

# Limit pretrees for free group automorphisms: existence

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## Abstract

To any free group automorphism, we associate a real pretree with several nice properties. First, it has a rigid/non-nesting action of the free group. Secondly, the loxodromic elements are exactly those whose (conjugacy class) length grows exponentially under iteration of the automorphism; thus, the action on the real pretree is able to detect the growth type of an element. Finally and crucially, there is an expanding pretree-automorphism of the real pretree that is equivariant with respect to the free group automorphism.

This construction extends the theory of metric trees that has been used to study free group automorphisms. The new idea is that one can equivariantly blow up an isometric action on a real tree with respect to other real trees and get a rigid action on a treelike structure known as a real pretree. Topology plays no role in this construction as all the work is done in the language of pretrees.

## Introduction

The study of free group (outer) automorphisms shares a lot with the theory of mapping class groups of (finite type) surfaces. The relevant dictionary replaces surfaces with finite graphs (i.e finite 1-dimensional CW-complexes) and surface homeomorphisms with graph homotopy equivalences. While many results in surface theory have analogues in the free group setting, the situation for mapping classes tends to be comparatively well-behaved as one is working with surface homeomorphisms. On the other hand, an infinite order outer automorphisms of a free group can never be represented by a homeomorphism of a graph. As a consequence, we have fewer tools at our disposal to study free group automorphisms. One such important missing tool is a complete analogue of Nielsen–Thurston theory.

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## Nielsen–Thurston theory

The main goal of the current project is defining an analogue of singular measured foliations in the free group setting. Let us start with a summary of the Nielsen–Thurston theory for surface homeomorphisms. Suppose  $S$  is a closed orientable surface of genus at least 2 and  $f: S \rightarrow S$  is a homeomorphism. William Thurston proved [Thu88, Theorem 4] there is:

1. a *canonical* (potentially empty) collection of essential simple closed curves  $\gamma$ ;
2. a homeomorphism  $g: S \rightarrow S$  isotopic to  $f$  that leaves a closed regular neighbourhood  $N(\gamma)$  of the multicurve  $\gamma$  invariant; and
3. the restriction of  $g$  to permuted components of the complement  $S \setminus N(\gamma)$  is either:
  - a *pseudo-Anosov* homeomorphism, i.e. has a *canonical* invariant measured singular foliation whose transverse measure is scaled by a stretch factor  $\lambda > 1$ ; or
  - a *linear* homeomorphism, i.e. reducible (possibly non-canonically) to a finite order homeomorphism — Birman–Lubotzky–McCarthy later proved the latter reduction can be made canonical [BLM83, Theorem C] but that was not in Thurston’s original result.

Thus, up to isotopy, we may assume a given surface homeomorphism  $S \rightarrow S$  has a canonical decomposition into pseudo-Anosov components and their complements, and each orbit  $S'$  of pseudo-Anosov components has an invariant measured singular foliation whose transverse measure is scaled by some stretch factor  $\lambda_{S'} > 1$ . Lifting this decomposition to the universal cover  $\tilde{S}$  gives a canonical partition of the cover into lifts of the foliation’s leaves and lifts of the pseudo-Anosov components’ complements.

One may now endow this partition with a metric using the lift of the transverse measure of the foliation to the universal cover. Morgan–Shalen proved that the resulting metric space is an  $\mathbb{R}$ -tree, or simply *tree* as we shall call it in this paper, and the action of  $\pi_1(S)$  on the universal cover by deck transformations induces an action on this tree by isometries [MS91, Section 1], or simply *isometric* action. Finally, any lift of the surface homeomorphism induces an expanding “affine” homeomorphism of the tree: the tree decomposes into finitely many orbits of subtrees and the restriction of the homeomorphism to each subtree is an expanding homothety.

The isometric action on the tree has two interesting properties:

- arc (pointwise) stabilizers are trivial; and
- an element of  $\pi_1(S)$  is *elliptic* if and only if its conjugacy class is represented by a closed curve in the complement of the pseudo-Anosov components.

Moreover, the limit tree’s “affine class” is canonical as its construction was canonical.

## Our motivation and main result

When we started this project, we wanted to prove a direct free group analogue of this statement about the canonical affine tree — the affine requirement on the expanding homeomorphism would have been relaxed and complements of pseudo-Anosov components replaced by *polynomially growing* subgroups. This proved to be extremely elusive and we now doubt such a metric analogue even exists!

Fortunately, we did manage to prove a variation to this analogy. Let us return to the limit  $\mathbb{R}$ -tree  $T$  given by the canonical decomposition of the universal cover  $\tilde{S}$  and the transverse measure. Closed arcs in  $T$  determine a *real pretree* structure on the partition; a real pretree is essentially what you get when you try to define an  $\mathbb{R}$ -tree without a metric or topology (see Section II.2). The isometric  $\pi_1(S)$ -action on the  $\mathbb{R}$ -tree determines a *rigid*  $\pi_1(S)$ -action on its real pretree. We note that rigid actions are commonly known as *non-nesting* actions in the literature [Lev98], but we find the name “rigid” more evocative.

There is no clear way to capture the “expanding” nature of the homotheties without a metric on the real pretree. We introduce a term (*free group*)-*expanding* to describe the induced pretree-automorphisms (see Section II.2). With this new terminology, the free group analogue for the real pretree statement becomes:

**Theorem III.3.** *If  $\phi: F \rightarrow F$  is an automorphism of a finitely generated free group, then there is:*

1. *a minimal rigid  $F$ -action on a real pretree  $T$  with trivial arc stabilizers;*
2. *a  $\phi$ -equivariant  $F$ -expanding pretree-automorphism  $f: T \rightarrow T$ ; and*
3. *an element in  $F$  is elliptic if and only if it grows polynomially.*

*The nontrivial point stabilizers are finitely generated. Moreover, these subgroups are proper and have rank strictly less than that of  $F$  if and only if  $\phi$  is exponentially growing.*

*Remark.* Note that the conclusion of the theorem is still about the original automorphism and not some iterate. The third condition can be restated in terms of loxodromic elements.

We suspect that the rigid action can be strengthened; perhaps, the induced action on the pretree completion of the theorem’s pretree is a *convergence action*. To complete the analogy with Nielsen–Thurston theory, we discuss in the epilogue the extent to which a limit pretree produced by this theorem may be canonical. This is of much interest as it would be a canonical representation of a free group automorphism. For instance, it would allow us to classify automorphisms in terms of *the* limit pretree’s *index* (see Appendix A).

In the long run, we would also like to find interesting canonical representations of polynomially growing automorphisms — any pretree of Theorem III.3 is a point for these automorphisms.

**Proof outline for Theorem III.3.** Using irreducible train tracks, construct an isometric action on a limit tree with trivial arc stabilizers. This action admits an expanding homothety that is equivariant with the given free group automorphism. In particular, polynomially growing elements are elliptic; however, it is possible for some exponentially growing elements to be elliptic as well. By considering restrictions of the automorphism to point stabilizers, we get a hierarchy of isometric actions on trees. Most importantly, elements grow polynomially if and only if they are elliptic in each tree in the hierarchy.

The key step describes how to combine this hierarchy of trees, through blow-ups, into one *treelike* structure — a real pretree. If done appropriately, this combined structure will admit an  $F$ -expanding pretree-automorphism. Since we have a hierarchy of expanding homotheties, the contraction mapping theorem implies the blow-up construction can indeed be done appropriately!

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# I Preliminaries

In this paper,  $F$  will denote a nontrivial free group of finite rank. Note that subscripts will never indicate the rank but will instead be mostly used to index a collection of free groups.

## I.1 Free splittings and topological representatives

A free splitting of  $F$  is a simplicial tree  $T$  (i.e. 1-dimensional contractible CW-complex) and a *minimal* (left)  $F$ -action by simplicial automorphisms with trivial edge stabilizers. We will also assume the simplicial tree  $T$  of a free splitting has no bivalent vertices. Choose a maximal set of orbit representatives  $\mathcal{V}$  for the set of vertices of  $T$  whose *half-edge neighbourhood is connected*. If the simplicial tree  $T$  is not a singleton, then the collection of nontrivial stabilizers  $\mathcal{G}$  of vertices in  $\mathcal{V}$  is a *proper free factor system* of  $F$  by Bass–Serre theory [Ser77]. After labelling the vertices of the finite quotient graph  $\Gamma = F \backslash T$  with  $\mathcal{G}$ , we get a graph of groups decomposition  $(\Gamma, \mathcal{G})$  of  $F$  with trivial edge groups. In fact, by the fundamental theorem of Bass–Serre theory, there is a one-to-one correspondence between free splittings of  $F$  and graph of groups decompositions of  $F$  with trivial edge groups. For free splittings, we may use  $(\Gamma, \mathcal{G})$  as a synonym for  $T$ .

A topological representative of an automorphism  $\phi: F \rightarrow F$  on a free splitting  $T$  of  $F$  is a  $\phi$ -equivariant cellular map  $f: T \rightarrow T$ , i.e. a map satisfying the following conditions:

- *cellular*:  $f$  maps vertices to vertices and is locally injective on edges; and
- *$\phi$ -equivariant*:  $f(x \cdot p) = \phi(x) \cdot f(p)$  for all  $x \in F$  and  $p \in T$ .

By definition, a topological representative on  $T$  induces a cellular map  $[f]: \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma$  on the quotient graph  $\Gamma$ .

Suppose  $f: T \rightarrow T$  is a topological representative of an automorphism  $\phi: F \rightarrow F$ ,  $v \in \mathcal{V}$  a vertex orbit representative, and  $G_v \in \mathcal{G}$  the stabilizer of  $v$ . Then  $f(v) = x_v \cdot w$  for some element  $x_v \in F$  and vertex orbit representative  $w \in \mathcal{V}$ . The stabilizer of  $f(v)$  is  $x_v G_w x_v^{-1}$  and, if  $G_v$  is not trivial, then the restriction of  $\phi$  to  $G_v$  is an isomorphism  $G_v \rightarrow x_v G_w x_v^{-1}$ . By post-composing with the inner automorphism  $\text{inn}(x_v^{-1}): F \rightarrow F$  that maps  $y \mapsto x_v^{-1} y x_v$ , we get a homomorphism  $\phi_v: G_v \rightarrow G_w$ . The *outer class*  $[\phi_v]$  is independent of the chosen element  $x_v \in F$  with  $f(v) = x_v \cdot w$ , i.e. the homomorphism  $\phi_v$  is unique up to post-composition with an inner automorphism of  $G_w$ . The collection  $\{\phi_v : v \in \mathcal{V}\}$  is denoted by  $\phi|_{\mathcal{G}}$  and called a restriction of  $\phi$  to  $\mathcal{G}$ .

For the rest of the paper, we shall restrict  $\mathcal{V}$  to the subset consisting of vertices with nontrivial stabilizers. This is mostly a stylistic choice made to simplify the exposition. For instance, the restriction  $\phi|_{\mathcal{G}}$  will permute the nontrivial stabilizers in  $\mathcal{G}$  and, under this assumption, can be considered an automorphism of  $\mathcal{G}$ .

## I.2 Free group systems and automorphisms

To formalize the last statement, we define a (countable) group system  $\mathcal{H}$  to be a disjoint union  $\bigsqcup_{i \in \mathcal{I}} H_i$  of countably many nontrivial countable groups; the latter are the *components* of  $\mathcal{H}$ . The empty system is the group system with empty index set  $\mathcal{I}$ . If all component groups  $H_i$  have [property-?], then we shall call  $\mathcal{H}$  a “[property-?] group system”. For instance, we will mainly work with *subgroup* systems and *free group* systems. In some ambient group, a subgroup system  $\mathcal{G}$  *carries* another subgroup system  $\mathcal{G}'$  if each  $\mathcal{G}'$ -component is contained in a conjugate of some  $\mathcal{G}$ -component.

The complexity of a (possibly trivial) free group  $H$  is  $c(H) = 2 \cdot \text{rank}(H) - 1$ , which takes values in  $\mathbb{Z}_{\geq -1} \cup \{\infty\}$ . For a (possibly empty) free group system  $\mathcal{H}$ ,

$$c(\mathcal{H}) := \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}} c(H_i) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} \cup \{\infty\}.$$

A group system has finite type if the index set is finite and components are finitely generated. In particular, a free group system has finite type exactly when its complexity is finite. In this paper,  $\mathcal{F}$  will denote a nonempty free group system of finite type.

The collection of nontrivial vertex stabilizers  $\mathcal{G}$  for a free splitting of  $F$  can and will be viewed as a subgroup (or rather, free factor) system of finite type (even if empty). Similarly, we define a free splitting  $\mathcal{T}$  of  $\mathcal{F}$  to be a “disjoint union” of free splittings of the components of  $\mathcal{F}$ . A free splitting  $\mathcal{T}$  is degenerate if all component simplicial trees  $T_i$  are singletons. By passing to the (representatives of) nontrivial vertex stabilizers in a free splitting, we can inductively form a descending chain of free factor systems with strictly decreasing complexity. Starting with  $F$ , the length of such a chain is at most  $c(F) + 1$ . We will sometimes state and prove the results in terms of free group systems to facilitate induction on complexity.

An automorphism  $\psi: \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$  of a group system  $\mathcal{H}$  is a disjoint union of isomorphisms  $\psi_i: H_i \rightarrow H_{\sigma \cdot i}$  ( $i \in \mathcal{I}$ ) where  $\sigma \in \text{Sym}(\mathcal{I})$ . A subgroup system  $\mathcal{G} = \bigsqcup_{j \in \mathcal{J}} G_j$  of  $\mathcal{H}$  is  $[\psi]$ -invariant if  $\psi(G_j) = h_j G_{\alpha \cdot j} h_j^{-1}$  for all  $j \in \mathcal{J}$ , for some choice  $(h_j \in \mathcal{H} : j \in \mathcal{J})$  and  $\alpha \in \text{Sym}(\mathcal{J})$ . The collection of isomorphisms  $\psi|_{\mathcal{G}} = \{\text{inn}(h_j^{-1}) \circ \psi|_{G_j} : G_j \rightarrow G_{\alpha \cdot j}\}$  will be called a restriction of  $\psi$  to  $\mathcal{G}$ ; note that  $\psi|_{\mathcal{G}}$  involves on an implicit choice  $(h_j : j \in \mathcal{J})$ .

Let  $\psi: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$  be an automorphism and  $\mathcal{T}$  a free splitting of  $\mathcal{F}$ . A topological representative of  $\psi$  on  $\mathcal{T}$  is a disjoint union of  $\psi_i$ -equivariant cellular maps  $f_i: T_i \rightarrow T_{\sigma \cdot i}$ .

## I.3 Train track theory

We conclude the chapter with some preliminary results from Bestvina–Handel’s theory of train tracks [BH92, Section 1]. A train track for an automorphism  $\psi: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$  is a topological representative of  $\psi$  whose iterates are all topological representatives as well; equivalently, a train track is a topological representative whose restrictions of iterates to

any edge are all locally injective. A topological representative  $f: \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$  is irreducible if for any pair of edges  $[e], [e']$  in the quotient graph  $\Gamma_* = \mathcal{F} \backslash \mathcal{T}$ , there is an integer  $n \geq 1$  for which  $[f^n(e')]$  contains  $[e]$ . To any topological representative  $f$ , we can associate a nonnegative integer square matrix  $A(f)$  called the *transition matrix* and  $f$  is irreducible if and only if  $A(f)$  is *irreducible*.

Let  $f: \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$  be an irreducible topological representative. By Perron-Frobenius theory, the transition matrix  $A(f)$  has a unique eigenvalue  $\lambda(f) \geq 1$  with a positive eigenvector  $\nu(f)$ ; it follows from the theory that  $f$  is a simplicial automorphism if  $\lambda(f) = 1$ . Using  $\nu(f)$ , we can equip  $\mathcal{T}$  with an equivariant metric, i.e.  $\mathcal{F}$  acts by isometries with respect to this metric; furthermore, the restriction of  $f$  to any edge will be a  $\lambda(f)$ -homothety. The eigenvalue  $\lambda(f)$  will be referred to as the stretch factor of  $f$  and the metric on  $\mathcal{T}$  as the eigenmetric. We have set the stage for the foundational theorem due to Bestvina–Handel.

**Theorem I.1** (cf. [BH92, Theorem 1.7]). *If  $\psi: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$  is an automorphism of a free group system  $\mathcal{F}$  and  $\mathcal{G}$  a  $[\psi]$ -invariant proper free factor system of  $\mathcal{F}$ , then there is an irreducible train track  $\tau: \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$  for  $\psi$  defined on some nondegenerate free splitting  $\mathcal{T}$  of  $\mathcal{F}$  whose vertex stabilizers carry  $\mathcal{G}$ .*

*Proof outline.* Section 1 of [BH92] describes an algorithm that takes a topological representative of  $\phi: F \rightarrow F$  on a free splitting of  $F$  with trivial vertex stabilizers as input and finds either an irreducible train track  $\tau: T \rightarrow T$  on a free splitting with trivial vertex stabilizers or a topological representative on a nondegenerate free splitting with nontrivial vertex stabilizers. However, trivial vertex stabilizers are not crucial to the algorithm and it can be adapted into one that takes a topological representative on a nondegenerate free splitting with vertex stabilizers  $\mathcal{G}$  as input and finds either an irreducible train track on a free splitting with the same stabilizers or a topological representative on a nondegenerate free splitting whose vertex stabilizers *properly carry*  $\mathcal{G}$ .

Starting with an initial input of a topological representative on a nondegenerate free splitting with vertex stabilizers  $\mathcal{G}$ , the modified algorithm can then be repeatedly applied to its own outputs until it finds an irreducible train track on some nondegenerate free splitting whose vertex stabilizers carry  $\mathcal{G}$ . This process will stop after at most  $(c(F) - c(\mathcal{G}))$  repetitions. Finally, we note that  $F$  being “connected” was not crucial to the algorithm and  $F$  can be safely replaced with a system  $\mathcal{F}$ .  $\square$

Let  $f: \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$  be a topological representative. We say an edge-path  $\sigma$  in  $\mathcal{T}$  is  $f$ -legal if restrictions of  $f$ -iterates to  $\sigma$  are all locally injective. Thus, a train track is a topological representative  $\tau$  whose edges are  $\tau$ -legal. Besides knowing edges (and their forward iterates) are legal, it is useful to have legal elements, i.e. *loxodromic elements* with legal *axes*.

