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Invariable generation of infinite groups [☆]

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ABSTRACT

A subset S of a group G *invariably generates* G if $G = \langle s^{g(s)} \mid s \in S \rangle$ for each choice of $g(s) \in G$, $s \in S$. In this paper we study invariable generation of infinite groups, with emphasis on linear groups. Our main result shows that a finitely generated linear group is invariably generated by some finite set of elements if and only if it is virtually solvable. We also show that the profinite completion of an arithmetic group having the congruence subgroup property is invariably generated by a finite set of elements.

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Dedicated to the memory of Ákos Seress

1. Introduction

In [10] we studied the notion of invariable generation of finite groups. The goal of this paper is to present some results, examples and questions towards the study of this notion for infinite groups.

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Following Dixon [1] we say that a group G is *invariably generated* by a subset S of G if $G = \langle s^{g(s)} \mid s \in S \rangle$ for each choice of $g(s) \in G$, $s \in S$. We also say that the group G is IG if it is invariably generated by some subset $S \subseteq G$, or equivalently, if G is invariably generated by G ; and that G is FIG if it is invariably generated by some *finite* subset $S \subseteq G$.

The notion of invariable generation occurs naturally for Galois groups, where elements are only given up to conjugacy. IG groups were studied in a different language by Wiegold: a group G is IG if and only if it cannot be covered by a union of conjugates of a proper subgroup, which amount to saying that in every transitive permutation representation of G on a set with more than one element there is a fixed-point-free element. Results on such groups can be found in [24,25].

In [10] we show that a finite group G is invariably generated by at most $\log_2 |G|$ elements, and that every finite simple group is invariably generated by two elements (the latter result is also obtained in [6]).

We now turn to infinite groups. Which of them are FIG? Our main result solves this problem for linear groups:

Theorem 1.1. *A linear group is FIG if and only if it is finitely generated and virtually solvable.*

By a well known result of Margulis and Soifer [15], a finitely generated linear group is virtually solvable if and only if all its maximal subgroups are of finite index:

Corollary 1.2. *A finitely generated linear group is FIG if and only if all its maximal subgroups have finite index.*

We are not aware of a direct proof of this corollary.

The linearity assumption in Theorem 1.1 cannot be dropped: FIG groups need not be virtually solvable. For example, Corollary 2.7 below shows that the Grigorchuk group (see [5]) is FIG (in fact it is invariably generated by its three natural generators). This follows from the fact that the maximal subgroups of this group are all of index 2. The Grigorchuk group is residually finite, so we conclude that residually finite FIG groups need not be virtually solvable.

Ol'shanskii [17] and Rips have constructed infinite groups G in which all proper non-trivial subgroups H have order p (for a given large prime p). It can be arranged that these subgroups H are not all conjugate (Rips, private communication). If $H_1, H_2 \leq G$ are non-conjugate subgroups of order p generated by elements h_1, h_2 respectively, then G is invariably generated by h_1, h_2 , and G is clearly not virtually solvable. Unlike the previous example, this example also shows that the linearity assumption in Corollary 1.2 is essential.

It is natural to ask which linear groups are IG. At the moment we are unable to solve this problem. Note that many linear groups are not IG. For example, let $G = SL_n(\mathbb{C})$. Then, using the Jordan form of matrices, we see that every element $s \in G$ has a conjugate

$s^{g(s)}$ lying in the Borel subgroup $B < G$ of upper triangular matrices. This shows that G is not IG. A similar argument shows that, for $n > 2$, the group $SL_n(\mathbb{R})$ is not IG, using a parabolic subgroup of type $(2, n-2)$ instead of a Borel subgroup.

More examples of groups which are not IG are given in Section 2 below. We also show in Proposition 2.4 that a linear algebraic group over an algebraically closed field is IG if and only if it is virtually solvable.

The situation over global fields is less clear. For example, it would be nice to find out whether $SL_n(\mathbb{Q})$ is an IG group. A similar question may be asked for $SL_n(\mathbb{Z})$ and for arithmetic groups in general. In particular, is there a correlation for such groups between being IG and having the Congruence Subgroup Property (CSP)?

The situation is clearer for p -adic and adelic groups. We say that a profinite group G is invariably generated by a subset $S \subseteq G$ if $\{s^{g(s)} \mid s \in S\}$ generates G topologically for each choice of $g(s) \in G$, $s \in S$. It is easy to see that profinite groups are always IG, but they are not necessarily FIG (even if they are finitely generated). See Section 5 for details.

