

ACTIONS OF SMALL CANCELLATION GROUPS ON HYPERBOLIC SPACES

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ABSTRACT. We generalize Gruber–Sisto’s construction of the coned–off graph of a small cancellation group to build a partially ordered set \mathcal{TC} of cobounded actions of a given small cancellation group whose smallest element is the action on the Gruber–Sisto coned–off graph. In almost all cases \mathcal{TC} is incredibly rich: it has a largest element if and only if it has exactly 1 element, and given any two distinct comparable actions $[G \curvearrowright X] \preceq [G \curvearrowright Y]$ in this poset, there is an embedding $\iota : P(\omega) \rightarrow \mathcal{TC}$ such that $\iota(\emptyset) = [G \curvearrowright X]$ and $\iota(\mathbb{N}) = [G \curvearrowright Y]$. We use this poset to prove that there are uncountably many quasi–isometry classes of finitely generated group which admit two cobounded acylindrical actions on hyperbolic spaces such that there is no action on a hyperbolic space which is larger than both.

1. INTRODUCTION

The study of acylindrical actions on hyperbolic spaces is a powerful tool for understanding algebraic properties of groups that admit aspects of non-positive curvature. The class of groups that admit such actions on non-elementary hyperbolic spaces, called acylindrically hyperbolic groups, is incredibly rich, including non-elementary hyperbolic and relatively hyperbolic groups, non-exceptional mapping class groups, $\text{Out}(\mathbb{F}_n)$ for $n \geq 2$, and non-directly decomposable, non-virtually cyclic right-angled Artin and Coxeter groups, among many others. Moreover, the consequences of being acylindrically hyperbolic are far-reaching. Such groups are SQ-universal, have non-abelian free normal subgroups, a maximal finite normal subgroup, infinite dimensional second bounded cohomology, and a well-developed small cancellation theory [7, 12, 14, 15].

A single acylindrically hyperbolic group will admit many different acylindrical actions on different hyperbolic spaces, and it is natural to ask how these actions relate to each other. This kind of question was made precise in [4], where the authors and Osin define a partial order on the set of actions of a group on a metric space as follows: $G \curvearrowright X \preceq G \curvearrowright Y$ if given any points $x \in X$, $y \in Y$, the map $(G.y, d_Y) \rightarrow (G.x, d_X)$ given by $g.y \mapsto g.x$ is coarsely Lipschitz¹. The largest action of a group in this partial ordering is always the action on its Cayley graph and the smallest action is the action on a point.

Under this partial ordering, the set of (equivalence classes of) cobounded actions of a given group G on metric spaces has a natural poset structure; we call this poset $\mathcal{A}_{cb}(G)$ [1].

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¹Strictly speaking the partial order is on the set of classes of equivalent actions.

Moreover, it is shown in [1] that $\mathcal{A}_{cb}(G)$ is isomorphic (as a poset) to the set of (possibly) infinite generating sets of G , which we call $\mathcal{G}(G)$.

Let $\mathcal{H}(G) \subset \mathcal{G}(G)$ be the set of equivalence classes $[X]$ of generating sets of G such that $\Gamma(G, X)$ is hyperbolic for some (equivalently, any) representative X of $[X]$, and we let $\mathcal{AH}(G) \subset \mathcal{H}(G)$ be the set of equivalence classes $[Y]$ of generating sets of G such that $\Gamma(G, Y)$ is hyperbolic and the action $G \curvearrowright \Gamma(G, Y)$ is acylindrical.

1.1. Small cancellation groups. In this paper, we investigate the structure of $\mathcal{H}(G)$ and $\mathcal{AH}(G)$ for the class of small cancellation groups. Small cancellation theory provides a rich class of finitely generated groups which can be constructed to satisfy rather exotic properties. Graphical small cancellation theory, a generalization of classical small cancellation introduced by Gromov, is a tool that allows one to construct groups whose Cayley graphs have prescribed subgraphs. In [13], it is shown that all infinitely presented $Gr'(\frac{1}{6})$ graphical small cancellation groups are acylindrically hyperbolic. Thus it is natural to look for hyperbolic spaces on which such groups act acylindrically. We describe an uncountable family of such spaces as a subset of $\mathcal{G}(G)$.

Let $\mathcal{P} = \langle S | r_1, r_2, \dots \rangle$ be a presentation defining a group G where each r_i is cyclically reduced, and let \bar{R} be the set of all cyclic conjugates of the r_i and their inverses. Roughly, a piece in $r \in \bar{R}$ is a subword of r that also appears as a subword of some distinct $r' \in \bar{R}$. Let L be the union of S and the set of all initial subwords of all $r \in \bar{R}$, and let P^4 be the set of all words in G which are a product of at most 4 pieces. Let $\mathcal{G}_L^4(\mathcal{P})$ be the set of equivalence classes $[X]$ of generating sets with a representative $P^4 \subseteq X \subseteq L$. For each r_i let C_i be a cycle labelled by r_i , and let X_i be the subset of X consisting of subwords of the cyclic conjugates of r_i . For each i and each $x \in X_i^{\pm 1}$, add an edge to C_i between the initial and terminal vertex of any subpath of C_i labeled by x . By doing so, for each i , we get a new graph which we call C_i^X .

Definition 1.1. The **poset of thin cones** $\mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$ is the subset of all $X \in \mathcal{G}_L^4(\mathcal{P})$ with the property that there exists a constant $\delta \geq 0$ such that, for every i , C_i^X is δ -hyperbolic.

Given $\lambda > 0$, we say \mathcal{P} satisfies the $C'(\lambda)$ small cancellation condition (or just \mathcal{P} is $C'(\lambda)$) if the length of any piece in r is no longer than λ times the length of r .

It was shown by Gruber and Sisto in [13] that whenever \mathcal{P} satisfies $C'(\frac{1}{6})$, then $[L] \in \mathcal{H}(G)$. Moreover, Coulon and Gruber show in [11] that if \mathcal{P} is **uniformly power-free**, that is, there is some n such that $x^n \notin L$ for all $x \in F(S) \setminus \{1\}$, then $[L] \in \mathcal{AH}(G)$, and every infinite order element of G is loxodromic with respect to the action of G on $\text{Cay}(G, L)$ ². We will show that under a slightly stronger hypothesis, the same results can be obtained for all elements of $\mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$.

Theorem A. *Let $\mathcal{P} = \langle S | r_1, r_2, \dots \rangle$ be a $C'(\frac{1}{24})$ presentation defining a group G . Then $\mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P}) \subset \mathcal{H}(G)$. Moreover, if G is uniformly power-free, then $\mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P}) \subset \mathcal{AH}(G)$.*

²In fact both of these results are proved in the much more general setting of graphical small cancellation theory.

By construction, $[L]$ is the smallest element in $\mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$, i.e., $[L]$ is comparable to and smaller than every other element of $\mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$.

We note that our thin cones construction starts with the Gruber-Sisto action and then builds *larger* actions. This is in contrast to previous constructions, as in [12] and [1], which typically start with a given action and produce smaller actions. The main difficulty in producing larger actions is in managing to construct spaces for the actions which are hyperbolic.

We next describe the structure of $\mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$. Recall that $\mathcal{P}(\omega)/Fin$ is the poset of equivalence classes of subsets of \mathbb{N} , where two subsets $A, B \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ are equivalent if $|A \Delta B| < \infty$ and $A \leq B$ if $|A \setminus B| < \infty$. We note that $\mathcal{P}(\omega)/Fin$ contains a copy of $\mathcal{P}(\omega)$, as follows. Write \mathbb{N} as a union of infinitely many infinite subsets A_1, A_2, \dots . Then the set of all subsets of \mathbb{N} equal to a union of A_i 's is an embedded copy of $\mathcal{P}(\omega)$.

Theorem B. *Let $\mathcal{P} = \langle S | r_1, \dots \rangle$ be a $C'(\frac{1}{24})$ presentation of a group G . If \mathcal{P} is uniformly power-free, then $\mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P}) \subseteq \mathcal{AH}(G)$. Moreover, if \mathcal{P} is power-free but not uniformly so (for every $x \in F(S) \setminus \{1\}$ there exists an n such that $x^n \notin L$), then $\mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P}) \subseteq \mathcal{H}(G) \setminus \mathcal{AH}(G)$. Additionally, one of the following occurs.*

- (i) $|\mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})| = 1$, which occurs if and only if each $C_i^{P^4}$ has bounded diameter, or, equivalently, each r_i is a product of a uniformly bounded number of pieces.
- (ii) $|\mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})| = 2^{\aleph_0}$, and $\mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$ has the following structure:
 - There exist $[X], [Y] \in \mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$ such that there is no $[Z] \in \mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$ satisfying $[X] \preceq [Z]$ and $[Y] \preceq [Z]$.
 - For every distinct pair $[X], [Y] \in \mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$ such that $[X] \preceq [Y]$, there is an embedding of posets $\mathcal{P}(\omega)/Fin \hookrightarrow \mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$ such that for each $[Z] \in \mathcal{P}(\omega)/Fin$, $[X] \preceq [Z] \preceq [Y]$.
 - Every $[X] \in \mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$ which is not the minimal element is contained in an uncountable chain and in an uncountable antichain in $\mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$.

The first point of (ii) is particularly striking, since in many natural examples $\mathcal{AH}(G)$ is known to have largest elements. Our next goal is use $\mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$ to study the larger posets $\mathcal{H}(G)$ and $\mathcal{AH}(G)$.

1.2. Accessibility. A largest element in $\mathcal{H}(G)$ (respectively, $\mathcal{AH}(G)$) corresponds to a “best” action (respectively, acylindrical action) of G on a hyperbolic space. If a largest element in $\mathcal{H}(G)$ (respectively, $\mathcal{AH}(G)$) exists, we say the group is \mathcal{H} -**accessible** (respectively, \mathcal{AH} -**accessible**). Notice that if a group is not hyperbolic, then the action on its Cayley graph will not be an element of either poset, and thus the largest element, if it exists, will not be a proper cocompact action. All hyperbolic groups (and all their finitely generated subgroups), mapping class groups, fundamental groups of 3-manifolds, and a class of CAT(0) cubical groups which includes all virtually special groups are \mathcal{AH} -accessible [1, 2].

One obstruction to \mathcal{AH} -accessibility can be found by considering the set of loxodromic elements in the different acylindrical actions. An acylindrical action of a group on a hyperbolic space in which every element that is loxodromic in some acylindrical action on a hyperbolic space is loxodromic in this action is called a **universal acylindrical action**.

A group which does not admit a universal acylindrical action cannot be \mathcal{AH} -accessible. The first author used this obstruction in [5] to show that Dunwoody's inaccessible group, which is finitely generated but infinitely presented, is not \mathcal{AH} -accessible. Moreover, in [3], the authors construct 2^{\aleph_0} quasi-isometry classes of torsion-free groups which do not admit universal acylindrical actions. However, this is not the only obstruction to \mathcal{AH} -accessibility. In [1], an example is given of a finitely presented group which admits a universal acylindrical action on a hyperbolic space but is neither \mathcal{H} - nor \mathcal{AH} -accessible.

By construction, the Gruber-Sisto action is a universal acylindrical action, which implies that every element in $\mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$ is a universal acylindrical action, as well.

Definition 1.2. A group G is *weakly \mathcal{H} -accessible* (respectively, *weakly \mathcal{AH} -accessible*) if there exists an action (respectively, acylindrical action) of G on a hyperbolic space X such that $G \curvearrowright \Gamma(G, Y) \preceq G \curvearrowright X$ for all actions $[Y] \in \mathcal{H}(G)$ (respectively, all actions $[Y] \in \mathcal{AH}(G)$). We do not require that $G \curvearrowright X$ corresponds to an element of $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{G})$ (respectively, $\mathcal{AH}(G)$), that is, the action may not be cobounded.

Clearly, if G is \mathcal{H} -accessible, then it is weakly \mathcal{H} -accessible, and similarly, \mathcal{AH} -accessibility implies weak \mathcal{AH} -accessibility.

Theorem C. *If $\mathcal{P} = \langle S | R \rangle$ is a presentation of a group G which satisfies $C'(\frac{1}{24})$ and has “enough pieces”, then there is an uncountable set $\mathcal{U} \subset \mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$ such that for any two elements $[X_1], [X_2] \in \mathcal{U}$, if a (not necessarily cobounded) action $G \curvearrowright Y$ dominates $G \curvearrowright \Gamma(G, X_i)$ for $i = 1, 2$, then Y is not hyperbolic. In particular, G is not weakly \mathcal{H} -accessible.*

The exact nature of having “enough pieces” is defined precisely in the hypotheses of Theorem 6.8.

Theorem C gives the first examples of groups which are not weakly \mathcal{H} -accessible. We also have the following immediate corollary.

Corollary D. *There are 2^{\aleph_0} quasi-isometry classes of finitely generated groups which admit a universal acylindrical action on a hyperbolic space, but are neither \mathcal{H} - nor \mathcal{AH} -accessible.*

Small cancellation constants. We have no reason to believe that our results cannot be improved to $C'(\frac{1}{6})$ presentations. The current method can be used to prove all of the above results in the $C'(\frac{1}{14})$ setting (which is the largest λ such that Proposition 3.10 holds). Any improvement beyond this seems to require a different approach, as this is the first time we are able to apply known classifications of polygons in small cancellation groups. We choose to work in the $C'(\frac{1}{24})$ setting as it is still technically difficult, and presents many of the same challenges as the $C'(\frac{1}{14})$ setting, but avoids 25 additional pages of agonising case-by-case proofs. Working in the $C'(\frac{1}{24})$ setting is particularly helpful to rule out configurations as in Lemma 5.3(iii), as otherwise there are many more possible configurations in Proposition 5.9, including zippers of positive length.

Plan of the paper. In Section 3 we give the construction of the new graphs we call “thin cones.” For our results, the only necessary example of a thin cone is the laced cone of Example 3.2. In this section, we also explain how to define certain paths in the Cayley graph $\text{Cay}(G, S)$, which we call essential S -paths, from geodesics in $\text{Cay}(G, X)$.

The central result in this section is Proposition 3.10, which states that polygons in $\text{Cay}(G, S)$ whose sides are either essential S -paths or geodesics are combinatorial geodesic polygons. In particular, the classifications of triangles and quadrangles from [18] and [6] can be directly applied to such polygons. Another key result is Lemma 3.13, which gives a restriction on the length of the intersection of one of these paths with a given relator. These fundamental tools are heavily used throughout the later sections.

In Section 4, we prove that bigons in $\text{Cay}(G, X)$ are thin, which implies that $\text{Cay}(G, X)$ is hyperbolic. We do this by studying the corresponding essential S -bigon in $\text{Cay}(G, S)$, which has degenerate and non-degenerate parts. We study these two parts separately using a technical condition (*). The case where (*) is not satisfied (Proposition 4.3) is the most technical part of this argument.

In Section 5, we gather various properties of “long thin” quadrangles (cf. (9)) and prove that they are either degenerate in the sense that the top and bottom intersect in a long path (Proposition 5.6), or that they are non-degenerate but with a very rigidly controlled form (Proposition 5.9). Under the assumption that our presentation is uniformly power-free, we show that the action of the group on the new graph is acylindrical, which proves Theorem A. The key here is to use the degenerate and non-degenerate cases separately to argue that if there are too many different long thin quadrangles - corresponding to a failure in the definition of acylindricity - then this must be because one relator is appearing in many of these quadrangles in different guises. This then implies that this relator contains a subword which is a large power, contradicting the uniformly power-free hypothesis.

The classification of “long thin” quadrangles in Section 5.1 is quite technical and can be safely skipped on a first reading. The main result from Section 5.1 that will be used to prove acylindricity in Section 5.2 is Theorem 5.1.

Finally we use the actions on laced cones, together with the Gruber–Sisto action to prove Theorems B and C in Section 6. Intuitively, the idea is that if one laces a cone from left to right, and from top to bottom, then any action larger than both of these has not been laced at all, and so contains biLipschitz embedded cycles. This is first explained within the context of thin cones in Lemma 6.3, and is a key part of the proof of Theorem B. This is not sufficient to prove Theorem C, a point which is explained in Remark 6.4. We describe the necessarily stronger hypotheses and prove Theorem C as Theorem 6.8.

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2. PRELIMINARIES

2.1. Hyperbolicity. A geodesic metric space X is δ -hyperbolic if, for every geodesic triangle with sides $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3$ we have

$$\gamma_1 \subseteq N_\delta(\gamma_2 \cup \gamma_3) := \{x \in X \mid d_X(x, \gamma_2 \cup \gamma_3) \leq \delta\}. \quad (1)$$

We say a geodesic metric space is hyperbolic if it is δ -hyperbolic for some δ .

For a graph Γ equipped with the shortest path metric, Γ is δ -hyperbolic for some δ if and only if there exists some δ' such that for every geodesic bigon γ_1, γ_2 we have

$$\gamma_1 \subseteq N_{\delta'}(\gamma_2), \quad (2)$$

by [17, Theorem 2].

2.2. Acylindrically hyperbolic groups. An action of a group G by isometries on a metric space X is **acylindrical** if for all $\varepsilon > 0$ there exist constants $M, N \geq 0$ such that for all $x, y \in X$ with $d(x, y) \geq M$, the number of elements $g \in G$ satisfying $d(x, gx) \leq \varepsilon$ and $d(y, gy) \leq \varepsilon$ is at most N . Recall that given a group G acting on a hyperbolic metric space X , an element $g \in G$ is **loxodromic** if the map $\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow X$ defined by $n \mapsto g^n x$ is a quasi-isometric embedding for some (equivalently any) $x \in X$. However, an element of G may be loxodromic for some actions and not for others. Consider, for example, the free group on two generators acting on its Cayley graph and acting on the Bass-Serre tree associated to the splitting $\mathbb{F}_2 \simeq \langle x \rangle * \langle y \rangle$. In the former action, every non-trivial element is loxodromic, while in the latter action, no powers of x and y are loxodromic. An element g of a group G is a **generalized loxodromic** if there is an acylindrical action of G on a hyperbolic space X such that g acts loxodromically. A non-virtually cyclic group is **acylindrically hyperbolic** if and only if it contains a generalized loxodromic element [16]. An acylindrical action of a group on a hyperbolic space is a **universal acylindrical action** if every generalized loxodromic element is loxodromic.

The following notions are discussed in detail in [1]. We give a brief overview here. Fix a group G . Given a (possibly infinite) generating set X of G , let $|\cdot|_X$ denote the word metric with respect to X . Given two generating sets X and Y , we say X is **dominated** by Y and write $X \preceq Y$ if

$$\sup_{y \in Y} |y|_X < \infty.$$

Note that when $X \preceq Y$, then the action $G \curvearrowright \Gamma(G, Y)$ provides more information about the group than $G \curvearrowright \Gamma(G, X)$, and so, in some sense, is a “larger” action. The two generating sets X and Y are equivalent if $X \preceq Y$ and $Y \preceq X$; when this happens we write $X \sim Y$.

We let $\mathcal{G}(G)$ be the set of all equivalence classes of generating sets of G and let $\mathcal{H}(G)$ (respectively, $\mathcal{AH}(G)$) be the set of equivalence classes of generating sets X of G such that $\Gamma(G, X)$ is hyperbolic (respectively, $\Gamma(G, X)$ is hyperbolic and the action $G \curvearrowright \Gamma(G, X)$ is acylindrical), where $\Gamma(G, X)$ is the Cayley graph of Γ with respect to the generating set X . We denote the equivalence class of X by $[X]$. The preorder \preceq induces an order on $\mathcal{AH}(G)$, which we also denote \preceq . We say an equivalence class of generating sets is **largest** if it is the largest element in $(\mathcal{AH}(G))$ under this ordering.