**Proposition I.2.** *If  $\psi: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$  is an automorphism and  $\tau: \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$  an irreducible train track for  $\psi$ , then each component of  $\mathcal{F}$  that has a loxodromic element must have a loxodromic element with a  $\tau$ -legal axis in  $\mathcal{T}$ .*

*Sketch proof.* When  $\lambda(\tau) = 1$ , then  $\tau$  is a simplicial automorphism and all immersed edge-paths in  $\mathcal{T}$  are  $\tau$ -legal. So we may assume  $\lambda(\tau) > 1$ . Choose an oriented edge  $[e_i]$  in a component  $\Gamma_i$  of the quotient graph  $\Gamma_* = \mathcal{F} \backslash \mathcal{T}$ . Irreducibility of train track  $\tau$  and  $\lambda(\tau) > 1$  imply we can find two copies of  $[e_i]$  in the oriented immersed edge-path  $[\tau^n(e_i)]$  for some large  $n$ . The subpath  $[\sigma_i]$  in  $[\tau^n(e_i)]$  joining the midpoint of the first copy of  $[e_i]$  to the midpoint of the second copy *lifts* to a  $\tau$ -legal axis in  $\mathcal{T}$  of a loxodromic element  $x_i$  in the component  $F_i$ .  $\square$

## II Trees and real pretrees

### II.1 Trees and index theory

A (metric) tree is a 0-hyperbolic geodesic metric (nonempty) space — 0-hyperbolic means the union of any two sides of a geodesic triangle contains the third side of the triangle. This is commonly known as an  $\mathbb{R}$ -tree. More generally, a forest  $\mathcal{T}$  is a disjoint union  $\bigsqcup_{i \in \mathcal{I}} T_i$  of trees. Let  $p \in T$  be a point on a tree  $T$ . A direction at  $p$  is a component of the complement  $T \setminus \{p\}$ . A branch point of  $T$  is a point with at least three directions.

Suppose  $d_T$  is the metric on  $T$ ; a  $\lambda$ -homothety  $f: T \rightarrow T$  is expanding if  $\lambda > 1$ . Being expanding is invariant under iteration and composition with an isometry. It follows from the contraction mapping theorem that an expanding  $\lambda$ -homothety of a *complete* tree has a unique fixed point and it is a *repellor*. Generally, a  $\lambda$ -homothety  $f: \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$  of a forest  $\mathcal{T} = \bigsqcup_{i \in \mathcal{I}} T_i$  is a disjoint union of  $\lambda$ -homotheties  $f_i: T_i \rightarrow T_{\sigma \cdot i}$  ( $i \in \mathcal{I}$ ) where  $\sigma \in \text{Sym}(\mathcal{I})$ .

An isometry of a tree is either elliptic if it fixes a point or loxodromic if it has a unique minimal invariant subtree isometric to  $\mathbb{R}$ , known as the *axis*, on which it acts by translation. We will mostly only care about *isometric actions* on trees with *finite arc stabilizers*, i.e. actions by isometries where the (pointwise) stabilizers of (nondegenerate) arcs are finite. When the acting group is torsion-free, we can equivalently say isometric actions with *trivial arc stabilizers*.

For an isometry  $\iota: T \rightarrow T$ , the translation distance of  $\iota$  is

$$\|\iota\| = \inf_{p \in T} d_T(p, \iota(p)).$$

Any isometric  $H$ -action on a tree has a nonnegative function  $\|\cdot\|: H \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$  given by the translation distances. For a group system  $\mathcal{H} = \bigsqcup_{i \in \mathcal{I}} H_i$  and a forest  $\mathcal{T} = \bigsqcup_{i \in \mathcal{I}} T_i$ , an isometric  $\mathcal{H}$ -action on  $\mathcal{T}$  is a disjoint union of isometric  $H_i$ -actions on  $T_i$ .

A characteristic subtree for an isometric action on a tree  $T$  is a minimal invariant subtree in  $T$ . An isometric action on a tree  $T$  is minimal if  $T$  is the characteristic subtree.

Suppose  $F$  acts minimally on a nondegenerate tree  $T$  by isometries with trivial arc stabilizers. We now introduce the *index theory* for such actions. For each  $F$ -orbit of points  $[p] \in F \backslash T$ , let  $G_p \leq F$  denote the stabilizer of  $p \in T$  and  $\#\text{dir}[p]$  denote the number of



$G_p$ -orbits of directions at  $p$ . The (local) index at  $[p]$  is:

$$i[p] := c(G_p) - 1 + \#\text{dir}[p] \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} \cup \{\infty\}.$$

The (global) index of  $F \setminus T$  is:

$$i(F \setminus T) := \sum_{[p] \in F \setminus T} i[p].$$

One of our main tools will be Gaboriau–Levitt’s index inequality [GL95, Theorem III.2]:

$$i(F \setminus T) < c(F).$$

For example, the index of any free splitting of  $F$  is  $c(F) - 1$ . In Appendix A, we will sketch Gaboriau–Levitt’s proof in a metric-agnostic setting. Corollaries of the inequality: there are finitely many  $F$ -orbits of directions at branch points and the point stabilizers subgroup system is represented by a system that has strictly lower complexity than  $F$ . For a free group system of finite type, the index of its isometric action on a forest is the sum of indices for each component and the index inequality still holds.

## II.2 Pretrees and rigid actions

Brian Bowditch’s paper [Bow99] is a good survey about pretrees and other “treelike” structures. A pretree is a (nonempty) set  $T$  and a function  $[\cdot, \cdot]: T \times T \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(T)$ , i.e. an association to each pair of points  $p, q \in T$  a subset  $[p, q] \subset T$ , that satisfies the *pretree axioms*: for all  $p, q, r \in T$ ,

1. (symmetric)  $[p, q] = [q, p]$  contains  $\{p, q\}$ ;
2. (thin)  $[p, r] \subset [p, q] \cup [q, r]$ ; and
3. (linear) if  $r \in [p, q]$  and  $q \in [p, r]$ , then  $q = r$ .

The subsets  $[p, q]$  from the definition will be referred to as *closed intervals* and should be thought of as encoding a “betweenness” relation on  $T$ . Define the *open interval*  $(p, q)$  to be the subset  $[p, q] \setminus \{p, q\}$ . Similarly, define *half-open intervals*  $[p, q) = (q, p] = [p, q] \setminus \{q\}$ . Naturally, the real line  $\mathbb{R}$  is a pretree; a tree has a (canonical) pretree structure where closed intervals are the closed geodesic segments; also, any subset  $S \subset T$  of a pretree inherits a pretree structure given by  $[\cdot, \cdot]_S := [\cdot, \cdot] \cap S$ .

A direction at  $p \in T$  is a maximal subset  $D_p \subset T$  for which  $p \notin [q, r]$  for all  $q, r \in D_p$ . As we did for trees, a branch point for a pretree is a point with at least three directions. The *observers’ topology* on a pretree is the canonical topology generated by the subbasis of directions; Bowditch calls it the *order topology* [Bow99, Section 7]. Generally, a direction at a nonempty subset  $S \subset T$  is a maximal  $D_S \subset T$  for which  $[q, r] \cap S = \emptyset$  for all  $q, r \in D_S$ .

Suppose  $T$  and  $T'$  have pretree structures  $[\cdot, \cdot]$  and  $[\cdot, \cdot]'$  respectively. A set-bijection  $f: T \rightarrow T'$  is a pretree-isomorphism if  $[f(p), f(q)] = f([p, q])$  for all  $p, q \in T$ . We also define a *pretree-map* to be a function  $f$  with  $[f(p), f(q)] \cap f(T) \subset f([p, q])$ ; we will only need this general concept in Appendix A. Note that pretree-isomorphisms (pretree-maps resp.) induce homeomorphisms (continuous maps resp.) of the observers' topologies. There is another canonical topology finer than the observers' topology (see the interlude chapter) but we will not need it for our paper.

For a pretree-automorphism of  $f: T \rightarrow T$ , the fixed-point set  $\text{Fix}_T(f)$  is the subset of points in  $T$  fixed by  $f$ . A pretree-automorphism  $f$  is rigid if either  $\text{Fix}_T(f)$  is empty or  $f$  fixes no direction at  $\text{Fix}_T(f)$ . An isometry of a tree is a rigid pretree-automorphism of its pretree structure. A subset  $C \subset T$  is convex if  $[p, q] \subset C$  for all  $p, q \in C$ . The fixed-point set  $\text{Fix}_T(f)$  of a rigid pretree-automorphism is convex.

A pretree is real if every closed interval  $[p, q]$  is pretree-isomorphic to a closed interval of  $\mathbb{R}$ . The pretree structure of a tree is real. A nondegenerate convex subset  $A \subset T$  is an arc if any  $x, y, z \in A$  simultaneously lie in some closed interval. A pretree is complete if every arc is an interval. Notably, any real pretree  $T$  embeds in a canonical complete pretree  $\hat{T}$  known as the pretree completion [Bow99, Lemma 7.14]. A real pretree is short if every arc is pretree-isomorphic to an arc in  $\mathbb{R}$ . The real pretree structure of a tree is short. For any short real pretree  $T$ , the pretree completion  $\hat{T}$  is real. For example, the pretree  $\mathbb{R}$  is not complete (it is an arc but not an interval), but it is short by definition; the pretree completion of  $\mathbb{R}$  is the *extended real line*, which has two additional points  $\{\pm\infty\}$ , may be denoted  $[-\infty, \infty]$ , and is pretree-isomorphic to a closed interval of  $\mathbb{R}$ . The *long line* is the prototype of a real pretree whose pretree completion, the *extended long line*, is not real: it is a closed interval not pretree-isomorphic to a closed interval of  $\mathbb{R}$ .

A pretree-automorphism  $f: T \rightarrow T$  of a real pretree is elliptic if it has a fixed point and loxodromic otherwise; in the latter case, there is a maximal arc  $A \subset T$ , known as the *axis*, preserved by  $f$ . For an elliptic pretree-automorphism  $f$  of a real pretree  $T$ , the complement  $T \setminus \text{Fix}_T(f)$  is “open” in the following sense: the complement  $(p, q) \setminus \text{Fix}_T(f)$  is a union of open intervals for any  $p, q \in T$ ; in particular, a direction  $d$  at  $\text{Fix}_T(f)$  has an *attaching* point  $p_d \in \text{Fix}_T(f)$ . If  $f$  is also rigid, then the direction  $d$  has a unique attaching point due to convexity. In the literature, rigid pretree-automorphisms of a real pretree have been studied as *non-nesting homeomorphisms* [Lev98]. Again, we mostly only care about *rigid actions* on real pretrees with *finite arc stabilizers*, i.e. actions by rigid pretree-automorphisms where the (pointwise) stabilizers of arcs are finite.

A characteristic convex subset for a rigid action on a real pretree  $T$  is a minimal invariant nonempty convex subset of  $T$ . A rigid action on a real pretree  $T$  is minimal if  $T$  is the characteristic convex subset.

Suppose we have a minimal rigid  $F$ -action on a nondegenerate real pretree  $T$  with trivial arc stabilizers. Then we can define the index of  $F \backslash T$  exactly as we did for isometric  $F$ -actions with trivial arc stabilizers. Gaboriau–Levitt’s index inequality still holds since

their proof extends almost verbatim to this setting of minimal rigid actions with trivial arc stabilizers (see Appendix A for the sketch).

We now introduce a new term that will be our replacement for expanding homotheties in the real pretree setting. Let  $\phi: F \rightarrow F$  be an automorphism and  $T$  a real pretree with a minimal rigid  $F$ -action with trivial arc stabilizers. Recall that  $f: T \rightarrow T$  is  $\phi$ -equivariant if  $f(x \cdot p) = \phi(x) \cdot f(p)$  for all  $x \in F$  and  $p \in T$ . A  $\phi$ -equivariant pretree-automorphism  $f: T \rightarrow T$  expands at  $p \in \text{Fix}_T(f)$  if each orbit  $G_p \cdot d$  of directions at  $p$  contains one half-open interval  $(p, q_d]$  and each  $(p, q_d]$  properly embeds in a translate  $f((p, q_{d'}])$  for some orbit  $G_p \cdot d'$  of directions at  $p$ . By the index inequality, there are finitely many  $G_p$ -orbits of directions at  $p$ ; so for some  $n \geq 1$ , each  $(p, q_d]$  properly embeds in a translate of  $f^n((p, q_d])$  — this explains the term “expanding”.

A  $\phi$ -equivariant pretree-automorphism  $f: T \rightarrow T$  is  $F$ -expanding if: for any element  $x \in F$  and integer  $n \geq 1$ , the composition  $x \circ f^n: T \rightarrow T$  is either: 1) elliptic with a unique fixed point and it expands at this fixed point; or 2) loxodromic with an axis that is not shared with any  $T$ -loxodromic element in  $F$ . For the motivation behind this definition, note that  $\phi$ -equivariant expanding homotheties are (by the contraction mapping theorem)  $F$ -expanding pretree-automorphism of the canonical pretree structure.

## Interlude — same trees, different views

This interlude is meant to describe the different perspectives I take on “simplicial trees.” As it was borne out of my own failure to appreciate the differences before starting this project, I am writing the interlude from a personal point of view.

What is a *simplicial tree*? Figure 1 is visual representation of a simplicial tree that will be the running example for the interlude.

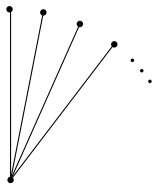


Figure 1: A tree with one “branch point” and (countably) infinitely many edges attached.

The most elementary definition describes it as a combinatorial object. A *simple graph* is pair  $(V, E)$  where  $V$  is set called the vertex set and the edge set  $E$  is a collection of size 2 subsets of  $V$ . I could use this to define *reduced paths* and *cycles*, then a simple tree would be a path-connected cycle-free simple graph. For example, this was the language used by Serre in [Ser77] and it is the quickest way to define *free splittings*. As a simple tree, the running example can be defined as:  $V = \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$  and  $E = \{ \{0, n\} : n \geq 1 \}$ . This definition

is unique up to a simplicial automorphism: a set-bijection of vertex sets that induces a set-bijection of the edge sets.

This perspective is especially useful if you are interested in algorithmic questions. The downside is that it can get quite cumbersome to describe maps between simple trees that send edges to paths. Instead, it helps to work with topological spaces where the language of maps and their deformations is already well-established.

The first topological definition: a cellular tree is a 1-dimensional contractible CW-complex. This was the paranthetical definition I gave at the start of Chapter I. This definition assumes you already know what a CW-complex is. For our purposes, a 1-dimension CW-complex is a quotient of the disjoint union of a discrete space (vertex set) and copies of closed intervals  $[0, 1]$  with equivalence relation identifying each end point of the closed intervals with some vertex. The complex is endowed with the quotient topology and I will skip defining contractibility. If you were a pedantic reader, then you may have noticed that I abused terminology while defining free splittings: I define a simplicial tree as a “cellular tree” yet I require that the free group act by “simplicial automorphism”; I never exactly explained what a simplicial automorphism of a CW-complex is! The moral of the story is that I have prioritize brevity. Anyway, as a cellular tree, the running example is defined as the quotient of  $\{v\} \sqcup (\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1} \times [0, 1])$  with the equivalence relation generated by  $v \sim (n, 0)$  for all  $n \geq 1$ . The set of equivalence classes (without the topology) will be denoted  $T$  and let  $\pi$  be the quotient function onto  $T$ .

Now that I am dealing with topological sapces, I can discuss concepts like convergence or compactness. Let  $x_n = (1, \frac{1}{n})$ ,  $y_n = (n, \frac{1}{n})$ , and  $z_n = (n, 1)$ . Then the sequence  $(x_n)_{n \geq 1}$  converges to  $\pi(v)$  in the CW/quotient topology, while the sets  $\{y_n\}_{n \geq 1}$  and  $\{z_n\}_{n \geq 1}$  have no limit points; moreover, this topology is not metrizable.

The metric definition: a discrete (metric) tree is a (metric) tree whose subspace of branch points is discrete. Metric spaces have a topology generated by the basis of open balls. In practice, this topology is secondary and it is usually more convenient to work with the metric directly. To view  $T$  as a discrete tree, equip it with the combinatorial metric:

$$d_T(\pi(n, a), \pi(m, b)) = \begin{cases} |a - b| & \text{if } m = n \\ a + b & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

The metric topology on  $T$  is *strictly coarser* than the CW-topology as it contains fewer open sets. This time the sequences  $(x_n)_{n \geq 1}$  and  $(y_n)_{n \geq 1}$  now both converges to  $\pi(v)$  in the metric topology. On the other hand, the set  $\{z_n\}_{n \geq 1}$  still has no limit points. So the metric topology is not compact.

As you shall see in the next chapter, the metric setting helps us understand what an automorphism does under iteration, especially at the “limit”. This starts with equipping free splittings (simple or cellular trees) with the eigenmetric of an irreducible train track and taking the *projective-limit* of iterating the train track to get a useful and probably nondiscrete tree.

The final topological definition: a (separable) “visual” tree is a connected subspace of a dendrite (i.e. compact separable metric tree) whose limit set for branch points is totally disconnected. I could remove the separability condition by replacing ‘dendrite’ with ‘dendron,’ but that would necessitate a definition dendrons. There is no metric characterization for dendrons as there is for dendrites, and unfortunately, their purely topological definition is beyond the scope of this paper; see [Bow99] for details. A pretree characterization for dendrons can be: the observers’ topology on a complete real pretree. As a visual tree, the running example is the observers’ topology on the cellular or metric tree  $T$ . The observers’ topology is even coarser than the metric topology and it makes the sequences  $(x_n)_{n \geq 1}$ ,  $(y_n)_{n \geq 1}$ , and  $(z_n)_{n \geq 1}$  all converge to  $\pi(v)$ . In fact,  $T$  with the observers’ topology is compact — it is a dendrite! As a visual tree, the topology is metrizable and one compatible *convex* metric is given by

$$d'_T(\pi(m, a), \pi(n, b)) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{m}|a - b| & \text{if } m = n \\ \frac{a}{m} + \frac{b}{n} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

The underlying thesis of this project is that the “metric category” might not be right for defining *blow-ups* of nondiscrete trees. It is not clear to me that it is even possible in general, but defining blow-ups in the “visual category” is rather natural. In fact, we avoid topology altogether and carry out the construction in the “pretree category”!

Finally, a topological-combinatorial hybrid definition: a *simple pretree* is a pretree whose closed intervals are finite sets and a simple real pretree is real pretree whose subset of terminal (i.e. only one direction at the point) and branch points is a simple pretree. The simple pretree definition is simply paraphrasing that of a simple tree, while the simple real pretree definition simultaneously captures the combinatorial nature of trees and allows topological approaches. Simple real pretrees have two canonical topologies: the finer one is the CW-topology; the coarser one is the observers’ topology.

So what is a simplicial tree? Well, it could be a simple tree, cellular tree, discrete tree, visual tree, or simple real pretree; the answer depends on what you need it for.

### III Limit pretrees: exponentially growing automorphisms

Returning to free group automorphisms, we will use translation distances on free splittings to classify free group automorphisms. Let  $\psi: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$  be an automorphism and  $\mathcal{G}$  a  $[\psi]$ -invariant proper free factor system of  $\mathcal{F}$ . By Theorem I.1, there is an irreducible train track  $\tau^{(1)}$  for  $\psi$  on some a free splitting  $(\Gamma_*^{(1)}, \mathcal{G}_1)$  of  $\mathcal{G}_0 = \mathcal{F}$  where  $\mathcal{G}_1$  carries  $\mathcal{G}$ . As described in Chapter I, the train track  $\tau^{(1)}$  canonically determines a restriction  $\psi|_{\mathcal{G}_1}$ . Applying the theorem repeatedly, we get a finite sequence of irreducible train tracks  $\tau^{(i)}$  for restrictions  $\psi|_{\mathcal{G}_{i-1}}$  on free splittings  $(\Gamma_*^{(i)}, \mathcal{G}_i)$  of  $\mathcal{G}_{i-1}$  and the final train track  $\tau^{(k)}$  in the sequence is

defined on  $(\Gamma_*^{(k)}, \mathcal{G})$ . The following proposition collects standard (folklore) facts that follow from train track theory; we sketch the proof mainly to highlight the study automorphisms through the *blow-up of a free splitting (rel. free splitting) and bounded cancellation*.

