

Distortion Elements in Group actions on surfaces

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Abstract

If \mathcal{G} is a finitely generated group with generators $\{g_1, \dots, g_j\}$ then an infinite order element $f \in \mathcal{G}$ is a *distortion element* of \mathcal{G} provided $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} |f^n|/n = 0$, where $|f^n|$ is the word length of f^n in the generators. Let S be a closed orientable surface and let $\text{Diff}(S)_0$ denote the identity component of the group of C^1 diffeomorphisms of S . Our main result shows that if S has genus at least two and if f is a distortion element in some finitely generated subgroup of $\text{Diff}(S)_0$, then $\text{supp}(\mu) \subset \text{Fix}(f)$ for every f -invariant Borel probability measure μ . Related results are proved for $S = T^2$ or S^2 .

For μ a Borel probability measure on S , denote the group of C^1 diffeomorphisms that preserve μ by $\text{Diff}_\mu(S)$. We give several applications of our main result showing that certain groups, including a large class of higher rank lattices, admit no homomorphisms to $\text{Diff}_\mu(S)$ with infinite image.

1 Introduction and Notation

In this paper S is a closed orientable surface and μ is a, not necessarily smooth, Borel probability measure on S . We denote the group of C^1 diffeomorphisms [preserving μ] by $\text{Diff}(S)$ [$\text{Diff}_\mu(S)$] and its identity component by $\text{Diff}(S)_0$ [$\text{Diff}_\mu(S)_0$]. The support of μ is denoted $\text{supp}(\mu)$. The set of fixed points for f is denoted $\text{Fix}(f)$ and the set of periodic points for f is denoted $\text{Per}(f)$.

Definition 1.1. *If \mathcal{G} is a finitely generated group with generators $\{g_1, \dots, g_j\}$ then $f \in \mathcal{G}$ is said to be a distortion element of \mathcal{G} provided f has infinite order and*

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|f^n|}{n} = 0,$$

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where $|f^n|$ is the word length of f^n in the generators $\{g_1, \dots, g_j\}$. If \mathcal{G} is not finitely generated, then we say that $f \in \mathcal{G}$ is distorted in \mathcal{G} if it is distorted in some finitely generated subgroup of \mathcal{G} .

Equivalently, f is distorted if the *translation length* of f in \mathcal{G} as defined in [12] is zero.

Remark 1.2. It is straightforward to see that the property of being a distortion element is independent of the set of generators used to measure $|f^n|$. It is also immediate that if f is a distortion element then so is f^k for all $k > 0$. The structure theorem for finitely generated abelian groups implies that they have no distortion elements and hence no abelian group contains any distortion elements.

It is easy to check (see Lemma 7.3) that central elements of the three dimensional Heisenberg group are distortion elements. Lubotzky, Mozes and Raghunathan [16] proved that irreducible non-uniform lattices in higher rank Lie groups have distortion elements. (They prove the stronger result that there are elements in the group whose word length has logarithmic growth; in this paper we use only that the growth is sublinear.) On the other hand, there are no distortion elements in biautomatic groups [12], mapping class groups [5] and the outer automorphism group of a finitely generated free group [1]. In particular, none of these groups have a subgroup that is isomorphic to the three dimensional Heisenberg group.

Polterovich (1.6.C of [18]) proved that if S is a closed surface of genus at least two and ω is a smooth measure on S , then finitely generated subgroups of $\text{Ham}_\omega(S)$, the group of Hamiltonian diffeomorphisms on S , do not contain distortion elements. There is also a closely related result (Theorem 1.6.B of [18]) for finitely generated subgroups of $\text{Diff}_\omega(S)$.

Our main theorem is a generalization of these results from [18]. We do not assume that the invariant measure is smooth and in particular do not assume that its support is all of S . In several respects there are parallels between properties of $\text{Diff}(S^1)$ and $\text{Diff}_\mu(S)$ for S a surface. One of the striking properties of homeomorphisms of S^1 is that periodic points all have the same period and if there are periodic points they contain the support of any invariant measure. Of course, in general this is far from true for surfaces. However, our main result shows this property does generalize for distortion elements in $\text{Diff}_\mu(S)$.

Theorem 1.3. *Suppose that S is a closed oriented surface, that f is a distortion element in $\text{Diff}(S)_0$ and that μ is an f -invariant Borel probability measure.*

1. *If S has genus at least two then $\text{supp}(\mu) \subset \text{Fix}(f)$.*
2. *If $S = T^2$ and $\text{Per}(f) \neq \emptyset$ then $\text{supp}(\mu) \subset \text{Fix}(f^n)$, where $n > 0$ is the minimal value for which $\text{Fix}(f^n) \neq \emptyset$.*
3. *If $S = S^2$ and if f^n has at least three fixed points for some smallest $n > 0$, then $\text{supp}(\mu) \subset \text{Fix}(f^n)$.*

Remark 1.4. Every periodic orbit is the support of some invariant measure. Theorem 1.3 therefore implies that if f is a distortion element in $\text{Diff}(S)_0$ and if S has genus at least two then $\text{Per}(f) = \text{Fix}(f)$. Similarly, if S is T^2 or S^2 and if $n > 0$ is as in (2) or (3) above, then $\text{Per}(f) = \text{Fix}(f^n)$.

We do not know if the hypothesis that $\text{Per}(f)$ contains at least three points is necessary in (3).

This result is motivated by an interest in understanding the algebraic properties of $\text{Diff}_\mu(S)_0$. We will apply it to obtain results showing that certain finitely generated groups can only have homomorphic images in $\text{Diff}_\mu(S)_0$ which are finite.

Recall that a group \mathcal{G} is called *almost simple* provided every normal subgroup is finite or has finite index. Also \mathcal{G} is called *Kazhdan* or said to satisfy *property T* provided the identity is isolated in the unitary dual $\hat{\mathcal{G}}$ (see [15] or [20]).

Theorem 1.5. *Suppose that S is a closed oriented surface of positive genus equipped with a Borel probability measure μ and that \mathcal{G} is a finitely generated group which is almost simple and possesses a distortion element u . Suppose further that either μ has infinite support or that \mathcal{G} is a Kazhdan group. Then any homomorphism $\phi : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \text{Diff}_\mu(S)$ has finite image. The result is valid for $S = S^2$ with the additional assumption that $\phi(u)$ has at least three periodic points.*

In the case $S = S^2$ we may remove the rather artificial hypothesis on periodic points of $\phi(u)$ at the expense of replacing the hypothesis of the existence of a distortion element with the stronger hypothesis that \mathcal{G} contains a subgroup isomorphic to the three-dimensional Heisenberg group. In this case the additional assumptions on μ are not necessary.

Theorem 1.6. *Suppose that S is a closed oriented surface equipped with a Borel probability measure μ , and that \mathcal{G} is a finitely generated almost simple group which has a subgroup \mathcal{H} isomorphic to the three-dimensional Heisenberg group. Then any homomorphism $\phi : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \text{Diff}_\mu(S)$ has finite image.*

There are two almost immediate corollaries obtained by applying these results to higher rank lattices. Their proofs amount to checking that the hypotheses on the lattice are sufficient to give the hypotheses of one of the results above. We defer these proofs to the last section.

Corollary 1.7. *Let \mathcal{G} be an irreducible non-uniform lattice in a semisimple real Lie group of real rank at least two. Assume that the Lie group is connected, without compact factors and with finite center. Suppose that S is a closed oriented surface of genus at least one equipped with a Borel probability measure μ . Then every homomorphism $\phi : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \text{Diff}_\mu(S)$ has finite image.*

In case that μ is smooth, Corollary 1.7 is due to Polterovich [18]. There are also results due to Farb and Shalen [6] and Ghys [13] which show that large classes of

lattices admit no analytic actions on surfaces except those which factor through a finite group. No invariant measure is required, but the action must be analytic.

Any finite index subgroup of $SL(n, \mathbb{Z})$, $n > 2$, contains a subgroup isomorphic to the Heisenberg group and is also almost simple, (as a result of the Margulis normal subgroups theorem; see [17]). Therefore as an immediate consequence of Theorem (1.6) we have the following.

Corollary 1.8. *Suppose that Γ is a finite index subgroup of $SL(n, \mathbb{Z})$. If μ is a Borel probability measure on a closed oriented surface S and $n \geq 3$, then every homomorphism $\phi : \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Diff}_\mu(S)$ has finite image.*

It is known that some interesting classes of groups have the property that their commutator subgroup consists entirely of distortion elements (see [3], Corollary (1.4) for example). With this hypothesis our main result gives another interesting corollary.

Corollary 1.9. *Suppose that S is a closed oriented surface of genus at least one equipped with a Borel probability measure μ whose support is all of S . Suppose also that Γ is a finitely generated group such that $[\Gamma, \Gamma]$ is generated by distortion elements. Then every homomorphism $\phi : \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Diff}_\mu(S)$ has an abelian image.*

In the same vein we have the following.

Corollary 1.10. *Suppose that S is a closed oriented surface equipped with a Borel probability measure μ whose support is all of S and that $\mathcal{N} \subset \text{Diff}_\mu(S)_0$ is nilpotent. If $S \neq S^2$ then \mathcal{N} is abelian. If $S = S^2$ then \mathcal{N} has an index two abelian subgroup.*

To conclude this section we give several illustrative examples. An example of G. Mess shows that at least some translations on \mathbb{T}^2 are distorted.

Example 1.11 (G. Mess). Suppose μ is Lebesgue measure on \mathbb{T}^2 . In the subgroup of $\text{Diff}_\mu(\mathbb{T}^2)$ generated by the automorphism

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

and a translation $T(x) = x + w$ where $w \neq 0$ is parallel to the unstable manifold of A , the element T is distorted.

