of the outer reservoir. Therefore, as long as N is large enough, we can always choose two suitable runs of seven bubbles for each vertex of Δ_4 , as required.

Since $V/m(L)$ is bounded above by a constant (depending on k, λ and μ) divided by N , the distribution of each bubble type has only been changed by $O(1/N)$.

After performing tears in this way, we obtain a new partially glued graph Λ_5 , with the additional property that the remainder Δ_5 is a disjoint union of bizenes and bicrowns (the latter of covering type). The mass of the remainder is still bounded above by

$$m(\Delta_5)/m(L) \leq 12/N$$

since three half-edges of Δ_4 are replaced by 36 half-edges of Δ_5 , as shown in Figure 5.

Since, by construction, we only used bubbles in the tearing operation which came from the innermost half of the outer reservoir together with one

bubble from the outermost part of the outer reservoir, the slack θ_5 is no smaller than

$$\theta_4(1/2 - O(1/N)) \geq \theta_4/3$$

as claimed. \square

3.8. Adjusting football inventory with trades

It will be necessary at a later stage of the argument to adjust the numbers of football pieces of each kind, so that the reservoir itself can be entirely glued up. At this stage and subsequent stages we must be careful to consider not just the combinatorial graph of our pieces, but also their *type* — i.e. their edge labels.

We now describe a move called a *trade* which has the following twofold effect:

1. it reduces the number of footballs of a specified type by 3; and
2. it transforms four sets of 3 footballs, each of a specified type, into four bicrowns each with the associated covering type.

Moreover, *unlike* the operation described in § 3.6, the trade operation has *no effect on the remainder*. Thus, the trade moves can be performed *after* the tear moves, to correct small errors in the distribution of football types, adjusting this distribution to be *exactly* as desired.

The trade move is illustrated in Figure 6. We start with three strings of five footballs, each string consisting of the same sequence of five football types in the same orders. We also assume the labels on the three sets of four intermediate sticky segments agree. We pull apart the sticky segments and reglue them in the pattern indicated in the figure, in such a way that four sets of three footballs are replaced with bicrowns. If the three middle footballs are of type (a, b, c) then after regluing we can assume that the a edges are all together, and similarly for the b and c edges; thus these triples of edges may be glued up, eliminating the three footballs.

To summarize this succinctly, we introduce some notation. For B a type of football bubble, we denote by \tilde{B} the corresponding covering type of bicrown. For μ a distribution on football bubbles and bicrowns of covering type, we denote by $\tilde{\mu}$ the following distribution on football bubbles.

$$\tilde{\mu}(B) = \mu(B) + 3\mu(\tilde{B})$$

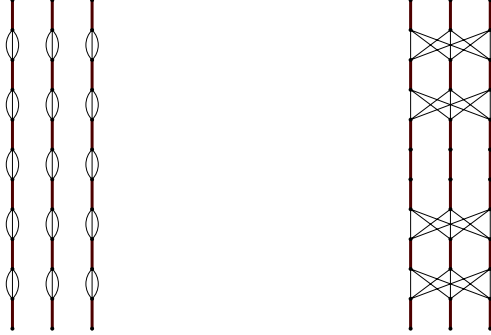


Figure 6: The trade move; the “before” picture is on the left, and the “after” picture is on the right. This move eliminates 3 footballs of a given type, and transforms four sets of 3 footballs with a given type into four bicrowns of the given covering type.

Lemma 3.8.1. *Let the partially glued graph Λ_5 be as above and suppose that ϵ is sufficiently small. There is a constant $C_5 \in (0, 1)$ with the following property. Let μ_5 be the distribution of bubble types in Ω_5 and let ν be any integral distribution on bubble types such that, for each type B ,*

$$\mu_5(B)(1 - C_5) < \nu(B) \leq \mu_5(B)$$

Then we may apply trades as above to 3 copies of the partially glued graph Λ_5 to produce a new partially glued graph Λ_6 such that:

1. *the induced distribution μ_6 on bubbles and bicrowns satisfies $\tilde{\mu}_6 = 3\nu$;*
2. *the mass of the remainder Δ_6 is bounded above by*

$$\frac{m(\Delta_6)}{m(\Lambda_0)} \leq O(1/N);$$

3. *the slack satisfies $\theta_6 \geq \theta_5/2$.*

Proof. Let μ_5 be the distribution on football bubbles and bicrowns derived from Λ_5 . From the upper bound on the total mass of the remainder, it follows that $1 \leq \tilde{\mu}_5/\mu_5 \leq 1 + O(1/N)$.

We divide the inner half of the outer reservoir Ω_5^o into strips of five contiguous football bubbles, and call a football bubble *fifth* if it lies in the center of such a quintuple. Let $\bar{\mu}_5$ denote the distribution of fifth football bubbles in the inner half of the outer reservoir Ω_5^o .

Recall that, in the outer reservoir, the bubbles are distributed within $O(c^N)\epsilon$ of the uniform distribution. Therefore, for any football bubble type B , $|\bar{\mu}_5(B) - \rho| < O(c^N)\epsilon$ (where ρ is the uniform distribution, scaled appropriately). In particular, taking N sufficiently large and ϵ sufficiently small, we have

$$\bar{\mu}_5(B) > C_5 \mu_5(B)$$

for some constant C_5 . Hence the hypothesis of the lemma implies that $\bar{\mu}_5(B) > \mu_5(B) - \nu(B)$ for every type B of football bubble. If N is sufficiently large then it follows further that $\bar{\mu}_5(B) \geq \tilde{\mu}_5(B) - \nu(B)$ for every type B .

Consider each bubble in the center of a quintuple in the outer reservoir of type B . We color the bubble black with probability $(\tilde{\mu}_5(B) - \nu(B))/\bar{\mu}_5(B)$ and white otherwise.

We now construct Λ_6 from three copies of Λ_5 , by performing a trade at each bubble colored black. Taking three copies of Λ_5 triples the number of each bubble type. The lemma is phrased so that replacing three bubbles of a given type by a bicrown of corresponding covering type is neutral. The only remaining effect of a trade is then to remove exactly three bubbles of the central type. This proves the lemma. \square

In the sequel, we will apply this lemma with a particular distribution ν , described in Lemma 3.11.1 below.

3.9. Cube and prism moves

We have two more gluing steps: a small mass of bicrowns and bizeness must be glued up with footballs (drawn from an almost equidistributed collection of much larger mass), then the distribution of the footballs can be corrected by trades so that they are perfectly evenly distributed, and finally an evenly distributed collection of footballs (i.e. a collection with *exactly* the same number of footballs with each possible label) must be entirely glued up. We next describe three moves which will enable us to glue up bubbles, bizeness and bicrowns.

3.9.1. The cube move

The idea is very simple: four footballs with appropriate edge labels can be draped over the 1-skeleton of a cube in a manner invariant under the action of the Klein 4-group, and then glued up according to how they match along the edges of the cube. This is indicated in Figure 7.

