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Fixed points for actions of Aut(F_n) on CAT(0) spaces

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Abstract. For $n \geq 4$ we discuss questions concerning global fixed points for isometric actions of $\mathrm{Aut}(F_n)$, the automorphism group of a free group of rank n, on complete CAT(0) spaces. We prove that whenever $\mathrm{Aut}(F_n)$ acts by isometries on complete d-dimensional CAT(0) space with $d < 2\lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor - 1$, then it must fix a point. This property has implications for irreducible representations of $\mathrm{Aut}(F_n)$, which are also presented here. For $\mathrm{SAut}(F_n)$, the unique subgroup of index two in $\mathrm{Aut}(F_n)$, we obtain similar results.

1. Introduction

In the mathematical world, this article is located in the area of geometric group theory, a field at the intersection of algebra, geometry and topology. Geometric group theory studies the interaction between algebraic and geometric properties of groups. One is interested in understanding on which 'nice' geometric spaces a given group can act in a reasonable way and how geometric properties of these spaces are reflected in the algebraic structure of the group. Here, the spaces will be CAT(0) metric spaces, while the groups will be $\mathrm{Aut}(F_n)$ and $\mathrm{SAut}(F_n)$. The questions we shall investigate are concerned with fixed point properties and the representation theory of these groups.

More precisely, let $\mathbb{Z}^n$ be the free abelian group and F_n the free group of rank n. One goal for a group theorist is to understand the structure of their automorphism groups, $\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ resp. $\mathrm{Aut}(F_n)$. The abelianization map $F_n \twoheadrightarrow \mathbb{Z}^n$ gives a natural epimorphism $\mathrm{Aut}(F_n) \twoheadrightarrow \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$. The special automorphism group of F_n, which we will denote by $\mathrm{SAut}(F_n)$, is defined as the preimage of $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ under this map. Much of the work on $\mathrm{Aut}(F_n)$ and $\mathrm{SAut}(F_n)$ is motivated by the idea that $\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ and $\mathrm{Aut}(F_n)$ resp. $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ and $\mathrm{SAut}(F_n)$ should have many properties in common. Here we follow this idea and present analogies between these groups with respect to fixed point properties.

Let $\mathcal{X}$ be a class of metric spaces. A group G is said to have property $\mathrm{F}\mathcal{X}$ if any action of G by isometries on any member of $\mathcal{X}$ has a fixed point. Let

$\mathcal{A}$ be the class of simplicial trees, $\mathcal{A}_d$ the class of complete CAT(0) spaces of covering dimension d and $\mathcal{A}_*$ the class of finite dimensional complete CAT(0) spaces.

The starting point for our investigation is the study of group actions on simplicial trees which was initiated by Serre, see [18], [19]. He proved that $\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ and $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ have property F$\mathcal{A}$ for $n \geq 3$. Regarding $\mathrm{Aut}(F_n)$ and $\mathrm{SAut}(F_n)$, Bogopolski was the first to prove that these groups also have property F$\mathcal{A}$, see [2].

A slight generalization of the class of simplicial trees is given by the class of metric trees, which we will denote by $\mathcal{R}$. Different methods were developed by Culler and Vogtmann and later by Bridson to prove that $\mathrm{Aut}(F_n)$ and $\mathrm{SAut}(F_n)$ have property F$\mathcal{R}$, see [3], [8]. We obtain the fixed point property of $\mathrm{Aut}(F_n)$ and $\mathrm{SAut}(F_n)$ for a much larger class of higher dimensional complete CAT(0) spaces.

We present two results, Theorems A and B, regarding property F$\mathcal{A}_*$ for the groups $\mathrm{Aut}(F_n)$ and $\mathrm{SAut}(F_n)$. Using Bridson's and Farb's techniques from [3] and [10], we prove:

Theorem A. *If $n \geq 4$ and $d < \min\left\{k\left\lfloor\frac{n}{k+2}\right\rfloor \mid k = 2,\ldots,d+1\right\}$, then $\mathrm{Aut}(F_n)$ has property F$\mathcal{A}_d$. In particular, if $n \geq 4$ and $d < 2\left\lfloor\frac{n}{4}\right\rfloor - 1$, then $\mathrm{Aut}(F_n)$ has property F$\mathcal{A}_d$.*

Theorem B. *If $n \geq 5$ and $d < \min\left\{k\left\lfloor\frac{n-1}{k+2}\right\rfloor \mid k = 2,\ldots,d+1\right\}$, then $\mathrm{SAut}(F_n)$ has property F$\mathcal{A}_d$. In particular, if $n \geq 5$ and $d < 2\left\lfloor\frac{n-1}{4}\right\rfloor - 1$, then $\mathrm{SAut}(F_n)$ has property F$\mathcal{A}_d$.*

Our proofs of Theorems A and B involve three ingredients. First we construct a generating set of $\mathrm{Aut}(F_n)$ such that each pair of elements generates a finite subgroup. Next, we need an extended version of Helly's Theorem for higher dimensional CAT(0) spaces.

Theorem. *Let X be a d-dimensional complete CAT(0) space and $\mathcal{S}$ a finite family of nonempty closed convex subspaces. If the intersection of $(d+1)$-elements of $\mathcal{S}$ is always nonempty, then $\bigcap \mathcal{S}$ is nonempty.*

There exist several variations of this theorem in the literature, e.g. for finite families of convex open resp. closed subsets of a CAT(0) space, see [4, 3.2], [9, 2], [10, 3.2] and [13, 5.3]. Here we include a complete proof for the case of a finite family of closed convex subspaces.

Our main technique in the proofs of Theorems A and B is based on the following corollary. Indeed, it was Farb who discovered the connection between Helly's Theorem and the combinatorics of generating sets for a large class of groups.

Farb's Fixed Point Criterion. Let G be a group, Y a finite generating set of G and X a complete d-dimensional CAT(0) space. If $\Phi : G \to \mathrm{Isom}(X)$ is a homomorphism such that each $(d+1)$-element subset of Y has a fixed point in X, then G has a fixed point in X.

Farb used this criterion in [10] to obtain sharp results on property $F\mathcal{A}_d$ for various groups. For example, he proved that $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z}[1/p])$ has property $F\mathcal{A}_{n-2}$ for semisimple actions, but not property $F\mathcal{A}_{n-1}$, since it acts without a global fixed point on the affine building for $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Q}_p)$.

In a third step, we combine the extended version of Helly's Theorem with the following theorem by Bridson to prove our results.

Theorem. [4, 3.6] *Let k and l be in $\mathbb{N}_{>0}$ and let X be a complete d-dimensional* $\mathrm{CAT}(0)$ *space with $d < k \cdot l$. Let S be a subset of* $\mathrm{Isom}(X)$ *and let $S_1, \ldots, S_l$ be conjugates of S such that $[S_i, S_j] = 1$ holds for all $i, j = 1, \ldots, l$, $i \neq j$. If each k-element subset of S has a fixed point in X, then each finite subset of S has a fixed point in X.*

Property $F\mathcal{A}_d$ strongly affects the representation theory of groups. The following result by Farb, partially based on work by Bass, illustrates this fact.

Theorem. [10, 1.8] *Let K be an algebraically closed field and let G be a group. If G has property $F\mathcal{A}_d$, then there are only finitely many conjugacy classes of irreducible representations*

$$\rho : G \to \mathrm{GL}_{d+1}(K).$$

As an application of our Theorems A and B, we obtain the following similar results for the representation theory of $\mathrm{Aut}(F_n)$ and $\mathrm{SAut}(F_n)$.

Corollary C. *Let K be an algebraically closed field. If $n \geq 4$ and $d \leq 2\left\lfloor \frac{n}{4} \right\rfloor - 1$, then there are only finitely many conjugacy classes of irreducible representations*

$$\rho : \mathrm{Aut}(F_n) \to \mathrm{GL}_d(K).$$

Corollary D. *Let K be an algebraically closed field. If $n \geq 5$ and $d \leq 2\left\lfloor \frac{n-1}{4} \right\rfloor - 1$, then there are only finitely many conjugacy classes of irreducible representations*

$$\rho : \mathrm{SAut}(F_n) \to \mathrm{SL}_d(K).$$

Remark. A better bound for the complex representations of $\mathrm{Aut}(F_n)$ is proved in [17, 3.1,3.2]. If $n \geq 3$ and $d \leq 2 \cdot n - 2$, then there are only finitely many conjugacy classes of irreducible representations

$$\rho : \mathrm{Aut}(F_n) \to \mathrm{GL}_d(\mathbb{C}).$$

With Bridson's and Vogtmann's techniques from [6, 1.1] one can prove that the linear representations of $\mathrm{SAut}(F_n)$ are very rigid. Let K be a field of characteristic different from 2 and let

$$\rho : \mathrm{SAut}(F_n) \to \mathrm{SL}_d(K)$$

be a homomorphism. If $n \geq 3$ and $d < n$, then ρ is trivial. In particular, if $n \geq 3$, then $\mathrm{Aut}(F_n)$ has only finitely many conjugacy classes of irreducible representations in any dimension $\leq n - 1$.

2. A generating set of $\mathrm{Aut}(F_n)$

The purpose of this section is to construct a generating set of the group $\mathrm{Aut}(F_n)$ such that each pair of its elements generates a finite subgroup. Although it may seem awkward at first glance, it is convenient and standard to work with the right action of $\mathrm{Aut}(F_n)$ on F_n.

Convention 2.1. For α, β in $\mathrm{Aut}(F_n)$ the automorphism $\alpha\beta$ is the composite where α acts before β.