Proposition 1.3. *Let G be a simply connected simple Chevalley group.*

- (i) *The adelic group $G(\widehat{\mathbb{Z}})$ is FIG. In particular, the p -adic groups $G(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ are all FIG.*
- (ii) *If $p > 3$ then the group $G(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ is invariably generated by two elements.*

It is intriguing that, while arithmetic groups are not FIG (by Theorem 1.1), their profinite completions are often FIG. For example, let G be a Chevalley group and suppose the arithmetic group $G(\mathbb{Z})$ has CSP. Then the profinite completion $\widehat{G(\mathbb{Z})}$ is isomorphic to the adelic group $G(\widehat{\mathbb{Z}})$, so it is FIG by Proposition 1.3. The next result extends this to general arithmetic groups, also in positive characteristic.

Theorem 1.4. *Let k be a global field of arbitrary characteristic, O its ring of integers, T a finite set of places containing all the archimedean ones. Let $G \leq GL_n$ be a connected simply connected simple algebraic group defined over k , and let $G(O_T) := G \cap GL_n(O_T)$. Suppose $G(O_T)$ satisfies the Congruence Subgroup Property. Then the profinite completion $\widehat{G(O_T)}$ is FIG.*

In [13] CSP for $G(O_T)$ is shown to have various purely group-theoretic characterizations when $\text{char}(k) = 0$ (e.g. $\widehat{G(O_T)}$ is boundedly generated). There is no such known criterion when $\text{char}(k) > 0$. Is the property “ $\widehat{G(O_T)}$ is FIG” equivalent to CSP?

To show this we need to prove that the profinite completions of arithmetic groups without CSP are not FIG. We can show this in some special cases, e.g. for $SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$. More generally we prove the following.

Theorem 1.5. *Let G be any Fuchsian group. Then \widehat{G} is not FIG.*

The proof uses the probabilistic solution in [12] of Higman’s conjecture, that any Fuchsian group maps onto all large enough alternating groups.

Some words on the structure of this paper. In Section 2 we prove some preliminary results, and various examples are provided. Theorem 1.1 is proved in Section 3. Section 4 is devoted to profinite groups and contains proofs of Proposition 1.3–Theorem 1.5. In Section 5 we suggest some problems and directions for further research.

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2. Preliminary results

Let G be a group and $H \leq G$ a subgroup. Define

$$\tilde{H} = \bigcup_{g \in G} H^g,$$

the union of all conjugates of H in G .

The following is straightforward.

Lemma 2.1. *A subset $S \subseteq G$ invariably generates G if and only if $S \not\subseteq \tilde{H}$ for all proper subgroups $H < G$. If G is finitely generated then $S \subseteq G$ invariably generates G if and only if $S \not\subseteq \tilde{M}$ for all maximal subgroups $M < G$.*

This implies the following easy observation.

Lemma 2.2. *The following are equivalent for a group G .*

- (i) G is IG.
- (ii) For every proper subgroup $H < G$ we have $\tilde{H} \neq G$.
- (iii) If $H \leq G$ and H intersects every conjugacy class of G then $H = G$.
- (iv) In every transitive action of G on a set X with more than one element there is $g \in G$ acting on X as a fixed-point-free permutation.

It is also easy to see, more generally, that $S \subseteq G$ generates G invariably if and only if in any transitive action of G on a set with more than one element there exists $s \in S$ acting fixed-point-freely.

Using Lemma 2.2 we readily see that finite groups are IG. Groups satisfying condition (iv) above were studied by Wiegold and others, see [24,25,2]. Reformulating results from [24,25] using Lemma 2.2 we obtain the following.

Corollary 2.3.

- (i) Virtually solvable groups are IG.
- (ii) Nonabelian free groups are not IG.
- (iii) The class of IG groups is extension closed.
- (iv) The class of IG groups is not subgroup closed.

Other examples of non IG groups are infinite groups G all of whose nontrivial elements are conjugate (see [8] and [18]); indeed in such groups we have $\widetilde{H} = G$ for every nontrivial subgroup $H < G$.

A wide class of algebraic groups is also not IG. Indeed we have the following characterization.

Proposition 2.4. *Let G be a linear algebraic group over an algebraically closed field. Then G is IG if and only if it is virtually solvable.*

Proof. If G is virtually solvable then it is IG by Corollary 2.3.