Let $\mathcal{A}_{cb}(G)$ be the set all equivalence classes of cobounded G -actions on geodesic metric spaces. Given a cobounded action of G on a geodesic metric space S , a Svarc-Milnor argument gives a (possibly infinite) generating set Y of G such that there is a G -equivariant quasi-isometry between S and $\Gamma(G, Y)$. We define

$$\sigma: \mathcal{A}_{cb}(G) \rightarrow \mathcal{G}(G) \quad (3)$$

to be the map sending $[G \curvearrowright S]$ to $[Y]$, which is an isomorphism of posets by [1, Proposition 3.12]. It is clear that if $G \curvearrowright S$ is an action (respectively, acylindrical action) on a hyperbolic space, then $[Y] \in \mathcal{H}(G)$ (respectively, $\mathcal{AH}(G)$).

2.3. Small cancellation theory. Given a group G which is generated by a symmetric set X we denote the word metric on G with respect to X by d_X and define $|g|_X = d_X(1, g)$ for all $g \in G$.

Given a set S , we denote by $\mathcal{M}(S)$ the free monoid over S . We define a formal inversion in $\mathcal{M}(S \sqcup S^{-1})$ by the rule

$$(s_1^{\varepsilon_1} s_2^{\varepsilon_2} \dots s_n^{\varepsilon_n})^{-1} = s_n^{-\varepsilon_n} \dots s_2^{-\varepsilon_2} s_1^{-\varepsilon_1},$$

where we associate each $s \in S$ with s^{+1} .

Let S be a set, and let $F(S)$ denote the free group freely generated by S . Let R be a set of cyclically reduced elements of $F(S)$ (that is, each $r \in R$ is of minimal length in its conjugacy class), and define \overline{R} to be the closure of R under reduced cyclic conjugation and inversion. A word $u \in F(S)$ is an **initial subword** of a $r \in F(S)$ if there exists some $t \in F(S)$ such that $r = ut$ is a reduced decomposition of r , i.e. the equality holds in $F(S)$ and $|r|_S = |u|_S + |t|_S$. A **piece** of R is a word $u \in F(S)$ which is an initial subword of at least two distinct elements of \overline{R} . Given $\lambda > 0$, we say that the presentation $\langle S | R \rangle$ satisfies the $C'(\lambda)$ **small cancellation condition** if for any piece u which is an initial subword of $r \in \overline{R}$ we have

$$|u|_S < \lambda |r|_S. \quad (4)$$

A group G is called a $C'(\lambda)$ group if it admits a presentation $\langle S | R \rangle$ which satisfies the $C'(\lambda)$ small cancellation condition. We will not assume that S is finite in general.

2.4. Diagrams.

Definition 2.1 (Diagram). A **diagram** is a finite, simply-connected, 2-dimensional CW complex with an embedding into the plane, considered up to orientation-preserving homeomorphisms of the plane. A diagram is called a **disc diagram** if it is homeomorphic to a disc.

An **arc** in a diagram D is a maximal path of length at least 1 all of whose interior vertices have valence 2 in D . An **interior arc** is an arc whose interior is contained in the interior of D , and an **exterior arc** is an arc contained in the boundary of D . A **face** is the image of a closed 2-cell of D . If Π is a face, its **interior degree** $i(\Pi)$ is the number of maximal interior arcs in its boundary. Likewise, its **exterior degree** $e(\Pi)$ is the number of maximal exterior arcs. An **interior face** is one with exterior degree 0; an **exterior face** is one with positive exterior degree.

One key result we will use for diagrams is Strebel's curvature formula [18]. Let D be a disc diagram without vertices of degree 2. Then

$$6 = 2 \sum_v (3 - d(v)) + \sum_{e(B)=0} (6 - i(B)) + \sum_{e(B)=1} (4 - i(B)) + \sum_{e(B) \geq 2} (6 - 2e(B) - i(B)). \quad (5)$$

One obvious consequence of this is the following special case of Greendlinger's lemma.

Lemma 2.2. *Let D be a disc diagram. There is a face $B \subseteq D$ whose boundary consists of 1 exterior arc and at most 3 interior arcs.*

Proof. Replace all interior arcs and exterior arcs by edges, so that the resulting diagram has no vertices of degree ≤ 2 . By (5) the only possible positive contribution from the right hand side is from a face satisfying $e(B) = 1$ and $i(B) \leq 3$. Since the left hand side is positive there must be such a face. \square

We will use the classifications of certain diagrams very heavily throughout the paper, and so we recall the definitions and main results here.

Definition 2.3. A $(3, 7)$ -**diagram** is a diagram such that every interior vertex has valence at least three and every interior face has interior degree at least seven.

Definition 2.4. A **combinatorial geodesic n -gon** $(D, (\gamma_i)_i)$ is a $(3, 7)$ -diagram D whose boundary is a concatenation of immersed subpaths $\gamma_0, \dots, \gamma_{n-1}$ (called **sides**) such that each boundary face whose exterior part is a single arc that is contained in one of the γ_i has interior degree at least 4. A valence 2 vertex that belongs to more than one side is called a **distinguished vertex**. A face whose exterior part contains an arc not contained in one of the sides is a **distinguished face**. A combinatorial geodesic n -gon is **simple** if its boundary is a simple cycle, and **non-degenerate** if the same diagram cannot be expressed as a combinatorial geodesic k -gon for any $k < n$.

We use the terms bigon, triangle and quadrangle in place of 2-, 3- and 4-gon respectively.

Theorem 2.5 (Strebel's classification). *A simple combinatorial geodesic bigon has the form I_1 below, a simple non-degenerate combinatorial triangle has one of the forms I_2 , I_3 , II , III_1 , IV or V :*

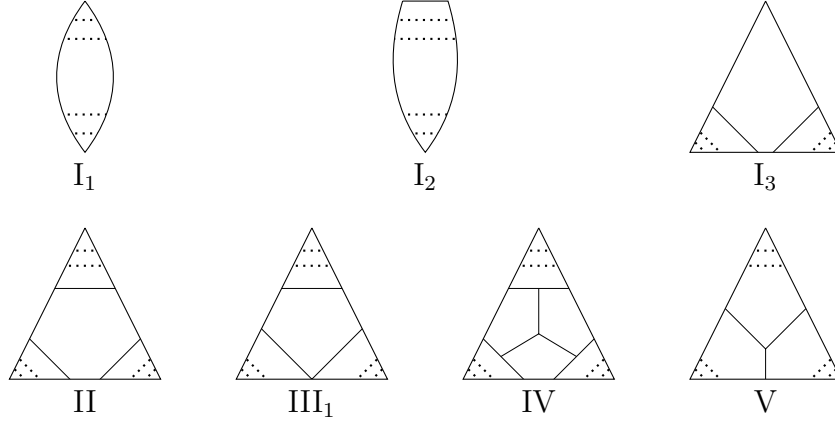


FIGURE 1. Combinatorial geodesic bigons and triangles. The dotted lines indicate optional additional interior arcs; if they appear, there may be any finite number of them.

Given a presentation $\langle S | R \rangle$, a diagram over this presentation is a diagram where all edges are oriented and labelled by an element of S , and such that the label of the boundary of any 2-cell is equal (as an element of $F(S)$) to an element of \overline{R} . If the edge $e = xy$ is labelled by s and is oriented from x to y then we say that the label of the directed edge (x, y) is s and the label of the directed edge (y, x) is s^{-1} . We denote this by $\text{Lab}(x, y) = s$ and $\text{Lab}(y, x) = s^{-1}$. The label of a directed path $P = (x = x_0, \dots, x_n = y)$ (so each $x_i x_{i+1}$ is an edge) is

$$\text{Lab}(p) = \Pi_{i=0}^{n-1} \text{Lab}(x_i, x_{i+1})$$

considered as a word in the free monoid $\mathcal{M}(S \sqcup S^{-1})$. Notice that since \overline{R} contains all cyclically reduced conjugates of the elements of $R \cup R^{-1}$ it does not matter which vertex on the boundary we choose to start from or which orientation of the loop we choose, since the resulting words are either all in \overline{R} or all not in \overline{R} .

The **boundary word** of a diagram D over a presentation $\langle S | R \rangle$ is the label of a shortest length closed path P in the 1-skeleton of D whose image contains ∂D . It is well-defined up to formal inversion and cyclic permutation of letters.

Diagrams are the main tool for studying small cancellation groups. The existence of diagrams with given boundary word is guaranteed by the Van-Kampen lemma.

Lemma 2.6. *Let $\langle S | R \rangle$ be a $C'(\frac{1}{6})$ presentation, and let $w \in \mathcal{M}(S \sqcup S^{-1})$ represent the identity in $G = \langle S | R \rangle$. There exists a diagram D over this presentation with boundary word w in which the label of every interior arc is a piece.*

3. CONED-OFF GRAPHS

One of the key difficulties of the paper is in using our geometric understanding of $\Gamma(G, S)$ to prove results about geodesic polygons in $\Gamma(G, X)$. This section provides the vital bridge. We construct paths in $\Gamma(G, S)$ associated to geodesics in $\Gamma(G, X)$. While these paths need

not be geodesics, they are sufficiently nice that we may apply the classifications of bigons and quadrangles in $C''(1/6)$ groups to our setting under the stronger $C''(1/14)$ hypothesis. The key result is Proposition 3.10, which allows us to apply the classification of triangles and quadrangles from [18] and [6].

3.1. Constructing new graphs. Let $\mathcal{P} = \langle S | R \rangle$ be a $C''(\frac{1}{24})$ presentation, and define $G = F(S)/\langle\langle R \rangle\rangle$.³ Enumerate $R = \{r_1, r_2, \dots\}$. Recall the following sets, which were defined in the introduction:

- L is the union of S and the set of all initial subwords of the cyclic conjugates of r_i and their inverses,
- P^4 is the set of all words in $F(S)$ which are a product of at most 4 pieces,
- $\mathcal{G}_L^4(\mathcal{P})$ is the set of equivalence classes $[X]$ of generating sets with a representative $P^4 \subseteq X \subseteq L$, and
- for each i , X_i is the subset of X consisting of subwords of the cyclic conjugates of r_i and r_i^{-1} .

For any $[X] \in \mathcal{G}_L^4(\mathcal{P})$ and any representative X of $[X]$, G acts on the Cayley graph $\Gamma(G, X)$. We now give a more geometric description of this Cayley graph for a particular representative X satisfying $P^4 \subseteq X \subseteq L$.

For each r_i let C_i be an oriented cyclic graph of length $|r_i|_S$ whose edges are labeled by elements of S so that the concatenation of these labels (respecting the orientation) is a cyclic conjugate of r_i . Let X_i be the subset of X consisting of subwords of the cyclic conjugates of r_i . For each i and each $x \in X_i^{\pm 1}$, add an edge to C_i between the initial and terminal vertex of any subpath of C_i whose label (respecting the orientation) is x . By doing so, for each i , we get a new graph which we call C_i^X . The cycles C_i embed in $\text{Cay}(G, S)$, and $\text{Cay}(G, X)$ is precisely the graph formed by replacing each embedded copy of C_i with an embedded copy of C_i^X .

Recall that the **poset of thin cones** $\mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$ is the subset of all $X \in \mathcal{G}_L^4(\mathcal{P})$ with the property that there exists a constant $\delta \geq 0$ such that for each i , C_i^X is δ -hyperbolic.

We call each embedded copy of C_i^X in $\text{Cay}(G, X)$ a **cone**, the copies of C_i in $\text{Cay}(G, X)$ the **join** of the cone, and the added edges **cone edges**. To distinguish between embedded copies of C_i in $\text{Cay}(G, S)$ or $\text{Cay}(G, X)$ and C_i as a component of Γ , we call the embedded copies of C_i **relators**. Each relator R is the join of a unique cone which we denote R^X . We call edges of $\Gamma(G, X)$ labeled by elements of $X \setminus S$ **cone edges**; note that these are the images of cone edges in C_i^X under the embedding into $\text{Cay}(G, X)$. We refer to edges that are not cone edges (that is, the edges of $\text{Cay}(G, S)$) as **S -edges**. We use d_S and d_X to denote the natural metrics on $\text{Cay}(G, S)$ and $\text{Cay}(G, X)$, respectively.

Remark 3.1. It is sufficient to replace the requirement that $X \supseteq P^4$ with the following weaker condition: the diameter of any piece in any C_i has uniformly bounded diameter

³We will implicitly assume throughout that every $s \in S$ appears in some $r \in R$. If S' is the set of $s \in S$ which do not appear in any $r \in R$, then $G = F(S \setminus S')/\langle\langle R \rangle\rangle * F(S')$. All our results can be applied to $F(S \setminus S')/\langle\langle R \rangle\rangle$ and immediately lifted to the original presentation.

in C_i^X . The graph $\text{Cay}(G, X')$, where $X' = X \cup P^4$, is G -equivariantly quasi-isometric to $\text{Cay}(G, X)$, and so $X \sim X'$, which implies $[X] \in \mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$.

The obvious example of a thin cone is $[L]$, the coned-off graph considered by Gruber and Sisto [13]. Before continuing with more of the theory, let us pause to give one other important example of a thin cone.

Example 3.2. Let $\mathcal{P} = \langle S | R \rangle$ be a $C''(\frac{1}{24})$ presentation. Enumerate $R = \{r_1, r_2, \dots\}$, let C_i be a cycle with label r_i , set $\overline{C}_i = C_i^{P^4}$, fix a vertex x_i in each \overline{C}_i and define \mathcal{P}_i to be the set of all paths in C_i which connect two points y, z such that $d_{\overline{C}_i}(x_i, y) = d_{\overline{C}_i}(x_i, z)$. Now set

$$X((x_i)_i) = S \cup P^4 \cup \bigcup_{i \geq 1} \{\text{Lab}(P) \mid P \in \mathcal{P}_i\} \subseteq L.$$

It is easy to see that the resulting graphs C_i^X are always 1-hyperbolic, and therefore $[LC((x_i)_i)] \in \mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$. We call $LC((x_i)_i)$ the **laced cone based at $(x_i)_i$** .

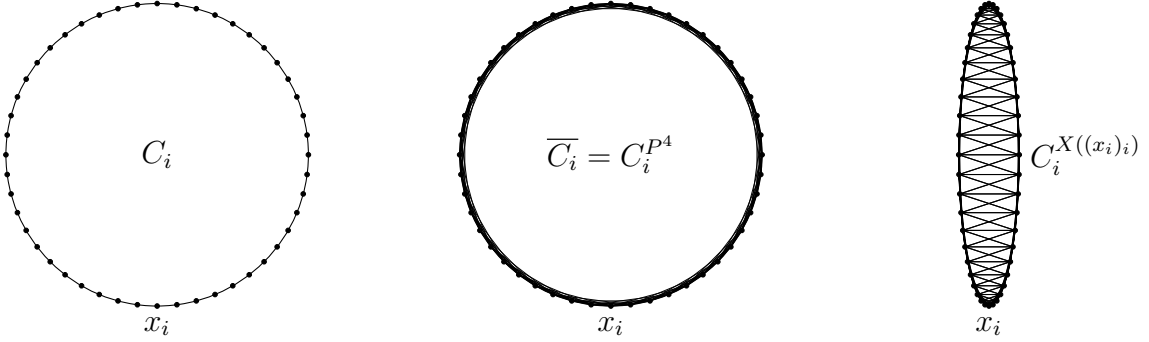


FIGURE 2. The construction of the laced cone based at $(x_i)_i$.

3.2. Associated paths. In order to prove the hyperbolicity of spaces $\text{Cay}(G, X)$ we will show that all bigons are uniformly thin, and to prove acylindricity of actions $G \curvearrowright \text{Cay}(G, X)$ we will need to study geodesic quadrangles. In preparation for both cases, we will begin by constructing combinatorial geodesic bigons and quadrangles in $\text{Cay}(G, S)$ “associated to” geodesic bigons and quadrangles in $\text{Cay}(G, X)$ using the small cancellation assumptions. In order to do this, we must first define paths in $\text{Cay}(G, S)$ which are associated to geodesics in $\text{Cay}(G, X)$. In this subsection we present the construction of such paths and record a few of their properties.

Let γ be any geodesic in $\text{Cay}(G, X)$. Number the vertices x_0, \dots, x_m in the order they occur on γ (in particular, this means that $d_X(x_i, x_j) = |i - j|$).

Choose a subsequence x_{i_j} of the x_i such that $x_{i_0} = x_0$ and, for each $j \geq 1$, x_{i_j} is the last vertex in the sequence such that $x_{i_{j-1}}, x_{i_{j-1}+1}, \dots, x_{i_j}$ all lie on some common relator R_j . By construction, $i_j > i_{j-1}$, since our standing assumption is that any pair of neighbouring vertices in $\text{Cay}(G, X)$ are contained in some common relator.

For convenience we write $y_j = x_{i_j}$. For each geodesic γ in $\text{Cay}(G, X)$, we fix the following data:

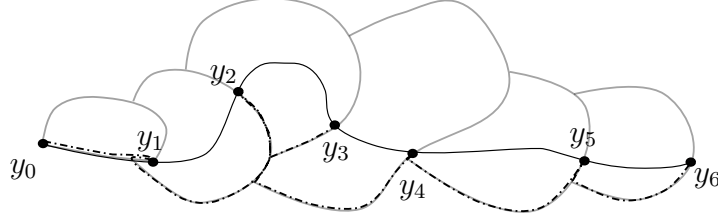


FIGURE 3. The dotted path is an S -path associated to γ (solid), a geodesic in $\text{Cay}(G, X)$. Outlined in grey are relators R_1, \dots, R_6 .

- a choice of relators R_1, \dots, R_l satisfying the above conditions; and
- a choice of geodesics $P_j \subset R_j$ from y_{j-1} to y_j .

We now define a path P in $\text{Cay}(G, S)$ (which *a priori* is not embedded) from $y_0 = x_0$ to $y_l = x_m$ to be the concatenation of geodesics P_j from y_{j-1} to y_j in $\text{Cay}(G, S)$. We call P the **S -path associated to γ** .

While there appear to be many choices here, they will not make much difference. If there is a choice of relators R_j and $R_{j'}$, then y_{j-1} and y_j lie on the piece $R_j \cap R_{j'}$, so $d_X(y_{j-1}, y_j) = 1$. If there is a choice of geodesics $P_j \subset R_j$, then y_{j-1} and y_j lie at antipodal points on R_j , and we must choose which way to go around this relator.

We now consider self-intersections of P , which come in two types:

- a single closed subpath Q of P whose image in $\text{Cay}(G, X)$ is a tree;
- a pair of subpaths Q_1, Q_2 of P with the same endpoints, such that the image of $Q_1 \cup Q_2$ in $\text{Cay}(G, X)$ is a tree.

We call a self-intersection of type (i) **simple** if the initial/terminal vertex of Q is not contained in the interior of Q .

The complexity of these self-intersections is limited by the following proposition, which we will prove via a series of lemmas.

Proposition 3.3. *Any self-intersection of type (i) is contained in a union of at most 4 consecutive P_i . There are no self-intersections of type (ii).*

We begin with a simple observation about the choice of relators.