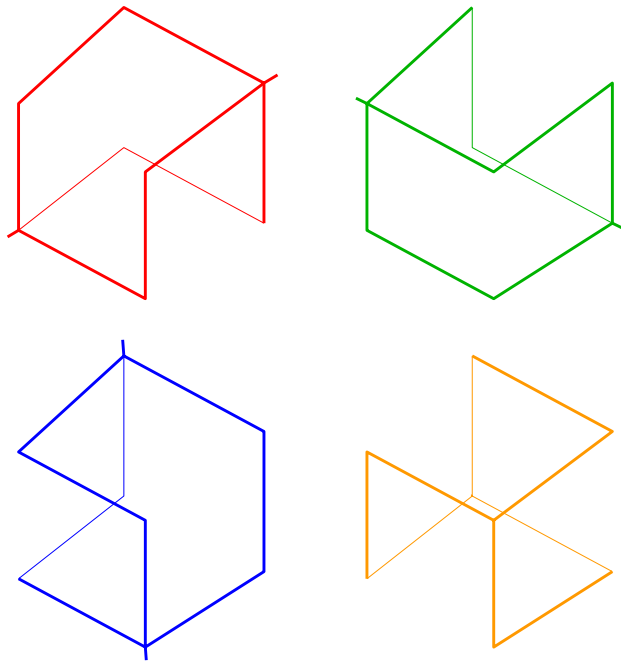


Figure 7: Four footballs draped over the 1-skeleton of a cube

We next give an algebraic description of the cube move in terms of covering spaces of graphs, which enables us to give a precise description of the various coverings of the cube moves that we will also need.

Consider two theta-graphs, Θ and H . The three edges of Θ are denoted by α, β, γ (oriented so they all pointing in the same direction), and likewise the three edges of H are denoted by a, b, c . We consider the immersion $\Theta \rightarrow H$ which maps the edges of Θ to concatenations of edges of H as follows:

$$\alpha \mapsto \bar{a}\bar{b}c, \quad \beta \mapsto b\bar{c}a, \quad \gamma \mapsto c\bar{a}b$$

(as usual, \bar{a} denotes a with the opposite orientation etc). To enable us to reason group-theoretically, we set $\delta = \alpha\bar{\gamma}$ and $\epsilon = \beta\bar{\gamma}$, and similarly $d = a\bar{c}$ and $e = b\bar{c}$. Fixing base points at the initial vertices of all the edges, $\pi_1\Theta$ is the free group on δ, ϵ and π_1H is the free group on d, e . We immediately see that the immersion $\Theta \rightarrow H$ induces the identifications

$$\delta = \alpha\bar{\gamma} = \bar{a}\bar{b}c\bar{a}c = (a\bar{c})(\bar{b}\bar{c})^2(a\bar{c}) = de^2d$$

and

$$\epsilon = \beta\bar{\gamma} = b\bar{c}a\bar{b}a\bar{c} = (b\bar{c})(a\bar{c})(\bar{b}\bar{c})(a\bar{c}) = ede^{-1}d$$

The graph Θ should be thought of as a bubble, and the graph H as a pattern for gluing it up. In what follows, we will describe various covering spaces $H_\bullet \rightarrow H$. The fibre product Θ_\bullet of the maps $H_\bullet \rightarrow H$ and $\Theta \rightarrow H$, together with the induced map $\Theta_\bullet \rightarrow H_\bullet$, will then describe various gluing patterns for (covering spaces of) unions of bubbles.

We first start with the cube move itself. Consider the natural quotient map $q_4 : \pi_1H \rightarrow H_1(H; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) \cong V$, where V is the Klein 4-group. The corresponding covering space $H_4 \rightarrow H$ is a cube with quotient graph H . Note that the deck group V acts freely on the cube H_4 , freely permuting the diagonals. Since $q_4(\pi_1\Theta) = 1$, the fibre product Θ_4 is a disjoint union of four copies of Θ , each spanning a diagonal in the cube H_4 and freely permuted by V . In particular, the map $\Theta_4 \rightarrow H_4$ precisely defines the cube move.

3.9.2. Gluing bizenes

We next describe a gluing move for bizenes. Consider the quotient map q_8 from π_1H to the dihedral group $D_8 = \langle \sigma, \tau \mid \sigma^4 = \tau^2 = \tau\sigma\tau\sigma = 1 \rangle$ defined by $d \mapsto \sigma$ and $e \mapsto \tau$, and let H_8 be the covering space of H corresponding to the kernel of q_8 . Since q_8 factors through q_4 , H_8 is a degree-two covering

space of the cube H_4 (the graph H_8 is in fact the 1-skeleton of an octagonal prism). We next calculate the restriction of q_8 to $\pi_1\Theta$:

$$q_8(\delta) = q_8(de^2d) = \sigma\tau^2\sigma = \sigma^2$$

while

$$q_8(\epsilon) = q_8(ed e^{-1}d) = \tau\sigma\tau\sigma = 1$$

The covering space of Θ corresponding to the restriction of q_8 is therefore a bizen. It follows that the fibre product map

$$\Theta_8 \rightarrow H_8$$

describes a double cover of the cube move, which glues four bizenes along an octagonal prism. We will call this an *8-prism move*.

3.9.3. Gluing bicrowns

Finally, we describe a gluing move for bicrowns. Consider the quotient map $q_{12} : \pi_1 H \rightarrow D_{12} = \langle \sigma, \tau \mid \sigma^6 = \tau^2 = \tau\sigma\tau\sigma = 1 \rangle$ defined by $d \mapsto \tau$ and $e \mapsto \sigma$. Then, as before, since q_{12} factors through q_4 , the kernel of q_{12} corresponds to a regular covering space $H_{12} \rightarrow H_4$ of degree three (in fact, H_{12} is isomorphic to the 1-skeleton of a dodecagonal prism). Again, we calculate the restriction of q_{12} to $\pi_1\Theta$, and find that

$$q_{12}(\delta)^{-1} = q_{12}(\epsilon) = \sigma^2$$

(an element of order 3). The covering space of Θ corresponding to the restriction of q_{12} is therefore a bicrown. In particular, the fibre product map

$$\Theta_{12} \rightarrow H_{12}$$

describes a triple cover of the cube move, which glues four bicrowns along a dodecagonal prism. We will call this a *12-prism move*.

3.10. Creating bizenes and bicrowns

To complete the proof of the Thin Spine Theorem, we need to glue up the remaining small mass (of order $1/N$) of bizenes and bicrowns using prism moves, before gluing up the remaining football bubbles using cube moves. We shall see that trades provide us with enough flexibility to do this, as long as N is large enough. However, since prism moves require that bizenes are glued up with bizenes and our bicrowns are glued up with bicrowns, and yet the reservoir consists only of football bubbles, we will need a move that turns football bubbles into bizenes and bicrowns of given types.

3.10.1. Bicrown assembly

Since the bicrowns that we need to assemble are all of covering type, it is straightforward to construct them from football bubbles. Given a bicrown of covering type \tilde{B} , covering a football bubble of type B , there is a move which takes as input three identical triples of bubbles each of type B , and transforms them into three bicrowns of type \tilde{B} , without any other changes to the unglued subgraph.

The following lemma is an immediate consequence of the fact that a 12-prism triply covers a cube.

Lemma 3.10.1. *For every bicrown of covering type there exist three more bicrowns of covering type such that the four bicrowns together can be glued with a 12-prism move.*

3.10.2. Bizene assembly

Bizene assembly is more subtle, because the bizenes that we need are more general than simply of covering type. We assemble bizenes using the following move.

Consider an adjacent pair of bubbles of type (a, b, c) and (a', b', c') , separated by a sticky strip of type x . Suppose also that the second bubble (of type (a', b', c')) is followed by a further sticky strip also of type x . Consider also a second pair of bubbles, of the same type but with the two bubbles swapped. From these two pairs we may construct two bizenes of the same type. The pairs of edges with the same start and end points are labeled (a, b) and (a', b') , while the edges joining one pair to the other are labeled c and c' .

The bizenes that we may assemble in this way satisfy some constraints, arising from the fact that both the ends of the following triples must all be compatible with the start of x : (a, b, c) , (a', b', c') , (a, b, c') , (a', b', c) . In the rank-two case, this creates especially strong constraints, which (up to relabeling) can be simply stated as requiring that the ends of a , b and c should be equal to the ends of a' , b' and c' respectively. We shall call such a bizene *constructible*.