Now suppose G is IG. By a theorem of Steinberg (see Theorem 7.2 of [21]), every automorphism of a linear algebraic group G fixes some Borel subgroup of G . This implies that if g is any element of G , then $B^g = B$ for some Borel subgroup B of G . Thus the union of the normalizers $N_G(B)$ over the Borel subgroups B of G equals G . Since the Borel subgroups are all conjugate, it follows that

$$\widetilde{N_G(B)} = G$$

for any Borel subgroup B of G . Lemma 2.1 and the assumption that G is IG now imply that $N_G(B) = G$. This in turn implies that G is virtually solvable. \square

Let $\Phi(G)$ denote the Frattini subgroup of a finitely generated group G . Then a subset of G generates G if and only if its image in $G/\Phi(G)$ generates $G/\Phi(G)$. It follows that a subset of G invariably generates G if and only if its image in $G/\Phi(G)$ invariably generates $G/\Phi(G)$.

For an FIG group G , let $d_I(G)$ denote the minimal number of invariable generators for G .

Lemma 2.5. *Let G be a finitely generated group.*

- (i) *If $G/\Phi(G)$ is IG, then so is G .*
- (ii) *If $G/\Phi(G)$ is FIG, then so is G .*
- (iii) *If $G/\Phi(G)$ is finite, then G is FIG.*
- (iv) *$d_I(G) = d_I(G/\Phi(G))$.*
- (v) *If $G/\Phi(G)$ is a finite (nonabelian) simple group, then $d_I(G) = 2$.*

Proof. Parts (i)–(iv) follow immediately from the remarks preceding the lemma. Part (v) follows from (iv) and a result from [10]: finite simple groups are invariably generated by two elements. \square

Lemma 2.6. *Let G be a finitely generated group.*

- (i) *If all maximal subgroups of G have finite index then G is IG.*

- (ii) Suppose that there exists an integer c such that every maximal subgroup M of G satisfies $|G : M| \leq c$. Then G is FIG.

Proof. If $M < G$ has finite index then $\widetilde{M} \neq G$. Part (i) now follows from Lemma 2.1.

To prove part (ii), note that it follows from the assumption on G that G has finitely many maximal subgroups, and since they all have bounded index we see that $G/\Phi(G)$ is finite. The result now follows from part (iii) of Lemma 2.5. \square

We now apply the lemma to the Grigorchuk group [5]:

Corollary 2.7. *The Grigorchuk group G is FIG. In fact, $d_I(G) = 3$. Thus, residually finite FIG groups need not be virtually solvable.*

Proof. Recall that the Grigorchuk group G is an infinite 2-group generated by 3 elements (of order 2). It was shown by Pervova in [19] that all maximal subgroups of this group have finite index, hence they are of index 2. The result follows from Lemma 2.6. In fact $G/\Phi(G)$ is an elementary abelian group of order 8 and hence, by Lemma 2.5(iv), G is invariably generated by 3 elements. \square

We continue with additional basic results on FIG groups.

Lemma 2.8. *The class of FIG groups is extension closed.*

Proof. Let $N \triangleleft G$ and suppose both N and G/N are FIG. We need to show that G is FIG. Suppose N is invariably generated by a finite set S , and G/N is invariably generated by a finite set T . Let $T_1 \subseteq G$ be a set of representatives for T in G .

We claim that G is invariably generated by the finite set $S \cup T_1$. To show this, let $H \leq G$ with $\widetilde{H} \supseteq S \cup T_1$. We need to show that $H = G$. Clearly $\widetilde{HN/N} \supseteq T$, which implies $HN/N = G/N$ so $HN = G$.

Now let $s \in S$. Then there exist $h \in H$ and $g \in G$ such that $s = h^g$. Write $g = h_1 n$ where $h_1 \in H$ and $n \in N$. Then $s = h^{h_1 n} = h_2^n$ where $h_2 \in H$. Since $s \in N$ it follows that $h_2 \in H \cap N$. Thus S is covered by the union of N -conjugates of $H \cap N$. This implies $H \cap N = N$, so $H \supseteq N$. Therefore $H = G$. \square

Corollary 2.9. *Suppose $N \triangleleft G$ has finite index, and N is FIG. Then G is FIG.*

Proof. This follows from Lemma 2.8 above, since G/N is finite, hence FIG. \square

Lemma 2.10. *Let $A \triangleleft G$ be an abelian normal subgroup. Suppose G/A is FIG, and A is finitely generated as a G/A -module. Then G is FIG.*

Proof. Let $S \subseteq A$ be a finite set generating A as a G/A -module. Let $T \subseteq G/A$ be a finite set which invariably generates G/A , and let T_1 be a set of representatives for T in G . We claim that the finite set $S \cup T_1$ invariably generates G .