Lemma 3.4. *If $R_k = R_l$, then $k = l$ or $|l - k| \geq 4$.*

Proof. Suppose $k \neq l$, and assume without loss of generality that $l > k$. It is clear that consecutive relators defining the S -path are distinct by construction, so $l - k \neq 1$. If $l - k = 2$, then y_k and y_{k+1} are both in $R_k \cap R_{k+1}$ and so are connected by an edge in $\text{Cay}(G, X)$. Thus they are consecutive vertices in γ , which contradicts the choice of y_k in the construction of the S -path. Finally, if $l - k = 3$ we claim that $R_k \cap R_{k+1} \cap R_{k+2}$ contains a vertex. To see this, notice that if it does not, then there is a simple geodesic triangle T whose boundary consists of subgeodesics (in $\text{Cay}(G, S)$) of R_k , R_{k+1} and R_{k+2} , but this is easily seen to be impossible using the small cancellation assumption and Strebel's classification (Theorem 2.5). Specifically, by Lemma 2.2 there will always be a face F in any reduced diagram D with boundary T such that the boundary of F is contained in:

a union of a geodesic and at most 3 pieces, if ∂F is equal to one of R_k, R_{k+1}, R_{k+2} ; or at most 5 pieces if not, both of which contradict the small cancellation assumption. It follows that there is a path from y_k to y_{k+2} contained in the union of pieces $R_k \cap R_{k+1}$ and $R_{k+2} \cap R_{k+3}$. Since $R_k = R_{k+3}$, $2 \leq d_X(y_k, y_{k+2}) \leq 1$, which is a contradiction. \square

Equipped with this we can now start limiting the self-intersections of type (i).

Lemma 3.5. *Suppose P contains a closed subpath Q of type (i) which intersects each of P_i, \dots, P_j (not necessarily consecutive indices) in at least an edge, and is contained in their union. Then either $j - i \leq 3$ or there exist k, l with $i \leq k \leq l \leq j$ and $l - k \in \{4, 5, 6\}$ such that each of P_k and P_l intersect Q in an edge, and $P_k \cap P_l$ contains a vertex in Q .*

Proof. Let o be the initial/terminal vertex of Q , which is contained in P_i and P_j . Let us suppose for a contradiction that $j - i \geq 4$, and that for all k, l with $i \leq k \leq l \leq j$ and $l - k \in \{4, 5, 6\}$, $P_k \cap P_l = \emptyset$. We take a closed subpath of Q with $j - i$ minimal; that is, if $i \leq i' \leq j' \leq j$, $j' - i' \geq 4$ and $P_{i'} \cap P_{j'} \neq \emptyset$, then $i = i'$ and $j = j'$.

First, suppose $P_i \cap Q$ is contained in $P_{i+1} \cup P_{i+2} \cup P_{i+3}$. Then either $j - i \leq 6$, in which case the conclusion holds with $k = i$ and $l = j$, or we can find a closed subpath of Q contradicting the minimality assumption. In the latter case, we consider o as a point on some $P_{i'}$ with $1 \leq i' - i \leq 3$ and take the closed subpath of Q starting at o which contains the edge of $P_i \cap Q$ with end vertex o and ending at the original end of Q in P_j .

Otherwise, let p be the point closest to o contained in $P_i \cap Q \cap (P_{i+1} \cup P_{i+2} \cup P_{i+3})$. Consider a closed subpath of T with initial and terminal vertex p which starts in some $P_{i'}$ with $1 \leq i' - i \leq 3$ and finishes back at p in some $P_{j'}$ which contains the unique edge in Q with end vertex p on the geodesic connecting p to o in Q . It follows by assumption that $j' \geq i + 4$. By minimality $j' - i' \leq 3$, so $4 \leq j' - i \leq 6$, in which case the result holds with $k = i$ and $l = j'$, since $p \in P_i \cap P_{j'}$ and both P_i and $P_{j'}$ contain an edge in Q . \square

Lemma 3.6. *Suppose P contains a self-intersection Q of type (i). If $Q \cap P_i$ and $Q \cap P_j$ contain edges, $Q \cap P_i \cap P_j$ contains a vertex, and $|i - j| \leq 6$, then $|i - j| \leq 3$.*

Proof. Firstly suppose $|i - j| = 4$ and consider a path in Q from y_i to y_{i+3} . A case analysis of the different possible configuration of such a subtree (see Figure 4) shows that this path can be decomposed into two paths such that the first is contained in $\bigcup_{l=1}^3 (P_i \cap P_{i+l})$, and the other is contained in $\bigcup_{l=1}^3 (P_j \cap P_{j-l})$. By Lemma 3.4, each of these is a union of at most 3 pieces contained in R_i and R_j respectively. Thus $3 \leq d_X(y_i, y_{i+3}) \leq 2$ which is a contradiction.

Next suppose $|i - j| = 5$. If $P_i \cap P_{i+4} \neq \emptyset$ or $P_{i+1} \cap P_{i+5} \neq \emptyset$, then by considering the appropriate subtree, we reach a contradiction as above. Thus we may assume that $P_i \cap P_{i+4} = \emptyset$ and $P_{i+1} \cap P_{i+5} = \emptyset$. Consider a path in Q from y_i to y_{i+4} . As above, a case analysis shows that this path can be decomposed into two paths such that the first is contained in $\bigcup_{l=1}^3 (P_i \cap P_{i+l})$, and the other is contained in $\bigcup_{l=1}^3 (P_j \cap P_{j-l})$. Thus $4 \leq d_X(y_i, y_{i+4}) \leq 2$ which is a contradiction.

Finally suppose $|i - j| = 6$. If $P_{i'} \cap P_{j'} \neq \emptyset$ and $|i' - j'| \in \{4, 5\}$, then we are in one of the previous two cases and reach a contradiction. Thus we may assume that if $P_{i'} \cap P_{j'} \neq \emptyset$,

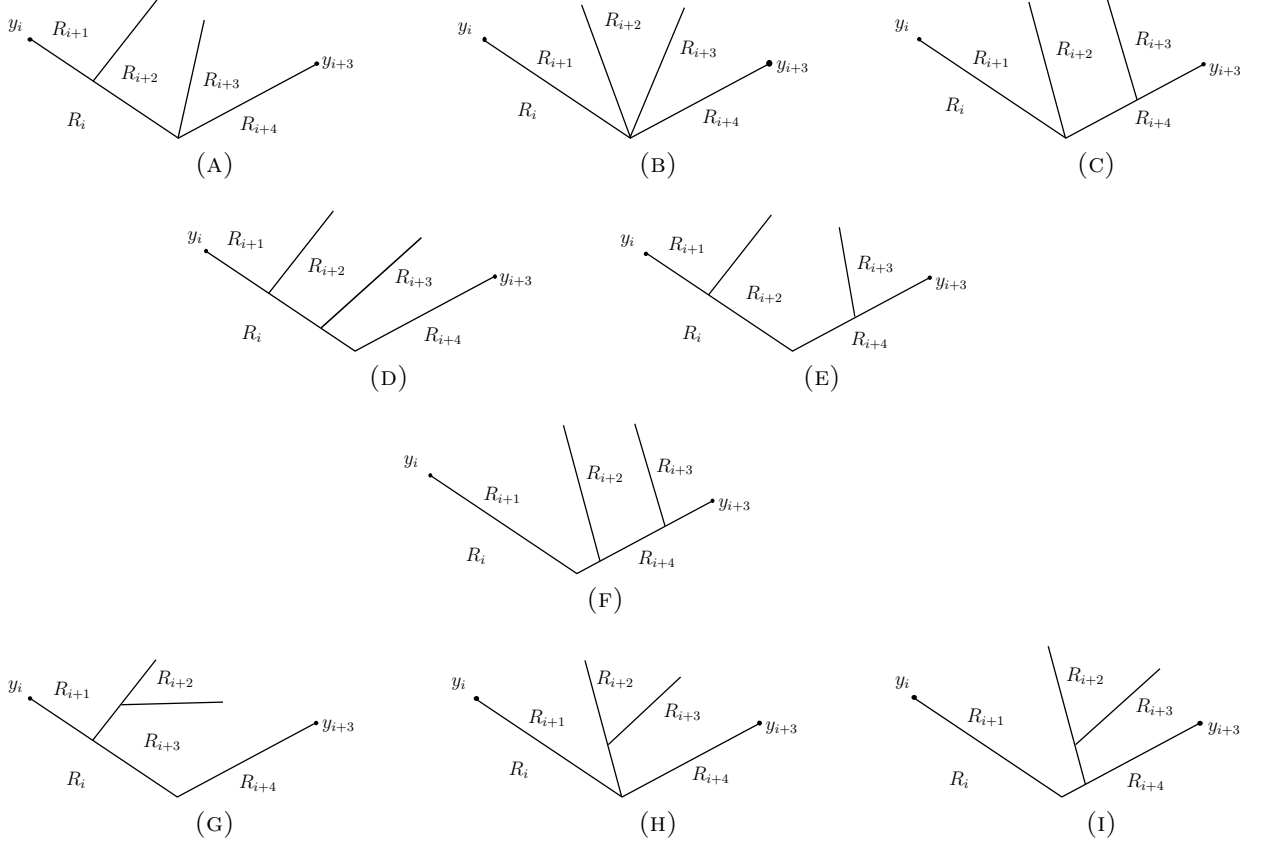


FIGURE 4. The 9 possible configurations when $|i - j| = 4$. Note that by Lemma 3.4, all R_k in the figure are distinct, except possibly R_i and R_{i+4} .

then $|i' - j'| \in \{0, 1, 2, 3, 6\}$. Consider a path in T from y_i to y_{i+5} . A case analysis again shows that this path can be decomposed into two paths such that the first is contained in $\bigcup_{l=1}^3 (P_i \cap P_{i+l})$, and the other is contained in $\bigcup_{l=1}^3 (P_j \cap P_{j-l})$. Thus $5 \leq d_X(y_i, y_{i+5}) \leq 2$ which is a contradiction. \square

Combining Lemma 3.6 with Lemma 3.5, we deduce that any self-intersection of type (i) is contained in a union of at most 4 consecutive P_i as follows. If T intersects R_k and R_l in edges, and $l - k \geq 4$, then by Lemma 3.5 there exist $k \leq i < j \leq l$ satisfying the hypotheses of Lemma 3.6, and so $l - k \leq 3$, which is a contradiction.

In order to deal with self-intersections of type (ii), we introduce a refinement of the S -path associated to γ . The **essential S -path associated to γ** , which we denote by P_{ess} , is formed from P by removing the interiors of all self-intersections of type (i). By definition P_{ess} is connected and has the same end vertices as P (and therefore as γ , as well). We now prove that P_{ess} is embedded in $\text{Cay}(G, S)$.

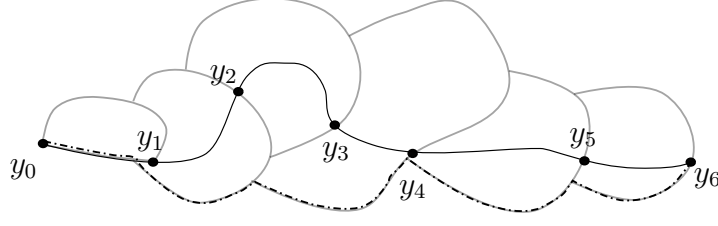


FIGURE 5. The dotted path is an essential S -path associated to a γ (solid). Compare this to the S -path in Figure 3.

Lemma 3.7. *Any point on a self-intersection of type (i) is at distance at most 2 from P_{ess} in $\text{Cay}(G, X)$. Moreover, if $P_i \cap P_{ess} \neq \emptyset$, then every vertex on $P_i \setminus P_{ess}$ is connected to $P_i \cap P_{ess}$ by an edge in R_i^X .*

Proof. That the distance from any point on a self-intersections of type (i) to P_{ess} is uniformly bounded follows immediately from the fact that any such self-intersection is contained in a union of at most 4 consecutive P_i and that the initial/terminal vertex of such a closed subpath must, by definition, lie on P_{ess} . That the bound is 2 follows from a case analysis of the possible configurations of such trees. We illustrate one instance of the worst-case scenario in Figure 6 below. To prove the last statement, notice that if $P_i \cap P_{ess} \neq \emptyset$ then there is a path from any vertex in $P_i \setminus P_{ess}$ to $P_i \cap P_{ess}$ contained in $\bigcup_{l=1}^3 R_i \cap R_{i+l}$ or in $\bigcup_{l=1}^3 R_i \cap R_{i-l}$, and so by Lemma 3.4 they are connected by an edge in R_i^X . \square

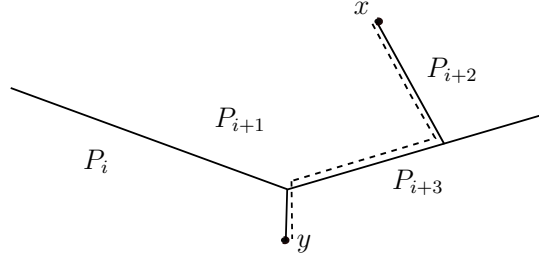


FIGURE 6. There is a path (dotted) from x to a point $y \in P_{ess}$ consisting of a piece $R_i \cap R_{i+3}$ and the union of two pieces $R_{i+1} \cap R_{i+2}$ and $R_{i+1} \cap R_{i+3}$, so the distance in $\text{Cay}(G, X)$ from x to y is 2.

Lemma 3.8. *Let P be an S -path constructed from geodesics P_i in relators R_i and let P_{ess} be the corresponding essential S -path. If there exists an i such that $P_i \cap P_{ess} = \emptyset$, then $d_X(y_{i-1}, y_i) = 1$. Moreover, at most two consecutive P_i 's can be disjoint from P_{ess} .*

Proof. If $P_i \cap P_{ess} = \emptyset$ then P_i is contained in a self-intersection of P of type (i) with the additional property that the initial/terminal vertex of this self-intersection which is itself contained in a union of paths P_j, \dots, P_{j+l} with $l \leq 3$ by Lemmas 3.5 and 3.6. It is clear that $P_j \cap P_{ess}$ and $P_{j+l} \cap P_{ess}$ are not empty, so $i \neq j, j+l$. Thus we have at most 2 choices

for i , and, it follows that P_i is contained in a union of at most 3 pieces: the intersections with the other paths in this self-intersection of P . Hence $d_X(y_{i-1}, y_i) = 1$. \square

Before continuing, we pause for one remark. The 1-skeleton of a reduced diagram can be naturally embedded as a labelled subgraph of $\text{Cay}(G, S)$, so given a face F in a reduced diagram D whose boundary is explicitly fixed as a closed path in $\text{Cay}(G, S)$, we may make sense of the statement ∂F is equal (or not equal) to a certain relator R . If $\partial F = R$ and R is the join of a unique cone R^X , we may write $(\partial F)^X$ for this cone. This will be invaluable when constructing diagrams to bound S -distances using the assumptions on thin cones.

Lemma 3.9. *Let Q be any closed path in $\text{Cay}(G, S)$ and let D be any reduced diagram with boundary Q . Let F be a face of D with $e(F) \geq 1$. Suppose there is a subpath α of $\partial D \cap \partial F$ such that $\alpha \subseteq P_{ess}$, and let I be the set of indices i such that $P_i \cap \alpha \neq \emptyset$, with minimal and maximal elements i_1, i_2 , respectively.*

- (i) *If $\partial F \neq R_i$ for all $i \in I$, then $i_2 - i_1 \leq 4$.*
- (ii) *If $\partial F = R_i$ for some $i \in I$, then $\partial F \neq R_j$ for all $j \in I \setminus \{i\}$.*
- (iii) *If, in addition, $\partial F \setminus \alpha$ is contained in a union of at most N pieces, then $|I| \leq 4 + \lceil \frac{N}{4} \rceil$.*

Proof. Assume $i_2 - i_1 \geq 2$. By Lemma 3.7, the vertices y_{i_1} and y_{i_2-1} are connected by an edge in $\text{Cay}(G, X)$ to points $z_1 \in \alpha \cap R_{i_1}$ and $z_2 \in \alpha \cap R_{i_2-1}$, respectively. There is a path in ∂F from z_1 to z_2 which is contained in the union of pieces $\partial F \cap R_k$ for $k \in I$ and $i_1 < k \leq i_2 - 1$. Therefore, we have

$$(i_2 - 1) - i_1 \leq d_X(y_{i_1}, y_{i_2-1}) \leq 2 + \left\lceil \frac{(i_2 - 1) - i_1}{4} \right\rceil, \quad (6)$$

and so $i_2 - i_1 - 1 \leq 3$ and part (i) follows.

To prove (ii), suppose that $\partial F = R_i = R_j$ for some $i < j$ and $R_k \neq F$ for all $k \in I$ satisfying $i < k < j$. In this case, y_i and y_{j-1} lie on ∂F . By a slight modification of the argument in (i), we see that

$$(j - 1) - i_1 \leq d_X(y_i, y_{j-1}) \leq \left\lceil \frac{(j - 1) - i_1}{4} \right\rceil, \quad (7)$$

so $j - i \leq 2$. This contradicts Lemma 3.4.

For part (iii), first suppose $\partial F \notin \{R_{i_1}, R_{i_2}\}$. By Lemma 3.7 there are paths which are a union of at most 3 pieces in R_{i_1} (resp. R_{i_2}) connecting y_{i_1} and y_{i_2-1} to two vertices of α , extending these by pieces in $\partial F \cap R_{i_1}$ and $\partial F \cap R_{i_2}$ respectively, we see that y_{i_1} and y_{i_2} can be connected by edges in $\text{Cay}(G, X)$ to the end vertices of α . Therefore

$$(i_2 - 1) - i_1 \leq d_X(y_{i_1}, y_{i_2-1}) \leq 2 + \left\lceil \frac{N}{4} \right\rceil,$$

so $i_2 - i_1 \leq 3 + \lceil \frac{N}{4} \rceil$ and $|I| \leq 4 + \lceil \frac{N}{4} \rceil$.

Next suppose $\partial F = R_{i_1}$; the case $\partial F = R_{i_2}$ is handled similarly. By (ii), $\partial F \neq R_j$ for all $j \in I \setminus \{i_1\}$. There is an edge connecting y_{i_2-1} to ∂F so

$$(i_2 - 1) - i_1 \leq d_X(y_{i_1}, y_{i_2-1}) \leq 1 + \left\lceil \frac{(i_2 - 1) - i_1}{4} \right\rceil,$$

so $i_2 - i_1 \leq 3$ and $|I| \leq 4$. □

We are now ready to prove Proposition 3.3.

Proof of Proposition 3.3. The first statement follows immediately from Lemmas 3.5 and 3.6.

If P has a self-intersection of type (ii), then P_{ess} must contain a simple cycle. We will show that this is not possible. Suppose for a contradiction that C is a simple cycle in P_{ess} and let D be a reduced diagram with boundary C .

Since D contains a face which contributes positively to the curvature formula (5), either there is a face F in D with $e(F) = 1$ and $1 \leq i(F) \leq 3$, or D is a single face F . In either case, applying Lemma 3.9(iii) to $\alpha = \partial F \cap \partial D$, we see that α is contained in a union of either 5 pieces (if $\partial F \neq R_i$ for all i), or a geodesic and at most 4 pieces (if $\partial F = R_i$ for some i). Therefore, ∂F is contained in a union of either 8 pieces, or a geodesic and at most 7 pieces. Since the presentation \mathcal{P} is $C''(\frac{1}{24})$, we see that

$$|\partial F| < |\partial F|_{\max} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{7}{24}, \frac{8}{24} \right\}$$

which is a contradiction. □

In order to be able to utilise the small cancellation assumptions we will need to construct combinatorial geodesic polygons. The following proposition shows that our essential S -paths are suitable for this purpose.

Proposition 3.10. *Let Q be a closed path in $\text{Cay}(G, S)$ which is a union of paths P^1, \dots, P^n each of which is either a geodesic in $\text{Cay}(G, S)$ or an essential S -path of a geodesic in $\text{Cay}(G, X)$. Let D be a reduced diagram with boundary Q . Then D is a (possibly degenerate) combinatorial geodesic n -gon (cf. Definition 2.4).*

Proof. It suffices to show that any face $F \subseteq D$ whose exterior side is completely contained in some P_{ess}^t satisfies $i(F) \geq 4$. Towards a contradiction, suppose $i(F) \leq 3$.

