

PROPERTY (T) FOR NONCOMMUTATIVE UNIVERSAL LATTICES

MIKHAIL ERSHOV AND ANDREI JAIKIN-ZAPIRAIN

ABSTRACT. We establish a new spectral criterion for Kazhdan's property (T) which is applicable to a large class of discrete groups defined by generators and relations. As the main application, we prove property (T) for the groups $EL_n(R)$, where $n \geq 3$ and R is an arbitrary finitely generated associative ring. We also strengthen some of the results on property (T) for Kac-Moody groups from [DJ].

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. The main result. In this paper we develop a method which can be used to establish Kazhdan's property (T) for a large class of discrete groups defined by generators and relations. The paper grew out of an attempt to find an "algebraic form" of an approach to property (T) in a paper of Dymara and Januszkiewicz [DJ], which applied to a class of groups acting on Kac-Moody buildings. It turned out that not only the proof in [DJ] can be expressed in a purely group-theoretic language, but it also admits generalizations of various kinds, which yield many new examples of Kazhdan groups. The most general criterion for property (T) established in this paper deals with groups associated with a graph of groups over a finite graph Y , and is applicable whenever the first eigenvalue of certain "weighted Laplacian" of Y is sufficiently large (see Section 5). However, it is the special cases of that criterion and their variations which are of most interest. The main application of our method and the main result of this paper is the following theorem:

Theorem 1.1. *Let R be a finitely generated (associative) ring with 1 and $n \geq 3$. Let $G = EL_n(R)$, that is, the subgroup of $GL_n(R)$ generated by elementary matrices. Then G has Kazhdan's property (T) .*

Remark: Theorem 1.1 is equivalent to the statement about property (T) for $EL_n(R)$ where $R = \mathbb{Z}\langle x_1, \dots, x_d \rangle$ is a free associative ring in finitely

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many variables. Following [Ka2], we call the groups $EL_n(\mathbb{Z}\langle x_1, \dots, x_d \rangle)$ *noncommutative universal lattices*.

In fact, we prove property (T) for an even larger group $St_n(R)$, the Steinberg group over R , which naturally surjects onto $EL_n(R)$. The proof yields an explicit Kazhdan constant for $St_n(R)$ with respect to a natural finite generating set; asymptotically this constant is $O(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+d}})$ where d is the minimal number of generators of R (see Theorem 6.2). For a fixed d , this bound is asymptotically optimal (see, e.g., [Ka2]).

Our argument produces an explicit finitely presented group with (T) which surjects onto $EL_n(R)$ if $n \geq 4$ or R is an algebra over the finite field \mathbb{F}_q for some $q \geq 5$: in the former case the group $St_n(\mathbb{Z}\langle x_1, \dots, x_d \rangle)$ has such property, and in the latter case, we define such a group in our proof. In particular, we construct an explicit finitely presented group with (T) surjecting onto $EL_3(\mathbb{F}_q[t]) = SL_3(\mathbb{F}_q[t])$ (for $q \geq 5$), answering a question of Shalom [Sh3].

Prior to this paper property (T) for $EL_n(R)$, $n \geq 3$, was known when either R is commutative or the stable range of R is at most n – this has been established in the works of Shalom [Sh3] and Vaserstein [Va], with explicit Kazhdan constants provided by Ozawa [BO]. While all these three papers are very recent, the study of Kazhdan property for $EL_n(R)$ has a long history, which we discuss next.

1.2. Property (T) for $EL_n(R)$: history of the problem. Property (T) for the groups $SL_n(\mathbb{Z})$ and $SL_n(\mathbb{F}_q[t])$, with $n \geq 3$, has been known since the seminal work of Kazhdan [Kazh]. However, Kazhdan’s argument was not direct and relied on the fact that these groups were lattices in higher-rank simple Lie groups over local fields for which, in turn, property (T) was verified. In particular, the proof in [Kazh] did not yield any explicit Kazhdan constants. The first “systematic” approach to the problem of proving property (T) for Chevalley groups over general commutative rings and computing Kazhdan constants was given by Shalom [Sh1] and was based on the brilliant idea of using bounded generation. Generalizing a result of Burger [Bu], Shalom proved that for a finitely generated commutative ring R , the pair $(EL_2(R) \ltimes R^2, R^2)$ has relative property (T). It followed that whenever R is such a ring and the group $EL_n(R)$, with $n \geq 3$, is known to have bounded elementary generation property, it must also have property (T), with explicit Kazhdan constant. In particular, using the fact that $SL_n(\mathbb{Z}) = EL_n(\mathbb{Z})$ was known to be boundedly generated by $O(n^2)$ elementary subgroups, Shalom has shown that the Kazhdan constant of $SL_n(\mathbb{Z})$ with respect to a natural generating set is $O(\frac{1}{n^2})$. In [Ka1], Kassabov used the techniques from [Sh1] and a clever combinatorial argument to improve the Kazhdan constant for $SL_n(\mathbb{Z})$ to $O(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}})$, a bound which is asymptotically optimal.