Let us first introduce a notations for some elements of $\mathrm{Aut}(F_n)$. We define the *right Nielsen automorphism* ρ_{ij}, involutions (x_i, x_j) and e_i for $i, j = 1, \dots, n$, $i \neq j$ as follows:

$$\rho_{ij}(x_k) := \begin{cases} x_i x_j & \text{if } k = i, \\ x_k & \text{if } k \neq i. \end{cases} \qquad (x_i, x_j)(x_k) := \begin{cases} x_j & \text{if } k = i, \\ x_i & \text{if } k = j, \\ x_k & \text{if } k \neq i,\ j. \end{cases}$$

$$e_i(x_k) := \begin{cases} x_i^{-1} & \text{if } k = i, \\ x_k & \text{if } k \neq i. \end{cases}$$

It is easy to see that the image of $X = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ under any of these maps is another basis of F_n, therefore these elements are automorphisms. It was proven by Nielsen in [16, p. 173]) that for $n \geq 3$ the group $\mathrm{Aut}(F_n)$ is generated by the set

$$Y_1 := \{\rho_{12},\ e_1,\ (x_1, x_2),\ (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)\},$$

where $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ denotes the composite $(x_{n-1}, x_n)(x_{n-2}, x_{n-1}) \dots (x_1, x_2)$.

Our strategy in this section is to modify the set Y_1 such that each pair of elements in the new generating set generates a finite group, compare [3, 1.1, 1.2].

Proposition 2.2. *Let $n \geq 3$.*

(i) *The group $\mathrm{Aut}(F_n)$ is generated by*

$$Y_2 := \{(x_1, x_2)e_1e_2,\ (x_2, x_3)e_1,\ (x_i, x_{i+1}),\ e_2\rho_{12},\ e_n \mid i = 3, \dots, n-1\}.$$

(ii) *The subgroup generated by $Y_2 - \{e_2\rho_{12}\}$ is finite.*

(iii) *For α, β in Y_2 the subgroup generated by $\{\alpha, \beta\}$ is finite.*

Proof. Let us denote by $\Sigma_n \subseteq \mathrm{Aut}(F_n)$ the group of automorphisms which permute the basis X. The conjugation by $\sigma \in \Sigma_n$ sends e_i to $e_{\sigma(i)}$: $\sigma^{-1}e_i\sigma = e_{\sigma(i)}$, therefore $\mathrm{Aut}(F_n)$ is generated by the set $\{\rho_{12}, e_n, \Sigma_n\}$. It is a well-known result that the group Σ_n is generated by the involutions (x_i, x_{i+1}) with $i = 1, \dots, n-1$. We can further replace ρ_{12} by the involution $e_2\rho_{12}$ and we obtain the following generating set of $\mathrm{Aut}(F_n)$: $\{e_2\rho_{12}, e_n, (x_i, x_{i+1}) \mid i = 1, \dots, n-1\}$. To see that Y_2 is a generating set of $\mathrm{Aut}(F_n)$, we must show that the involutions (x_1, x_2) and (x_2, x_3) are in $\langle Y_2 \rangle$. First we show this results for $n = 3$. We have

$$e_2 = \underbrace{(x_2, x_3)e_1}_{\in Y_2}\ \underbrace{e_3}_{\in Y_2}\ \underbrace{(x_2, x_3)e_1}_{\in Y_2} \in \langle Y_2 \rangle$$

and therefore $(x_1,x_3) = \underbrace{(x_2,x_3)e_1}_{\in Y_2}\underbrace{(x_1,x_2)e_1e_2}_{\in Y_2}\ \underbrace{e_2}_{\in\langle Y_2\rangle}\ \underbrace{(x_2,x_3)e_1}_{\in Y_2}\underbrace{e_3}_{\in Y_2}$ is contained in $\langle Y_2\rangle$. Using $(x_1,x_3,x_2) = \underbrace{(x_1,x_2)e_1e_2}_{\in Y_2}\ \underbrace{e_2}_{\in\langle Y_2\rangle}\ \underbrace{(x_2,x_3)e_1}_{\in Y_2} \in \langle Y_2\rangle$ we obtain

$$(x_1,x_2) = \underbrace{(x_1,x_3)}_{\in\langle Y_2\rangle}\underbrace{(x_1,x_3,x_2)}_{\in\langle Y_2\rangle} \in \langle Y_2\rangle,$$

$$(x_2,x_3) = \underbrace{(x_1,x_2)}_{\in\langle Y_2\rangle}\underbrace{(x_1,x_3,x_2)}_{\in\langle Y_2\rangle} \in \langle Y_2\rangle.$$

For $n \ge 4$ we have $e_3 = \underbrace{(x_3,x_n)}_{\in\langle Y_2\rangle}\underbrace{e_n}_{\in Y_2}\underbrace{(x_3,x_n)}_{\in\langle Y_2\rangle} \in \langle Y_2\rangle$. The same arguments as above show that the involutions (x_1,x_2) and (x_2,x_3) are contained in $\langle Y_2\rangle$. This finishes the proof of statement (i).

It easy to verify that the subgroup $\langle Y_2 - \{e_2\rho_{12}\}\rangle$ of $\mathrm{Aut}(F_n)$ is isomorphic to the semidirect product $\mathrm{Sym}(n)\ltimes\mathbb{Z}_2^n$, where we denote by $\mathbb{Z}_2$ the cyclic group of order 2, and therefore finite.

Now we prove the last statement of the proposition. If $\{\alpha,\beta\}$ is a subset of $Y_2 - \{e_2\rho_{12}\}$ then the statement is obvious. Otherwise we compute the order of $e_2\rho_{12}\alpha$ for $\alpha \in Y_2$ in detail. The involution $e_2\rho_{12}$ commutes with (x_i,x_{i+1}) for $i = 3,\dots,n$ and with e_n. It follows that the order of $e_2\rho_{12}(x_i,x_{i+1})$ and of $e_2\rho_{12}e_n$ is equal to 2 and therefore the subgroups $\langle\{e_2\rho_{12},(x_i,x_{i+1})\}\rangle$ for $i = 3,\dots,n$ and $\langle\{e_2\rho_{12},e_n\}\rangle$ are isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}_2\times\mathbb{Z}_2$. The order of $e_2\rho_{12}(x_1,x_2)e_1e_2$ is equal to 3. It follows that the dihedral group D_3 of order 6 has an epimorphism onto $\langle\{e_2\rho_{12},(x_1,x_2)e_1e_2\}\rangle$ and this group is therefore finite. The order of $e_2\rho_{12}(x_2,x_3)e_1$ is equal to 4, and it follows that the dihedral group D_4 of order 8 has an epimorphism onto $\langle\{e_2\rho_{12},(x_2,x_3)e_1\}\rangle$ and this group is therefore finite. □

3. A generating set of $\mathrm{SAut}(F_n)$

In this section we construct a generating set for the group $\mathrm{SAut}(F_n)$ with the same finiteness property as the set Y_2 in the previous section.

For $i,j = 1,\dots,n$, $i\ne j$ we define the *left Nielsen automorphism* λ_{ij} as follows:

$$\lambda_{ij}(x_k) := \begin{cases} x_jx_i & \text{if } k = i,\\ x_k & \text{if } k\ne i.\end{cases}$$

The group $\mathrm{SAut}(F_n)$ is generated by the set $\{\rho_{ij},\lambda_{ij} \mid i,j = 1,\dots,n,\ i\ne j\}$ for $n\ge 3$, see [11, 2.8]. An easy calculation shows that the commutator of ρ_{ij} and ρ_{jk} is equal to ρ_{ik} and that the commutator of λ_{ij} and λ_{jk} is equal to λ_{ik} for $i,j,k = 1,\dots,n$ distinct, therefore $\mathrm{SAut}(F_n)$ is generated by the set

$$Y_3 = \left\{\rho_{i(i+1)},\ \rho_{n1},\ \lambda_{i(i+1)},\ \lambda_{n1} \mid i = 1,\dots,n-1\right\}.$$

Our strategy in this section is to modify the set Y_3 to obtain a new generating set of $\mathrm{SAut}(F_n)$ which will have the additional property that each group generated by any two of its elements is finite.

Proposition 3.1. *Let $n \geq 4$.*

(i) *The group $\mathrm{SAut}(F_n)$ is generated by*

$$Y_4 := \{(x_1,x_2)e_1e_2e_3,\ (x_2,x_3)e_1,\ (x_i,x_{i+1})e_i,\ e_2e_4\rho_{12},\ e_3e_4 \mid i = 3,\dots,n-1\}.$$

(ii) *The subgroup generated by $Y_4 - \{e_2e_4\rho_{12}\}$ is finite.*

(iii) *For α,β in Y_4 the subgroup generated by $\{\alpha,\beta\}$ is finite.*

Proof. Using the relation $e_ie_j\rho_{ij}e_je_i = \lambda_{ij}$ for $i,j = 1,\dots,n$ with $i \neq j$ we obtain $\mathrm{SAut}(F_n) = \langle\{\rho_{i(i+1)},\rho_{n1},e_ie_{i+1},e_ne_1 \mid i = 1,\dots,n-1\}\rangle$. As a next step in the proof, we claim that $\mathrm{SAut}(F_n)$ is generated by the set

$$Y' = \{(x_1,x_2)e_1e_2e_3,\ (x_2,x_3)e_1,\ (x_i,x_{i+1})e_3,\ e_2e_4\rho_{12},\ e_3e_4 \mid i = 3,\dots,n-1\}.$$

The element $e_2e_4 = \underbrace{(x_2,x_3)e_1}_{\in Y'}\underbrace{e_3e_4}_{\in Y'}\underbrace{e_1(x_2,x_3)}_{\in\langle Y'\rangle}$ is contained in $\langle Y'\rangle$, therefore

$$\rho_{12} = \underbrace{e_4e_2}_{\in\langle Y'\rangle}\underbrace{e_2e_4\rho_{12}}_{\in Y'} \in \langle Y'\rangle.$$

From the relation $e_2e_3 = \underbrace{e_2e_4}_{\in\langle Y'\rangle}\underbrace{e_3e_4}_{\in\langle Y'\rangle} \in \langle Y'\rangle$ we see that

$$(x_2,x_3)(x_1,x_2) = \underbrace{(x_2,x_3)e_1}_{\in Y'}\underbrace{e_2e_3}_{\in\langle Y'\rangle}\underbrace{e_3e_2e_1(x_1,x_2)}_{\in\langle Y'\rangle} \in \langle Y'\rangle.$$