Proof. Let λ be the expanding eigenvalue of A . The element $h_n = A^n T A^{-n}$ satisfies $h_n(x) = x + \lambda^n w$ and $g_n = A^{-n} T A^n$ satisfies $g_n(x) = x + \lambda^{-n} w$. Hence $g_n h_n(x) = x + (\lambda^n + \lambda^{-n})w$. Since $\text{tr} A^n = \lambda^n + \lambda^{-n}$ is an integer we conclude

$$T^{\text{tr} A^n} = g_n h_n, \text{ so } |T^{\text{tr} A^n}| \leq 4n + 2.$$

But

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\text{tr} A^n} = 0,$$

so T is distorted. □

A similar example illustrating Theorem 1.3 starts with an action on S^1 .

Example 1.12. Let \mathcal{G} be the subgroup of $PSL(2, \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{2}])$ generated by

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2}-1 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2}+1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Let $\lambda = \sqrt{2} + 1$ and note $\lambda^{-1} = \sqrt{2} - 1$. These matrices satisfy

$$A^{-n}BA^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda^{2n} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$A^nBA^{-n} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda^{-2n} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

It is easy to see that $m = \lambda^{2n} + \lambda^{-2n}$ is an integer. Hence

$$(A^{-n}BA^n)(A^nBA^{-n}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda^{2n} + \lambda^{-2n} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = B^m.$$

Thus m grows exponentially in n while $|B^m| \leq 4n + 2$ so B is distorted. The group \mathcal{G} acts naturally on \mathbb{RP}^1 (the lines in \mathbb{R}^2 through the origin) which is diffeomorphic to S^1 . The element B has a single fixed point, the x -axis, and the only B invariant measure is supported on this point.

In example 1.6.K of [18] Polterovich considers the embedding $\psi : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow PSL(2, \mathbb{R}) \times PSL(2, \mathbb{R})$ where $\psi(g) = (g, \bar{g})$ with \bar{g} being the conjugate of g obtained by replacing an entry $a + b\sqrt{2}$ with $a - b\sqrt{2}$. He points out that the image of ψ is an irreducible non-uniform lattice in a Lie group of real rank 2. Of course $(B, \bar{B}) = (B, B)$ is a distortion element in $\psi(\mathcal{G})$ and in the product action of $PSL(2, \mathbb{R}) \times PSL(2, \mathbb{R})$ on $T^2 = S^1 \times S^1$ it has only one fixed point (p, p) where p is the fixed point of B acting on S^1 . It is also clear that the only (B, \bar{B}) invariant measure is supported on this point. It is easy to see that there are elements of $\psi(\mathcal{G})$ which do not fix this point, and hence there is no probability measure invariant under all of $\psi(\mathcal{G})$.

D. Calegari showed us an example which illustrates that $\text{Diff}_\mu(S)$ cannot be replaced with $\text{Homeo}_\mu(S)$ in Theorem 1.6.

Example 1.13 (D. Calegari). There is a C^0 action of the Heisenberg group on S^2 whose center is generated by an irrational rotation. Hence an irrational rotation of S^2 is distorted in $\text{Homeo}_\mu(S^2)$ where μ is a measure supported on the fixed points of this rotation.

Proof. Consider the linear homeomorphism of \mathbb{R}^2 given by $G(x, y) = (x + y, y)$ and the translation $H(x, y) = (x, y + 1)$. We compute $F = [G, H]$ to be a translation $F(x, y) = (x + 1, y)$. This defines an action of the Heisenberg group on \mathbb{R}^2 . Let C

be the cylinder obtained by quotienting by the relation $(x, y) \sim (x + \alpha, y)$ for some $\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$. The quotient action is well defined. The two ends of C are fixed by every element of the action and hence if we compactify C to obtain S^2 by adding a point at each end, we obtain an action of the Heisenberg group by homeomorphisms on S^2 . \square

Question 1.14. Is an irrational rotation of S^1 distorted in $\text{Diff}(S^1)$ or $\text{Homeo}(S^1)$? Is an irrational translation distorted in $\text{Diff}(T^2)_0$? Example 1.11 shows that at least some irrational translations are distorted in $\text{Diff}(T^2)$, but the construction requires generators which are not isotopic to the identity. Is an irrational rotation of S^2 distorted in $\text{Diff}(S^2)$ or area preserving diffeomorphisms of S^2 ? Example 1.13 shows that any irrational rotation of S^2 is distorted in $\text{Homeo}(S^2)$.

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2 Rotation vectors

Suppose that $S \neq T^2$, that $g \in \text{Diff}(S)_0$ and that $\tilde{g} : \tilde{S} \rightarrow \tilde{S}$ is a lift to the universal cover that commutes with all covering translations of \tilde{S} . If $S \neq T^2$, then there is a unique such lift but if $S = T^2$ then every lift has this property.

Given $x \in S$, choose a lift $\tilde{x} \in \tilde{S}$. For each $n > 0$, choose a lift \tilde{x}_n of x whose distance from $\tilde{g}^n(\tilde{x})$ is uniformly bounded, say by the diameter of S . There is a covering translation T_n such that $T_n(\tilde{x}) = \tilde{x}_n$ and we denote the element of $H_1(S)$ corresponding to T_n by $\delta_n(x)$. We define the *rotation vector* of $x \in S$ with respect to \tilde{g} by

$$\rho(x, \tilde{g}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \delta_n(x) \in H_1(S, \mathbb{R})$$

if this limit exists. It is clear that $\rho(x, \tilde{g})$ is independent of the exact choice of T_n . Moreover, if A is a covering translation and if \tilde{x} is replaced by $A(\tilde{x})$, then T_n can be replaced by AT_nA^{-1} . Thus $\rho(x, \tilde{g})$ depends only on x and \tilde{g} and not on the lift \tilde{x} .

The following results are proved in [8].

If $g \in \text{Diff}_\mu(S)_0$ then $\rho(x, \tilde{g})$ is defined for almost every point with respect to μ . If $S \neq T^2$ that the *mean rotation vector* $\rho_\mu(\tilde{g}) := \int \rho(x, \tilde{g}) d\mu : \text{Diff}_\mu(S)_0 \rightarrow H_1(S, \mathbb{R})$ is a homomorphism.

There is a natural identification of $H_1(T^2, \mathbb{R})$ with the universal cover \mathbb{R}^2 of T^2 . Moreover, if $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ is a covering translation then $\rho(x, T\tilde{f}) = T\rho(x, \tilde{f})$. It follows that the image $\hat{\rho}(x, f) \in T^2$ of $\rho(x, \tilde{f})$ is independent of the choice of lift \tilde{f} . There is an induced homomorphism $\hat{\rho}_\mu : \text{Diff}_\mu(T)_0 \rightarrow T^2$. Abusing terminology slightly we will also refer to $\hat{\rho}_\mu(f)$ as a rotation vector.

These definitions works equally well for a homeomorphism $g : A \rightarrow A$ of a closed annulus. In that case, $H_1(A, \mathbb{R})$ is identified with \mathbb{R} , $\rho(x, \tilde{g})$ is called the *rotation number* of x with respect to \tilde{g} and $\rho_\mu(\tilde{g})$ is called the *mean rotation number* of μ with respect to \tilde{g} . There is an induced homomorphism $\hat{\rho}_\mu : \text{Homeo}_\mu(A)_0 \rightarrow S^1$.

Remark 2.1. Suppose that $g \in \text{Diff}_\mu(S)_0$ or $g \in \text{Diff}_\mu(A)_0$. Then $\hat{\rho}_\mu(g) = 0$ if and only if there is a lift \tilde{g} such that $\rho_\mu(\tilde{g}) = 0$.

Lemma 2.2. *Suppose that $M = T^2$ or $M = A$, that $g \in \text{Homeo}(M)_0$ and that for some lift \tilde{g} to the universal cover $\rho(x, \tilde{g}) = 0$ for all x in the interior of M for which it is defined. Then*

1. $\text{Fix}(g) \neq \emptyset$.
2. *If in the case $M = A$ there is an invariant measure μ with $\mu(A \setminus \partial A) > 0$, then g has a fixed point in the interior of A .*

Proof. Suppose first that $M = T^2$. It is an immediate consequence of the hypotheses and the definitions that $\rho_\mu(\tilde{g}) = 0$ for every invariant measure μ . There is always an invariant ergodic measure μ . The lemma therefore follows from applying Theorem 3.5 of [7].

For the case $M = A$ we note that under the hypotheses of (2) there is an invariant ergodic measure ν with $\nu(A \setminus \partial A) > 0$. It then must be the case that $\nu(\partial A) = 0$ and that $\rho_\nu(\tilde{g}) = 0$. The result then follows from the following proposition. \square

Proposition 2.3. *Suppose that $g : A \rightarrow A$ is a homeomorphism of the annulus which is isotopic to the identity and possesses an ergodic invariant measure ν whose support intersects the interior of A . If $\rho_\nu(\tilde{g}) = 0$ for some lift $\tilde{g} : \tilde{A} \rightarrow \tilde{A}$ of g to the universal cover \tilde{A} then \tilde{g} has a fixed point in the interior of \tilde{A} .*

Proof. Let P be a disk in the interior of A with $\nu(P) > 0$ and let h be the first return map of g on P .