Then by Lemma 3.9, $\partial F \cap \partial D$ is contained in a union of either 5 pieces (if $\partial F \neq F_i^t$ for any i) or a geodesic and at most 4 pieces (if $\partial F = R_i^t$ for some i). Thus ∂F is contained in a union of either 8 pieces or a geodesic and at most 7 pieces. Thus we obtain a contradiction

$$|\partial F| < |\partial F|_{\max} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{7}{24}, \frac{8}{24} \right\}.$$

□

A very useful consequence of this is that cones are convex in $\text{Cay}(G, X)$.

Lemma 3.11. *Let R be a relator in $\text{Cay}(G, X)$. Any geodesic in $\text{Cay}(G, X)$ with endpoints in R^X is contained in R^X .*

Proof. Suppose for a contradiction that there is a geodesic γ' of positive length in $\text{Cay}(G, X)$ such that both end vertices x, x' of γ' are contained in a cone R^X and $\gamma' \cap R^X = \{x, x'\}$. Consider an essential S -path P' associated to γ' which is a concatenation of geodesics P'_1, \dots, P'_l contained in relators R'_1, \dots, R'_l .

Suppose first that $R = R'_i$ for some i . Since $\gamma' \cap R^X = \{x, x'\}$, and, by definition, each R'_i contains at least two vertices y'_{i-1} and y'_i of γ' , we see that $\{x, x'\} = \{y_{i-1}, y_i\}$ and therefore all of the vertices in γ' are contained in R^X . The choice of the relator R'_i then ensures that there are only two vertices in γ' , so γ' is an edge $e = xx'$. Thus $\text{Lab}(x, x') \in X$, and $e \in R^X$, which is a contradiction.

Hence, we may assume $R \neq R'_k$ for all k . Let γ_S be a geodesic in $\text{Cay}(G, S)$ from x to x' which is contained in R , and consider a reduced diagram D with boundary $\gamma_S \cup P'$. If $\gamma_S \subseteq P'$ then $l \leq d_X(x, x') \leq \lceil \frac{l}{4} \rceil$, so $l = 1$. Therefore there is a path connecting x to x' in $\text{Cay}(G, S)$ which is a piece in $R \cap R'_1$. Thus xx' is an edge e in $\text{Cay}(G, X)$, $\text{Lab}(x, x') \in X$, and $e \subset R^X$ which is a contradiction. Otherwise, by Proposition 3.10, D is a combinatorial geodesic bigon which contains a face, so contains a sub-bigon D' with $\partial D' \subseteq \partial D$ which is either a single face or has the form I_1 from Strebel's classification.

Suppose F is a face of D' with $i(F) \leq 1$. If $\partial F \neq R'_j$ for any $j = 1, 2, \dots, l$, then by Lemma 3.9(i) ∂F is contained in either a union of at most 7 pieces, or a geodesic and at most 6 pieces. Both of these contradict the small cancellation assumption. If $\partial F = R'_j$ for some j , then by applying Lemma 3.9(iii) to $\alpha = \partial F \cap P'$ we see that ∂F is contained in a union of a geodesic and at most 6 pieces, which is again a contradiction since \mathcal{P} is a $C''(\frac{1}{24})$ presentation. \square

We now collect several lemmas about essential S -paths that will be useful in the construction of associated bigons and quadrangles, as well as in the proof of hyperbolicity.

Lemma 3.12. *Let P_{ess} be an essential S -path associated to a geodesic γ in $\text{Cay}(G, X)$.*

- (i) *For every relator R , $R \cap P_{ess}$ is empty or connected.*
- (ii) *If R is a relator such that $P_{ess} \cap R$ has diameter at least 3 in $\text{Cay}(G, X)$, then $R = R_j$ for some R_j used in the construction of P_{ess} .*

Proof. To prove (i), suppose there is a relator R such that $R \cap P_{ess}$ is not connected (so it is clear from Lemma 3.11 that R is not one of the relators R_i), and let Q be a positive length subpath of P_{ess} with end vertices x, x' such that $R \cap Q = \{x, x'\}$. Let D be a reduced diagram whose boundary is a simple cycle comprising a geodesic γ in $\text{Cay}(G, S)$ which is contained in R and a subpath of P_{ess} . Since ∂D is the union of a geodesic in $\text{Cay}(G, S)$ and a subpath of P_{ess} , by Proposition 3.10, D is a combinatorial geodesic bigon. By Strebel's classification, D is therefore of type I_1 . Choose $F \subseteq D$. Then ∂F can be written as the union of at most 2 interior pieces, $\partial F \cap \gamma$ and $\partial F \cap P_{ess}$. By Lemma 3.9(iii), $\partial F \cap P_{ess}$ is contained in a union of at most 5 pieces (since $R \neq R_i$ for all i), and so

$$|\partial F| < |\partial F \cap \gamma| + \frac{7}{24} |\partial F|. \quad (8)$$

However, since γ is a geodesic in $\text{Cay}(G, S)$, we have $|\partial F \cap \gamma| \leq \frac{1}{2} |\partial F|$ which contradicts (8).

For (ii), suppose $R \neq R_j$ for all j . Then by Lemma 3.9(i), $P_{ess} \cap R$ is contained in a union of at most 5 pieces $R \cap R_j$, so the distance between the endpoints of $P_{ess} \cap R$ is at most 2. \square

Lemma 3.13. *Let P_{ess} be an essential S -path associated to a geodesic γ in $\text{Cay}(G, X)$. For every relator R_i used in the construction of the path we have $|P_{ess} \cap R_i| < \frac{3}{4} |R_i|$. Moreover, if $R_i \cap P_{ess} \neq \emptyset$, then y_i and y_{i-1} can be connected by an edge in $\text{Cay}(G, X)$ to the initial and terminal vertices of $P_{ess} \cap R_i$, respectively.*

Proof. Consider all the vertices x_j, \dots, x_k contained in R_i . Since the set of indices appearing in this list is a subinterval of $\{0, \dots, m\}$ by Lemma 3.11, we have $y_i = x_k$. Moreover, if we define the set of all vertices contained in R_{i-1} to be x_p, \dots, x_q , we have $q \leq j + 1$, since for any two distinct relators, R and S if $x_k, x_l \in R \cap S$ with $k < l$ then there is a path in $R \cap S$ connecting x_k to x_l and so $l - k \leq d_X(x_k, x_l) = 1$.

Moreover, $q < k$, for otherwise we contradict the choice of R_i in the construction of the S -path associated to γ . Hence, $y_{i-1} \in R_{i-1} \cap R_i \cap \{x_j, x_{j+1}\}$.

Let z, z' be the initial and terminal endpoints of $R_i \cap P_{ess}$, respectively. If y_{i-1} does not lie on P_{ess} , then it follows from the proof of Lemma 3.7 that y_{i-1} is connected by an edge to the point z . Similarly, if y_i does not lie on P_{ess} , then it is connected to z' by an edge.

If y_{i-1} lies on P_{ess} , we will show that there is a path connecting z to y_{i-1} which is contained in the union of at most 3 pieces $R_{i'} \cap R_i$, and thus y_{i-1} can be connected to z by an edge. To this end, assume that any geodesic from z and y_i cannot be connected by the union of at most 3 pieces $R_{i'} \cap R_i$, and let j be the smallest index such that y_j is connected to $P_{ess} \cap R_i$ by an edge. By assumption, $j \leq i - 4$. However, this implies that $3 \leq d_X(y_j, y_{i-1}) \leq 1 + \lceil \frac{3}{4} \rceil$, which is a contradiction. Similarly, if y_i lies on P_{ess} , then there is a path connecting z' to y_i which is contained in the union of at most 3 pieces $R_i \cap R_{i'}$, and so y_i can be connected to z' by an edge.

It follows that $P_{ess} \cap R_i$ is contained in the union of the geodesic P_i and at most six pieces $R_i \cap R_{i'}$. Since $P_{ess} \cap R_i$ is connected by Lemma 3.12(i), we have $|P_{ess} \cap R_i| < (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{6}{24}) |R_i|$. \square

4. HYPERBOLICITY OF CONED-OFF GRAPHS

The main goal of this section is the following theorem.

Theorem 4.1. *Let $\mathcal{P} = \langle S | r_1, r_2, \dots \rangle$ be a $C'(\frac{1}{24})$ presentation of a group G . Then $\mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P}) \subseteq \mathcal{H}(G)$.*

To prove the theorem, we show for any thin cone X , every geodesic bigon in $\text{Cay}(G, X)$ satisfies (2) with $\delta' = 7 + 2\delta$, where δ is a hyperbolicity constant of the cones C_i^X in the sense of (1): for every geodesic triangle in C_i^X each side is contained in the closed δ -neighborhood of the other two. This suffices to deduce hyperbolicity by [17, Theorem 2].

We study geodesic bigons in $\text{Cay}(G, X)$ by first defining associated bigons in $\text{Cay}(G, S)$, called essential S -bigons. These associated bigons have degenerate and non-degenerate parts, and we study these two parts separately using a technical condition (*). The case where (*) is not satisfied (Proposition 4.3) is the most technical part of this argument.

4.1. Essential S -bigons. Given two vertices $x, x' \in \text{Cay}(G, X)$ which are contained in distinct cones, and a pair of geodesics γ^1 from x to x' and γ^2 from x' to x in $\text{Cay}(G, X)$. We define an S -bigon corresponding to (γ^1, γ^2) to be (P^1, P^2) where P^1 and P^2 be S -paths corresponding to γ^1 and γ^2 , respectively. We analogously define **essential S -bigons** (P_{ess}^1, P_{ess}^2) corresponding to (γ^1, γ^2) . Note that P^t, P_{ess}^t and γ^t have the same endpoints, and thus (P^1, P^2) and (P_{ess}^1, P_{ess}^2) are bigons in $\text{Cay}(G, X)$. Moreover, by Proposition 3.10, (P_{ess}^1, P_{ess}^2) is a combinatorial geodesic bigon in $\text{Cay}(G, S)$.

We append the superscript $t = 1, 2$ to any notation already defined in Section 3 for an (essential) S -path; for example, the vertices of γ^t will be denoted x_i^t and relators used in the construction of P^t will be denoted R_i^t .

The essential S -bigon $P_{ess}^1 \cup P_{ess}^2$ is composed of (possibly degenerate) maximal subpaths S_1, \dots, S_k contained in $P_{ess}^1 \cap P_{ess}^2$ and simple cycles B_1, \dots, B_l , which are formed by taking closures of connected components of $P_{ess}^1 \cup P_{ess}^2 \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^k S_i$. Let $\mathcal{S} = \{S_1, \dots, S_k\}$ and $\mathcal{B} = \{B_1, \dots, B_l\}$.

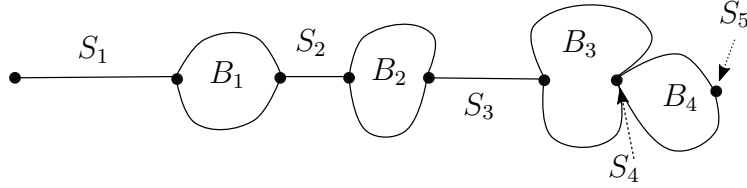


FIGURE 7. Subdividing the bigon A_S into pieces. The (possibly degenerate) segments are elements of \mathcal{S} and the simple cycles are elements of \mathcal{B} .

By construction, the simple cycles B_i are bigons. Moreover, any reduced diagram D with boundary B_i is a combinatorial geodesic bigon (see Definition 2.4) by Proposition 3.10.

Our goal is to prove that for each i , γ_i^1 is contained in the closed $7 + 2\delta$ -neighborhood of γ^2 .

Lemma 4.2. *Suppose consecutive edges of P_{ess}^1 are contained in R_i^1 and $R_{i'}^1$ with $i < i'$. Then $d_X(y_i^1, y_{i'-1}^1) \leq 2$.*

Proof. Let x be the common end vertex of the two edges. By Lemma 3.13, $d_X(y_i^1, x) \leq 1$ and $d_X(x, y_{i'-1}^1) \leq 1$. The result follows by the triangle inequality. \square

By Lemma 4.2, we need only consider i such that $P_{ess}^1 \cap R_i^1$ contains an edge, up to increasing the hyperbolicity constant by 1. We now split into two cases depending on whether the following condition is satisfied.

Condition (*): There exists some j such that $R_i^1 = R_j^2$ and either

- (\ast_a) $P_{ess}^1 \cap R_i^1 \cap P_{ess}^2$ contains an edge; or
- (\ast_b) there is a face $F \subseteq D$ such that each of $\partial F \cap P_{ess}^1 \cap R_i^1$ and $\partial F \cap P_{ess}^2 \cap R_j^2$ contains an edge.

Notice that (\ast_a) and (\ast_b) are mutually exclusive: if both occurred then R_i^1 would contain an edge in a segment and edges on each of $\partial F \cap P_{ess}^1 \cap R_i^1$ and $\partial F \cap P_{ess}^2 \cap R_j^2$. This is not possible as such a subgraph must have a vertex of degree at least 3 and R_i^1 is a simple cycle.

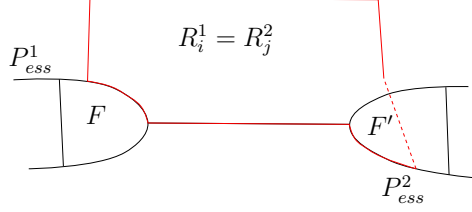


FIGURE 8. One possible configuration satisfying case (a) of (\ast).

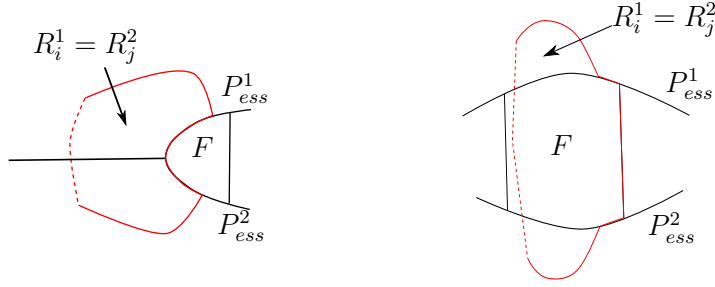


FIGURE 9. Two possible configurations satisfying case (b) of (\ast).

Proposition 4.3. *Suppose i does not satisfy (\ast). Then γ_i^1 is contained in the closed 6 neighborhood of γ^2 .*

Proof. Let D be a diagram whose boundary is the bigon A_S . If $R_i^1 = \partial F$ for some face $F \subseteq D$, then, since (\ast_b) fails, $P_{ess}^2 \cap \partial F$ is contained in a union of 5 pieces $\partial F \cap R_{j_m}^2$ with $1 \leq m \leq 5$ by Lemma 3.9(i) (see Figure 10 (left)). Moreover, $P_{ess}^2 \cap \partial F$ cannot be contained in union of at most 4 pieces in ∂F . To see this, notice that ∂F is the union of $\partial F \cap P_{ess}^1$, which has length less than $\frac{3}{4} |\partial F|$ by Lemma 3.13, at most 2 internal arcs and N pieces $\partial F \cap R_j^2$, and so

$$|\partial F| < \left(\frac{3}{4} + \frac{2}{24} + \frac{N}{24} \right) |\partial F|.$$

This is a contradiction if $N \leq 4$. Assume $j_1 < \dots < j_5$. By Lemma 3.7 there is an edge in X connecting $y_{j_3}^2$ to some vertex v on $R_{j_3}^2 \cap \partial F$, and edges connecting y_{i-1}^1 and y_i^1 to the end vertices of $\partial F \cap P_{ess}^1$. Each of these end vertices is connected to v by an edge in X ,

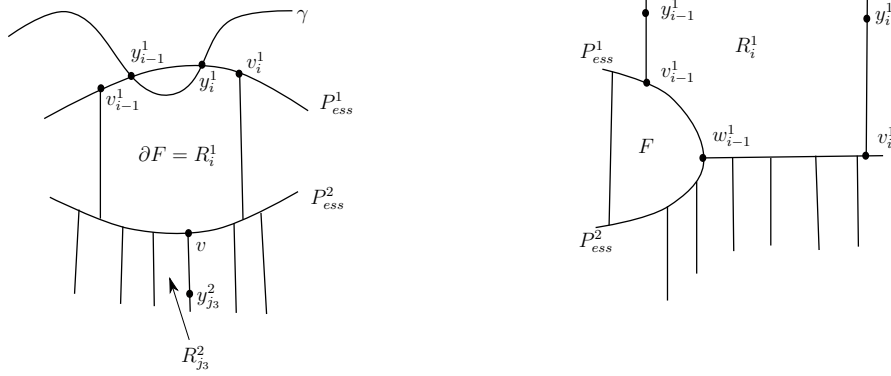


FIGURE 10. Two cases of the proof of Proposition 4.3, when $R_i^1 = \partial F$ (left) and when $R_i^1 \neq \partial F$ (right).

since there are paths in D connecting them which are the union of at most 4 pieces (one internal arc and at most 3 pieces $R_{j_m}^2 \cap \partial F$). Hence

$$\max \{d_X(y_{i-1}^1, y_{j_3}^2), d_X(y_i^1, y_{j_3}^2)\} \leq 3,$$

and so $\gamma_i^1 \subset B_6(y_{j_3}^2) \subset N_6(\gamma^2)$.

If $R_i^1 \neq \partial F$ for all $F \subset D$, then by splitting $P_{ess}^1 \cap R_i^1$ into its intersections with bigons and pieces, then since $(*)_a$ fails, we deduce that $P_{ess}^1 \cap R_i^1$ is contained in: some number M of pieces which are the intersection of R_i^1 with boundaries of faces $F \subset D$; and some number N of pieces which are intersections of R_i^1 and relators R_j^2 (see Figure 10 (right)). We first show that $M \leq 2$, i.e., there are at most two faces F_1, F_2 in D such that $\partial F_m \cap R_i^1$ contains an edge. Notice that if there were at least three, then since $P_{ess}^1 \cap R_i^1$ is connected, there is a face $F \subset D$ such that $\partial F \cap P_{ess}^1$ is contained in the piece $R_i^1 \cap \partial F$, and so

$$|\partial F| < \left(\frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{24} \right) |\partial F|,$$

which is a contradiction. We next show that $N \leq 5$. To see this, notice that if $R_{j_1}^2 \cap R_i^1$ and $R_{j_2}^2 \cap R_i^1$ contain edges with $j_2 > j_1$, then

$$(j_2 - 1) - j_1 \leq d_X(y_{j_1}^2, y_{j_2-1}^2) \leq 2 + \left\lceil \frac{(j_2 - 1) - j_1}{4} \right\rceil$$

so $(j_2 - 1) - j_1 \leq 3$.

We have shown that $P_{ess}^1 \cap R_i^1$ is contained in at most two pieces $\partial F_m \cap R_i^1$ and at most 5 pieces $R_j^2 \cap R_i^1$, and so $d_X(y_{i-1}^1, y_i^1) \leq 2 + \lceil \frac{7}{4} \rceil = 4$.

Define v_{i-1}^1 to be an end vertex of $R_i^1 \cap P_{ess}^1$ which is connected to y_{i-1}^1 by an edge. If $v_{i-1}^1 \in P_{ess}^2$, then v_{i-1}^1 is connected to an end vertex of some $R_j^2 \cap P_{ess}^2$ by a piece. Thus $d_X(y_{i-1}^1, \gamma^2) \leq 3$.