Using $e_1e_4 = \underbrace{(x_1,x_2)e_1e_2e_3}_{\in Y'}\underbrace{e_2e_4}_{\in\langle Y'\rangle}\underbrace{e_3e_2e_1(x_1,x_2)}_{\in\langle Y'\rangle} \in \langle Y'\rangle$ and $e_3e_1 = \underbrace{e_1e_4}_{\in\langle Y'\rangle}\underbrace{e_3e_4}_{\in\langle Y'\rangle} \in \langle Y'\rangle$ we see that

$$(x_3,x_4)(x_2,x_3) = \underbrace{(x_3,x_4)e_3}_{\in Y'}\underbrace{e_3e_1}_{\in\langle Y'\rangle}\underbrace{e_1(x_2,x_3)}_{\in\langle Y'\rangle} \in \langle Y'\rangle.$$

Now we show that the element $e_3(x_1,x_n)$ is contained in $\langle Y'\rangle$. We consider the relation $e_1e_2 = \underbrace{(x_2,x_3)e_1}_{\in Y'}\underbrace{e_1e_3}_{\in\langle Y'\rangle}\underbrace{e_1(x_2,x_3)}_{\in\langle Y'\rangle} \in \langle Y'\rangle$, therefore $(x_1,x_2)e_3 =$

$\underbrace{(x_1,x_2)e_1e_2e_3}_{\in Y'}\underbrace{e_1e_2}_{\in\langle Y'\rangle}$ is contained in $\langle Y'\rangle$. If n is odd, then we have

$$\begin{aligned}e_3(x_1,x_n) = &\underbrace{e_3(x_1,x_2)}_{\in\langle Y'\rangle}\underbrace{(x_2,x_3)e_3}_{\in\langle Y'\rangle}\underbrace{e_3(x_3,x_4)}_{\in\langle Y'\rangle}\\ &\dots\underbrace{e_3(x_{n-2},x_{n-1})}_{\in\langle Y'\rangle}\underbrace{(x_{n-1},x_n)e_3}_{\in Y'}\underbrace{e_3(x_{n-2},x_{n-1})}_{\in\langle Y'\rangle}\\ &\dots\underbrace{(x_2,x_3)e_3}_{\in\langle Y'\rangle}\underbrace{e_3(x_1,x_2)}_{\in\langle Y'\rangle}\end{aligned}$$

and if n is even, then

$$\begin{aligned}(x_1,x_n)e_3 = &\underbrace{(x_1,x_2)e_3}_{\in\langle Y'\rangle}\underbrace{e_3(x_2,x_3)}_{\in\langle Y'\rangle}\underbrace{(x_3,x_4)e_3}_{\in Y'}\\ &\dots\underbrace{e_3(x_{n-2},x_{n-1})}_{\in\langle Y'\rangle}\underbrace{(x_{n-1},x_n)e_3}_{\in Y'}\underbrace{e_3(x_{n-2},x_{n-1})}_{\in\langle Y'\rangle}\\ &\dots\underbrace{e_3(x_2,x_3)}_{\in\langle Y'\rangle}\underbrace{(x_1,x_2)e_3}_{\in\langle Y'\rangle}.\end{aligned}$$

Using $e_3(x_1,x_n)\in\langle Y'\rangle$ and $(x_{n-1},x_n)e_3\in Y'$ we obtain $(x_1,x_n)(x_{n-1},x_n)\in\langle Y'\rangle$. From the relations

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{(i+1)(i+2)} &= \underbrace{(x_i,x_{i+1})(x_{i+1},x_{i+2})}_{\in\langle Y'\rangle}\underbrace{\rho_{i,i+1}}_{\in\langle Y'\rangle}\underbrace{(x_{i+1},x_{i+2})(x_i,x_{i+1})}_{\in\langle Y'\rangle},\\ e_{i+1}e_{i+2} &= \underbrace{(x_i,x_{i+1})(x_{i+1},x_{i+2})}_{\in\langle Y'\rangle}\underbrace{e_ie_{i+1}}_{\in\langle Y'\rangle}\underbrace{(x_{i+1},x_{i+2})(x_i,x_{i+1})}_{\in\langle Y'\rangle}\end{aligned}$$

we see that $\rho_{i(i+1)}, e_ie_{i+1}$ are in $\langle Y'\rangle$ for $i=1,\dots,n-1$. Using the relations

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{n1} &= \underbrace{(x_{n-1},x_n)(x_1,x_n)}_{\in\langle Y'\rangle}\underbrace{\rho_{(n-1)n}}_{\in\langle Y'\rangle}\underbrace{(x_1,x_n)(x_{n-1},x_n)}_{\in\langle Y'\rangle},\\ e_ne_1 &= \underbrace{(x_{n-1},x_n)(x_1,x_n)}_{\in\langle Y'\rangle}\underbrace{e_{n-1}e_n}_{\in\langle Y'\rangle}\underbrace{(x_1,x_n)(x_{n-1},x_n)}_{\in\langle Y'\rangle}\end{aligned}$$

we obtain that $\rho_{n1}, e_ne_1\in\langle Y'\rangle$ and therefore Y' is a generating set of $\mathrm{SAut}(F_n)$. Now we show that $(x_i,x_{i+1})e_3$ is contained in $\langle Y_4\rangle$ for $i=4,\dots,n-1$. We have the relations

$$e_5e_3 = \underbrace{(x_4,x_5)e_4}_{\in Y_4}\underbrace{e_4e_3}_{\in\langle Y_4\rangle}\underbrace{e_4(x_4,x_5)}_{\in\langle Y_4\rangle} \in \langle Y_4\rangle,$$

$$e_6e_3 = \underbrace{(x_5,x_6)e_5}_{\in Y_4}\underbrace{e_5e_3}_{\in\langle Y_4\rangle}\underbrace{e_5(x_5,x_6)}_{\in\langle Y_4\rangle} \in \langle Y_4\rangle,$$

$$\dots$$

$$e_{n-1}e_3 = \underbrace{(x_{n-2},x_{n-1})e_{n-2}}_{\in Y_4}\underbrace{e_{n-2}e_3}_{\in\langle Y_4\rangle}\underbrace{e_{n-2}(x_{n-2},x_{n-1})}_{\in\langle Y_4\rangle} \in \langle Y_4\rangle$$

and we see that $e_ie_3 \in \langle Y_4\rangle$ for $i = 4,\dots,n-1$ and

$$(x_i,x_{i+1})e_3 = \underbrace{(x_i,x_{i+1})e_i}_{\in Y_4}\underbrace{e_ie_3}_{\in\langle Y_4\rangle} \in \langle Y_4\rangle,$$

hence $\mathrm{SAut}(F_n) = \langle Y_4\rangle$.

Now we prove the second statement of the proposition. It is easy to verify that the subgroup $\langle Y' - \{e_2e_4\rho_{12}\}\rangle$ of $\mathrm{SAut}(F_n)$ is isomorphic to a subgroup of the semidirect product $\mathrm{Sym}(n) \ltimes \mathbb{Z}_2^n$ and therefore finite.

For the proof of the last statement of the proposition we note that the elements in Y_4 have finite order. If $\{\alpha,\beta\}$ is a subset of $Y_4 - \{e_2e_4\rho_{12}\}$, then the statement is obvious. Otherwise we consider the subset $\{e_2e_4\rho_{12},\alpha\}$ for $\alpha \in Y_4$. If the commutator of $e_2e_4\rho_{12}$ and α is equal to one, then the subgroup $\langle\{e_2e_4\rho_{12},\alpha\}\rangle$ is finite. If $e_2e_4\rho_{12}$ does not commute with α, then $\alpha \in \{(x_1,x_2)e_1e_2e_3,(x_2,x_3)e_1,(x_3,x_4)e_3,(x_4,x_5)e_4\}$. We note that

$$\mathrm{ord}((x_1,x_2)e_1e_2e_3) = \mathrm{ord}((x_2,x_3)e_1) = 2,$$
$$\mathrm{ord}(e_2e_4\rho_{12}(x_1,x_2)e_1e_2e_3) = 6$$

and

$$\mathrm{ord}(e_2e_4\rho_{12}(x_2,x_3)e_1) = 4.$$

It follows that the subgroups

$$\langle\{e_2e_4\rho_{12},(x_1,x_2)e_1e_2e_3\}\rangle$$

and

$$\langle\{e_2e_4\rho_{12},(x_2,x_3)e_1\}\rangle$$

are finite. If α is equal to $(x_3,x_4)e_3$ or $(x_4,x_5)e_4$, then the dihedral group $\mathrm{D}_4 := \langle r,s \mid r^4 = s^2 = 1, srs = r^{-1}\rangle$ has an epimorphism onto $\langle\{e_2e_4\rho_{12},(x_3,x_4)e_3)\}\rangle$ and $\langle\{e_2e_4\rho_{12},(x_4,x_5)e_4)\}\rangle$ and hence these groups are finite. □

4. Some facts about CAT(0) spaces

In this section we briefly present the main definitions and properties concerning CAT(0) metric spaces. A detailed description of these spaces and their geometry can be found in [5].

We start by reviewing the concept of geodesic spaces. Let (X,d) be a metric space and $x,y \in X$. A *geodesic* joining x and y is a map $c_{xy} : [0,l] \to X$, such that $c_{xy}(0) = x$, $c_{xy}(l) = y$ and $d(c_{xy}(t), c_{xy}(t')) = |t-t'|$ for all $t,t' \in [0,l]$. The image of c_{xy}, denoted by $[x,y]$, is called a *geodesic segment*. A metric space (X,d) is said to be a *geodesic space* if every two points in X can be joined by a geodesic. We say that X is *uniquely geodesic* if for all $x,y \in X$ there is exactly one geodesic joining x and y.

