

## RESEARCH SEMINAR ON GROUP THEORY – SOSE 2017

### ALGEBRAIC CHARACTERISATIONS OF $p$ -ADIC ANALYTIC GROUPS

COORDINATED BY OIHANA GARAIALDE

The first objective of the seminar is to establish the following **characterization of  $p$ -adic analytic groups**; see [2, Theorem 8.1].

**Theorem.** *A topological group  $G$  has the structure of a  $p$ -adic analytic group if and only if  $G$  has an open subgroup which is a powerful finitely generated pro- $p$  group.*

Moreover, one shows that whenever  $G$  admits such an analytic structure then it is already unique. Indeed, there are several independent group-theoretic characterizations of  $p$ -adic analytic pro- $p$  groups (at least 15 of them, according to Interlude A in [3]). Each one of them can be regarded as an answer to the  $p$ -adic version of **Hilbert's fifth problem**. We plan to include a talk with an overview of the solution to the problem in the setting of real Lie groups, for comparison to the developments in the  $p$ -adic case.

To a large degree the theory of  $p$ -adic analytic groups was developed by M. Lazard in the 1960s. The group-theoretic aspects of his work were taken up and reinterpreted in the 1980s by A. Lubotzky and A. Mann. Starting with their concept of powerful pro- $p$  groups one can reconstruct most of the group-theoretic consequences of Lazard's theory with a minimum of analytic methods; this is the approach taken in [2].

The second goal of the seminar is to understand the **Lie correspondence** between (uniformly powerful)  $p$ -adic analytic groups and (powerful)  $\mathbb{Z}_p$ -Lie algebras; see [2, Theorem 9.10]. This correspondence lies at the heart of typical applications of the theory of  $p$ -adic analytic groups. In spirit, it is somewhat similar to the Lazard Correspondence that applies to finite  $p$ -groups  $G$  of nilpotency class less than  $p$  and (finite) nilpotent Lie rings  $L$  of nilpotency class less than  $p$ ; see [7] or [5, Chapters 9,10]. In this context, subgroups of a finite  $p$ -group  $G$  correspond bijectively to Lie subrings of  $L$  and similarly, normal subgroups  $N \trianglelefteq G$  correspond bijectively to ideals of  $L$ . Also, the nilpotency class and the order of the objects involved remain invariant under this correspondence.

In the  $p$ -adic setting, a subgroup of a uniformly powerful pro- $p$  group is typically not (uniformly) powerful again. In [3] it is explained how one can nevertheless set up a Lie correspondence between torsion-free  $p$ -adic analytic pro- $p$  groups of dimension less than  $p$  and residually-nilpotent  $\mathbb{Z}_p$ -Lie lattices of dimension less than  $p$ .

To streamline things, we will assume throughout that  $p$  is an odd prime. (The theory for  $p = 2$  has little extra twists.) We shall primarily follow the book *Analytic pro- $p$  groups* by J. D. Dixon, M. P. F. du Sautoy, A. Mann and D. Segal. The first chapter of [6] might be a helpful resource too, providing a short overview of the subject and a wider perspective. Later talks will also be based on research papers listed below.

We currently plan to have 9 talks, but this can be adjusted during the course of the seminar. Depending on the participants interests, it would be possible to add further individual talks on topics such as: Hausdorff dimension on  $p$ -adic analytic groups ([1]),

cohomology of  $p$ -adic analytic groups (Chapter 11 of [9]) or Lubotzky's Linearity Criterion (Interlude B of [2]). We will discuss such options at a later stage. Here is a short outline of the envisioned talks.

**Talk 1: Introduction and basic definitions.** Follow Chapters 1 and 2 in [2] but you may skip Section 1.3. It is recommended to skip the separate treatment of finite  $p$ -groups in Section 2.1 and to define and treat powerful pro- $p$  groups directly without any detours (see Section 3.1).

**Talk 2: Powerful pro- $p$  groups and Lie rings.** Continue with Chapters 3 and 4 in [2]. Sections 4.4 and 4.6 can probably be skipped, except for Theorem 4.20 (it is enough to state the result). As an example, one can mention the group  $GL_d(\mathbb{Z}_p)$  in parallel with developing the theory, inspired by Chapter 5.

**Talk 3: The Campbell-Hausdorff formula.** Follow Chapter 6 in [2], skipping details where necessary, in particular (most of) Sections 6.2 and 6.6 can probably be skipped.

**Talk 4: The Lie algebra.** Follow Chapter 7 in [2]. Go quickly through Section 7.1 and treat in more detail Sections 7.2 and 7.3.

**Talk 5:  $p$ -Adic analytic groups and uniform pro- $p$  groups.** Follow Chapter 8 in [2]. Highlight the main results: Theorem 8.1, Theorem 8.18 and Theorem 8.31.

**Talk 6: Hilbert's fifth problem.** This is an essentially independent talk from the others, and is intended as an overview of the real fifth problem in Hilbert's list (as opposed to the  $p$ -adic analogue, which is the characterization of  $p$ -adic analytic groups). The aim is therefore to explain what the problem is and the main steps in its solution, comparing it to the  $p$ -adic case. Explain the problem and general philosophy, following Section 1.1 of [8], and present how the main ingredients of the solution are put together, as in Section 1.6 (using the necessary theorems in between these Sections).

**Talk 7: Lie Theory for uniform pro- $p$  groups and powerful  $\mathbb{Z}_p$ -Lie lattices.** Follow Sections 9.2, 9.3 and 9.4 in [2]. Put some emphasis on the following major results: Theorem 9.4 and Theorem 9.10.

**Talk 8: Analytic pro- $p$  groups of dimension smaller than  $p$ .** Follow the article [3]. Focus on the Lie correspondence between torsion-free  $p$ -adic analytic pro- $p$  groups of dimension less than  $p$  and residually-nilpotent  $\mathbb{Z}_p$ -lattices of dimension less than  $p$ .

**Talk 9: Analytic groups over general pro- $p$  rings.** Select from Chapter 13 in [2] and [4]. The aim of this talk is to introduce analytic pro- $p$  groups over more general pro- $p$  rings, to recover some of the familiar results from the  $p$ -adic setting and to highlight open problems.

**Talks 10+: Extra topics** See above suggestions.

## REFERENCES

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