Until very recently, virtually nothing was known about the Kazhdan property for Chevalley groups over rings of Krull dimension at least two. The first major result in this direction is due to Kassabov and Nikolov [KN], who

showed that the groups $SL_n(\mathbb{Z}[x_1, \dots, x_m])$, with $n \geq 3$, have property (τ) , a weaker version of property (T) . The proof was based on new K -theoretic results and uniform bounded elementary generation for finite congruence quotients of $SL_n(\mathbb{Z}[x_1, \dots, x_m])$. Shortly afterwards, Kassabov [Ka2] established relative property (T) for the pair $(EL_2(R) \ltimes R^2, R^2)$, where R is an arbitrary finitely generated ring with 1 (not necessarily commutative), generalizing Shalom's theorem from [Sh1]. Thus, the reduction of property (T) to bounded elementary generation for $EL_n(R)$ was extended to the case non-commutative rings.

To the best of our knowledge, no new results on bounded elementary generation of $EL_n(R)$ have been obtained since then. However, in [Sh3], Shalom generalized his method from [Sh1] and showed that $EL_n(R)$ has property (T) as long as every matrix in $EL_n(R)$ can be reduced to a matrix from $EL_n(R) \cap GL_{n-1}(R)$ using a uniformly bounded number of elementary transformations. This is a weaker property than elementary bounded generation and is easily seen to hold whenever $\text{sr}(R) \leq n$, where $\text{sr}(R)$ is the stable range of R . If R is commutative, then $\text{sr}(R) \leq \text{Kdim}(R) + 2$ by a theorem of Bass, and thus Shalom's argument yields property (T) for $EL_n(R)$, where R is any commutative ring of Krull dimension at most $n - 2$ (and $n \geq 3$). Vaserstein [Va] proved that the desired “elementary bounded reduction” property holds for $EL_n(R)$, $n \geq 3$, over any commutative Noetherian ring R of finite Krull dimension. The latter implies property (T) for $EL_n(R)$, where $n \geq 3$ and R is an arbitrary finitely generated commutative ring. Finally, we note that the argument in [Sh3] does not provide explicit Kazhdan constants; however, this problem has been resolved by Ozawa [BO] who found a “quantitative” version of Shalom's proof.

1.3. Algebraization and generalization of the method of Dymara and Januszkiewicz. The bounded generation method of Shalom and its generalizations are usually considered to be algebraic methods. They are often contrasted with a broadly defined geometric approach to property (T) which is applicable to groups acting on buildings with certain spectral conditions on 1-dimensional links. In [DJ], Dymara and Januszkiewicz established property (T) for a class of groups acting on Kac-Moody buildings, using the notion of ε -orthogonality.¹ While this method is presented in geometric terms in [DJ], many results from [DJ] concerning property (T) can be formulated (and proved) in a purely group-theoretic setting. Such an algebraization of Dymara-Januszkiewicz's method is presented in Section 3 of our paper, with some auxiliary results on Hilbert space geometry obtained in Section 2. We now briefly describe this approach.

Let G be a group generated by two subgroups H and K . Suppose we know that H and K have (T) , and we want to prove that G has (T) . Then we need to show that for any unitary representation V of G without invariant vectors, a vector from V^H (the fixed subspace of H) cannot be arbitrarily

¹The same notion under a different name was previously introduced by Burger [Bu]

close to a vector from V^K . Closeness between V^H and V^K is measured by the quantity $\varepsilon(H, K; V) = \sup\{\frac{\langle u, v \rangle}{\|u\| \|v\|} : u \in V^H \setminus \{0\}, v \in V^K \setminus \{0\}\}$, and we say that H and K are ε -orthogonal for some $\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}$ if $\varepsilon(H, K; V) \leq \varepsilon$ for any unitary representation V of G with $V^G = \{0\}$.

It is easy to show that $G = \langle H, K \rangle$ has (T) as long as H and K are ε -orthogonal for some $\varepsilon < 1$. This criterion is very hard to apply directly to an infinite group G since it requires detailed knowledge of the representation theory of G . What one can effectively apply is the following generalization: if G is generated by n subgroups H_1, \dots, H_n such that each H_i has (T) , and any two subgroups H_i and H_j are ε -orthogonal for sufficiently small ε (where “sufficiently small” depends on n), then G has (T) . The arguments in [DJ] (or rather their group-theoretic counterparts) prove this statement for $\varepsilon < \frac{1}{7^{n-2}}$, but this result can be improved in several ways. First, instead of requiring that each H_i has (T) it suffices to require that each pair (G, H_i) has relative property (T) . Second, the upper bound on ε can be significantly improved from $\frac{1}{7^{n-2}}$ to $\frac{1}{n-1}$. Thus, we obtain the following result (see Corollary 5.3 for a more detailed statement, including explicit Kazhdan constant estimates):

Theorem 1.2. *Let G be a group generated by subgroups H_1, \dots, H_n . Suppose that the pair (G, H_i) has relative property (T) for each i , and any two subgroups H_i and H_j are ε -orthogonal for some $\varepsilon < \frac{1}{n-1}$. Then G has property (T) .*

Theorem 1.2 for $n = 3$ will already be established in Section 3, but for larger n it will be deduced from our spectral criterion (Theorem 5.1). The key concept which appears in the statement of that criterion (and also enters the bound for the Kazhdan constant) is that of *codistance* between a finite family of subgroups of a given group (see subsection 2.2 for details).