A *geodesic triangle* in X consists of three points p_1,p_2,p_3 in X and a choice of three geodesic segments $[p_1,p_2]$, $[p_2,p_3]$, $[p_3,p_1]$. Such a geodesic triangle will be denoted by $\Delta(p_1,p_2,p_3)$. A triangle $\overline{\Delta}(\overline{p_1},\overline{p_2},\overline{p_3})$ in Euclidian space $\mathbb{R}^2$ is called a *comparison triangle* for $\Delta(p_1,p_2,\ p_3)$ if it is a geodesic triangle in $\mathbb{R}^2$ and if $d(p_i,p_j) = d(\overline{p_i},\overline{p_j})$ for $i,j = 1,2,3$. A point $\overline{x}$ in $[\overline{p_i},\overline{p_j}]$ is called a comparison point for $x \in [p_i,p_j]$ if $d(x,p_i) = d(\overline{x},\overline{p}_i)$ and $d(x,p_j) = d(\overline{x},\overline{p}_j)$. A geodesic triangle in X is said to satisfy the CAT(0) *inequality* if for all x and y in the geodesic triangle and all comparison points $\overline{x}$ and $\overline{y}$, the inequality $d(x,y) \le d(\overline{x},\overline{y})$ holds.

Definition 4.1. A metric space X is called a CAT(0) *space* if X is a geodesic space and all of its geodesic triangles satisfy the CAT(0) inequality.

One can easily verify from the definition of a CAT(0) space that these spaces are uniquely geodesic, therefore we may use the notation $[x,y]$ for the geodesic segment between x and y in the CAT(0) space X without ambiguity. A subset Y of a CAT(0) space X is called *convex* if for all x and y in Y the geodesic segment $[x,y]$ is contained in Y. Indeed, convex subspaces of a CAT(0) space are again CAT(0) spaces. The *diameter* of Y is defined as $\operatorname{diam}(Y) = \sup\{d(x,y) \mid x,y \in Y\}$. The subset Y is called *bounded* if $\operatorname{diam}(Y)$ is finite. We also note that the metric on a CAT(0) metric space is *convex*, meaning that for each pair of geodesics $c_1 : [0,a_1] \to X$ and $c_2 : [0,a_2] \to X$ with $c_1(0) = c_2(0)$ the inequality $d(c_1(ta_1), c_2(ta_2)) \le td(c_1(a_1), c_2(a_2))$ holds for all $t \in [0,1]$.

The class of CAT(0) spaces is large. Perhaps the easiest examples of CAT(0) spaces besides d-dimensional Euclidean spaces $\mathbb{R}^d$ are metric trees and in particular simplicial trees, where each edge of a simplicial tree has length 1.

Let us mentioned an important property of CAT(0) spaces which will be needed later.

Proposition 4.2. [5, II.1.4] *Any* CAT(0) *metric space is contractible, in particular all of its higher singular homology groups are trivial.*

Now that we have introduced a class of spaces, we need, as in other mathematical theories, structure preserving maps. For a metric space (X,d) an isometry $f : X \to X$ is a bijection such that $d(f(x), f(y)) = d(x,y)$ for all x and y in X. The group of all isometries of X will be denoted by $\operatorname{Isom}(X)$. One easily checks that the fixed point set of an isometry of a CAT(0) space is closed and convex (or empty).

The following version of the Bruhat-Tits Fixed Point Theorem [5, II.2.8] is crucial for our arguments.

Proposition 4.3. *Let G be a group acting on a complete* CAT(0) *space X by isometries. Then the following conditions are equivalent:*

(i) *The group G has a global fixed point.*
(ii) *Each orbit of G is bounded.*
(iii) *The group G has a bounded orbit.*

If the group G satisfies one of the conditions above, then G is called bounded *on X.*

The implications (i)⇒(ii) and (ii)⇒(iii) are trivial, and (iii)⇒(i) is proven in [5, II.2.8].

The following corollary is standard consequence of Proposition 4.3.

Corollary 4.4. *Let G_1, G_2 be groups, X a complete* CAT(0) *space and*

$$\phi_1 : G_1 \to \mathrm{Isom}(X),$$
$$\phi_2 : G_2 \to \mathrm{Isom}(X)$$

homomorphisms. If G_1 and G_2 are bounded on X and if $\phi_1(g_1) \circ \phi_2(g_2) = \phi_2(g_2) \circ \phi_1(g_1)$ holds for all g_1 in G_1 and g_2 in G_2, then the map

$$\phi_1 \times \phi_2 : G_1 \times G_2 \to \mathrm{Isom}(X)$$
$$(g_1, g_2) \mapsto \phi(g_1) \circ \phi(g_2)$$

is a homomorphism and $G_1 \times G_2$ is bounded on X.

5. Helly's Theorem for complete CAT(0) spaces and homological properties of nerves

The purpose of this section is to verify one important result of convexity theory, Helly's Theorem, for the class of finite dimensional CAT(0) spaces.

Theorem 5.1 (Helly's classical Theorem, [12])**.** *Let $\mathcal{S}$ be a finite family of nonempty closed convex subspaces of $\mathbb{R}^d$. If the intersection of $(d+1)$-elements of $\mathcal{S}$ is always nonempty, then $\bigcap \mathcal{S}$ is nonempty.*

There exist numerous different versions of this theorem for CAT(0) spaces in the literature, e.g. for finite families of nonempty convex open resp. closed subspaces, see [4, 3.2], [9, 2], [10, 3.2] and [13, 5.3].

We will study the proof by Debrunner for this result [9]. Debrunner formulated and proved Helly's Theorem for a family of convex open subspaces of $\mathbb{R}^d$. As we will see in this section, the same line of arguments as in [9] also works for a family of convex open subspaces of a d-dimensional CAT(0) space. Farb observed in [10] that Helly's Theorem for open convex subspaces of a d-dimensional CAT(0) space implies the version for closed convex subspaces. Here we include a complete proof for this version.

We require the following definition. For a topological space X we consider the reduced singular homology groups $\widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_q(X)$ for $q \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Definition 5.2. A topological space X is said to be *acyclic* if $\widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_q(X) = 0$ for all $q \in \mathbb{Z}$.

In particular, if X is acyclic then X is nonempty and connected. For example, every contractible space is acyclic. Hence nonempty CAT(0) spaces are acyclic, see Proposition 4.2.

The proof by Debrunner is based on the following proposition.

Proposition 5.3. [9, Lemma A_m] *Let X be a topological space and $\mathcal{S}$, with $|\mathcal{S}| \geq 2$, a finite family of open nonempty subspaces such that $\bigcap \mathcal{T}$ is acyclic for all $\mathcal{T} \subset \mathcal{S}$ with $|\mathcal{T}| = 1, \dots, |\mathcal{S}| - 1$.*

(i) *If $\bigcap \mathcal{S}$ is empty, then $\widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_{|\mathcal{S}|-2}(\bigcup \mathcal{S}) \neq 0$.*

(ii) *If $\bigcap \mathcal{S}$ is nonempty, then $\widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_*(\bigcup \mathcal{S}) \cong \widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_{*-|\mathcal{S}|+1}(\bigcap \mathcal{S})$. In particular, $\bigcup \mathcal{S}$ is acyclic if and only if $\bigcap \mathcal{S}$ is acyclic.*

Proof. We prove both statements by induction on $m := |\mathcal{S}|$. Suppose that $\mathcal{S} = \{X_1, X_2\}$. If $\bigcap \mathcal{S}$ is empty, then $\bigcup \mathcal{S}$ is not connected and we have $\widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_0(\bigcup \mathcal{S}) \neq 0$. If $\bigcap \mathcal{S}$ is nonempty, then we consider the reduced Mayer-Vietoris sequence for the pair (X_1, X_2).

$$\dots \to \widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_q(X_1) \oplus \widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_q(X_2) \to \widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_q(X_1 \cup X_2) \to \widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_{q-1}(X_1 \cap X_2) \to \widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_{q-1}(X_1) \oplus \widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_{q-1}(X_2) \to \dots$$

We know that X_1 and X_2 are acyclic, so we obtain

$$\dots \to 0 \to \widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_q(X_1 \cup X_2) \to \widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_{q-1} X_1 \cap X_2) \to 0 \to \dots$$

and therefore

$$\widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_q(X_1 \cup X_2) \cong \widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_{q-1}(X_1 \cap X_2).$$

Now assume that $m > 2$. Let $\mathcal{S} = \{X_1, \dots, X_m\}$ be a family of open subspaces such that the intersection of each r members of this family is acyclic whenever $r = 1, \dots, m-1$. We define $U_1 := X_1 \cup \dots \cup X_{m-1}$, $U_2 := X_m$ and consider the reduced Mayer-Vietoris sequence for the pair (U_1, U_2)

$$\dots \to \widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_q(U_1) \oplus \widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_q(U_2) \to \widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_q(U_1 \cup U_2) \to \widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_{q-1}(U_1 \cap U_2) \to \widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_{q-1}(U_1) \oplus \widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_{q-1}(U_2) \to \dots$$

The subspace U_2 is acyclic by assumption, and U_1 is acyclic by part (ii) of the induction hypothesis. We have

$$\dots \to 0 \to \widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_q(U_1 \cup U_2) \to \widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_{q-1}(U_1 \cap U_2) \to 0 \to \dots$$

and therefore

$$\widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_q(U_1 \cup U_2) \cong \widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_{q-1}(U_1 \cap U_2).$$

Now we define $\mathcal{S}' = \{X_1 \cap X_m, X_2 \cap X_m, \dots, X_{m-1} \cap X_m\}$. This is a finite family of open subspaces such that the intersection of each r members of this family is acyclic whenever $r = 1, \dots, m-2$.

