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Hyperbolicity as an obstruction to smoothability for one-dimensional actions

Christian Bonatti^{*†} Yash Lodha[‡] Michele Triestino[†]

Abstract

Ghys and Sergiescu proved in the 80s that Thompson’s groups F and T admit actions by C^∞ diffeomorphisms of the interval. They proved that the standard actions of these groups are topologically conjugate to a group of C^∞ diffeomorphisms. Monod defined a family of groups of piecewise projective homeomorphisms, and Lodha-Moore defined finitely presentable groups of piecewise projective homeomorphisms. These groups are of particular interest because they are nonamenable and contain no free subgroup. In contrast to the result of Ghys-Sergiescu, we prove that the groups of Monod and Lodha-Moore are not topologically conjugate to a group of C^1 diffeomorphisms.

Furthermore, we show that the group of Lodha-Moore has no nonabelian C^1 action on the interval. We also show that Monod’s groups $H(A)$, in the case where $\mathrm{PSL}(2, A)$ contains a rational homothety $x \mapsto \frac{p}{q}x$, do not admit a C^1 action on the interval. The obstruction comes from the existence of hyperbolic fixed points for C^1 actions. With slightly different techniques, we also show that some groups of piecewise affine homeomorphisms of the interval are not smoothable. ¹

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1 Introduction

A few examples are known of groups that admit no sufficiently smooth action on a one-dimensional manifold. Following the direction of Zimmer program, typical examples come from lattices in higher rank Lie groups [9, 15, 32], or more generally from groups with Kazhdan’s property (T) [24, 25]. Other interesting examples appear in [1, 10, 11, 26, 28].

In this work we address the problem of the existence of *smooth actions of groups of piecewise projective homeomorphisms of the real line*. Our principal interest comes from the existence of groups of this kind which are negative solutions to the so-called Day-von Neumann problem, as shown by Monod and Lodha-Moore [20, 23]. On the other hand, partially motivated by his work on Kazhdan groups acting on the circle, Navas raised the problem to find obstructions for a group of piecewise linear homeomorphisms of the interval to admit smooth actions (*cf.* [6, 26]). With this work, we illustrate relatively elementary tools which apply to a large variety of examples of such groups. Our techniques rely on some classical facts on one-dimensional dynamics and the recent work by Bonatti, Navas, Rivas and Monteverde on actions of abelian-by-cyclic groups [6].

A classical obstruction to have C^1 actions on the interval is Thurston’s Stability Theorem [31]: a group of C^1 diffeomorphisms of the interval is *locally indicable*, namely every finitely generated subgroup has a nontrivial morphism to \mathbb{Z} . This obstruction does not apply in our setting: the group of piecewise projective homeomorphisms of the real line is locally indicable. Therefore our results exhibit new examples of locally indicable groups that have no C^1 action on the interval.

As an appetizer, even before defining the notions and definitions which are necessary for presenting our main results, we start by presenting two results whose statement are very easy to understand, and which illustrate the spirit of the paper. Fix $\lambda > 1$ and consider:

- the linear map $f_\lambda : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined as $x \mapsto \lambda x$,
- the map $h_\lambda : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined as $h_\lambda(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x \leq 0, \\ \lambda x & \text{if } x > 0, \end{cases}$
- the translation $g : x \mapsto x + 1$.

Let G_λ be the subgroup $\langle f_\lambda, g, h_\lambda \rangle \subset \text{Homeo}_+(\mathbb{R})$.

Theorem 1.1. *For any $\lambda > 1$ which is rational (in formula: $\lambda \in \mathbb{Q} \cap (1, +\infty)$) and any morphism $\rho : G_\lambda \rightarrow \text{Diff}_+^1([0, 1])$ one has :*

$$\text{the commutator } [g, h_\lambda g h_\lambda^{-1}] \text{ belongs to the kernel of } \rho.$$

In particular ρ cannot be injective.

The same holds for any morphism $\varphi: G_\lambda \rightarrow \text{Diff}_+^1(\mathbb{S}^1)$, where \mathbb{S}^1 is the circle.

As a corollary, looking at the relations in G_λ , one obtains the stronger conclusion that for any representation $\rho: G_\lambda \rightarrow \text{Diff}_+^1([0, 1])$, the image $\rho(G_\lambda)$ is a metabelian group (that is, a solvable group with abelian derived subgroup).

We do not know if the same occurs for $\lambda \notin \mathbb{Q}$. Nevertheless, consider the natural realization $\rho_0: G_\lambda \rightarrow \text{Homeo}_+(\mathbb{S}^1)$ defined as follows:

- one considers \mathbb{S}^1 as being the projective space \mathbb{RP}^1 ,
- $\rho_0(f_\lambda)$ acts on \mathbb{S}^1 as the projective action of the matrix $\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$,
- $\rho_0(g)$ acts on \mathbb{S}^1 as the projective action of the matrix $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$,
- $\rho_0(h_\lambda)$ coincides with $\rho_0(f_\lambda)$ on the half circle $[0, +\infty]$ and with the identity map on the half circle $[-\infty, 0]$.

Theorem 1.2. *With the notation as above, it does not exist any homeomorphism $\phi: \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1$ so that $\phi\rho_0(f_\lambda)\phi^{-1}$, $\phi\rho_0(h_\lambda)\phi^{-1}$ and $\phi\rho_0(g)\phi^{-1}$ belong to $\text{Diff}_+^1(\mathbb{S}^1)$.*

In other words, the natural action of G_λ on \mathbb{S}^1 is not *smoothable*, and furthermore, if $\lambda \in \mathbb{Q}$, then every C^1 action of G_λ on the circle or the interval are (non-faithful) metabelian actions.

For more precise statements, see Theorems 6.7 and 6.9.

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 we introduce the basic objects and fix some notation. In Section 3 we roughly explain the different strategies that we develop in this work, showing which are the main applications. In Section 4 we illustrate the main motivation of our work, which is the recent construction by Monod of nonamenable groups without free subgroups. In Section 5 we study the C^1 actions of Monod's groups and the finitely presentable group defined by Lodha-Moore. Section 6 contains the main part of this work, namely the study of C^1 actions of the groups G_λ introduced above. Finally, in Section 7 we use different techniques that work in C^2 regularity.

2 Some definitions and notation

Definition 2.1. Let M be a manifold and $\text{Homeo}(M)$ the group of homeomorphisms of M . A group $G \subset \text{Homeo}(M)$ is C^r -smoothable ($r \geq 1$) if it is conjugate in $\text{Homeo}(M)$ to a group in $\text{Diff}^r(M)$, the group of C^r diffeomorphisms of M .

Remark 2.2. Even if a certain group $G \subset \text{Homeo}(M)$ is not C^r -smoothable, it is still possible that the group G , as abstract group, admits C^r actions on the manifold M .

Throughout this work we shall only be concerned by one-dimensional manifolds. We restrict our discussion to orientation-preserving homeomorphisms, which form a subgroup $\text{Homeo}_+(M)$ of index two in $\text{Homeo}(M)$. We will not make much distinction between the groups $\text{Homeo}_+(\mathbb{R})$ and $\text{Homeo}_+([0, 1])$. Notice however that the groups $\text{Diff}_+^r(\mathbb{R})$ and $\text{Diff}_+^r([0, 1])$ are different and for this reason we sometimes identify the interval $[0, 1]$ to the compactified real line $[-\infty, +\infty]$. Choosing the affine chart $t \mapsto [t : 1]$, we consider \mathbb{R} as the affine line in the projective space $\mathbb{RP}^1 \cong \mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}$, which

is topologically the circle \mathbb{S}^1 . The group $\text{Homeo}_+(\mathbb{R})$ can be identified to a subgroup of $\text{Homeo}_+(\mathbb{S}^1)$, for instance as the stabiliser of the point ∞ of $\mathbb{S}^1 \cong \mathbb{RP}^1$.

The *projective special linear group* $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R}) = \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})/\{\pm id\}$ naturally acts on the projective real line \mathbb{RP}^1 by Möbius transformations: from now on, we shall always suppose that $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ acts on the circle in this way.

Definition 2.3. A circle homeomorphism $h \in \text{Homeo}_+(\mathbb{RP}^1)$ is *piecewise projective* if there exists a finite partition $\mathbb{RP}^1 = I_1 \cup \dots \cup I_\ell$ of the circle into intervals, such that every restriction $h|_{I_k}$, $k = 1, \dots, \ell$, coincides with the restriction of a Möbius transformation.

A *breakpoint* of h is a point $b \in \mathbb{RP}^1$ such that the restriction of h to any neighbourhood of b does not coincide with the restriction of a Möbius transformation.