**Proposition III.1.** *Let  $\psi: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$  be an automorphism and  $\mathcal{G}$  a  $[\psi]$ -invariant proper free factor system of  $\mathcal{F}$ . For any element  $x$  in  $\mathcal{F}$ , there is a real number  $\lambda(x, \psi, \mathcal{G}) \geq 1$  that is the limit of the sequences  $\left( \sqrt[n]{\|\psi^n(x)\|_{\Lambda_*}} \right)_{n \geq 1}$  for all free splittings  $(\Lambda_*, \mathcal{G})$  of  $\mathcal{F}$ .*

Let  $(\tau^{(i)})_{i=1}^k$  be the sequence of irreducible train tracks constructed in the paragraph before the proposition. Then the following are equivalent:

1.  $\lambda(\tau^{(i)}) = 1$  for all  $i = 1, \dots, k$ .
2. the sequences  $(\|\psi^n(x)\|_{\Lambda_*})_{n \geq 1}$  are bounded above by a polynomial in  $n$  for all elements  $x$  in  $\mathcal{F}$  and free splittings  $(\Lambda_*, \mathcal{G})$  of  $\mathcal{F}$ .
3.  $\lambda(x, \psi, \mathcal{G}) = 1$  for all elements  $x$  in  $\mathcal{F}$ .

Generally,  $\lambda(x, \psi, \mathcal{G}) = 1$  for an element  $x$  in  $\mathcal{F}$  if and only if the sequence  $(\|\psi^n(x)\|_{\Lambda_*})_{n \geq 1}$  is bounded above by a polynomial in  $n$  for all free splittings  $(\Lambda_*, \mathcal{G})$  of  $\mathcal{F}$ .

Fixing an automorphism  $\psi: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ , we say an element  $x$  in  $\mathcal{F}$  grows polynomially or exponentially if  $\lambda(x, \psi, \emptyset) = 1$  or  $\lambda(x, \psi, \emptyset) > 1$  respectively. An automorphism is polynomially growing if all elements grow polynomially; it is exponentially growing otherwise. We could (but will not) similarly define polynomially/exponentially growing automorphisms *relative to an invariant proper free factor system*.

*Sketch proof.* Any pair of free splittings  $(\Lambda_*, \mathcal{G})$  and  $(\Omega_*, \mathcal{G})$  of  $\mathcal{F}$  have equivariant Lipschitz (with respect to combinatorial metrics) maps between them and so their translation distance functions are comparable, i.e.

$$\frac{1}{K} \|\cdot\|_{\Lambda_*} \leq \|\cdot\|_{\Omega_*} \leq K \|\cdot\|_{\Lambda_*} \text{ (pointwise) for some constant } K \geq 1.$$

The automorphism  $\psi$  has a Lipschitz topological representative on a free splitting  $(\Lambda_*, \mathcal{G})$  of  $\mathcal{F}$ . So for any element  $x$  in  $\mathcal{F}$ ,  $\lambda_x^+ := \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\|\psi^n(x)\|_{\Lambda_*}}$  is in  $[1, \infty)$ . We also define  $\lambda_x^- := \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\|\psi^n(x)\|_{\Lambda_*}}$  in  $[1, \lambda_x^+]$ . Comparability of translation distances means implies  $\lambda_x^\pm$  are independent of the choice of free splitting  $(\Lambda_*, \mathcal{G})$ .

(3  $\implies$  1): Suppose  $\lambda = \lambda(\tau^{(i)}) > 1$  for some  $i = 1, \dots, k$ . It is enough to show that the restriction  $\psi|_{\mathcal{G}_{i-1}}$  is exponentially growing. Equip  $(\Gamma_*^{(i)}, \mathcal{G}_i)$  with the eigenmetric and let  $x^{(i)}$  be a  $\tau^{(i)}$ -legal element given by Proposition I.2. The choice of metric and legality of  $x^{(i)}$  imply  $\|\psi^n(x^{(i)})\|_{\Gamma_*^{(i)}} = \lambda^n \cdot \|x^{(i)}\|$ . Choose some free splitting  $(\Lambda'_*, \mathcal{G})$  of  $\mathcal{G}_i$  and define a *blow-up* of  $(\Gamma_*^{(i)}, \mathcal{G}_i)$  with respect to  $(\Lambda'_*, \mathcal{G})$ . The result is a free splitting  $(\Lambda''_*, \mathcal{G})$  of  $\mathcal{G}_{i-1}$

with  $\|\cdot\|_{\Gamma_*^{(i)}} \leq \|\cdot\|_{\Lambda_*''}$  pointwise. We now blow-up  $(\Gamma_*^{(i-1)}, \mathcal{G}_{i-1})$  with respect to  $(\Lambda_*'', \mathcal{G})$  and iterate until we get a free splitting  $(\Lambda_*, \mathcal{G})$  of  $\mathcal{F}$ . By construction, the translation distance function  $\|\cdot\|_{\Lambda_*}$  agrees with  $\|\cdot\|_{\Lambda_*''}$  on  $\mathcal{G}_{i-1}$  and  $\lambda_{x^{(i)}}^- \geq \lambda > 1$ .

(1  $\implies$  2): Suppose  $\lambda(\tau^{(i)}) = 1$  for all  $i = 1, \dots, k$ . So the train tracks  $\tau^{(i)}$  are simplicial automorphisms. All edges in  $(\Gamma_*^{(k)}, \mathcal{G})$  are periodic under simplicial automorphism  $\tau^{(k)}$ ; in particular, all edge-paths have constant growth. For induction, assume all edge-paths in  $(\Lambda_*^{(i+1)}, \mathcal{G})$  have at most degree  $(k-1-i)$  polynomial growth. Let  $(\Lambda_*^{(i)}, \mathcal{G})$  be the blow-up of  $(\Gamma_*^{(i)}, \mathcal{G}_i)$  with respect to  $(\Lambda_*^{(i+1)}, \mathcal{G})$ . As  $\tau^{(i)}$  is a simplicial automorphism, all top-stratum edges gain a predetermined prefix and suffix in  $(\Lambda_*^{(i+1)}, \mathcal{G})$  under iteration. But we assumed these prefixes and suffixes have at most degree  $(k-1-i)$  polynomial growth. So edge-paths in  $(\Lambda_*^{(i)}, \mathcal{G})$  have at most degree  $(k-i)$  polynomial growth and we are done.

(2  $\implies$  3): Polynomials are sub-exponential.

To wrap up the first and final parts of the proposition, we need to show  $\lambda_x^- = \lambda_x^+$  and then characterize when  $\lambda_x := \lambda_x^\pm = 1$ . If  $\lambda(\tau^{(k)}) = 1$ , then we automatically get all elements  $x$  in  $\mathcal{G}_{k-1}$  have constant growth and  $\lambda_x = 1$ . If  $\lambda(\tau^{(k)}) > 1$ , then by the train track property, the number of maximal  $\tau^{(k)}$ -legal subpaths in the forward iterates (and tightenings) of an edge-path (or closed loop) is uniformly bounded. Bounded cancellation and the eigenmetric imply edge-paths have either:

1. constant growth (periodic) if, under iteration, the lengths of maximal  $\tau^{(k)}$ -legal subpaths are uniformly bounded by some *critical constant*, or
2. exponential growth ( $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} r^{-n} a_n \in (0, \infty)$  for some  $r > 1$ ) if, under iteration, some  $\tau^{(k)}$ -legal subpath has length greater than the critical constant.

So  $\lambda_x^- = \lambda_x^+$  for all elements  $x$  in  $\mathcal{G}_{k-1}$  and  $\lambda_x = 1$  if and only if the element  $x$  has constant ( $\mathcal{G}_k$ -relative) growth [BH92, Remark 1.8]. This establishes the base case  $i = k$ .

The induction step is left as an exercise (see Appendix B for a sketch).  $\square$

Suppose  $\psi: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$  is free group system automorphism and  $\mathcal{G}$  is a  $[\psi]$ -invariant subgroup system of finite type. By passing to the characteristic subforest for  $\mathcal{G}$  in a free splitting  $(\Gamma_*, \emptyset)$  of  $\mathcal{F}$ , we see that  $\lambda(x, \phi|_{\mathcal{G}}, \emptyset) = \lambda(x, \psi, \emptyset)$  for elements  $x$  in  $\mathcal{G}$ . We need this observation when passing to invariant subgroup systems of finite type.

The next proposition appears in Levitt–Lustig’s paper [LL00, Proposition 3.2]. Our proof takes a slightly different approach using the *blow-up of a free splitting rel. expanding forest*. This is done to highlight ideas crucial to the proof of the main theorem.

**Proposition III.2.** *If  $\psi: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$  is an exponentially growing automorphism of a free group system, then there is: a minimal isometric  $\mathcal{F}$ -action on a nondegenerate forest  $\mathcal{Y}$  with trivial arc stabilizers; and a  $\psi$ -equivariant expanding homothety  $h: \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ .*

*In particular,  $\mathcal{Y}$ -loxodromic elements in  $\mathcal{F}$  grow exponentially.*

*Proof (modulo a black box).* Let  $\psi: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$  be an exponentially growing automorphism and set  $\mathcal{G}_0 = \mathcal{F}$ . By Proposition III.1(1 $\Rightarrow$ 3) (with the  $[\psi]$ -invariant empty system), there is a finite sequence of irreducible train tracks  $\tau^{(i)}$  for restrictions  $\psi|_{\mathcal{G}_{i-1}}$  on nondegenerate free splittings  $(\Gamma_*^{(i)}, \mathcal{G}_i)$  of  $\mathcal{G}_{i-1}$  with  $\lambda(\tau^{(i)}) > 1$  for some  $i \geq 1$ ; we equip the free splittings with eigenmetrics. After truncating the sequence if necessary, assume  $\lambda(\tau^{(i)}) = 1$  for  $i = 1, \dots, k-1$  and  $\lambda = \lambda(\tau^{(k)}) > 1$ . By Proposition I.2, each component  $G_{k-1,v}$  of  $\mathcal{G}_{k-1}$  that has a loxodromic element must have a loxodromic element  $x_{k-1,v}$  with a  $\tau^{(k)}$ -legal axis in  $(\Gamma_*^{(k)}, \mathcal{G}_k)$ . The bounded cancellation base-case argument ending the proof of Proposition III.1 (with the  $[\psi]$ -invariant system  $\mathcal{G}_k$ ) allows us to define a limit function  $\|\cdot\|^{(k)}: \mathcal{G}_{k-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$  by

$$\|x\|^{(k)} := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\lambda^n} \|\psi^n(x)\|_{\Gamma_*^{(k)}}, \text{ where } \|x\|_{\Gamma_*^{(k)}} \text{ is the translation distance of } x \text{ in } (\Gamma_*^{(k)}, \mathcal{G}).$$

Observe that this function  $\|\cdot\|^{(k)}$  is not identically zero as  $\|x_{k-1,v}\|^{(k)} = \|x_{k-1,v}\|_{\Gamma_v^{(k)}} > 0$ . Culler–Morgan proved  $\|\cdot\|^{(k)}$  is a translation distance function for a minimal isometric  $\mathcal{G}_{k-1}$ -action on a nondegenerate forest  $\mathcal{T}^{(k)}$  with *cyclic arc stabilizers* [CM87, Theorem 5.3]. Lustig proved the  $\mathcal{G}_{k-1}$ -action on  $\mathcal{T}^{(k)}$  has trivial arc stabilizers [GLL98, Appendix]. There is a  $\psi|_{\mathcal{G}_{k-1}}$ -equivariant  $\lambda$ -homothety  $h^{(k)}: \mathcal{T}^{(k)} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}^{(k)}$  since  $\|\psi(x)\|^{(k)} = \lambda\|x\|^{(k)}$  for all elements  $x$  in  $\mathcal{G}_{k-1}$  [CM87, Theorem 3.7].

The main step of the proof is a construction that allows us to “merge” the higher *polynomial strata* and the *exponential stratum* at  $k$ . If  $k = 1$ , then set  $\mathcal{Y} = \mathcal{T}^{(k)}$ ,  $h = h^{(k)}$ , and we are done. If  $k \geq 2$  and, for some  $i \leq k-1$ , there is: a minimal isometric  $\mathcal{G}_i$ -action on a nondegenerate forest  $\mathcal{T}^{(i+1)}$  with trivial arc stabilizers; and a  $\psi|_{\mathcal{G}_i}$ -equivariant  $\lambda$ -homothety  $h^{(i+1)}: \mathcal{T}^{(i+1)} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}^{(i+1)}$ ;

In the next chapter (simple patchwork IV.1, black box), we construct a nondegenerate forest  $\mathcal{T}^{(i)}$  that is “an equivariant blow-up and simplicial collapse” of  $(\Gamma_*^{(i)}, \mathcal{G}_i)$  with respect to  $\tau^{(i)}$  and  $h^{(i+1)}$ . In particular, there is: a minimal isometric  $\mathcal{G}_{i-1}$ -action on  $\mathcal{T}^{(i)}$  with trivial arc stabilizers; and a  $\psi|_{\mathcal{G}_{i-1}}$ -equivariant  $\lambda$ -homothety  $h^{(i)}: \mathcal{T}^{(i)} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}^{(i)}$  induced by  $\tau^{(i)}$ . By induction, we have: a minimal isometric  $\mathcal{F}$ -action on a nondegenerate forest  $\mathcal{Y} = \mathcal{T}^{(1)}$  with trivial arc stabilizers; and a  $\psi$ -equivariant  $\lambda$ -homothety  $h = h^{(1)}: \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ .

For the last part of the proposition, choose a free splitting  $(\Lambda_*, \emptyset)$  for  $\mathcal{F}$  and equip it with the combinatorial metric. Then there is an equivariant Lipschitz map  $(\Lambda_*, \emptyset) \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ . Let  $\|\cdot\|_{\Lambda_*}$  and  $\|\cdot\|_{\mathcal{Y}}$  be the respective translation distance functions. Then

$$\|\cdot\|_{\mathcal{Y}} \leq K \|\cdot\|_{\Lambda_*} \text{ pointwise for some constant } K \geq 1.$$

Therefore,  $\lambda^n \|\cdot\|_{\mathcal{Y}} = \|\psi^n(\cdot)\|_{\mathcal{Y}} \leq K \|\psi^n(\cdot)\|_{\Lambda_*}$ . So  $\mathcal{Y}$ -loxodromic elements in  $\mathcal{F}$  grow exponentially (Proposition III.1).  $\square$



The main theorem of this paper associates to a free group automorphism a real pretree with a minimal rigid  $F$ -action whose loxodromic elements are precisely the elements that grow exponentially. This time we need a more delicate idea than the ones highlighted in the proofs of Propositions III.1 and III.2: the *blow-up of an expanding real pretree rel. an expanding forest*.

**Theorem III.3.** *If  $\phi: F \rightarrow F$  is an automorphism of a free group, then there is:*

1. *a minimal rigid  $F$ -action on a real pretree  $T$  with trivial arc stabilizers;*
2. *a  $\phi$ -equivariant  $F$ -expanding pretree-automorphism  $f: T \rightarrow T$ ; and*
3. *an element in  $F$  is  $T$ -loxodromic if and only if it grows exponentially.*

*The  $T$ -point stabilizers determine a canonical  $[\phi]$ -invariant subgroup system of finite type. This system has strictly lower complexity than  $F$  if and only if  $\phi$  is exponentially growing.*

A (forward) limit pretree of a free group automorphism is a real pretree satisfying the theorem's conclusion.

*Proof (modulo a black box).* If  $\phi$  is polynomially growing, then set  $T$  to be the degenerate real pretree (i.e. a singleton) with a trivial  $F$ -action. Conditions 1-3 hold automatically. For the rest of the proof, we assume that  $\phi$  is exponentially growing.

Let  $Y^{(1)}$  be a nondegenerate tree for  $\phi$  given by Proposition III.2. By Gaboriau–Levitt's index inequality,  $i(F \backslash Y^{(1)}) < c(F)$ , we can define  $\mathcal{V}$  to be a finite set of representatives for the  $F$ -orbits of branch points  $v$  with nontrivial stabilizers  $G_v$ . The index inequality implies the subgroup system  $\mathcal{G}^{(1)} = \bigsqcup_{v \in \mathcal{V}} G_v$  has complexity  $c(\mathcal{G}^{(1)}) < c(F)$  as the tree  $Y^{(1)}$  is not degenerate and the  $F$ -action is minimal. The system is  $[\phi]$ -invariant and has a canonical restriction automorphism  $\phi|_{\mathcal{G}^{(1)}}: \mathcal{G}^{(1)} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}^{(1)}$  that is unique up to post-composition with inner automorphisms of  $\mathcal{G}^{(1)}$ -components — just as we showed for free splittings in Chapter I. If  $\mathcal{G}^{(1)}$  is not empty and the restriction  $\phi|_{\mathcal{G}^{(1)}}$  is exponentially growing, then we can repeatedly apply Proposition III.2 to the restrictions.

The complexities of the point stabilizer systems are strictly descending and, in the end, we get a finite sequence of nondegenerate forests  $\mathcal{Y}^{(i)}$ , minimal isometric  $\mathcal{G}^{(i-1)}$ -actions with trivial arc stabilizers, and  $\phi|_{\mathcal{G}^{(i-1)}}$ -equivariant expanding homotheties  $h^{(i)}: \mathcal{Y}^{(i)} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}^{(i)}$ . An element in  $F$  grows exponentially if and only if it is loxodromic in some forest  $\mathcal{Y}^{(i)}$ .

Set  $T^{(1)} = Y^{(1)}$  with its pretree structure. The  $F$ -action on  $T^{(1)}$  is a minimal rigid action with trivial arc stabilizers, the  $\phi$ -equivariant pretree-automorphism  $f^{(1)} = h^{(1)}$  is  $F$ -expanding ( $h^{(1)}$  is an expanding homothety), and the  $T^{(1)}$ -point stabilizers are represented by  $\mathcal{G}^{(1)}$ . More generally, assume there is a minimal rigid  $F$ -action on a real pretree  $T^{(i)}$  with trivial arc stabilizers (for some  $i \geq 1$ ), a  $\phi$ -equivariant  $F$ -expanding pretree-automorphism  $f^{(i)}$ , and the  $T^{(i)}$ -point stabilizers are represented by  $\mathcal{G}^{(i)}$ .

The novel construction in the paper (ideal stitching IV.4, black box) defines a real pretree  $T^{(i+1)}$  that is an equivariant blow-up of  $T^{(i)}$  with respect to  $f^{(i)}$  and  $h^{(i+1)}$ . In particular, there is:

1. a minimal rigid  $F$ -action on  $T^{(i+1)}$  with trivial arc stabilizers;
2. a  $\phi$ -equivariant  $F$ -expanding pretree-automorphism  $f^{(i+1)}: T^{(i+1)} \rightarrow T^{(i+1)}$ ; and
3.  $x \in F$  is  $T^{(i+1)}$ -loxodromic if and only if it is  $\mathcal{Y}^{(k)}$ -loxodromic for some  $k \leq i + 1$ .