Indeed, let $H \leq G$ with $\tilde{H} \supseteq S \cup T_1$. We have to show that $H = G$. As in the proof of Lemma 2.8, we obtain $HA = G$. Let $s \in S$ and $g \in G$. Then $s = h_0^{g_0}$ for some $g_0 \in G$ and $g_0 g = h_1 a_1$ for some $h_1 \in H$ and $a_1 \in A$. Hence $s^g = h_0^{g_0 g} = h_0^{h_1 a_1} = h_2^{a_1}$ for some $h_2 \in H$. But $s^g \in A$, so $h_2 \in H \cap A$ and since A is abelian we have $s^g = h_2^{a_1^{-1}} = h_2 \in H \cap A$.

However, the elements s^g ($s \in S$, $g \in G$) generate A . It follows that $H \cap A = A$, so $H \supseteq A$ and $G = H$ as required. \square

We can now derive some consequences.

Proposition 2.11. *Let G be a finitely generated group.*

- (i) *If G is a solvable Max-n group then G is FIG.*
- (ii) *If G is polycyclic then G is FIG.*
- (iii) *If G is abelian-by-polycyclic then G is FIG.*
- (iv) *If G is abelian-by-nilpotent then G is FIG.*
- (v) *If A_1, \dots, A_m are finitely generated abelian groups, then the iterated wreath product $A_1 \wr (A_2 \wr (A_3 \wr \dots \wr A_m))$ is FIG. In particular, the lamplighter group $C_2 \wr \mathbb{Z}$ is FIG.*

Proof. Recall that a group G is a Max-n group if it satisfies the maximal condition on normal subgroups. This is equivalent to every normal subgroup of G being finitely generated as a normal subgroup.

We prove part (i) by induction on the derived length d of G . The result is clear for abelian groups, so suppose $d > 1$. Let $A = G^{(d-1)}$. Then $A \triangleleft G$ is abelian and finitely generated as a normal subgroup. By induction hypothesis, G/A is FIG, so G is FIG by Lemma 2.10.

It is well known (see [7]) that polycyclic groups and finitely generated abelian-by-polycyclic groups – and in particular abelian-by-nilpotent groups – are Max-n. Thus parts (ii)–(iv) follow.

Part (v) is proved by induction on m using Lemma 2.10. \square

Of course if G has a finite index subgroup satisfying one of the above conditions (i)–(v) then it is also FIG.

It is known that a finitely generated center-by-metabelian group need not be Max-n, indeed its center need not be finitely generated [7].

Proposition 2.12.

- (i) *Let G be a group and $N \triangleleft G$ a nilpotent normal subgroup. Suppose G/N is FIG and N is finitely generated as a normal subgroup. Then G is FIG.*
- (ii) *A finitely generated metanilpotent-by-finite group is FIG.*

Proof. We need the following.

Claim. Let G be a group, $N \triangleleft G$ a nilpotent normal subgroup. If G/N' is FIG then so is G .

To show this suppose G/N' is invariably generated by the finite subset S , and let $S_1 \subseteq G$ be a set of representatives for S in G . We claim that S_1 invariably generates G . To show this, let $H \leq G$ such that $\tilde{H} \supseteq S_1$ and conclude that $H = G$.

Since $HN'/N' \supseteq S$ we have $HN' = G$. If $n \in N$ then $n = hn'$ for some $h \in H$ and $n' \in N'$. Thus $h = nn'^{-1}$ so $h \in H \cap N$. It follows that $(H \cap N)N' = N$.

It is well known that if L is a subgroup of a nilpotent group N satisfying $LN' = N$ then $L = N$. Applying this for $L = H \cap N$ we obtain $H \cap N = N$, so $H \supseteq N$. But $HN = G$, hence $H = G$, proving the claim.

Next, we prove part (i). By Lemma 2.10, G/N' is FIG. Hence, by the claim above, G is FIG.

To prove part (ii) apply Corollary 2.9 to reduce to the case when G is metanilpotent. Let $N \triangleleft G$ such that N and G/N are nilpotent. Then G/N' is abelian-by-nilpotent, hence it is FIG by Proposition 2.11(iv). It now follows from the claim above that G is FIG. \square

We see from Proposition 2.12 and the remark preceding it that finitely generated solvable groups which are FIG need not satisfy Max-n. It is also easy to see using the arguments above that an iterated wreath product of finitely generated nilpotent groups is FIG.