1.4. About the proof of Theorem 1.1. We now give a brief outline of the proof of Theorem 1.1. If one wants to prove that a group G has (T) using Theorem 1.2 or some variation of it, one should consider the class \mathcal{C} consisting of subgroups H of G such that (G, H) has relative (T) (note that all finite subgroups of G belong to \mathcal{C}), and then look for families of pairwise almost orthogonal subgroups within \mathcal{C} which generate G . It is easy to see that any two commuting subgroups will be 0-orthogonal; however, using only such pairs, one cannot construct interesting new examples of groups with (T) . A much deeper result will be obtained in Section 4, where we show that if N is a group of nilpotency class two generated by abelian subgroups X and Y , then X and Y are $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ -orthogonal. Moreover, the orthogonality constant can be improved under additional assumptions on N .

Now let $G = EL_n(R)$ where R is a finitely generated associative ring with 1. Then G is clearly generated by n abelian subgroups (root subgroups), each pair of which generates a subgroup of nilpotency class 2. A more delicate analysis shows that the same can always be done using just three

abelian subgroups H_1, H_2, H_3 such that H_i and H_j are $\frac{1}{\sqrt{m^{\lfloor n/3 \rfloor}}}$ -orthogonal where $m = m(R)$ is the minimal index of a right ideal in R . Thus, H_1, H_2 and H_3 are pairwise ε -orthogonal for some $\varepsilon < 1/2$ whenever $m \geq 5$ or $n \geq 9$. Using Kassabov's variation of Shalom's theorem on relative property (T) for $(SL_2(\mathbb{Z}) \ltimes \mathbb{Z}^2, \mathbb{Z}^2)$, we will show that each pair (G, H_i) has relative property (T), and thus deduce from Theorem 1.2 that $G = EL_n(R)$ has (T). The argument we just sketched proves property (T) not only for the group $EL_n(R)$ (under the additional assumption $m \geq 5$ or $n \geq 9$) but for an explicit finitely presented cover of it. It was proved by Shalom [Sh2] that every discrete group with (T) has a finitely presented cover with (T); however, to the best of our knowledge, no explicit finitely presented cover with (T) for groups of the form $EL_n(R)$ was known except for the cases when $EL_n(R)$ itself was known to be finitely presented and known to have (T) (see the end of subsection 6.1 for a more detailed discussion).

To deal with the remaining cases when both m and n are small, we give a different proof of property (T) which works for any ring R and any $n \geq 3$ and in fact yields a better Kazhdan constant. We use a variation of our spectral criterion to prove that the Kazhdan constant $\kappa(EL_n(R), X)$ is positive where X is the union of 6 abelian subgroups. Quite amazingly, the only fact about $EL_n(R)$ used here is that it is "graded by a root system of type A_2 " in the suitable sense (see subsection 5.4). Then, as with the other proof, we finish the argument by using relative property (T) for $(EL_2(R) \ltimes R^2, R^2)$ or rather certain generalization of it established in [Ka2].

As an immediate application of Theorem 1.1, we obtain a simple example of a profinite group G containing dense finitely generated abstract subgroups A and B such that A is amenable and B has property (T). This gives a counterexample to a conjecture of Lubotzky-Weiss [LW, Conjecture 1.2], strengthening an earlier result of Kassabov [Ka2] – see subsection 6.3.²

1.5. Beyond linear groups. We believe that the method introduced in this paper has vast potential to produce new examples of non-linear Kazhdan groups. This problem is addressed in the last section of this paper, where we introduce a large class of groups which we call Kac-Moody-Steinberg groups, and show that many of these groups have property (T). These Kac-Moody-Steinberg groups are given by simple presentations, and quotients of the groups from this class include the linear groups $EL_n(R)$ discussed above as well as parabolic subgroups of Kac-Moody groups with simply-laced Dynkin diagrams. We use Kac-Moody-Steinberg groups to construct new examples of Golod-Shafarevich groups with property (T), improving and generalizing the main result from [Er]. Finally, we believe that one may be able to establish the expanding property for some families of finite groups by realizing them as quotients of Kac-Moody-Steinberg groups.

²Kassabov (private communication) constructed another counterexample to Lubotzky-Weiss conjecture using [Sh3].

1.6. Organization of the paper. In Section 2 we introduce and study the notions of ε -orthogonality and codistance for subspaces of Hilbert spaces. In section 3 we define basic concepts related to property (T) and describe an approach to property (T) via ε -orthogonality. In Section 4 we establish several results about representations of nilpotent groups of class two. In Section 5 we state and prove our main spectral criterion for property (T) and its variations. Proof of property (T) for $EL_n(R)$ and some related results are contained in Section 6. Finally, in Section 7 we discuss Kac-Moody-Steinberg groups.

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2. GEOMETRY OF SUBSPACES IN HILBERT SPACES

Throughout the paper all Hilbert spaces are assumed to be complex, and ‘subspace’ will mean a closed subspace. If W is a subspace of a Hilbert space V , then $W^{\perp V}$ will denote the orthogonal complement of W in V ; we will write W^{\perp} for $W^{\perp V}$ when V is clear from the context. We denote by $P_W : V \rightarrow V$ the operator of orthogonal projection onto W . Thus, for any $x \in V$ and any subspace W of V , we have $x = P_W(x) + P_{W^{\perp}}(x)$.

2.1. ε -closeness and ε -orthogonality.

Definition. Let V be a Hilbert space, and let X and Y be subspaces of V . Let $\varepsilon \geq 0$ be a real number.

- (a) We will say that X and Y are ε -orthogonal and write $X \perp_{\varepsilon} Y$ if

$$|\langle x, y \rangle| \leq \varepsilon \|x\| \|y\|$$

for any $x \in X$ and $y \in Y$.