The group of all orientation-preserving piecewise projective homeomorphisms of the circle is denoted by $\text{PP}_+(\mathbb{RP}^1)$. Similarly, we define the group of piecewise projective homeomorphisms of the real line $\text{PP}_+(\mathbb{R})$, identifying it to the stabiliser of ∞ inside $\text{PP}_+(\mathbb{RP}^1)$.

We recall that a fixed point $p \in \mathbb{R}$ for a diffeomorphism $f \in \text{Diff}_+^1(\mathbb{R})$ is a *hyperbolic fixed point* if f has derivative at p which is not 1. We shall say that a group $G \subset \text{Diff}_+^1(\mathbb{R})$ has hyperbolic fixed points if there exists an element $f \in G$ with hyperbolic fixed points. This notion is related to the notion of *hyperbolic elements* in $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$. A nontrivial projective transformation in $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ has at most two fixed points. If it has exactly two fixed points, it is called *hyperbolic*, and if it has only one fixed point it is called *parabolic*. A matrix M in $\text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ is hyperbolic if $|\text{Tr}(M)| > 2$, parabolic if $|\text{Tr}(M)| = 2$ and elliptic if $|\text{Tr}(M)| < 2$. Then the corresponding projective transformation is respectively hyperbolic, parabolic and elliptic.

Given a subgroup $\Gamma \subset \text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$, we say that a real $r \in \mathbb{R}$ is a *hyperbolic fixed point* for Γ if there is a $\gamma \in \Gamma$ such that γ is hyperbolic and $\gamma(r) = r$. Similarly, we define the notion of a *parabolic fixed point* for Γ . We consider the sets \mathcal{H}_Γ and \mathcal{P}_Γ of *hyperbolic fixed points* and *parabolic fixed points* of elements of Γ , respectively. When $\Gamma = \text{PSL}(2, A) = \text{SL}(2, A)/\{\pm Id\}$, for some subring $A \subset \mathbb{R}$, we simply write \mathcal{H}_A and \mathcal{P}_A . Here $\text{SL}(2, A)$ is the group of invertible (2×2) -matrices with determinant 1 and coefficients in A .

3 The mechanisms

The aim of this work is to present three different techniques which provide a variety of examples of non-smoothable groups in $\text{PP}_+(\mathbb{R})$. The three techniques rely on the *rigid hyperbolicity* of the actions: there are groups $G \subset \text{Diff}_+^1(\mathbb{R})$ such that, no matter how one (topologically) conjugates them inside $\text{Diff}_+^1(\mathbb{R})$, will always have hyperbolic fixed points.

More precisely, suppose that in $G \subset \text{Diff}_+^1(\mathbb{R})$ there is an element f having a hyperbolic fixed point $p \in \mathbb{R}$. Consider another group $\tilde{G} \subset \text{Diff}_+^1(\mathbb{R})$ to which G is topologically conjugate by some homeomorphism ϕ : $\phi G \phi^{-1} = \tilde{G}$. The point $\phi(p)$ is a fixed point for $\phi f \phi^{-1}$, but since ϕ is just a homeomorphism, we cannot ensure that it is a *hyperbolic* fixed point. However, there are some topological mechanisms that guarantee hyperbolicity.

The first one is when there are *linked pairs of fixed points* in G . We now define this notion. Denote by $\text{Fix}(g)$ the set of fixed points of a homeomorphism g . A *pair of successive fixed points* of G is a pair $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, $a < b$ such that there is an element $g \in G$ and (a, b) is a connected component of $\mathbb{R} \setminus \text{Fix}(g)$. A *linked pair of fixed points* consists of pairs a, b and c, d such that:

1. There are elements $f, g \in G$ such that a, b is a pair of successive fixed points of f and c, d is a pair of successive fixed points of g .

2. Either $\{a, b\} \cap (c, d)$ or $(a, b) \cap \{c, d\}$ is a point.

In this case hyperbolicity is obtained by a probabilistic argument. *Some* element h in the semigroup generated by f and g will have a hyperbolic fixed point *somewhere*. This is the so-called Sacksteder's Theorem, in its version for C^1 -pseudogroups [14, 27]. This method applies to large groups of piecewise projective homeomorphisms, as the *Monod's groups*:

Theorem 3.1. *The following holds for Monod's groups $H(A)$ and $G(A)$.*

- (1) *For any subring $A \subset \mathbb{R}$, Monod's groups $H(A)$ and $G(A)$ are not C^1 -smoothable.*
- (2) *If A is such that the group $\mathrm{PSL}(2, A)$ contains the homothety*

$$f_\lambda: x \mapsto \lambda x,$$

for some rational $\lambda > 1$, then there exists no injective morphism $\rho: H(A) \rightarrow \mathrm{Diff}_+^1([0, 1])$.

The second one is when there is an *exponential growth of orbits*. In this case we can ensure that a *specific* point is always a hyperbolic fixed point. This applies for example to the dyadic affine group $\langle t \mapsto t + 1, t \mapsto 2t \rangle$, which is isomorphic to the Baumslag-Solitar group $\mathrm{BS}(1, 2)$, as described in [6]. From this, it is easy to build examples of finitely generated groups in $\mathrm{PP}_+(\mathbb{R})$ which are not C^1 -smoothable. This method applies to the finitely presentable *Lodha-Moore group*, for which we do not only prove that its action is not C^1 -smoothable, but also that it has no nontrivial C^1 action on the interval:

Theorem 3.2. *Every morphism from the Lodha-Moore group G_0 to $\mathrm{Diff}_+^1([0, 1])$ has abelian image.*

The third one relies on the nature of *stabilisers*, and here we require that the regularity of the group G is C^2 . If there exists a point $x \in \mathbb{R}$ such that the (right, for instance) germs of elements $g \in G$ fixing x define a group which is dense in \mathbb{R} , then we can use the *Szekeres vector field* to have a well-defined local differentiable structure, by means of which we ensure that the hyperbolic nature of a fixed point cannot change after topological conjugacy to another C^2 action. This method applies to examples of groups in $\mathrm{PP}_+(\mathbb{R})$ that are naturally in $\mathrm{Diff}_+^1(\mathbb{R})$, e.g. the group generated by Thompson's group F (which is C^1 in $\mathrm{PP}_+(\mathbb{R})$) together with $t \mapsto t + \frac{1}{2}$. It also applies to the *Thompson-Stein groups* $F(n_1, \dots, n_k)$, extending a previous work by Liousse [19]:

Theorem 3.3. *The Thompson-Stein groups $F(n_1, \dots, n_k)$ are not C^2 -smoothable.*

4 Historical motivation

4.1 Thompson's groups F and T

In the 50s, Richard J. Thompson introduced three groups F , T and V , which have many nice properties (cf. [12]). These groups are *finitely presented* and $[F, F]$, T , V are *simple*. They have been among the first known examples sharing these properties. Since only F and T act by *homeomorphisms* on the circle, we restrict our attention to them.

Definition 4.1. *Thompson's group T is the group of all piecewise linear homeomorphisms of the circle $\mathbb{S}^1 \cong \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ such that all derivatives are powers of 2 and the breakpoints are dyadic rationals, i.e. points of the form $p/2^q$, $p, q \in \mathbb{N}$. Thompson's group F is the stabiliser of the point 0 in T .*

It has been proved by Ghys and Sergiescu in [16] that the piecewise linear action of T (and hence of F) on \mathbb{S}^1 is C^∞ -smoothable. On the other side, it is not difficult to find C^∞ faithful actions (*a priori* not topologically conjugate to the standard one) of Thompson's group.

We recall *Thurston's interpretation* of T as a group of piecewise projective homeomorphisms of \mathbb{RP}^1 (cf. [12]).

Definition 4.2. T is the group of piecewise $\mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ homeomorphisms of \mathbb{RP}^1 with breakpoints in $\mathcal{P}_{\mathbb{Z}}$ (which is the set of rational numbers together with the point at infinity). T is generated by $\mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ and an additional element c defined as

$$c(t) = \begin{cases} t & \text{if } t \in [\infty, 0], \\ \frac{t}{1-t} & \text{if } 0 \leq t \leq \frac{1}{2}, \\ 3 - \frac{1}{t} & \text{if } \frac{1}{2} \leq t \leq 1, \\ t + 1 & \text{if } t \in [1, \infty]. \end{cases}$$

It is particularly striking that the element c has continuous first derivative. As the action of $\mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ is even real-analytic, Thurston's interpretation gives a natural C^1 -smoothing of T . In this model, F is the group of piecewise $\mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ homeomorphisms of \mathbb{RP}^1 with breakpoints in $\mathcal{P}_{\mathbb{Z}}$, that also fix infinity. So F is the stabiliser of ∞ in T . F is generated by $t \mapsto t + 1$ together with c from above. Recall that the group $\mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ is isomorphic to the free product $\mathbb{Z}_2 * \mathbb{Z}_3$, freely generated by the order two element $a : t \mapsto -\frac{1}{t}$ and the order three element $b : t \mapsto \frac{1}{1-t}$.