If $v_{i-1}^1 \notin P_{ess}^2$, then it lies in the boundary of a face $F \subseteq D$, and there is a path which is the union of at most 2 pieces in ∂F from v_{i-1}^1 to an end vertex w_{i-1}^1 of $P_{ess}^2 \cap \partial F$. If

$\partial F = R_j^2$ for some j , then $d_X(w_{i-1}^1, \gamma^2) \leq 1$ by Lemma 3.13. Otherwise, $\partial F \cap P_{ess}^2$ is a union of exactly five pieces $\partial F \cap R_j^2$ by Lemma 3.9(i), as above. In this case, there is a path from w_{i-1}^1 to an end vertex of some $P_{ess}^2 \cap R_j^2$ which is contained in a piece, and so $d_X(y_{i-1}^1, \gamma^2) \leq 1 + \lceil \frac{3}{4} \rceil + 1 = 3$. The same analysis proves that $d_X(y_i^1, \gamma^2) \leq 4$, and thus $\gamma_i^1 \subseteq N_5(\gamma^2)$. \square

Proposition 4.4. *Suppose i satisfies $(*)$. Then $\gamma_i^1 \subseteq N_{6+2\delta}(\gamma_j^2)$.*

Proof. It suffices to show that $d_X(y_{i-1}^1, y_{j-1}^2) \leq 3$ and $d_X(y_{i-1}^1, y_{j-1}^2) \leq 3$, since the geodesic quadrangle with vertices $y_{i-1}^1, y_i^1, y_j^2, y_{j-1}^2$ is contained in a single cone which is δ -hyperbolic.

Let v_{i-1}^1 and v_i^1 be the end vertices of $R_i^1 \cap P_{ess}^1$, and define v_{j-1}^2, v_j^2 analogously. By Lemma 3.13, y_{i-1}^1 and y_i^1 are each connected by an edge to v_{i-1}^1 and v_i^1 , respectively, and similarly for y_{j-1}^2 and y_j^2 .

Suppose $(*)_a$ holds (see Figure 8). If $v_{i-1}^1 = v_{j-1}^2$, then $d_X(y_{i-1}^1, y_{j-1}^2) \leq 2$. Since R_i^1 and R_j^2 have exactly the same intersections with segments, and their intersections with essential paths are connected, if $v_{i-1}^1 \neq v_{j-1}^2$ then they cannot both lie on a segment. It follows from the small cancellation assumption and the fact that $P_{ess}^1 \cap R_i^1$ is connected that the only way $P_{ess}^1 \cap R_i^1$ can contain $P_{ess}^1 \cap \partial F$ for some face F in D is if $\partial F = R_i^1$. Since R_i^1 contains an edge in a segment of $P_{ess}^1 \cap P_{ess}^2$, this is impossible. Thus there is a face F in D such that $v_{i-1}^1, v_{j-1}^2 \in \partial F$. It follows that $d_X(v_{i-1}^1, v_{j-1}^2) \leq 1$, and $d_X(y_{i-1}^1, y_{j-1}^2) \leq 3$. The same reasoning proves $d_X(y_i^1, y_j^2) \leq 3$ as required.

Now suppose $(*)_b$ holds (see Figure 9). If $R_i^1 = \partial F$, then the pairs v_{i-1}^1, v_{j-1}^2 and v_i^1, v_j^2 are either equal or connected by an internal arc in D . If $R_i^1 \neq \partial F$, then the pairs v_{i-1}^1, v_{j-1}^2 and v_i^1, v_j^2 are either equal or connected by a piece $\partial F \cap R_i^1$. Thus, in either case, $d_X(y_{i-1}^1, y_{j-1}^2) \leq 3$ and $d_X(y_i^1, y_j^2) \leq 3$. \square

Theorem 4.1 follows from Propositions 4.3 and 4.4, and Lemma 4.2.

5. ACYLINDRICITY OF ACTIONS ON CONED-OFF GRAPHS

In this section, we show that if G is uniformly power-free, then $\mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P}) \subseteq \mathcal{AH}(G)$ (Theorem 5.11). Recall that an action of a group G by isometries on a metric space Z is **acylindrical** if for all $\varepsilon > 0$ there exist constants $M, N \geq 0$ such that for all $x, y \in Z$ with $d(x, y) \geq M$, the number of elements $g \in G$ satisfying $d(x, gx) \leq \varepsilon$ and $d(y, gy) \leq \varepsilon$ is at most N . The proof of acylindricity will rely heavily on the following classification of essential quadrangles.

5.1. Essential S -quadrangles. Let $Q_X = (\gamma^1, \gamma^2, \gamma^3, \gamma^4)$ be a geodesic quadrangle in $\text{Cay}(G, X)$, so the terminal vertex of γ^i is the initial vertex of γ^{i+1} with indices considered modulo 4. Proving acylindricity relies on studying “long, thin” quadrangles in $\text{Cay}(G, X)$, which we make precise by requiring that

$$\min \{l_X(\gamma^1), l_X(\gamma^3)\} \geq 3 \max \{l_X(\gamma^2), l_X(\gamma^4)\} + 25, \quad (9)$$

where $l_X(\alpha)$ denotes the length of the path α in $\text{Cay}(G, X)$. All of the results in this section will be under the assumption that (9) holds.

To each γ^i associate an S -path P^i . We call (P^1, P^2, P^3, P^4) an **S -quadrangle** associated to Q_X . We analogously define $Q_S = (P_{ess}^1, P_{ess}^2, P_{ess}^3, P_{ess}^4)$ to be an **essential S -quadrangle** associated to Q_X . We say (Q^1, Q^2, Q^3, Q^4) is an essential S -quadrangle if it is an essential S -quadrangle associated to some geodesic quadrangle in $\text{Cay}(G, X)$. As for bigons, we append the superscript $t = 1, 2, 3, 4$ to any notation previously defined in Section 3.

Our goal for the rest of this subsection is the following theorem.

Theorem 5.1. *Let $Q_S = (P_{ess}^1, P_{ess}^2, P_{ess}^3, P_{ess}^4)$ be an essential S -quadrangle associated to a geodesic quadrangle $(\gamma^1, \gamma^2, \gamma^3, \gamma^4)$ satisfying (9). Either there exist i, j such that $R_i^1 = R_j^3$, or $P_{ess}^1 \cap P_{ess}^3$ contains a path whose end vertices are at distance at least $\max\{l_X(\gamma^2), l_X(\gamma^4)\} + 6$ apart in $\text{Cay}(G, X)$.*

Our starting point is the classification of combinatorial geodesic quadrangles from [6], which we are able to use thanks to the following Lemma.

Lemma 5.2. *Let Q be a simple closed path in an essential S -quadrangle Q_S . A reduced diagram D with boundary Q is a (possibly degenerate) combinatorial geodesic quadrangle.*

Proof. This follows immediately from Proposition 3.10. \square

We now recall some features of the classification of combinatorial geodesic quadrangles from [6] which we will require to prove that the action of G on $\text{Cay}(G, X)$ is acylindrical. The key results we will use to limit the possibilities are Lemmas 3.12(ii) and 3.13.

We will need to use the notions of edge and face reductions in diagrams introduced in [6, §3.2]. We sketch the ideas here, and refer the reader to [6, §3.2] for a more detailed discussion.

- Given a diagram D with an edge e such that $D \setminus e$ is not connected, **reducing the edge e** is the process of collapsing e to a vertex to obtain a diagram D' , then removing this vertex and reattaching copies of it to each connected component of $D' \setminus e$ to obtain a collection of at least 2 diagrams.
- Given a diagram D with a face F such that $D \setminus F$ is not connected, **reducing the face F** is the process of first adding an edge e to F whose endpoints are on $\partial F \cap \partial D$ such that $D \setminus e$ is not connected, then reducing this edge. Notice that in each of the new diagrams D' formed, there is a face F' coming from F .

Let us collect a few basic observations about faces in (possibly degenerate) combinatorial geodesic quadrangles from Strebel's classification [18] and [6, §3]:

Lemma 5.3. *For a combinatorial geodesic quadrangle, the following hold.*

- (i) *For each consecutive pair of sides, there is at most one face whose exterior boundary intersects both sides in edges and is contained in their union and whose interior degree is at least 3. No such face has interior degree more than 4.*

- (ii) For each pair of opposite (non-consecutive) sides, there are at most two faces whose exterior boundary intersects both sides in edges and is contained in their union and whose interior degree at least 3. There can only be one such face with interior degree at least 4, and there are no such faces with higher interior degree.
- (iii) If the exterior boundary of a face contains an edge and is contained in a single side, then the face has interior degree at most 6.
- (iv) If a face has no exterior boundary, then it has interior degree either 7 or 8.

Notice that Lemmas 3.9 and 3.13, along with the small cancellation assumption, immediately rule out the last two possibilities for faces in diagrams whose boundaries are (contained in) essential S -quadrangles.

Lemma 5.4. *Let $(P_{ess}^1, P_{ess}^2, P_{ess}^3, P_{ess}^4)$ be an essential S -quadrangle associated to a geodesic quadrangle $(\gamma^1, \gamma^2, \gamma^3, \gamma^4)$ satisfying (9). If there exist r, s such that $R_r^2 = R_s^4 = R$, then there exist i, j such that $R = R_i^1 = R_j^3$.*

Proof. Let x^1, x^2 be the end vertices of γ^1 , where $x^2 \in \gamma^2$. Suppose $R_r^2 = R_s^4 = R$ for some r, s . For $t = 2, 4$, define Q^t to be the path obtained from the shortest subpath of P_{ess}^t connecting some vertex z^t on P_r^2 to x^2 (respectively P_s^4 to x^1).

It is clear that Q^t is embedded in $\text{Cay}(G, S)$ and satisfies all the same conditions as an essential S -path. Since the chosen subpath has minimal length, either $z^2 = x^2$ (respectively, $z^4 = x^1$) or z^2 (respectively z^4) is also contained in another relator $R_{r'}$ (respectively $R_{s'}$). We either have $|r - r'| = 1$ or z^2 is the initial/terminal vertex of a self-intersection of type (i) in P^2 . In the former case, γ^2 and z^2 both lie on $R_r^2 \cap R_{r'}^2$ and $d_X(\gamma^2, z^2) \leq 1$, while in the latter case, Lemma 3.7 implies that $d_X(\gamma^2, z^2) \leq 1$. The same analysis can be used to show $d_X(\gamma^4, z^4) \leq 1$. Thus

$$d_X(z^2, z^4) \geq l_X(\gamma^1) - d_X(x^2, z^2) - d_X(z^4, x^1) \geq \max\{l_X(\gamma^2), l_X(\gamma^4)\} + 23, \quad (10)$$

where the last inequality follows by (9).

Choose an S -geodesic γ_S from z^2 to z^4 . Since $z^2, z^4 \in R$, γ_S is necessarily contained in R . Consider the quadrangle $(\gamma_S, Q^2, P_{ess}^1, Q^4)$. Since γ_S is contained in R , it is clear by construction that Q^t intersects γ_S only at the vertex z^t for $t = 2, 4$.

Case 1: $\gamma_S \cap P_{ess}^1 = \emptyset$. Let Q be a simple cycle in the quadrangle $(\gamma_S, Q^2, P_{ess}^1, Q^4)$ containing γ_S . Let D be a diagram with boundary Q . By construction, R intersects Q^2 and Q^4 only at z^2 and z^4 , respectively. Thus, if there is a face $F \subset D$ with $\partial F = R$, then since our small cancellation assumption rules out case (iii) above, the exterior boundary of F must be contained in γ_S and P_{ess}^1 (see Figure 11(A)). Therefore F must belong to case (ii) above and satisfy $i(F) \leq 4$, and so the end vertices of $P_{ess}^1 \cap R$ are at X -distance at most 1 from z^2 and z^4 respectively. In this case, it follows from Lemma 3.12(ii) and (10) that $R = R_i^1$ for some i .

If no face in D satisfies $\partial F = R$, then for $t = 2, 4$, there is no face whose exterior boundary contains edges in both γ_S and Q^t and is contained in their union. To see this, note that if F was such a face, then $i(F) \leq 4$ by (i) above, so ∂F is a union of $\partial F \cap Q^t$ and at most 5 pieces (the fifth being $\partial F \cap \gamma_S = \partial F \cap R$). Applying Lemmas 3.9 and 3.13, we see that ∂F is either contained in the union of at most 11 pieces or a geodesic and the

union of at most 11 pieces, both of which contradict the small cancellation assumption. By a similar argument, no face can have its exterior boundary contained in γ_S and P_{ess}^1 . It follows that any face whose boundary intersects γ_S in an edge must intersect at least two additional sides of Q in an edge. There can be at most two such faces, and so γ_S is contained in a union of at most two pieces. Thus $d_X(z^2, z^4) \leq 1$, which contradicts (10).

Case 2: $\gamma_S \cap P_{ess}^1 \neq \emptyset$. If $z^2, z^4 \in \gamma_S \cap P_{ess}^1$, then it follows from Lemma 3.12(ii) and (10) that $R = R_i^1$ for some i , so suppose that $z^2 \notin \gamma_S \cap P_{ess}^1$. Let Q be a simple cycle in the quadrangle $(\gamma_S, Q^2, P_{ess}^1, Q^4)$ containing z^2 . It is clear that Q is contained in $\gamma_S \cup P_{ess}^1 \cup Q^2$. No face in a diagram with this boundary can have its exterior boundary contained in only one side, or in a pair of sides if one of those is γ_S . Indeed, if such a face F existed, then, as above, ∂F must be contained in a union of either at most 11 pieces, or 11 pieces and a geodesic, both of which contradict the small cancellation assumption. It follows that the face F containing z^2 must intersect P_{ess}^1 (see Figure 11(B)).

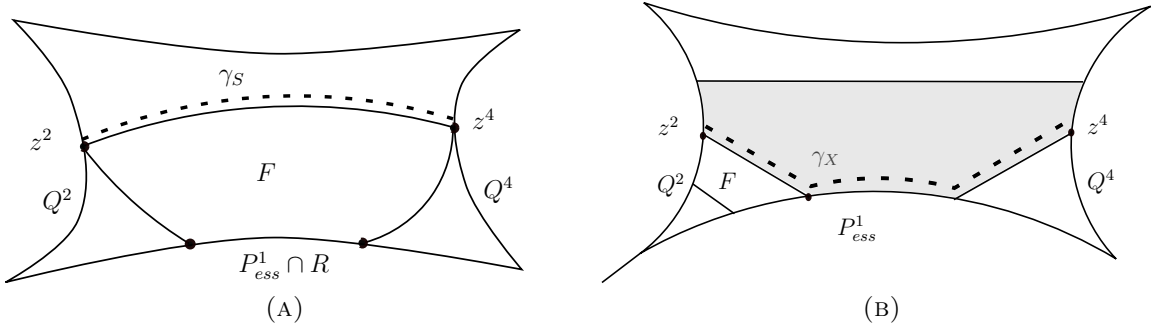


FIGURE 11. (A) Proof of Lemma 6.8 in the case where $\gamma_S \cap P_{ess}^1 = \emptyset$ and there is a face F such that $\partial F = R$. (B) Proof of Lemma 6.8 in the case where $\gamma_S \cap P_{ess}^1 \neq \emptyset$. The dotted path is γ_S , and the boundary of the shaded region is R .

Thus $P_{ess}^1 \cap (R \cap \partial F) \neq \emptyset$, and hence $d_X(z^2, P^1) \leq 1$. Applying the same argument to z^4 if necessary, it follows from Lemma 3.12(ii) and (10) that $R = R_i^1$ for some i .

Applying this argument to P_{ess}^3 instead of P_{ess}^1 , it follows that $R = R_j^3$ for some j . This completes the proof. \square

Lemma 5.5. *Let $(P_{ess}^1, P_{ess}^2, P_{ess}^3, P_{ess}^4)$ be an essential S -quadrangle associated to a geodesic quadrangle $(\gamma^1, \gamma^2, \gamma^3, \gamma^4)$. Let Q be a simple cycle in the quadrangle, and let D be a diagram with boundary Q . Suppose F is a face of D such that ∂F shares an edge with at most 2 essential paths, P_{ess}^t and $P_{ess}^{t'}$, and $i(F) \leq 4$. If z is an end vertex of $\partial F \cap P_{ess}^r$ with $r \in \{t, t'\}$, then $d_X(z, \gamma^r) \leq 3$.*

Proof. Suppose ∂F shares an edge with P_{ess}^t , and let z be an end vertex of $P_{ess}^t \cap \partial F$. If there exists i such that $\partial F = R_i^t$, then the result follows by Lemma 3.7. Otherwise, $\partial F \cap P_{ess}^t$ is contained in $1 \leq s \leq 5$ pieces $R_i^t \cap \partial F$ by Lemma 3.9.

If $s \geq 2$, then there is a point $y \in \gamma^t$ that is connected to $\partial F \cap P_{ess}^t$ by an edge in $\text{Cay}(G, X)$, and thus $d_X(y, z) \leq 1 + \lceil \frac{5}{4} \rceil = 3$.

To complete the proof, we will show that the case $s = 1$ is not possible. First, if $\partial F \cap P_{ess}^{t'}$ does not contain an edge, then ∂F is contained in the union of at most 5 pieces (at most 4 interior pieces and the exterior piece $\partial F \cap P_{ess}^t$), which contradicts the small cancellation assumption. Thus, $\partial F \cap P_{ess}^{t'}$ must contain an edge. If $\partial F = R_j^{t'}$ for some j , then $\partial F \setminus (\partial F \cap P_{ess}^{t'})$ is contained in the union of at most 5 pieces, and so $|\partial F \cap P_{ess}^{t'}| > \frac{19}{24}|\partial F|$, which contradicts Lemma 3.13. If $\partial F \neq R_j^{t'}$ for all j , then $\partial F \cap P_{ess}^{t'}$ is contained in the union of at most 5 pieces, by Lemma 3.9, and so ∂F is contained in the union of at most 10 pieces, contradicting the small cancellation bound. \square

We are now ready to prove Theorem 5.1 in two steps (Propositions 5.6 and 5.10). We begin with the “degenerate” case.

Proposition 5.6. *If $Q_X = (\gamma^1, \gamma^2, \gamma^3, \gamma^4)$ satisfies (9) and the essential quadrangle $Q_S = (P_{ess}^1, P_{ess}^2, P_{ess}^3, P_{ess}^4)$ associated to Q_X does not admit a simple cycle Q which intersects each P_{ess}^t in an edge, then one of the following occurs:*

- (i) *there exist i, j such that $R_i^1 = R_j^3$; or*
- (ii) *$P_{ess}^1 \cap P_{ess}^3$ contains a subpath whose end vertices are at X -distance at most*

$$\max \{l_X(\gamma^2), l_X(\gamma^4)\} + 3$$

from the end vertices of γ^1 .

Proof. We will assume that (i) does not hold, and deduce that (ii) does. The proof is in 4 steps:

- a) Prove $P_{ess}^1 \cap P_{ess}^3 \neq \emptyset$.
- b) Prove $P_{ess}^1 \cap P_{ess}^3$ is connected.
- c) Let F be any face in a disc diagram whose boundary intersects both P_{ess}^1 and P_{ess}^3 in an edge. Then prove one of the following occurs: F intersects one of P_{ess}^2 or P_{ess}^4 in an edge; or F contains a point in $P_{ess}^1 \cap P_{ess}^3$ and satisfies $e(F) = 1$, $i(F) = 2$, and D is a combinatorial geodesic triangle of type III_1 or V .
- d) Deduce that (ii) holds.

Step a) Note that by Lemma 5.4, if $R_i^1 \neq R_j^3$ for all i, j then $R_k^2 \neq R_{k'}^4$ for all k, k' , as well. As in the proof of Lemma 5.5, let x be the initial endpoint of γ^1 , so that $x \in \gamma^1 \cap \gamma^2$.

