

ADDING HIGH POWERED RELATIONS TO LARGE GROUPS

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1. INTRODUCTION

It is a common theme in group theory that if a group G is quotiented by a sufficiently high power of an element $g \in G$, then properties of G are inherited by the quotient group. A major example of this phenomenon is the theorem of Gromov ([4], see also [2]) asserting that if G is torsion-free and word-hyperbolic, then $G/\langle\langle g^n \rangle\rangle$ is also word-hyperbolic for all sufficiently big integers n . In this paper, we will prove that this phenomenon occurs for the property of being large. Recall that G is *large* if some finite index subgroup admits a surjective homomorphism onto a non-abelian free group. Large groups have many interesting and useful properties, including super-exponential subgroup growth and infinite virtual first Betti number. They are also particularly important in low-dimensional topology. Our main theorem is the following.

Theorem 1.1. *Let G be a finitely generated, large group and let g_1, \dots, g_r be a collection of elements of G . Then for infinitely many integers n , $G/\langle\langle g_1^n, \dots, g_r^n \rangle\rangle$ is also large. Indeed, this is true when n is any sufficiently large multiple of $[G : H]$, where H is any finite index normal subgroup of G that admits a surjective homomorphism onto a non-abelian free group.*

There are obvious counter-examples if ‘infinitely many integers n ’ is replaced by ‘all but finitely many integers n ’ in the above statement. For example, let $G = \mathbb{Z}_m * \mathbb{Z}_m$, where $m > 2$ and \mathbb{Z}_m is the cyclic group of order m . Let g be a generator of one of the free factors. Then G is large, but $G/\langle\langle g^n \rangle\rangle$ is finite cyclic if n and m are coprime. However, when G is free, then we can obtain such a result.

Theorem 1.2. *Let F be a finitely generated, free non-abelian group. Let g_1, \dots, g_r be a collection of elements of F . Then, for all but finitely many integers n , $F/\langle\langle g_1^n, \dots, g_r^n \rangle\rangle$ is large.*

Theorem 1.1 is in fact a fairly rapid consequence of Theorem 1.2. Like many results about large groups, Theorem 1.2 has a topological proof. One realises

F as the fundamental group of a bouquet of circles, and the quotient group $F/\langle\langle g_1^n, \dots, g_r^n \rangle\rangle$ as the fundamental group of the 2-complex K obtained by attaching 2-cells along loops representing g_1^n, \dots, g_r^n . The largeness of $F/\langle\langle g_1^n, \dots, g_r^n \rangle\rangle$ is proved by analysing finite-sheeted covering spaces of K corresponding to finite index subgroups of $F/\langle\langle g_1^n, \dots, g_r^n \rangle\rangle$. Specifically, the following result of the author (Theorem 3.7 of [6]) will be crucial.

Theorem 1.3. *Let K be a finite connected cell complex, and let A and B be subcomplexes such that $K = A \cup B$. Let p be a prime and let \mathbb{F}_p be the field of order p . Suppose that both of the maps*

$$H^1(A; \mathbb{F}_p) \rightarrow H^1(A \cap B; \mathbb{F}_p)$$

$$H^1(B; \mathbb{F}_p) \rightarrow H^1(A \cap B; \mathbb{F}_p)$$

induced by inclusion are not injections. In the case $p = 2$, suppose also that the kernel of at least one of these maps has dimension more than one. Then $\pi_1(K)$ is large.

Theorem 1.1 is related to the following result of the author about 3-manifolds (Theorem 3.7 of [5]).

Theorem 1.4. *Let K be a non-trivial knot in the 3-sphere, and let m be any integer more than 2. Then, for all sufficiently large integers n , the mn -fold cyclic cover of S^3 branched over K has large fundamental group.*

Theorem 1.4 does not follow from Theorem 1.1, but Theorem 1.1 is powerful enough to show that the n -fold cyclic cover of S^3 branched over K has large fundamental group, for infinitely many positive integers n . The deduction runs as follows. It is a result of Cooper, Long and Reid that $\pi_1(S^3 - K)$ is large (Theorem 1.3 of [1]). Let M_n be the n -fold cyclic cover of S^3 branched over K . Then $\pi_1(M_n)$ is an index n subgroup of $\pi_1(S^3 - K)/\langle\langle \mu^n \rangle\rangle$, where μ is a representative for a meridian for K . Thus, Theorem 1.1 implies that $\pi_1(M_n)$ is large for infinitely many n .