Now we sketch a proof that F admits a C^∞ action inspired by [18] (see also [4]). Note that this is weaker than proving it is C^∞ -smoothable, which is a consequence of the theorem of Ghys-Sergiescu.

Given any homeomorphism $h : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 2]$, if we define the element

$$\tilde{c}(t) = \begin{cases} t & \text{if } t \in [\infty, 0], \\ h(t) & \text{if } t \in [0, 1], \\ t + 1 & \text{if } t \in [1, \infty] \end{cases}$$

then the group generated by $t \mapsto t + 1$ and \tilde{c} is isomorphic to T . If we choose h to be C^∞ , infinitely tangent to the identity at 0 and to $t \mapsto t + 1$ at 1, then the modified element \tilde{c} is C^∞ . The algebraic properties of F guarantee that the group generated by $t \mapsto t + 1$ and \tilde{c} is isomorphic to F . (To see this, first check that the relations of F are satisfied and conclude using the property F satisfies that every proper quotient is abelian.) However, it is not guaranteed that one can choose h and hence \tilde{c} such that the action of the group $\langle t \mapsto t + 1, \tilde{c} \rangle$ is actually *conjugate* to the standard action of F .

A very important remark is that this strategy is morally possible because 0 and 1 are *not hyperbolic fixed points* (they are parabolic). This allows to slow-down the dynamics near these points and make c infinitely tangent to the identity. This feature already appeared in the work of Ghys and Sergiescu. Hyperbolicity is a typical obstruction for such modifications in differentiable dynamics.

4.2 One open problem: The Day-von Neumann problem for $\mathrm{Diff}_+^2(\mathbb{R})$

One of the main motivations for our work is understanding *amenable groups* of diffeomorphisms of the circle. There are several equivalent definitions of amenability and an extensive literature on the topic (see [13] for an elementary introduction). We provide one definition:

Definition 4.3. A discrete group G is amenable if it admits a finitely additive, left translation invariant probability measure.

Here is an equivalent definition, *à la* Krylov-Bogolyubov, which is more natural from the viewpoint of dynamical systems:

Definition 4.4. A discrete group G is amenable if every continuous action on a compact space has an invariant probability measure.

The class of amenable groups includes finite, abelian and solvable groups. Amenability is closed under extensions, products, direct unions and quotients. Subgroups of amenable groups are amenable. On the other hand, groups containing nonabelian free subgroups are nonamenable. The so-called *Day-von Neumann problem* (popularized by Day in the 50s) is about the converse statement: *does every nonamenable group contain a nonabelian free subgroup?* If one restricts the question to *linear groups*, then the well-known Tits alternative gives a positive answer: any non virtually solvable linear group contains nonabelian free subgroups.

The problem has been solved with negative answers and currently various negative solutions are known. These include Tarski monsters, Burnside groups, and Golod-Shafarevich groups. In this article we are interested in a particular class of such groups, discovered by Monod [23] and Lodha-Moore [20], which are subgroups of $\text{PP}_+(\mathbb{R})$. Among them, there are examples that are in $\text{Diff}_+^1(\mathbb{R})$. For instance, the group generated by $t \rightarrow t + \frac{1}{2}$ together with the element c from Definition 4.2 above provides such an example.

Interestingly, no negative solution to the Day-von Neumann problem is known among groups of $\text{Diff}_+^2(\mathbb{R})$. One consequence of this work is that the natural actions of these groups do not provide a negative solution. However, we have to stress that *a priori* there could be smooth actions of such nonamenable groups that are not topologically conjugate to the standard actions (*cf.* Remark 2.2).

The moral consequence of our results is that the Day-von Neumann problem in $\text{Diff}_+^2(\mathbb{R})$ is strictly harder than in $\text{Diff}_+^1(\mathbb{R})$. This is not so surprising, since there are important differences between C^2 and C^1 diffeomorphisms in one-dimensional dynamics. We end this section by recalling a couple of tantalising longstanding open questions in this direction.

Question 4.5. Is F amenable?

Question 4.6. Does the Tits alternative hold for the group of real-analytic diffeomorphisms of the real line?

4.3 A second open problem: Higher rank behaviour

Definition 4.7. Let $1 < n_1 < \dots < n_k$ be natural numbers such that the group $\Lambda = \langle n_i \rangle \subset \mathbb{R}_+^*$ is an abelian group of rank k . Denote by A the ring $\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{m}]$, where m is the least common multiple of the n_i 's.

Thompson-Stein's group $T(n_1, \dots, n_k)$ is the group of all piecewise linear homeomorphisms of the circle $\mathbb{S}^1 \cong \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ such that all derivatives are in Λ and the breakpoints are in A . *Thompson-Stein's group* $F(n_1, \dots, n_k)$ is the stabiliser of the point 0 in $T(n_1, \dots, n_k)$.

With the above definition, the group $T(2)$ is the classical Thompson's group T . It has been proved by Stein [29] that these groups share many group-theoretical properties with the classical Thompson's groups, such as being finitely presentable (*cf.* [3]).

However there are important differences from the dynamical viewpoint. In [21, 22], Minakawa discovers that $\text{PL}_+(\mathbb{S}^1)$ contains "exotic circles", namely topological conjugates of $\text{SO}(2)$ that are not one-parameter groups *inside* $\text{PL}_+(\mathbb{S}^1)$, in the sense that they are not PL conjugates of $\text{SO}(2)$. In particular, Minakawa shows that $T(2, 3)$ contains an abelian group of rank 2 that is contained in a topological conjugate of $\text{SO}(2)$, but not in a PL conjugate of $\text{SO}(2)$. Whence Navas suggested the following:

Question 4.8. Does $T(2, 3)$ have Kazhdan's property (T) ?²

On the other hand Navas proved in [24] that the only groups of C^r diffeomorphisms, $r > 3/2$, that have property (T) are finite. In [19], Lioussé proves, among other things, that every action of $T(2, 3)$ on \mathbb{S}^1 by C^9 diffeomorphisms is trivial. It would be very interesting to prove that $T(2, 3)$ has no C^1 action on the circle, as this would confirm that this group is a good candidate for finding an infinite Kazhdan group of circle homeomorphisms.

Naturally, there could be also good candidates among groups of piecewise projective homeomorphisms.

5 Nonamenable groups of piecewise projective homeomorphisms

5.1 Monod's groups

Generalizing a well-known result by Brin and Squier [7], Monod showed in [23] that $\text{PP}_+(\mathbb{R})$ does not contain nonabelian free subgroups. One key feature is that given any $r \in \mathbb{R}$, the group of germs of elements in $\text{PP}_+(\mathbb{R})$ fixing the point r is isomorphic to the affine group.

Definition 5.1 (Monod's groups). Let A be a subring of \mathbb{R} . $G(A)$ is defined as the group of all piecewise $\text{PSL}(2, A)$ homeomorphisms of the circle with breakpoints in \mathcal{H}_A . The group $H(A)$ is the stabiliser of ∞ inside $G(A)$.

Observe that the groups $G(\mathbb{R})$ and $H(\mathbb{R})$ coincide with $\text{PP}_+(\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^1)$ and $\text{PP}_+(\mathbb{R})$ respectively. Relying on the fact that for any $A \neq \mathbb{Z}$, the group $\text{PSL}(2, A)$ contains dense free subgroups, Monod proved in [23] that for any $A \neq \mathbb{Z}$, the group $H(A)$ is nonamenable. Therefore these groups give *negative answer* to the Day-von Neumann problem.

Remark 5.2. The previous definition can be generalized, considering any subgroup $\Gamma \subset \text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$. Elements in $G(\Gamma)$ are piecewise Γ and the breakpoints are in \mathcal{H}_Γ . For any non-discrete $\Gamma \subset \text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$, the group $H(\Gamma)$ does not contain free subgroups and is nonamenable. Theorem 3.1 can be extended to these groups as well.

We shall now demonstrate Theorem 3.1, namely that Monod's examples are not C^1 -smoothable. For part (1), it is enough to prove the following:

Theorem 5.3. *Monod's group $H(\mathbb{Z})$ is not C^1 -smoothable.*

On the other hand, part (2) relies on Theorem 1.1.

Proof of Theorem 3.1. Let us first prove (1). Any subring $A \subset \mathbb{R}$ contains \mathbb{Z} , therefore $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ is a subgroup of any $\text{PSL}(2, A)$. Therefore we have inclusions $H(\mathbb{Z}) \subset H(A) \subset G(A)$. As $H(\mathbb{Z})$ is not C^1 -smoothable (Theorem 5.3), neither are $H(A)$ and $G(A)$.