Since Q_S does not admit a simple cycle which intersects each P_{ess}^t in an edge, $P_{ess}^t \cap P_{ess}^{t'} \neq \emptyset$ for either $(t, t') = (1, 3)$ or $(t, t') = (2, 4)$. To complete step a) we show that $(t, t') = (1, 3)$.

Suppose $P_{ess}^2 \cap P_{ess}^4 \neq \emptyset$, and let v be the vertex on $P_{ess}^2 \cap P_{ess}^4$ closest to x along P_{ess}^2 . Let e be the edge in $P_{ess}^2 \cap P_{ess}^4$ containing v as an end vertex, and choose relators R_i^2 and R_j^4 containing e . By assumption, $R_i^2 \neq R_{j'}^4$ for any j' , so by Lemma 3.9, $P_{ess}^2 \cap R_i^2$ is contained in a union of at most 5 pieces. By Lemma 3.7, there is an edge connecting a vertex in γ^4 to a vertex in one of these pieces, hence $d_X(\gamma^4, v) \leq 1 + \lceil \frac{5}{4} \rceil = 3$. Similarly, $d_X(\gamma^2, v) \leq 3$. Therefore, $d_X(\gamma^2, \gamma^4) \leq 6$, which contradicts (9). Therefore, $P_{ess}^2 \cap P_{ess}^4 = \emptyset$ and $P_{ess}^1 \cap P_{ess}^3 \neq \emptyset$.

Step b) If $P_{ess}^1 \cap P_{ess}^3$ is not connected, then there is a disc diagram D whose boundary is contained in $P_{ess}^1 \cap P_{ess}^3$. Recall that D must be a diagram of type I_1 in Strebel's classification. Let F be a face with $e(F) = 1$ and $i(F) \leq 1$. If there is no i such that $\partial F = R_i^1$, then by Lemmas 3.9 and 3.13

$$|\partial F| < \left(\frac{5}{24} + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{3}{4} \right) |\partial F|,$$

which is a contradiction. Similarly there is some j such that $\partial F = R_j^3$ contradicting our assumption that (i) fails.

Step c) Now suppose D is a disc diagram whose boundary is contained in $P_{ess}^1 \cup P_{ess}^2 \cup P_{ess}^3$ and contains an edge in each. Let F be the face containing the vertex in $P_{ess}^1 \cap P_{ess}^3 \cap \partial D$. If ∂F does not contain an edge in P_{ess}^2 then (as in step b)) either $\partial F = R_i^1 = R_j^3$ for some i, j (which is a contradiction), or

$$|\partial F| < |\partial F| \left(\frac{5}{24} + \frac{18}{24} + \frac{i(F)}{24} \right),$$

and so $i(F) \geq 2$. Thus D is of type III_1 , IV or V , and the boundaries of all other faces in D intersect P_{ess}^2 in an edge. To see that D is not of type IV note that in a type IV diagram there is a face F' satisfying $e(F') = 1$ and $i(F') = 4$ whose external boundary is contained in one of the P_{ess}^t , but no such faces can exist in an essential S -triangle (see the remark after Lemma 5.3).

Step d) Let x, y be the end vertices of $P_{ess}^1 \cap P_{ess}^3$ where x is closest to the initial vertex v^1 of P_{ess}^1 . Since we are assuming (9) it suffices to prove that $d_X(x, \gamma^2) \leq 11$ and $d_X(y, \gamma^4) \leq 11$. Either $x \in P_{ess}^2$ or there exists a disc diagram D as described in step c).

Case d)(i): $x \in P_{ess}^2$. If $x \in P_{ess}^2$ and the two edges in P_{ess}^2 with x as an end vertex do not lie in a common R_k^2 , then $d_X(x, \gamma^2) \leq 1$ by Lemma 3.7. If they do lie in a common R_k^2 , then either R_k^2 is not equal to any R_i^1 or not equal to any R_j^3 , and without loss of generality we may assume the former is true. Let Q^2 denote the subpath of P_{ess}^2 connecting v^1 to x . If $R_k^2 \cap Q^2 \subseteq P_{ess}^1$ then there is a path from x to the other end vertex of $R_k^2 \cap Q^2$ which is a union of at most 5 pieces, so by Lemma 3.7

$$d_X(x, \gamma^2) \leq \left\lceil \frac{5}{4} \right\rceil + 1 = 3.$$

Otherwise there is a combinatorial geodesic bigon B whose boundary is contained in $Q^2 \cup P_{ess}^1$. Let F be the face in B whose boundary contains the point on Q^2 closest to x along P_{ess}^2 , so $e(F) = i(F) = 1$ and ∂F contains an edge in $Q^2 \cap R_k^2$. If $\partial F \neq R_k^2$ then ∂F is a union of at most 5 pieces (coming from its intersection with Q^2) one additional piece from its internal boundary and a path of length less than $\frac{3}{4} |\partial F|$ from its intersection with P_{ess}^1 , which contradicts the small cancellation assumption. For the same reasoning there must be some i such that $\partial F = R_i^1$ contradicting the assumption that R_k^2 is not equal to any R_i^1 .

Case d)(ii): $x \notin P_{ess}^2$. Let F be the face in D whose boundary contains x . Without loss of generality we may assume that there is no i such that $\partial F = R_i^1$, so $\partial F \cap P_{ess}^1$ is contained in the union of at most 5 pieces. When D is not of type V there is a path of

length at most 2 connecting x to one of the end vertices x' of $\partial F \cap P_{ess}^2$. When D is of type V there is a face F' neighbouring F and a path of length at most 2 connecting x to one of the end vertices x' of $\partial F' \cap P_{ess}^2$. If ∂F (respectively $\partial F'$) is equal to one of the R_k^2 , then by Lemma 3.7, $d_X(x, \gamma^2) \leq 3$. Otherwise, pick k such that $x' \in R_k^2$ and notice that by Figure 4 there is a path from some vertex in γ^2 to x' which is a union of at most three pieces in R_k^2 . Thus $d_X(\gamma^2, x) \leq 3$. Similarly, we may deduce that $d_X(\gamma^4, y) \leq 3$. \square

In what follows, we say a vertex of a quadrangle $Q = (Q_{ess}^1, Q_{ess}^2, Q_{ess}^3, Q_{ess}^4)$ is **distinguished** if it is the end vertex of some Q_{ess}^j . In a reduced diagram D with boundary Q , we say a face F of D is distinguished if there is a distinguished vertex in the interior of its exterior boundary. Let us first rule out two scenarios using the assumption (9).

Lemma 5.7. *Suppose $Q_S = (P_{ess}^1, P_{ess}^2, P_{ess}^3, P_{ess}^4)$ is an essential S -quadrangle associated to $(\gamma^1, \gamma^2, \gamma^3, \gamma^4)$ and (9) holds. If there is a diagram D with boundary Q_S admitting an internal arc connecting P_{ess}^2 to P_{ess}^4 , then there exist i, j such that $R_i^1 = R_j^3$.*

Proof. Suppose for a contradiction that D is such a diagram containing an internal arc α and that for all i, j , $R_i^1 \neq R_j^3$. Let F^1, F^3 be the faces in D such that $\alpha = \partial F^1 \cap \partial F^3$, and for $t = 2, 4$ let z^t be the unique vertex in $P_{ess}^t \cap \alpha$. We claim that $d_X(\gamma^t, z^t) \leq 5$ for $t = 2, 4$. Once this is verified we obtain a contradiction to (9), since

$$d_X(\gamma^2, \gamma^4) \leq d_X(\gamma^2, z^2) + d_X(z^2, z^4) + d_X(z^4, \gamma^4) \leq 11.$$

If $e(F) = 2$, then by Lemma 5.5 we have $d_X(\gamma^t, z^t) \leq 3$ for $t = 2, 4$, and so we may assume ∂F^s contains an edge of P_{ess}^s for $s = 1, 3$. If there exists some r such that $R_r^2 \cap P_{ess}^2$ has an end vertex in ∂F^s , then $d_X(\gamma^2, z^2) \geq 1$ by Lemma 3.7, so we may also assume this does not happen. Under these assumptions, $(\partial F^1 \cap \partial F^3) \cap P_{ess}^2$ is strictly contained in some R_r^2 .

Suppose there is another face $F \notin \{F^1, F^3\}$ such that $\partial F \cap R_r^2$ contains an edge. If the boundary of this face contains an end vertex v of $R_r^2 \cap P_{ess}^2$, then there is an edge connecting γ^2 to v by Lemma 3.7, and since there is a path from v to z^2 which is contained in a union of two pieces in R_r^2 , it follows that vz^2 is an edge. Thus $d_X(\gamma^2, z^2) \leq 2$. Otherwise, since $\partial F \neq R_r^2$ and $e(F) = i(F) \in \{1, 2\}$, ∂F is the union of $P_{ess}^3 \cap \partial F$ and at most 3 pieces, contradicting the small cancellation assumption.

Hence we may now assume that $R_r^2 \cap P_{ess}^2$ consists of two subpaths N^s of $P_{ess}^2 \cap P_{ess}^s$ for $s = 1, 3$ and the pieces $R_r^2 \cap F^t$ for $t = 2, 4$. If both of the N^s have diameter at least 3 in $\text{Cay}(G, X)$, then it follows from Lemma 3.12(ii) that $R_r^2 = R_i^1 = R_j^3$ for some i, j , which is a contradiction. If, without loss of generality, N^1 has diameter at most 2, then there is a path from γ^2 to z^2 of length at most 4 in X consisting of a path of length at most 2 (from γ^2 to an end vertex of $R_r^2 \cap P_{ess}^2$ contained in N^1), a path of length at most 2 to a vertex in $\partial F' \cap N^1$, and an edge connecting this vertex to z^2 . \square

Lemma 5.8. *If $Q_S = (P_{ess}^1, P_{ess}^2, P_{ess}^3, P_{ess}^4)$ is an essential S -quadrangle associated to $(\gamma^1, \gamma^2, \gamma^3, \gamma^4)$ and (9) holds, then no diagram whose boundary is contained in Q_S has the form of Figure 12 below.*

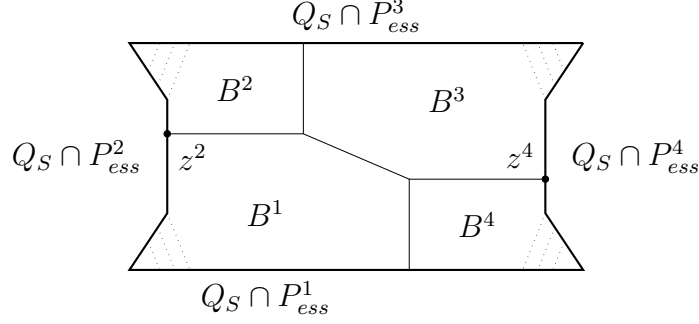


FIGURE 12. A diagram containing a zipper of length 0 whose ends are of type 1. Optional internal arcs are indicated by dotted lines.

Proof. Suppose for a contradiction that D is such a diagram. Then D has four faces B^t such that $\partial B^t \cap D'$ intersects both P_{ess}^t and P_{ess}^{t+1} . We now show that (9) excludes this possibility.

Let z^2 be the vertex in $P_{ess}^2 \cap \partial B^1 \cap \partial B^2$ and let z^4 be the vertex in $P_{ess}^4 \cap \partial B^3 \cap \partial B^4$. There is a path from z^2 to z^4 in $\Gamma(G, X)$ which is a union of at most 3 pieces in ∂B^1 and ∂B^4 , so $d_X(z^2, z^4) \leq 2$. By Lemma 5.5, there are points $y^2 \in \gamma^2$ and $y^4 \in \gamma^4$ such that $d_X(y^t, z^t) \leq 3$ for $t = 2, 4$, and thus $d_X(y^2, y^4) \leq 8$. Therefore,

$$l_X(\gamma_1) \leq d_X(x, y^2) + d_X(y^2, y^4) + d_X(y^4, x') \leq 2 \max \{l_X(\gamma^2), l_X(\gamma^4)\} + 8,$$

which contradicts the assumption (9). \square

Proposition 5.9. *If the essential quadrangle $(P_{ess}^1, P_{ess}^2, P_{ess}^3, P_{ess}^4)$ associated to $(\gamma^1, \gamma^2, \gamma^3, \gamma^4)$ admits a simple cycle Q which intersects each P_{ess}^t in at least an edge and (9) holds, then any diagram D with boundary Q and no internal arc connecting P_{ess}^2 to P_{ess}^4 has one of the forms given in Figure 13.*

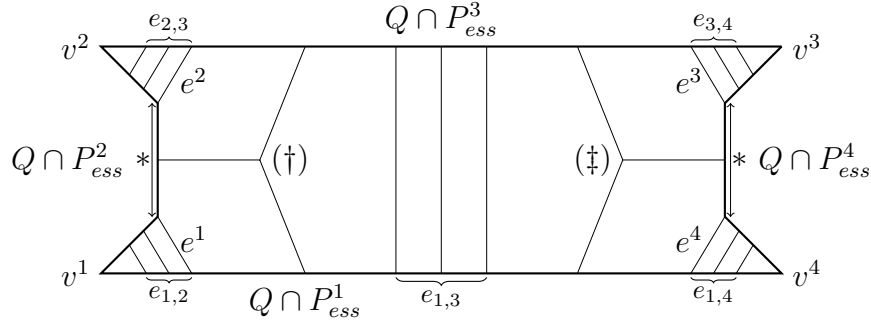


FIGURE 13. Diagrams with boundary Q have the following form: the tripods marked (\dagger) and (\ddagger) are optional, and $e_{t,t'}$ denotes the number of interior arcs with end vertices in P_{ess}^t and $P_{ess}^{t'}$. When the tripod does not appear, the segments marked $*$ may have length 0.

Proof. Using Lemma 5.3 we see that every face of Q has external boundary which intersects at least two of the sides P_{ess}^t .

For $1 \leq t < t' \leq 4$, define $E_{t,t'}$ to be the set of edges in D which have one end vertex in P_{ess}^t and the other in $P_{ess}^{t'}$, and let $e_{t,t'} = |E_{t,t'}|$. By assumption $e_{2,4} = 0$. Notice that no two edges in $E_{t,t'}$ can have an end vertex in common. Indeed, if this were the case, then there would be a face $F \subset D$ whose boundary is contained in at most 2 pieces and its intersection with P_{ess}^t (or $P_{ess}^{t'}$), which contradicts Lemma 3.13.

For each t (considered modulo 4) let v^t be the vertex in $Q \cap P_{ess}^t \cap P_{ess}^{t+1}$, and whenever $E_{t,t+1} \neq \emptyset$, choose $e^t \in E_{t,t+1}$ such that the end vertex of e^t on P_{ess}^t is furthest from v^t along P_{ess}^t .

Case 1. If there is an interior arc α connecting P_{ess}^1 to P_{ess}^3 (i.e., $e_{1,3} > 0$) consider the two diagrams D_2, D_4 obtained by removing the closure of α in D and then reattaching a copy of it to each connected component of $D \setminus \bar{\alpha}$. The two resulting diagrams D_t are combinatorial geodesic triangles with sides $P_{ess}^t \cap Q$, $P_{ess}^1 \cap \partial D^t$ and the union of $P_{ess}^3 \cap \partial D^t$ and α . Using Strebel's classification, the triangle D^2 is of type: I_2 if and only if $e_{1,2} = e_{2,3} = 0$; I_3 , II or III_2 if and only if at least one of $e_{1,2}, e_{2,3} \neq 0$ and (\dagger) does not appear (with III_2 happening if and only if the segment marked $*$ has length 0); and V if and only if (\dagger) does appear. Recall that the triangle cannot be of type IV by Lemma 5.3(iii). A similar analysis can be done for D^4 .

Case 2. Suppose that $e_{1,3} = 0$. Let us prove that there is a face whose boundary intersects both P_{ess}^1 and P_{ess}^3 in edges. If this is the case then we can add an internal arc connecting P_{ess}^1 to P_{ess}^3 to D and obtain a new combinatorial geodesic quadrangle D'' satisfying all the properties of Lemma 5.3, so we may follow the same analysis as in Case 1.

Suppose for a contradiction that no face intersects both P_{ess}^1 and P_{ess}^3 in edges. Let D' be the subdiagram of D whose boundary consists of e^t and the subpath of $Q \cap P_{ess}^t$ between $e^{t-1} \cap P_{ess}^t$ and $e^t \cap P_{ess}^t$ for each t . By construction, D' does not contain v^t for any t such that $e_{t,t+1} > 0$, and no pair of consecutive sides in D' are connected by an edge (see Figure 13). The diagram D' is special in the sense of [6, Definition 3.14], but it cannot be extraordinary, as all such diagrams have faces which intersect only one side of the quadrangle and this is prohibited in our case by Lemma 5.3(iii). Hence, D' is a zipper, and this zipper has length 0 and both ends are of type 1 (any other zipper has a face which intersects only one side of the quadrangle). But such a diagram is not possible by Lemma 5.8. \square

Notice that the assumption (9) is only used in the above proof when $e_{1,3} = e_{2,4} = 0$. We are now ready to deal with the “non-degenerate” case of Theorem 5.1.

Proposition 5.10. *If an essential quadrangle $(P_{ess}^1, P_{ess}^2, P_{ess}^3, P_{ess}^4)$ associated to a geodesic quadrangle $Q_S = (\gamma^1, \gamma^2, \gamma^3, \gamma^4)$ satisfying (9) admits a simple cycle Q which intersects each P_{ess}^t in an edge, then there exist i, j such that $R_i^1 = R_j^3$.*

Proof. If $e_{2,4} \neq 0$ then the conclusion holds by Lemma 5.7, so we may apply Proposition 5.9.

Let us assume for a contradiction that $R_i^1 \neq R_j^3$ for all i, j . Now consider a diagram D with boundary Q , which necessarily has one of the forms given in Figure 13.

Case 1: $e_{1,3} \geq 3$. In this case, there are two faces $F, F' \subset D$ whose boundaries intersect in an internal arc in D such that $e(F) = i(F) = e(F') = i(F') = 2$ and the exterior boundary of each face has one connected component in P_{ess}^1 and another in P_{ess}^3 . If ∂F or $\partial F'$ is not one of the R_i^1 or R_j^3 , then its boundary is a union of at most 12 pieces by Lemma 3.9, which is a contradiction. If $\partial F = R_i^1$ and $\partial F' = R_{i'}^1$ for some i, i' , then let α be the subpath $P_{ess}^3 \cap (\partial F \cup \partial F')$ and define J to be the set of indices such that R_j^3 contains an edge in α . Let j_1, j_2 be the minimal (resp. maximal) elements of J . By Lemma 3.7, $y_{j_1}^3$ and $y_{j_2-1}^3$ are connected to α by edges. Now α is contained in a union of at most 5 pieces in ∂F and at most 5 pieces in $\partial F'$, hence

$$(j_2 - 1) - j_1 \leq d_X(y_{j_1}^3, y_{j_2-1}^3) \leq 2 + 2 \left\lceil \frac{5}{4} \right\rceil = 6.$$

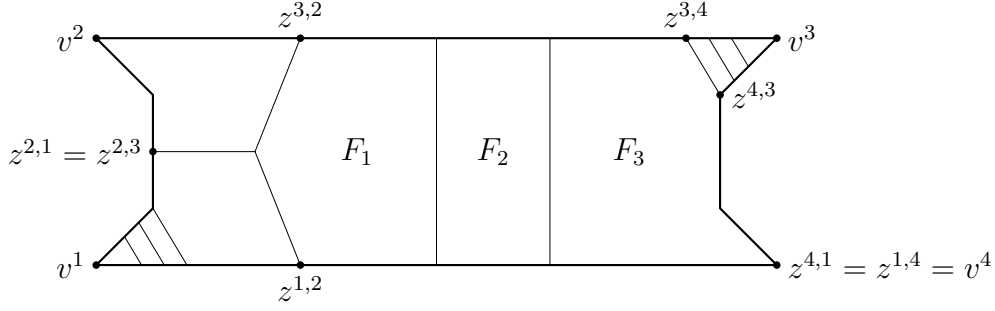
Thus, in total, α is contained in a union of at most 9 pieces (since one element of J could contribute a piece in each of ∂F and $\partial F'$), hence one of ∂F or $\partial F'$ is a union of at most 4 pieces which intersect α , two internal arcs in D , and $P_{ess}^1 \cap \alpha$. Therefore, $|\partial F| < \left(\frac{3}{4} + \frac{6}{24}\right) |\partial F|$, which is a contradiction.