If $\bigcap \mathcal{S} = \bigcap \mathcal{S}'$ is empty, then we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_{m-2}(\bigcup \mathcal{S}) &= \widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_{m-2}(U_1 \cup U_2) \\
&\cong \widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_{m-3}(U_1 \cap U_2) \\
&= \widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_{m-3}(\bigcup \mathcal{S}') && (U_1 \cap U_2 = \textstyle\bigcup \mathcal{S}') \\
&\neq 0. && \text{(Ind. hyp. (i))}
\end{aligned}$$

If $\bigcap \mathcal{S} = \bigcap \mathcal{S}'$ is nonempty, then

$$\begin{aligned}\widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_q(\bigcup \mathcal{S}) &= \widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_q(U_1 \cup U_2) \\ &\cong \widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_{q-1}(U_1 \cap U_2) \\ &= \widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_{q-1}(\bigcup \mathcal{S}') && (U_1 \cap U_2 = \bigcup \mathcal{S}') \\ &\cong \widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_{q-1-(m-1)+1}(\bigcap \mathcal{S}') && (\text{Ind. hyp. (ii)}) \\ &= \widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_{q-m+1}(\bigcap \mathcal{S}). && (\bigcap \mathcal{S}' = \bigcap \mathcal{S})\end{aligned}$$

□

Proposition 5.3 gives the following topological version of Helly's Theorem.

Theorem 5.4. *(compare* [9, Thm. 2]*) Suppose that X is a topological space, d a natural number and that $\mathcal{S}$ is a finite family of open nonempty subspaces with the properties*

(i) $\widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_q(\bigcup \mathcal{T}) = 0$ *for all* $q \geq d$ *and all* $\mathcal{T} \subseteq \mathcal{S}$,
(ii) $\bigcap \mathcal{T}$ *is acyclic for* $\mathcal{T} \subseteq \mathcal{S}$ *with* $|\mathcal{T}| = 1, \dots, d+1$.

Then $\bigcap \mathcal{S}$ is acyclic.

Proof. Assume that there exist families satisfying the hypotheses but not the conclusion. Let $\{X_1, \dots, X_m\}$ be such a family of minimal order. Using (ii) we have $m \geq d+2$. This family satisfies hypothesis of Proposition 5.3 by minimality of m.

If $X_1 \cap \dots \cap X_m$ is empty, then by Proposition 5.3 (i) we have $\widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_{m-2}(\bigcup \mathcal{S}) \neq 0$. This contradicts (i).

If $X_1 \cap \dots \cap X_m$ is nonempty, then there exists $q \geq 0$ with $\widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_q(X_1 \cap \dots \cap X_m) \neq 0$. By Proposition 5.3 (ii) follows that $\widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_{q+m-1}(X_1 \cup \dots \cup X_m) \neq 0$. We have $q + m - 1 \geq d$. This contradicts (i). □

Using Theorem 5.4 we can easily prove the following version of Helly's Theorem for a family of convex open subspaces of a d-dimensional CAT(0) space. Recall that here by dimension we mean the covering dimension of a metric space. In contrast to that, the *compact dimension* of a space X is defined as

$$\mathrm{cdim}(X) = \max\{\dim(Y) \mid Y \subseteq X \text{ compact}\}.$$

We note that for a metric space X we have clearly

$$\mathrm{cdim}(X) \leq \dim(X),$$

since $\dim(Y) \leq \dim(X)$ holds for all compact subsets $Y \subseteq X$.

Before we turn to the proof we need the following result.

Proposition 5.5. *Let X be a d-dimensional* CAT(0) *space. Then the reduced singular homology groups are $\widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_q(U) = 0$ for all open subspaces $U \subseteq X$ and all $q \geq d$.*

Proof. For $d = 0$ there is nothing to prove. Assume that $d \geq 1$. As shown by Kleiner in [13, Thm. A] one has for any CAT(0) space X

$$\mathrm{cdim}(X) = \max\{k \mid \mathrm{H}_k(U,V) \neq 0 \text{ for some open pair } (U,V) \text{ in } X\}.$$

We have $d = \dim(X) \geq \mathrm{cdim}(X)$, therefore we obtain $\widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_q(U,V) = 0$ for all open pairs (U,V) in X and all $q > d$. Let $U \subseteq X$ be an open subspace. We consider the long exact sequence for the pair (X,U):

$$\ldots \to \widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_{n+1}(X) \to \widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_{n+1}(X,U) \to \widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_n(U) \to \widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_n(X) \to \ldots$$

The CAT(0) space X is contractible, therefore $\widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_*(X) = 0$ and we have

$$\widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_{n+1}(X,U) \cong \widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_n(U).$$

Using $\widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_q(X,U) = 0$ for all $q > d$ we obtain $\widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_q(U) = 0$ for all $q \geq d$. □

Theorem 5.6 (Helly's Theorem for open convex subspaces of a CAT(0) space)**.** *Let X be a d-dimensional complete* CAT(0) *space and $\mathcal{S}$ a finite family of nonempty open convex subspaces. If the intersection of each* $(d+1)$*-elements of $\mathcal{S}$ is nonempty, then $\bigcap \mathcal{S}$ is nonempty.*

Proof. The CAT(0) space X has covering dimension d, therefore by Proposition 5.5, we have $\widetilde{\mathrm{H}}_q(\bigcup \mathcal{T}) = 0$ for all $\mathcal{T} \subseteq \mathcal{S}$ and $q \geq d$. Since the intersection of convex sets in $\mathcal{T} \subseteq \mathcal{S}$ with $|\mathcal{T}| = 1, \ldots, d+1$ is nonempty and convex, $\bigcap \mathcal{T}$ is by Proposition 4.2 contractible and hence acyclic. By Theorem 5.4 it follows that $\bigcap \mathcal{S}$ is acyclic, in particular nonempty. □

For our application we require a variation of Helly's Theorem for closed convex subspaces of a d-dimensional CAT(0) space and we include a complete proof of this result here. Let us outline the structure of our proof: first we replace each of the closed convex subspaces by a bounded closed convex subspace. For this new family we then construct a swelling consisting of open convex bounded subspaces. Applying Helly's Theorem 5.6 to this family we obtain a nonempty intersection of it and hence the intersection of a family we started with is also nonempty.

We need the following definition.

Definition 5.7. Let X be a topological space. A *swelling* of a family $(A_i)_{i\in I}$ with $A_i \subseteq X$ is a family $(B_i)_{i\in I}$ with $B_i \subseteq X$, such that $A_i \subseteq B_i$ for every $i \in I$ and for every finite subset $J \subseteq I$ we have

$$\bigcap_{j\in J} A_j = \varnothing \quad \text{if and only if} \quad \bigcap_{j\in J} B_j = \varnothing.$$

Let us first recall an important property of a CAT(0) space which we will need in the proof of the next proposition. By definition, a family of subsets $(A_i)_{i\in I}$ of a metric space is said to have the *finite intersection property* if the intersection of each finite subfamily is nonempty. Monod proved in [15, Thm. 14] that a family consisting of bounded closed convex subsets of a complete CAT(0) space with the finite intersection property has a nonempty intersection.

Proposition 5.8. *Let X be a complete* CAT(0) *space and let $A, B \subseteq X$ be nonempty closed convex subsets with $A \cap B = \varnothing$ and A bounded, then*

$$d(A,B) := \inf\{d(a,b) \mid a \in A, b \in B\} > 0.$$

Proof. We assume that $d(A,B) = 0$. Then there exists a sequence $(a_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ in A and a sequence $(b_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ in B such that $\lim_n d(a_n, b_n) = 0$. Let for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $A_n \subseteq A$ be the closed convex hull of the set $\{a_k \mid k \geq n\}$ and consider the family $(A_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$. Since A is bounded, this family consists of bounded closed convex subsets and has the finite intersection property. Therefore the intersection of $\{A_n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ is nonempty. Let x be in $\bigcap_{n\in\mathbb{N}} A_n \subseteq A$. Further we define

$$B_n := \{y \in X \mid d(y,B) \leq d(a_n, b_n)\}.$$

The set B_n is a closed convex set and $A_n \subseteq B_n$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Therefore x is in $\bigcap_{n\in\mathbb{N}} B_n$. Using $d(x,B) \leq d(a_n,b_n)$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ we obtain $d(x,B) = 0$. The set B is closed, hence $x \in B$ and therefore $x \in A \cap B$. A contradiction. □

Using Proposition 5.8 we can now construct a swelling of a finite family of closed bounded convex subsets of a complete CAT(0) space which consists of open bounded convex subsets.

Proposition 5.9. *Let X be a complete* CAT(0) *space and $\mathcal{F} = \{F_1, \ldots, F_k\}$ a finite family of nonempty closed bounded convex subsets. Then there exists a swelling $\mathcal{U} = \{U_1, \ldots, U_k\}$ of $\mathcal{F}$ consisting of nonempty open bounded convex subsets.*

Proof. We define

$$\mathcal{F}_1 := \{\textstyle\bigcap \mathcal{G} \mid \mathcal{G} \subseteq \mathcal{F}, \bigcap \mathcal{G} \neq \varnothing, \bigcap \mathcal{G} \cap F_1 = \varnothing\}.$$

By Proposition 5.8, $\min\{1, d(F_1, S_i) \mid S_i \in \mathcal{F}_1\} = \epsilon_1 > 0$. The family

$$\mathcal{V}_1 = \{V_1, F_2, \ldots, F_k\}$$

where $V_1 := \left\{x \in X \mid d(x, F_1) \leq \frac{\epsilon_1}{2}\right\}$ is a swelling of $\mathcal{F}$ which consists of nonempty closed bounded convex subsets. More precisely, the subset V_1 is convex because the subset F_1 and the CAT(0) metric are convex.