- (b) We will say that X is ε -close to Y if $\text{dist}(x, Y) \leq \varepsilon \|x\|$ for any $x \in X$, that is, for any $x \in X$ there exists $y \in Y$ such that $\|x - y\| \leq \varepsilon \|x\|$.

Since in a Hilbert space, the minimal distance from an element x to a subspace Y is via the orthogonal projection to Y^{\perp} , the notion of ε -closeness can be characterized as follows:

Proposition 2.1. *Let V be a Hilbert space, X and Y subspaces of V . Then X is ε -close to Y if and only if $\|P_{Y^{\perp}}(x)\| \leq \varepsilon \|x\|$ for any $x \in X$.*

Proposition 2.2. *Let X and Y be subspaces of a Hilbert space V . The following are equivalent:*

- (i) X is ε -close to Y
- (ii) X and Y^{\perp} are ε -orthogonal

Proof. “(i) \Rightarrow (ii)” Take any $x \in X$ and $y \in Y^{\perp}$, and write $x = u + v$ where $u \in Y$ and $v \in Y^{\perp}$. Then $\|v\| \leq \varepsilon \|x\|$ by assumption, so

$$|\langle x, y \rangle| = |\langle v, y \rangle| \leq \varepsilon \|x\| \|y\|.$$

“(ii) \Rightarrow (i)” Let $P = P_{Y^\perp} : V \rightarrow Y^\perp$. Then for any $x \in X$ we have

$$|\langle x, P(x) \rangle| \leq \varepsilon \|x\| \|P(x)\|$$

since X and Y^\perp are ε -orthogonal. On the other hand, $\langle P(x), x - P(x) \rangle = 0$, so $\|P(x)\|^2 = |\langle x, P(x) \rangle|$, and thus $\|P(x)\| \leq \varepsilon \|x\|$. \square

Proposition 2.3. *Let X and Y be subspaces of a Hilbert space V , and suppose that X is ε -close to Y . The following hold:*

(a) Y^\perp is ε -close to X^\perp .

(b) Assume in addition that $\overline{X + Y^\perp} = V$. Then Y is ε -close to X .

Proof. (a) follows directly from Proposition 2.2 and the fact that the relation of ε -orthogonality is symmetric.

(b) Let $P : V \rightarrow Y$ be the orthogonal projection onto Y . Since $\overline{X + Y^\perp} = V$, we have $P(X) = Y$. Thus, for any $y \in Y$ there exists $x \in X$ such that $P(x) = y$. Since X is ε -close to Y , we have

$$(2.1) \quad \|x - y\| = \|x - P(x)\| \leq \varepsilon \|x\|.$$

Now project y onto the one-dimensional space $\mathbb{C}x$, that is, write $y = \lambda x + v$ with $v \perp x$. We will show that $\|v\| \leq \varepsilon \|y\|$, which would imply that y is ε -close to X and finish the proof. Indeed, since $0 = \langle v, x \rangle = \langle y - \lambda x, x \rangle$, we have $\lambda = \frac{\langle y, x \rangle}{\|x\|^2}$. Furthermore, $(x - y) \perp y$, so $\langle y, x \rangle = \|y\|^2$ and $\lambda = \frac{\|y\|^2}{\|x\|^2}$. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} \|v\|^2 &= \|y\|^2 - \lambda^2 \|x\|^2 = \|y\|^2 - \frac{\|y\|^4}{\|x\|^2} = \frac{\|y\|^2}{\|x\|^2} (\|x\|^2 - \|y\|^2) = \\ &= \frac{\|y\|^2 \cdot \|x - y\|^2}{\|x\|^2} \leq \varepsilon^2 \|y\|^2 \text{ by (2.1).} \end{aligned}$$

\square

The following two lemmas will play a key role in the next section. Their proofs are similar to those of [DJ, Sublemma 4.8] and [DJ, Sublemma 4.10], respectively.

Lemma 2.4. *Let X and Y be subspaces of a Hilbert space U . Suppose that X and Y are ε -orthogonal and $\overline{X + Y} = U$. Then X^\perp and Y^\perp are ε -orthogonal.*

Proof. This is simply a combination of Proposition 2.2 and Proposition 2.3 applied to the pair $\{X, Y^\perp\}$. \square

Lemma 2.5. *Let X, Y and Z be subspaces of a Hilbert space V . Suppose that $X \perp_{\varepsilon_3} Y$, $X \perp_{\varepsilon_2} Z$ and, $Y \perp_{\varepsilon_1} Z$ for some $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3 < 1$. Then the subspaces $X + Y$ and Z are ε_0 -orthogonal, where $\varepsilon_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2 \cdot \max\{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2\}}}{\sqrt{1 - \varepsilon_3}}$.*

Remark: Note that $X + Y$ is closed since $X \perp_{\varepsilon_3} Y$ with $\varepsilon_3 < 1$.