However, Theorem 1.1 does have some interesting applications to 3-manifold theory, which go beyond Theorem 1.4. In Section 3, we use it to prove that certain 3-manifolds constructed via Dehn surgery have large fundamental group. In fact, we will prove a result (Theorem 3.1) which has the following corollary. (See Section 3 for an explanation of the relevant terminology.)

Theorem 1.5. *Let M be a compact orientable 3-manifold with boundary a collection of tori. Suppose that for one collection of slopes (s_1, \dots, s_r) , with one s_i on each component of ∂M , $M(s_1, \dots, s_r)$ has large fundamental group. Then this is true for infinitely many distinct collections (s_1, \dots, s_r) .*

Theorem 3.1 provides much more precise information about which slopes (s_1, \dots, s_r) yield 3-manifolds with large fundamental group.

A result along these lines was proved by Dunfield and Thurston (Theorem 7.3 in [3]). They considered the case where ∂M is a single torus, and where Dehn filling along one slope r yields a Seifert fibre space Σ with hyperbolic base orbifold. They also needed to make a hypothesis about how $\pi_1(\partial M)$ maps into $\pi_1(\Sigma)$. Using the largeness of $\pi_1(\Sigma)$, they proved that for infinitely many other slopes s on ∂M , $\pi_1(M(s))$ is large. In fact, they showed that this is true when $\Delta(r, s)$ is big enough. Thus, when M has two such slopes r , $\pi_1(M(s))$ is large for all but finitely many slopes s . A notable example of such an M is the exterior of the figure-eight knot. Although there are some similarities between their approach and ours, there are also some key differences. Our techniques only provide a proof of a weak form of their result. However, their arguments required detailed knowledge of the fundamental groups of Seifert fibre spaces, and so do not readily apply when M has no Seifert fibred Dehn fillings.

2. PROOFS OF THE MAIN THEOREMS

We start by explaining why Theorem 1.1 is a consequence of Theorem 1.2. Let G be a finitely generated group that is large. Let H be a finite index subgroup that admits a surjective homomorphism ψ onto a non-abelian free group F . Let g_1, \dots, g_r be a collection of elements of G . Our aim is to show that $G/\langle\langle g_1^n, \dots, g_r^n \rangle\rangle$ is large for infinitely many positive integers n .

Let k_1, \dots, k_s be a set of representatives for the right cosets of H in G . Let m be the smallest positive integer such that $k_j g_i^m k_j^{-1}$ lies in H , for each i and j . Note that m is finite, and when H is normal in G , m is the lowest common multiple of the orders of $g_i H$ in G/H . In particular, m divides the index $[G : H]$ in this case. Let n be any positive integer, and let $G_{mn} = \langle\langle g_1^{mn}, \dots, g_r^{mn} \rangle\rangle$ be the subgroup of G normally generated by $g_1^{mn}, \dots, g_r^{mn}$. Note that this lies in H , and is in fact the

subgroup of H normally generated by $\{k_j g_i^{mn} k_j^{-1} : 1 \leq i \leq r, 1 \leq j \leq s\}$. Now, $\{\psi(k_j g_i^m k_j^{-1}) : 1 \leq i \leq r, 1 \leq j \leq s\}$ is a collection of elements of F . Hence, by Theorem 1.2,

$$F / \langle\langle \psi(k_j g_i^{mn} k_j^{-1}) : 1 \leq i \leq r, 1 \leq j \leq s \rangle\rangle$$

is large, for all but finitely many positive integers n . This is a homomorphic image of H/G_{mn} , which is a finite index subgroup of G/G_{mn} . Thus, $G/G_{mn} = G / \langle\langle g_1^{mn}, \dots, g_r^{mn} \rangle\rangle$ is also large when n is sufficiently big.

Note that this proof also gives some information about the set of values of n for which $G / \langle\langle g_1^n, \dots, g_r^n \rangle\rangle$ is large. It includes all sufficiently big multiples of m , where m is the positive integer defined above. When H is normal in G , we have already seen that m divides $[G : H]$. This proves Theorem 1.1.

We now embark on the proof of Theorem 1.2. Let F be a finitely generated, free non-abelian group. Let g_1, \dots, g_r be the given elements of F . Our aim is to show that $F / \langle\langle g_1^n, \dots, g_r^n \rangle\rangle$ is large for all but finitely many positive integers n .

Let $\phi: F \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ be projection onto the first free factor, and let $\phi_n: F \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_n$ be the composition of ϕ with reduction modulo n . Realise F as the fundamental group of a bouquet of circles X . Let X_n be the n -fold cyclic covering space of X corresponding to the kernel of ϕ_n . (See Figure 1.)