By induction, we may assume we have: a minimal rigid  $F$ -action on a real pretree  $T$  with trivial arc stabilizers; a  $\phi$ -equivariant  $F$ -expanding pretree-automorphism  $f: T \rightarrow T$ ; and an element of  $F$  is  $T$ -loxodromic if and only if it is loxodromic in some forest  $\mathcal{Y}^{(i)}$ . By construction of the sequence of forests, the last condition translates to: an element in  $F$  is  $T$ -loxodromic if and only if it grows exponentially, as required.

As  $\phi$  is exponentially growing,  $T$ -loxodromic elements exist and  $T$  is not degenerate. By the index inequality, the  $T$ -point stabilizers must be represented by a system with strictly lower complexity than  $F$ .  $\square$

We now give a dendrological characterization of *purely exponentially growing* automorphisms. An automorphism  $\phi: F \rightarrow F$  is atoroidal if there are no  $[\phi]$ -periodic conjugacy classes of nontrivial elements in  $F$ , i.e. if  $x, y \in F$  and  $\phi^n(x) = yxy^{-1}$  for some  $n \geq 1$ , then  $x$  is trivial.

**Corollary III.4.** *Suppose  $\phi: F \rightarrow F$  is a free group automorphism with a limit pretree  $T$ . Then the following are equivalent:*

1.  $\phi$  is atoroidal;
2. all nontrivial elements in  $F$  grow exponentially; and
3. the  $F$ -action on  $T$  is free.

*Proof.*

(1  $\implies$  2): If  $F$  has a nontrivial element that grows polynomially, then the canonical system  $\mathcal{G}$  given by Theorem III.3 is not empty and the restriction  $\phi|_{\mathcal{G}}$  is polynomially growing. By Proposition III.1(3 $\implies$ 1), conjugacy classes of nontrivial elements in the lowest stratum of  $\phi|_{\mathcal{G}}$  are  $[\phi]$ -periodic.

(2  $\implies$  1): Any nontrivial element in a  $[\phi]$ -periodic conjugacy class has polynomial (in fact constant) growth by definition.

(2  $\iff$  3): Theorem III.3(3).  $\square$

## IV Blow-ups: simple, naïve, and ideal

We now define the equivariant blow-ups that were the key steps in the proofs of Proposition III.2 and Theorem III.3. Although we present the constructions as two separate ideas (simplicial and non-simplicial), the underlying principle is the same:

1. start with an  $F$ -action on a tree (or real pretree)  $T$  and a  $\mathcal{G}$ -action on a forest  $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{V}}$  where  $\mathcal{G}$  are conjugacy representatives of the nontrivial point stabilizers of  $T$ ;
2. then define a *naïve* equivariant blow-up of  $T$  with respect to  $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{V}}$ ;
3. there is a lot of freedom in the naïve construction but most choices will not be useful;
4. let  $f: T \rightarrow T$  and  $f_{\mathcal{V}}: \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{V}} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{V}}$  be  $\phi$ - and  $\phi|_{\mathcal{G}}$ -equivariant homeomorphisms respectively;
5. consider the lifts of  $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{V}}$  in some blow-up tree (or real pretree)  $T^*$ , then  $f$  induces a  $\phi$ -equivariant function  $f^*: T^* \rightarrow T^*$  whose restriction to the lifts is  $f_{\mathcal{V}}$  — in a way,  $f^*$  is formed by *stitching*  $f$  and  $f_{\mathcal{V}}$  together;
6. for most blow-ups,  $f^*$  will not be a homeomorphism; but if  $f_{\mathcal{V}}$  is *expanding*, then a unique fixed point theorem produces the “ideal” blow-up  $T^*$  whose corresponding map  $f^*$  is a homeomorphism.

### IV.1 Simple patchwork

In this case, a blow-up is easy-but-tedious to define; ensuring the induced map is a homothety is the tricky bit.

**Theorem IV.1.** *Let  $\psi: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$  be an automorphism of a free group system  $\mathcal{F}$  and  $(\Gamma_*, \mathcal{G})$  a nondegenerate free splitting of  $\mathcal{F}$ . Assume there is:*

1. a  $\psi$ -equivariant simplicial automorphism  $\tau: (\Gamma_*, \mathcal{G}) \rightarrow (\Gamma_*, \mathcal{G})$ ,
2. a minimal isometric  $\mathcal{G}$ -action on nondegenerate forest  $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{V}}$  with trivial arc stabilizers;
3. and a  $\psi|_{\mathcal{G}}$ -equivariant expanding  $\lambda$ -homothety  $h_{\mathcal{V}}: \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{V}} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{V}}$ .

*Then there is:*

1. a minimal isometric  $\mathcal{F}$ -action on nondegenerate forest  $\mathcal{T}$  with trivial arc stabilizers;
2. and a  $\psi$ -equivariant expanding  $\lambda$ -homothety  $h: \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$  induced by  $\tau$  and  $h_{\mathcal{V}}$ .

*In fact, the  $\mathcal{F}$ -action on  $\mathcal{T}$  decomposes as a graph of actions whose underlying simplicial action is the free splitting  $(\Gamma_*, \mathcal{G})$  and the vertex actions are the given  $\mathcal{G}$ -action on  $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{V}}$ .*

We state and prove the theorem in terms of homotheties due to the specific needs in Proposition III.2 but the argument actually holds if “expanding homothety” is replaced with “expansions (or contractions)”. We only need a hypothesis that lets us use the contraction mapping theorem.

*Proof.* Suppose  $(\Gamma_*, \mathcal{G})$  is a nondegenerate free splitting of  $\mathcal{F}$  equipped with the combinatorial metric. Let  $\mathcal{V}$  be a set of orbit representatives for vertices in the free splitting with nontrivial stabilizers. For each  $v \in \mathcal{V}$ , let  $\mathcal{D}_v$  be a set of orbit representatives for half-edges originating from  $v$ ,  $\overline{T}_v$  be the metric completion of the  $\mathcal{T}_\mathcal{V}$ -component corresponding to  $G_v$ .

Suppose  $(p_d \in \overline{T}_v : v \in \mathcal{V}, d \in \mathcal{D}_v)$  is a choice of *attaching points* in  $\overline{T}_\mathcal{V}$ .

(*graph of actions*) To simplify the discussion, we will pretend  $\mathcal{F} = F$  is a free group for the moment. Let  $E$  be the complement of the  $F$ -orbit of  $\mathcal{V}$  in  $(\Gamma_*, \mathcal{G})$ ; essentially, we just want the half-edges in  $\mathcal{D}$  to now have distinct origins.  $E$  inherits a free  $F$ -action from the free splitting. Set  $\mathcal{V}^* = F \times \overline{T}_\mathcal{V}$ ;  $F$  acts on  $\mathcal{V}^*$  by left-multiplication on the first factor. The equivariant blow-up  $T^* = T^*(p_d : v \in \mathcal{V}, d \in \mathcal{D}_v)$  of  $(\Gamma, \mathcal{G})$  with respect to the forest  $\mathcal{T}_\mathcal{V}$  is defined through the quotient  $\mathcal{V}^* \sqcup E \xrightarrow{\iota} T^*$  given by the following identifications:

1. for each  $v \in \mathcal{V}$ ,  $d \in \mathcal{D}_v$  and  $x \in F$ , the origin of the half-edge  $x \cdot d$  in  $E$  is identified with  $(x, p_d)$  in  $\mathcal{V}^*$ , i.e. the half-edge  $d$  is *attached* to  $p_d$  equivariantly; and
2. for each  $v \in \mathcal{V}$ ,  $p \in \overline{T}_v$ ,  $s \in G_v$ , and  $x \in F$ , the point  $(xs, p)$  in  $\mathcal{V}^*$  is identified with  $(x, s \cdot p)$  in  $\mathcal{V}^*$ .

As the  $F$ -actions on  $\mathcal{V}^*$  and  $E$  respect the identifications, the blow-up  $T^*$  inherits an  $F$ -action by homeomorphisms of the quotient topology. For each  $s \in G_v$ , the image  $\iota(s, \overline{T}_v)$  is a  $G_v$ -equivariant copy of  $\overline{T}_v$  since  $(\Gamma, \mathcal{G})$  has trivial edge stabilizers; in general, we need each attaching point  $p_d \in \overline{T}_v$  to be fixed by the stabilizer of  $d$  in  $G_v$ .

The blow-up  $T^*$  with the quotient topology has a natural projection  $\pi: T^* \rightarrow (\Gamma, \mathcal{G})$  whose point-preimages are connected: single point or a copy of  $\overline{T}_v$ . This implies  $T^*$  is *uniquely arcwise connected*. Since the vertex set of  $(\Gamma, \mathcal{G})$  is a discrete subspace, any closed arc in  $T^*$  decomposes into finitely many subarcs that are in  $\iota(E)$  or  $\iota(\mathcal{V}^*)$ . Thus, closed arcs in  $T^*$  inherit lengths and the path-metric on  $T^*$  makes it a (metric) tree. By the equivariant construction, the tree  $T^*$  inherits an isometric  $F$ -action with trivial arc stabilizers.

The  $F$ -action on  $T^*$  is what Gilbert Levitt calls a *graph of actions* [Lev94, p. 32] — the underlying simplicial action is the free splitting  $(\Gamma, \mathcal{G})$ . Different choices  $(p_d : v \in \mathcal{V}, d \in \mathcal{D}_v)$  of attaching points may produce drastically different graphs of actions. The  $F$ -invariant subforest of  $\iota(E) \subset T^*$  will be referred to as the *simplicial part*. The *non-simplicial part*  $\iota(\mathcal{V}^*)$  is not degenerate since  $\mathcal{T}_\mathcal{V}$  is not degenerate.

Returning to the general case where  $\mathcal{F}$  is possibly not a free group, we can apply the blow-up construction componentwise to get a forest  $\mathcal{T}^*$  with an isometric  $\mathcal{F}$ -action. We have yet to use the  $\psi$ -equivariant simplicial automorphism  $\tau: (\Gamma_*, \mathcal{G}) \rightarrow (\Gamma_*, \mathcal{G})$  nor the  $\psi|_{\mathcal{G}}$ -equivariant expanding  $\lambda$ -homothety  $h_\mathcal{V}: \mathcal{T}_\mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_\mathcal{V}$ .

*Remark.* We give two related proofs of the conclusion to the theorem. The first proof is short but it does not generalize to non-metric settings — we only sketch it. The second proof is thorough as it contains the ideas needed later for the main construction.

(*projective limit*) Suppose we have a (naïve) blow-up  $\mathcal{T}^*$  (made from an arbitrary choice of attaching points) and let  $\|\cdot\|^*$  be its translation distance function. Since  $\tau$  was a simplicial automorphism and  $h_{\mathcal{V}}$  is a  $\psi|_{\mathcal{G}}$ -equivariant  $\lambda$ -homothety, we get  $\lambda^{-n}\|\psi^n(\cdot)\|^* \rightarrow \|\cdot\|^*$  and the limit function is the translation distance function of the required  $\mathcal{F}$ -action.

For the second proof, we get the ideal attaching points without taking projective limits.

(*ideal stitching*) As the simplicial automorphism  $\tau$  permutes the (finitely many) orbits of vertices and half-edges, it induces permutations  $\beta \in \text{Sym}(\mathcal{V})$  and  $\partial \in \text{Sym}(\bigcup_{v \in \mathcal{V}} \mathcal{D}_v)$ . The maps  $\tau$  and  $h_{\mathcal{V}}$  induce a  $\psi$ -equivariant *PL-map*  $f^*: \mathcal{T}^* \rightarrow \mathcal{T}^*$ :

- let  $\nu: \mathcal{V}^* \rightarrow \iota(\mathcal{V}^*)$  be given by  $\nu(x, p) := \iota(\psi(x)x_v, \bar{h}_v(p))$ , where  $(x_v \in \mathcal{F} : v \in \mathcal{V})$  was the implicit choice used to define the restriction  $\psi|_{\mathcal{G}}$ , and hence  $h_{\mathcal{V}}$  and its extension  $\bar{h}_{\mathcal{V}}: \bar{\mathcal{T}}_{\mathcal{V}} \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{T}}_{\mathcal{V}}$ . Observe that  $\nu(xs, p) = \nu(x, s \cdot p)$  when  $s \in G_v$  (exercise).

let  $\epsilon: E \rightarrow \mathcal{T}^*$  be given by:

- for each half-edge  $e$  in  $E$  not in the  $\mathcal{F}$ -orbit of  $\bigcup_{v \in \mathcal{V}} \mathcal{D}_v$ ,  $\epsilon$  maps  $e$  onto  $\iota(\tau(e)) \subset E$  along an orientation-preserving isometry.
- for each  $v \in \mathcal{V}$ ,  $d \in \mathcal{D}_v$ , and element  $x$  in the  $\mathcal{F}$ -component that contains  $G_v$ ,  $\epsilon$  maps  $x \cdot d$  onto the concatenation of  $\iota(\psi(x)x_v, [\bar{h}_v(p_d), s_{\partial \cdot d} \cdot p_{\partial \cdot d}]_{\partial \cdot v})$  and  $\iota(\psi(x) \cdot \tau(d))$  along an orientation-preserving linear map, where  $\tau(d) = x_v s_{\partial \cdot d} \cdot \partial(d)$  —  $s_{\partial \cdot d} \in G_{\beta \cdot v}$  is unique as edge stabilizers are trivial. Notice that the origin of  $\epsilon(x \cdot d)$  is  $\nu(x, p_d)$ .

By definition,  $\nu \sqcup \epsilon: \mathcal{V}^* \sqcup E \rightarrow \mathcal{T}^*$  factors through  $\iota$  to induce a PL-map  $f^*$ .

The PL-map  $f^*$  is injective if and only if  $\bar{h}_v(p_d) = s_{\partial \cdot d} \cdot p_{\partial \cdot d}$  for all  $v \in \mathcal{V}$ ,  $d \in \mathcal{D}_v$ . This finite system of equations with unknowns  $(p_d \in \bar{\mathcal{T}}_v : v \in \mathcal{V}, d \in \mathcal{D}_v)$  is restated as:

$$p_d = h_{v,d}(p_{\partial \cdot d}) \text{ for all } v \in \mathcal{V}, d \in \mathcal{D}_v, \quad \text{where } h_{v,d} := \bar{h}_v^{-1} \circ s_{\partial \cdot d}: T_v \rightarrow T_{\beta \cdot v}.$$

Note that minimality of  $\bar{\mathcal{T}}_{\mathcal{V}}$  implies  $h_{\mathcal{V}}$  is surjective and hence invertible. So  $h_{v,d}: T_v \rightarrow T_{\beta \cdot v}$ , the composition of an isometry with a *contracting* homothety, is a contracting homothety. As  $\bigcup_{v \in \mathcal{V}} \mathcal{D}_v$  is finite and  $\bar{\mathcal{T}}_{\mathcal{V}}$  is complete, our system of equations has a unique solution by the contraction mapping theorem, i.e. there is a unique tuple  $\vec{p} = (p_d \in \bar{\mathcal{T}}_v : v \in \mathcal{V}, d \in \mathcal{D}_v)$  with  $p_d = h_{v,d}(p_{\partial \cdot d})$  for all  $v \in \mathcal{V}$ ,  $d \in \mathcal{D}_v$ .

Let  $\mathcal{T}^* = \mathcal{T}^*(\vec{p})$  be the blow-up given by this unique solution. Then  $f^*$  is isometric on permuted components of the simplicial part  $\iota(E)$  and an expanding  $\lambda$ -homothety on components of the non-simplicial nondegenerate part  $\iota(\mathcal{V}^*)$ .

(*simplicial collapse*) To finish the second proof, we collapse the simplicial edges to get an isometric  $\mathcal{F}$ -action on a forest with trivial arc stabilizers. Let  $\mathcal{T}$  be the characteristic subforest for  $\mathcal{F}$ , i.e. the  $\mathcal{F}$ -action on  $\mathcal{T}$  is minimal. Since we only collapsed the simplicial part, the forest  $\mathcal{T}$  is not degenerate and  $f^*$  induces a  $\psi$ -equivariant expanding  $\lambda$ -homothety  $h: \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$ .  $\square$

## IV.2 Naïve stitching

Due to the involved nature of the proofs when dealing with non-simplicial trees, the blow-up and stitching constructions are split into two sections; let us start with blow-ups.

Suppose a countable group  $G$  acts on a real pretree  $T$  by pretree-automorphisms. If the action is minimal, then  $T$  must be short. Recall that the pretree completion  $\widehat{T}$  is itself real in this case. Given any subset  $P \subset \widehat{T}$ , we define  $T[P]$  to be the union in  $\widehat{T}$  of  $T$  and the  $G$ -orbit of  $P$ . Generally, assume a countable group system  $\mathcal{G} = \bigsqcup_{i \in \mathcal{I}} G_i$  acts minimally on real pretrees  $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{I}}$ . Then for any subset  $P \subset \widehat{\mathcal{T}}$ , we can similarly define  $\mathcal{T}[P]$  and let  $T_i[P]$  be the component of  $\mathcal{T}[P]$  indexed by  $i \in \mathcal{I}$ . We now make a simple but crucial observation:

**Lemma IV.2.** *Let  $\mathcal{G}$  be a countable group system that admits a minimal rigid action on real pretrees  $\mathcal{T}$ . If a subset  $P \subset \widehat{\mathcal{T}}$  contains no points fixed by a  $\mathcal{T}$ -loxodromic element of  $\mathcal{G}$ , then the induced  $\mathcal{G}$ -action on the real pretrees  $\mathcal{T}[P]$  is rigid.*

*Additionally, if the rigid action on  $\mathcal{T}$  has finite arc stabilizers, then so does the rigid action on  $\mathcal{T}[P]$ .*

*Sketch proof.* As no point in  $P$  is fixed by a  $\mathcal{T}$ -loxodromic element of  $\mathcal{G}$ ,  $\mathcal{T}[P]$ -loxodromics are precisely  $\mathcal{T}$ -loxodromics. Also, observe that, for all elements  $g$  in  $\mathcal{G}$ , the  $\mathcal{T}[P]$ -directions at  $\text{Fix}_{\mathcal{T}[P]}(g)$  are in one-to-one equivariant bijection with the  $\mathcal{T}$ -directions at  $\text{Fix}_{\mathcal{T}}(g)$ . So the induced action on  $\mathcal{T}[P]$  is rigid. Finally, any arc of  $\mathcal{T}[P]$  contains an arc of  $\mathcal{T}$ ; if the latter have finite stabilizers, then the rigid action on  $\mathcal{T}[P]$  has finite arc stabilizers.  $\square$

For a given countable group  $H$  and rigid  $H$ -action on a real pretree  $T$  with finite arc stabilizers, fix a set of orbit representatives  $\mathcal{V} \subset T$  for branch points with infinite stabilizers  $\mathcal{G}$ . By countability of  $H$  and finiteness of arc stabilizers, the set  $\mathcal{V}$  is countable. For each  $v \in \mathcal{V}$ , consider the  $G_v$ -action on the directions at  $v$  and fix a set of orbit representatives  $\mathcal{D}_v$  for these directions. For a direction  $d$  at  $v$ , we let  $\text{Stab}_{G_v}(d)$  denote the (setwise) stabilizer of  $d$  in  $G_v$ .