Hence we may assume $\partial F = R_i^1$ and $\partial F' = R_j^3$ for some i, j . Now let J' be the set of j' such that $\partial F \cap P_{ess}^3$ contains an edge in $R_{j'}^3$, and let j'_1 and j'_2 be the minimal/maximal elements of J' . Note that j is not in the interval j'_1, \dots, j'_2 . Assume $j < j'_1$; the other possibility can be handled in the same way. There are edges connecting y_j^3 and $y_{j'_2-1}^3$ to $\partial F \cap P_{ess}^3$, and so

$$j'_2 - j'_1 \leq (j'_2 - 1) - j \leq d_X(y_j^3, y_{j'_2-1}^3) \leq 2 + \left\lceil \frac{(j'_2 - 1) - j}{4} \right\rceil.$$

We conclude that $j'_2 - j'_1 \leq 3$. Therefore, ∂F is the union of $\partial F \cap R_i^1$ and a union at most 4 pieces in $\partial F \cap P_{ess}^3$ and two internal arcs in D . Thus $|\partial F| < \left(\frac{3}{4} + \frac{6}{24}\right) |\partial F|$, which is a contradiction.

Case 2. From now on we assume that $e_{1,3} \leq 2$. Let x, x' be the end vertices of γ^1 , with $x \in \gamma^2$, $x' \in \gamma^4$. For each t define vertices $z^{t,t+1} \in P_{ess}^t$, $z^{t+1,t} \in P_{ess}^{t+1}$ as follows. If (\dagger) is present $((\ddagger)$ when $t = 3, 4)$, define them to be the vertices contained in the tripod, so in this case $z^{2,3} = z^{2,1}$, for example. If the tripod does not appear and $E_{t,t+1} \neq \emptyset$, define them to be the end vertices of e^t . Finally, if the tripod does not appear and $E_{t,t+1} = \emptyset$, define them both to be v^t . See Figure 14 for one possible configuration. The proof will be in two steps: first we show $d_X(\{z^{1,2}, z^{2,1}\}, \{z^{3,4}, z^{4,3}\}) \leq 8$, and then we show $d_X(z^{s-1,s}, \gamma^s) \leq 4$ and $d_X(z^{s,s-1}, \gamma^s) \leq 4$ for $s = 2, 4$. This contradicts (9).

FIGURE 14. One possibility for the $z^{t,t+1}$ and $z^{t+1,t}$.

Label the interior arcs in $E^{2,4}$ by α_1, α_2 (when they exist) so that α_1 starts closer to v^1 along P_{ess}^1 than α^2 . Let us define a path of length at most 8 connecting one of $\{z^{1,2}, z^{2,1}\}$ to one of $\{z^{3,4}, z^{4,3}\}$ in the worst case scenario, which is when $e^{2,4} = 2$. Now $z^{3,2}$ and $z^{1,2}$ lie on the boundary of a unique face $F_1 \subseteq D$. Since ∂F_1 is not simultaneously one of the R_i^1 and one of the R_j^3 , by Lemma 3.9, there are paths in ∂F connecting one of $z^{3,2}$ or $z^{1,2}$ to any vertex of α_1 which are unions of at most 6 pieces in ∂F_1 . This implies that $d_X(\{z^{3,2}, z^{1,2}\}, \alpha_1) \leq 2$. Similarly, there is a path from any vertex in α_1 to any vertex in α_2 which is a union of at most 7 pieces in ∂F_2 (the neighbour of ∂F_1 whose boundary contains α_1), and there is a path from any vertex in α_2 to one of $\{z^{3,4}, z^{1,4}\}$ which is a union of at most 6 pieces in ∂F_3 (the neighbour of ∂F_2 whose boundary contains α_2). Combining these observations we see that $d_X(\{z^{1,2}, z^{2,1}\}, \{z^{3,4}, z^{4,3}\}) \leq 8$, as required.

For the second step, we will bound $d_X(z^{2,1}, \gamma^2)$; all the other bounds can be found in the same way. Note that if the tripod (\dagger) is present or $e^{1,2} \neq 0$, then $d_X(z^{2,1}, \gamma^2) \leq 3$ by Lemma 5.5. Hence the only case we have to consider is $z^{2,1} = v^1$. The remainder of the argument closely follows the second half of Lemma 5.7. Let \overline{D} be a diagram with boundary Q_S containing D as a subdiagram. Let F be the unique face in D whose boundary contains v^1 . If there is some R_r^2 such that $P_{ess}^2 = R_r^2$, then $d_X(\gamma^2, v^1) \leq 2$ by Lemma 3.7. If this does not happen, but for some r' , $P_{ess}^2 \cap R_{r'}^2$ has an end vertex v in ∂F , then $d_X(\gamma^2, v^1) \leq d_X(\gamma^2, v) + d_X(v, v^1) \leq 2 + \lceil \frac{5}{4} \rceil = 4$, by Lemmas 3.7 and 3.9(i). We may now assume that there is some r such that $P_{ess}^2 \cap R_r^2$ (strictly) contains $\partial F \cap P_{ess}^2$. We deduce that there is no other face $F' \subset \overline{D}$ such that $\partial F' \cap R_r^2$ contains an edge using the penultimate paragraph of the proof of Lemma 5.7. Using the final paragraph of the same proof, we see that either there exist i, j such that $R_i^1 = R_j^3$ which is a contradiction, or one of the subpaths $N^s = R_r^2 \cap P_{ess}^2 \cap P_{ess}^s$ ($s = 1, 3$) has diameter at most 2. Therefore,

$$d_X(\gamma^2, v^1) \leq d_X(\gamma^2, N^s) + \text{diam}(N^s) + d_X(N^s, v^1) \leq 2 + 2 + 1 = 5,$$

where the bound on $d_X(\gamma^2, N^s)$ comes from Lemma 3.7 and the bound on $d_X(N^s, v^1)$ follows since N^s contains one of the two end vertices of the piece $R_r^2 \cap \partial F$. \square

5.2. Acylindricity. We are now ready to use the classification of essential quadrangles from the previous section to prove that if G is uniformly power-free, then $\mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P}) \subseteq \mathcal{AH}(G)$.

Theorem 5.11. *Let $\mathcal{P} = \langle S | r_1, r_2, \dots \rangle$ be a presentation for a $C'(\frac{1}{24})$ group G . If G is uniformly power-free and $[X] \in \mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$, then $G \curvearrowright \text{Cay}(G, X)$ is acylindrical.*

Proof. As $[X] \in \mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$, it follows from Theorem 4.1 that $\text{Cay}(G, X)$ is hyperbolic.

Let N be the uniformly power-free constant, that is, the constant such that no subpath of a relator is labelled by an N -th power of a non-trivial word.

Fix $\varepsilon > 0$. Let $x, y \in \text{Cay}(G, X)$ such that

$$d_X(x, y) = 3\varepsilon + 25.$$

Let γ^1 be a geodesic from x to y in $\text{Cay}(G, X)$, and let $g \in G \setminus \{1\}$ be such that

$$d_X(x, gx) \leq \varepsilon \quad \text{and} \quad d_X(y, gy) \leq \varepsilon. \quad (11)$$

By [16, Lemma 2.4], it suffices to show that there is a uniform bound on the number of such g . Fix a geodesic γ^1 in $\text{Cay}(G, X)$ from y to x . For each g satisfying (11), let γ^2 be a geodesic from x to gx in $\text{Cay}(G, X)$, let γ^4 be a geodesic from gy to y in $\text{Cay}(G, X)$, and let γ^3 be the geodesic $g\gamma^1$ with the opposite orientation. Define $Q_X = (\gamma^1, \gamma^2, \gamma^3, \gamma^4)$ to be the quadrangle associated to the choice of x, y and g , and let $Q_S = (P_{ess}^1, P_{ess}^2, P_{ess}^3, P_{ess}^4)$ be an essential quadrangle associated to Q_X where P_{ess}^3 is gP_{ess}^1 with the opposite orientation.

By construction,

$$\min\{l_X(\gamma^1), l_X(\gamma^3)\} \geq 3 \max\{l_X(\gamma^2), l_X(\gamma^4)\} + 25,$$

so Q_X is a “long, thin quadrangle” which satisfies (9). Thus we can apply the classification of quadrangles from Section 5.1. By Theorem 5.1, either there exists some i and some j such that $R_i^1 = R_j^2$, or $P_{ess}^1 \cap gP_{ess}^1$ contains a path whose end vertices are at distance at most $\varepsilon + 3$ from x and y , respectively, in $\text{Cay}(G, X)$.

Case 1. Suppose there exist i, j such that $R_i^1 = R_j^3$. For each g yielding a diagram in this case we have $R_i^1 = R_j^3 = gR_j^1$, where the last inequality follows because P_{ess}^3 is gP_{ess}^1 with the opposite orientation. If there are more than $N(3\varepsilon + 22)^2$ such g , then at least $N + 1$ different g satisfy $R_i^1 = gR_j^1$ for some fixed i, j . If $g_1 R_j^1 = R_i^1 = g_2 R_j^1$, then $g_1^{-1} g_2 \in \text{Aut}(C)$, where $C \subseteq \Gamma$ is the cycle corresponding to R_i^1 . Hence $|\text{Aut}(C)| \geq N + 1$, contradicting the uniformly power-free assumption.

Case 2. Suppose Case 1 does not hold. Then for each g yielding such a diagram, $P_{ess}^1 \cap gP_{ess}^1$ contains a path whose end vertices are at distance at most $\varepsilon + 3$ from x and y , respectively, in $\text{Cay}(G, X)$. Fix a subpath P of P_{ess}^1 starting at the last vertex within distance $\varepsilon + 4$ of x and ending at the first vertex within distance $\varepsilon + 4$ of y . It is clear that the end vertices of this path are at least $\varepsilon + 17$ far apart in $\text{Cay}(G, X)$, and that P is a subpath of gP_{ess}^1 for all g under consideration. The element g is uniquely determined by the length of the subpath of gP_{ess}^1 connecting gx to the starting point of P on P_{ess}^1 . Suppose there are more than $N(3\varepsilon + 22)$ such different elements g . Then there is some i and $N + 1$ different starting points z_0, \dots, z_N of P on $R_i^1 \cap P_{ess}^1$ such that one of the following occurs.

- (i) The label of the subpath of P_i^1 starting at z_0 is equal to an initial subword of the label of P

- (ii) The label of P is equal to an initial subword of the label of the subpath P_i^1 starting at z_0 .

Let us show that the second option cannot happen. If it does, then there is some g and some i such that $P \subseteq gP_i^1 \cap gP_{ess}^1$. Since we are not in case 1, $gR_i^1 \neq R_j^1$ for any j , and so P is contained in a union of at most 5 pieces $gR_i^1 \cap R_j^1$. Thus its end vertices are at distance at most $\lceil \frac{5}{4} \rceil = 2$ in \hat{X} , which is a contradiction.

Therefore, there exist $l \neq m$ such that $0 < r = d_S(z_l, z_m) \leq \frac{1}{N}|P|$ and the label of P has an initial subword which is the N -th power of the label of its initial subpath of length r . This contradicts the uniformly power free assumption. \square

Proof of Theorem A. Let \mathcal{P} be a $C'(\frac{1}{24})$ presentation for a group G . Then it follows from Theorem 4.1 that $\mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P}) \subset \mathcal{H}(G)$. If \mathcal{P} is additionally uniformly power-free, then $\mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P}) \subset \mathcal{AH}(G)$ by Theorem 5.11. \square

6. THIN CONES AND $(\mathcal{A})\mathcal{H}$ -INACCESSIBILITY

The goal of this section is to prove Theorems B and C, which will be done in subsections 6.1 and 6.2, respectively.

6.1. The structure of the subposet $\mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$. Throughout this section $\mathcal{P} = \langle S | R \rangle$ is a $C'(\frac{1}{24})$ presentation, each element of r_i is cyclically reduced in $F(S)$ and we enumerate $R = \{r_1, r_2, \dots\}$. Define \bar{R} to be the set of all cyclically reduced conjugates of the r_i and their inverses. For each i we define C_i to be a cyclic graph whose label is r_i . We define L to be the set of all initial subwords of elements of \bar{R} and P^k to be the set of words which are a product of at most k pieces.

Recall that given $Y \subset F(S)$, C_i^Y is the graph obtained from C_i by adding an edge connecting any two vertices in C_i such that there is a path between them whose label is in Y . We use the shorthand $\bar{C}_i = C_i^{P^4}$.

Let us recall the construction of the laced cone from Example 3.2.

Definition 6.1. For each i , fix a vertex x_i in \bar{C}_i , and define \mathcal{P}_i to be the set of all paths in C_i which connect two points y, z such that $d_{\bar{C}_i}(x_i, y) = d_{\bar{C}_i}(x_i, z)$. Set

$$LC((x_i)_i) = S \cup P^4 \cup \bigcup_{i \geq 1} \{\text{Lab}(P) \mid P \in \mathcal{P}_i\} \subseteq L.$$

We call $LC((x_i)_i)$ the **laced cone based at $(x_i)_i$** (cf. Figure 2).

It is clear that $[LC((x_i)_i)] \in \mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$. We now begin our study of the poset $\mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$.

Lemma 6.2. $|\mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})| = 1$ if and only if each C_i is a union of a uniformly bounded number of pieces (or equivalently $P^k = L$ for some k).

Proof. It is clear that if each C_i is a union of a uniformly bounded number of pieces M , then for any $X \subseteq P^4$, the C_i^X have uniformly bounded diameter $M/4$, and therefore X is equivalent in $\mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$ to the smallest thin cone, L .

Now suppose this is not the case. For each $j \in \mathbb{N}$, let w_j be the label of a subpath P_j in some C_{i_j} of length at most $\frac{|r_{i_j}|}{2}$ such that $w \notin P^{4j}$. If this cannot be done for some j , then $L \subseteq P^{8j}$. Without loss of generality, we may assume the map $j \mapsto i_j$ is injective. Let x_j and w_j be the end vertices of P_j , and consider any laced coned-off graph $\Gamma = \text{Cay}(G, X((x_i)_i))$. By Lemma 3.11, the cones $C_{i_j}^{X((x_i)_i)}$ isometrically embed into Γ , so $d_{X((x_i)_i)}(1, w_j) \geq j$ for all j , while $d_L(1, w_j) = 1$. Therefore $[X((x_i)_i)] \not\preceq [L]$. \square

We next show that $\mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$ has a largest element if and only if it has exactly one element.

Lemma 6.3. *If $|\mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})| \neq 1$ then there are two elements $[X], [Y] \in \mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$ such that no $[Z] \in \mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$ satisfies both $[X] \preceq [Z]$ and $[Y] \preceq [Z]$.*

Proof. Applying Lemma 6.2, if $|\mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})| \neq 1$, then for each $j \in \mathbb{N}$ there is some $C_{i(j)}$ whose boundary word cannot be written as a product of fewer than $16j$ relators. Thus $d_j = \text{diam}(\overline{C_{i(j)}}) \geq 2j$. Choose $x_{i(j)}, y_{i(j)} \in C_{i(j)}$ satisfying

$$d_{\overline{C_{i(j)}}}(x_{i(j)}, y_{i(j)}) = \left\lfloor \frac{d_j}{2} \right\rfloor,$$

and fix a vertex $x_i = y_i \in C_i$ for any i which is not equal to one of the $i(j)$. Consider the laced cones $X = LC((x_i)_i)$ and $Y = LC((y_i)_i)$.

Suppose for a contradiction that there is some $[Z] \in \mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$ such that $[X] \preceq [Z]$ and $[Y] \preceq [Z]$. For any representative Z of $[Z]$ there is a constant K such that

$$d_Z(a, b) \geq \frac{1}{K} \max \{d_X(a, b), d_Y(a, b)\} - K \quad (12)$$

holds for all $a, b \in G$.

Now suppose a, b are contained in a common cone C^Z . If $d_{\overline{C_{i(j)}}}(a, b) \leq \lfloor \frac{d_j}{2} \rfloor$ then by Lemma 3.11 either $d_X(a, b) = d_{\overline{C_{i(j)}}}(a, b)$ or $d_Y(a, b) = d_{\overline{C_{i(j)}}}(a, b)$. If $d_{\overline{C_{i(j)}}}(a, b) > \lfloor \frac{d_j}{2} \rfloor$, then either $d_X(a, b) > \frac{1}{2} \lfloor \frac{d_j}{2} \rfloor$ or $d_Y(a, b) > \frac{1}{2} \lfloor \frac{d_j}{2} \rfloor$. Since in either case $d_{\overline{C_{i(j)}}}(a, b) \leq d_j = \text{diam}(\overline{C_{i(j)}})$, it follows from Lemma 3.11 that $\max \{d_X(a, b), d_Y(a, b)\} \geq \frac{1}{2} d_{\overline{C_{i(j)}}}(a, b)$. Combining this with (12), we have

$$d_{\overline{C_{i(j)}}}(a, b) \geq d_Z(a, b) \geq \frac{1}{2K} d_{\overline{C_{i(j)}}}(a, b).$$

Hence the $\overline{C_{i(j)}}$ are uniformly biLipschitzly embedded in $\text{Cay}(G, Z)$, so if Z is a thin cone in $[Z]$, by Lemma 3.11 $\text{Cay}(G, Z)$ contains biLipschitzly embedded cycles of arbitrary diameter. However, this implies that $\text{Cay}(G, Z)$ is not hyperbolic and hence by Theorem 4.1, Z is not equivalent to any element of $\mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$, contradicting our assumption. \square

Remark 6.4. It is not possible to infer from Lemma 6.3 that G is not \mathcal{H} -accessible since there are cobounded actions $G \curvearrowright Z$ such that $\sigma([G \curvearrowright Z])$ does not contain any thin cones. In the proof of the lemma we need to assume that Z is a thin cone in order to apply Lemma 3.11. Later we will give a stronger hypothesis from which we can deduce that a group is not \mathcal{H} -accessible.

We next show that for every element of $\mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P}) \setminus \{[L]\}$ there is another element $[Y] \in \mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$ which is incomparable to $[X]$. Recall that given $X \subseteq F(S)$, X_i is the set of all elements of X which are the initial subword of a cyclically reduced conjugate of either r_i or its inverse.