3. Finitely generated linear groups

In this section we prove Theorem 1.1.

Let G be a linear group. If G is finitely generated and virtually solvable, then, by the Lie Kolchin Theorem, G contains a finite index subgroup represented (up to conjugacy) by upper triangular matrices. Hence G is nilpotent-by-abelian-by-finite, so it is FIG by Proposition 2.12.

To prove the other direction we will assume G is a subgroup of $GL_n(F)$ for some field F , and that it is FIG but not virtually solvable. We will derive a contradiction by using the Strong Approximation Theorem (see [23,20,16] and p. 406 in [14]).

Since G is finitely generated, it is contained in $GL_n(A)$ for some finitely generated subring A of F . By Theorem 4.1 of [11] there exists a specialization, namely a ring homomorphism $\phi : A \rightarrow k$, where k is a global field, such that the image of G under the induced map $\phi_1 : GL_n(A) \rightarrow GL_n(k)$ is not virtually solvable. Replacing G by $\phi_1(G)$ we shall assume $F = k$ (and G is still FIG as a quotient of an FIG group).

Let H be the Zariski closure of G in $GL_n(\bar{k})$, where \bar{k} is the algebraic closure of k . Then H is a linear algebraic group (over an algebraically closed field) which is not virtually

solvable. Dividing H by its maximal solvable normal subgroup we can assume that H is semisimple. Furthermore, by factoring out a suitable normal subgroup we may assume that H is homogeneous of the form $L^m \rtimes \Delta$ where L is a simple algebraic group of adjoint type and Δ is a finite group (permuting the copies of L transitively and possibly acting as outer automorphisms on each copy). The image of G in this process is still FIG, not virtually solvable, and Zariski dense. We replace G by this image.

Let L_1 be the simply connected cover of L and let $\psi : L_1 \rightarrow L$ be the covering map. The finite group Δ acts also on L_1^m and we obtain an epimorphism $\psi_1 : H_1 := L_1^m \rtimes \Delta \rightarrow H = L^m \rtimes \Delta$. The group $\psi_1^{-1}(G)$ is a central extension of G with a finite center, and hence is also FIG by Lemma 2.8. Replacing H by H_1 and G by G_1 we can assume that G is an FIG dense subgroup of an algebraic group $H \leq GL_{n_1}$ whose connected component H^0 is simply connected. Furthermore, by restriction of scalars we can even assume that G is inside $GL_n(k)$ for some n , where $k = \mathbb{Q}$ or $\mathbb{F}_p(t)$. Moreover, G is inside $H(O_T)$, where O is the ring of integers of k and T is a finite set of primes.

We are now in a position to apply the Strong Approximation Theorem. According to this theorem there exists a finitely generated subring R of O_T such that k is the field of fractions of R (in characteristic p this may require replacing the original field k by a smaller subfield), G is inside $H(R)$ and, for almost every prime ideal P of R , the image of $G^0 = G \cap H^0$ in $H^0(R/P)$ is onto. Note that for almost every prime P , $H^0(R/P)$ and $H(R/P)$ are well defined, as k is the ring of fractions of R , and H, H^0 are both defined over k , since $G \leq H(R)$ is Zariski dense in H . Moreover, $H^0(R/P) \rtimes \Delta$ is also well defined. Since G^0 is mapped onto $H(R/P)$ and G is mapped onto H/H_0 , G is mapped onto $H^0(R/P) \rtimes \Delta$.

Now let $S \subset G$ be a finite set which invariably generates G . By Proposition 2.4 and its proof, for each $s \in S$ there exists an element $h(s) \in H$ such that $s^{h(s)} \in B_1 = N_H(B)$, where B is a Borel subgroup of H^0 . Note that B_1 is virtually solvable. The finitely many elements $h(s)$, $s \in S$, all belong to $H(k_1)$, where k_1 is a finite extension of k . In fact they are even in $H(O_{T_1}^1)$ where O^1 is the ring of integers of k_1 and T_1 is a finite set of primes. By extending T_1 further if needed we may assume $R_1 := O_{T_1}^1 \supseteq R$.