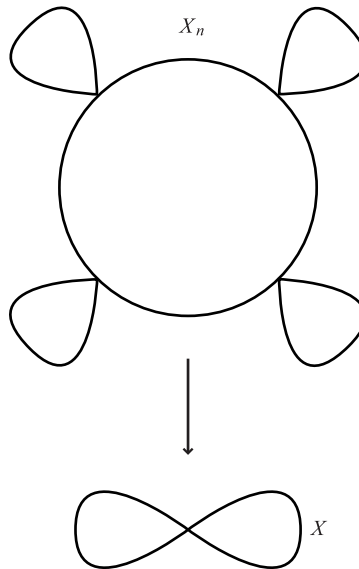


Figure 1.

The elements g_1, \dots, g_r can be expressed as reduced words in F . They therefore determine loops in X , to which we give the same names. Let K_n be the 2-complex obtained by attaching 2-cells to X along the words g_1^n, \dots, g_r^n . Then the surjective homomorphism $\phi_n: F \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_n$ induces a surjective homomorphism $\pi_1(K_n) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_n$. Let \tilde{K}_n be the covering space of K_n corresponding to the kernel of this latter homomorphism. This is a cell complex obtained by attaching 2-cells to X_n along every lift of g_i^n , as i runs from 1 to r .

Some 2-cells of \tilde{K}_n have the same boundary loops, in the following situation. Suppose that $\phi_n(g_i)$ is non-zero in \mathbb{Z}_n . Then the word g_i is an arc in X_n that starts and ends at different points. In fact, viewing the vertices of X_n as indexed by \mathbb{Z}_n , the start and end point of g_i differ by $\phi_n(g_i)$. So, the loop spelling g_i^n starting at 0 and the loop spelling g_i^n starting at $\phi_n(g_i)$ have exactly the same itineraries, but with different starting points. The same is true for the lift of g_i^n starting at any element of $\langle \phi_n(g_i) \rangle$, where $\langle \phi_n(g_i) \rangle$ denotes the subgroup of \mathbb{Z}_n generated by $\phi_n(g_i)$. Thus, we have $|\langle \phi_n(g_i) \rangle|$ 2-cells all with the same boundary loop. Clearly, we could discard all but one of these 2-cells without changing the fundamental group. Thus, we partition the 2-cells of \tilde{K}_n into collections, where two cells belong to the same collection if and only if their attaching loops are lifts of the same g_i^n and their starting points differ by an element of $\langle \phi_n(g_i) \rangle$. Let \overline{K}_n be the 2-complex obtained from X_n by attaching just one 2-cell from each collection. This has the same fundamental group as \tilde{K}_n . Thus, in \overline{K}_n , the number of 2-cells attached along lifts of g_i^n is $[\mathbb{Z}_n : \langle \phi_n(g_i) \rangle]$. This is equal to

$$\begin{cases} (n, |\phi(g_i)|) & \text{if } \phi(g_i) \neq 0; \\ n & \text{if } \phi(g_i) = 0, \end{cases}$$

where $(n, |\phi(g_i)|)$ is the highest common factor of n and $|\phi(g_i)|$. Note that when $\phi(g_i) \neq 0$, this is at most $|\phi(g_i)|$.

In the argument that follows, we will treat the elements g_i such that $\phi(g_i) = 0$ in a different manner from those where $\phi(g_i) \neq 0$. Call the former elements ϕ -trivial, and the latter ϕ -non-trivial. (See Figures 2 and 3.) If the attaching loop of a 2-cell of \overline{K}_n is a lift of g_i^n and $\phi(g_i) = 0$, then we also describe the 2-cell as ϕ -trivial; otherwise it is ϕ -non-trivial. Note that, by the above calculation, the number of ϕ -non-trivial 2-cells in \overline{K}_n has an upper bound that is independent of n .

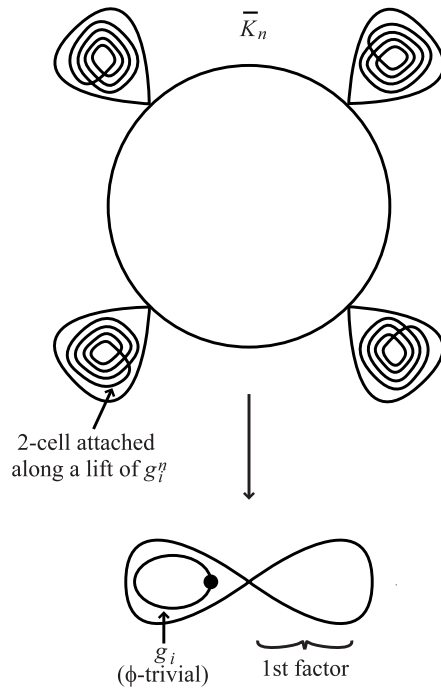


Figure 2.