Next, we demonstrate part (2). Let $\lambda > 1$ be a rational number such that

$$f_\lambda : x \mapsto \lambda x$$

belongs to $\text{PSL}(2, A)$. As $\mathbb{Z} \subset A$, the translation $g : x \mapsto x + 1$ belongs to $\text{PSL}(2, A)$ as well. Moreover, f_λ being a hyperbolic element in $\text{PSL}(2, A)$, we have that \mathcal{H}_A contains its fixed point 0. Therefore Monod's group $H(A)$ contains the piecewise defined element

$$h_\lambda : x \mapsto \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x \leq 0, \\ \lambda x & \text{if } x > 0. \end{cases}$$

²We do not define property (T) here, we refer the reader to [2].

We have just shown that $G_\lambda = \langle f_\lambda, g, h_\lambda \rangle$ is a subgroup of $H(A)$.

Let $\rho : H(A) \rightarrow \text{Diff}_+^1([0, 1])$ be a representation. Theorem 1.1 implies that $[g, h_\lambda g h_\lambda^{-1}]$ is in the kernel of ρ . Therefore ρ cannot be injective, as desired. \square

The dynamical ingredient we need for Theorem 5.3 is the following Sacksteder-like result, originally due to Deroin, Kleptsyn, Navas [14] (see [27, Prop. 3.2.10] and also [5, § 4.5] for a simplified proof).

Proposition 5.4. *Let $G = \langle f, g \rangle$ be a group acting by C^1 diffeomorphisms on a compact one-dimensional manifold. If $\{a, b\}$ and $\{c, d\}$ are linked pairs of successive fixed points for f, g , then G contains an element with a hyperbolic fixed point in $(a, b) \cap (c, d)$.*

Proof of Theorem 5.3. Let us assume by way of contradiction that there is a homeomorphism $\phi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $G := \phi H(\mathbb{Z}) \phi^{-1}$ is a group of C^1 diffeomorphisms of \mathbb{R} . First we observe that there are elements $f, g \in H(\mathbb{Z})$ that have linked pairs of fixed points. For example, consider the hyperbolic element γ defined as the projective transformation

$$\gamma = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

whose fixed points a, b satisfy that $a < -\frac{3}{2} < \frac{1}{2} < b$. Now define

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} t & \text{if } t \notin [a, b], \\ \gamma(t) & \text{if } t \in [a, b], \end{cases} \quad g(t) = f(t - 1) + 1.$$

Note that pairs a, b and $a + 1, b + 1$ are linked.³

Now the elements

$$f_1 = \phi f \phi^{-1}, \quad g_1 = \phi g \phi^{-1}$$

in G have fixed points $\phi(a), \phi(b)$ and $\phi(c), \phi(d)$ respectively. This forms a linked pair. By Proposition 5.4, there is an element $g \in G$ with a fixed point such that the derivative of g at x is not equal to 1. Now let $g_1 = \phi^{-1} g \phi$ be the corresponding element in $H(\mathbb{Z})$. Note that g_1 fixes $y = \phi^{-1}(x)$.

We claim that y is a fixed point of a hyperbolic matrix in $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$. If y is a breakpoint of g_1 , then this is true because the set of breakpoints of elements in $H(\mathbb{Z})$ is exactly $\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}}$. We consider the case when y is not a breakpoint of g_1 , so there exists an element $\gamma_1 \in \text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ whose restriction to a neighbourhood U of y coincides with the restriction $g_1|_U$.

Observe that since x is a hyperbolic fixed point for g , the corresponding point y must be a topological attractor or repeller for $\gamma_1 \in \text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ that acts locally like g_1 around y , and hence g_1 must be hyperbolic and y is hence a hyperbolic fixed point for $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$.

Now consider an element $g_2 \in H(\mathbb{Z})$ which is the identity on $(-\infty, y)$ and agrees with g_1 on $[y, \infty)$. Then $g_3 = \phi g_2 \phi^{-1} \in G$ has right derivative $\lambda \neq 1$ at x and a left derivative that equals 1 at x . This contradicts the assumption that g_3 is C^1 . Hence our original assumption that $H(\mathbb{Z})$ is C^1 -smoothable must be false. \square

³We remark that in general a linked pair may not look like it does in this situation, for instance such maps may have components of support lying outside (a, b) and $(a + 1, b + 1)$ respectively.

5.2 The Lodha-Moore example

Lodha and Moore constructed a finitely presented subgroup G_0 of Monod's group. This example provides the first torsion free finitely presentable example solving the Day-von Neumann problem. The group G_0 is generated by $t \mapsto t + 1$ together with the following two homeomorphisms of \mathbb{R} :

$$c(t) = \begin{cases} t & \text{if } t \leq 0, \\ \frac{t}{1-t} & \text{if } 0 \leq t \leq \frac{1}{2}, \\ 3 - \frac{1}{t} & \text{if } \frac{1}{2} \leq t \leq 1, \\ t + 1 & \text{if } 1 \leq t, \end{cases} \quad d(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{2t}{1+t} & \text{if } 0 \leq t \leq 1, \\ t & \text{if } t \notin [0, 1]. \end{cases}$$

The following was proved in [20]:

Theorem 5.5. *The group G_0 is nonamenable and does not contain nonabelian free subgroups. Moreover, it is finitely presentable with 3 generators and 9 relations.*

In [20] a combinatorial model for G_0 is constructed by means of a faithful action of G_0 by homeomorphisms of the Cantor set $\{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{N}}$. This model was used to prove that G_0 is finitely presentable. Here $\{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{N}}$ is the Cantor set of infinite binary sequences, viewed as the boundary of the infinite rooted binary tree. We denote by $\{0, 1\}^{<\mathbb{N}}$ as the set of all finite binary sequences, which are addresses of nodes in the infinite rooted binary tree.

Consider the map $\Phi : \{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{N}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}$ given by:

$$11^{a_0}0^{a_1}1^{a_2}\dots \mapsto a_0 + \frac{1}{a_1 + \frac{1}{a_2 + \frac{1}{a_3 + \dots}}}, \quad 00^{a_0}1^{a_1}0^{a_2}\dots \mapsto - \left(a_0 + \frac{1}{a_1 + \frac{1}{a_2 + \frac{1}{a_3 + \dots}}} \right).$$

This function is one-to-one except on sequences ξ which are eventually constant. On sequences which are eventually constant, the map is two-to-one: $\Phi(s01^\infty) = \Phi(s10^\infty)$ and $\Phi(0^\infty) = \Phi(1^\infty) = \infty$.

It was shown in [20] that upon conjugating a, b, c by Φ one obtains the following combinatorial model. We start with the following map $x : \{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{N}} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{N}}$ as:

$$\begin{aligned} x(00\xi) &= 0\xi, \\ x(01\xi) &= 10\xi, \\ x(1\xi) &= 11\xi \end{aligned}$$

and also, recursively, the pair of mutually inverse maps $y, y^{-1} : \{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{N}} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{N}}$ as:

$$\begin{aligned} y(00\xi) &= 0y(\xi), & y^{-1}(0\xi) &= 00y^{-1}(\xi), \\ y(01\xi) &= 10y^{-1}(\xi), & y^{-1}(10\xi) &= 01y(\xi), \\ y(1\xi) &= 11y(\xi), & y^{-1}(11\xi) &= 1y^{-1}(\xi). \end{aligned}$$

From these functions, we define the functions $x_s, y_s : \{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{N}} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{N}}$ for $s \in \{0, 1\}^{<\mathbb{N}}$ which act as x and y localised to binary sequences which extend s :

$$x_s(\xi) = \begin{cases} sx(\eta) & \text{if } \xi = s\eta, \\ \xi & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \quad y_s(\xi) = \begin{cases} sy(\eta) & \text{if } \xi = s\eta, \\ \xi & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

If s is the empty-string, it will be omitted as a subscript. The group G_0 is generated by functions in the set

$$S = \left\{ x_t, y_s \mid s, t \in \{0, 1\}^{<\mathbb{N}}, s \neq 0^k, s \neq 1^k, s \neq \emptyset \right\}$$

In fact, G_0 is generated by x, x_1, y_{10} which correspond respectively to conjugates of the functions a, b, c defined above by Φ . (See [20] for details.)

It is important to note that G_0 acts on the boundary of the infinite rooted binary tree, but not on the tree itself.

Recall from the introduction that we are denoting by G_2 the group generated by f_2, g, h_2 , where f_2 is the scalar multiplication by 2, g is the translation by 1, and h_2 is the element which agrees with f_2 to the right of zero and is the identity elsewhere. We obtain the following obstruction to smoothability of G_0 .