Just as the bizenes that we can construct are constrained, so the bizenes that we need to glue up from the remainder are also of a special form. Indeed, in the proof of Lemma 3.7.1 we were free to choose the interiors of the bubbles B_1 and B_2 in any way.

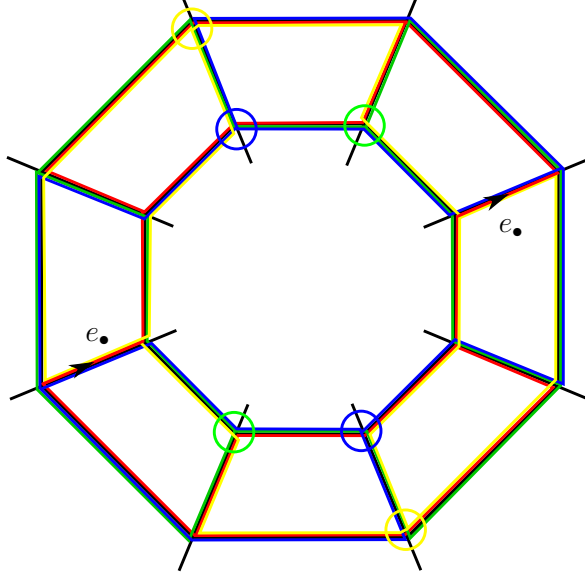


Figure 8: Four bizenes draped over an octagonal prism. A remainder bizen is colored red; the only constraint in its construction arises from the two identical arcs labeled α . The yellow, green and blue bizenes are constructible. They are constrained only by the requirements that the circled vertices should be identically labeled.

Lemma 3.10.2. *There exist choices of the bubble types B_1 and B_2 in the proof of Lemma 3.7.1 such that the resulting remainder bizenes can be glued with a prism move to three constructible bizenes.*

Proof. Such a choice is illustrated in Figure 8. Note that the constrained vertices of the yellow, green and blue constructible bizenes are disjoint from each other and from the determined arcs e_{\bullet} of the red remainder bizen. Therefore, we can start by labeling the two arcs e_{\bullet} and the constrained vertices, and then label the rest of the 8-prism in any way we want. Doing this for each e_{\bullet} determines the bubble types B_1 and B_2 . \square

3.11. Gluing up the remainder

In this section we use the moves described above to completely glue up the remainder and the reservoir. But first we will address two important details which we have hitherto left undefined: the distributions μ (of Lemma 3.6.1) and ν (of Lemma 3.8.1).

We first describe ‘cubical distributions’. Consider any distribution κ on the set of types of cubes with side length λ . The cube move associates to each type of cube a collection of four types of football bubbles. The push forward of any distribution κ to the set of types of football bubbles is called a *cubical distribution*. In particular, if κ is the uniform distribution on the set of types of cubes then we call the push forward the *uniform cubical distribution*, or just the *cube distribution* for brevity.

In Subsection 3.6 above we may take μ to be the cube distribution, so that the set of football bubbles in the reservoir Ω_5 is within $O(1/N)$ of μ' , a distribution proportional to the cube distribution.

We next address the distribution ν from Lemma 3.8.1. It consists of two parts: any cubical distribution κ , and a *bizene correction distribution* β . That is, $\nu = \kappa + \beta$. So we need to describe the bizene correction distribution.

The remainder Δ_5 consists of (remainder) bizenes and bicrowns. By Lemma 3.10.2, to each remainder bizene we associate (some choice of) three constructible bizenes. Each constructible bizene can in turn be constructed from a pair of types of football bubble. Thus, to each remainder bizene we associate six football bubbles. Summing over all bizenes in the remainder Δ_5 defines the distribution β .

In order to apply Lemma 3.8.1, we need to check that there is a cubical distribution κ such that $\nu = \kappa + \beta$ satisfies the hypotheses of the lemma.

Lemma 3.11.1. *If N is sufficiently large then there exists a cubical distribution κ such that the integral distribution $\nu = \kappa + \beta$ satisfies*

$$1 - C_5 \leq \nu/\mu_5 \leq 1$$

(where C_5 is the constant from Lemma 3.8.1). Furthermore, as long as $m(L)$ is sufficiently large, we may take κ to be integral.

Proof. Since the mass of the remainder is $O(1/N)m(L)$ and μ_5 is bounded below, it follows that $\beta(B) \leq O(1/N)\mu_5(B)$ for each type B of football bubble, so it suffices to show that there is an integral cubical distribution κ satisfying

$$1 - C_5 \leq \kappa/\mu_5 \leq 1 - O(1/N)$$

By the construction of Λ_5 , there is a cubical distribution μ' such that $|1 - \mu'/\mu_5| < O(1/N)$. Choose a rational $\eta \in (1 - C_5, 1)$. As long as N is sufficiently large we will also have that $1 - C_5 + O(1/N) < \eta < 1 - O(1/N)$, and it follows that $\kappa = \eta\mu'$ satisfies the required condition. Furthermore, if $m(L)$ is sufficiently large then η can be chosen so that κ is integral. \square

We can now glue up all the bizenes, using bizene assembly and the 8-prism move.

Lemma 3.11.2. *Let Λ_6 be as in Lemma 3.8.1, using the distribution ν from Lemma 3.11.1. Then we may apply 8-prism moves to 2 copies of Λ_6 to produce a partially glued graph Λ_7 such that:*

1. *every component of the remainder Δ_7 is a bicrown of covering type;*
2. *the total mass of the remainder Δ_7 satisfies $m(\Delta_7)/m(\Lambda_7) \leq O(1/N)$;*
3. *if μ_7 is the distribution of bubbles and bicrowns in Λ_7 then $\tilde{\mu}_7$ is cubical;*
4. *the slack θ_7 satisfies $\theta_7 \geq \theta_6/2$.*

Proof. Let $\tilde{\beta}$ be the distribution of constructible bizenes required to glue up the remainder bizenes in Λ_6 . Take two copies of Λ_6 . Using the bizene assembly move, we construct exactly $2\tilde{\beta}(B)$ new bizenes of each type B from the inner half of the outer reservoir. From the definition of \tilde{B} we may now glue up all the bizenes using the 8-prism move. By the construction of Λ_6 , it follows that $\tilde{\mu}_7 = 2\tilde{\mu}_6 - 2\beta = 2\kappa$ and so is cubical.

Since the total mass of bicrowns was $O(1/N)$ in Λ_6 , the same is true in Λ_7 . \square

The next lemma completes the proof of the Thin Spine Theorem, except for a small adjustment needed to correct co-orientation, in the case when $k > 2$.

Lemma 3.11.3. *From 3 copies of Λ_7 as above, we can construct a graph Λ_8 in which the unglued subgraph Υ_8 is empty.*

Proof. For each bicrown \tilde{B}_0 (of covering type), there exist bicrowns of covering type \tilde{B}_i (where $i = 1, 2, 3$) such that the \tilde{B}_i for $i = 0, 1, 2, 3$ can be glued up using a 12-prism move. Three copies of each of these \tilde{B}_i can in turn be constructed from three consecutive copies of bubbles B_i , using the bicrown assembly move from Lemma 3.10.1. Let α be the distribution on bubble types that, for each bicrown of type \tilde{B}_0 in the remainder, counts three bubbles of each type B_i . Note that, because all the bicrowns are of covering type and the 12-prism move covers the cube move, the distribution α is cubical.