Lemma 6.5. *For all $[X] \in \mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P}) \setminus \{[L]\}$ there exists a $[Y] \in \mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$ such that $[X] \not\preceq [Y]$ and $[Y] \not\preceq [X]$.*

Proof. Let $[X]$ be any element of $\mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$ other than $[L]$, the smallest element. By Lemma 6.3, there exists $[Z] \in \mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$ such that $[Z] \not\preceq [X]$. Let Z be a thin cone in $[Z]$. Since $[X] \not\preceq [L]$, there exists an infinite set $\{i(j) \mid j \in \mathbb{N}\}$ and a sequence of elements $w_{i(j)} \in L_{i(j)}$ such that $\sup_j |w_{i(j)}|_X = \infty$. Similarly, since $[Z] \not\preceq [X]$, there exists an infinite set $\{i'(k) \mid k \in \mathbb{N}\}$ and a sequence of elements $w'_{i'(k)} \in X_{i'(k)}$ such that $\sup_k |w'_{i'(k)}|_Z = \infty$. Let I be an infinite subset of $\{i'(k) \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ such that $\{i(j) \mid j \in \mathbb{Z}\} \setminus I$ is infinite. Define

$$Y_l = \begin{cases} L_l & \text{if } l \notin I \\ Z_{i'(k)} & \text{if } l = i'(k) \in I \text{ for some } k. \end{cases}$$

Let $Y = \bigcup_l Y_l$, it is clear that Y is a thin cone. Now $[X] \not\preceq [Y]$, as for all l such that $l = i(j) \notin I$, we have $w_{i(j)} \in L_{i(j)} = Y_{i(j)}$, which implies that $\sup_j |w_{i(j)}|_Y = 1$, while $\sup_j |w_{i(j)}|_X = \infty$. Similarly, $[Y] \not\preceq [X]$ since for all l such that $l = i'(k) \in I$, we have $w'_{i'(k)} \in X_{i'(k)}$, which implies that $\sup_k |w'_{i'(k)}|_X = 1$, while $\sup_k |w'_{i'(k)}|_Y = |w'_{i'(k)}|_Z = \infty$. \square

Recall that $\mathcal{P}(\omega)/Fin$ is the poset of equivalence classes of subsets of \mathbb{N} , where two subsets $A, B \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ are equivalent if $|A \Delta B| < \infty$ and $A \leq B$ if $|A \setminus B| < \infty$. Our next goal is to show that $\mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$ is large.

Proposition 6.6. *For any distinct elements $[X^1], [X^2] \in \mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$ such that $[X^1] \preceq [X^2]$, there is an embedding of posets $\phi: \mathcal{P}(\omega)/Fin \hookrightarrow \mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$ such that for each $[A] \in \mathcal{P}(\omega)/Fin$, $\phi([\emptyset]) = [X^1] \preceq \phi([A]) \preceq [X^2] = \phi([\mathbb{N}])$.*

Proof. Let $\mathcal{P} = \langle S \mid r_1, \dots \rangle$ be a $C'(\frac{1}{24})$ presentation. Let $[X^1], [X^2] \in \mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$ be two distinct elements satisfying $[X^1] \preceq [X^2]$. We have $X^1 \sim X^1 \cup X^2$, so by possibly changing representatives of the equivalence classes, we may assume without loss of generality that $X^2 \subset X^1$. Since $X^2 \not\sim X^1$, there is an infinite set $I = \{n(i)\} \subset \mathbb{N}$ and a sequence of elements $w_{n(i)} \in X_{n(i)}^2$ such that

$$\sup_{n(i) \in I} |w_{n(i)}|_{X^1} = \infty. \quad (13)$$

Given a subset $A \subseteq \mathbb{N}$, let $I_A = \{n(i) \in I \mid i \in A\} \subset I$. Define

$$X_j^A = \begin{cases} X_j^2 & \text{if } j \notin I \text{ or } j \in I_A \\ X_j^1 & \text{if } j \in I \setminus I_A \end{cases}.$$

Let $X^A = \sqcup_j X_j^A$. By construction, $[X^A] \in \mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$. Consider the map

$$\phi: \mathcal{P}(\omega)/Fin \rightarrow \mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$$

defined by

$$[A] \mapsto [X^A].$$

We first show that ϕ is well-defined. Suppose $A, B \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ are equivalent in $\mathcal{P}(\omega)/Fin$, i.e., $|A \triangle B| < \infty$. It suffices to consider the case $B = A \cup \{b\}$. Then X^A and X^B differ only in X_b^A and X_b^B . Recall that elements of X_b^A and X_b^B are labels of the edges added to the cycle C_b . Since C_b has only finitely many vertices, it follows that $|X^A \triangle X^B| < \infty$, and so $[X^A] \sim [X^B]$.

We next show ϕ is injective. Suppose $A, B \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ are not equivalent in $\mathcal{P}(\omega)/Fin$, i.e., $|A \triangle B| = \infty$. We may assume without loss of generality that $B \setminus A$ is infinite. We will show that X^A and X^B are not equivalent. Since $B \setminus A$ is infinite, there is an infinite subsequence $(n(i, k))$ of $(n(i))$ such that $w_{n(i, k)} \in X_{n(i, k)}^A = X_{n(i, k)}^1$ while $X_{n(i, k)}^B = X_{n(i, k)}^2$. Since the sequence $(n(i, k))$ is infinite, we must have $n(i, k) \rightarrow \infty$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$, and so by (13) we have

$$\sup_k |w_{n(i, k)}|_{X^B} = \sup_k |w_{n(i, k)}|_{X^2} = \infty.$$

Therefore $X^A \not\sim X^B$.

Finally, we show ϕ is order-preserving. Suppose $[A], [B] \in \mathcal{P}(\omega)/Fin$ satisfy $[A] \leq [B]$. By changing representatives, we may assume that $A \subseteq B$. It then follows from the definition that $X^A \supseteq X^B$, and so $[X^A] \preceq [X^B]$.

Finally, by construction $X^1 \supseteq X^A \supseteq X^2$ for all $[A] \in \mathcal{P}(\omega)/Fin$, and so $[X^1] \preceq [X^A] \preceq [X^2]$ for all $[A] \in \mathcal{P}(\omega)/Fin$. Moreover, by construction $\phi(\emptyset) = [X^\emptyset] = [X^1]$ and $\phi(\mathbb{N}) = [X^\mathbb{N}] = [X^2]$. \square

Proposition 6.7. *Every $[X] \in \mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$ which is not the smallest element is contained in an uncountable chain and in an uncountable antichain in $\mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$.*

Proof. Recall that $[L] \in \mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$ is the smallest element, and let $[X] \in \mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$ such that $X \not\sim L$. By Proposition 6.6, there is an embedding of posets $\phi: \mathcal{P}(\omega)/Fin \hookrightarrow \mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$ such that $[L] \preceq \phi([A]) \preceq [X]$ for all $[A] \in \mathcal{P}(\omega)/Fin$. Since $\mathcal{P}(\omega)/Fin$ contains uncountable chains, $[X]$ is contained in an uncountable chain.

To show that $[X]$ is contained in an uncountable antichain, first choose some $[Y] \in \mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$ such that $[X]$ and $[Y]$ are incomparable, which exists by Lemma 6.5. Since $[X]$ and $[Y]$ are incomparable, there exist subsequences $(n(i))$ and $(n'(j))$ of the natural numbers and words $w_{n(i)} \in X_{n(i)}$ and $w'_{n'(j)} \in Y_{n'(j)}$ such that

$$\sup_i |w_{n(i)}|_Y = \infty \tag{14}$$

and

$$\sup_j |w'_{n'(j)}|_X = \infty. \tag{15}$$

There are two cases to consider. If $|\{n(i)\} \triangle \{n'(j)\}| = \infty$, then by passing to subsequences we may assume that $\{n(i)\} \cap \{n'(j)\} = \emptyset$. In this case, given $A \subseteq \mathbb{N}$, let $I_A = \{n(i) \mid i \in A\}$ and $J_A = \{n'(j) \mid j \in A\}$. If $|\{n(i)\} \triangle \{n'(j)\}| < \infty$, then by passing to subsequences, we may assume that $\{n(i)\} = \{n'(j)\}$. In this case, given $A \subseteq \mathbb{N}$, let $I_A = \{n(i) \mid i \in A\}$ and $J_A = \{n(i) \mid i \notin A\}$.

In either case, define

$$W_k^A = \begin{cases} X_k & \text{if } k \in I_A \\ Y_k & \text{if } k \in J_A \\ L_k & \text{else} \end{cases}.$$

Let $W^A = \sqcup_k W_k^A$. Define a map

$$\phi: \mathcal{P}(\omega)/Fin \rightarrow \mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$$

by

$$[A] \mapsto [W^A].$$

By a similar argument as in the proof of Proposition 6.6, this map is well-defined.

We now show that if $[A], [B] \in \mathcal{P}(\omega)/Fin$ are incomparable, then $[W^A]$ and $[W^B]$ are incomparable in $\mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$. Suppose $A, B \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ satisfy $|A \setminus B| = \infty$ and $|B \setminus A| = \infty$.

If $|\{n(i)\} \triangle \{n'(j)\}| = \infty$, then for $i \in A \setminus B$, consider the subsequence of words $w_{n(i)} \in W_{n(i)}^A = X_{n(i)}$ and for $j \in B \setminus A$ consider the subsequence $w'_{n'(j)} \in W_{n'(j)}^B = Y_{n'(j)}$. Since $A \setminus B$ and $B \setminus A$ are both infinite sets, these are both infinite sequences of words. Applying (14) yields

$$\sup_i |w_{n(i)}|_{W^B} = \sup_i |w_{n(i)}|_Y = \infty,$$

so $W^B \not\leq W^A$. Similarly, applying (15) yields

$$\sup_j |w'_{n'(j)}|_{W^A} = \sup_j |w'_{n'(j)}|_X = \infty,$$

and so $W^A \not\leq W^B$. Therefore, $[W^A]$ and $[W^B]$ are incomparable.

If $|\{n(i)\} \triangle \{n'(j)\}| < \infty$, then since $B \setminus A \subseteq A^c$, a similar argument shows that $[W^A]$ and $[W^B]$ are incomparable.

Suppose $[A] \in \mathcal{P}(\omega)/Fin$ is such that $A \not\sim \emptyset$ and $A \not\sim \mathbb{N}$. Then A^c is an infinite set, and a similar argument shows that $[X]$ and $[W^A]$ are incomparable and $[Y]$ and $[W^A]$ are incomparable.

Therefore, for any antichain $\{[A_\alpha]\}$ in $\mathcal{P}(\omega)/Fin$, $\{[W^{A_\alpha}]\}$ is an antichain in $\mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$ which can be extended to include $[X]$ and $[Y]$. Since $\mathcal{P}(\omega)/Fin$ contains uncountable antichains, the result follows. \square

Proof of Theorem B. If G is uniformly power-free then Theorem 5.11 implies that $\mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P}) \subseteq \mathcal{AH}(G)$.

Part (i) is Lemma 6.2, while part (ii) follows from Propositions 6.6 and 6.7. \square

6.2. \mathcal{H} - and \mathcal{AH} -inaccessible groups. In this section, we construct examples of groups that are neither \mathcal{H} - nor \mathcal{AH} -accessible. We in fact prove an even stronger result: there is no largest (not necessarily cobounded) action under the partial ordering on a hyperbolic space. Moreover, our examples are all groups which admit universal acylindrical actions. Our main tool is to use thin cones to construct many “sufficiently different” actions of a group on hyperbolic spaces. We then show that if the group admits an action that is larger

than all of these different actions in the partial ordering, it cannot be on a hyperbolic space.

Theorem 6.8. *Let $\mathcal{P} = \langle S | R \rangle$ be a $C'(\frac{1}{24})$ presentation where each $r \in R$ is cyclically reduced. Suppose that for every n there is some $r_n \in R$, which is not a proper power, satisfying*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |r_n|_S = +\infty \quad \text{and} \quad \inf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|r_n|_S^{\frac{1}{2}}}{p(r_n) \log_2 |r_n|_S} > 0,$$

where $p(r_n)$ is the length of the longest piece in r_n . Then $G = F(S) / \langle\langle R \rangle\rangle$ does not admit a largest action on a hyperbolic space.

The strategy of the proof is to use the two laced cones considered in Lemma 6.3 to prove that if $G \curvearrowright Z$ is an action such that for any $[X] \in \mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$,

$$d_X(g, h) \leq K d_Z(g, h) + C,$$

then Y does not have exponential divergence, and hence it is not hyperbolic.

Proof. Fix $z \in Z$, and for each n let C_n denote the labelled cyclic subgraph of $\text{Cay}(G, S)$ which contains the vertex 1_G and has label r_n when read from 1_G . We denote by $\overline{C_n}$ the induced subgraph of $\text{Cay}(G, S \cup P^4)$ with the same vertex set as C_n . Using the proof of Lemma 6.3 we find $[X], [Y] \in \mathcal{TC}(\mathcal{P})$ and $K_1 \geq 1$ such that for all a, b in a common C_n we have

$$\frac{1}{2K_1} d_{\overline{C_n}}(a, b) - K_1 \leq d_Z(a.z, b.z). \quad (16)$$

Moreover, since the orbit map $g \mapsto g.z$ is K_2 -Lipschitz, we have

$$d_Z(a.z, b.z) \leq K_2 d_{C_n}(a, b) + K_2. \quad (17)$$

Set $K = \max\{K_1, K_2\}$.

Define $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by $f(n) = n^{\frac{1}{2}} / \log_2(n)$. By hypothesis, there is an infinite subset $I \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $n \in I$

$$\frac{f(|r_n|_S)}{p(r_n)} \geq \varepsilon > 0.$$

Therefore, for all pairs of vertices a, b in C_n , we have

$$d_{\overline{C_n}}(a, b) \geq \frac{d_{C_n}(a, b)}{4p(r_n)} \geq \frac{\varepsilon d_{C_n}(a, b)}{4f(|r_n|_S)}.$$

For each n choose a_n, b_n with $d_{C_n}(a_n, b_n)$ maximal (in particular, it is greater than $\frac{1}{3} |r_n|_S$). From the above equation we see that

$$d_{\overline{C_n}}(a_n, b_n) \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{12} \frac{|r_n|_S}{f(|r_n|_S)}. \quad (18)$$

Let P_n^1 and P_n^2 be the two different embedded paths in C_n from a_n to b_n , and for $k = 1, 2$, let q_n^k be a path in Z obtained by connecting the images of consecutive vertices of P_n^k under the orbit map $g \mapsto g.z$ by geodesics of length at most $2K$. This is possible by (17). The length of the path q_n^k is at most $2K |r_n|_S$. Let ℓ be a geodesic connecting $a_n.z$ and $b_n.z$ in

Z and let m_n be the midpoint of ℓ . By [10, Proposition 3.H.1.6], since Z is δ -hyperbolic, $d_Z(m_n, q_n^k) \leq \delta \log_2(2K |r_n|_S) + 1$, therefore there exist points $c_n, d_n \in C_n$ such that

$$(2K)^{-1} d_{\overline{C_n}}(c_n, d_n) \leq d_Z(c_n.z, d_n.z) \leq 2\delta \log_2(2K |r_n|_S) + 2 + 4K. \quad (19)$$

Moreover, for all n sufficiently large, $\delta \log_2(2K |r_n|_S) + 1 + 2K \leq \frac{\epsilon}{96K} \frac{|r_n|_S}{f(|r_n|_S)}$. We claim that

$$d_Z(\{c_n.z, d_n.z\}, \{a_n.z, b_n.z\}) \geq \left(\frac{\epsilon}{96K}\right) \frac{|r_n|_S}{f(|r_n|_S)}. \quad (20)$$

To see this, suppose that that $d_Z(c_n.z, a_n.z) < \left(\frac{\epsilon}{96K}\right) \frac{|r_n|_S}{f(|r_n|_S)}$; the other possibilities are similar. Then

$$d_Z(a_n.z, m_n) = d_Z(a_n.z, c_n.z) + d_Z(c_n.z, m_n) < 2 \left(\frac{\epsilon}{96K}\right) \frac{|r_n|_S}{f(|r_n|_S)},$$

and so $d_Z(a_n.z, b_n.z) < 4 \left(\frac{\epsilon}{96K}\right) \frac{|r_n|_S}{f(|r_n|_S)}$. However, by (16), this implies that

$$d_{\overline{C_n}}(a_n, b_n) < 8K \left(\frac{\epsilon}{96K}\right) \frac{|r_n|_S}{f(|r_n|_S)} = \left(\frac{\epsilon}{12}\right) \frac{|r_n|_S}{f(|r_n|_S)},$$

which contradicts (18). Thus (20) holds.

From (19) we see that there is a path in C_n from c_n to d_n which is a union of at most $16K(\delta \log_2(2K |r_n|_S) + 1 + 2K)$ pieces. Since this path contains either a_n or b_n , and each piece has length at most $p(r_n) \leq \epsilon^{-1} f(|r_n|_S)$ in C_n , we see that

$$\begin{aligned} 16\delta\epsilon^{-1}K (\log_2(2K |r_n|_S) + 1 + 2K) f(|r_n|_S) &\geq d_{C_n}(c_n, d_n) \\ &\geq d_{C_n}(\{c_n, d_n\}, \{a_n, b_n\}) \\ &\geq \frac{\epsilon |r_n|_S}{96K^2 f(|r_n|_S)}, \end{aligned}$$

where the final inequality follows from (20). Thus there exists some $M \geq 1$, such that for all n sufficiently large we have

$$M f(|r_n|_S)^2 \log_2 |r_n|_S \geq \frac{1}{M} |r_n|_S.$$

However, this contradicts the definition of f , since for all sufficiently large $n \in I$,

$$\frac{|r_n|_S}{f(|r_n|_S)^2 \log_2 |r_n|_S} \geq \epsilon^2 \log_2 |r_n|_S > M^2. \quad \square$$

We conclude by building the first examples of universally acylindrically hyperbolic groups which are neither weakly \mathcal{H} - nor weakly \mathcal{AH} -accessible.

Theorem 6.9. *There are uncountably many quasi-isometry classes of finitely generated acylindrically hyperbolic groups admitting a universal acylindrical action but no largest action on a hyperbolic space.*

Proof. By Theorems 5.11 and 6.8 it suffices to define a uniformly power free $C'(\frac{1}{24})$ presentation $\mathcal{P} = \langle a, b, c | r_1, \dots \rangle$ such that $|r_n|_S \rightarrow \infty$ and $\frac{|r_n|_S^{\frac{1}{2}}}{p(r_n) \log_2 |r_n|_S} \geq 1$.

The number of cube-free binary words of length n is at least $2^{\frac{n}{9}+1}$ by [9, Theorem 7]. For each $n \geq 6$ enumerate 2^n different cube-free words of length $9n$ in $\{a, b\}^{9n}$ as $w_n^1, \dots, w_n^{2^n}$ and define

$$r'_n = \Pi_{i=1}^{2^n} c w_n^i \in F(a, b, c).$$

We claim that there is some n_0 such that $\mathcal{P} = \langle a, b, c | r'_{n_0}, r'_{n_0+1}, \dots \rangle$ suffices. First, each r'_n is cube-free. If w^3 is a subword of r'_n , then w must contain a c and have length in $F(a, b, c)$ which is a multiple of $9n + 1$, but this implies that two of the w_n^i are equal, which is a contradiction.

Secondly, the length of the word r'_n is at least $9n2^n$, and any piece in r'_n is a subword of some $w_n^i c w_n^{i+1}$ (with i considered modulo 2^n), and so has length at most $18n + 1$. Since $n \geq 6$, $9n2^n \geq 576n > 384n + 24 = 24(16n + 1)$. Thus $\langle a, b, c | r'_6, r'_7, \dots \rangle$ satisfies $C'(\frac{1}{24})$. Moreover, there exists some $n_0 \geq 6$ such that for all $n \geq n_0$,

$$\frac{|r'_n|_S^{\frac{1}{2}}}{p(r'_n) \log_2 |r'_n|_S} \geq \frac{(9n)^{\frac{1}{2}} 2^{\frac{n}{2}}}{(18n + 1)(n + \log_2(9n + 1))} \geq 1.$$

Now take $r_m = r'_{n_0+m}$ for all $m \geq 1$. Taking various sparse infinite subcollections \mathcal{R} of $\{r_n \mid n \geq n_0\}$ and using Bowditch's taut loop spectrum [8] as an invariant we obtain uncountably many quasi-isometry classes of groups satisfying the hypotheses of the theorem. \square

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