Lemma 5.6. *The three elements $y_{100}^{-1}y_{101}, y_{101}$ and x_{10} generate an isomorphic copy of G_2 in the Lodha-Moore group G_0 .*

Proof. It was demonstrated in [20] that the elements x and $y_0^{-1}y_1$ are conjugate respectively to $t \mapsto t + 1$ and $t \mapsto 2t$ by Φ . Hence they generate an isomorphic copy of $\text{BS}(1, 2)$. In particular, $y_0^{-1}y_1, y_1, x_{10}$ generate an isomorphic copy of G_2 .

It is easy to see that the groups $\langle y_{100}^{-1}y_{101}, y_{101}, x_{10} \rangle$ and $\langle y_0^{-1}y_1, y_1, x \rangle$ are isomorphic, since their respective actions on boundaries of the binary trees, T_1 rooted at the empty sequence and T_2 rooted at the sequence 10, are the same. \square

More explicitly, one can verify that the elements $y_{100}^{-1}y_{101}, y_{101}, x_{10}$ correspond via Φ to the following piecewise projective transformations:

$$x_{10} \sim \begin{cases} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} & \text{on } \left[0, \frac{1}{3}\right], \\ \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 5 & -1 \end{bmatrix} & \text{on } \left[\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}\right], \\ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} & \text{on } \left[\frac{1}{2}, 1\right], \\ id & \text{on } \mathbb{R} \setminus [0, 1], \end{cases} \quad y_{101} \sim \begin{cases} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} & \text{on } \left[\frac{1}{2}, 1\right], \\ id & \text{on } \mathbb{R} \setminus \left[\frac{1}{2}, 1\right], \end{cases}$$

$$y_{100}^{-1}y_{101} \sim \begin{cases} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} & \text{on } \left[0, \frac{1}{2}\right], \\ \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} & \text{on } \left[\frac{1}{2}, 1\right], \\ id & \text{on } \mathbb{R} \setminus [0, 1]. \end{cases}$$

Proof of Theorem 3.2. As a consequence of Lemma 5.6, the group G_0 contains a subgroup H isomorphic to G_2 . Let $\rho : G_0 \rightarrow \text{Diff}_+^1([0, 1])$ be a morphism. By a direct application of Theorem 1.1, we obtain that the kernel of ρ contains some nontrivial element of H . Thus ρ is not injective.

Now, it has been proven in [8] that every proper quotient of G_0 is abelian, whence we get our result: as we have just shown that the kernel is not trivial, then the image must be abelian, as we wanted to prove. \square

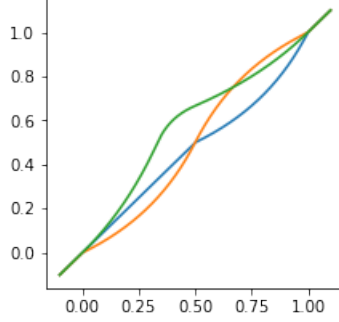


Figure 1: The generators $y_{100}^{-1}y_{101}$ (yellow), y_{101}^{-1} (blue), x_{10} (green) in a neighbourhood of $[0, 1]$.

5.3 Further examples

An interesting family of nonamenable groups is obtained adding translations in top of F (defined as in Definition 4.2). Mimicking Monod's argument, it is not difficult to prove the following:

Proposition 5.7. *For any $\alpha \in (0, 1)$, the group of piecewise projective homeomorphisms generated by F and the translation $t \mapsto t + \alpha$ is nonamenable.*

Observe that the groups $\langle F, t \mapsto t + \alpha \rangle$ appearing in the above statement are naturally of C^1 diffeomorphisms.

Theorem 5.8. *For any irrational $\alpha \in (0, 1)$, the action of the group of piecewise projective homeomorphisms $\langle F, t \mapsto t + \alpha \rangle$ on the compactified real line $[-\infty, +\infty]$ is not C^2 -smoothable.*

Proof. We denote by T_α the translation by α . If α is irrational, Theorem 7.2 implies directly that the action of $\langle F, T_\alpha \rangle$ on $[-\infty, +\infty]$ is not C^2 -smoothable, by simply considering T_1 and T_α . \square

For *rational* translations T_α , we can extend the previous argument and prove that even the action on the *non-compactified* real line $(-\infty, +\infty)$ is not C^2 -smoothable.

Theorem 5.9. *For any rational $\alpha \in (0, 1)$, the action of the group of piecewise projective homeomorphisms $\langle F, t \mapsto t + \alpha \rangle$ on \mathbb{R} is not C^2 -smoothable.*

Proof. We consider the conjugate of c by T_α :

$$T_\alpha c T_\alpha^{-1}(t) = \begin{cases} t & \text{if } t \leq \alpha, \\ \frac{t-\alpha}{1-(t-\alpha)} + \alpha & \text{if } \alpha \leq t \leq \frac{1}{2} + \alpha, \\ 3 - \frac{1}{t-\alpha} + \alpha & \text{if } \frac{1}{2} + \alpha \leq t \leq 1 + \alpha, \\ t + 1 & \text{if } 1 + \alpha \leq t. \end{cases}$$

In restriction to the interval $[\alpha, \frac{1}{2} + \alpha]$, the element $T_\alpha c T_\alpha^{-1}$ coincides with the projective transformation

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 - \alpha & \alpha^2 \\ -1 & 1 + \alpha \end{bmatrix},$$

which is a parabolic element in $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{Z}[\alpha])$ fixing α . It is not in $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$.

Inside Thompson's F we can find an element f which fixes α and verifies $f(t) \neq t$ for any t in a small right neighbourhood of α . Indeed, since α is rational, there exists a parabolic element in $\mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ with α as fixed point.

It is straightforward to verify that f and $T_\alpha c T_\alpha^{-1}$ satisfy the requirements of Theorem 7.2. Thus the theorem is proved. \square

6 C^1 actions of affine and piecewise affine groups

6.1 C^1 actions of the Baumslag-Solitar groups

Let $n > 1$ be an integer. The classical *Baumslag-Solitar* groups $\mathrm{BS}(1, n)$ are defined by the presentations

$$\mathrm{BS}(1, n) = \langle a, b \mid aba^{-1} = b^n \rangle.$$

They are naturally realized as subgroups of the affine group $\mathrm{Aff}_+(\mathbb{R}) \subset \mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$, generated by the homothety $a(x) = nx$, and the translation $b(x) = x + 1$.

Similarly, for any rational $\lambda = p/q$ there is a morphism from the Baumslag-Solitar group

$$\mathrm{BS}(q, p) = \langle a, b \mid ab^q a^{-1} = b^p \rangle$$

to the subgroup of $\mathrm{Aff}_+(\mathbb{R})$ generated by $a(x) = \lambda x$ and $b(x) = x + 1$. However, when p/q is not an integer, this morphism is not an isomorphism. We refer to this morphism as to the *standard affine action* of $\mathrm{BS}(q, p)$.

For general $\lambda > 1$, we define A_λ to be the subgroup of $\mathrm{Aff}_+(\mathbb{R})$ generated by $a(x) = \lambda x$ and $b(x) = x + 1$. For irrational λ 's, one easily sees that the group A_λ is abstractly isomorphic to the wreath product $\mathbb{Z} \wr \mathbb{Z}$.

In [6], the authors study the C^1 actions on the interval of the groups A_λ . The following result appears in [6, § 4.3]:

Proposition 6.1. *Fix $\lambda > 1$ and let $\phi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a homeomorphism such that $\phi A_\lambda \phi^{-1}$ is in $\mathrm{Diff}_+^1([0, 1])$. Then $\phi a \phi^{-1}$ has derivative equal to λ at its interior fixed point $\phi(0)$.*

For rational values of λ 's, the authors prove a much stronger statement (see [6, Thm. 1.7]):

Theorem 6.2. *Let $\lambda = p/q > 1$ be rational and consider a C^1 action of the Baumslag-Solitar group $\mathrm{BS}(q, p)$ on the closed interval, without global fixed points in its interior. Then either the action is topologically conjugate to the standard affine action of $\mathrm{BS}(q, p)$, or the action is abelian.*

6.2 The groups G_λ

Inspired by the definition of Monod's groups, we consider an analogous construction starting from these affine groups. Here we repeat the definition already given in the introduction:

Definition 6.3. For any $\lambda > 1$, we define G_λ to be the subgroup of $\mathrm{PP}_+(\mathbb{R})$ generated by the elements

$$a(x) = \lambda x, \quad a_+(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x \leq 0 \\ \lambda x & \text{if } x > 0 \end{cases}, \quad b(x) = x + 1.$$

We also set $a_- = a a_+^{-1}$, which agrees with a to the left of 0 and is the identity elsewhere.

Remark 6.4. In the introduction, we were denoting a, b, a_+ by f_λ, g, h_λ respectively.