The partially glued graph Λ_8 is constructed from three copies of Λ_7 . Since the mass of the remainder Δ_7 is bounded above by

$$\frac{m(\Delta_7)}{m(\Lambda_7)} \leq O(1/N)$$

whereas the mass of the outer reservoir Ω_7^o is bounded below by

$$\frac{m(\Omega_7^o)}{m(\Omega_7)} \geq \theta_7 \geq O(1) ,$$

for N sufficiently large we may use bicrown assembly to construct three times the number of bicrowns needed to glue up the remainder, using football bubbles from the outer reservoir. We can then use 12-prism moves to glue up all the bicrowns.

The distribution of the remaining football bubbles is still cubical, and so they can also be glued up with cube moves. \square

3.12. The co-orientation condition

The result of all this gluing is to produce $f : L \rightarrow Z$ which is degree 3, and whose local model at every vertex of Z is good. What remains is to check that the construction can be done while satisfying the co-orientation condition. The obstruction to this condition can be thought of as an element of $H^1(L; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$. Since L has a bounded number of components, it should not be surprising that we can adjust the gluing by local moves to ensure the vanishing of the co-orientation obstruction. In fact, it is easier to arrange this after taking 2 disjoint copies of L , and possibly performing a finite number of moves, which we now describe.

After the first gluing step, we trivialize the I -bundles (in an arbitrary way) along the preimage of each of the short segments. This trivialization determines a *relative* co-orientation cocycle on each football bubble or component of the remainder; we refer to this relative cocycle as a *framing*. The set of framings of each component γ is a torsor for $H^1(\gamma; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$; the four possible framings of a football bubble are depicted in Figure 9.



Figure 9: Four framings on a football bubble

Subsequent moves all make sense for framed bubbles, bizenes, bicrowns and so on. Each gluing move can be done locally in a way which embeds in \mathbb{R}^3

(embeddings are illustrated in the figures throughout the last few sections); such an embedding determines a *move framing* on each of the pieces. The difference between a given framing and the move framing determines a class in $H^1(\gamma; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$ for each piece, and the sum over all such pieces is the (global) co-orientation cocycle in $H^1(L; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$.

There is a very simple procedure to adjust this global co-orientation cocycle, which we now describe. Suppose we have a pair of footballs γ and γ' with the same 3 labels, but with framings which differ by a single reflection at a vertex (i.e. they are of the first two types depicted in Figure 9). Swapping γ and γ' in two cube moves that they participate in adjusts the cocycle six times, once for each of the six edges in the two bubbles; we call this a *swap* move. If three of these edges are in a component L_i , and three in L_j , then the global change to the cocycle is to add a fundamental class of $H^1(L_i \cup L_j; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$. If we performed our original gluing randomly, every component L_i should contain many pairs of footballs with framings which differ in this way. So if we take two disjoint copies of $L \rightarrow Z$, we can trivialize the co-orientation cocycle by finitely many such swaps. This duplication multiplies the total number of components of L by a factor of 2.

This completes the proof of the Thin Spine Theorem 3.1.2, at least when $k \geq 3$.

3.13. Rank 2

The move described in § 3.4 to deal with an excess of $O(\epsilon)$ long strips requires rank $k \geq 3$, so that long strips can be grouped into super-compatible 4-tuples if necessary. In this section we briefly explain how to finesse this point in the case $k = 2$.

Fix some constant C with $1 \ll C \ll N$; C will need to satisfy some divisibility properties in what follows, but we leave this implicit. Define a *pocket* to be three equal segments of length $3(C + 2)\lambda$ which can be glued compatibly. Recall at the very first step of our construction that we glued compatible long strips in triples by bunching sticky segments to form bubbles. We modify this construction slightly by also allowing ourselves to create some small mass of bunched pockets. That is, we bunch triples of long strips of the form

$$a_0x_1a_2x_3 \cdots a_{N'}, \quad b_0x_1b_2x_3 \cdots b_{N'}, \quad c_0x_1c_2x_3 \cdots c_{N'}$$

if for even i the letters adjacent to each x_{i+1} or x_{i-1} disagree, where each a_i , b_i or c_i has length 3λ , and where each x_j *either* has length 3λ , or has

length $3(C + 2)\lambda$. We insist that the proportion of x_j of length $3(C + 2)\lambda$ is very small, so that most of the bunched triples are of length 3λ , but that some small mass of bunched pockets has also been created. Note that N' will depend on the number of “long” x_j , but in any case N' will be quite close to N .

We arrange by pseudorandomness that the mass of bunched pockets of every possible type is $O(\epsilon)$, but with a constant such that this mass is definitely larger than the number of long strips that will remain unbunched after the first step.

Now consider a long strip σ left unbunched after the first step. We partition this strip in a different way as

$$\sigma := e_0 z_1 e_2 z_3 \cdots e_M$$

where each e_j has length 3λ , and each z_j has length $C\lambda$.

We take 9 copies of σ . Fix an index j . Suppose we have two sets of three bunched triples of pockets (hence 18 pockets in all) of the form

$a_i \alpha_i x_i \beta y_i \gamma_i r_i$, $b_i \alpha_i x_i \beta y_i \gamma_i s_i$, $c_i \alpha_i x_i \beta y_i \gamma_i t_i$ bunched along the pocket $\alpha_i x_i \beta y_i \gamma_i$
 $a'_i \alpha'_i x'_i \beta' y'_i \gamma'_i r'_i$, $b'_i \alpha'_i x'_i \beta' y'_i \gamma'_i s'_i$, $c'_i \alpha'_i x'_i \beta' y'_i \gamma'_i t'_i$ bunched along the pocket $\alpha'_i x'_i \beta' y'_i \gamma'_i$
for each of $i = 1, 2, 3$, and satisfying

1. each of $a_i, b_i, c_i, r_i, s_i, t_i, x_i, y_i$ and their primed versions have length 3λ ;
2. each of $\alpha_i, \beta, \gamma_i$ and their primed versions have length $C\lambda$;
3. a_1, a_2, a_3 all end with the same letter and r_1, r_2, r_3 all start with the same letter, and similarly for b_i, c_i, s_i, t_i and the primed versions;
4. a_i, b_i, c_i end with different letters and r_i, s_i, t_i start with different letters for each fixed i , and similarly for the primed versions;
5. x_1, x_2, x_3 start with different letters and end with the same letter and similarly for the primed versions;
6. y_1, y_2, y_3 end with different letters and start with the same letter and similarly for the primed versions;
7. $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ can be partitioned into an odd number of segments of length 3λ which can be compatibly bunched creating a strip of alternate short segments and bubbles, and similarly for the γ_i and the primed versions;
8. the common last letter of the x_i is different from the common last letter of the x'_i and from the last letter of e_j , and the common first letter of the y_i is different from the common first letter of the y'_i and from the first letter of e_{j+2} ; and

9. β, β' and z_j can be partitioned into an odd number of segments of length 3λ which can be compatibly bunched creating a strip of alternate short segments and bubbles.