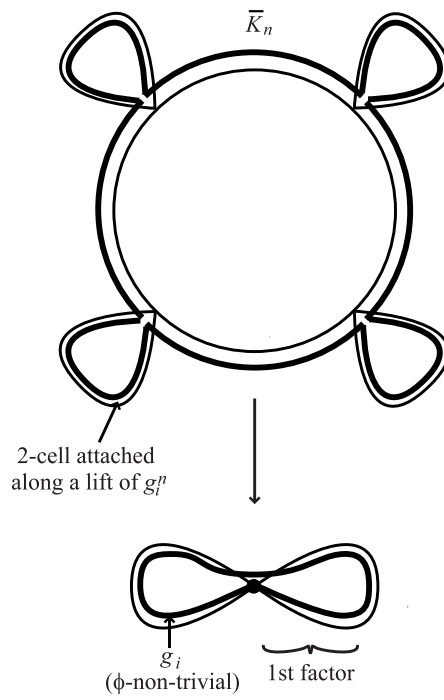


Figure 3.

Let p be a prime number that divides n . The plan is to decompose \overline{K}_n into two subsets A_n and B_n satisfying the conditions in Theorem 1.3. (They will not in fact be subcomplexes of \overline{K}_n , but this can easily be arranged by subdividing the cell structure of \overline{K}_n .) Thus, an application of Theorem 1.3 will give that $\pi_1(\overline{K}_n)$ is large, and hence so is $F/\langle\langle g_1^n, \dots, g_r^n \rangle\rangle$.

We first specify the intersection of A_n and B_n with X_n , the 1-skeleton of \overline{K}_n . Note that X_n is obtained from a circular graph with n edges and n vertices by attaching a collection of loops to each vertex. We may label the n edges of the circle with the integers modulo n . Place the dividing line between A_n and B_n at the midpoints of the edges labelled 0 and $\lceil n/2 \rceil$. Let P be the union of these two points. Specify A_n to contain the edges increasing from 1 to $\lceil n/2 \rceil - 1$, together with half of the edges labelled 0 and $\lceil n/2 \rceil$. In addition, if any vertex lies in A_n , then so do the loops that are attached to it. Let $B_n \cap X_n$ be the remainder of X_n . (See Figure 4.)

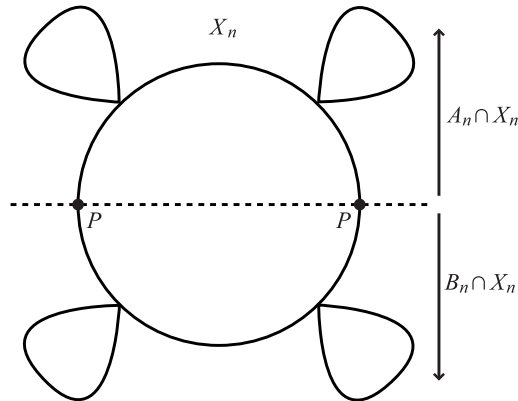
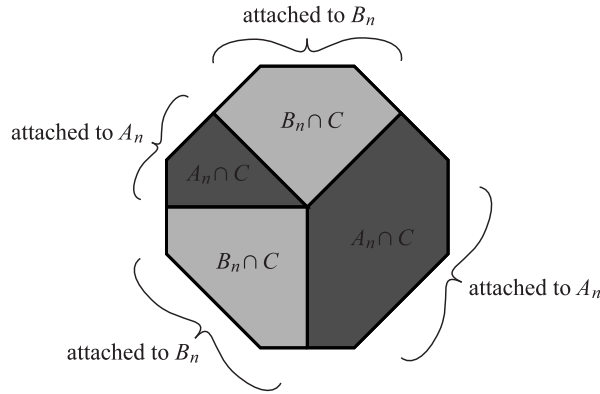


Figure 4.

We now define how A_n and B_n lie within the 2-cells of \overline{K}_n . If the boundary of such a 2-cell C lies entirely within A_n (respectively, B_n), then place that entire 2-cell in A_n (respectively, B_n). If not, place a point of $A_n \cap B_n$ at the centre of C . Connect this to each point of $A_n \cap B_n$ on the boundary of C via a radial arc. Now define A_n (respectively, B_n) on C , by defining it as the cone on $\partial C \cap A_n$ (respectively, $\partial C \cap B_n$). (See Figure 5.)