Remark 6.5. The algebraic structure of G_λ is highly complicated. For instance, in the case $\lambda = 2$, inside the group G_2 , the elements b and $[a_+, b]$ are the generators of Thompson's F , in its natural piecewise linear action on \mathbb{R} .

Example 6.6. There are two canonical standard affine actions of the group G_λ on the real line that factor through the affine group A_λ . First, as every element in G_λ fixes $\pm\infty$, we can consider the germs of elements of G_λ at this two points. This gives two surjective homomorphisms

$$\rho_\pm : G_\lambda \rightarrow A_\lambda.$$

It is clear from the definition of G_λ that we have

$$\rho_\pm(a_\mp) = id, \quad \rho_\pm(a_\pm) = \rho(a)$$

for these two morphisms. More generally, every element of G_λ that is the identity outside a compact interval belongs to the kernels of both morphisms ρ_\pm . This is the case for the commutator $[b, a_+ba_+^{-1}]$ that appears in the statement of Theorem 1.1.

On the other hand, as \mathbb{Z}^2 is the abelianization of G_λ (generated by the images of a_\pm), there are plenty of abelian actions of G_λ on the real line. In this case the translation b is always in the kernel, so the commutator $[b, a_+ba_+^{-1}]$ always acts trivially.

6.3 C^1 actions of G_λ

The following result is essentially the one contained in Theorem 1.2:

Theorem 6.7. *For any $\lambda > 1$, the natural action of G_λ on the compactified real line $[-\infty, +\infty]$ is not C^1 -smoothable.*

Proof. We argue by contradiction. After Proposition 6.1, if there existed a homeomorphism $\phi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $\phi A_\lambda \phi^{-1}$ was in $\text{Diff}_+^1([-\infty, +\infty])$, then $\phi a \phi^{-1}$ would have derivative equal to λ at $p = \phi(0)$ and $\phi a_+ \phi^{-1}$ would not be C^1 at p . Hence the group is not C^1 -smoothable. \square

Remark 6.8. In the previous statement, it is fundamental to consider the action of G_λ on the compactified line. Indeed, the statement is no longer true if one simply considers the action on \mathbb{R} (see [6, Remark 4.14]).

Our second result, more precise than the statement in Theorem 1.1, says that every C^1 action of G_λ on the interval, for rational $\lambda > 1$, is always described by combining the examples above.

Theorem 6.9. *Let $\lambda = p/q > 1$ be rational. Let $\rho : G_\lambda \rightarrow \text{Diff}_+^1([0, 1])$ be a nontrivial homomorphism. Then there exists finitely many pairwise disjoint subinterval $I_1, \dots, I_n \subset [0, 1]$ such that*

- (1) *for any $i = 1, \dots, n$, the image $\rho(G_\lambda)$ preserves the interval I_i ,*
- (2) *for any $i = 1, \dots, n$, the restriction of $\rho(G_\lambda)$ to I_i is topologically conjugate to one of the two canonical actions on \mathbb{R} given by $\rho_\pm : G_\lambda \rightarrow A_\lambda$,*
- (3) *the restriction of $\rho(G_\lambda)$ to the complement $[0, 1] \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^n I_i$ is abelian.*

In particular the group G_λ admits no faithful C^1 action on the closed interval.

Remark 6.10. Relying on the work by Guelman and Liousse [17] (*cf.* also [6]), we could provide a similar statement for C^1 actions of G_λ on the circle \mathbb{S}^1 . Indeed, every nonabelian action of A_λ has a global fixed point, so every nonabelian action of G_λ reduces to an action on the interval.

Remark 6.11. The proof of Theorem 6.9 would be much simpler for representations $\rho : G_\lambda \rightarrow \text{Diff}_+^{1+\alpha}([0, 1])$ of the group G_λ into the group of C^1 diffeomorphisms with α -Hölder continuous derivative. Indeed, it is classical that any C^1 element commuting with a $C^{1+\alpha}$ hyperbolic contraction of an interval lies in a one parameter flow (*cf.* Theorem 7.1: when the fixed point of the contraction is hyperbolic, Szekeres theorem requires only $C^{1+\alpha}$ regularity).

Let us sketch the proof under the assumption of $C^{1+\alpha}$ regularity. Assume that the image $\rho(G_\lambda)$ is nonabelian. Then the image $\rho(A_\lambda)$ is also nonabelian (*cf.* Lemma 6.21). From Theorem 6.2 and Proposition 6.1 we deduce that the element $\rho(a)$ behaves as the corresponding scalar multiplication in restriction to some interval $I \subset [0, 1]$ and has a hyperbolic fixed point $s \in I$. As the elements $\rho(a_\pm)$ commute with $\rho(a)$, we deduce from Szekeres theorem that in restriction to the interval I , also these elements behave like scalar multiplications (as the one parameter flow containing a scalar multiplication is exactly the one parameter flow of all scalar multiplications). This implies that the group $\rho(G_\lambda)$ acts like an affine group in restriction to the interval I .

The proof of Theorem 6.9 will occupy the rest of the section.

6.4 Elementary ingredients

When working with C^1 actions on the interval, hyperbolic fixed points do not often give rigidity (one usually needs $C^{1+\alpha}$ regularity, *cf.* Remark 6.11). Indeed there are only a few dynamical tools that work in C^1 regularity. For this reason our proof relies mainly on very elementary arguments. A first tool is the following:

Lemma 6.12. *Let $\alpha \in \text{Diff}_+^1([0, 1])$ be a diffeomorphism. For any $\delta > 1$, there are only finitely many points $s \in [0, 1]$ that are fixed by α and such that $\alpha'(s) > \delta$.*

Proof. Suppose α has infinitely many fixed points $\{s_n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ in $[0, 1]$, such that $\alpha'(s_n) > \delta$ for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Let $s_* \in [0, 1]$ be an accumulation point of the sequence $\{s_n\}$. By continuity of the derivative, we must have $\alpha'(s_*) \geq \delta$. On the other hand, let $\{s_{n_k}\}$ be a subsequence converging to s_* ; by the very definition of the derivative we must have $\alpha'(s_*) = 1$. This is a contradiction. \square

Then we state and prove a second crucial elementary fact.

Lemma 6.13. *Let $\alpha, \beta \in \text{Diff}_+^1([0, 1])$ be two commuting C^1 diffeomorphisms. Let $s \in [0, 1]$ be a hyperbolic fixed point of α . Then β fixes s .*

Proof. Let us assume by way of contradiction that β does not fix s . For each $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ we have

$$\alpha(\beta^n(s)) = \beta^n(\alpha(s)) = \beta^n(s)$$

This means that α fixes each point in the set $S = \{\beta^n(s) \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$.

Claim. *Each $t \in S$ is a hyperbolic fixed point of α and $\alpha'(t) = \alpha'(s)$ for all $t \in S$.*

Proof of Claim. Let λ_n be the formal word $\beta^n \alpha \beta^{-n}$. Using the chain rule, we find

$$\lambda'_n(s) = \alpha'(\beta^n(s)).$$

However, since α and β commute, indeed $\lambda_n = \alpha$ and hence $\lambda'_n(s) = \alpha'(s)$. It follows that $\alpha'(s) = \alpha'(\beta^n(s))$ for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$. \square

Since the set S is infinite, the claim is in contradiction with Lemma 6.12. \square

6.5 A particular case: no global fixed points for A_λ

Before dealing with a general statement as in Theorem 6.9, we study actions on the interval without global fixed points. For the statement, recall that we denote by $A_\lambda \subset G_\lambda$ the subgroup generated by a and b .

Proposition 6.14. *Let $\lambda = p/q > 1$ be rational. $\rho : G_\lambda \rightarrow \text{Diff}_+^1([0, 1])$ be a morphism satisfying the following:*

- (1) *the image $\rho(A_\lambda)$ is nonabelian,*
- (2) *the action of $\rho(A_\lambda)$ has no global fixed point in $(0, 1)$.*

Then $\rho(G_\lambda)$ is topological conjugate to one of the two canonical representations $\rho_\pm : G_\lambda \rightarrow A_\lambda$.