**Proposition IV.3.** *Suppose a real pretree  $T$  has a rigid  $H$ -action with finite arc stabilizers,  $\mathcal{G}$  represents the infinite  $T$ -point stabilizers, and there is a minimal rigid  $\mathcal{G}$ -action on real pretrees  $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{V}}$ .*

*If  $\vec{p} = (p_d \in \widehat{T}_v : v \in \mathcal{V}, d \in \mathcal{D}_v)$  is a choice of points and each point  $p_d$  is fixed by the direction stabilizer  $\text{Stab}_{G_v}(d)$ , then there is:*

1. *an  $H$ -action on a real pretree  $T^* = T^*(\vec{p})$  by pretree-automorphisms;*

2. equivariantly collapsing  $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{V}}[\vec{p}]$  “in”  $T^*$  recovers the real pretree  $T$ ;

If no attaching point  $p_d$  in  $\vec{p}$  is fixed by a  $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{V}}$ -loxodromic element in  $\mathcal{G}$ , then

3. the  $H$ -action on  $T^*$  is rigid;

4. the characteristic convex subset of  $T^*$  for  $\mathcal{G}$  is equivariantly identified with  $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{V}}$ ; and

5. an element in  $H$  is  $T^*$ -loxodromic if and only if it is  $T$ - or  $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{V}}$ -loxodromic.

Moreover, if the  $\mathcal{G}$ -action on  $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{V}}$  has finite arc stabilizers, then so does the  $H$ -action on  $T^*$ . If the rigid  $H$ -action on  $T$  is minimal, then so is the rigid  $H$ -action on  $T^*$ .

For the sake of compartmentalizing the proposition’s long proof, we break it into two parts.

*Proof of real pretree’s existence.* Following the discussion preceding the theorem’s statement, let  $T_v$  ( $v \in \mathcal{V}$ ) be the component of  $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{V}}$  corresponding to  $G_v$ .

Assume  $\vec{p} = (p_d \in \hat{T}_v : v \in \mathcal{V}, d \in \mathcal{D}_v)$  is a choice of points where each point  $p_d$  is fixed by the direction stabilizer  $\text{Stab}_{G_v}(d)$ ; these points will be referred to as the *attaching points*. The real pretrees  $T$  and  $T_v[\vec{p}]$  (for  $v \in \mathcal{V}$ ) have pretree structures denoted  $[\cdot, \cdot]$  and  $[\cdot, \cdot]_v$  respectively. The equivariant blow-up  $T^* = T^*(\vec{p})$  of  $T$  with respect to  $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{V}}[\vec{p}]$  is defined through the quotient

$$\iota: T \setminus (H \cdot \mathcal{V}) \sqcup H \times \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{V}}[\vec{p}] \longrightarrow T^*,$$

given by these identifications:

- for each  $v \in \mathcal{V}$ ,  $p \in T_v[\vec{p}]$ ,  $s \in G_v$ , and  $x \in H$ , identify  $(xs, p)$  with  $(x, s \cdot p)$ .

Just as in the simplicial setting,  $T^*$  inherits an  $H$ -action — at least by set-bijections. By construction,  $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{V}}[\vec{p}]$  is identified with  $\iota(H \times \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{V}}[\vec{p}])$  and collapsing it produces an equivariant surjection  $\pi: T^* \rightarrow T$ . This establishes Condition 2. We will define a pretree structure that is invariant under the  $H$ -action and show that it is real.

For a pretree structure, we need a function  $[\cdot, \cdot]^*: T^* \times T^* \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(T^*)$ . Let  $p^*, q^* \in T^*$ .

Case 1:  $\pi(p^*) = \pi(q^*) \in H \cdot \mathcal{V}$ . Choose  $y \in H$  so that  $\pi(p^*) = y \cdot w$  with  $w \in \mathcal{V}$ . Then  $p^* = \iota(y, p)$  and  $q^* = \iota(y, q)$  for some  $p, q \in T_w[\vec{p}]$ . Define

$$[p^*, q^*]^* := \iota(y, [p, q]_w).$$

Let us quickly check that  $[p^*, q^*]^*$  is independent of our choice of  $y \in H$ . If  $s \in G_w$ , then  $\pi(p^*) = ys \cdot w$ ,  $p^* = \iota(ys, p')$ , and  $q^* = \iota(ys, q')$  where  $s \cdot p' = p$  and  $s \cdot q' = q$  by  $\iota$ ’s definition. So  $\iota(ys, [p', q']_w) = \iota(y, s \cdot [p', q']_w) = \iota(y, [p, q]_w)$ .

In this case, we are equivariantly equipping the image  $\iota(s, T_w[\vec{p}])$  with a pretree structure that makes it  $G_v$ -equivariantly pretree-isomorphic to  $T_w[\vec{p}]$ .

Case 2:  $\pi(p^*) = p, \pi(q^*) = q \notin H \cdot \mathcal{V}$ . Consider the closed interval  $[p, q] \subset T$ . Then

$$[p, q] = [p, q] \setminus (H \cdot \mathcal{V}) \cup \bigcup_{v \in \mathcal{V}, k \geq 1} \{y_{v,k} \cdot v\},$$

for some (possibly finite or empty) subset  $\{y_{v,k}\}_{v \in \mathcal{V}, k \geq 1}$  of  $H$ . For each  $y_{v,k}$ , the interval  $[p, y_{v,k} \cdot v]$  is contained in the direction  $y_{v,k} s_{v,k_-} \cdot d(v, k_-)$  at  $y_{v,k} \cdot v$  for some  $s_{v,k_-} \in G_v$  and  $d(v, k_-) \in \mathcal{D}_v$ . The element  $s_{v,k_-}$  is unique up to right-multiplication by  $\text{Stab}_{G_v}(d(v, k_-))$ . So the point  $s_{v,k_-} \cdot p_{d(v,k_-)}$  is independent of the choice of  $s_{v,k_-}$  since the attaching point  $p_{d(v,k_-)}$  is fixed by  $\text{Stab}_{G_v}(d(v, k_-))$ . Similarly,  $(y_{v,k} \cdot v, q]$  is in  $y_{v,k} s_{v,k_+} \cdot d(v, k_+)$  at  $y_{v,k} \cdot v$ .

Define

$$[p^*, q^*]^* := \iota \left( [p, q] \setminus (H \cdot \mathcal{V}) \cup \bigcup_{v \in \mathcal{V}, k \geq 1} \{y_{v,k}\} \times [s_{v,k_-} \cdot p_{d(v,k_-)}, s_{v,k_+} \cdot p_{d(v,k_+)}]_v \right).$$

Again,  $[p^*, q^*]^*$  is independent of the choice of  $y_{v,k}$ . In this case (and the rest), we are equivariantly ‘‘attaching’’ directions  $d$  to points  $p_d$  to get the pretree  $T^*(\vec{p})$ .

Case 3:  $\pi(p^*) = p \notin H \cdot \mathcal{V}, \pi(q^*) \in H \cdot \mathcal{V}$ . Choose  $y_\omega \in H$  so that  $\pi(q^*) = y_\omega \cdot w$  with  $w \in \mathcal{V}$ . Then  $q^* = \iota(y_\omega, q)$  for some  $q \in T_w$ . Consider the closed interval  $[p, y_\omega \cdot w] \subset T$ . Then

$$[p, y_\omega \cdot w] = [p, y_\omega \cdot w] \setminus (H \cdot \mathcal{V}) \cup \{y_\omega \cdot w\} \cup \bigcup_{\substack{v \in \mathcal{V}, k \geq 1 \\ y_{v,k} \neq y_\omega}} \{y_{v,k} \cdot v\}.$$

For each  $y_{v,k} \neq y_\omega$ , the interval  $[p, y_{v,k} \cdot v]$  determines direction  $y_{v,k} s_{v,k_-} \cdot d(v, k_-)$  at  $y_{v,k} \cdot v$  and  $(y_{v,k} \cdot v, y_\omega \cdot w]$  determines  $y_{v,k} s_{v,k_+} \cdot d(v, k_+)$  at the same point. Additionally,  $[p, y_\omega \cdot w]$  determines some direction  $y_\omega s_\omega \cdot d(\omega)$  at  $y_\omega \cdot w$ .

Define  $[p^*, q^*]^*$  to be the  $\iota$ -image of

$$[p, y_\omega \cdot w] \setminus (H \cdot \mathcal{V}) \cup (\{y_\omega\} \times [s_\omega \cdot p_{d(\omega)}, q]_w) \cup \bigcup_{\substack{v \in \mathcal{V}, k \geq 1 \\ y_{v,k} \neq y_\omega}} \{y_{v,k}\} \times [s_{v,k_-} \cdot p_{d(v,k_-)}, s_{v,k_+} \cdot p_{d(v,k_+)}]_v.$$

Case 4:  $\pi(p^*), \pi(q^*) \in H \cdot \mathcal{V}$  with  $\pi(p^*) \neq \pi(q^*)$ . Choose  $y_\alpha, y_\omega \in H$  so that  $\pi(p^*) = y_\alpha \cdot a$  and  $\pi(q^*) = y_\omega \cdot w$  with  $a, w \in \mathcal{V}$ . The rest is just like Case 3 except we use the fact that  $(y_\alpha \cdot a, y_\omega \cdot w)$  determines directions  $y_\alpha s_\alpha \cdot d(\alpha)$  and  $y_\omega s_\omega \cdot d(\omega)$  at  $y_\alpha \cdot a$  and  $y_\omega \cdot w$  respectively. We omit the redundant details.

By construction,  $\pi([p^*, q^*]^*) = [\pi(p^*), \pi(q^*)]$ . From this, we can directly verify that:

1.  $[\cdot, \cdot]^*$  satisfies the pretree axioms (see Appendix B for details).
2.  $H$  acts on  $T^*$  by pretree-automorphisms, i.e. for all  $x \in H$  and  $p^*, q^* \in T^*$ , we have  $[x \cdot p^*, x \cdot q^*]^* = x \cdot [p^*, q^*]^*$  (exercise).



Remember that  $(T, [\cdot, \cdot])$  and  $(T_v[\vec{p}], [\cdot, \cdot]_v)$  ( $v \in \mathcal{V}$ ) were real pretrees. Let us now check that the pretree  $(T^*, [\cdot, \cdot]^*)$  is real: i.e. any closed interval  $I^* = [p^*, q^*]^*$  is pretree-isomorphic to a closed interval of  $\mathbb{R}$ . By the definition of  $[\cdot, \cdot]^*$ ,  $I^*$  is formed by removing countably many points from a closed interval  $C \subset T$  and replacing them with closed intervals pretree-isomorphic to closed intervals of  $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{V}}[\vec{p}]$ -components. Note that  $C$  is pretree-isomorphic to a closed interval of  $\mathbb{R}$  since  $T$  is a real pretree. For the same reason, closed intervals of  $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{V}}[\vec{p}]$ -components are pretree-isomorphic to closed intervals of  $\mathbb{R}$ . Similar to the Cantor function, we can use the given pretree-isomorphisms (and the axiom of choice) to construct an isomorphism between  $I^*$  and a closed interval of  $\mathbb{R}$ . We leave the details as an exercise. So  $T^*$  is a real pretree.  $\square$

*Proof that conditions are satisfied...* Now assume none of the attaching points  $\vec{p}$  are fixed by a  $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{V}}$ -loxodromic element in  $G_{\mathcal{V}}$ .

- Condition 3, rigidity of  $H$ -action on  $T^*$ :

Suppose  $x \in H$  has a nonempty fixed-point set  $\text{Fix}_{T^*}(x) \subset T^*$ . We need to show that  $x$  fixes no  $T^*$ -direction at  $\text{Fix}_{T^*}(x)$ .

First, we show that the fixed-point set  $\text{Fix}_{T^*}(x)$  is convex. By the equivariance of  $\pi$  and rigidity of the  $H$ -action on  $T$ ,  $\text{Fix}_T(x)$  is nonempty and convex. As  $x$  is a pretree-automorphism, it must also fix the limit points of  $\iota(\text{Fix}_T(x)) \setminus (H \cdot \mathcal{V})$  in  $\iota(H \times \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{V}}[\vec{p}])$ . By Lemma IV.2, the  $\mathcal{G}$ -action on  $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{V}}[\vec{p}]$  is rigid and so  $\text{Fix}_{T^*}(x)$  is convex. This used the assumption  $\vec{p}$  was a choice of points not fixed by  $T_{\mathcal{V}}$ -loxodromic elements in  $G_{\mathcal{V}}$ . In particular, each  $T^*$ -direction  $d$  at  $\text{Fix}_{T^*}(x)$  has a unique attaching point  $p^*$  in  $\text{Fix}_{T^*}(x)$ .

Finally, pick a  $T^*$ -direction  $d$  at  $\text{Fix}_{T^*}(x)$  and let  $p^* \in \text{Fix}_{T^*}(x)$  be its attaching point. If  $\pi(p^*) \notin H \cdot \mathcal{V}$ , then  $d$  corresponds to a  $T$ -direction at  $\text{Fix}_T(x)$  and the latter is not fixed by  $x$  by rigidity of the  $H$ -action on  $T$ . If  $\pi(p^*) = y \cdot v$  for some  $y \in H$  and  $v \in \mathcal{V}$ , then  $d$  corresponds to either a  $\iota(y, T_v)$ -direction at  $\iota(y, T_v) \cap \text{Fix}_{T^*}(x)$  or a  $T$ -direction at  $\text{Fix}_T(x)$  (possible when  $p^* \in \iota(y, \vec{p})$ ). Again, in either case, the direction is not fixed due to rigidity of actions. As  $d$  was arbitrary, we are done:  $x$  fixes no  $T^*$ -direction at  $\text{Fix}_{T^*}(x)$ .

- Condition 4, characteristic convex subset of  $T^*$  for  $\mathcal{G}$ :

Fix a point  $v \in \mathcal{V}$ . We need to show that the characteristic convex subset of  $T^*$  for  $G_v$  is  $\iota(x, T_v)$  for some/any  $x \in G_v$ . Since the rigid  $H$ -action on  $T$  has finite arc stabilizers and the  $T$ -elliptic subgroup  $G_v$  is infinite, the characteristic convex subset of  $T$  for  $G_v$  is the singleton  $\{v\}$ . Thus, by the equivariance of  $\pi$ , a characteristic convex subset of  $T^*$  for  $G_v$  is contained in  $\pi^{-1}(v) = \iota(x, T_v[\vec{p}])$ . But the  $G_v$ -actions on  $\pi^{-1}(v)$  and  $T_v[\vec{p}]$  are equivariantly pretree-isomorphic (Condition 2). The characteristic convex subset of  $T_v[\vec{p}]$  for  $G_v$  is  $T_v$  since we assumed the  $G_v$ -action on  $T_v$  is minimal; therefore, the characteristic convex subset of  $T^*$  for  $G_v$  is  $\iota(x, T_v)$  as needed.

- Condition 5, characterizing  $T^*$ -loxodromics — or equivalently,  $T^*$ -elliptics:

Suppose  $x$  is  $T$ - and  $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{V}}$ -elliptic, i.e. after replacing it with a conjugate if necessary,  $x \in G_v$  for some  $v \in \mathcal{V}$  and is also  $T_v$ -elliptic. So  $\iota(x, \text{Fix}_{T_v}(x)) \subset \text{Fix}_{T^*}(x)$  and  $x$  is  $T^*$ -elliptic.

Conversely, suppose  $x$  is  $T$ - or  $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{V}}$ -loxodromic. By the equivariance of  $\pi$ ,  $\pi(\text{Fix}_{T^*}(x))$  is contained in  $\text{Fix}_T(x)$ . If  $x$  is  $T$ -loxodromic, i.e.  $\text{Fix}_T(x) = \emptyset$ , then it is also  $T^*$ -loxodromic. Suppose  $x$  is  $T$ -elliptic but is  $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{V}}$ -loxodromic. After replacing it with a conjugate if necessary, assume  $x \in G_v$  and is  $T_v$ -loxodromic for some  $v \in \mathcal{V}$ . As  $\text{Fix}_{T^*}(x)$  is contained in  $\pi^{-1}(v)$  and the  $G_v$ -actions on  $\pi^{-1}(v)$  and  $T_v[\vec{p}]$  are equivariantly identified, we get  $\text{Fix}_{T^*}(x)$  is  $\iota(x, \text{Fix}_{T_v[\vec{p}]}(x))$ . But  $x$  is  $T_v[\vec{p}]$ -loxodromic since it is  $T_v$ -loxodromic and it fixes none of the attaching points  $\vec{p}$  by assumption.

- Finiteness of arc stabilizers:

Assume the rigid  $\mathcal{G}$ -action on  $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{V}}$  has finite arc stabilizers. Let  $A^* \subset T^*$  be an arc, then  $A := \pi(A^*) \subset T$  is either a singleton or an arc. If  $A$  is an arc, then, by the equivariance of  $\pi$  and rigidity of actions (Condition 3), the stabilizer of  $A^*$  is the stabilizer of  $A$ ; so it is finite. If  $A = \{p\}$  is a singleton, then  $p = y \cdot v$  for some  $y \in H$  and  $v \in \mathcal{V}$ . Thus  $A^* = \iota(y, A_v)$  for some arc  $A_v \subset T_v[\vec{p}]$  and its stabilizer in  $H$  is conjugate to the stabilizer of  $A_v$  in  $G_v$ ; therefore, it is finite by Lemma IV.2.

- Minimality:

Assume the rigid  $H$ -action on  $T$  is minimal. By the equivariance of  $\pi$ , any characteristic convex subset of  $T^*$  for  $H$  must map onto  $T$  under the projection  $\pi$ . In particular, any characteristic convex subset will contain  $\iota(T \setminus (H \cdot \mathcal{V}))$  and the attaching points  $\iota(H \times \vec{p})$ . By Condition 4, any characteristic convex subset will contain  $\iota(H \times \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{V}})$ ; therefore,  $T^*$  is the characteristic convex subset for  $H$ , i.e. the  $H$ -action on  $T^*$  is minimal.  $\square$

### IV.3 Ideal stitching

The crucial step in proving Theorem IV.1 was using the contraction mapping theorem to find the right blow-up that induced a homothety. We use the same idea for the next theorem, which is the heart of the paper.

For a minimal rigid  $F$ -action on a real pretree with trivial arc stabilizers, let  $\mathcal{V}$  be a set of orbit representatives of branch points with nontrivial stabilizers  $G_v$ . The point stabilizer system  $\mathcal{G} = \bigsqcup_{v \in \mathcal{V}} G_v$  has finite type by Gaboriau–Levitt’s index inequality.