Definition of $A_n \cap C$ and $B_n \cap C$ within a 2-cell C

Figure 5.

In what follows, it will be useful to define a quantity Δ_i associated with each g_i . Consider the infinite cyclic cover X_∞ of X corresponding to the kernel of ϕ . Now, ϕ defines a function from the 0-skeleton of X_∞ onto \mathbb{Z} . Extending this linearly over each 1-cell of X_∞ , this gives a function $X_\infty \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ which we also call ϕ . Let Δ_i be the difference between the maximum and minimum values of ϕ on a lift of g_i . This is clearly independent of the choice of lift of g_i . (See Figure 6.)

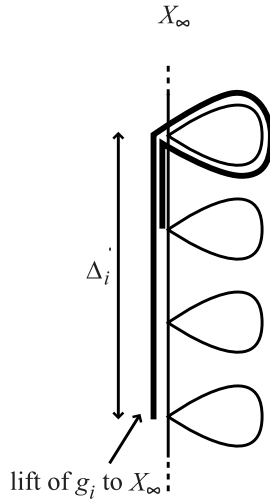


Figure 6.

Claim 1. There is an upper bound, independent of n , on the number of times the ϕ -non-trivial 2-cells of \overline{K}_n run over P .

Each ϕ -non-trivial 2-cell of \overline{K}_n is attached along a lift of g_i^n , where $\phi(g_i) \neq 0$. Let j be the integer modulo n corresponding to the starting point of this lift. For any integer k between 0 and n , g_i^k lifts to a sub-arc of this loop, starting at j . Its endpoint is $j + k\phi_n(g_i)$, modulo n . Now, for any given integer modulo n , $j + k\phi_n(g_i)$ equals that integer for at most $(n, |\phi(g_i)|)$ values of k . This is at most $|\phi(g_i)|$, which is independent of n . Hence, there is an upper bound, independent of n , on the number of integers k modulo n for which $|j + k\phi_n(g_i)| \leq \Delta_i + 1$ or $|j + k\phi_n(g_i) - \lceil n/2 \rceil| \leq \Delta_i + 1$. But when neither of these inequalities is satisfied, the sub-arc of g_i^n between g_i^k and g_i^{k+1} cannot run over P . Thus, there is an upper bound, independent of n , on the number of times that this lift of g_i^n can run over P . Since there is a universal upper bound on the number of ϕ -non-trivial 2-cells in \overline{K}_n , the claim is proved.

We now specify a graph Γ_n lying in \overline{K}_n . It is defined as the union of two sets:

- (i) the intersection of $A_n \cap B_n$ with the ϕ -non-trivial 2-cells, and
- (ii) the 1-cells of X_n lying in the boundary of each ϕ -trivial 2-cell that intersects P .

Claim 2. There is an upper bound on $d_p(\Gamma_n)$, independent of n .

Here, $d_p(\cdot)$ denotes the dimension of $H_1(\cdot; \mathbb{F}_p)$. Note that Γ_n has the structure of a graph. Hence, the number of edges of Γ_n forms an upper bound on $d_p(\Gamma_n)$. Its edges come in two types: radial arcs in ϕ -non-trivial 2-cells running up to P , and edges in the boundary of ϕ -trivial 2-cells that intersect P . By Claim 1, there is an upper bound, independent of n , on the number of edges of the first type. Each ϕ -trivial 2-cell runs n times over a lift of g_i . So, every edge of Γ_n of the second type lies within a distance $\max_i \Delta_i$ of P . There is therefore a uniform upper bound (independent of n) on the number of such edges. Thus, the claim is proved.

In the following claim, we show that $d_p(\overline{K}_n)$ is bounded below by a linear function of n .

Claim 3. The following inequality holds:

$$d_p(\overline{K}_n) \geq n(d(F) - 1) + 1 - \sum_i |\phi(g_i)|.$$

Note that X_n is a connected graph with n vertices and $nd(F)$ edges. Hence, $d_p(X_n) = 1 - \chi(X_n) = n(d(F) - 1) + 1$. Now, \overline{K}_n is obtained from X_n by attaching 2-cells along lifts of g_i^n . When g_i is ϕ -trivial, each corresponding 2-cell runs around a loop n times. So, attaching these does not affect d_p . (Recall that p divides n .) When g_i is ϕ -non-trivial, we attach $(n, |\phi(g_i)|)$ 2-cells. This is at most $|\phi(g_i)|$, and so the claim is proved.