Denote the full pre-image of P in \tilde{A} by \tilde{P} and the lift of h corresponding to \tilde{g} by \tilde{h} . Projection $p_1 : A \rightarrow S^1$ onto the first coordinate lifts to a projection $\tilde{p}_1 : \tilde{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. For x in the domain of h , define $\psi_0(x) = (\tilde{p}_1(\tilde{g}(\tilde{x})) - \tilde{p}_1(\tilde{x}))$ where \tilde{x} is a lift of x and define $\psi(x) = (\tilde{p}_1(\tilde{h}(\tilde{x})) - \tilde{p}_1(\tilde{x}))$. From the fact that

$$\int_A \psi_0 d\nu = \rho_\nu(\tilde{g}) = 0$$

it is straightforward to check that

$$\int_P \psi d\nu = 0.$$

Using this, Proposition (12.1) from [10] asserts that if

$$S(n, x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \psi(h^i(x))$$

then for a full measure subset of P there are infinitely many values of $n > 0$ with $|S(n, x)| < 1$. Hence $p_1(h^n(\tilde{x})) - p_1(\tilde{x}) < 1$ for infinitely many values of n . We conclude that \tilde{g} has an interior recurrent point and by the Brouwer plane translation theorem has an interior fixed point. \square

3 Hyperbolic Geometry

Some of our proofs rely on mapping class group techniques that use hyperbolic geometry. In this section we establish notation and recall standard results about hyperbolic structures on surfaces.

Let S be a closed orientable surface. We will say that a connected open subset M of S has *negative Euler characteristic* if $H_1(M, \mathbb{R})$ is infinite dimensional or if M is of finite type and the usual definition of Euler characteristic has a negative value. All such M have complete hyperbolic structures; further details can be found, for example, in [10].

We use the Poincaré disk model for the hyperbolic plane H . In this model, H is identified with the interior of the unit disk and geodesics are segments of Euclidean circles and straight lines that meet the boundary in right angles. A choice of hyperbolic structure on M provides an identification of the universal cover \tilde{M} of M with H . Under this identification covering translations become isometries of H and geodesics in M lift to geodesics in H . The compactification of the interior of the unit disk by the unit circle induces a compactification of H by the ‘circle at infinity’ S_∞ . Geodesics in H have unique endpoints on S_∞ .

Each covering translation T extends to a homeomorphism (also called) $T : H \cup S_\infty \rightarrow H \cup S_\infty$. The fixed point set of a non-trivial T is either one or two points in S_∞ . We denote these point(s) by T^+ and T^- , allowing the possibility that $T^+ = T^-$. If $T^+ = T^-$, then T is said to be *parabolic*. If T^+ and T^- are distinct, then T is said to be *hyperbolic* and we may assume that T^+ is a sink and T^- is a source. In this case the geodesic connecting T^- to T^+ is said to be the *axis of T* .

Suppose now that $f \in \text{Diff}(S)$ and that $K \subset \text{Fix}(f)$. Each component of $S \setminus \text{Fix}(f)$ is f -invariant by [2]. If M is a component of $S \setminus K$ with negative Euler characteristic, then we denote $f|_M$ by h to keep a clear distinction between f and $f|_M$ and to simplify notation. We use the identification of H with \tilde{M} and write $\tilde{h} : H \rightarrow H$ for lifts of $h : M \rightarrow M$ to the universal cover. A fundamental result of Nielsen theory is that every lift $\tilde{h} : H \rightarrow H$ extends uniquely to a homeomorphism (also called) $\tilde{h} : H \cup S_\infty \rightarrow H \cup S_\infty$. (A proof of this fact appears in Proposition 3.1 of [14]). If $h : M \rightarrow M$ is isotopic to the identity then there is a unique lift \tilde{h} , called the *identity lift*, that commutes with all covering translations and whose extension over S_∞ is the identity.

In certain contexts it is convenient to blow up isolated ends of M . More precisely, we compactify an isolated end of M by adding a circle via the following well known lemma, a proof of which can be found in Lemma 5.1 of [10]. This construction does not depend on the hyperbolic structure of M and can be applied equally well when M is topologically an annulus.

Lemma 3.1. *Suppose that $U \subset S$ is an open f -invariant set and that E is an isolated end of U whose frontier is contained in $\overline{\text{Fix}(f)}$. Then E can be compactified by a circle C and $f|_U$ has a continuous extension $f|_C$ over C . If the frontier of E is not a single*

point then $\overline{f|_C} = \text{identity}$. Moreover, if γ is a smooth path in U with an endpoint p in the frontier of U , then $\gamma \setminus \{p\}$ extends to a path in $\bar{U} = U \cup C$ with an endpoint P in C .

This ‘blowing up’ is functorial in the sense that if $g : S \rightarrow S$ preserves U and pointwise fixes the frontier of U then $\overline{f|_C \circ g|_C} = \overline{f|_C} \circ \overline{g|_C}$. (This is immediate if the frontier of E is not a single point and follows easily from the smoothness of f and g in the remaining case.) Similarly, if γ_1 and γ_2 are smooth paths in U with a common endpoint p in the frontier of U , and if γ_1 and γ_2 are homotopic relative to the frontier of U , then the extensions of $\gamma_1 \setminus \{p\}$ and $\gamma_2 \setminus \{p\}$ have a common endpoint P in C .

If finitely many isolated ends of M have been blown up, then the resulting surface, which we continue to denote by M , has a complete hyperbolic structure but now its universal cover is naturally identified with the intersection of H with the convex hull of a Cantor set $C \subset S_\infty$. The frontier of \tilde{M} in $H \cup S_\infty$ is the union of C with the full pre-image $\partial\tilde{M}$ of ∂M . If h is isotopic to the identity, then the identity lift commutes with all covering translations and extends to a homeomorphism of $\partial\tilde{M} \cup C$ that fixes C .

4 Some results when $K = \text{Fix}(f)$

The main lemma of this section is a consequence of the results and methods of [10]. We begin with a pair of definitions. The first is *linear tracing*.

Definition 4.1. *Suppose that $f \in \text{Diff}(S)$, that M is a component of $S \setminus \text{Fix}(f)$ with negative Euler characteristic and that β is an essential simple closed curve in M whose isotopy class is fixed by $h = f|_M$. If β is peripheral in M assume that the end that it encloses has been blown up to a boundary component. Choose a covering translation $T : H \cup S_\infty \rightarrow H \cup S_\infty$ whose axis Ax_T projects to a simple closed curve that is isotopic to β . Identify Ax_T with \mathbb{R} so that the action of T on Ax_T corresponds to unit translation on \mathbb{R} . Let $\tilde{p} : H \cup (S_\infty \setminus \{T^\pm\}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a T -equivariant projection of $H \cup S_\infty$ onto Ax_T (e.g. orthogonal projection) followed by the identification of Ax_T with \mathbb{R} . Let $\tilde{h} : H \cup S_\infty \rightarrow H \cup S_\infty$ be a lift of h that commutes with T . We say that $x \in M$ linearly traces β if there is a lift $\tilde{x} \in H$ such that*

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|\tilde{p}(\tilde{h}^n(\tilde{x})) - \tilde{p}(\tilde{x})|}{n} > 0.$$

Since any two T -equivariant projections of $H \cup S_\infty$ onto Ax_T differ by a bounded amount, Definition 4.1 is independent of the choice of projection. We make use of this flexibility in Lemma 5.3.

The surface S is assumed to have an underlying Riemannian metric so a smooth closed curve $\tau \subset S$ has a well defined length $l_S(\tau)$. Define the *exponential growth rate* by

$$\text{egr}(f, \tau) = \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log(l_S(f^n(\tau)))}{n}$$

We can now state and prove the main result of this section.

Lemma 4.2. *Suppose that $f \in \text{Diff}_\mu(S)_0$ has infinite order and that $\text{supp}(\mu) \not\subset \text{Fix}(f)$. Suppose further that if $S = T^2$ then $\text{Fix}(f) \neq \emptyset$ and that if $S = S^2$ then $\text{Fix}(f)$ contains at least three points. Then, after possibly replacing f with an iterate, at least one of the following holds:*

- (1) *There is a closed curve τ such that $\text{egr}(f, \tau) > 0$.*
- (2) *f is isotopic relative to $\text{Fix}(f)$ to a composition of non-trivial Dehn twists about a finite collection of non-peripheral, non-parallel, disjoint simple closed curves in $S \setminus \text{Fix}(f)$.*

For the following, f is isotopic to the identity relative to $\text{Fix}(f)$.

- (3) *There is an f -invariant annular component U of $S \setminus \text{Fix}(f)$ with canonical extension $\overline{f|_U} : \overline{U} \rightarrow \overline{U}$ and there is $x \in U$ such that the rotation number of f with respect to the lift of $\overline{f|_U}$ that fixes points on the boundary is non-zero.*
- (4) *There exists a component M of $S \setminus \text{Fix}(f)$ with negative Euler characteristic, a simple closed curve $\beta \subset M$ that is essential in M and there exists $x \in M$ that linearly traces β in M .*
- (5) *There exists $x \in S$ and a lift \tilde{f} such that $\text{Fix}(\tilde{f}) \neq \emptyset$ and such that the rotation vector $\rho(x, \tilde{f})$ is not zero. In this case $S \neq S^2$ and \tilde{f} is the identity lift if $S \neq T^2$.*

Proof. We follow the proof of Theorem 1.1 of [10].

Theorem 1.2 of [10] implies that if neither (1) nor (2) holds then f is isotopic to the identity relative to $\text{Fix}(f)$. Applying this to iterates of f we may assume that f^k is isotopic to the identity relative to $\text{Fix}(f^k)$ for all $k \geq 1$.

Each component U of $S \setminus \text{Fix}(f)$ is f -invariant by [2]. Choose a component U of $S \setminus \text{Fix}(f)$ with $\mu(U) > 0$. Poincare recurrence implies that there are recurrent points in U . The Brouwer plane translation theorem therefore implies that U is not a disk. If U is an open annulus, then by Lemma 3.1, U can be compactified to a closed annulus \overline{U} in such a way that f extends to the identity on at least one boundary component. Lemma 2.2 implies that (3) is satisfied.