**Theorem IV.4.** *Suppose a real pretree  $T$  has a minimal rigid  $F$ -action with trivial arc stabilizers, and let  $\phi: F \rightarrow F$  be an automorphism.*

*Assume  $f: T \rightarrow T$  is a  $\phi$ -equivariant pretree-automorphism and  $\mathcal{G}$  represents the non-trivial  $T$ -point stabilizers with:*

1. *a minimal isometric  $\mathcal{G}$ -action on a forest  $\mathcal{Y}_{\mathcal{V}}$  with trivial arc stabilizers; and*
2. *a  $\phi|_{\mathcal{G}}$ -equivariant expanding homothety  $h_{\mathcal{V}}: \mathcal{Y}_{\mathcal{V}} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}_{\mathcal{V}}$ .*

*Then there is:*

1. *a minimal rigid  $F$ -action on a real pretree  $T^*$  with trivial arc stabilizers, where*

2. the characteristic convex subset of  $T^*$  for  $\mathcal{G}$  is equivariantly identified with  $\mathcal{Y}_{\mathcal{V}}$ ;
3. an element in  $F$  is  $T^*$ -loxodromic if and only if it is  $T$ - or  $\mathcal{Y}_{\mathcal{V}}$ -loxodromic; and
4. there is a  $\phi$ -equivariant pretree-automorphism  $f^*: T^* \rightarrow T^*$  induced by  $f$  and  $h_{\mathcal{V}}$ .

Moreover, if  $f$  is  $F$ -expanding, then so is  $f^*$ .

*Proof.* For each  $v \in \mathcal{V}$ , fix a set of  $F$ -orbit representatives  $\mathcal{D}_v$  for  $T$ -directions at  $v$ . The set  $\mathcal{D}_v$  is finite as well, again by the index inequality. As the homeomorphism  $f$  permutes the  $F$ -orbits of  $T$ -branch points and  $T$ -directions, it induces permutations  $\beta \in \text{Sym}(\mathcal{V})$  and  $\partial \in \text{Sym}(\bigcup_{v \in \mathcal{V}} \mathcal{D}_v)$  with  $\partial(d) \in \mathcal{D}_{\beta \cdot v}$  if  $d \in \mathcal{D}_v$ .

By viewing  $\mathcal{Y}_{\mathcal{V}}$  as real pretrees, the minimal isometric  $\mathcal{G}$ -action is also a minimal rigid  $\mathcal{G}$ -action. For any choice  $\vec{p} = (p_d \in \hat{Y}_v : v \in \mathcal{V}, d \in \mathcal{D}_v)$  of points not fixed by a  $\mathcal{Y}_{\mathcal{V}}$ -loxodromic element in  $\mathcal{G}$ , we can apply Proposition IV.3 to construct a real pretree  $T^* = T^*(\vec{p})$  that satisfies Conditions 1, 2, and 3. To find the choice  $\vec{p}$  that implies the remaining Condition 4, we must use the  $\phi$ -equivariant pretree-automorphism  $f: T \rightarrow T$  and  $\phi|_{\mathcal{G}}$ -equivariant expanding homothety  $h_{\mathcal{V}}: \mathcal{Y}_{\mathcal{V}} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}_{\mathcal{V}}$ .

The maps  $f$  and  $h_{\mathcal{V}}$  induce a  $\phi$ -equivariance set-bijection  $f^*: T^* \rightarrow T^*$ :

- for  $p \in T \setminus (F \cdot \mathcal{V})$ , define  $f^*(\iota(p)) := \iota(f(p))$ ; and
- for  $(x, p) \in F \times \mathcal{Y}_{\mathcal{V}}[\vec{p}]$ , define  $f^*(\iota(x, p)) := \iota(\psi(x)x_v, h'_v(p))$ , where the implicit choice  $(x_v \in F : v \in \mathcal{V})$  was used to define the restriction  $\phi|_{\mathcal{G}}$ , and hence  $h_{\mathcal{V}}$  and its extension  $h'_v: \mathcal{Y}_{\mathcal{V}}[\vec{p}] \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}_{\mathcal{V}}[\vec{p}]$ .

For each representative  $v \in \mathcal{V}$  and direction  $d \in \mathcal{D}_v$ , let  $s_{\partial \cdot d} \in G_{\beta \cdot v}$  be an element such that  $f(d) = x_v s_{\partial \cdot d} \cdot \partial(d)$ ; the element  $s_{\partial \cdot d}$  is unique (trivial arc stabilizers). The set-bijection  $f^*$  is a pretree-automorphism if and only if  $h'_v(p_d) = s_{\partial \cdot d} \cdot p_{\partial \cdot d}$  for all  $v \in \mathcal{V}$  and  $d \in \mathcal{D}_v$  (see Appendix B for details).

As  $\bigcup_{v \in \mathcal{V}} \mathcal{D}_v$  is finite and  $h_{\mathcal{V}}$  is an expanding homothety, the system of equations has a unique solution  $\vec{p} = (p_d \in \bar{Y}_v : v \in \mathcal{V}, d \in \mathcal{D}_v)$  in the metric completion of  $\mathcal{Y}_{\mathcal{V}}$ ; these points are not fixed by any  $\mathcal{Y}_{\mathcal{V}}$ -loxodromic element in  $\mathcal{G}$ . Let  $\mathcal{T}^* = \mathcal{T}^*(\vec{p})$  be the real pretree given by this unique solution. Then the induced function  $f^*$  is a  $\psi$ -equivariant pretree-automorphism, as required for Condition 4.

Finally, assume  $f$  is  $F$ -expanding. For all  $x \in F$  and  $n \geq 1$ , we need to show the composition  $\gamma^* := x \circ (f^*)^n$  is either: 1) elliptic with a unique fixed point and it expands at this fixed point; or 2) loxodromic with an axis that is not shared with any  $T^*$ -loxodromic element in  $F$ .

Let  $\gamma := x \circ f^n: T \rightarrow T$ , then we can use the  $F$ -expanding assumption on  $f$ .

For the first case, assume  $\gamma$  is loxodromic with an axis that is not shared with any  $T$ -loxodromic element in  $F$ . Then by construction of  $T^*$  and Condition 3,  $\gamma^*$  is loxodromic

with an axis that is not shared with any  $T^*$ -loxodromic element in  $F$ . For the rest of the proof, we may assume  $\gamma$  is elliptic with a unique fixed point  $p \in T$  and it expands at  $p$ .

For the second case, suppose  $p$  has a finite stabilizer. Then  $\gamma^*$  is elliptic with a unique fixed point  $\iota(p) \in T^*$  and it expands at  $\iota(p)$ .

For the final case, suppose  $p$  has an infinite stabilizer. Then  $p = y \cdot v$  for some  $y \in F$  and  $v \in \mathcal{V}$ . In particular,  $v$  is fixed by  $\beta \in \text{Sym}(\mathcal{V})$  since  $p = y \cdot v$  is fixed by  $\gamma = x \circ f^n$ . In fact,  $y \cdot v = x \circ f^n(y \cdot v) = x\psi^n(y)\psi^{n-1}(x_v) \cdots x_{\beta^{n-1}.v} \cdot v$  implies

$$s_v := y^{-1}x\psi^n(y)\psi^{n-1}(x_v) \cdots x_{\beta^{n-1}.v} \text{ is in } G_v,$$

and  $\gamma^*(\iota(y, q)) = (y, s_v \cdot h'_{\beta^{n-1}.v} \circ \cdots \circ h'_v(q))$  for all  $q \in T_v[\vec{p}]$ .

Let  $\gamma_v := s_v \circ h_{\beta^{n-1}.v} \circ \cdots \circ h_v$ . As  $h_v$  is an expanding homothety, the extension of the composition  $\gamma_v$  to the metric completion has a unique fixed point  $q_v \in \overline{Y}_v$  that is repelling. If  $q_v \in Y_v[\vec{p}]$ , then  $\gamma^*$  is elliptic with a unique fixed point  $\iota(y, q_v)$  and it expands at  $\iota(y, q_v)$ . Otherwise,  $q_v \notin Y_v[\vec{p}]$  and  $\gamma^*$  is loxodromic. As  $\gamma$  is elliptic,  $\gamma^*$  does not share its axis (in  $T^*$ ) with any  $T$ -loxodromic element in  $F$ . As  $\iota(y, q_v)$  is an end of the axis for  $\gamma^*$  and  $q_v$  is in the metric completion  $\overline{Y}_v$ ,  $\gamma^*$  cannot share its axis with a conjugate (in  $F$ ) of a  $Y_v$ -loxodromic element of  $G_v$ . By Condition 3,  $\gamma^*$  does not share an axis with any  $T^*$ -loxodromic element in  $F$  and we are done.  $\square$

## Epilogue — are all limits the same?

As a preview for the sequel, we end the paper discussing whether the real pretree of Theorem III.3 is *canonical*. There are two ways “canonical” can be interpreted:

1. the real pretree produced by the proof of the theorem does not depend on any choices made in the proof — in a sense, the real pretree was *predetermined*;
2. limit pretrees (i.e. real pretrees satisfying the conclusion of the theorem) are equivariantly pretree-isomorphic.

A priori, the second requirement seems stronger as, presumably, there might be limit pretrees that do not arise from the blow-up construction of the theorem. While the jury is still out on the second interpretation, we strongly suspect the first one to be true!

A careful rereading of Theorem III.3’s proof reveals that Theorem I.1 is the only source of indeterminacy: both blow-up constructions in Theorems IV.1 and IV.4 use uniquely determined attaching points! In other words, once the irreducible train track representatives are fixed, the real pretree produced at the end of the proof is already determined. Unfortunately, the irreducible train tracks produced by the algorithm in Theorem I.1 do depend on choices; in general, there is no “canonical” train track and our main motivation was to address this issue.

To this end, we suspect that Theorem III.3 can be strengthened by requiring the real pretree’s completion to admit an equivariant surjection from the Cantor set boundary of the free group  $\partial F$  that is continuous with respect to the observers’ topology. First and foremost, this would immediately allow us to upgrade the rigid action on the real pretree to a convergence action on the completion. Secondly, this would imply the completion of the limit pretree is dual to certain (relative) laminations in the free group (rel. the points stabilizer subgroup system of finite type). Using the projective space of (relative) currents, we might be able to show that these laminations are unique. Alternatively, Bestvina–Feighn–Handel defined *topmost attracting laminations* [BFH00, Section 6] that could perhaps be used to prove a canonical version of Proposition III.2 with the expanding homothety replaced by an expanding “affine” homeomorphism.

Fortunately, there is already precedent for these approaches. When the free group outer automorphism is *irreducible* with infinite order, Bestvina–Feighn–Handel proved that a limit tree produced by the proof of Proposition III.2 is unique up to equivariant homothety [BFH97, Lemma 3.4]. In particular, *the* limit tree is independent of the chosen train track used to define it. Taking this further, Levitt–Lustig proved limit trees are canonical in a stronger sense: all trees satisfying the conclusion of Proposition III.2 are equivariantly homothetic [LL03]. Importantly, they do not assume beforehand that these trees are projective limits of iterating a topological representative. Although they did not use this language, the key step in their proof was showing that the corresponding observers’ compactifications of these trees admit equivariant surjective maps from the boundary  $\partial F$ .

For an irreducible atoroidal automorphism, Kapovich–Lustig [KL15, Proposition 4.5] recently showed that the *dynamical* lamination dual to the limit tree is exactly the *geometric* laminations defined by Mahan Mj (formerly Mitra) [Mit97, p. 388] using the hyperbolic geometry of the corresponding mapping torus  $F \rtimes \mathbb{Z}$ .

When we drop irreducibility but keep the atoroidal assumption, there still are promising results. Following works of Mj and Bowditch, Elizabeth Field has recently used the hyperbolicity of the mapping torus to construct a canonical dendrite that are dual to Mj’s geometric lamination [Fie20]. We note the index of the dendrite’s interior is an invariant of the atoroidal outer automorphism. It might follow from the construction that Field’s dendrite is a completion of a limit pretree. On the other hand, Uyanik has proven that atoroidal automorphisms act with generalized north-south dynamics on the projective space of currents [Uya19, Theorem 1.4]. As an extension of Kapovich–Lustig’s result, our guess is that the geometric laminations are the supports of the repelling simplex of projective currents!

Finally, when we drop the atoroidal assumption, it seems reasonable to conjecture that there are generalizations of Field’s and Uyanik’s results that use relative hyperbolicity and relative currents respectively, and these can be unified.

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## A Index theory for small rigid actions

In this appendix, we sketch Gaboriau–Levitt’s proof of the index inequality. Although the inequality was originally stated and proven for isometric actions, their arguments only used the rigidity of actions — the metric plays no other important role. Thus, we sketch this general version of the index theory.

A rigid  $F$ -action on a real pretree  $T$  is *small* if arc stabilizers are cyclic. Fix a minimal small rigid  $F$ -action on a nondegenerate real pretree  $T$ . For each orbit of points  $[p] \in F \backslash T$ , let  $G_p \leq F$  be the stabilizer for  $p \in T$  and  $\#\text{dir}_1[p]$  denote the number of  $G_p$ -orbits of directions at  $p$  with trivial stabilizers. The index at  $[p]$  is:

$$i[p] := c(G_p) - 1 + \#\text{dir}_1[p] \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} \cup \{\infty\}.$$

Nonnegativity follows immediately from minimality of the action. The index of  $F \backslash T$  is:

$$i(F \backslash T) := \sum_{[p] \in F \backslash T} i[p] \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} \cup \{\infty\}.$$

Gaboriau–Levitt proved the following:

**Theorem A.7.**  $i(F \backslash T) < c(F)$ .

• **The real pretree associated to a rigid system**

A real pretree is finite if it is the *convex hull* of a finite subset. A pretree-map  $j: T \rightarrow T'$  of real pretrees is a morphism if every closed  $T$ -interval is a finite union of closed subintervals that are embedded into  $T'$  by  $j$ .

Let  $K$  be a finite real pretree and  $x_i: A_i \rightarrow B_i$  ( $1 \leq i \leq n$ ) be pretree-isomorphisms of finite real pretrees in  $K$ . Alternatively,  $x_i: K \rightarrow K$  are *partial* pretree-automorphisms whose domains are convex and complete. Denote this system by  $\mathcal{K}$ . A system  $\mathcal{K} = (K, \{x_i\})$  is nondegenerate if no domain  $A_i := \text{dom}(x_i)$  is empty.

Let  $F_{\mathcal{K}}$  be free group generated by the set  $\{x_i\}_{i=1}^n$ . Note that any element  $x \in F_{\mathcal{K}}$  (i.e. reduced word in  $x_i^{\pm 1}$ ) determines a partial pretree-automorphism  $x: K \rightarrow K$  with a possibly empty domain. The length of  $x \in F_{\mathcal{K}}$  as a reduced word  $x_i^{\pm 1}$  is denoted  $|x|_{\mathcal{K}}$ .

**Theorem A.1** (cf. [GL95, Theorem I.1]). *For any nondegenerate system  $\mathcal{K} = (K, \{x_i\})$ , there is:*

1. an  $F_{\mathcal{K}}$ -action on a real pretree  $T_{\mathcal{K}}$  by pretree-automorphisms;
2. a pretree-embedding  $\iota: K \rightarrow T_{\mathcal{K}}$  with  $x_i \cdot \iota(a) = \iota(x_i(a))$  for  $a \in A_i$  ( $1 \leq i \leq n$ ); and
3. the  $F_{\mathcal{K}}$ -orbit of  $\iota(K)$  covers  $T_{\mathcal{K}}$ , i.e.  $T_{\mathcal{K}} = F_{\mathcal{K}} \cdot \iota(K)$ .

If another pretree  $F_{\mathcal{K}}$ -action on a real pretree  $T'$  satisfies Condition 2, then there is a unique  $F_{\mathcal{K}}$ -equivariant morphism  $j: T_{\mathcal{K}} \rightarrow T'$  with  $j(\iota(a)) = \iota'(a)$  for  $a \in K$ .

The universal property stated in the last part implies the pretree  $T_{\mathcal{K}}$  is unique up to an  $F_{\mathcal{K}}$ -equivariant pretree-isomorphism. The real pretree  $T_{\mathcal{K}}$  (along with its  $F_{\mathcal{K}}$ -action and pretree-embedding  $\iota: K \rightarrow T_{\mathcal{K}}$ ) will be referred to as the system's “associated real pretree”.

*Sketch proof.* The set  $T_{\mathcal{K}}$  is defined through the quotient

$$\pi: F_{\mathcal{K}} \times K \rightarrow T_{\mathcal{K}},$$

given by the identifications:

- for each  $a \in A_i$  and  $x \in F_{\mathcal{K}}$ ,  $(xx_i, a)$  is identified with  $(x, x_i(a))$ .

$T_{\mathcal{K}}$  inherits a set  $F_{\mathcal{K}}$ -action from the left-multiplication on the first factor of  $F_{\mathcal{K}} \times K$ . We need to define a pretree structure on  $T_{\mathcal{K}}$ .

Let the length of  $(x, a) \in F_{\mathcal{K}} \times K$  be  $|x|_{\mathcal{K}}$ . Every point  $p \in T_{\mathcal{K}}$  has a unique shortest element  $\delta(p) := (x, a) \in \pi^{-1}(p)$ . Suppose  $p, q \in T_{\mathcal{K}}$  have representatives  $\delta(p) = (x, a)$  and  $\delta(q) = (y, b)$ .

Case 1:  $x = y$ . Define  $[p, q] := \pi(x, [a, b]_K)$ .



Case 2:  $|y^{-1}x|_{\mathcal{K}} = m \geq 1$ . Let  $y^{-1}x \in F_{\mathcal{K}}$  be the reduced word  $y_m \cdots y_1$  in  $x_i^{\pm}$ . Set  $c_1$  to be the *projection* of  $a$  to the domain  $\text{dom}(y_1) \neq \emptyset$ . Assume  $c_j \in \text{dom}(y_j)$  for  $1 \leq j < m$ , and set  $c_{j+1}$  to be the projection of  $y_j(c_j)$  to  $\text{dom}(y_{j+1}) \neq \emptyset$ . Define

$$[p, q] := \pi(x, [a, c_1]_K) \cup \left( \bigcup_{j=1}^{m-1} \pi(xy_1^{-1} \cdots y_j^{-1}, [y_j(c_j), c_{j+1}]_K) \right) \cup \pi(y, [y_m(c_m), b]_K).$$

We leave it as an exercise to check that  $(T_{\mathcal{K}}, [\cdot, \cdot])$  is a real pretree and  $F_{\mathcal{K}}$  acts on  $T_{\mathcal{K}}$  by pretree automorphisms. This concludes Theorem A.1(1).

Let  $1 \in F_{\mathcal{K}}$  be the identity element. The map  $\iota: K \rightarrow T_{\mathcal{K}}$  given by  $a \mapsto \pi(1, a)$  is a pretree-embedding. If  $a \in A_i$ , then by construction

$$x_i \cdot \iota(a) = \pi(x_i, a) = \pi(1, x_i(a)) = \iota(x_i(a)).$$

Also by construction,  $F_{\mathcal{K}} \cdot \iota(K) = \pi(F_{\mathcal{K}} \times K) = T_{\mathcal{K}}$ . This gives us Theorem A.1(2-3).