Under these hypotheses, we can pull apart the six bunched pockets, bunch the α_i in short strips (and similarly bunch the α'_i), bunch the γ_i in short strips (and similarly bunch the γ'_i), and finally bunch the three sets of β, β' and z_j in short strips. Explicitly, we are creating bunched segments of length $C\lambda$ of the following kinds:

$$\begin{aligned} & a_1\alpha_1x_1, b_2\alpha_2x_2, c_3\alpha_3x_3; \quad b_1\alpha_1x_1, c_2\alpha_2x_2, a_3\alpha_3x_3; \quad c_1\alpha_1x_1, a_2\alpha_2x_2, b_3\alpha_3x_3; \\ & a'_1\alpha'_1x'_1, b'_2\alpha'_2x'_2, c'_3\alpha'_3x'_3; \quad b'_1\alpha'_1x'_1, c'_2\alpha'_2x'_2, a'_3\alpha'_3x'_3; \quad c'_1\alpha'_1x'_1, a'_2\alpha'_2x'_2, b'_3\alpha'_3x'_3; \\ & y_1\gamma_1r_1, y_2\gamma_2s_2, y_3\gamma_3t_3; \quad y_1\gamma_1s_1, y_2\gamma_2t_2, y_3\gamma_3r_3; \quad y_1\gamma_1t_1, y_2\gamma_2r_2, y_3\gamma_3s_3; \\ & y'_1\gamma'_1r'_1, y'_2\gamma'_2s'_2, y'_3\gamma'_3t'_3; \quad y'_1\gamma'_1s'_1, y'_2\gamma'_2t'_2, y'_3\gamma'_3r'_3; \quad y'_1\gamma'_1t'_1, y'_2\gamma'_2r'_2, y'_3\gamma'_3s'_3; \end{aligned}$$

and finally three copies of

$$x_i\beta y_i, x'_i\beta' y'_i, e_j z_{j+1} e_{j+2}$$

for each of $i = 1, 2, 3$.

If we do this for each z_j in turn, then the net effect is to pair up all the extra long strips, at the cost of creating a new remainder of mass $O(\epsilon)$, and using up mass $O(\epsilon)$ of the bunched pockets.

At the end of this step every vertex of the new remainder created is adjacent to a strip of $C/3$ consecutive short bubbles; because of this, there is ample slack to apply tear moves to the new remainder as in § 3.7. Note that this move requires us to take nine copies of each excess long strip; thus we might have to take a total of 5,832 copies of L instead of 648 for $k \geq 3$. The rest of the argument goes through as above. This completes the proof in the case $k = 2$ and thus in general.

4. Bead decomposition

The next step of the argument is modeled very closely on § 5 from Calegari–Walker (2015). For the sake of completeness we explain the argument in detail. Throughout this section we fix a free group F_k with $k \geq 2$ generators and we let r be a random cyclically reduced word of length n , and consider the one-relator group $G := \langle F \mid r \rangle$ with presentation complex

K . Using the Thin Spine Theorem, we will construct (with overwhelming probability) a spine $f : L \rightarrow Z$ over K for which every edge of Z has length at least λ , for some big λ . The main result of this section is that if this construction is done carefully, the immersion $\overline{M}(Z) \rightarrow K$ will be π_1 -injective, again with overwhelming probability.

4.1. Construction of the beaded spine

A random 1-relator group satisfies the small cancellation property $C''(\mu)$ for every positive μ , with overwhelming probability. So to show that $\overline{M}(Z) \rightarrow K$ is π_1 -injective, it suffices to show that for any sufficiently long immersed segment $\gamma \rightarrow Z$ whose image in X under $g : Z \rightarrow X$ lifts to r , it already lifts to L . Informally, the only long immersed segments in Z which are “pieces” of r are those that are in the image of segments of L under $f : L \rightarrow Z$.

Let Z be a 4-valent graph with total edge length $|Z| = O(n)$, in which every edge has length $\geq \lambda$. For any ℓ , there are at most $|Z| \cdot 3^{\ell/\lambda}$ immersed paths in Z of length ℓ . Thus if ℓ is of order n^α , and $\lambda \gg 1$, we would not expect to find any paths of length ℓ in common with an *independent* random relator r of length n , for any fixed $\alpha > 0$, with probability $1 - O(e^{-n^c})$ for some c depending on α .

There is a nice way to express this in terms of *density*; or *degrees of freedom*, which is summarized in the following *intersection formula* of Gromov; see Gromov (1993), § 9.A for details:

Proposition 4.1.1 (Gromov’s intersection formula). *Let C be a finite set. For a subset A of C define the (multiplicative) density of A , denoted $\text{density}(A)$, to be $\text{density}(A) := \log |A| / \log |C|$. If A_1 is any subset of C , and A_2 is a random subset of C of fixed cardinality, chosen independently of A_1 , then with probability $1 - O(|C|^{-c})$ for some $c > 0$, there is an equality*

$$\text{density}(A_1 \cap A_2) = \text{density}(A_1) + \text{density}(A_2) - 1$$

with the convention that $\text{density} < 0$ means a set is empty.

Note that Gromov does not actually estimate the probability that his formula holds, but this is an elementary consequence of Chernoff’s inequality. For a proof of an analogous estimate, which explicitly covers the cases of interest that we need, see Calegari–Walker (2013), § 2.4.

In our situation, taking $\ell = n^\alpha$, we can take C to be the set of all reduced words in F_k of length ℓ , which has cardinality approximately $(2k - 1)^{n^\alpha}$.

If $\lambda \gg 1$, then the set of immersed paths in Z of length ℓ has density as close to 0 as desired; similarly, the set of subwords of a random word r of length n has density as close to 0 as desired. Thus *if these subwords were independent*, Gromov's formula would show that they were disjoint, with probability $1 - O(e^{-n^c})$.

Of course, the thin spines Z guaranteed by the Thin Spine Theorem are hardly independent of r . Indeed, *every* subpath of r appears in L , and therefore in Z ! Thus, we must work harder to show that these subpaths (those that are already in L) amount to all the intersection. The idea of the bead decomposition is to subdivide r into many subsets b_i of length $n^{1-\delta}$ (for some fixed δ), to build a thin spine Z_i “bounding” the subset b_i , and then to argue that no immersed path in Z_i of length n^α can be a piece in any b_j with $i \neq j$.

Fix some small positive constant δ , and write r as a product

$$r = r_1 s_1 r_2 s_2 \cdots r_m s_m$$

where each r_i has length $n^{1-\delta}$ and each s_i has length approximately n^δ (the exact values are not important, just the order of magnitude). Thus m is approximately equal to n^δ ; we further adjust the lengths of the r_i and s_i slightly so that m is divisible by 3.

We say a reduced word x has *small self-overlaps* if the length of the biggest proper prefix of x equal to a proper suffix is at most $|x|/3$. Almost every reduced word of fixed big length has small overlaps. Fix some positive constant $C < \delta/\log(2k-1)$, and for each index $i \bmod m/3$ we look for the first triple of subwords of the form $a_1 x a_2, b_1 x b_2, c_1 x c_2$ in $s_i, s_{i+m/3}, s_{i+2m/3}$ such that

1. the a_i, b_i, c_i are single edges;
2. a_1, b_1, c_1 are distinct and a_2, b_2, c_2 are distinct;
3. x has length $C \log n$ with C as above; and
4. x has small self-overlaps.

Actually, it is not important that x has length exactly $C \log n$; it would be fine for it to have length in the interval $[C \log n/2, C \log n]$, for example. Any reduced word of length $C \log n$ with $C < \delta/\log(2k-1)$ will appear many times in any random reduced word of length n^δ , with probability $1 - O(e^{-n^c})$ for some c depending on δ . See e.g. Calegari–Walker (2013), §. 2.3. Then for each index $i \bmod m/3$, the three copies of x can be glued to produce unusually

long bunched triples l_i that we call *lips*. The lips partition the remainder of r into subsets which we denote b_i , where the index i is taken mod $m/3$, so that each b_i is the union of three segments of length approximately equal to $n^{1-\delta}$ consisting of $r_i, r_{i+m/3}, r_{i+2m/3}$ together with the part of the adjacent s_j outside the lips. We call the b_i *beads*, and we call the partition of r minus the lips into beads the *bead decomposition*.