Claim 4. There is a constant c , independent of n , such that the kernel of

$$H^1(\overline{K}_n; \mathbb{F}_p) \rightarrow H^1(A_n \cap B_n; \mathbb{F}_p)$$

has dimension at least $n(d(F) - 1) + 1 - c$.

Here, and throughout the rest of the paper, homomorphisms between cohomology groups will be induced by inclusion, when the context is clear. By Claims 2 and 3, there is a constant c , independent of n , such that the kernel of

$$H^1(\overline{K}_n; \mathbb{F}_p) \rightarrow H^1(\Gamma_n; \mathbb{F}_p)$$

has dimension at least $n(d(F) - 1) + 1 - c$. We will show that this kernel lies in the kernel of

$$H^1(\overline{K}_n; \mathbb{F}_p) \rightarrow H^1(A_n \cap B_n; \mathbb{F}_p).$$

This will prove the claim. Let D be the union of the ϕ -trivial 2-cells that intersect P , and let ∂D be those 1-cells that D runs over. The exact sequence associated with the pair $(D \cup \Gamma_n, \Gamma_n)$ contains the following terms:

$$H^1(D \cup \Gamma_n, \Gamma_n; \mathbb{F}_p) \rightarrow H^1(D \cup \Gamma_n; \mathbb{F}_p) \rightarrow H^1(\Gamma_n; \mathbb{F}_p).$$

By excising $\Gamma_n - D$ from $(D \cup \Gamma_n, \Gamma_n)$, we see that the first term is isomorphic to $H^1(D, \partial D; \mathbb{F}_p)$, which is trivial. Hence,

$$H^1(D \cup \Gamma_n; \mathbb{F}_p) \rightarrow H^1(\Gamma_n; \mathbb{F}_p)$$

is an injection. So, the kernel of

$$H^1(\overline{K}_n; \mathbb{F}_p) \rightarrow H^1(\Gamma_n; \mathbb{F}_p)$$

equals the kernel of

$$H^1(\overline{K}_n; \mathbb{F}_p) \rightarrow H^1(D \cup \Gamma_n; \mathbb{F}_p).$$

This clearly lies in the kernel of

$$H^1(\overline{K}_n; \mathbb{F}_p) \rightarrow H^1(A_n \cap B_n; \mathbb{F}_p)$$

because this latter map factors through $H^1(D \cup \Gamma_n; \mathbb{F}_p)$, as $A_n \cap B_n$ is a subset of $D \cup \Gamma_n$. This proves the claim.

The following claim verifies the key hypothesis of Theorem 1.3.

Claim 5. The kernels of both the following maps

$$H^1(A_n; \mathbb{F}_p) \rightarrow H^1(A_n \cap B_n; \mathbb{F}_p)$$

$$H^1(B_n; \mathbb{F}_p) \rightarrow H^1(A_n \cap B_n; \mathbb{F}_p)$$

have dimension at least 2, when n is sufficiently large.

First note that $A_n \cap B_n$ has at most two components, since every edge of $A_n \cap B_n$ is incident to P , which consists of two points.

The following is an extract of the Mayer-Vietoris sequence applied to A_n and B_n :

$$H^0(A_n \cap B_n; \mathbb{F}_p) \rightarrow H^1(\overline{K}_n; \mathbb{F}_p) \rightarrow H^1(A_n; \mathbb{F}_p) \oplus H^1(B_n; \mathbb{F}_p).$$

Thus, the kernel of

$$H^1(\overline{K}_n; \mathbb{F}_p) \rightarrow H^1(A_n \cap B_n; \mathbb{F}_p)$$

maps onto a subspace of the direct sum of the kernels in Claim 5, and the nullity of this mapping is at most the dimension of $H^0(A_n \cap B_n; \mathbb{F}_p)$, which is at most 2. We therefore know that the direct sum of the kernels in Claim 5 has dimension at least $n(d(F) - 1) - 1 - c$, by Claim 4. So, to prove the claim, it suffices to show that each of the kernels in Claim 5 has dimension at most $n(d(F) - 1) - 3 - c$. This will follow from the claim below.

Claim 6. The kernel of each of

$$H^1(A_n; \mathbb{F}_p) \rightarrow H^1(A_n \cap B_n; \mathbb{F}_p)$$

$$H^1(B_n; \mathbb{F}_p) \rightarrow H^1(A_n \cap B_n; \mathbb{F}_p)$$

has dimension at most $\lceil n/2 \rceil (d(F) - 1) + 2$.