We may therefore assume that U has negative Euler characteristic; for notational consistency we denote U by M . Lemma 3.7 of [11], applied to the map obtained by redefining f to be the identity on all components of $S \setminus \text{Fix}(f)$ other than M , implies that $\text{Per}(f|M) = \text{Fix}(f|M)$.

The three preceding paragraphs replace the first four paragraphs of the proof of Theorem 1.1 of [10]. The remainder of that proof, save the very last sentence, apply to our current context without change and prove that either (4) or (5) hold. \square

5 Spread

Suppose that $f \in \text{Diff}(S)_0$, that $\gamma \subset S$ is a smoothly embedded path with distinct endpoints in $\text{Fix}(f)$ and that β is a simple closed curve that crosses γ exactly once. We want to measure the relative rate at which points move ‘across γ in the direction of β ’.

Let A be the endpoint set of γ and let M be the surface with boundary obtained from S by blowing up both points of A . We now think of γ as a path in M and of β as a simple closed curve in M . Assume at first that $S \neq S^2$ and that M is equipped with a hyperbolic structure as in section 3. Choose non-disjoint extended lifts $\tilde{\beta} \subset H \cup S_\infty$ and $\tilde{\gamma} \subset H \cup S_\infty$ and let $T : H \cup S_\infty \rightarrow H \cup S_\infty$ be the covering translation corresponding to $\tilde{\beta}$, i.e. T^\pm are the endpoints of $\tilde{\beta}$. Denote $T^i(\tilde{\gamma})$ by $\tilde{\gamma}_i$. Each $\tilde{\gamma}_i$ is an embedded path in $H \cup S_\infty$ that intersects S_∞ exactly in its endpoints. Moreover, $\tilde{\gamma}_i$ separates $\tilde{\gamma}_{i-1}$ from $\tilde{\gamma}_{i+1}$.

An embedded smooth path $\alpha \subset S$ whose interior is disjoint from A can be thought of as a path in M . For each lift $\tilde{\alpha} \subset H \cup S_\infty$, there exist $a < b$ such that $\tilde{\alpha} \cap \tilde{\gamma}_i \neq \emptyset$ if and only if $a < i < b$. Define

$$\tilde{L}_{\tilde{\beta}, \tilde{\gamma}}(\tilde{\alpha}) = \max\{0, b - a - 2\}$$

and

$$L_{\beta, \gamma}(\alpha) = \max\{\tilde{L}_{\tilde{\beta}, \tilde{\gamma}}(\tilde{\alpha})\}$$

as $\tilde{\alpha}$ varies over all lifts of α .

Suppose now that $S = S^2$ and hence that M is the closed annulus. In this case \tilde{M} is identified with $\mathbb{R} \times [0, 1]$, $T(x, y) = (x + 1, y)$ and $\tilde{\gamma}$ is an arc with endpoints in both components of \tilde{M} . With these modifications, $L_{\beta, \gamma}(\alpha)$ is defined as in the $S \neq S^2$ case.

There is an equivalent definition of $L_{\beta, \gamma}(\alpha)$ that does not involve covers or blowing up. Namely, $L_{\beta, \gamma}(\alpha)$ is the maximum value k for which there exist subarcs $\gamma_0 \subset \gamma$ and $\alpha_0 \subset \alpha$ such that $\gamma_0 \alpha_0$ is a closed path that is freely homotopic relative to A to β^k . We allow the possibility that γ and α share one or both endpoints. The finiteness of $L_{\beta, \gamma}(\alpha)$ follows from the smoothness of the arcs α and γ .

Remark 5.1. For future reference we observe that there is a subpath $\alpha_1 \subset \alpha_0$ so that the absolute value of the algebraic intersection of α_1 with γ is at least $L_{\beta, \gamma}(\alpha) - 1$.

Define the *spread* of α with respect to f, β and γ to be

$$\sigma_{f, \beta, \gamma}(\alpha) = \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{L_{\beta, \gamma}(f^n \circ \alpha)}{n}.$$

Remark 5.2. If γ' is another smoothly embedded arc that crosses β exactly once and that has the same endpoints as γ then $\sigma_{f, \beta, \gamma}(\alpha) = \sigma_{f, \beta, \gamma'}(\alpha)$ for all α . This follows from the fact that $\tilde{\gamma}'$ is contained in the region bounded by $\tilde{\gamma}_j$ and $\tilde{\gamma}_{j+J}$ for some j and J and hence $|L_{\beta, \gamma'}(\alpha) - L_{\beta, \gamma}(\alpha)| \leq 2J$ for all α .

Lemma 5.3. *Suppose that M is a component of $S \setminus \text{Fix}(f)$ with negative Euler characteristic, that β is a simple closed essential curve in M and that there exists a smoothly embedded path $\gamma \subset S$ that has interior in M , endpoint set $A \subset \text{Fix}(f)$ and that crosses β exactly once. If there exists $x \in M$ that linearly traces β then $\sigma_{f,\beta,\gamma}(\gamma) > 0$.*

Proof. Let $\tilde{\beta}, \tilde{\gamma}$ and T be as in the definition of spread. Let $\tilde{p} : H \cup (S_\infty \setminus \{T^\pm\}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and \tilde{x} be as in Definition 4.1. We may assume that $\tilde{p}\tilde{\gamma} = 0$ and $\tilde{p}(\tilde{x}) \in (-1, 0)$. Thus $\tilde{\gamma}_k = \tilde{p}^{-1}(k)$ for all k . For all sufficiently large n , $\tilde{p}(\tilde{h}^n(\tilde{x})) > Cn$ for some fixed constant $C > 0$. Since the endpoints of $\tilde{\gamma}$ are fixed by \tilde{h} it follows that there is a subpath μ_n of $\tilde{h}^n(\tilde{\gamma})$ with initial endpoint $z_1 \in \tilde{\gamma}_1$ and terminal endpoint $z_2 \in \tilde{\gamma}_{Cn}$ and there is a subpath ν_n of $\tilde{\gamma}_1$ with terminal endpoint z_1 and initial endpoint $T^{1-Cn}z_2$. Then $\mu_n\nu_n$ is homotopic to β^{Cn-1} relative to $\text{Fix}(f)$ and so also relative to A . This proves that $L_{\beta,\gamma}(f^n\gamma) \geq Cn - 1$ and hence that $\sigma_{f,\beta,\gamma}(\gamma) \geq C > 0$. \square

We need one more definition. Assume that $f \in \text{Homeo}(S)_0$ and that $S \neq S^2$. A metric d on S lifts to an equivariant metric \tilde{d} on the universal cover \tilde{S} . We say that f has *linear displacement* if either of the following conditions hold.

- $S \neq T^2$, \tilde{f} is the identity lift and there exists $\tilde{x} \in \tilde{S} = H$ such that

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\tilde{d}(\tilde{f}^n(\tilde{x}), \tilde{x})}{n} > 0.$$

- $S = T^2$ and there exist \tilde{f} and $\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_2 \in \tilde{S} = \mathbb{R}^2$ such that

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\tilde{d}(\tilde{f}^n(\tilde{x}_1), \tilde{f}^n(\tilde{x}_2))}{n} > 0.$$

We recognize linear displacement via the following lemma.

Lemma 5.4. *Assume that $S \neq S^2$. Then $f \in \text{Homeo}(S)_0$ has linear displacement if any of the following conditions is satisfied.*

- $S \neq T^2$ and the identity lift does not fix the full pre-image of $\text{Fix}(f)$.
- $S = T^2$ and there is a lift \tilde{f} that fixes some but not every point in the full pre-image of $\text{Fix}(f)$.
- There exist $x_1, x_2 \in S$ such that $\rho(x, \tilde{f}) \neq \rho(x, \tilde{f})$ where \tilde{f} is the identity lift if $S \neq T^2$ and is arbitrary if $S = T^2$.

Proof. In the first case, there exists $\tilde{x} \in \tilde{S}$ and a non-trivial covering translation T such that $\tilde{f}(\tilde{x}) = T(\tilde{x})$ where \tilde{f} is the identity lift. Since \tilde{f} commutes with T , $\tilde{f}^n(\tilde{x}) = T^n(\tilde{x})$ for all n and the lemma follows from the fact that the translation length of T^n is n times the translation length of T . In the second case, there is a fixed

point \tilde{x}_1 for \tilde{f} and there is a point \tilde{x}_2 such that $\tilde{f}(\tilde{x}_2) = T(\tilde{x}_2)$ for some non-trivial covering translation T . Thus $\tilde{f}^n(\tilde{x}_1) = \tilde{x}_1$ and $\tilde{f}^n(\tilde{x}_2) = T^n(\tilde{x}_2)$ and the lemma follows as in the previous case. In the third case the lemma follows from the definition of rotation vector. \square

The following corollary of Lemma 4.2 is the main result of this section.

Corollary 5.5. *Suppose that $f \in \text{Diff}_\mu(S)_0$ has infinite order and that $\text{supp}(\mu) \not\subset \text{Fix}(f)$. Suppose further that if $S = T^2$ then $\text{Fix}(f) \neq \emptyset$ and that if $S = S^2$ then $\text{Fix}(f)$ contains at least three points. Then, after possibly replacing f with an iterate, at least one of the following holds:*

- (1) *There is a closed curve τ such that $\text{egr}(f, \tau) > 0$.*
- (2) *f has linear displacement.*
- (3) *There is a k -fold cover S_k of S with $k = 1$ or $k = 2$, a lift $f_k : S_k \rightarrow S_k$ of $f : S \rightarrow S$ that is isotopic to the identity and there exist α, β and γ as above such that $\sigma_{f_k, \beta, \gamma}(\alpha) > 0$.*

Proof. We consider the five cases of Lemma 4.2. If the first item of that lemma holds then the first item of this corollary holds. If the fifth item of the lemma holds then the second item of the corollary holds by Lemma 5.4.