By the Chebotarev density theorem there exist infinitely many prime ideals P of R that split completely in k_1 ; in particular for such P , there exists a prime ideal P_1 of R_1 for which the inclusion $R \subseteq R_1$ induces an isomorphism $R/P \cong R_1/P_1$. For almost all such primes P the image of G in $H(R_1/P_1) \cong H(R/P)$ is onto, while the image B_2 of $G \cap B_1$ there is a proper subgroup, since this image is solvable-by-bounded. The image of $h(s)$ there conjugates s into B_2 . Therefore $H(R/P)$, the finite quotient of G , is not invariably generated by the image of S . This contradiction completes the proof of Theorem 1.1. \square

Remark. Our proof in fact shows something stronger: for every non-virtually solvable linear group G and every finite subset S of it, there exists a proper *finite index* subgroup $H < G$ such that $\tilde{H} \supseteq S$. Clearly, for such H , $\tilde{H} \neq G$. It is possible that there exists an infinite index subgroup H with $\tilde{H} = G$. For example, this happens in (nonabelian)

free groups G . But we do not know if this is the case for all non-virtually solvable linear groups, i.e., whether there exists a linear IG group which is not virtually solvable.

4. Profinite groups

Let G be a profinite group. Then generation and invariable generation in G are interpreted topologically, and by subgroups we mean closed subgroups. It is then easy to see that the basic results in Section 2 also hold in the category of profinite groups.

Just as every finite group is IG, every profinite group G is also IG. Indeed every proper subgroup of a profinite group G is contained in a maximal open subgroup M , and since M has finite index we have $\widehat{M} \neq G$. Hence G is IG.

On the other hand, finitely generated profinite groups are not necessarily FIG. In fact in Proposition 2.5 of [10] we showed that there exist 2-generated finite groups H with $d_I(H)$ (the minimal number of invariable generators) arbitrarily large. This implies that the free profinite group \widehat{F}_d on $d \geq 2$ generators is not FIG.

On the other hand, the free pro- p group on $d < \infty$ generators is FIG, since its Frattini subgroup is of finite index (see Lemma 2.5(iii) above). Since free pronilpotent groups are direct products of free pro- p groups, we easily deduce that every finitely generated pronilpotent group is FIG. Compare this with Problem 4 in Section 5 below regarding prosolvable groups.

The following lemma is useful in the proofs of Proposition 1.3.

Lemma 4.1. *Let G be a simply connected simple Chevalley group.*

- (i) $\Phi(G(\mathbb{Z}_p))$ contains the second congruence subgroup.
- (ii) If $p > 3$ then $\Phi(G(\mathbb{Z}_p))$ is the first congruence subgroup.
- (iii) For a prime power q (with finitely many possible exceptions), $\Phi(G(F_q[[t]]))$ is the second congruence subgroup.

Proof. See [22] and [11]. \square

Proof of Proposition 1.3. Recall that G is a simply connected simple Chevalley group. It is well known that the profinite group $G(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ has an open finitely generated pro- p subgroup. This implies that its Frattini subgroup N is open. Using part (iii) of Lemma 2.5 we see that $G(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ is FIG. Moreover, by Lemma 4.1(i) we see that the Frattini quotient Q of $G(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ is a finite simple group, or an extension of an abelian group A by a finite (quasi-)simple group T . Moreover, in the latter case, A is generated as a normal subgroup by a single element.

Thus, in the first case we have $d_I(G(\mathbb{Z}_p)) = d_I(Q) = 2$ by Lemma 2.5(v), while in the second case we have $d_I(G) = d_I(Q) \leq 3$ by Lemma 2.8 and its proof.

Hence in any case $G(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ is invariably generated by 3 elements, which we denote by $g_1(p), g_2(p), g_3(p)$.

Now, the adelic group $G(\widehat{\mathbb{Z}})$ is isomorphic to the direct product $\prod_p G(\mathbb{Z}_p)$. For $i = 1, 2, 3$ let g_i denote the sequence $(g_i(p))$ where p ranges over the primes. Then it is easy to see that g_1, g_2, g_3 generate $G(\widehat{\mathbb{Z}})$ invariantly. This proves part (i) of the proposition.

Next, if $p > 3$, then by part (ii) of [Lemma 4.1](#), the Frattini quotient of $G(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ is a finite simple group, so (as argued above) $G(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ is invariantly generated by two elements. This proves part (ii). \square

We next generalize [Proposition 1.3](#) and deal with groups over arbitrary global fields. This requires some preparations.