In the following, we restrict to the case $\lambda = 2$, the general case being similar. We let s_0 denote the hyperbolic fixed point of $\rho(a)$ in $(0, 1)$, ensured by Theorem 6.2 and Proposition 6.1 above. For simplicity of notation, we also write

$$\rho(a) = f, \quad \rho(b) = g, \quad \rho(a_-) = h, \quad \rho(a_+) = k.$$

Lemma 6.15. *With the notation as above, the elements h and k fix the point s_0 and we have*

$$h'(s_0) \cdot k'(s_0) = 2.$$

Proof. By Lemma 6.13, the two elements h, k fix the point s_0 , as they commute with f . Remarking that $hk = f$, applying the chain rule we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} 2 &= f'(s_0) \\ &= h'(k(s_0)) \cdot k'(s_0) \\ &= h'(s_0) \cdot k'(s_0), \end{aligned}$$

as wanted. □

The previous lemma implies that s_0 is a hyperbolic fixed point for at least one among h and k . Without loss of generality, we assume $h'(s_0) > 1$. The following lemma says that h behaves like a hyperbolic element on the whole interval $[0, 1]$:

Lemma 6.16. *With the notation as above, suppose $h'(s_0) > 1$. Then s_0 is the only point of $(0, 1)$ which is fixed by h .*

Proof. If h had a fixed point s different from s_0 , since h and f commute, the images $f^{-n}(s)$ would form a sequence of fixed points for h that converge to s_0 . This would imply that the derivative of h at s_0 should be equal to 1. Contradiction. □

Given a dyadic rational $r = p/2^q$, we denote by g_r the element $\rho(a^{-q}b^p a^q)$, namely the image of the element which is the translation by $p/2^q$ when thinking of A_2 as the dyadic affine group. We have $g_{-r} = g_r^{-1}$. By Theorem 6.2 these elements are actually topologically conjugate to the corresponding translations.

Lemma 6.17. *Let $r = p/2^q$ be a dyadic rational, $r > 0$. The conjugate $g_r k g_r^{-1}$ commutes with h .*

Proof. This is actually a statement about relations of the group G_2 : we prove the relation looking at the standard action of G_2 on the real line. The support of a_+ is $[0, +\infty)$, therefore the support of the conjugate of a_+ by the translation by r is $[r, +\infty)$, which is disjoint from $(-\infty, 0]$, which is the support of a_- . \square

Lemma 6.18. *With the notation as above, the restriction of k to $[0, s_0]$ is the identity.*

Proof. The element $k_r = g_r k g_r^{-1}$ commutes with h by Lemma 6.17. We claim that k_r fixes s_0 for each $r > 0$. Since

$$k_r(h(s_0)) = k_r(s_0) = h(k_r(s_0))$$

this means that h fixes $k_r(s_0)$. Now $k_r(s_0) \in (0, 1)$, and since the only fixed point of h in this set is s_0 , we conclude that $k_r(s_0) = s_0$. In particular, it follows that k fixes $g_{-r}(s_0)$ for every dyadic rational $r > 0$. By density of positive dyadic rationals in $(0, +\infty)$, we obtain the statement. \square

The end of the proof is inspired by [5]: in a centraliser of a hyperbolic element, like h , there cannot be elements with hyperbolic fixed points, and therefore by Proposition 5.4, there cannot be linked pairs of successive fixed points.

Lemma 6.19. *Suppose that k is not the identity and let $s, t \in [s_0, 1]$ be a pair of successive fixed points of k . There exists a dyadic rational $r > 0$ such that the pair $g_r(s), g_r(t)$ together with s, t defines a linked pair of fixed points for $g_r k g_r^{-1}$ and k .*

Proof. For any dyadic rational r , the points $g_r(s), g_r(t)$ define a pair of successive fixed points for the conjugate $g_r k g_r^{-1}$. An element g_r , $r > 0$, moves every point in $(s_0, 1)$ to the right, and using the fact that g_r is topologically conjugate to the translation by r , we can choose $r > 0$ sufficiently small such that

$$s < g_r(s) < t \leq g_r(t)$$

(with equality $t = g_r(t)$ if and only if $t = 1$). \square

Suppose that k is not the identity. Then, from Lemma 6.19 and Proposition 5.4, we realize that the subgroup $\langle g_r k g_r^{-1}, k \rangle$ contains an element γ with a hyperbolic fixed point p in $(s_0, 1)$. Since $g_r k g_r^{-1}, k$ commute with h , it follows that γ commutes with h . So by Lemma 6.13 h must fix the point p . This contradicts the conclusion of Lemma 6.16.

Therefore we must have that $k = \rho(a_+)$ is the identity, and so $\rho(a_-) = \rho(a)$. Thus the representation $\rho : G_2 \rightarrow \text{Diff}_+^1([0, 1])$ is topologically conjugate to the canonical representation $\rho_- : G_2 \rightarrow A_2$. This finishes the proof of Proposition 6.14.

6.6 Equivalent properties

Now we consider almost the same statement as in Proposition 6.14, but we only make assumptions on the global dynamics of G_λ , rather than on the one of A_λ .

Proposition 6.20. *Let $\lambda = p/q > 1$ be rational and $\rho : G_\lambda \rightarrow \text{Diff}_+^1([0, 1])$ be a morphism satisfying the following:*

- (1) *the image $\rho(G_\lambda)$ is nonabelian,*
- (2) *the action of $\rho(G_\lambda)$ has no global fixed point in $(0, 1)$.*

Then $\rho(G_\lambda)$ is topological conjugate to one of the two canonical representations $\rho_\pm : G_\lambda \rightarrow A_\lambda$.

The proof follows directly from the following two lemmas.

Lemma 6.21. *Let $\lambda > 1$ and $\rho : G_\lambda \rightarrow \text{Diff}_+^1([0, 1])$ be a morphism. Then the following properties are equivalent:*

- (1) *the image $\rho(G_\lambda)$ is nonabelian,*
- (2) *the image $\rho(A_\lambda)$ is nonabelian.*

Proof. Clearly (2) implies (1). On the other hand, if the image $\rho(A_\lambda)$ is abelian, the translation b belongs to the kernel of ρ and hence $\rho(G_\lambda)$ itself is abelian. \square

Lemma 6.22. *Let $\lambda = p/q > 1$ be rational and $\rho : G_\lambda \rightarrow \text{Diff}_+^1([0, 1])$ be a morphism with nonabelian image. Then the following properties are equivalent:*

- (1) *the action of $\rho(G_\lambda)$ has no global fixed point in $(0, 1)$,*
- (2) *the action of $\rho(A_\lambda)$ has no global fixed point in $(0, 1)$.*

Proof. Again, (2) easily implies (1). Assume (1). Since the image $\rho(G_\lambda)$ is nonabelian, by Lemma 6.21 also the image $\rho(A_\lambda)$ is nonabelian. Using Theorem 6.2, we find at least one interval $I = [x, y] \subset [0, 1]$ such that

- (1) I is preserved by $\rho(A_\lambda)$,
- (2) $\rho(A_\lambda)$ has no global fixed point in the interior of I ,
- (3) the restriction $\rho(A_\lambda)|_I$ is nonabelian and therefore it is topologically conjugate to the standard affine action on \mathbb{R} .

Moreover, by Proposition 6.1, there exists a unique point $s_0 \in (x, y)$ in the interior of I which is a hyperbolic fixed point for $\rho(a)$, with derivative $\rho(a)'(s_0) = \lambda$.

Proceeding as in Lemma 6.15, the elements $\rho(a_\pm)$ must fix the point s_0 and we can suppose that s_0 is a hyperbolic fixed point for $\rho(a_-)$, with derivative $\rho(a_-)'(s_0) > 1$. Let s_- be the first fixed point of $\rho(a_-)$ which lies to the left of s_0 .

If $s_- \in (x, s_0)$, then $\{\rho(a_-)^{-n}(s_0) \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ is a sequence of fixed points for $\rho(a_-)$ that converges to s_0 as $n \rightarrow \infty$. But this is not possible because the derivative of $\rho(a_-)$ at s_0 is not 1 (*cf.* Lemma 6.13).

Similarly, if $s_- \in [0, x)$, then $\{\rho(a_-)^{-n}(x) \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ is a sequence of fixed points for $\rho(a)$ that converges to s_0 as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Again, this is not possible.

Thus $s_- = x$ and so x is a global fixed point for $\rho(G_\lambda)$. As we are assuming (1), this implies $x = 0$. Similarly, denoting by s_+ the first fixed point of $\rho(a_-)$ which lies to the right of s_0 , we obtain that $s_+ = y$ and so $y = 1$. This is what we wanted to prove. \square

Proof of Proposition 6.20. The statement follows directly from Lemmas 6.21 and 6.22. \square

6.7 General case

We proceed now to the proof of Theorem 6.9.

Proof of Theorem 6.9. Let $\rho : G_\lambda \rightarrow \text{Diff}_+^1([0, 1])$ be a homomorphism. If the image $\rho(G_\lambda)$ is abelian, there is nothing to prove. Hence we can assume that $\rho(G_\lambda)$ is nonabelian and by Lemma 6.21 this is equivalent to saying that $\rho(A_\lambda)$ is nonabelian, where A_λ is denoting the subgroup generated by a and b .

If $\rho(A_\lambda)$ is nonabelian, then after Theorem 6.2, there exists at least an interval $I \subset [0, 1]$ which is preserved by $\rho(A_\lambda)$ and such that $\rho(A_\lambda)$ is topologically conjugate to the standard affine action.