Now we apply the Thin Spine Theorem to build a thin spine $f : L \rightarrow Z$ such that

1. L consists of 648 copies of r (or 5,832 copies if $k = 2$);
2. Z is cyclically subdivided by the lips l_i into connected subgraphs Z_i ;
3. the 648 copies of b_i in L are precisely the part of r mapping to the Z_i , and the remainder of L consists of segments mapping to the lips as above.

We call the result a *beaded spine*.

Lemma 4.1.2 (No common path). *For any positive α , we can construct a beaded spine with the property that no immersed path in Z_i of length n^α can be a piece in any b_j with $i \neq j \bmod m/3$, with probability $1 - O(e^{-n^c})$, where c depends on α .*

Proof. The construction of a beaded spine is easy: with high probability, the labels on each b_i are (T, ϵ) -pseudorandom for any fixed (T, ϵ) , and we can simply apply the construction in the Thin Spine Theorem to each b_i individually to build Z_i , and correct the co-orientation once at the end by a local modification in Z_1 (say).

By the nature of the bead decomposition, the b_i are independent of each other. By thinness, there are $O(n \cdot 3^{\ell/\lambda})$ immersed paths in Z_i of length ℓ . For any fixed positive α , if we set $\ell = n^\alpha$, and choose λ big enough, then the density of this set of paths (in the set of all reduced words of length ℓ) is as close to 0 as we like. Similarly, the set of subwords in b_j of length ℓ has density as close to 0 as we like for big n . But now these subwords are *independent* of the immersed paths in Z_i , so by the intersection formula (Proposition 4.1.1), there are no such words in common, with probability $1 - O(e^{-n^c})$. \square

4.2. Injectivity

We now show why a beaded spine gives rise to a π_1 -injective map of a 3-manifold $\bar{M}(Z) \rightarrow K$. First we prove another lemma, which is really the key geometric point, and will be used again in § 6:

Lemma 4.2.1 (Common path lifts). *For any positive β , with probability $1 - O(e^{-n^c})$ we can construct a beaded spine $L \rightarrow Z \rightarrow X$ with the property that any immersed segment $\gamma \rightarrow Z$ with $|\gamma| = \beta n$ whose image in X under $Z \rightarrow X$ lifts to r or r^{-1} , already lifts to L .*

In words, this lemma says that any path in r of length βn which immerses in Z lifts to L , and therefore appears in the boundary of a disk of $\overline{M}(Z)$.

Proof. The proof follows very closely the proof of Lemma 5.2.3 from Calegari–Walker (2015).

First, fix some very small α with $\alpha/\log 2k - 1 \ll C'$ where $C' \log n$ is the length of the lips in the beaded spine. This ensures that a random word of length n^α is very unlikely to contain two copies of any word of length $C' \log n$ with small self-overlaps; see e.g. Calegari–Walker (2013) Prop. 2.6 and Prop. 2.11 which says that the likelihood of this occurrence is $O(n^{-C})$ for some C .

Now, let $f_Z : \gamma \rightarrow Z$ be an immersed path of length βn whose label is a subpath of r or r^{-1} ; this means that there is another immersion $f_L : \gamma \rightarrow L$ such that the compositions $\gamma \rightarrow Z \rightarrow X$ and $\gamma \rightarrow L \rightarrow X$ agree.

Using f_L , we decompose γ into subpaths γ_j which are the preimages of the segments of b_j under f_L . Apart from boundary terms, each of these γ_j has length approximately $n^{1-\delta}$. By Lemma 4.1.2, no γ_j can immerse in Z_i with $i \neq j \bmod m/3$ unless $|\gamma_j| < n^\alpha$, and in fact f_Z must therefore take all of γ_j into Z_j except possibly for some peripheral subwords of length at most n^α .

But this means that for all j , there is a subpath $\sigma \subset \gamma$ centered at the common endpoint of γ_j and γ_{j+1} , with $|\sigma| \leq n^\alpha$, for which one endpoint maps under f_Z into Z_j and the other into Z_{j+1} . This means that f_Z must map σ over the lip of Z separating Z_j from Z_{j+1} , and must contain a copy of the word x_j on that lip. But under the map f_L , the word σ contains another copy of x_j . By our hypothesis on α , the probability that σ contains *two* copies of x_j is $O(n^{-C})$. If these copies are the same, then the composition $f_L : \gamma \rightarrow L \rightarrow Z$ and $f_Z : \gamma \rightarrow Z$ agree on σ . But since $Z \rightarrow X$ is an immersion, it follows that $f_L : \gamma \rightarrow L \rightarrow Z$ and $f_Z : \gamma \rightarrow Z$ must agree on *all* of γ ; i.e. that f_Z lifts to L , as claimed.

So the lemma is proved unless there are two distinct copies of x_j within distance n^α of each lip in the image of γ . Since γ has length βn , there are n^δ such lips; the probability of two distinct copies for each lip is $O(n^{-C})$, and

the probabilities for distinct lips are independent, so the total probability is $O(e^{-n^c})$ and we are done. \square

An immediate corollary is the existence of 3-manifold subgroups in random 1-relator groups:

Proposition 4.2.2. *Let $G = \langle F_k \mid r \rangle$ be a random 1-relator group where $|r| = n$. Then with probability $1 - O(e^{-n^c})$ we can produce a beaded spine $L \rightarrow Z \rightarrow X$ for which the associated map $\overline{M}(Z) \rightarrow K$ is π_1 -injective.*

Proof. Suppose not, so that there is an immersed loop $\gamma : S^1 \rightarrow Z$ which is nontrivial in $\pi_1(\overline{M}(Z))$, but trivial in K . There is a van Kampen diagram \mathcal{D} with boundary γ . If D is a disk in this diagram with some segment in common with γ , and if $\partial D \rightarrow Z$ lifts to L , then ∂D bounds a disk in $\overline{M}(Z)$, and we can push \mathcal{D} across D by a homotopy, producing a diagram with fewer disks. A diagram which does not admit such a simplification is said to be *efficient*; without loss of generality therefore we obtain an efficient diagram whose boundary is an immersed loop $\gamma : S^1 \rightarrow Z$.

The group G satisfies the small cancellation property $C''(\mu)$ for any positive μ . Thus by Greedlinger's Lemma, if we take μ small enough, some disk D in the diagram has a segment of its boundary of length at least $n/2$ in common with γ . Note that ∂D is labeled r or r^{-1} , and has length n . Since $1/2 > \beta$ as in Lemma 4.2.1, the boundary of this path actually lifts to L , whence the diagram is not efficient after all. This contradiction proves the theorem. \square

Note that each boundary component of $\overline{M}(Z)$ is of the form $\overline{S}(Y)$ for some 3-valent fatgraph Y immersed in Z ; thus the same argument implies that every component of $\partial \overline{M}(Z)$ is π_1 -injective, and therefore $\overline{M}(Z)$ has incompressible boundary. Furthermore, since K is aspherical, so is $\overline{M}(Z)$, and therefore $\overline{M}(Z)$ is irreducible, and $\pi_1(\overline{M}(Z))$ does not split as a free product.

To show that $\overline{M}(Z)$ is homotopic to a hyperbolic 3-manifold with totally geodesic boundary, it suffices to show that it is acylindrical, by Thurston's hyperbolization theorem—see, for instance, (Bonahon, 2002, Theorem 4.3). We show this in § 5.

5. Acylindricity

In this section we explain why the 3-manifolds we have produced in random 1-relator groups are acylindrical.