We focus on the first of these kernels. The argument in the second case is similar. Consider the exact sequence associated with the pair $(A_n, A_n \cap B_n)$:

$$H^1(A_n, A_n \cap B_n; \mathbb{F}_p) \rightarrow H^1(A_n; \mathbb{F}_p) \rightarrow H^1(A_n \cap B_n; \mathbb{F}_p).$$

Exactness implies that the kernel of the second map is equal to the image of the first. It therefore suffices to bound the dimension of $H^1(A_n, A_n \cap B_n; \mathbb{F}_p)$ from above. Let $N(A_n \cap B_n)$ be a thin regular neighbourhood of $A_n \cap B_n$. Then $H^1(A_n, A_n \cap B_n; \mathbb{F}_p)$ is isomorphic to $H^1(A_n, N(A_n \cap B_n); \mathbb{F}_p)$. By excision, this is isomorphic to $H^1(A_n^-, \partial A_n^-)$, where $A_n^- = A_n - \text{int}(N(A_n \cap B_n))$. (See Figure 7 for an illustration of $A_n^- \cap C$ and $B_n^- \cap C$ within a 2-cell C .)

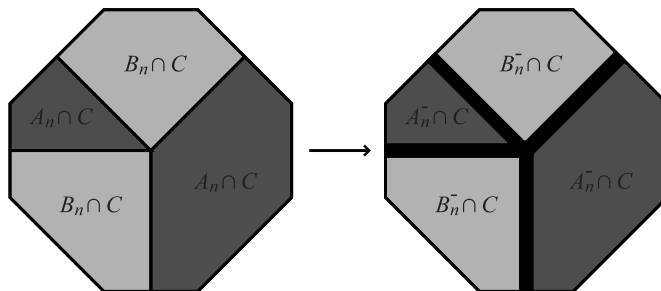


Figure 7.

The following is an excerpt from the exact sequence for $(A_n^-, \partial A_n^-)$:

$$H^0(\partial A_n^-; \mathbb{F}_p) \rightarrow H^1(A_n^-, \partial A_n^-; \mathbb{F}_p) \rightarrow H^1(A_n^-; \mathbb{F}_p).$$

This implies that the dimension of $H^1(A_n^-, \partial A_n^-; \mathbb{F}_p)$ is at most the sum of the dimensions of $H^0(\partial A_n^-; \mathbb{F}_p)$ and $H^1(A_n^-; \mathbb{F}_p)$. Now, ∂A_n^- has at most two components, since each edge of ∂A_n^- is incident to one of two points in X_n on the A_n side of P . Thus, to prove the claim, it suffices to show that

$$d_p(A_n^-) \leq \lceil n/2 \rceil (d(F) - 1).$$

The restriction of A_n^- to any 2-cell C that intersects P is a union of segments of C . We may retract these segments onto their intersections with the boundary of C , without changing the homotopy type of A_n^- . After this procedure, the 1-skeleton of A_n^- is $X_n \cap A_n^-$. Note that this is connected. Thus,

$$d_p(A_n^-) \leq 1 - \chi(X_n \cap A_n^-) = \lceil n/2 \rceil (d(F) - 1).$$

This proves the claim.

Claim 5 and Theorem 1.3 now give Theorem 1.2. \square

In the above proof, each of the 2-cells of \overline{K}_n was attached along a lift of a loop g_i^n . For the ϕ -non-trivial 2-cells, it was important that the attaching word was an

n^{th} power. But, for the ϕ -trivial 2-cells, this was not important. It merely had to be of the form g_i^m , for some $m \geq 2$. Then, working with cohomology modulo p , for any prime p dividing m , the argument works unchanged. Also, we used a specific homomorphism $\phi: F \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$, but it is not hard to see that any surjective homomorphism would have worked. Thus, the same argument gives the following variant of Theorem 1.2.

Theorem 2.1. *Let F be a finitely generated, free non-abelian group, and let $\phi: F \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ be a surjective homomorphism. Let g_1, \dots, g_k be a collection of elements of F with trivial image under ϕ , and let each of g_{k+1}, \dots, g_r have non-trivial image. Then, there is some integer N with the following property. For all $m \geq 2$ and $n \geq N$, the group $F/\langle\langle g_1^m, \dots, g_k^m, g_{k+1}^n, \dots, g_r^n \rangle\rangle$ is large.*

3. APPLICATIONS TO DEHN SURGERY

It is a major conjecture that the fundamental group of any finite-volume hyperbolic 3-manifold is large. This is known to be true when the manifold has non-empty boundary by a theorem of Cooper, Long and Reid (Theorem 1.3 of [1]). Many properties that hold for 3-manifolds with toral boundary are also known to be generically true for manifolds obtained by Dehn filling. Thus, ‘most’ manifolds obtained by Dehn filling a finite-volume hyperbolic 3-manifold should have large fundamental group, but this remains conjectural at present. However, we will show that if it holds for one Dehn filling, then it holds for infinitely many.