Claim. *There are only finitely many pairwise disjoint intervals I_1, \dots, I_n that are preserved by $\rho(A_\lambda)$ and such that for any $i = 1, \dots, n$ the restrictions $\rho(A_\lambda)|_{I_i}$ is nonabelian.*

Proof of Claim. Let I be an interval preserved by $\rho(A_\lambda)$ and such that $\rho(A_\lambda)|_I$ is nonabelian. By Theorem 6.2, the action is topologically conjugate to the standard action of A_λ and by Proposition 6.1 there exists a point $s \in I$ which is fixed by $\rho(a)$ and such that $\rho(a)'(s) = \lambda > 1$. Then Lemma 6.12 implies that there can only be finitely many such intervals, whence the first statement. \square

Claim. *Let I_1, \dots, I_n be the intervals provided by the previous claim. Then $\rho(G_\lambda)$ preserves I_i for any $i = 1, \dots, n$.*

Proof of Claim. Let I be an interval as above. Let $J \subset I$ be a interval which is preserved by $\rho(G_\lambda)$ and such that $\rho(G_\lambda)$ has no global fixed point in its interior. By Proposition 6.22, we must have the equality $I = J$. \square

After Proposition 6.20, we deduce that the restriction of the action of G_λ to any of the intervals I_1, \dots, I_n is topologically conjugate to one of the two canonical affine actions $\rho_\pm : G_\lambda \rightarrow A_\lambda$. This is what we wanted to prove. \square

7 C^2 actions with locally non-discrete stabilisers

The method that we present in this section is inspired by [6, Prop. 4.17] and relies on the following important result in one-dimensional dynamics, due to Szekeres [30]. Here we state it as in [27, § 4.1.3]:

Theorem 7.1 (Szekeres). *Let f be a C^2 diffeomorphism of the half-open interval $[0, 1)$ with no fixed point in $(0, 1)$. Then there exists a unique C^1 vector field \mathcal{X} on $[0, 1)$ with no singularities on $(0, 1)$ such that*

1. f is the time-one map of the flow $\{\phi_\mathcal{X}^s\}$ generated by \mathcal{X} ,
2. the flow $\{\phi_\mathcal{X}^s\}$ coincides with the C^1 centraliser of f in $\text{Diff}_+^1([0, 1))$.

The main result presented in this section is the following:

Theorem 7.2. *Let $I = (a, b) \subset \mathbb{RP}^1$ be an interval and let f and g be two homeomorphisms in $\text{PP}_+(\mathbb{RP}^1)$ with the following properties:*

- 1) For each $x \in (a, b)$, $f(x) \neq x, g(x) \neq x$ and $f(a) = g(a) = a$.
- 2) the right germs at a of f and g generate an abelian group of rank 2,

3) there exists an element $h \in \text{PP}_+(\mathbb{RP}^1)$ with a breakpoint in I .

Then the group $\langle f, g, h \rangle \subset \text{PP}_+(\mathbb{RP}^1)$ is not C^2 -smoothable.

Remark 7.3. If the restriction of the commutator $[f, g]$ to I is not trivial, then the additional element h is automatically in the group generated by $\langle f, g \rangle$.

Proof. The first two assumptions imply that f and g are either both hyperbolic or both parabolic on a right neighbourhood of a . In either case the proofs are similar, therefore we can suppose that we are in the first case. Also, up to conjugacy, we can suppose $a = 0$. Hence there exist $\lambda, \mu > 0$ such that $\frac{\log \lambda}{\log \mu}$ is irrational and a point $x > 0$ such that

$$f|_{[0,x]}(t) = \lambda t, \quad g|_{[0,x]}(t) = \mu t \quad \text{for any } t \in [0, x].$$

Passing to inverses if needed, we can suppose that $\lambda, \mu < 1$. Then for every positive $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we also have

$$f^n|_{[0,x]}(t) = \lambda^n t, \quad g^n|_{[0,x]}(t) = \mu^n t \quad \text{for any } t \in [0, x].$$

Observe that this is not the case if n is negative: the first breakpoint p of f^n which is at the right of 0 is $\lambda^{-n}p$, which approaches to 0 as $n \rightarrow -\infty$. We first show the following statement.

Claim. Denote by A the rank 2 abelian subgroup of \mathbb{R} generated by $\log \lambda$ and $\log \mu$. For every $\alpha \in A, \alpha < 0$ there exists an element $h_\alpha \in \langle f, g \rangle$ such that

$$h_\alpha|_{[0,x]}(t) = e^\alpha t \quad \text{for any } t \in [0, x].$$

Moreover, f and h_α commute on $[0, x]$: $[f, h_\alpha]|_{[0,x]} = [h_\alpha, f]|_{[0,x]} = \text{id}|_{[0,x]}$.

Proof of Claim. Let $k, \ell \in \mathbb{Z}$ be such that $\alpha = k \log \lambda + \ell \log \mu$. There exists $y > 0$ such that the element $f^k g^\ell$ is equal to $t \mapsto e^\alpha t$ on the right neighbourhood $[0, y]$. If $y \geq x$, then we set $h_\alpha = f^k g^\ell$ and we are done.

Otherwise, we have $y < x$. As f is a contraction on $[0, x]$, there exists a positive integer $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $f^N([0, x]) = [0, \lambda^N x] \subset [0, y]$. Define $h_\alpha = f^{-N} f^k g^\ell f^N$. Then for any $t \in [0, x]$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} h_\alpha|_{[0,x]}(t) &= f^{-N} f^k g^\ell f^N|_{[0,x]}(t) \\ &= f^{-N} f^k g^\ell|_{[0, \lambda^N x]}(\lambda^N t) \\ &= f^{-N}|_{[0, e^\alpha \lambda^N x]}(e^\alpha \lambda^N t). \end{aligned}$$

The element f^{-N} equals $t \mapsto \lambda^{-N} t$ on the interval $[0, \lambda^N x]$. Here $e^\alpha < 1$ hence $[0, e^\alpha \lambda^N x] \subset [0, \lambda^N x]$. We conclude that for any $t \in [0, x]$ we have

$$h_\alpha|_{[0,x]}(t) = \lambda^{-N} e^\alpha \lambda^N t = e^\alpha t,$$

as desired. □

The claim implies that the group generated by f and g contains a one-parameter flow in its local C^0 -closure. Suppose that φ is a homeomorphism such that $\varphi \langle f, g, h \rangle \varphi^{-1}$ is in $\text{Diff}_+^2(\mathbb{S}^1)$. Without loss of generality we suppose $\varphi(0) = 0 \in \mathbb{S}^1$.

The element $\varphi f \varphi^{-1}$ is a C^2 -contraction on a right neighbourhood $[0, \varphi(x)]$ of 0, thus Szekeres' theorem applies. Let \mathcal{X} denote the Szekeres vector field of f and let $\{\phi_\mathcal{X}^s\}$ be the associated one-parameter flow defined on $[0, \varphi(x)]$. The elements $\varphi h_\alpha \varphi^{-1}$'s commute with $\varphi f \varphi^{-1}$ on $[0, \varphi(x)]$,

hence by Szekeres' theorem we must have that their restrictions to $[0, \varphi(x)]$ are contained in the flow $\{\phi_{\mathcal{X}}^s\}_{s \geq 0}$. Moreover they are *densely* contained because A is dense in \mathbb{R} . This means that φ takes the vector field $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}$, generator of $t \mapsto e^s t$, defined on $[0, x]$, to \mathcal{X} . This implies that φ is C^2 on $(0, x]$.

It remains to prove that $\langle f, g, h \rangle$ contains an element with a breakpoint in $(0, x]$. This together with the observation above that φ is C^2 would contradict the fact that $\varphi \langle f, g, h \rangle \varphi^{-1}$ is in $\text{Diff}_+^2(\mathbb{S}^1)$. Without loss of generality, we suppose that I is contained in the union of supports of f and g . By our hypothesis, h contains a breakpoint in I , and in particular is not C^2 at the breakpoint. Any sufficiently large power f^N takes this point into $[0, x]$, so the element $f^N \langle f, g \rangle f^{-N}$ has a breakpoint in $(0, x)$. Since φ is C^1 on this interval, it cannot conjugate this element to an element of $\text{Diff}_+^2(\mathbb{S}^1)$. This is a contradiction. \square

We finally apply the previous result to prove that the Thompson-Stein groups are not C^2 -smoothable.

Proof of Theorem 3.3. In the group $F(n_1, \dots, n_k)$ it is possible to find two elements f, g fixing 0 such that $f'(0) = n_1$, $g'(0) = n_2$ and which do not commute. Thus we apply Theorem 7.2 and conclude that the group generated by f, g is not C^2 -smoothable. In particular $F(n_1, \dots, n_k)$ is not C^2 -smoothable. \square

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