Lemma 4.2. *Let $G = T^m$ for a nonabelian finite simple group T . Let $S = \{s_1, \dots, s_r\} \subset G$, so that $s_i = (t_1^i, \dots, t_m^i)$, $t_j^i \in T$. Form the matrix*

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} t_1^1 & \cdots & t_m^1 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ t_1^r & \cdots & t_m^r \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then S invariantly generates G if and only if the following both hold:

- (a) *If $1 \leq j \leq m$ then $\{t_j^1, \dots, t_j^r\}$ generates T invariantly.*
- (b) *The columns of A are in different $\text{Aut}(T)$ -orbits for the diagonal action of $\text{Aut}(T)$ on T^r .*

Proof. This follows immediately from the generation criterion for T^m in [\[9, Proposition 6\]](#). \square

The number of conjugacy classes of a finite group T is denoted by $k(T)$. The next result shows that rather large powers of finite simple groups are still invariantly generated by few elements.

Proposition 4.3. *Let T be a finite simple group. Given $r \geq 2$, let $m(T, r)$ denote the maximal integer m such that $d_I(T^m) \leq r$. Then*

$$k(T)^{r-2}/|\text{Out}(T)| - 1 < m(T, r) \leq k(T)^r.$$

Proof. Suppose T is invariantly generated by $a, b \in T$. Let $A, B \subset T$ be the conjugacy classes of a, b respectively. Consider all r -tuples (A, B, C_3, \dots, C_r) where each C_i ranges over all conjugacy classes of T . There are $k(T)^{r-2}$ such tuples, and they split into at least $x := k(T)^{r-2}/|\text{Out}(T)|$ different orbits under the action of $\text{Out}(T)$. Therefore if m is the greatest integer in x then it follows from [Lemma 4.2](#) that T^m is invariantly generated by r elements, two of which are (a, a, \dots, a) , (b, b, \dots, b) . This proves the lower bound on $m(T, r)$.

The upper bound follows immediately from [Lemma 4.2](#). \square

Note that $|Out(T)| \leq \log |T|$, whereas $k(T)$ is much larger: it is roughly $c\sqrt{n}$ if $T = A_n$ and q^l if $T = G(q)$, a Lie type group of rank l over the field with q elements (see [4]). This shows that the lower and upper bounds in Proposition 4.3 are of rather similar orders of magnitude.

Corollary 4.4.

- (i) If $m \in \mathbb{N}$ satisfies $m \leq k(T)/|Out(T)|$ then $d_I(T^m) \leq 3$.
- (ii) For every $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and almost all finite simple groups T we have $d_I(T^m) \leq 3$.
- (iii) Let G be a Chevalley group and $c \in \mathbb{N}$ a given constant. Then for all sufficiently large prime powers q we have $d_I(G(q)^{cq}) \leq 4$.
- (iv) Let $a_n \in \mathbb{N}$ be such that $\log a_n / \sqrt{n} \rightarrow \infty$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Then $d_I(A_n^{a_n}) \rightarrow \infty$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Proof. Part (i) follows immediately from Proposition 4.3.

Part (ii) follows from (i) and the remark above, implying that $k(T)/|Out(T)| \rightarrow \infty$ as T ranges over the finite simple groups.

For part (iii), we easily verify using [4] that $k(G(q))^2/|Out(G(q))| \geq cq$ if q is sufficiently large (given c). Using Proposition 4.3 with $r = 4$ yields the result.

Part (iv) follows from the upper bound in Proposition 4.3. \square

We can now prove the main result leading to Theorem 1.4.

Theorem 4.5. Let k be a global field and T a finite set of places of k containing all the archimedean ones. Let G be a connected simply connected simple algebraic k -subgroup of GL_n . Let $\mathbb{A}_T = \prod_{v \notin T}^* k_v$ be the ring of T -adeles of k , and let H be an open compact subgroup of $G(\mathbb{A}_T)$. Then H is an FIG profinite group.

Proof. The structure of the proof is similar to that of Proposition 1.3, but there are more technicalities to handle. As shown in the proof of Theorem 3.1 in [11], after passing to a finite index subgroup, H is the product of infinitely many groups H_v , where H_v is a virtually pro- p open subgroup of $G(k_v)$ for the various completions k_v , $v \notin T$, of k .