Theorem 5.0.1 (1-Relator Acylindrical Subgroup Theorem). *Let $G = \langle F_k \mid r \rangle$ be a random 1-relator group where $|r| = n$. Then with probability $1 - O(e^{-n^c})$ for the beaded spine $L \rightarrow Z \rightarrow X$ guaranteed by Proposition 4.2.2 the 3-manifold $\overline{M}(Z)$ is acylindrical. Thus, with overwhelming probability, random 1-relator groups contain subgroups isomorphic to the fundamental group of a hyperbolic 3-manifold with totally geodesic boundary.*

Proof. Each boundary component $\partial_i \subset \partial \overline{M}(Z)$ is of the form $\overline{S}(Y_i)$ for some trivalent fatgraph $Y_i \rightarrow Z$ immersed in Z . Suppose $\overline{M}(Z)$ admits an essential annulus. Then there is a van Kampen diagram on an annulus \mathcal{A} with boundary γ_1, γ_2 where γ_i immerses in Y_i for fatgraphs Y_i associated to boundary components ∂_i as above, and each γ_i is essential in $\overline{S}(Y_i)$ (which in turn is essential in $\overline{M}(Z)$).

Assume that \mathcal{A} is efficient. Then by Lemma 4.2.1, for any positive β we can insist that no segment of $\partial D \cap \gamma_i$ has length more than βn . For big n , with probability $1 - O(e^{-n^c})$ we know that K is $C'(\mu)$ for any positive μ ; when μ is small, the annular version of Greedlinger's Lemma (see Lyndon–Schupp (1977) Ch. V Thm. 5.4 and its proof) implies that if \mathcal{A} contains a disk at all, then some disk D in the diagram has a segment on its boundary of length at least $n/3$ in common with γ_1 or γ_2 . Taking $\beta < 1/3$ we see that \mathcal{A} can contain no disks at all; i.e. γ_1 and γ_2 have the same image γ in Z .

Now we use the fact that $L \rightarrow Z$ is a good spine. At each vertex v of Z , four local boundary components of $\overline{M}(Z)$ meet; the fact that γ lifts to paths γ_1 and γ_2 in two of these component forces γ to run between two specific edges incident to v , and this determines a *unique* lift of γ to L near v compatible with the existence of the γ_i . Similarly, along each edge e of Z , three local boundary components of $\overline{M}(Z)$ meet; the components containing γ_1 and γ_2 thus again determine a unique lift of γ to L along e . These local lifts at vertices and along edges are compatible, and determine a *global* lift of γ to L . But this means γ is inessential in $\overline{M}(Z)$, contrary to hypothesis. Thus $\overline{M}(Z)$ is acylindrical after all. \square

6. 3-Manifolds Everywhere

We now show that the acylindrical 3-manifold subgroups that we have constructed in random 1-relator groups stay essential as we add $(2k-1)^{Dn}$ independent random relations of length n , for any $D < 1/2$. Our argument follows the proof of Thm. 6.4.1 Calegari–Walker (2015) exactly, and depends only on the following two facts:

1. the beaded spine Z has total length $O(n)$, has valence 4, and every segment has length at least λ , where we may choose λ as big as we like (depending on D); and
2. any immersed segment $\gamma \rightarrow Z$ of length βn whose label is a subword of r or r^{-1} lifts to L , where we may choose β as small as we like (depending on D).

Beyond these facts, we use two theorems of Ollivier (2007), which give explicit estimates for the linear constant in the isoperimetric function and for the constant of hyperbolicity for a random group at density $D < 1/2$.

6.1. Ollivier's estimates

We use the following theorems of Ollivier (2007):

Theorem 6.1.1 (Ollivier (2007), Thm. 2). *Let G be a random group at density D . Then for any positive ϵ , and any efficient van Kampen diagram \mathcal{D} containing m disks, we have*

$$|\partial\mathcal{D}| \geq (1 - 2D - \epsilon) \cdot nm$$

with probability $1 - O(e^{-n^c})$.

Theorem 6.1.2 (Ollivier (2007), Cor. 3). *Let G be a random group at density D . Then the hyperbolicity constant δ of the presentation satisfies*

$$\delta \leq 4n/(1 - 2D)$$

with probability $1 - O(e^{-n^c})$.

From this, we will deduce the following lemma, which is the exact analog of Calegari–Walker (2015) Lem. 6.3.2, and is deduced in exactly the same way from Ollivier's theorems:

Lemma 6.1.3. *Let $\overline{M}(Z)$ be a 3-manifold obtained from a beaded spine, and suppose it is not π_1 -injective in G , a random group at density D . Then there are constant C and C' depending only on $D < 1/2$, a geodesic path γ in Z of length at most Cn , and a van Kampen diagram \mathcal{D} containing at most C' faces so that $\gamma \subset \partial\mathcal{D}$ and $|\gamma| > |\partial\mathcal{D}|/2$.*

Proof. Theorem 6.1.2 says that $\delta \leq 4n/(1 - 2D)$, and in any δ -hyperbolic geodesic metric space, a k -local geodesic is a (global) $(\frac{k+4\delta}{k-4\delta}, 2\delta)$ -quasigeodesic for any $k > 8\delta$ (see Bridson–Haefliger (1999), Ch. III. H, 1.13 p. 405). A local geodesic in the 1-skeleton of $\overline{M}(Z)$ corresponding to an element of the kernel must contain a subsegment of length at most 9δ which is not a local geodesic in K . The lift of this subsegment to the universal cover \tilde{K} (i.e. the Cayley complex of G) cobounds a van Kampen diagram \mathcal{D} with an honest geodesic segment in G . But by Theorem 6.1.1, the diagram \mathcal{D} must satisfy

$$72n/(1 - 2D) \geq |\partial\mathcal{D}| \geq (1 - 2D - \epsilon) \cdot nC'$$

where C' is the number of faces; thus C' is bounded in terms of D , and independent of n . \square

6.2. Proof of the main theorem

Theorem 6.2.1 (3-Manifolds Everywhere). *Fix $k \geq 2$. A random k -generator group — either in the few relators model with $\ell \geq 1$ relators, or the density model with density $0 < D < 1/2$ — with relators of length n contains many quasi-isometrically embedded subgroups isomorphic to the fundamental group of a hyperbolic 3-manifold with totally geodesic boundary, with probability $1 - O(e^{-n^C})$ for some $C > 0$.*

Proof. The proof exactly follows the proof of Thm. 6.4.1 from Calegari–Walker (2015). Pick one relation r and build $L \rightarrow Z \rightarrow X$ and $\overline{M}(Z)$ by the method of § 3. We have already seen that $\overline{M}(Z)$ is homotopy equivalent to a hyperbolic 3-manifold with totally geodesic boundary, and that its fundamental group injects into $\langle F \mid r \rangle$; we now show that it stays injective in G when we add another $(2k - 1)^{Dn}$ independent random relations of length n .

The argument is a straightforward application of Gromov’s intersection formula, i.e. Proposition 4.1.1. It is convenient to express it in terms of *degrees of freedom*, measured multiplicatively as powers of $(2k - 1)$. Suppose $\overline{M}(Z)$ is not π_1 -injective. Then by Lemma 6.1.3 there is an efficient van Kampen diagram \mathcal{D} with $m \leq C'$ faces (where C' depends only on D), and a local geodesic γ which immerses in Z with $\gamma \subset \partial\mathcal{D}$ and $|\gamma| > |\partial\mathcal{D}|/2$. The choice of γ gives $n\beta'$ degrees of freedom, where $\beta' = \log(3)\alpha/\lambda$ and where $|\gamma| = \alpha n$, since there are $|Z| \cdot 3^{\alpha n/\lambda}$ immersed paths in Z of length αn , and we have $|Z| = O(n)$. Taking λ as big as necessary, we can make β' as small as we like.