Proof. Take any $x \in X$, $y \in Y$, and write $x = x_Z + x_{Z^\perp}$, $y = y_Z + y_{Z^\perp}$, where $x_Z, y_Z \in Z$ and $x_{Z^\perp}, y_{Z^\perp} \in Z^\perp$. Let $\varepsilon = \max\{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2\}$. Since Z is ε -orthogonal to both X and Y , we have $\|x_Z\| \leq \varepsilon\|x\|$ and $\|y_Z\| \leq \varepsilon\|y\|$. Therefore,

$$\|x_Z + y_Z\|^2 \leq 2(\|x_Z\|^2 + \|y_Z\|^2) \leq 2\varepsilon^2(\|x\|^2 + \|y\|^2).$$

On the other hand, $|\langle x, y \rangle| \leq \varepsilon_3\|x\|\|y\|$, and therefore,

$$\|x + y\|^2 \geq \|x\|^2 + \|y\|^2 - 2|\langle x, y \rangle| \geq (1 - \varepsilon_3)(\|x\|^2 + \|y\|^2).$$

Combining the two inequalities, we get that

$$\|(x + y)_Z\| = \|x_Z + y_Z\| \leq \varepsilon_0\|x + y\|$$

where ε_0 is as in the statement of the Lemma. Thus, $X + Y$ is ε_0 -orthogonal to Z . \square

2.2. Codistance between subspaces.

Definition. Let U and W be subspaces of a Hilbert space V . We put

$$\varepsilon(U, W) = \sup\{\|P_W(u)\| : u \in U, \|u\| = 1\} = \sup\left\{\frac{|\langle u, w \rangle|}{\|u\|\|w\|} : 0 \neq u \in U, 0 \neq w \in W\right\}.$$

and call it the *orthogonality constant* between U and W . Thus, $\varepsilon(U, W)$ is the smallest ε for which U and W are ε -orthogonal.

Lemma 2.6. *Let U and W be subspaces of a Hilbert space V . Suppose that $V = \overline{U + W}$ and $U \cap W = \{0\}$. Then $\varepsilon(U, W) = \varepsilon(U^\perp, W^\perp)$.*

Proof. Since $V = \overline{U + W}$, Lemma 2.4 implies that $\varepsilon(U^\perp, W^\perp) \leq \varepsilon(U, W)$. On the other hand, $U \cap W = \{0\}$ implies that $\overline{U^\perp + W^\perp} = V$, which yields the reverse inequality. \square

Now we will introduce the notion of codistance between a finite collection of subspaces.

Definition. Let V be a Hilbert space, and let $\{U_i\}_{i=1}^n$ be subspaces of V . Consider the Hilbert space V^n and its subspaces $U_1 \times U_2 \times \dots \times U_n$ and $\text{diag}(V) = \{(v, v, \dots, v) : v \in V\}$. The quantity

$$\rho(\{U_i\}) = (\varepsilon(U_1 \times \dots \times U_n, \text{diag}(V)))^2$$

will be called the *codistance* between the subspaces $\{U_i\}_{i=1}^n$. It is easy to see that

$$\rho(\{U_i\}) = \sup\left\{\frac{\|u_1 + \dots + u_n\|^2}{n(\|u_1\|^2 + \dots + \|u_n\|^2)} : u_i \in U_i\right\}.$$

For any collection of n subspaces $\{U_i\}_{i=1}^n$ we have $\frac{1}{n} \leq \rho(\{U_i\}) \leq 1$, and $\rho(\{U_i\}) = \frac{1}{n}$ if and only if $\{U_i\}$ are pairwise orthogonal. In the case of two subspaces we have an obvious relation between $\rho(U, W)$ and $\varepsilon(U, W)$:

$$\rho(U, W) = \frac{1 + \varepsilon(U, W)}{2}.$$

We finish this section with a technical lemma which will be needed for explicit estimation of Kazhdan constants:

Lemma 2.7. *Let V be a Hilbert space, $\{V_i\}_{i=1}^n$ subspaces of V , and let $\rho = \rho(\{V_i\})$. Let $x \in V$, and for each $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, write $x = a_i + b_i$, with $a_i \in V_i$ and $b_i \in V_i^\perp$. Then there exists j such that $\|b_j\| \geq \sqrt{1 - \rho} \|x\|$.*

Proof. Let $a = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \in V^n$ and $y = (x, x, \dots, x) \in V^n$. Then $a \in V_1 \times V_2 \times \dots \times V_n$ and $y \in \text{diag}(V)$. By definition of $\rho = \rho(\{V_i\})$, we have

$$(2.2) \quad \|\langle a, y \rangle\|^2 \leq \rho \|a\|^2 \|y\|^2.$$

Since $\langle a, y \rangle = \sum \langle a_i, x_i \rangle = \sum \|a_i\|^2 = \|a\|^2$ and $\|y\|^2 = n\|x\|^2$, (2.2) yields

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \|a_i\|^2 \leq \rho n \|x\|^2.$$

Therefore,

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \|b_i\|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (\|x\|^2 - \|a_i\|^2) = n\|x\|^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n \|a_i\|^2 \geq n(1 - \rho)\|x\|^2,$$

and thus $\|b_j\|^2 \geq (1 - \rho)\|x\|^2$ for some j . \square

3. ε -ORTHOGONALITY AND PROPERTY (T)

In this section we show how the notions of ε -orthogonality and codistance can be used to establish property (T). We are primarily interested in the case of discrete groups, but many definitions and results will be stated for arbitrary topological groups.

For a (topological) group G , by $\mathfrak{Rep}(G)$ we will denote the class of (continuous) unitary representations of G , and by $\mathfrak{Rep}_0(G)$ the class of (continuous) unitary representations of G without nonzero invariant vectors.

3.1. Basic definitions.

Definition. Let G be a group and S a subset of G .