Now we assume that for $i \in \{1, \ldots, j\}$ the family $\mathcal{V}_j := \{V_1, \ldots, V_j, F_{j+1}, \ldots, F_k\}$ is defined and is a swelling of $\mathcal{F}$ which consists of nonempty closed bounded subsets. We define

$$\mathcal{F}_{j+1} := \{\textstyle\bigcap \mathcal{G} \mid \mathcal{G} \subseteq \mathcal{V}_j, \bigcap \mathcal{G} \neq \varnothing, \bigcap \mathcal{G} \cap F_{j+1} = \varnothing\}.$$

By Proposition 5.8, $\min\{1, d(F_{j+1}, S_i) \mid S_i \in \mathcal{F}_{j+1}\} = \epsilon_{j+1} > 0$. The family

$$\mathcal{V}_{j+1} = \{V_1, \ldots, V_{j+1}, F_{j+2}, \ldots, F_k\}$$

where $V_{j+1} := \left\{x \in X \mid d(x, F_{j+1}) \leq \frac{\epsilon_{j+1}}{2}\right\}$ is a swelling of $\mathcal{F}$ which consists of nonempty closed bounded convex subsets. Thus, we can assume that $\mathcal{V}_k = \{V_1, \ldots, V_k\}$ with $V_i = \{x \in X \mid d(x, F_i) \leq \epsilon_i\}$ is defined and is a swelling of $\mathcal{F}$. The family $\mathcal{U} := \{U_1, \ldots, U_k\}$ with $U_i = \left\{x \in X \mid d(x, F_i) < \frac{\epsilon_i}{2}\right\}$ is a swelling of $\mathcal{F}$ which consists of nonempty bounded open convex subsets. □

We are now ready to prove Helly's Theorem for a finite family of closed convex subspaces of a CAT(0) space.

Theorem 5.10 (Helly's Theorem for closed convex subspaces of a CAT(0) space)**.** *Let X be a d-dimensional complete* CAT(0) *space and $\mathcal{S}$ a finite family of nonempty closed convex subspaces. If the intersection of each* $(d+1)$*-elements of $\mathcal{S}$ is nonempty, then $\bigcap \mathcal{S}$ is nonempty.*

Proof. For each subset $\mathcal{T}$ of $\mathcal{S}$ of order equal to $d+1$ we choose an element p in $\bigcap \mathcal{T}$. Let the union of these elements be the set $\mathcal{P}$. This set is finite and we define

$$\mathcal{S}' = \{\overline{\operatorname{conv}}\,\{\mathcal{P} \cap S\} \mid S \in \mathcal{S}\}\,,$$

where $\overline{\operatorname{conv}}\,\{\mathcal{P} \cap S\}$ is the closure of the convex hull of $\{\mathcal{P} \cap S\}$. The set $\mathcal{S}'$ consists of nonempty, closed bounded convex subspaces and the intersection of each $(d+1)$-elements of $\mathcal{S}'$ is nonempty. By Proposition 5.9 there exists a swelling $\mathcal{U}$ of $\mathcal{S}'$ which consists of nonempty open convex subspaces. By Helly's Theorem 5.6 it follows that $\bigcap \mathcal{U}$ is nonempty and therefore $\bigcap \mathcal{S}'$ is nonempty. We have $\varnothing \neq \bigcap \mathcal{S}' \subseteq \bigcap \mathcal{S}$. This completes the proof. □

Our main technique in the proofs of Theorems A and B is based on the following crucial corollary. Indeed, it was Farb who discovered the connection between Helly's Theorem and the combinatorics of generating sets for a large class of groups.

5.1. **Farb's Fixed Point Criterion.** *Let G be a group, Y a finite generating set of G and X a complete d-dimensional* CAT(0) *space. Let $\Phi : G \to \operatorname{Isom}(X)$ be a homomorphism. If each* $(d+1)$*-element subset of Y has a fixed point in X, then G has a fixed point in X.*

Proof. Recall that $\operatorname{Fix}(y) \subseteq X$, the fixed point set of $y \in Y$, is a closed convex subset. Let y_1 and y_2 be in Y, then $\operatorname{Fix}(y_1) \cap \operatorname{Fix}(y_2)$ is equal to $\operatorname{Fix}(\langle y_1, y_2\rangle)$ and therefore the statement immediately follows from Helly's Theorem for closed convex subspaces of a CAT(0) space, 5.10. □

6. Some facts about simplicial complexes and nerves

In the previous section we presented an important tool concerning global fixed point properties for isometric actions of groups, namely Farb's Fixed Point Criterion 5.1. Using this criterion it remains to find a 'nice' generating set Y of $\operatorname{Aut}(F_n)$ such that each of its $(d+1)$-element subsets has a fixed point. The purpose of this section is to present techniques to show that an infinite subgroup which is generated by $(d+1)$-elements of Y has a fixed point. The methods presented here are based on certain simplicial complexes.

Let us recall some basic properties of abstract simplicial complexes, see [5] for details. A *simplicial complex* Δ with a nonempty vertex set $\mathcal{V}$ is a collection of finite subsets of $\mathcal{V}$, called simplices, such that every one element subset of $\mathcal{V}$ is a simplex and Δ is closed under taking subsets. Let $A \in \Delta$ be a simplex. The cardinality r of A is called the *rank* of A and $r-1$ is called the *dimension* of A. The *dimension* of Δ is defined as: $\dim(\Delta) := \sup\{\dim(A) \mid A \in \Delta\}$. As usual, we denote by $|\Delta|$ the geometric realization of the simplicial complex Δ.

In the following we need one basic construction that allows us to produce new simplicial complexes from old ones.

Definition 6.1. Let K_1, K_2 be simplicial complexes with vertex sets $\mathcal{V}_1$, $\mathcal{V}_2$. The *join* $K_1 * K_2$ of K_1 and K_2 is a simplicial complex with vertex set equal to the union $\mathcal{V}_1 \cup \mathcal{V}_2$ and $A \subseteq \mathcal{V}_1 \cup \mathcal{V}_2$ is a simplex in $K_1 * K_2$ if and only if $A = A_1 \cup A_2$ where A_1 is a simplex in K_1 and A_2 is a simplex in K_2.

For example, the join of the standard n-simplex, with vertex set $\{0, 1, \dots, n\}$, denoted by Δ_n, and the standard m-simplex Δ_m, with vertex set $\{n+1, \dots, n+m+1\}$ is an $(n+m+1)$-simplex with a vertex set $\{0, 1, \dots, n+m+1\}$, see for example Figure 1.

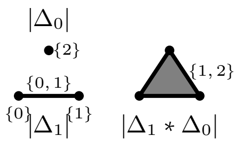

FIGURE 1

If the geometric realization of a simplicial complex K_i is homeomorphic to a sphere of dimension d_i for $i = 1, 2$, then the geometric realization of $K_1 * K_2$ is homeomorphic to a sphere of dimension $d_1 + d_2 + 1$. In particular, we have:

$$|\partial\Delta_n * \partial\Delta_m| \cong \mathbb{S}^{n+m-1}$$

for $n, m > 0$, where $\partial\Delta_n$ resp. $\partial\Delta_m$ is a boundary of Δ_n resp. Δ_m, see for example Figure 2.

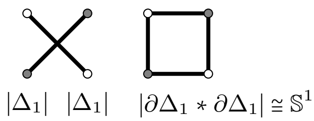

FIGURE 2

In the following we want to represent a family of subspaces of a topological space by a combinatorial structure. For this reason we need the following definition.

Definition 6.2. Let X be a set and $\mathcal{S}$ a family of subsets of X. The *nerve* $\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{S})$ is the simplicial complex whose vertex set is $\mathcal{S}$ and whose nonempty simplices are all finite subsets $\{S_1, \dots, S_k\} \subseteq \mathcal{S}$ with $S_1 \cap \dots \cap S_k \neq \varnothing$.

For example, let $\mathcal{S} = \{S_0, \dots, S_k\}$ be a set of nonempty closed convex subspaces of a d-dimensional complete CAT(0) space. We consider $\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{S})$ as a subcomplex of the standard k-simplex Δ_k. If the nerve $\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{S})$ contains the full d-skeleton of Δ_k, then by Helly's Theorem 5.10 it follows that $|\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{S})| \cong |\Delta_k|$.

The main use of the nerve is the following proposition, due to McCord. Recall that a cover of a topological space is said to be *point-finite* if every point of this space is contained in only finitely many sets of this cover.

Proposition 6.3. [14, 2] *Let Y be a topological space and $\mathcal{U}$ be a point-finite open cover of Y such that the intersection of any finite subcollection of $\mathcal{U}$ is either empty or contractible. Then $\mathrm{H}_*(\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{U})) \cong \mathrm{H}_*(Y)$.*

The next important result is Theorem 6.5, whose proof relies on Proposition 6.3 and the following result.

Proposition 6.4. [4, 3.3] *Let X be a complete CAT(0) space and let $S_1, \dots, S_l$ be subsets of $\mathrm{Isom}(X)$ such that $[S_i, S_j] = 1$ holds for all $1 \le i < j \le l$. Let $\mathcal{F}_i = \{\mathrm{Fix}(s) \mid s \in S_i\}$ and $\mathcal{N}_i = \mathcal{N}(\mathcal{F}_i)$. Put $\mathcal{N} = \mathcal{N}(\mathcal{F}_1 \cup \dots \cup \mathcal{F}_l)$. Then we have*

$$\mathcal{N} = \mathcal{N}_1 * \dots * \mathcal{N}_l.$$

Proof. We first note that the vertex sets of $\mathcal{N}$ and $\mathcal{N}_1 * \dots * \mathcal{N}_l$ are equal.

Let $A = \{\mathrm{Fix}(s_1), \dots, \mathrm{Fix}(s_k)\}$ be a simplex in $\mathcal{N}$. We write the set A as $A = A_1 \cup \dots \cup A_l$ with $A_i \subseteq \mathcal{F}_i$ for i in $\{1, \dots, l\}$. The intersection $\bigcap A_i$ is nonempty for all i in $\{1, \dots, l\}$ and therefore the set A_i is a simplex in $\mathcal{N}_i$ for every i in $\{1, \dots, l\}$. It follows that the subset A is a union of simplices in $\mathcal{N}_i$ and therefore a simplex in $\mathcal{N}_1 * \dots * \mathcal{N}_l$. We have shown that $\mathcal{N} \subseteq \mathcal{N}_1 * \dots * \mathcal{N}_l$.