Next, disks in \mathcal{D} with boundary label r or r^{-1} cannot have segments of length more than βn in common either with themselves or with γ in an efficient van Kampen diagram, where β as in Lemma 4.2.1 can be taken as small as we like. Since there are at most m disks in \mathcal{D} , two distinct disks cannot have more than m boundary segments in common. Take β small enough so that $\beta m < 1/2$. Then if we let \mathcal{D}' denote the result of cutting the disks labeled r or r^{-1} out of the diagram, and let $\gamma' \subset \partial\mathcal{D}'$ denote the union

$$\gamma' := (\gamma \cap \partial\mathcal{D}') \cup (\partial\mathcal{D}' - \partial\mathcal{D})$$

and m' the number of disks in \mathcal{D}' , then we have inequalities $m' \leq m$, $|\gamma'| \geq |\gamma|$ and $|\gamma'| \geq |\partial\mathcal{D}'|/2$ with equality if and only if $\mathcal{D}' = \mathcal{D}$.

Each remaining choice of face gives nD degrees of freedom, and each segment in the interior of length ℓ imposes ℓ degrees of constraint. Similarly, γ' itself imposes $|\gamma'|$ degrees of constraint. Let \mathcal{J} denote the union of interior edges. Then $|\partial\mathcal{D}'| + 2|\mathcal{J}| = nm'$ so $|\gamma'| + |\mathcal{J}| \geq nm'/2$ because $|\gamma'| \geq |\partial\mathcal{D}'|/2$. On the other hand, the total degrees of freedom is $nm'D + n\beta' < nm'/2$ if β' is small enough, so there is no way to assign labels to the faces to build a compatible diagram, with probability $1 - O(e^{-n^C})$. There are polynomial in n ways to assign lengths to the edges, and a finite number of possible combinatorial diagrams (since each diagram has at most C' disks); summing the exceptional cases over all such diagrams shows that the probability of finding some such diagram is $O(e^{-n^C})$. Otherwise $\overline{M}(Z)$ is π_1 -injective, as claimed.

Finally, we prove that $\overline{M}(Z)$ is quasi-isometrically embedded in G . Indeed, as observed already in Calegari–Walker (2015), the above argument actually shows that for any $\epsilon > 0$ we can construct Z for which $\pi_1(\overline{M}(Z))$ is $(1 + \epsilon)$ quasi-isometrically embedded in G . Controlling ϵ depends only on applying the argument above to segments γ of length at most αn for suitable $\alpha(\epsilon)$. The constant α then bounds the number of disks in an efficient van Kampen diagram, by Theorem 6.1.1. \square

7. Commensurability

Once we know that random groups contain many interesting 3-manifold subgroups, it is natural to wonder exactly *which* 3-manifold groups arise. For any fixed non-free finitely presented group H , there are no injective homomorphisms from H to a random group G at fixed density once the

relators in G get sufficiently long (with overwhelming probability). So it is probably hopeless to try to understand *precisely* which subgroups arise, since this will depend in a very complicated way on the length n of the relators. However, we are in better shape if we simply try to control the *commensurability class* of the subgroups.

Example 7.0.1. There are 24 simplices in the barycentric subdivision of a regular Euclidean tetrahedron. Three edges of this simplex have dihedral angles $\pi/2$, two have dihedral angles $\pi/3$, and one (the edge lying on the edge of the original simplex) has a dihedral angle of the form $\frac{1}{2} \cos^{-1}(\frac{1}{3})$, which is approximately 35.2644° . If we deform the dihedral angle α of this last edge while keeping the other dihedral angles fixed, the simplex admits a unique hyperbolic metric for all $\alpha > \pi/6$ at which point one vertex of the simplex becomes ideal. If we try to deform to $\alpha < \pi/6$, then three of the faces of the simplex don't meet at all, and there is a perpendicular plane which intersects these three faces in the edges of a hyperbolic triangle with angles $(\pi/2, \pi/3, \alpha)$. If α is of the form π/m for some integer $m > 6$, the group generated by reflections in the 4 sides of the (now-infinite) hyperbolic polyhedron is discrete, and convex cocompact. This group is a Coxeter group which we denote $\Gamma(m)$, and whose Coxeter diagram is



The groups $\Gamma(m)$ with $m < 6$ are finite. The group $\Gamma(6)$ is commensurable with the fundamental group of the figure 8 knot complement. For any $m \geq 7$ the limit set of $\Gamma(m)$ is a (round) Sierpinski carpet. Figure 10 depicts a simply-connected 2-complex \tilde{K} stabilized by $\Gamma(7)$ with cocompact fundamental domain which is a “dual” spine to the (infinite) polyhedron described above. The faces of this 2-complex are regular 7-gons, and the vertices are all 4-valent with tetrahedral symmetry. As $m \rightarrow \infty$, the limit sets converge to the Apollonian gasket, which has Hausdorff dimension about 1.3057. The convex covolumes of $\Gamma(m)$ — i.e. the volumes of the convex hulls of $\mathbb{H}^3/\Gamma(m)$ — are uniformly bounded above independently of m .

We now observe that we can arrange for the 3-manifold groups we construct to be commensurable with some $\Gamma(m)$.

Theorem 7.0.2 (Commensurability Theorem). *A random group at any density $< 1/2$ or in the few relators model contains (with overwhelming probability) a subgroup commensurable with the Coxeter group $\Gamma(m)$ for some $m \geq 7$, where $\Gamma(m)$ is the Coxeter group with Coxeter diagram*

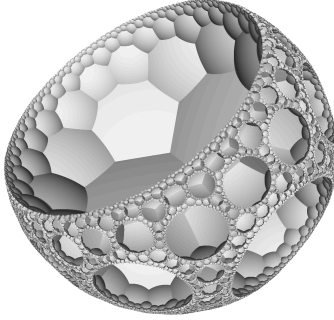


Figure 10: A polyhedron \tilde{K} on which $\Gamma(7)$ acts cocompactly



Proof. The group $\Gamma(m)$ acts cocompactly on a simply-connected 2-dimensional complex \tilde{K} in \mathbb{H}^3 whose faces are totally geodesic regular hyperbolic m -gons, and whose vertices are 4-valent and are stabilized by a tetrahedral symmetry group; the case $m = 7$ is depicted in Figure 10. So to prove the theorem it suffices to show that we can build our thin spines $L \rightarrow Z$ in such a way that each component of L maps over exactly m edges of the 4-valent graph Z . But this is elementary to arrange: the only point in the construction in which the number of edges of the components of L might vary is during the operations of super-compatible gluing, the adjustments in § 3.6, and trades. In each of these cases all that is relevant is the types of pieces being glued or traded, and not which components of L are involved. Since types of the desired kind for each move can be found on any component, we can simply distribute the moves evenly over the different components, possibly after taking multiple copies of L to clear denominators. The proof immediately follows \square

There is nothing very special about the commensurability classes $\Gamma(m)$, except that their fundamental domains are so small, so that their local combinatorics are very easy to describe.

Definition 7.0.3. A *geodesic spine* K is a finite 2-dimensional complex with totally geodesic edges and faces which embeds in some hyperbolic 3-manifold M with totally geodesic boundary as a deformation retract. We say that a 2-dimensional orbifold complex K' is obtained by *orbifolding* K if its underlying complex is homeomorphic to K , and it is obtained by adding at most one orbifold point to each face of K . Note that each such K' has an (orbifold)

fundamental group which is commensurable with an acylindrical 3-manifold group.

In view of the level of control we are able to impose on the combinatorial type of the thin spines we construct in § 3, we make the following conjecture:

Conjecture 7.0.4. *For any fixed geodesic spine K , a random group G — either in the few relators model or the density model with density $0 < D < 1/2$ — contains subgroups commensurable with the (orbifold) fundamental group of some orbifolding K' of K (with overwhelming probability).*

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