- (a) Let $V \in \mathfrak{Rep}(G)$. A nonzero vector $v \in V$ will be called (S, ε) -invariant if

$$\|sv - v\| \leq \varepsilon \|v\| \text{ for any } s \in S.$$

- (b) Let $V \in \mathfrak{Rep}_0(G)$. The *Kazhdan constant* $\kappa(G, S, V)$ is the infimum of the set

$$\{\varepsilon > 0 : V \text{ contains an } (S, \varepsilon)\text{-invariant vector.}\}$$

- (c) The *Kazhdan constant* $\kappa(G, S)$ of G with respect to S is the infimum of the set $\{\kappa(G, S, V)\}$ where V runs over $\mathfrak{Rep}_0(G)$.

Definition. A discrete group G is said to have *property (T)* if $\kappa(G, S) > 0$ for some finite subset S of G .

If G is discrete, it is known that $\kappa(G, S)$ may only be nonzero if S is a generating set for G (see, e.g. [BHV, Proposition 1.3.2]). Thus, a discrete group G with property (T) is automatically finitely generated. Furthermore, if G has property (T) , then $\kappa(G, S) > 0$ for any finite generating set S of G , but the Kazhdan constant $\kappa(G, S)$ depends on S .

Property (T) for a group G can often be proved by first showing that $\kappa(G, B) > 0$ for some infinite subset B of G and then establishing relative property (T) for the pair (G, B) . We now explain how this can be done.

Relative property (T) has been originally defined for pairs (G, H) where H is a normal subgroup of G :

Definition. Let G be a discrete group and H a normal subgroup of G . The pair (G, H) has *relative property (T)* if there exist a finite set S and $\varepsilon > 0$ such that if V is any unitary representation of G with (S, ε) -invariant vector, then V has a (nonzero) H -invariant vector. The largest ε with this property (for a fixed set S) is called the *relative Kazhdan constant* of (G, H) with respect to S and denoted by $\kappa(G, H; S)$.

More recently, the notion of relative property (T) has been generalized to pairs (G, B) where B is an arbitrary subset of a group G (see [Co]). For our purposes, it is most convenient to define relative property (T) as follows:³

Definition. Let G be a discrete group and B a subset of G . The pair (G, B) has *relative property (T)* if for any $\varepsilon > 0$ there are a finite subset S of G and $\mu > 0$ such that if V is any unitary representation of G and $v \in V$ is (S, μ) -invariant, then v is (B, ε) -invariant.

Remark: The pair (G, B) may have relative property (T) even if G is not finitely generated: for instance, if B is a group with property (T) , then (G, B) has relative property (T) for any overgroup G . However, if G is generated by a finite set S_0 , then in the definition of relative (T) for (G, B) we can require that S equals S_0 .

An important special case of relative property (T) is when the dependence of μ on ε in the above definition may be expressed by a linear function. We reflect this property in the following definition.

Definition. Let G be a discrete group and B and S subsets of G . The *Kazhdan ratio* $\kappa_r(G, B; S)$ is the largest $\delta \in \mathbb{R}$ with the following property: if V is any unitary representation of G and $v \in V$ is $(S, \delta\varepsilon)$ -invariant, then v is (B, ε) -invariant.

Clearly, if $\kappa_r(G, B; S) > 0$ for some finite set S , then (G, B) has relative (T) . On the other hand, if B is a normal subgroup of G , then $\kappa_r(G, B; S) \geq \frac{\kappa(G, B, S)}{2}$ (this inequality is essentially established in [Sh1, Corollary 2.3]).

³[Co, Theorem 1.1] gives a list of six equivalent conditions, each of which can be taken as the definition of relative property (T) . Our definition appears to be a stronger version of condition (3) on that list, but it is actually equivalent to (3), as the proof of [Co, Theorem 1.1] shows. We thank Yves de Cornulier for pointing this out to us.

Thus, if B is a normal subgroup of G , then relative property (T) for (G, B) is equivalent to the positivity of the Kazhdan ratio $\kappa_r(G, B; S)$ for some finite set S .

It is clear from definitions that if a group G has a subset B such that $\kappa(G, B) > 0$ and (G, B) has relative property (T), then G has property (T). If in addition, we know that $\kappa_r(G, B; S) > 0$ for some finite set S , we can estimate the Kazhdan constant $\kappa(G, S)$ using the following obvious inequality:

$$(3.1) \quad \kappa(G, S) \geq \kappa(G, B)\kappa_r(G, B; S)$$

This argument was used in Shalom's proof of property (T) for $SL_n(\mathbb{Z})$ as follows. In [Sh1], it is first shown that $\kappa(SL_2(\mathbb{Z}) \ltimes \mathbb{Z}^2, \mathbb{Z}^2; F) \geq \frac{1}{10}$ for some natural generating set F of $SL_2(\mathbb{Z}) \ltimes \mathbb{Z}^2$, and thus $\kappa_r(SL_2(\mathbb{Z}) \ltimes \mathbb{Z}^2, \mathbb{Z}^2; F) \geq \frac{1}{20}$ (since \mathbb{Z}^2 is a normal subgroup of $SL_2(\mathbb{Z}) \ltimes \mathbb{Z}^2$). Using natural embeddings of $SL_2(\mathbb{Z}) \ltimes \mathbb{Z}^2$ into $SL_n(\mathbb{Z})$, one concludes that $\kappa_r(SL_n(\mathbb{Z}), U; \Sigma) \geq \frac{1}{20}$, where Σ is the set of elementary matrices with 1 off the diagonal and U is the set of all elementary matrices in $SL_n(\mathbb{Z})$. On the other hand, since $SL_n(\mathbb{Z})$ is boundedly generated by elementary matrices, we have $\kappa(SL_n(\mathbb{Z}), U) > 0$. Thus, by (3.1), $SL_n(\mathbb{Z})$ has property (T).