Suppose that the third item of the lemma holds. Let β be the core curve of U . Let γ be an arc with interior in U that extends to an arc $\bar{\gamma}$ in \bar{U} with endpoints on different components of $\partial\bar{U}$ and that intersects β exactly once. Finally, let α be an arc whose interior is contained in U , that has x as one endpoint and that extends to an arc $\bar{\alpha}$ that is disjoint from $\bar{\gamma}$ and that has an endpoint in a component of $\partial\bar{U}$ consisting of fixed points of f . Then $\sigma_{f, \beta, \gamma}(\alpha) > 0$ and (3) is satisfied with $k = 1$.

Suppose next that the second item of the lemma holds, i.e. that f is isotopic relative to $\text{Fix}(f)$ to a composition of Dehn twists about a finite collection $R(f)$ of simple closed curves in $S \setminus \text{Fix}(f)$ that are neither peripheral nor parallel in $S \setminus \text{Fix}(f)$. Denote the set of elements of $R(f)$ that are essential in S by $R_e(f)$. If $R_e(f) \neq \emptyset$ then $S \neq S^2$ and there are two possibilities. One is that there exist $x_1, x_2 \in \text{Fix}(f)$ and a path τ connecting them such that τ has exactly one intersection with $R_e(f)$. In this case no lift of f fixes the full pre-image of x_1 and x_2 so (2) holds by Lemma 5.4. If $S = T^2$ then this case always occurs so we may now assume that S has negative Euler characteristic. The second possibility is that there exists $x \in \text{Fix}(f)$, a lift $\tilde{x} \in H$ and a ray $\tilde{\sigma}$ connecting \tilde{x} to a point in S_∞ such that $\tilde{\sigma}$ crosses exactly one element of the full pre-image \tilde{R}_e of R_e . In this case \tilde{x} is not fixed by the identity lift \tilde{f} and so again (2) holds.

Suppose then every element of $R(f)$ bounds a disk in S that contains at least two points in $\text{Fix}(f)$. We will assume at first that $\text{Fix}(f)$ is not contained in a single component of $S \setminus R(f)$. Choose a path γ connecting $x_1 \in \text{Fix}(f)$ to $x_2 \in \text{Fix}(f)$ such that γ has either one or two intersections with $R(f)$ and that if there are two

intersections then they are with different elements of $R(f)$. Choose a lift $\tilde{\gamma} \subset H \cup S_\infty$ of γ and let $\tilde{f} : H \cup S_\infty \rightarrow H \cup S_\infty$ be the lift that fixes the initial endpoint $P \in S_\infty$ of $\tilde{\gamma}$. If β is the first element of $R(f)$ intersected by γ then there is a lift $\tilde{\beta}$ of β that intersects $\tilde{\gamma}$; the endpoints of $\tilde{\beta}$ are fixed by \tilde{f} . Let $T : H \cup S_\infty \rightarrow H \cup S_\infty$ be the covering translation corresponding to $\tilde{\beta}$. Let l be the order of the Dehn twist of f about β and let $Q \in S_\infty$ be the terminal endpoint of $\tilde{\gamma}$. If β is the only element of $R(f)$ that intersects γ then $\tilde{f}^n(Q) = T^{nl}(Q)$. If γ intersects another element $\tilde{\beta}'$ of $\tilde{R}(f)$, with endpoints say $R_1, R_2 \in S_\infty$, then $\tilde{f}^n(R_i) = T^{nl}(R_i)$ and $\tilde{f}^n(Q)$ lies in the interval bounded by $T^{nl}(R_1)$ and $T^{nl}(R_2)$ that does not contain P . In either case $\tilde{f}^n(\tilde{\gamma})$ intersects $T(\tilde{\gamma})$ and $T^{nl-1}(\tilde{\gamma})$. An argument exactly like that in the proof of Lemma 5.3 shows that $\sigma_{f,\beta,\gamma}(\gamma) > 0$ and (3) is satisfied with $k = 1$.

To complete this case, suppose $R(f)$ is a single element β and that $\text{Fix}(f)$ is contained in a disk bounded by β . Then $S \neq S^2$ and we can choose a connected two-fold cover S_2 of S and a lift $f_2 : S_2 \rightarrow S_2$ of $f : S \rightarrow S$ that fixes the full pre-image of $\text{Fix}(f)$. The pre-images β_1 and β_2 of β in S_2 bound disjoint disks that contain at least two points in $\text{Fix}(f_2)$. The isotopy, relative to $\text{Fix}(f)$, of f to a Dehn twist about β lifts to an isotopy, relative to $\text{Fix}(f_2)$, of f_2 to a composition of Dehn twists about β_1 and β_2 . We are now reduced to the previous subcase.

It remains to consider the case that the fourth item of Lemma 4.2 holds. After passing to a two fold cover if necessary, the hypothesis of Lemma 5.3 applies so (3) is satisfied. \square

6 Proof of Theorem 1.3

We prove Theorem 1.3 by showing that f can not satisfy any of the three possibilities listed in Corollary 5.5. We begin this section by proving the lemmas that relate to (1) and (2) of that corollary. We then state a proposition needed for the third and prove the theorem. The section concludes with a proof of the proposition.

Lemma 6.1. *If G is a finitely generated subgroup of $\text{Homeo}(S)_0$ and $f \in G$ is distorted in G then f does not have linear displacement.*

Proof. Suppose at first that S has negative Euler characteristic. In this case the identity lifts $\{\tilde{g} : g \in G\}$ form a subgroup \tilde{G} and \tilde{f} is a distortion element in \tilde{G} . Let d be the distance function of a Riemannian metric on S and let \tilde{d} be its lift to H . For generators g_1, \dots, g_j of G there exists $C > 0$ such that $\tilde{d}(\tilde{g}_i(\tilde{x}), \tilde{x}) < C$ for all $\tilde{x} \in H$ and all i . It follows that

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\tilde{d}(\tilde{f}^n(\tilde{x}), \tilde{x})}{n} \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} C \frac{|f^n|}{n} = 0.$$

We now turn to the case that $S = T^2$ and $\tilde{S} = \mathbb{R}^2$. Suppose that $\tilde{f} : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ is a lift of f and that $\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_2 \in \mathbb{R}^2$. Choose lifts \tilde{g}_i of the generators g_i and note that

there is a constant $C > 0$ such that $\tilde{d}(\tilde{g}_i(\tilde{x}), \tilde{x}) \leq C$ for all i and all $\tilde{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ and such that $\tilde{d}(\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_2) < C$. Now $f^n = w_N \dots w_2 w_1$ where $N = |f^n|$ and each w_j is one of the g_i or its inverse. Let $\tilde{w}_j = \tilde{g}_i$ or \tilde{g}_i^{-1} if $w_j = g_i$ or g_i^{-1} and let $\tilde{w} = \tilde{w}_N \dots \tilde{w}_2 \tilde{w}_1$. Then $\tilde{d}(\tilde{w}(\tilde{x}), \tilde{x}) \leq CN$ for all $\tilde{x} \in \tilde{\mathbb{R}}^2$ which implies that $\tilde{d}(\tilde{w}(\tilde{x}_1), \tilde{w}(\tilde{x}_2)) < C(2N + 1)$. Since \tilde{w} is a lift of f^n , $T\tilde{w} = \tilde{f}^n$ for some covering translation T . The metric \tilde{d} is T -equivariant. Thus $\tilde{d}(f^n(\tilde{x}_1), f^n(\tilde{x}_2)) = \tilde{d}(\tilde{w}(\tilde{x}_1), \tilde{w}(\tilde{x}_2))$ and

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\tilde{d}(f^n(\tilde{x}_1), f^n(\tilde{x}_2))}{n} \leq C(1 + 2 \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|f^n|}{n}) = 0$$

since f is a distortion element. This proves that f does not have linear displacement. \square

Lemma 6.2. *If $G \subset \text{Homeo}_\mu(T^2)_0$ is a finitely generated subgroup and f is a distortion element of G then $\text{Per}(f) \neq \emptyset$.*

Proof. Since T^2 has no distortion elements (see Remark 1.2), the image of f under the homomorphism $\hat{\rho}_\mu : G \rightarrow T^2$ has finite order, say k . Let $h = f^k$. Remark 2.1 implies that there is a lift \tilde{h} with $\rho_\mu(\tilde{h}) = 0$. Lemma 5.4 and Lemma 6.1 imply that $\rho(x, \tilde{h})$ is independent of x . Thus $\rho(x, \tilde{h}) = 0$ whenever it is defined and Lemma 2.2 completes the proof. \square

Lemma 6.3. *If G is a finitely generated subgroup of $\text{Diff}(S)_0$ and $f \in G$ is distorted in G then $\text{egr}(f, \tau) = 0$ for all closed curves τ .*

Proof. Choose generators g_1, \dots, g_j of G . There exists $C > 0$ such that $\|Dg_i\| < C$ for all i . Thus $l_S(g_i(\tau)) \leq Cl_S(\tau)$ for all τ and all i . It follows that

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log(l_S(f^n(\tau)))}{n} \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log(l_S(\tau)) + \log(C)|f^n|}{n} = 0.$$

\square

The following lemma is used to reduce the third item of Corollary 5.5 to the case that $k = 1$.