Now we prove the other inclusion. Let B be a simplex in $\mathcal{N}_1 * \dots * \mathcal{N}_l$. We know that $B = B_1 \cup \dots \cup B_l$ where B_i is a simplex in $\mathcal{N}_i$ for i in $\{1, \dots, l\}$. Now we have to show that $\bigcap B$ is nonempty. We consider the set $S'_i := \{s \in S_i \mid \mathrm{Fix}(s) \in B_i\}$ and the group which is generated by S'_i for i in $\{1, \dots, l\}$. The subset B_i is a simplex in $\mathcal{N}_i$ and therefore the fixed point set $\mathrm{Fix}(\langle S'_i \rangle)$ is nonempty for all i in $\{1, \dots, l\}$. Next we note that $[\langle S'_i \rangle, \langle S'_j \rangle] = 1$ for $i \ne j$. It follows from Corollary 4.4 that

$$\bigcap_{i=1}^{l} \mathrm{Fix}(\langle S'_i \rangle) = \mathrm{Fix}(\bigcup_{i=1}^{l}(\langle S'_i \rangle)) \ne \varnothing.$$

In particular the set $\bigcap B$ is nonempty and therefore B is a simplex in $\mathcal{N}$. This completes the proof. □

Theorem 6.5. [4, 3.4] *Let $k_1, \dots, k_l$ be in $\mathbb{N}_{>0}$ and let X be a d-dimensional complete CAT(0) space with $0 < d < k_1 + \dots + k_l$. Let $S_1, \dots, S_l$ be subsets of $\mathrm{Isom}(X)$ such that $[S_i, S_j] = 1$ holds for all $1 \le i < j \le l$. If each k_i-element subset of S_i has a fixed point in X for all $i \in \{1, \dots, l\}$, then for some $j \in \{1, \dots, l\}$ every finite subset of S_j has a fixed point.*

Proof. Assume this is false, i.e. for each $i \in \{1,\dots,l\}$ let $k_i^{'} \geq k_i$ be minimal such that there exists a $(k_i^{'}+1)$-element subset

$$T_i = \left\{s_{i,1},\dots,s_{i,k_i^{'}+1}\right\} \subseteq S_i$$

with empty fixed point set. By minimality of $k_i^{'}$, we know that each $k_i^{'}$-element subset of T_i has a fixed point. Therefore the nerve of

$$\mathcal{F}_i = \left\{\mathrm{Fix}(s_{i,1}),\dots,\mathrm{Fix}(s_{i,k_i^{'}+1})\right\}$$

is the boundary of a $k_i^{'}$-simplex. It follows from Proposition 6.4 that

$$\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{F}_1 \cup \ldots \cup \mathcal{F}_l) \cong \partial\Delta_{k_1'} * \ldots * \partial\Delta_{k_l'}.$$

The geometric realization of this nerve is homeomorphic to a sphere, hence

$$|\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{F}_1 \cup \ldots \cup \mathcal{F}_l)| \cong \mathbb{S}^{k_1'+\ldots+k_l'-1}.$$

Therefore the singular homology groups of the above spaces are isomorphic, i.e.

$$\mathrm{H}_*(|\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{F}_1 \cup \ldots \cup \mathcal{F}_l)|) \cong \mathrm{H}_*(\mathbb{S}^{k_1'+\ldots+k_l'-1}).$$

Now we replace $\{\mathcal{F}_1,\dots,\mathcal{F}_l\}$ by a family consisting of a bounded convex closed subsets, as in the proof of Theorem 5.10 and then by a swelling $\{\mathcal{F}_1',\dots,\mathcal{F}_l'\}$ consisting of bounded convex open subsets, see Proposition 5.9. We have

$$\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{F}_1 \cup \ldots \cup \mathcal{F}_l) \cong \mathcal{N}(\mathcal{F}_1' \cup \ldots \cup \mathcal{F}_l').$$

Using Proposition 6.3 we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\mathrm{H}_{k_1'+\ldots+k_l'-1}(\mathcal{F}_1' \cup \ldots \cup \mathcal{F}_l') &\cong \mathrm{H}_{k_1'+\ldots+k_l'-1}(|\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{F}_1' \cup \ldots \cup \mathcal{F}_l')|)\\ &\cong \mathrm{H}_{k_1'+\ldots+k_l'-1}(|\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{F}_1 \cup \ldots \cup \mathcal{F}_l)|)\\ &\cong \mathrm{H}_{k_1'+\ldots+k_l'-1}(\mathbb{S}^{k_1'+\ldots+k_l'-1}).\end{aligned}$$

Because the CAT(0) space X is d-dimensional, we have by Proposition 5.5 that the singular homology groups $\mathrm{H}_q(\mathcal{F}_1' \cup \ldots \cup \mathcal{F}_l') = 0$ for all $q \geq d$. We have the inequality $k_1' + \ldots + k_l' - 1 \geq d$, in particular $\mathrm{H}_{k_1'+\ldots+k_l'-1}(\mathcal{F}_1' \cup \ldots \cup \mathcal{F}_l') \cong 0$. This contradicts

$$\mathrm{H}_{k_1'+\ldots+k_l'-1}(\mathbb{S}^{k_1'+\ldots+k_l'-1}) \cong \mathbb{Z}.$$ □

The following consequence of Theorem 6.5 is a crucial tool for proving global fixed point results for infinite subgroups.

Corollary 6.6. [4, 3.6] *Let k and l be in $\mathbb{N}_{>0}$ and let X be a complete d-dimensional* CAT(0) *space, with $d < k \cdot l$. Let S be a subset of* $\mathrm{Isom}(X)$ *and let $S_1,\dots,S_l$ be conjugates of S such that $[S_i,S_j] = 1$ for $i \neq j$. If each k-element subset of S has a fixed point in X, then each finite subset of S has a fixed point in X.*

Proof. This is clear from Theorem 6.5 since the fixed point sets of the sets S_i are conjugate. □

7. Proof of Theorem A

Now we have all the ingredients to prove Theorem A.

Theorem A. *If* $n \geq 4$ *and* $d < \min\left\{k\left\lfloor \frac{n}{k+2}\right\rfloor \mid k = 2,\dots,d+1\right\}$, *then* $\mathrm{Aut}(F_n)$ *has property* $\mathrm{F}\mathcal{A}_d$. *In particular, if* $n \geq 4$ *and* $d < 2\left\lfloor \frac{n}{4}\right\rfloor - 1$, *then* $\mathrm{Aut}(F_n)$ *has property* $\mathrm{F}\mathcal{A}_d$.

Proof. Let X be a d-dimensional complete CAT(0) space and

$$\Phi : \mathrm{Aut}(F_n) \to \mathrm{Isom}(X)$$

an action of $\mathrm{Aut}(F_n)$ on X. By Proposition 2.2 the group $\mathrm{Aut}(F_n)$ is generated by the set

$$Y_2 := \{(x_1,\ x_2)e_1e_2,\ (x_2,x_3)e_1,\ (x_i,x_{i+1}),\ e_2\rho_{12},\ e_n \mid i = 3,\dots,n-1\}.$$

Let us outline the structure of the proof: combining the Bruhat-Tits Fixed Point Theorem 4.3 with Corollaries 4.4 and 6.6 we show the following: if $k \leq d+1$ and $d < \min\left\{k\left\lfloor \frac{n}{k+2}\right\rfloor \mid k = 2,\dots,d+1\right\}$, then each k-element subset of Y_2 has a fixed point. Then by Farb's Fixed Point Criterion 5.1 the action Φ has a global fixed point.

As seen in Proposition 2.2 each element in Y_2 is an involution and the order of the product of two elements is finite. Let us consider the Coxeter group

$$W = \langle Y_2 \mid (fg)^{\mathrm{ord}(fg)} = 1, f,g \in Y_2\rangle$$

whose Coxeter diagram looks as follows.

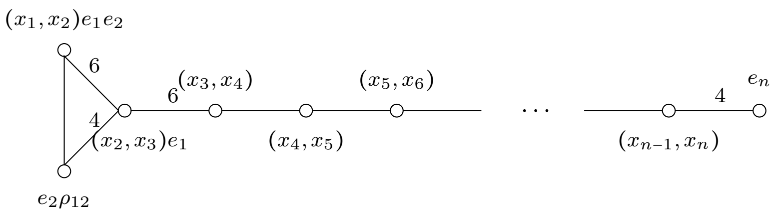

Figure 3

In particular, we obtain an epimorphism $\pi : W \to \mathrm{Aut}(F_n)$ and an action

$$\Phi \circ \pi : W \to \mathrm{Aut}(F_n) \to \mathrm{Isom}(X).$$

It is obvious that if a subgroup of W has a fixed point, then the image of this subgroup under π, a subgroup in $\mathrm{Aut}(F_n)$, also has a fixed point. For $k = 2$ we know by Proposition 2.2 that each pair of the generating set Y_2 of $\mathrm{Aut}(F_n)$ generates a finite subgroup, therefore by the Bruhat-Tits Fixed Point Theorem 4.3 we obtain that each 2-element subset of Y_2 has a fixed point. Now we assume that each k-element subset of Y_2 has a fixed point. Let Y' be a $(k+1)$-element subset of Y_2.

If $e_2\rho_{12}$ is not in Y', then it follows by Proposition 2.2 that $\langle Y'\rangle$ is a finite subgroup of $\mathrm{Aut}(F_n)$ and this subgroup has by Bruhat-Tits Fixed Point Theorem 4.3 a fixed point.

If $e_2\rho_{12}$ is in Y', we consider the Coxeter diagram of $\langle Y'\rangle \subseteq W$. If it is not connected, then it follows from hypothesis and from Corollary 4.4 that $\langle Y'\rangle$ has a fixed point. If the Coxeter diagram of $\langle Y'\rangle \subseteq W$ is connected, then we have the following cases:

(1) $Y' = \{e_2\rho_{12}, (x_1,x_2)e_1e_2, (x_2,x_3)e_1, (x_3,x_4), \dots, (x_k,x_{k+1})\}$,
(2) $Y' = \{e_2\rho_{12}, (x_2,x_3)e_1, (x_3,x_4), \dots, (x_{k+1},x_{k+2})\}$.