Factoring out the Frattini subgroup of H , we are left with an infinite product of finite groups. For almost every v , $H_v/\Phi(H_v)$ is an extension of a finite elementary abelian group M_v generated as a normal subgroup by boundedly many elements by a finite (quasi)simple group T_v of the same type as G over $F_v := O_v/m_v$, the residue field of k_v . In fact, with the exception of finitely many group types and characteristics, M_v is abelian and simple as a T_v -module, hence generated as a normal subgroup by one element; moreover if $\text{char}(k) = 0$ then $M_v = 0$. See the proof of [11, Theorem 3.1] and especially properties (a), (b), (c) there. We may ignore finitely many factors.

Now, a simple group of Lie type G over a finite field of order q occurs in this product with bounded multiplicity if $\text{char}(k) = 0$ and with multiplicity $\leq cq$ (for some constant c) if $\text{char}(k) > 0$. So, in any case, $T := \prod T_v$ is FIG by Corollary 4.4(iii). Moreover,

$M = \prod M_v$ is generated by boundedly many elements as a normal subgroup. Hence, by part (i) of [Proposition 2.12](#), $H/\Phi(H)$ is FIG, and so is H by [Lemma 2.5\(ii\)](#). \square

Proof of Theorem 1.4. Since $G(O_T)$ has CSP, its profinite completion is an extension of a finite center by a group H as in [Theorem 4.5](#). The result follows from [Theorem 4.5](#) and [Lemma 2.8](#). \square

We now make preparations for the proof of [Theorem 1.5](#). For background on Fuchsian groups, see [\[12\]](#) and the references therein.

Higman conjectured that if G is any Fuchsian group, then every large enough alternating group A_n is a quotient of G . This was proved in [\[3\]](#) (in the oriented case) and [\[12\]](#) provides a probabilistic proof of the conjecture (also in the non-oriented case). In fact the following strengthening of Higman's conjecture also holds.

Proposition 4.6. *Let G be a Fuchsian group (oriented or non-oriented). If n is sufficiently large, and a_n is the integral part of $(n!)^{1/43}$, then $A_n^{a_n}$ is a quotient of G .*

Proof. Let $\mu(G)$ denote the measure of G , namely $-\chi(G)$, where $\chi(G)$ is the Euler characteristic of G . It is known that $\mu(G) \geq 1/42$. By Theorem 1.1 of [\[12\]](#) and the remark following it we have

$$|\mathrm{Hom}(G, A_n)| \geq (n!)^{\mu(G)+1+o(1)} \geq (n!)^{43/42+o(1)}.$$

By Theorem 1.7 of [\[12\]](#), most of the homomorphisms from G to A_n are epimorphisms, and so

$$|\mathrm{Epi}(G, A_n)| \geq (n!)^{43/42+o(1)},$$

where $\mathrm{Epi}(G, A_n)$ is the set of epimorphisms from G to A_n .

Suppose G is generated by g_1, \dots, g_r . Every epimorphism $\phi : G \rightarrow A_n$ gives rise to an r -tuple $(\phi(g_1), \dots, \phi(g_r)) \in A_n^r$ which generates A_n . Form a matrix whose columns are these r -tuples for all $\phi \in \mathrm{Epi}(G, A_n)$. Let $S_n = \mathrm{Aut}(A_n)$ act on these r -tuples diagonally. Then there are at least $|\mathrm{Epi}(G, A_n)|/|S_n| \geq (n!)^{1/42+o(1)}$ different orbits under this action. Since $a_n \leq (n!)^{1/43}$ it follows using [\[9, Proposition 6\]](#) that $A_n^{a_n}$ is a quotient of G . \square

Lemma 4.7. *Let a_n be as above. Then $d_I(A_n^{a_n}) \rightarrow \infty$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.*

Proof. This follows from part (iv) of [Corollary 4.4](#). \square

Proof of Theorem 1.5. The theorem follows immediately from [Proposition 4.6](#) and [Lemma 4.7](#). \square

5. Open problems

We conclude this paper by posing some natural problems which may inspire further research.

1. Is a finite index subgroup of an IG group necessarily IG?
2. Is a finite index subgroup of an FIG group necessarily FIG?
3. Are finitely generated solvable groups FIG?
4. Are finitely generated prosolvable groups FIG?
5. Are finitely generated solvable profinite groups FIG?
6. Is $SL_n(\mathbb{Z})$ ($n \geq 3$) IG?
7. Is $SL_n(\mathbb{Q})$ IG?
8. Is every IG linear group virtually solvable?
9. Is every (non-elementary) word hyperbolic group non IG?
10. Is the profinite completion of every (non-elementary) word hyperbolic group non FIG?

6. Added in proofs

Problem 9 has been solved by Tzachik Gelander (arXiv:1407.7226).

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