Lemma 6.4. *Suppose that $f \in \text{Diff}(S)_0$, that S_2 is a two fold cover of S and that $f_2 \in \text{Diff}(S_2)_0$ is a lift of f . If f is distorted in a finitely generated subgroup G of $\text{Diff}(S)_0$ then f_2 is distorted in a finitely generated subgroup G_2 of $\text{Diff}(S_2)_0$.*

Proof. Choose generators g_1, \dots, g_j of G and lifts $h_i \in \text{Diff}(S_2)_0$ of g_i . Let $t_2 : S_2 \rightarrow S_2$ be a generator of the (order two) group of covering translations of S_2 and define G_2 to be the subgroup generated by $\{t_2, h_1, \dots, h_j\}$. If $f^n = g_1 \dots g_m$ then $f_2^n = t_2^i h_1 \dots h_m$, where $i = 0$ or 1 , so $|f_2^n|$ in these generators is at most $|f^n| + 1$ and f_2 is a distortion element of G_2 . \square

Proposition 6.5. *If G is a finitely generated subgroup of $\text{Diff}(S)_0$ and $f \in G$ is distorted in G then $\sigma_{f,\beta,\gamma}(\alpha) = 0$ for all α, β, γ .*

Before proving Proposition 6.5 we use it to prove Theorem 1.3.

Proof of Theorem 1.3 If $S = T^2$ let n be the smallest positive integer such that $\text{Fix}(f) \neq \emptyset$. If $S = S^2$ let n be the smallest positive integer such that $\text{Fix}(f)$ contains three points. And let $n = 1$ if the genus of S is at least two. Lemma 6.3 and Lemma 6.1 imply that f^n does not satisfy either (1) or (2) of Corollary 5.5. Lemma 6.4 and Proposition 6.5 imply that f^n does not satisfy (3) of Corollary 5.5. Since f^n does not satisfy the conclusion of Corollary 5.5, it cannot satisfy the hypotheses. The only unverified hypothesis is that $\text{supp}(\mu) \not\subset \text{Fix}(f^n)$, so this must fail. \square

The proof of Proposition 6.5 requires some preliminary lemmas. The reason that this case is more difficult than the others is that the generators g_j of G need not fix the endpoints of γ even though f does. To overcome this we will show that if f^n can be written as a product of N generators then it can be written as a product of N diffeomorphisms chosen from a (perhaps infinite) collection of diffeomorphisms that fix the endpoints of γ and that possess a uniform bound on their spread.

Define D to be twice the diameter of S . By Remark 5.2 we may assume that γ is geodesic with respect to an underlying Riemannian metric on S and has length at most D .

Lemma 6.6. *Suppose that $g \in \text{Diff}(S)$ and that η and η' are smoothly embedded geodesic arcs in S with length at most D . There exists a constant $C(g)$, independent of η and η' such that the absolute value of the algebraic intersection number of any subsegment of $g(\eta)$ with η' is less than $C(g)$.*

Proof. We first show that there is an $\varepsilon > 0$ such that this result holds (in fact with $C(g) = 1$) if the lengths of η and η' are less than $\varepsilon > 0$.

To do this we observe that S can be covered with a finite set of charts in which geodesics are roughly straight, for example these charts may be obtained via the exponential map $\text{exp} : TS_{x_i} \rightarrow S$ where we consider the domain to be a neighborhood of $0 \in TS_{x_i}$ and we choose the points x_i so that the charts defined cover all of S . By roughly straight we will mean that if u and v are unit tangent vectors to a geodesic segment lying entirely in the image of a single chart then the inner product (u, v) of u and v in the co-ordinates of the chart is $> 1/2$. (The inner product is well defined even though u and v have different base points because we are working in a chart.)

We next observe that if ε is sufficiently small and $x, y \in S$ are points within ε of each other then Dg is roughly linear at these points. In particular for ε sufficiently small we may assume that if u_x and v_y are unit tangent vectors at x and y respectively, and they satisfy $(u_x, v_y) > 1/2$ in one of our charts, then $(Dg(u_x), Dg(v_y)) > 0$ in any of our charts containing $g(x)$ and $g(y)$.

Suppose now that β and β' are geodesic segments of length less than ε and $g(\beta) \cap \beta' \neq \emptyset$. We may assume that there is a single one of our charts containing both $g(\beta)$

and β' . If $g(\beta)$ crosses β' twice in succession with the same intersection number it can do so only by going entirely around one end of β' (looked at in local co-ordinates of the chart). The mean value theorem would then say that there are two points on $g(\beta)$ where the tangents have opposite directions. But this would imply the existence of tangent vectors u_x and v_y to β with $(Dg(u_x), Dg(v_y)) < 0$. Hence the result holds with $C(g) = 1$ if the lengths of β and β' are less than ε .

The general case now follows because the lengths of β and β' are bounded by D . We can divide each of β and β' into subsegments of length at most ε and apply the result above. It follows that the absolute value of the algebraic intersection number of any subsegment of $g(\beta)$ with β' is less than $(D/\varepsilon)^2$. \square

Let γ be a fixed oriented geodesic arc in S with length at most D , let $A = \{x, y\}$ be its endpoint set and let M be the surface with boundary obtained from $S \setminus A$ by blowing up x and y . For each ordered pair $\{x', y'\}$ of distinct points in S choose once and for all, an oriented geodesic arc $\eta = \eta(x', y')$ of length at most D that connects x' to y' and choose $h_\eta \in \text{Diff}(S)_0$ such that $h_\eta(\gamma) = \eta$, $h_\eta(x) = x'$, $h_\eta(y) = y'$. There is no obstruction to doing this since both γ and η are contained in disks. If $x = x'$ and $y = y'$ we choose $\eta = \gamma$ and $h_\eta = id$.

Given $g \in \text{Diff}(S)$ and an ordered pair $\{x', y'\}$ of distinct points in S , let $\eta = \eta(x', y')$, $\eta' = \eta(g(x'), g(y'))$ and note that $g_{x', y'} := h_{\eta'}^{-1} \circ g \circ h_\eta$ pointwise fixes A . The following lemma asserts that although the pairs $\{x', y'\}$ vary over a non-compact space, the elements of $\{g_{x', y'}\}$ exhibit uniform behavior from the point of view of spread.

Lemma 6.7. *With notation as above, the following hold for all $g \in \text{Diff}(S)$.*

1. *There exists a constant $C(g)$ such that*

$$L_{\beta, \gamma}(g_{x', y'}(\gamma)) \leq C(g) \text{ for all } \beta \text{ and all } x', y'.$$

2. *There exists a constant $K(g)$ such that*

$$L_{\beta, \gamma}(g_{x', y'}(\alpha)) \leq L_{\beta, \gamma}(\alpha) + K(g) \text{ for all } \beta, \text{ all } \alpha \text{ and all } x', y'.$$

Proof. If δ is a subarc of $g_{x', y'}(\gamma)$ then $h_{\eta'}(\delta)$ is a subarc of $g(h_\eta(\gamma)) = g(\eta)$. Also $h_\eta(\delta \cap \gamma)$ is the intersection of this subarc of $g(\eta)$ with η' . Assertion (1) now follows from Lemma 6.6 and Remark 5.1.

We next prove assertion (2) using the notation of the $S \neq S^2$ case of section 5; the argument works equally well in the $S = S^2$ case. There exist a and $b = a + L_{\beta, \gamma}(\alpha)$ such that $\tilde{\alpha}$ is in the region bounded by $\tilde{\gamma}_a$ and $\tilde{\gamma}_b$. Since $g_{x', y'}$ fixes x and y it extends to a map (also called) $g_{x', y'} : M \rightarrow M$. Choose a lift $\tilde{g}_{x', y'} : H \cup S_\infty \rightarrow H \cup S_\infty$ such that $\tilde{g}_{x', y'}(\tilde{\gamma}_a)$ intersects the region bounded by $\tilde{\gamma}_a$ and $\tilde{\gamma}_{a+1}$. Let $a' = a - C(g) - 1$ and $b' = b + C(g) + 1$. By (1), the region bounded by $\tilde{\gamma}_{a'}$ and $\tilde{\gamma}_{b'}$ contains $\tilde{g}_{x', y'}(\tilde{\gamma}_a)$ and

$\tilde{g}_{x',y'}(\tilde{\gamma}_b)$ and hence also $\tilde{g}_{x',y'}(\tilde{\alpha})$. Thus $L_{\beta,\gamma}(g_{x',y'}\alpha) \leq b' - a' \leq L_{\beta,\gamma}(\alpha) + 2C(g) + 2$ and we may set $K(g) = 2C(g) + 2$. □

The elements of $\{g_{x',y'}\}$ play a crucial role in the next lemma.

Lemma 6.8. *Suppose that $g_i \in \text{Diff}(S)_0$, $1 \leq i \leq k$, that f is in the group they generate and that $|f^n|$ is the word length of f^n in the generators $\{g_i\}$. Then there is a constant $C > 0$ such that*

$$L_{\beta,\gamma}(f^n(\alpha)) \leq L_{\beta,\gamma}(\alpha) + C|f^n|$$

for all α, β, γ and all $n > 0$.

Proof. We may assume that γ is geodesic with length at most D . For each g_i , let $K(g_i)$ be the constant given by Lemma 6.7 and let $C = \max\{K(g_i)\}$. Suppose $N = |f^n|$ and $f^n = w_N w_{N-1} \dots w_2 w_1$ where each w_j is one of the generators $\{g_i\}$ or its inverse. Let x and y be the endpoints of γ , let η_j be the chosen geodesic joining $w_j w_{j-1} \dots w_1(x)$ and $w_j w_{j-1} \dots w_1(y)$ and let $h_j = h_{\eta_j}$ as above be a diffeomorphism carrying γ to η_j . Denote $h_j^{-1} w_j h_{j-1}$ by \hat{w}_j .