The involution e_n is not in Y': assume that e_n is contained in Y', then Y' consists of at least n elements. Therefore we must have $k+1 \geq n$ which contradicts our assumption that $k+1 \leq d+1 < 2\left\lfloor \frac{n}{4}\right\rfloor + 1$.

If $Y' = \{e_2\rho_{12}, (x_1,x_2)e_1e_2, (x_2,x_3)e_1, (x_3,x_4), \dots, (x_k,x_{k+1})\}$, then we define the permutations

$$\tau_i := (x_1, x_{(k+1)\cdot(i-1)+1})(x_2, x_{(k+1)\cdot(i-1)+2}) \dots (x_{k+1}, x_{(k+1)\cdot(i-1)+k+1})$$

and the sets

$$S_i := \tau_i Y' \tau_i^{-1}$$

for $i \in \left\{1, \dots, \left\lfloor \frac{n}{k+1}\right\rfloor\right\}$. The sets $S_1, \dots, S_{\left\lfloor \frac{n}{k+1}\right\rfloor}$ have the property that $[S_i, S_j] = 1$ for $i \neq j$ as they act nontrivially only on disjoint subsets of X. By the assumption each k-element subset of Y' has a fixed point and it follows from Corollary 6.6 that for $d < k\left\lfloor \frac{n}{k+1}\right\rfloor$ the set Y' has a fixed point.

If Y' is equal to $\{e_2\rho_{12}, (x_2,x_3)e_1, (x_3,x_4), \dots, (x_{k+1},x_{k+2})\}$, then we define the permutations

$$\sigma_i := (x_1, x_{(k+2)\cdot(i-1)+1})(x_2, x_{(k+2)\cdot(i-1)+2}) \dots (x_{k+2}, x_{(k+2)\cdot(i-1)+k+2})$$

and the sets

$$T_i := \sigma_i Y' \sigma_i^{-1}.$$

for $i \in \left\{1, \dots, \left\lfloor \frac{n}{k+2}\right\rfloor\right\}$. With similar arguments as above it follows that for $d < k\left\lfloor \frac{n}{k+2}\right\rfloor$ the set Y' has a fixed point.

So far we have shown that if $n \geq 4$ and $d < \min\left\{k\left\lfloor \frac{n}{k+2}\right\rfloor \mid k = 2, \dots, d+1\right\}$, then each $(d+1)$-element subset of Y_2 has a fixed point. By Farb's Fixed Point Criterion 5.1 it follows that $\mathrm{Aut}(F_n)$ has a global fixed point. An easy calculation shows:

$$2\left\lfloor \frac{n}{4}\right\rfloor - 1 \leq \min\left\{k\left\lfloor \frac{n}{k+2}\right\rfloor \mid k = 2, \dots, d+1\right\}.$$

This completes the proof. □

Note that, as an immediate corollary of Theorem A, we obtain a similar result for $\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$.

Corollary 7.1. *If $n \geq 4$ and $d < \min\left\{k\left\lfloor \frac{n}{k+2}\right\rfloor \mid k = 2, \dots, d+1\right\}$, then $\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ has property $\mathrm{F}\mathcal{A}_d$. In particular, if $n \geq 4$ and $d < 2\left\lfloor \frac{n}{4}\right\rfloor - 1$, then $\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ has property $\mathrm{F}\mathcal{A}_d$.*

8. Proof of Theorem B

Using the result of Theorem A, we prove

Theorem B. *If* $n \geq 5$ *and* $d < \min\left\{k\left\lfloor\frac{n-1}{k+2}\right\rfloor \mid k = 2, \ldots, d+1\right\}$, *then* $\mathrm{SAut}(F_n)$ *has property* $\mathrm{F}\mathcal{A}_d$. *In particular, if* $n \geq 5$ *and* $d < 2\left\lfloor\frac{n-1}{4}\right\rfloor - 1$, *then* $\mathrm{SAut}(F_n)$ *has property* $\mathrm{F}\mathcal{A}_d$.

Proof. Let X be a d-dimensional complete CAT(0) space and

$$\Phi : \mathrm{SAut}(F_n) \to \mathrm{Isom}(X)$$

an action of $\mathrm{SAut}(F_n)$ on X. By Proposition 3.1 the group $\mathrm{SAut}(F_n)$ is generated by the set

$$Y_4 := \{(x_1, x_2)e_1e_2e_3,\ (x_2, x_3)e_1,\ (x_i, x_{i+1})e_i,\ e_2e_4\rho_{12},\ e_3e_4 \mid i = 3, \ldots, n-1\}.$$

If $n \leq 8$, then $d < 2$ and the conclusion of Theorem B follows from Proposition 3.1 and Farb's Fixed Point Criterion 5.1. We hence may assume that $n \geq 9$. We show again the following: if $k \leq d+1$ and $d < \min\left\{k\left\lfloor\frac{n-1}{k+2}\right\rfloor \mid k = 2, \ldots d+1\right\}$, then each k-element subset of Y_4 has a fixed point.

Let us consider the Coxeter-like diagram for the set Y_4. We draw a graph with Y_4 as vertex set, joining vertices f and g by an edge iff $[f, g] \neq 1$.

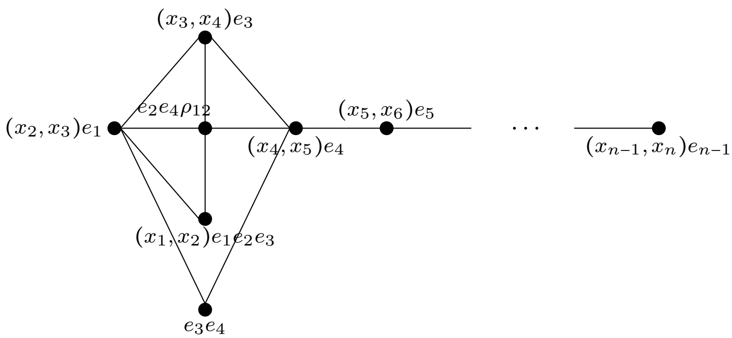

Figure 4

If k is equal to 2, then we know by Proposition 3.1 and the Bruhat-Tits Fixed Point Theorem 4.3 that each 2-element subset of Y_4 has a fixed point.

Now we assume that each k-element subset of Y_4 has a fixed point. Let Y' be a $(k+1)$-element subset of Y_4. If $e_2e_4\rho_{12}$ is not in Y', then it follows from Proposition 3.1 that $\langle Y' \rangle$ is a finite subgroup of $\mathrm{SAut}(F_n)$ and this subgroup has by the Bruhat-Tits Fixed Point Theorem 4.3 a fixed point. If $e_2e_4\rho_{12}$ is in Y' then we have the following cases:

(1) If there exists a nonempty proper subset Y'' of Y' with the property
$$[Y'', Y' - Y''] = 1,$$
then it follows by the assumption and by Corollary 4.4 that Y' has a fixed point.

(2) Otherwise we consider the determinant homomorphism
$$\det : \mathrm{Aut}(F_{n-1}) \to \mathrm{GL}_{n-1}(\mathbb{Z}) \to \mathbb{Z}_2$$
and we define
$$\Psi : \mathrm{Aut}(F_{n-1}) \to \mathrm{SAut}(F_n)$$
as follows
$$f \mapsto f'$$
$$f'(x_k) := \begin{cases} f(x_k) & \text{if } k = 1, \dots, n-1. \\ x_k^{\det(f)} & \text{if } k = n. \end{cases}$$
The homomorphism Ψ is injective and Y' is contained in $\mathrm{im}(\Psi)$ because the element $(x_{n-1}, x_n)e_{n-1}$ is not contained in Y'. More precisely, assume that $(x_{n-1}, x_n)e_{n-1} \in Y'$, therefore $k+1 \geq n-3$ which contradicts our assumption.

By Theorem A the group $\mathrm{im}(\Psi) \subseteq \mathrm{SAut}(F_n)$ has a global fixed point and therefore Y' has a fixed point.

Again, by Farb's Fixed Point Criterion 5.1 it follows that $\mathrm{SAut}(F_n)$ has a global fixed point. An easy calculation shows:
$$2\left\lfloor \frac{n-1}{4} \right\rfloor - 1 \leq \min\left\{ k \left\lfloor \frac{n-1}{k+2} \right\rfloor \mid k = 2, \dots, d+1 \right\}.$$
This finishes the proof. □

Note that, as an immediate corollary of Theorem B we obtain a similar result for $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$.

Corollary 8.1. *If $n \geq 5$ and $d < \min\left\{ k \left\lfloor \frac{n-1}{k+2} \right\rfloor \mid k = 2, \dots, d+1 \right\}$, then $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ has property $\mathrm{F}\mathcal{A}_d$. In particular, if $n \geq 5$ and $d < 2\left\lfloor \frac{n-1}{4} \right\rfloor - 1$, then $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ has property $\mathrm{F}\mathcal{A}_d$.*

Remark 8.2.

(i) Bridson proved in personal communication a slightly better bound for $\mathrm{Aut}(F_n)$ for property $\mathrm{F}\mathcal{A}_d$, namely the bound $\lfloor \frac{2n}{3} \rfloor$.

(ii) There exists an upper bound on the dimension d such that $\mathrm{Aut}(F_n)$ can have property $\mathrm{F}\mathcal{A}_d$. Consider the symmetric space $\mathrm{P}_n(\mathbb{R})$ of positive definite real $n \times n$ matrices. This space is a complete CAT(0) space of dimension $\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)$. The group $\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{R})$ acts by isometries on this space via $X \mapsto AXA^t$, where $A \in \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{R})$, $X \in \mathrm{P}_n(\mathbb{R})$ and t denotes the transposition. Therefore we have
$$\mathrm{Aut}(F_n) \to \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{R}) \to \mathrm{Isom}(\mathrm{P}_n(\mathbb{R}))$$
and this action is fixed point free.

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