

## RIGIDITY OF AMALGAMATED PRODUCTS IN NEGATIVE CURVATURE

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### Abstract

Let  $\Gamma$  be the fundamental group of a compact riemannian manifold  $X$  of sectional curvature  $K \leq -1$  and dimension  $n \geq 3$ . We suppose that  $\Gamma = A *_C B$  is the free product of its subgroups  $A$  and  $B$  amalgamated over the subgroup  $C$ . We prove that the critical exponent  $\delta(C)$  of  $C$  satisfies  $\delta(C) \geq n - 2$ . The equality occurs if and only if there exist an embedded compact hypersurface  $Y \subset X$ , totally geodesic, of constant sectional curvature  $-1$ , whose fundamental group is  $C$  and which separates  $X$  in two connected components whose fundamental groups are  $A$  and  $B$  respectively. Similar results hold if  $\Gamma$  is an HNN extension, or more generally if  $\Gamma$  acts on a simplicial tree without fixed point.

### 1. Introduction

In [17], Y. Shalom proved the following theorem that says that for every lattice  $\Gamma$  in the isometry group of the hyperbolic space and for any decomposition of  $\Gamma$  as an amalgamated product  $\Gamma = A *_C B$ , the group  $C$  has to be “big”. In order to measure how “big”  $C$  is, let us define the critical exponent of a discrete group  $C$  acting on a Cartan Hadamard manifold by

$$\delta(C) = \inf\{s > 0 \mid \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma} e^{-sd(\gamma x, x)} < +\infty\}.$$

**Theorem 1.1** ([17]). *Let  $\Gamma$  be a lattice in  $PO(n, 1)$ . Assume that  $\Gamma$  is an amalgamated product of its subgroups  $A$  and  $B$  over  $C$ . Then, the critical exponent  $\delta(C)$  of  $C$  satisfies  $\delta(C) \geq n - 2$ .*

An example is given by any  $n$ -dimensional hyperbolic manifold  $X$  which contains a compact separating connected totally geodesic hypersurface  $Y$ . The Van Kampen theorem then says that the fundamental group  $\Gamma$  of  $X$  is isomorphic to the free product of the fundamental groups of the two halves of  $X - Y$  amalgamated over the fundamental group  $C$  of the incompressible hypersurface  $Y$ . Such examples do exist; this is the case in dimension 3 thanks to the W.Thurston’s hyperbolization theorem. In these cases there is equality in Theorem 1.1, i.e.,  $\delta(C) = n - 2$

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