We note that $h_0 = id$ and since f^n fixes x and y we also have $h_N = id$. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} f^n &= w_N w_{N-1} \dots w_2 w_1 \\ &= (h_N^{-1} w_N h_{N-1})(h_{N-1}^{-1} w_{N-1} h_{N-2}) \dots (h_2^{-1} w_2 h_1)(h_1^{-1} w_1 h_0), \end{aligned}$$

so

$$f^n = \hat{w}_N \hat{w}_{N-1} \dots \hat{w}_2 \hat{w}_1.$$

Now N applications of Lemma 6.7 yield

$$\begin{aligned} L_{\beta,\gamma}(f^n(\alpha)) &= L_{\beta,\gamma}(\hat{w}_N \dots \hat{w}_2 \hat{w}_1(\alpha)) \\ &\leq L_{\beta,\gamma}(\hat{w}_{N-1} \dots \hat{w}_2 \hat{w}_1(\alpha)) + C \\ &\dots \\ &\leq L_{\beta,\gamma}(\alpha) + CN. \end{aligned}$$

□

Proof of Proposition 6.5 Since f is distorted in G

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|f^n|}{n} = 0.$$

According to the definition of spread and Lemma 6.8 we then have

$$\sigma_{f,\beta,\gamma}(\alpha) = \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{L_{\beta,\gamma}(f^n(\alpha))}{n} \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{L_{\beta,\gamma}(\alpha) + C|f^n|}{n} = 0.$$

□

7 Applications of the main theorem

We need a few preliminary lemmas.

Lemma 7.1. *Let \mathcal{G} be a finitely generated almost simple group and let \mathcal{H} be a normal subgroup. If $u \in \mathcal{H}$ is a distortion element in \mathcal{G} then it is also a distortion element in \mathcal{H} .*

Proof. Since \mathcal{G} is almost simple and \mathcal{H} contains an infinite order element, \mathcal{H} has finite index. Since H is a finite index subgroup of a finitely generated group, it is finitely generated. Let $\{h_1, \dots, h_m\}$ be a set of generators for \mathcal{H} and let $1 = a_0, a_1, \dots, a_k$ be coset representatives of \mathcal{H} . Define word length in \mathcal{H} with respect to $\{h_1, \dots, h_m\}$ and word length in G with respect to the generating set $\{h_1, \dots, h_m, a_1, \dots, a_k\}$.

For each $g \in \mathcal{G}$ there exists $0 \leq i \leq k$ and $h \in \mathcal{H}$ such that $g = a_i h$. Choose C such that $|h|_{\mathcal{H}} \leq C$ for the finitely many g satisfying $|g|_{\mathcal{G}} \leq 2$. We claim that $|h|_{\mathcal{H}} \leq C \cdot |g|_{\mathcal{G}}$ for all g . The proof is by induction on $|g|_{\mathcal{G}}$ with the $|g|_{\mathcal{G}} \leq 2$ being by construction. Given $g \in \mathcal{G}$ with $l := |g|_{\mathcal{G}} \geq 3$, write $g = u g_1$ where $|u|_{\mathcal{G}} = 1$ and $|g_1|_{\mathcal{G}} = l - 1$. The inductive hypothesis implies that $g_1 = a_i h_1$ and $u a_i = a_j h_2$ where $|h_1|_{\mathcal{H}} \leq C(l - 1)$ and $|h_2|_{\mathcal{H}} \leq C$. Setting $h = h_2 h_1$ we have $|h|_{\mathcal{H}} \leq C \cdot l$ which completes the inductive step.

It follows that $|h|_{\mathcal{H}} \leq C \cdot |h|_{\mathcal{G}}$ for all $h \in \mathcal{H}$ which implies the lemma. \square

Lemma 7.2. *Let \mathcal{G} be a finitely generated almost simple group which contains a distortion element and let \mathcal{H} be a normal subgroup. Then any homomorphism $\psi : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is trivial.*

Proof. Since \mathcal{G} is almost simple, \mathcal{H} is either finite or has finite index. Clearly the result is true if \mathcal{H} is finite, so we assume it has finite index. If u is a distortion element in \mathcal{G} then $v := u^k \in \mathcal{H}$ for some $k > 0$. The normalizer \mathcal{D} of v in \mathcal{G} is infinite and hence has finite index in \mathcal{G} ; it is obviously contained in \mathcal{H} . Thus \mathcal{D} has finite index in \mathcal{H} . Since \mathbb{R} contains neither torsion nor distortion elements, v , and hence \mathcal{D} is in the kernel of ψ for every homomorphism $\psi : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Since \mathcal{D} has finite index in \mathcal{H} we conclude that $\psi(\mathcal{H})$ is finite and hence trivial. \square

Lemma 7.3. *The generator f of the center of the three dimensional Heisenberg group \mathcal{H} is a distortion element. If $\psi : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow GL(2, \mathbb{R})$ is a homomorphism then $\psi(f) = \pm I$.*

Proof. Suppose \mathcal{H} is the three dimensional Heisenberg group. There are generators g and h of \mathcal{H} such that $f = [g, h]$ has infinite order and generates the center of \mathcal{H} . It follows that $f^{n^2} = [g^n, g^n]$ and hence that f is a distortion element of H .

Suppose $\phi : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow GL(2, \mathbb{R})$ is a homomorphism. Let $F = \phi(f)$, $G = \phi(g)$, $H = \phi(h)$, all of which we consider as 2×2 matrices.

If F has distinct eigenvalues then F, G and H are all simultaneously diagonalizable over \mathbb{C} . Hence all commute and it follows that $F = [G, H] = I$.

Suppose F has a single eigenvalue. Since F is a commutator its determinant is 1 and hence its eigenvalue must be 1 or -1 . If F is diagonal we are done so we may assume F is upper triangular in a suitable basis with a non-zero off-diagonal entry. An easy computation shows the fact that F commutes with G and H implies that they also are upper triangular in this basis and have equal diagonal entries. From this one sees again that G and H commute, so again $F = I$. \square

Lemma 7.4. *Suppose the subgroup $H \subset \text{Diff}_\mu(S^2)_0$ is finitely generated and that f is a central element of H that is distorted in H . Suppose further that the support of μ contains at least three points. Then $\text{Per}(f)$ contains at least three points.*

Proof. Since f is orientation preserving, it has at least one fixed point. If there were only one fixed point then its complement would be an invariant open disk U with $\mu(U) > 0$. Poincaré recurrence implies that U contains recurrent points for f and the Brouwer translation theorem then implies that U contains fixed points for f . Thus $\text{Fix}(f)$ contains at least two points.

Suppose that $\text{Fix}(f)$ has exactly two points. Since f is central, every element of H preserves $\text{Fix}(f)$. If the elements of $\text{Fix}(f)$ are atoms for the measure μ we change μ so $\mu(\text{Fix}(f)) = 0$. Let A be the closed annulus obtained by blowing up these points. There is an induced measure, still called μ , such that $\mu(\partial A) = 0$. After passing to an index two subgroup of H , we may assume that every element of H fixes the elements of $\text{Fix}(f)$ and so H can be thought of as a group of homeomorphisms of A that preserve orientation and the components of ∂A . Consider the homomorphism $\hat{\rho}_\mu : H \rightarrow S^1$ of section 2. Since S^1 has no distortion elements, some iterate of f , say $f_1 = f^m$, is in the kernel of this homomorphism. Remark 2.1 implies that the mean rotation vector $\rho_\mu(\tilde{f}_1) = 0$ for some lift \tilde{f}_1 .

Letting each element of H act on the double of A defines an embedding of H into $\text{Homeo}_\nu(T^2)$, where the measure ν on T^2 is the double of the measure μ on A . Lemma 5.4 and Lemma 6.1, applied to the double of f_1 , imply that $\rho(x, f_1)$ is independent of x . Thus $\rho(x, \tilde{f}_1) = 0$ whenever it is defined and $\rho_\nu(\tilde{f}_1) = 0$ for all f_1 -invariant measures ν . Choosing ν to be an ergodic invariant measure the result follows from Proposition (2.3). \square

We say that $x \in S$ is a *global fixed point* for H if $x \in \text{Fix}(h)$ for each $h \in H$.

Lemma 7.5. *Suppose G is a finitely generated subgroup of $\text{Diff}(S)$ which is almost simple and contains a distortion element f . If $H \subset G$ is a normal subgroup that contains f then the set Λ of global fixed points for H is finite.*

Proof. The subgroup H is normal so by Lemma (7.2) the only homomorphism from H to \mathbb{R} is the trivial one. We will use this fact repeatedly.

We will assume Λ is infinite and show this leads to a contradiction. Let $x \in \Lambda$ be an accumulation point and let $v \in TS_x$ be a limit of a subsequence from the sequence of vectors $\{v_n\}$ where $v_n = (x - x_n)/\|x - x_n\|$ (in local co-ordinates) and $x_n \in \Lambda$

satisfies $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x$. Then $Dh_x(v) = v$ for all $h \in H$ and v is a global fixed point of the action of H on the circle S^1 of unit vectors in TS_x where h acts on S^1 as the projectivization of Dh_x on TS_x . Considering this action of H on S^1 and taking the logarithm of the derivative at the global fixed point v gives a homomorphism from H to \mathbb{R} , which must be trivial.

Thus the value of these derivatives at $v \in S^1$ is 1 for every element of H , so we can apply the Thurston stability theorem (Theorem 3 of [19]) to this action. This theorem asserts that either the action of H on S^1 is trivial or there is a non-trivial homomorphism from H to \mathbb{R} . Since the latter is impossible we conclude that the action of H on S^1 is trivial. In fact since the group is acting on S^1 by fractional linear transformations it is not difficult to give a direct argument that H acts trivially.

It follows that for every $h \in H$ we have $Dh_x = I$, since Dh_x must be a homothety to projectivize to the identity, but also Dh_x fixes the vector v .