The proof of Theorem 1.1 will use similar logic. However, in our case showing that $\kappa(EL_n(R), U) > 0$, where U is the set of all elementary matrices in $EL_n(R)$, is not easy; in fact, this will be the main part of the proof. Once this is done, we use relative property (T) for the pair $(EL_2(R) \ltimes R^2, R^2)$ established by Kassabov, and then adapt the argument in the previous paragraph.

3.2. Proving property (T) using ε -orthogonality. We start by defining the notions of ε -orthogonality and codistance for subgroups of a given group. If V is a representation of a group G and H is a subgroup of G , by V^H we will denote the set of H -invariant vectors.

Definition. Let G be a group.

- (a) Let H and K be subgroups of G such that $G = \langle H, K \rangle$. We will say that H and K are ε -orthogonal if for any $V \in \mathfrak{Rep}_0(G)$, the subspaces V^H and V^K are ε -orthogonal.
- (b) Let $\{H_i\}_{i=1}^n$ be subgroups of G . The *codistance* between $\{H_i\}$ in G , denoted $\rho(\{H_i\}, G)$, is defined to be the supremum of the set

$$\{\rho(V^{H_1}, \dots, V^{H_n}) : V \in \mathfrak{Rep}_0(G)\}.$$

If $G = \langle H_1, \dots, H_n \rangle$ we simply write $\rho(\{H_i\})$ instead of $\rho(\{H_i\}, G)$.

Remark: It is easy to see that if $G \neq \langle H_1, \dots, H_n \rangle$, then $\rho(\{H_i\}, G) = 1$.

Lemma 3.1. *Let G be a group and H_1, H_2, \dots, H_n subgroups of G such that $G = \langle H_1, \dots, H_n \rangle$. Let $\rho = \rho(\{H_i\})$, and suppose that $\rho < 1$. The following hold:*

- (a) $\kappa(G, \bigcup H_i) \geq \sqrt{2(1 - \rho)}$.

- (b) Let S_i be a generating set of H_i , and let $\delta = \min\{\kappa(H_i, S_i)\}_{i=1}^n$. Then

$$\kappa(G, \bigcup S_i) \geq \delta \sqrt{1 - \rho}.$$

- (c) Assume in addition that each pair (G, H_i) has relative property (T). Then G has property (T).

Proof. It is clear from definitions that if each pair (G, H_i) has relative (T), then $(G, \bigcup H_i)$ also has relative (T). Hence (c) is a consequence of (a). By [BHV, Proposition 1.1.5], $\kappa(\Gamma, \Gamma) \geq \sqrt{2}$ for any group Γ , so (a) is a special case of (b) with $S_i = H_i$. Thus, we only need to prove (b).

Let $V \in \mathfrak{Rep}_0(G)$, and take any nonzero $v \in V$. For each $i = 1, \dots, n$ we write $v = a_i + b_i$ where $a_i \in V^{H_i}$ and $b_i \in (V^{H_i})^\perp$. By Lemma 2.7, we have $\|b_i\| \geq \|v\| \sqrt{1 - \rho}$ for some i .

Note that $(V^{H_i})^\perp$ is a unitary representation of H without invariant vectors. Since $\kappa(H_i, S_i) \geq \delta$ and $b_i \in (V^{H_i})^\perp$, there exists $s \in S_i$ such that $\|sb_i - b_i\| \geq \delta \|b_i\| \geq \delta \|v\| \sqrt{1 - \rho}$. On the other hand,

$$\|sv - v\| = \|s(a_i + b_i) - (a_i + b_i)\| = \|sb_i - b_i\|$$

since a_i is s -invariant. Thus, $\kappa(G, \bigcup S_i, V) \geq \delta \sqrt{1 - \rho}$. \square

In [Bu], Burger used a variation of Lemma 3.1 and explicit lower bounds for some orthogonality constants to estimate Kazhdan constants of $G = SL_3(\mathbb{Z})$ with respect to some class of unitary representations of G , including all finite-dimensional irreducible ones. His argument, however, did not apply to all representations without nonzero invariant vectors and thus did not yield a new proof of property (T) for $SL_3(\mathbb{Z})$.

In general, it seems very hard to establish property (T) for an infinite group G by a direct application of Lemma 3.1. However, the next two results make it possible to prove property (T) for some complicated infinite groups, only applying Lemma 3.1 to much simpler groups whose representations are easily described. This idea was introduced by Dymara and Januszkiewicz in [DJ]. Both Proposition 3.2 and Corollary 3.3 below have direct counterparts in [DJ], but we work in a different context and obtain sharper estimates.