Finally, we also leave the proof of the universal property as an exercise: use the fact that any closed interval of  $T_{\mathcal{K}}$  decomposes (by definition) into finitely many closed subintervals, each contained in a translate of  $\iota(K)$ .  $\square$

**Lemma A.2** (cf. [GL95, Proposition I.4]). *Let  $\mathcal{K}$  be a nondegenerate system and  $T_{\mathcal{K}}$  be the associated real pretree. For  $y \in F_{\mathcal{K}}$  and  $a, b \in K$ ,*

$$y \cdot \iota(a) = \iota(b) \text{ if and only if } y(a) = b.$$

*Sketch proof.* The identifications on  $F_{\mathcal{K}} \times K$  used to define  $T_{\mathcal{K}}$  are symmetric but not transitive. Since the reduced word in  $x_i^{\pm}$  representing an element of  $F_{\mathcal{K}}$  is unique, the identifications generate the following equivalence relation: for  $a, b \in K$  and  $x, y \in F_{\mathcal{K}}$ ,  $(xy, a) \sim (x, b)$  if and only if  $y(a) = b$ .  $\square$

**Corollary A.3** (cf. [GL95, Proposition I.5]). *Let  $\mathcal{K}$  be a nondegenerate system and  $T_{\mathcal{K}}$  be the associated real pretree. For any nontrivial  $y \in F_{\mathcal{K}}$  and any morphism  $j: T_{\mathcal{K}} \rightarrow T'$  as in the last part of Theorem A.1, the restriction of  $j$  to the fixed-point set  $\text{Fix}_{T_{\mathcal{K}}}(y)$  is injective.*

*Sketch proof.* As  $j$  is  $F_{\mathcal{K}}$ -equivariant,  $\iota'$  is injective, and  $j(\iota(a)) = \iota'(a)$  for  $a \in K$ , it is enough to show that  $\text{Fix}_{T_{\mathcal{K}}}(y)$  is contained in some translate of  $\iota(K)$ . Without loss of generality, we assume  $y \in F_{\mathcal{K}}$  is a cyclically reduced nonempty word in  $x_i^{\pm}$  and show  $\text{Fix}_{T_{\mathcal{K}}}(y)$  is contained in  $\iota(K)$ .

Let  $p \in T_{\mathcal{K}}$  be fixed by a nontrivial  $y \in F_{\mathcal{K}}$  and assume  $p \notin \iota(K)$ , i.e.  $\delta(p) = (x, a)$  has positive length. Since  $(yx, a)$  and  $(x, a)$  represent  $p$ , we get  $x^{-1}yx(a) = a$  by Lemma A.2. Let  $z := x^{-1}yx \in F_{\mathcal{K}}$  be the reduced nonempty word  $z_l \cdots z_1$  in  $x_i^{\pm}$ . Then  $(yxz_1^{-1}, z_1(a))$  and  $(xz_l, z_l^{-1}(a))$  also represent  $p$ . By minimality of  $\delta(p) = (x, a)$ , the element  $x \in F_{\mathcal{K}}$  as a reduced word in  $x_i^{\pm}$  cannot end with  $z_1$  nor  $z_l^{-1}$ . So  $y = xzx^{-1}$  as a reduced word in  $x_i^{\pm}$  is not cyclically reduced.  $\square$

A partial pretree-automorphism is rigid if either its fixed-point set is empty or it fixes no direction at its fixed-point set. A nondegenerate system  $\mathcal{K}$  is rigid if every element of  $F_{\mathcal{K}}$  determines a rigid partial pretree-automorphism of  $K$ .

**Lemma A.4.** *If  $\mathcal{K}$  is a rigid system, then the pretree  $F_{\mathcal{K}}$ -action on the associated real pretree  $T_{\mathcal{K}}$  is rigid.*

*Proof.* Suppose  $x \in F_{\mathcal{K}}$  has fixed points in  $T_{\mathcal{K}}$  and let  $d$  be an arbitrary  $T_{\mathcal{K}}$ -direction at  $\text{Fix}_{T_{\mathcal{K}}}(x)$ . Let  $p_d \in \text{Fix}_{T_{\mathcal{K}}}(x)$  be an attaching point for  $d$ . By construction, some nondegenerate interval  $[p_d, q] \subset \{p_d\} \cup d$  is contained in a translate  $y \cdot \iota(K)$  for some  $y \in F_{\mathcal{K}}$ . Let  $p_d = y \cdot \iota(a_d)$  and  $q = y \cdot \iota(b)$  for some  $a_d, b \in K$ .

For any  $p' = y \cdot \iota(a') \in [p_d, q]$ , Lemma A.2 implies  $x \cdot p' = p'$  if and only if  $y^{-1}xy(a') = a'$ . In particular,  $a_d \in \text{Fix}_K(y^{-1}xy)$ . Since no point in  $d$ , and hence  $(p_d, q] = y \cdot \iota((a_d, b]_K)$ , is fixed by  $x$ , no point in  $(a_d, b]_K$  is fixed by the partial pretree-automorphism  $y^{-1}xy$ . So  $(a_d, b]_K$  determines a  $K$ -direction  $d_K$  at  $\text{Fix}_K(y^{-1}xy)$ .

By rigidity of the system,  $y^{-1}xy$  (partially applied to  $K$ ) does not fix  $d_K$ ; therefore, the element  $x \in F_{\mathcal{K}}$  (acting on  $T_{\mathcal{K}}$ ) does not fix  $d$  (Lemma A.2) and we are done.  $\square$

Assume the system  $\mathcal{K}$  is rigid and  $T_{\mathcal{K}}$  is the associated real pretree. Let  $S \subset K$  be the finite set of vertices (i.e. branch or *terminal* points) in  $K$ ,  $A_i$ , and  $B_i$  ( $1 \leq i \leq n$ ).

**Lemma A.5** (cf. [GL95, Proposition I.8]). *If  $p \in T_{\mathcal{K}}$  be a branch point, then the  $F_{\mathcal{K}}$ -orbit of  $p$  contains a point of  $\iota(S)$  and there are finitely many  $G_p$ -orbits of directions at  $p$ .*

*Sketch proof.* Suppose  $[p, q] \cap \iota(K) = \{p\}$  and let  $p = \iota(a)$  with  $a \in K$ . Let  $y \in F_{\mathcal{K}}$  be the shortest reduced word  $y_m \cdots y_1$  in  $x_i^{\pm}$  whose translate  $y \cdot \iota(K)$  covers a nondegenerate subinterval  $[p, p']$ . So  $[p, p'] = y \cdot \iota([b, b']_K)$  for some  $b, b' \in K$  and  $y(b) = a$  (Lemma A.2). Minimality of  $y$  and  $[p, p'] \cap \iota(K) = \{p\}$  imply  $[b, b']_K \cap \text{dom}(\psi_1) = \{b\}$ . Then  $b \in S$ .

Deduce that the  $F_{\mathcal{K}}$ -orbit of any branch point in  $T_{\mathcal{K}}$  intersects  $\iota(S)$ . Similarly, the  $F_{\mathcal{K}}$ -orbit of any direction at a branch point contains an end of  $\iota(K \setminus S)$ ; therefore, the number of  $G_p$ -orbits of directions at  $p$  is at most the number of ends of  $\iota(K) \setminus (\iota(S) \cap (F_{\mathcal{K}} \cdot p))$ .  $\square$

## • Geometric actions

Fix a basis  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  for the free group  $F$ . Let  $T$  be a real pretree with a rigid  $F$ -action. For any finite real pretree  $K \subset T$ , we get a system  $\mathcal{K} = (K, \{x_i\})$  by letting  $x_i: K \rightarrow K$  be the partial pretree-automorphism given by restricting the action of  $x_i \in F$  on  $T$  to the domain  $(x_i^{-1} \cdot K) \cap K$ . The free groups  $F_{\mathcal{K}}$  and  $F$  will be identified as they have the “same” basis  $\{x_i\}$ .

Choose a finite real pretree  $K \subset T$  so that the system  $\mathcal{K}$  is nondegenerate, in which case it will be a rigid system. By Theorem A.1 and Lemma A.4, the rigid system  $\mathcal{K}$  has an associated real pretree, denoted  $T_{\mathcal{K}}$ , with a rigid  $F$ -action. The rigid  $F$ -action on  $T_{\mathcal{K}}$  is small if the rigid  $F$ -action on  $T$  was small.

Now suppose the  $F$ -action on  $T$  is minimal and pick a basepoint  $p_0 \in T$ . By minimality of the rigid  $F$ -action on  $T$ , the point  $p_0$  is in the  $T$ -axis for some loxodromic element  $x \in F$ . For any integer  $m$ , define  $K_m$  to be the convex hull of the partial orbit  $\{y \cdot p_0 : |y| \leq m\}$  and let  $T_m$  be the real pretree associated to  $(K_m, \{x_i\})$ . Choose any  $m \geq |x^2|$ , then the interval  $[p_0, x^2 \cdot p_0]$  is contained in  $K_m$  and  $\iota_m(p_0) \in T_m$  is in the  $T_m$ -axis for  $x$ . Consequently, the rigid  $F$ -action on  $T_m$  is minimal.

Using the universal property in Theorem A.1, the chain  $K_1 \subset K_2 \subset \dots \subset T$  gives us a direct system of morphisms  $T_1 \rightarrow T_2 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow T$ . This direct system converges strongly to  $T$ : each closed interval  $I \subset T_1$  has an image under the morphism  $T_1 \rightarrow T_m$  (for large enough  $m$ ) that is mapped injectively into  $T$  by the morphism  $T_m \rightarrow T$ . For the proof, pick a closed interval  $I \subset T_1$ ; its image under the morphism  $j_1: T_1 \rightarrow T$  is a finite real pretree, which is contained in  $K_m$  for large  $m$ ; therefore,  $\iota_m(j_1(I)) \subset \iota_m(K_m)$ , the image of  $I$  under  $T_1 \rightarrow T_m$ , is mapped injectively into  $T$  by  $T_m \rightarrow T$  as the latter restricts to a pretree-embedding of  $\iota_m(K_m)$ .

**Lemma A.6** (cf. [GL95, Proposition II.1]). *Let  $T$  be a real pretree with a minimal rigid  $F$ -action. The following conditions are equivalent:*

1.  $T$  is  $F$ -equivariantly pretree-isomorphic to  $T_{\mathcal{K}}$  for some rigid system  $\mathcal{K} = (K, \{x_i\})$ .
2.  $T$  can only be a strong limit in a trivial way: if  $T$  is a strong limit of a direct system of morphisms  $T_1 \rightarrow T_2 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow T$  with minimal rigid  $F$ -actions, then  $T_m \rightarrow T$  is an  $F$ -equivariant pretree-isomorphism for some  $m \geq 1$ .

A real pretree  $T$  with a minimal rigid  $F$ -action is geometric if these conditions hold. By the second characterization, whether a real pretree is geometric will be independent of the choice of basis for  $F$ .

*Sketch proof.*

(2  $\implies$  1): By the preceding discussion,  $T$  is a strong limit of a direct system of morphisms  $T_1 \rightarrow T_2 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow T$  and the rigid  $F$ -action on  $T_m$  is minimal for large enough  $m$ . Since we are assuming strong limits are trivial, we have  $T_m \rightarrow T$  is an  $F$ -equivariant pretree-isomorphism for large  $m$ . Recall that  $T_m$  is associated to a rigid system given by a finite real pretree  $K_m \subset T$  and we are done.

(1  $\implies$  2): Let  $\rho: T_{\mathcal{K}} \rightarrow T$  be an  $F$ -equivariant pretree-isomorphism for some rigid system  $\mathcal{K} = (K, \{x_i\})$ . In particular,  $T$  satisfies the universal property in Theorem A.1 with respect to the pretree-embedding  $\rho \circ \iota: K \rightarrow T$ . We need to show that an arbitrary strong limit  $T_1 \rightarrow T_2 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow T$  of minimal actions is trivial. As a strong limit, we can lift the union of  $\rho(\iota(K)) \subset T$  and its translates  $x_i \cdot \rho(\iota(K)) \subset T$  ( $1 \leq i \leq n$ ) to a pretree-isomorphic copy in  $T_m$  for some large enough  $m$ . By the universal property, there is a unique  $F$ -equivariant morphism  $T \rightarrow T_m$ . So the morphism  $T_m \rightarrow T$  (from the strong limit) must be a pretree-isomorphism and hence the strong limit is trivial.  $\square$

• **Counting branch points**

We are now ready to prove the index inequality.

**Theorem A.7** (cf. [GL95, Theorem III.2]). *For a minimal small rigid  $F$ -action on a real pretree  $T$ ,*

1.  $i(F \setminus T) = c(F) - 1$  if  $T$  is geometric, and
2.  $i(F \setminus T) < c(F) - 1$  otherwise.

*Proof of Part 1.* Suppose  $\mathcal{K} = (K, \{x_i: A_i \rightarrow B_i\})$  is a rigid system and the rigid  $F$ -action on the associated real pretree  $T_{\mathcal{K}}$  is small and minimal. For a finite real pretree  $H$ , the valence of  $h \in H$  — denoted  $\nu_H(h)$  — is the number of directions at  $h$ . The valence satisfy the identity:  $\sum_{h \in H} (\nu_H(h) - 2) = -2$ .

Fix a point  $p \in T_{\mathcal{K}}$ . Then  $p = x \cdot \iota(a)$  for some  $x \in F$  and  $a \in K$  by Theorem A.1(3). Define  $V_p := \{b \in K : y \cdot \iota(a) = \iota(b) \text{ for some } y \in F\}$ . The “Cayley graph”  $\mathcal{O}_p$  oriented labelled graph with vertex set  $V_p$  and an oriented labelled edge  $b \xrightarrow{x_i} c$  if  $x_i(b) = c$ . The Cayley graph is connected by Lemma A.2.

Each oriented labelled edge has a weight  $w\left(b \xrightarrow{x_i} c\right) := \nu_{A_i}(b)$ . The “blow-up”  $\mathcal{O}'_p$  is given by replacing: 1) each vertex  $b \in V_p$  with  $\nu_{\mathcal{K}}(b)$ -many vertices corresponding to the  $K$ -directions at  $b$ ; and 2) each edge  $b \xrightarrow{x_i} c$  with  $w\left(b \xrightarrow{x_i} c\right)$ -many oriented labelled edges in the “obvious way.” Set  $\pi: \mathcal{O}'_p \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_p$  to be the natural finite-to-one projection.

**Lemma A.8** (cf. [GL95, Lemma III.5]). *Let  $G_p \leq F$  be the stabilizer of  $p \in T_{\mathcal{K}}$ .*

1.  $\pi_1(\mathcal{O}_p) \cong G_p$  (group isomorphism).
2.  $\pi_0(\mathcal{O}'_p) \cong G_p \setminus \pi_0(T_{\mathcal{K}} \setminus \{p\})$  (set-bijection).
3. for  $\mathcal{O}_d \in \pi_0(\mathcal{O}'_p)$  corresponding to a  $T_{\mathcal{K}}$ -direction  $d$  at  $p$ ,  $\pi_1(\mathcal{O}_1) \cong \text{Stab}_{G_p}(d)$ .

*Sketch proof of lemma.* There is a natural injective homomorphism  $\pi_1(\mathcal{O}_p, a) \rightarrow G_{\iota(a)}$  given by “reading the oriented labels.” This homomorphism is surjective by Lemma A.2 — as  $G_{\iota(a)} = x^{-1}G_p x$ , this concludes part 1.

Distinct components of  $\mathcal{O}'_p$  correspond to distinct  $F$ -orbits of  $T_{\mathcal{K}}$ -directions at translates of  $p$  by Lemma A.2. So there is a natural injective set-function  $\pi_0(\mathcal{O}'_p) \rightarrow G_p \setminus \pi_0(T_{\mathcal{K}} \setminus \{p\})$ . The proof of Lemma A.5 shows that this function is surjective — this concludes part 2.

As in the first part, we have an injective homomorphism  $\pi_1(\mathcal{O}_d, d_b) \rightarrow \text{Stab}_{G_{\iota(b)}}(d_b)$ , where  $b \in V_p$ ; in particular,  $G_{\iota(b)} = x^{-1}G_p x$  and  $\text{Stab}_{G_{\iota(b)}}(d_b)$  is conjugate in  $F$  to a stabilizer in  $G_p$  of a  $T_{\mathcal{K}}$ -direction at  $p$ . This homomorphism is surjective by Lemma A.2 and we are done with part 3.  $\square$

Recall that  $S \subset K$  consists of the vertices of  $K$ ,  $A_i$ , and  $B_i$ ; it is a finite set. Let  $\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{O}_p$  be a finite connected subgraph containing all vertices in  $S$  and all edges of weight  $\neq 2$ . Set  $\mathcal{G}' := \pi^{-1}(\mathcal{G}) \subset \mathcal{O}'_p$ ; this is a finite subgraph as well since  $\pi$  was finite-to-one.

By Lemma A.5 and Lemma A.8(2-3),  $\mathcal{O}'_p$  has finitely many components, each with rank 0 or 1 (small rigid action). Enlarge  $\mathcal{G}$  while maintaining finiteness and assume  $\mathcal{G}'$  supports the fundamental group of each component of  $\mathcal{O}'_p$ .

For any finite connected graph, we have the Euler characteristic identity:

$$1 - \text{rank}(\pi_1(\cdot)) = \#V(\cdot) - \#E(\cdot),$$

where  $V(\cdot)$  and  $E(\cdot)$  denote the vertex and edge sets respectively. Sum over the finitely many components of  $\mathcal{G}'_j \subset \mathcal{G}'$ ; we get

$$\sum_j (1 - \text{rank}(\pi_1(\mathcal{G}'_j))) = \sum_{b \in V(\mathcal{G})} \nu_K(b) - \sum_{e \in E(\mathcal{G})} w(e).$$

Subtract the double of the Euler characteristic identity applied to  $\mathcal{G}$ :

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \cdot \text{rank}(\pi_1(\mathcal{G})) - 2 + \sum_j (1 - \text{rank}(\pi_1(\mathcal{G}'_j))) &= \sum_{b \in V(\mathcal{G})} (\nu_K(b) - 2) - \sum_{e \in E(\mathcal{G})} (w(e) - 2) \\ &= \sum_{b \in V_p} (\nu_K(b) - 2) - \sum_{e \in E(\mathcal{O}_p)} (w(e) - 2). \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

The last equality follows from the fact  $\mathcal{G}$  was assumed to contain all vertices and edges with nonzero summand contributions to the right-hand side. Note that the right-hand side is finite and independent of  $\mathcal{G}$ . The summands on the left-hand side are nonnegative; therefore,  $\pi_1(\mathcal{G})$  has uniformly bounded rank and  $\pi_1(\mathcal{O}_p)$  is finitely generated.

Assume  $\mathcal{G}$  supports the fundamental group of  $\mathcal{O}_p$ . Then each component of  $\mathcal{O}'_p$  has at most one component of  $\mathcal{G}'$ . By Lemma A.8, Equation (1) can be rewritten as

$$i[p] = \sum_{b \in V_p} (\nu_K(b) - 2) - \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{b \in V_p \cap A_i} (\nu_{A_i}(b) - 2).$$

Summing over all  $F$ -orbits  $[p] \in F \backslash T_{\mathcal{K}}$  and applying the valence identity in the first paragraph of the proof, we get

$$\begin{aligned} i(F \backslash T_{\mathcal{K}}) &= \sum_{b \in K} (\nu_K(b) - 2) - \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{b \in A_i} (\nu_{A_i}(b) - 2) \\ &= -2 + 2n \\ &= c(F) - 1. \end{aligned}$$

This concludes the geometric case of the theorem. □

*Proof of Part 2.* Suppose  $T$  is not a trivial strong limit of a direct system of morphisms  $T_1 \rightarrow T_2 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow T$  where each  $T_i$  is geometric.