We can now again apply the Thurston stability theorem, this time to H acting on S with the global fixed point x . The theorem asserts that either H acts trivially or there is a non-trivial homomorphism from H to \mathbb{R} . Since neither of these are the case we have arrived at a contradiction. \square

Theorem 1.5 *Suppose that S is a closed oriented surface of positive genus equipped with a Borel probability measure μ and that \mathcal{G} is a finitely generated group which is almost simple and possesses a distortion element u . Suppose further that either μ has infinite support or that \mathcal{G} is a Kazhdan group. Then any homomorphism $\phi : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \text{Diff}_\mu(S)$ has finite image. The result is valid for $S = S^2$ with the additional assumption that $\phi(u)$ has at least three periodic points.*

Proof. Since \mathcal{G} is almost simple, it suffices to show that the kernel of ϕ is infinite. We assume that the kernel of ϕ is finite and argue to a contradiction.

Since $f = \phi(u)$ has infinite order in $G = \phi(\mathcal{G})$, it is a distortion element in G . By [5], there are no distortion elements in $\text{MCG}(S)$. After replacing f with an iterate we may assume that $f \in \text{Diff}_\mu(S)_0$. Lemma (7.1) implies that f is a distortion element in $\text{Diff}_\mu(S)_0$.

In the case that $S = T^2$ we note that Lemma 6.2 that $\text{Per}(f) \neq \emptyset$. After replacing f with a further iterate if necessary, we may assume by Theorem (1.3) that $\text{supp}(\mu) \subset \text{Fix}(f)$. Since $\text{supp}(\mu)$ is invariant under G , the stabilizer $H = \{g \in G \mid g(x) = x \text{ for all } x \in \text{supp}(\mu)\}$ of $\text{supp}(\mu)$ is a normal subgroup of G . Lemma 7.5 implies that $\text{supp}(\mu)$ is finite. It follows from our hypotheses that \mathcal{G} is a Kazhdan group. A result of R. Zimmer (Theorem 3.14 of [22]) implies that every \mathcal{G} orbit is infinite. But this contradicts the fact that each point in $\text{supp}(\mu)$ has finite H -orbit and hence finite G -orbit since H has finite index in G . \square

Theorem 1.6 *Suppose that S is a closed oriented surface equipped with a Borel probability measure μ , and that \mathcal{G} is a finitely generated almost simple group which*

has a subgroup \mathcal{H} isomorphic to the three-dimensional Heisenberg group. Then any homomorphism $\phi : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \text{Diff}_\mu(S)$ has finite image.

Proof. Since \mathcal{G} contains a subgroup isomorphic to the Heisenberg group we know by Lemma (7.3) that it contains a distortion element. If $\text{supp}(\mu)$ is infinite, then the theorem follows from Theorem 1.5 with Lemma (7.3) and Lemma (7.4) supplying the extra hypothesis needed when $S = S^2$.

Suppose now that $\text{supp}(\mu)$ is finite. Then the stabilizer $G_1 = \{g \in G \mid g(x) = x \text{ for all } x \in \text{supp}(\mu)\}$ of $\text{supp}(\mu)$ is an infinite, and hence finite index, normal subgroup of G . Choose $x \in \text{supp}(\mu)$. After replacing \mathcal{H} with a finite index subgroup of itself, we may assume that $\mathcal{H} \subset G_1$.

Choose $x \in \text{supp}(\mu)$. The group \mathcal{G}_1 acts via the derivative on TS_x and hence there is a homomorphism $\psi_x : \mathcal{G}_1 \rightarrow GL(2, \mathbb{R})$ defined by $\psi_x(g) = D\phi(g)_x$. If f is the generator of the center of \mathcal{H} then Lemma (7.3) implies $\psi_x(f^2) = I$. We conclude that the kernel \mathcal{G}_2 of ψ_x is infinite and hence has finite index in \mathcal{G} .

The Thurston stability theorem (Theorem 3 of [19]) applied to \mathcal{G}_2 acting with global fixed point x implies that either $\phi(\mathcal{G}_2)$ is trivial or there is a non-trivial homomorphism from \mathcal{G}_2 to \mathbb{R} . But Lemma (7.2) asserts there is only the trivial homomorphism from \mathcal{G}_2 to \mathbb{R} so $\phi(\mathcal{G}_2)$ is trivial and $\phi(\mathcal{G})$ is finite. \square

Proof of Corollary 1.7 By [16], \mathcal{G} has a distortion element u . The Margulis normal subgroups theorem (see [17]) implies that \mathcal{G} is almost simple and results of [15] imply that \mathcal{G} is a Kazhdan group. Thus Theorem 1.5 implies the desired result. \square

The following easy and well known lemma is needed in the proofs of Corollary 1.9 and Corollary 1.10.

Lemma 7.6. *Suppose that $f \in \text{Diff}(S)_0$ has finite order. If $S = T^2$ assume that $\text{Fix}(f) \neq \emptyset$ and if $S = S^2$ assume that $\text{Fix}(f)$ contains at least three points. Then f is the identity.*

Proof. By averaging a Riemannian metric we may assume f is an isometry. If f is not the identity then all fixed points of f are isolated and have index $+1$. By hypothesis the number of fixed points of f is greater than the Euler characteristic of S . This contradicts the Lefschetz fixed point theorem unless $f = id$. \square

Proof of Corollary 1.9 Suppose first that the genus of S is greater than one. Then Theorem (1.3) implies that $S = \text{supp}(\mu) \subset \text{Fix}(g)$ for every $g \in [\phi(\mathcal{G}), \phi(\mathcal{G})]$. Thus $[\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{G}]$ is in the kernel of ϕ and $\phi(\mathcal{G})$ is abelian.

In case $S = T^2$ Lemma 6.2 says that $\text{Per}(f) \neq \emptyset$. We know that $[\phi(\mathcal{G}), \phi(\mathcal{G})]$ is generated by the ϕ image of distortion elements, i.e. according to Theorem (1.3) by elements of finite order. Let g be a finite order element of a generating set for $[\phi(\mathcal{G}), \phi(\mathcal{G})]$. Since $[\phi(\mathcal{G}), \phi(\mathcal{G})]$ is also generated by commutators the rotation vector (see section 2) $\hat{\rho}_\mu(g) = 0$.

Hence there is a lift \tilde{g} to \mathbb{R}^2 with mean rotation vector $\rho_\mu(\tilde{g}) = 0$. This implies $\rho_\mu(\tilde{g}^k) = 0$ for all k and hence if k is the order of g , then \tilde{g}^k is a covering translation with zero mean rotation and hence it is the identity. Thus \tilde{g} has a fixed point and g must also. Lemma 7.6 implies that g is the identity.

Since this is true for g in a generating set of $[\phi(\mathcal{G}), \phi(\mathcal{G})]$ we again conclude that $[\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{G}]$ is in the kernel of ϕ and that $\phi(\mathcal{G})$ is abelian. \square

Proof of Corollary 1.10 Suppose

$$\mathcal{N} = \mathcal{N}_1 \supset \mathcal{N}_2 \supset \cdots \supset \mathcal{N}_m \supset \{1\}$$

is the lower central series of the nilpotent group \mathcal{N} . We will show that (perhaps after passing to an index two subgroup if $S = S^2$) the assumption that $m > 1$ leads to a contradiction.

Assume that $m > 1$. Then \mathcal{N}_m is contained in the center of \mathcal{N} and is generated by elements f that are commutators, $f = [g, h]$, in \mathcal{N} . We claim that f has finite order. If not, then g and h generate a group $\mathcal{H} \subset \mathcal{N}$ isomorphic to the Heisenberg group and f is a distortion element by Lemma (7.3). In the case that $S = S^2$, Lemma (7.4) implies that f has at least three periodic points and in the case $S = T^2$ Lemma 6.2 implies that $\text{Per}(f) \neq \emptyset$. Thus for any genus, we have a contradiction to Theorem (1.3) and the fact that $\text{supp}(\mu) = S$. This verifies the claim.

If the genus of S is greater than 1, then $f = id$ by Lemma 7.6. Since this is true for a generating set for \mathcal{N}_m , we conclude that \mathcal{N}_m is trivial contradicting the assumption $m > 1$.

In the case $S = T^2$, since f is a commutator, there is a lift \tilde{f} to \mathbb{R}^2 with mean rotation vector $\rho_\mu(\tilde{f}) = 0$. If k is the order of f , then \tilde{f}^k is a covering translation with $\rho_\mu(\tilde{f}^k) = 0$ and so $\tilde{f}^k = id$. It follows that \tilde{f} , and hence f , has a fixed point. Thus Lemma 7.6 applies and the proof concludes as in the previous case.

It remains to consider the case $S = S^2$. As a special case, assume that there are a pair of global fixed points for \mathcal{N} and let A be the closed annulus obtained by blowing up these two points. Then \mathcal{N} can be thought of as a group of homeomorphisms of A that preserve orientation and the components of ∂A . Consider the homomorphism $\rho_\mu : G \rightarrow S^1$ of section 2. Since f is a commutator $\hat{\rho}_\mu(f) = 0$. There is a lift \tilde{f} to the universal covering space of A such that $\rho_\mu(\tilde{f}) = 0$. The proof in this special case now concludes as in the $S = T^2$ case.

We now return to the general $S = S^2$ case. Poincaré recurrence and the Brouwer plane translation theorem imply that $\text{Fix}(f)$ contains at least two points. If $\text{Fix}(f)$ has at least three points then Lemma 7.6 applies and the proof concludes as before. Suppose then that $\text{Fix}(f)$ has exactly two points. Since f is central, the subgroup G of \mathcal{N} consisting of elements that fix both elements of $\text{Fix}(f)$ has index at most two. By the special case, G is abelian and we are done. \square

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