We now briefly recall the relevant terminology. Let M be a compact orientable 3-manifold with boundary a non-empty collection of tori. Then a *slope* on ∂M is an isotopy class of a simple closed curve which does not bound a disc in ∂M . Let (s_1, \dots, s_r) be a collection of slopes on ∂M , with at most one s_i on each component of ∂M . Then $M(s_1, \dots, s_r)$ denotes the manifold obtained by gluing on a collection of r solid tori to M in the following way. We homeomorphically identify the boundary of each solid torus $S^1 \times D^2$ with a boundary component of M , so that $S^1 \times \partial D^2$ becomes a curve of slope s_i . Then $M(s_1, \dots, s_r)$ is said to be obtained from M by *Dehn filling*.

The operation of Dehn surgery is closely related. Now one starts with a compact orientable 3-manifold M , which is possibly closed. Pick a link L in

the interior of M , and drill out a regular neighbourhood $N(L)$ of L , which is a collection of solid tori. Then Dehn filling $M - \text{int}(N(L))$ along every component of $\partial N(L)$ is called performing *Dehn surgery* on L .

For two slopes s and s' on a torus, their *distance* $\Delta(s, s')$ is the minimal intersection number between representative simple closed curves.

Theorem 3.1. *Let M be a compact orientable 3-manifold with large fundamental group. Let L be a link in M , and let μ_1, \dots, μ_r be a collection of meridians for L , one for each component of the link. Then there is a positive integer N with the following property. Let (s_1, \dots, s_r) be a collection of slopes, one on each component of $\partial N(L)$, such that N divides $\Delta(\mu_i, s_i)$ for each i . Then the manifold obtained by performing Dehn surgery on L via the slopes (s_1, \dots, s_r) has large fundamental group.*

Proof. Pick a basepoint for $M - \text{int}(N(L))$, and, for each component of $\partial N(L)$, pick an arc in $M - \text{int}(N(L))$ joining it to the basepoint. Use this to create, for each slope on $\partial N(L)$, a fixed representative element of $\pi_1(M - \text{int}(N(L)))$. Let λ_i be a curve on ∂M such that $\Delta(\mu_i, \lambda_i) = 1$. Then, in the fundamental group of $M - \text{int}(N(L))$, $s_i = \mu_i^{p_i} \lambda_i^{q_i}$, where $|q_i| = \Delta(\mu_i, s_i)$. Let M' be the manifold obtained by Dehn surgery along L via the slopes (s_1, \dots, s_r) . Then

$$\pi_1(M') / \langle\langle \mu_1, \dots, \mu_r \rangle\rangle \cong \pi_1(M) / \langle\langle \lambda_1^{\Delta(\mu_1, s_1)}, \dots, \lambda_r^{\Delta(\mu_r, s_r)} \rangle\rangle,$$

and this has as a quotient

$$\pi_1(M) / \langle\langle \lambda_1^N, \dots, \lambda_r^N \rangle\rangle.$$

Now, for infinitely many N , the latter group is large, by Theorem 1.1. Hence, for these values of N , so is $\pi_1(M')$. \square

This has the following corollary.

Theorem 1.5. *Let M be a compact orientable 3-manifold with boundary a collection of tori. Suppose that for one collection of slopes (s_1, \dots, s_r) , with one s_i on each component of ∂M , $M(s_1, \dots, s_r)$ has large fundamental group. Then this is true for infinitely many distinct collections (s_1, \dots, s_r) .*

Proof. Suppose that for one collection of slopes (μ_1, \dots, μ_r) , with one μ_i on each component of ∂M , $M(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_r)$ has large fundamental group. The cores of

the filled-in solid tori form a link L in $M(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_r)$ with meridians μ_1, \dots, μ_r . Apply Theorem 3.1 to obtain a positive integer N , with the following property. For any collection of slopes (s_1, \dots, s_r) , with one s_i on each component of ∂M , $M(s_1, \dots, s_r)$ has large fundamental group, provided that $\Delta(\mu_i, s_i)$ is a multiple of N for each i . This clearly holds for infinitely many distinct collections (s_1, \dots, s_r) .

□

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