Fix a branch point  $p \in T$ , then choose  $g_1, \dots, g_r \in G_p$  that freely generate a free factor of  $G_p$  and directions  $d_1, \dots, d_s$  at  $p$  that have trivial stabilizers and are in distinct  $G_p$ -orbits. As a strong limit, we can lift the point  $p$  to  $p' \in T_m$  and the directions  $d_j$  ( $1 \leq j \leq s$ ) to  $d'_j$  in  $T_m$  so that  $p'$  is fixed by all  $g_k$  ( $1 \leq k \leq r$ ) for large enough  $m \geq 1$ . By the equivariance of the morphism  $T_m \rightarrow T$ , the  $T_m$ -directions  $d'_j$  have trivial stabilizers and  $G_{p'} \leq G_p$  contains the free factor generated by  $g_1, \dots, g_r$ . So  $2r - 2 + s \leq i[p']$ . From Part (1),  $i[p']$  is uniformly bounded by  $\iota(F \setminus T_m) = c(F) - 1$ . Thus  $G_p$  is finitely generated, there are finitely many  $G_p$ -orbits of directions with trivial stabilizers at  $p$ , and  $i[p] \leq i[p']$ .

Similarly, any finite set of branch points  $p_1, \dots \in T$  in distinct  $F$ -orbits can be lifted to branch points  $p'_1, \dots \in T_m$  with  $i[p_j] \leq i[p'_j]$  for large enough  $m$ . By equivariance, the branch points  $p'_1, \dots$  are in distinct  $F$ -orbits. So we get  $i(F \setminus T) \leq c(F) - 1$  from Part (1).

To show the inequality  $i(F \setminus T) < c(F) - 1$ , we assume the equality  $i(F \setminus T) = c(F) - 1$  and deduce a contradiction. Let  $T$  be a strong limit of a direct system of morphisms  $T_1 \rightarrow T_2 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow T$  where each  $T_m$  is associated to finite real pretree  $K_m \subset T$  that is the convex hull of some partial  $F$ -orbit of a branch point  $p_0 \in T$ .

For large  $m \geq 1$ ,  $K_m$  intersects each  $F$ -orbit  $[p]$  of points in  $T$  with  $i[p] > 0$  and  $p' \in \iota_m(K_m \cap [p]) \subset T_m$  has index  $i[p'] = i[p]$ . Conversely, as  $i(F \setminus T_m) = i(F \setminus T)$ , every  $F$ -orbit  $[p']$  of points in  $T_m$  with  $i[p'] > 0$  intersects  $\iota(K_m \cap [p])$  for some  $F$ -orbit of points in  $T$  with  $i[p] = i[p']$ . Fix a large enough  $m \geq 1$ .

We finally use the hypothesis that  $T$  is a nontrivial strong limit of  $T_1 \rightarrow T_2 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow T$ ; i.e. the morphism  $j_m: T_m \rightarrow T$  is not injective. Thus two distinct directions  $d_1, d_2$  at some point  $q' \in T_m$  are mapped to the same direction at  $q := j_m(q') \in T_m$ .

If  $i[q'] > 0$ , then  $i[q] = i[q']$  implies  $d_1, d_2$  have nontrivial stabilizers. Their image in  $T$  also has a nontrivial cyclic stabilizer and so the union of their stabilizers generate a cyclic subgroup; therefore, some nondegenerate arc in  $d_1 \cup \{q'\} \cup d_2$  intersecting both directions is fixed by a nontrivial element  $y \in F$ . But Corollary A.3 states that  $j_m$  is injective on the fixed-point set of a nontrivial element — a contradiction.

If  $q'$  is a branch point with  $i[q'] = 0$ , then again  $d_1, d_2$  have nontrivial stabilizers and the argument is the same. If  $q'$  is not a branch point, then some nondegenerate arc in  $d_1 \cup \{q'\} \cup d_2$  intersecting both directions is contained some translate  $y \cdot \iota_m(K_m)$  — this is where we use the assumption  $K_m$  was the convex hull of some branch points. We have another contradiction as  $j_m$  is injective on  $\iota_m(K_m)$  and we are done.  $\square$

## B Solutions to some exercises

*Sketch proof of induction step for Proposition III.1.*

Define *really-legal* edge-paths: iterated images of an edge in an exponential stratum ( $\lambda(\tau^{(j)}) > 1$ ). We now modify the reasoning for (1  $\implies$  2) to allow  $\lambda(\tau^{(i)}) > 1$  for some  $i$ .

Assume all edge-paths in  $(\Lambda_*^{(i+1)}, \mathcal{G})$  have either:

1. at most degree  $(k - 1 - i)$  polynomial growth if, under iteration, the (*stratum*) relative lengths of maximal really-legal subpaths are uniformly bounded by the critical constant, or
2. exponential growth if, under iteration, some really-legal subpath has relative length greater than the critical constant.

Also assume the complement of maximal really-legal subpaths in the  $n$ -th forward iterates of an edge-path have at most a degree  $(k - 1 - i)$  polynomial (in  $n$ ) number of edges.

Let  $(\Lambda_*^{(i)}, \mathcal{G})$  be the blow-up of  $(\Gamma_*^{(i)}, \mathcal{G}_i)$  with respect to  $(\Lambda_*^{(i+1)}, \mathcal{G})$ . Denote the induced topological representative by  $\kappa^{(i)}$ . If  $\lambda(\tau^{(i)}) > 1$ , then the complement of maximal really-legal subpaths in the forward iterates of an edge-path have at most a degree  $(k - 1 - i)$  polynomial number of edges; otherwise, it has at most a degree  $(k - i)$  polynomial number of edges. Now use bounded cancellation again (and the relative eigemetric if  $\lambda(\tau^{(i)}) > 1$ ) to get the needed dichotomy — all edge-paths in  $(\Lambda_*^{(i)}, \mathcal{G})$  have either:

1. at most degree  $(k - i)$  polynomial growth if, under iteration, the relative lengths of maximal really-legal subpaths are uniformly bounded by the critical constant, or
2. exponential growth if, under iteration, some really-legal subpath has relative length greater than the critical constant.

Part of the argument is showing that one can pass from exponential growth of relative length to exponential growth (limits exist) of honest length in  $(\Lambda_*^{(i)}, \mathcal{G})$ .

By induction,  $\lambda_x^- = \lambda_x^+$  for all elements  $x$  in  $\mathcal{F}$  and  $\lambda_x := \lambda_x^\pm = 1$  if and only if the element has at most degree  $k - 1$  polynomial growth.  $\square$

Preliminary to checking pretree axioms for blow-up in Proposition IV.3.

Let  $T$  be a set with pretree structure  $[\cdot, \cdot]$  and  $p, q, r \in T$ .

- (pseudocenters)  $[p, q] \cap [q, r] \cap [p, r]$  is empty or a singleton:

Let  $m, n \in [p, q] \cap [q, r] \cap [p, r]$ . Need to show  $m = n$ . By thinness  $[p, q] \subset [p, m] \cup [m, q]$ . Without loss of generality,  $n \in [p, m]$ . By thinness again,  $[p, q] \subset [p, n] \cup [n, q]$ . If  $m \in [p, n]$ , then we are done by linearity. Let  $m \in [n, q]$ . By thinness again,  $[q, r] \subset [q, m] \cup [m, r]$ . If  $n \in [q, m]$ , then we are done by linearity. Let  $n \in [m, r]$ . By thinness a final time,  $[p, r] \subset [p, n] \cup [n, r]$ . So  $m \in [p, n]$  or  $[n, r]$ . In any case, we are done by linearity.

- (subinterval) if  $q \in [p, r]$ , then  $[p, q] \subset [p, r]$ :

Let  $s \in [p, q]$ . Need to show  $s \in [p, r]$ . By thinness,  $[p, q] \subset [p, r] \cup [q, r]$ . If  $s \in [p, r]$ , then we are done. Suppose  $s \in [q, r]$ . Enough to show  $s = q$ . By thinness,  $[p, r] \subset [p, s] \cup [s, r]$ . So  $q \in [s, r]$  or  $q \in [p, s]$ . In any case, we are done by linearity.

- (arc-overlaps)  $[p, q] \cap [p, r]$  is an arc (if nondegenerate):

Let  $x, y, z \in I := [p, q] \cap [p, r]$ . By the subinterval property (twice),  $[p, x] \subset I$ . By thinness,  $y \in [p, x]$  or  $[x, q]$ . If  $y \in [p, x]$ , then  $x, y \in [p, x]$ . Suppose  $y \in [x, q]$ . By thinness,  $x \in [p, y]$  or  $[y, q]$ . If  $x \in [y, q]$ , then  $x = y$  by linearity. In either case,  $x, y \in [p, y]$ . Without loss of generality, assume  $x, y \in [p, y] \subset I$  (subinterval property (twice)). Same argument shows  $y, z \in [p, y]$  or  $[p, z] \subset I$  (subinterval property (twice)). If former, then we are done:  $x, y, z \in [p, y] \subset I$ . If latter, then we are done by the subinterval property.

*Checking pretree axioms are satisfied in Proposotion IV.3.* Let  $p^*, q^*, r^* \in T^*$ .

- Symmetric (axiom 1):

Suppose  $\pi(p^*) = \pi(q^*)$ . If  $\pi(p^*) \notin F \cdot \mathcal{V}$ , then  $p^* = q^*$  and the axiom holds trivially. If  $\pi(p^*) \in F \cdot \mathcal{V}$ , then  $p^* = \iota(y, p)$  and  $q^* = \iota(y, q)$  for some  $y \in F$ ,  $w \in \mathcal{V}$ , and  $p, q \in \widehat{T}_w$ . The axiom follows from symmetry of  $[\cdot, \cdot]_w$ .

We may now assume  $\pi(p^*) \neq \pi(q^*)$ . By definition, the  $\pi$ -preimages of the open interval  $(\pi(p^*), \pi(q^*))$  in  $[p^*, q^*]^*$  and  $[q^*, p^*]^*$  are the same subset of  $T^*$  as they have the same *unordered*  $\mathcal{V}$ -turns in  $[\pi(p^*), \pi(q^*)] = [\pi(q^*), \pi(p^*)]$ : use symmetry of  $[\cdot, \cdot]$  and  $[\cdot, \cdot]_v$  ( $v \in \mathcal{V}$ ). Finally, the  $\pi$ -preimages of  $\pi(p^*)$  in  $[p^*, q^*]^*$  and  $[q^*, p^*]^*$  are the same: use symmetry of  $[\cdot, \cdot]_w$  if  $\pi(p^*) \in F \cdot \mathcal{V}$ . So  $[\cdot, \cdot]^*$  is symmetric.

Set  $L = [\pi(p^*), \pi(r^*)] \cap [\pi(p^*), \pi(q^*)]$ ,  $R = [\pi(p^*), \pi(r^*)] \cap [\pi(q^*), \pi(r^*)]$ , and  $M = L \cap R$ .  $M$  is empty or a singleton — pseudocenters for  $[\cdot, \cdot]$ .

$L \setminus M$  and  $R \setminus M$  are arcs (if nondegenerate) — arc-overlaps for  $[\cdot, \cdot]$ .

- Thin (axiom 2):

Suppose  $\pi(p^*) = \pi(r^*)$ . If  $\pi(p^*) \notin F \cdot \mathcal{V}$ , then  $p^* = r^*$  and the axiom holds trivially. Otherwise,  $[p^*, r^*]^* = \iota(\{y\} \times [p, r]_w)$ . The  $\pi$ -preimages of  $\pi(p^*)$  in  $[p^*, q^*]^*$  and  $[q^*, r^*]^*$  are  $\iota(\{y\} \times [p, q]_w)$  and  $\iota(\{y\} \times [q, r]_w)$  respectively, and the axiom follows from thinness of  $[\cdot, \cdot]_w$ .

Now assume  $\pi(p^*) \neq \pi(q^*)$ . By the thinness of  $[\cdot, \cdot]$ ,  $[\pi(p^*), \pi(q^*)] = L \cup R$ . By definition of  $[\cdot, \cdot]^*$ , the  $\pi$ -preimages of the arc  $L \setminus M$  in  $[p^*, r^*]^*$  and  $[p^*, q^*]^*$  are the same subset of  $T^*$  since they depend only on the  $\mathcal{V}$ -turns in  $L$ . The same goes for  $R \setminus M$ . Thus

$$[p^*, r^*]^* \setminus \pi^{-1}(M) \subset ([p^*, q^*]^* \cup [q^*, r^*]^*) \setminus \pi^{-1}(M).$$

To get the needed conclusion, we need only check that

$$[p^*, r^*]^* \cap \pi^{-1}(M) \subset ([p^*, q^*]^* \cup [q^*, r^*]^*) \cap \pi^{-1}(M).$$

If  $M \cap (F \cdot \mathcal{V})$  is empty, then  $\pi^{-1}(M)$  is empty or a singleton and we are done.

Otherwise, the  $\pi$ -preimages of  $M$  in  $[p^*, r^*]^*$ ,  $[p^*, q^*]^*$ , and  $[q^*, r^*]^*$  are  $\iota(\{y\} \times [p, r]_w)$ ,  $\iota(\{y\} \times [p, q]_w)$ , and  $\iota(\{y\} \times [q, r]_w)$  respectively. The axiom follows from thinness of  $[\cdot, \cdot]_w$ .

- Linear (axiom 3):



Suppose  $r^* \in [p^*, q^*]^*$  and  $q^* \in [p^*, r^*]$ . By linearity of  $\widehat{T}$ -intervals,  $\pi(q^*) = \pi(r^*)$ . If  $\pi(q^*) \notin F \cdot \mathcal{V}$ , then  $q^* = r^*$  and we are done. Otherwise,  $q^* = \iota(y, q)$  and  $r^* = \iota(y, r)$ . The  $\pi$ -primages of  $\pi(q^*)$  in  $[p^*, q^*]^*$  and  $[p^*, r^*]^*$  are  $\iota(\{y\} \times [p, q]_w)$  and  $\iota(\{y\} \times [p, r]_w)$  respectively, and the axiom follows from linearity of  $\widehat{T}_w$ -intervals.  $\square$

*Characterizing when  $f^*$  is a pretree automorphism in Theorem IV.4.*

Recall that the set-bijection  $f^*: T^* \rightarrow T^*$  is a pretree-automorphism exactly when  $f^*([p^*, q^*]^*) = [f^*(p^*), f^*(q^*)]^*$  for all  $p^*, q^* \in T^*$ . Let  $\pi: T^* \rightarrow T$  be the collapse map from the construction of  $T^*$ . By definition of  $f^*$ ,  $\pi \circ f^* = f \circ \pi$ . As  $\pi$  restricts to a pretree-isomorphism  $\iota(T \setminus (F \cdot \mathcal{V})) \rightarrow T \setminus (F \cdot \mathcal{V})$ , we only need to check that

$$f^*([p^*, q^*]^* \cap \iota(F \times \mathcal{T}_\mathcal{V})) = [f^*(p^*), f^*(q^*)]^* \cap \iota(F \times \mathcal{T}_\mathcal{V})$$

Moreover, if  $\pi(p^*) = \pi(q^*) = x \cdot v$  for some  $y \in F$  and  $v \in \mathcal{V}$ , i.e.  $p^* = \iota(x, p)$  and  $q^* = \iota(x, q)$ , then

$$\begin{aligned} f^*([p^*, q^*]^*) &= f^*(\iota(x, [p, q]_v)) \\ &= \iota(\psi(x)x_v, h'_v([p, q]_v)) \\ &= [\iota(\psi(x)x_v, h'_v(p)), \iota(\psi(x)x_v, h'_v(q))]^* = [f^*(p^*), f^*(q^*)]^*. \end{aligned}$$

The first interesting case is when  $\pi(p^*) = p, \pi(q^*) = q \notin F \cdot \mathcal{V}$ , i.e.  $p^* = \iota(p)$  and  $q^* = \iota(q)$ . We may also assume  $p \neq q$  to ignore a degenerate case. Since we are considering the intersection with  $\iota(F \times \mathcal{T}_\mathcal{V})$ , assume  $y \cdot v \in [p, q]$ . Let  $ys_- \cdot d_-$  and  $ys_+ \cdot d_+$  (for some  $s_\pm \in G_v, d_\pm \in \mathcal{D}_v$ ) be the two directions at  $y \cdot v$  determined by the interval  $[p, q]$ . So

$$\begin{aligned} f^*([p^*, q^*]^* \cap \iota(y, T_v)) &= f^*(\iota(y, [s_- \cdot p_-, s_+ \cdot p_+]_v)) \\ &= \iota(\psi(y)x_v, [\psi_v(s_-) \cdot h'_v(p_-), \psi_v(s_+) \cdot h'_v(p_+)]_{\beta \cdot v}), \end{aligned}$$

where  $p_\pm$  are the attaching points in  $\vec{p}$  chosen for direction  $d_\pm$  respectively.

Applying  $f$  to  $y \cdot v \in [p, q]$  gives us  $\psi(y)x_v \cdot \beta(v) \in [f(p), f(q)]$ ; recall that  $f(v) = x_v \cdot \beta(v)$  by definition of  $\beta \in \text{Sym}(\mathcal{V})$ . The two directions at  $\psi(y)x_v \cdot \beta(v)$  determined by the interval  $[f(p), f(q)]$  are  $\psi(ys_\pm)x_v s_{\partial \cdot d_\pm} \cdot \partial(d_\pm)$  (for some  $s_{\partial \cdot d_\pm} \in G_{\beta \cdot v}$ ) respectively by definition of  $\partial \in \text{Sym}(\bigcup_{v \in \mathcal{V}} \mathcal{D}_v)$ . Since  $\psi(ys_\pm)x_v = \psi(y)x_v \psi_v(s_\pm)$  and  $\psi_v(s_\pm) \in G_{\beta \cdot v}$ , we have

$$[f^*(p^*), f^*(q^*)]^* \cap \iota(\psi(y)x_v, T_{\beta \cdot v}) = \iota(\psi(y)x_v, [\psi_v(s_-)s_{\partial \cdot d_-} \cdot q_-, \psi_v(s_+)s_{\partial \cdot d_+} \cdot q_+]_{\beta \cdot v}),$$

where  $q_\pm$  are the attaching points in  $\vec{p}$  chosen for directions  $\partial(d_\pm)$  respectively.

So  $f^*([p^*, q^*]^* \cap \iota(y, T_v)) = [f^*(p^*), f^*(q^*)]^* \cap \iota(\psi(y)x_v, T_{\beta \cdot v})$  if and only if

$$h'_v(p_-) = s_{\partial \cdot d_-} \cdot q_- \quad \text{and} \quad h'_v(p_+) = s_{\partial \cdot d_+} \cdot q_+.$$

The remaining cases are handled almost exactly the same. Put together, this proves that the set-bijection  $f^*$  is a pretree-automorphism if and only if

$$h'_v(p_d) = s_{\partial \cdot d} \cdot p_{\partial \cdot d} \quad \text{for all } v \in \mathcal{V} \text{ and } d \in \mathcal{D}_v. \quad \square$$