Proposition 3.2. *Let G be a group, and let H_1, H_2, H_3 be subgroups of G such that $G = \langle H_1, H_2, H_3 \rangle$. Assume that H_1 and H_2 are ε_3 -orthogonal, H_1 and H_3 are ε_2 -orthogonal and H_2 and H_3 are ε_1 -orthogonal for some $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3 < 1$. Then the subgroups $\langle H_1, H_3 \rangle$ and $\langle H_1, H_2 \rangle$ are ε_0 -orthogonal where*

$$\varepsilon_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot \max\{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2\}}{\sqrt{1 - \varepsilon_3}}.$$

Proof. Let $V \in \mathfrak{Rep}_0(G)$. We put

$$V_1 = V^{\langle H_2, H_3 \rangle}, \quad V_2 = V^{\langle H_1, H_3 \rangle} \quad \text{and} \quad V_3 = V^{\langle H_1, H_2 \rangle}.$$

Let $V_0 = \overline{V_1 + V_2 + V_3}$. All subsequent computations will be done inside V_0 , so for any subset W of V_0 we set $W^\perp = W^{\perp V_0}$.

Note that $V_3^{\perp V} \in \mathfrak{Rep}_0(\langle H_1, H_2 \rangle)$. Furthermore, we have $(\overline{V_3 + V_2}) \cap V_3^\perp \subseteq (V_3^\perp)^{H_1}$ and $(\overline{V_3 + V_1}) \cap V_3^\perp \subseteq (V_3^\perp)^{H_2}$. By ε_3 -orthogonality of H_1 and H_2 , we have

$$(3.2) \quad (\overline{V_3 + V_2}) \cap V_3^\perp \perp_{\varepsilon_3} (\overline{V_3 + V_1}) \cap V_3^\perp.$$

Note that $(\overline{V_3 + V_2}) \cap V_3^\perp + (\overline{V_3 + V_1}) \cap V_3^\perp = V_3^\perp$. Indeed, if $P : U \rightarrow V_3^\perp$ is the orthogonal projection, then $(\overline{V_3 + V_2}) \cap V_3^\perp = P(V_2)$, $(\overline{V_3 + V_1}) \cap V_3^\perp = P(V_1)$, and $P(V_3) = 0$; on the other hand $P(V_0) = P(V_1) + P(V_2) + P(V_3)$.

We can apply Lemma 2.4 with $X = (\overline{V_3 + V_2}) \cap V_3^\perp$, $Y = (\overline{V_3 + V_1}) \cap V_3^\perp$ and $U = X + Y = V_3^\perp$. It is clear that $X^{\perp V_3^\perp} = V_3^\perp \cap V_2^\perp$ and $Y^{\perp V_3^\perp} = V_3^\perp \cap V_1^\perp$, and thus we get

$$(3.3) \quad (V_3^\perp \cap V_2^\perp) \perp_{\varepsilon_3} (V_3^\perp \cap V_1^\perp).$$

By the same argument, we obtain that

$$(V_2^\perp \cap V_1^\perp) \perp_{\varepsilon_2} (V_2^\perp \cap V_3^\perp) \text{ and } (V_1^\perp \cap V_2^\perp) \perp_{\varepsilon_1} (V_1^\perp \cap V_3^\perp).$$

Now we apply Lemma 2.5 to the subspaces $X' = V_2^\perp \cap V_3^\perp$, $Y' = V_1^\perp \cap V_3^\perp$ and $Z' = V_1^\perp \cap V_2^\perp$. Note that $X' + Y' = (\overline{V_3 + V_1} \cap \overline{V_3 + V_2})^\perp = V_3^\perp$ (otherwise, we would get $\overline{V_3 + V_1} \cap \overline{V_3 + V_2} \cap V_3^\perp \neq \{0\}$, contrary to (3.2)). Thus we get

$$(3.4) \quad V_3^\perp \perp_{\varepsilon_0} (V_1^\perp \cap V_2^\perp).$$

where $\varepsilon_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot \max\{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2\}}{\sqrt{1 - \varepsilon_3}}$. Finally, since $V_3^\perp + V_1^\perp \cap V_2^\perp = V_0$, applying Lemma 2.4 again, we get

$$(3.5) \quad V_3 \perp_{\varepsilon_0} \overline{V_1 + V_2}.$$

In particular, $V_3 \perp_{\varepsilon_0} V_2$. □

Corollary 3.3. *Let G be a group, and let H_1, H_2, H_3 be subgroups of G such that $G = \langle H_1, H_2, H_3 \rangle$. Assume that there exist $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3$ such that H_1 and H_2 are ε_3 -orthogonal, H_2 and H_3 are ε_1 -orthogonal, H_3 and H_1 are ε_2 -orthogonal, and*

$$\frac{\sqrt{2} \max\{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2\}}{\sqrt{1 - \varepsilon_3}} < 1$$

(note that this inequality holds whenever each $\varepsilon_i < \frac{1}{2}$). Let $\varepsilon' = \max\{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3\}$ and $\varepsilon_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2} \max\{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2\}}{\sqrt{1 - \varepsilon_3}}$. The following hold:

- (a) $\kappa(G, H_1 \cup H_2 \cup H_3) \geq \sqrt{\frac{(1 - \varepsilon_0)(1 - \varepsilon')}{2}}$.
- (b) Let S_i be a generating set for H_i and $\delta = \min\{\kappa(H_i, S_i)\}_{i=1}^3$. Then

$$\kappa(G, S_1 \cup S_2 \cup S_3) \geq \frac{\delta}{2} \sqrt{(1 - \varepsilon_0)(1 - \varepsilon')}.$$

- (c) Assume in addition that each pair (G, H_i) has relative property (T). Then G has property (T).

Proof. As in Lemma 3.1, (a) and (c) directly follow from (b). Part (b) is a combination of Proposition 3.2, Lemma 3.1(b) (applied twice), and the fact that if subgroups H and K of some group are ε -orthogonal, then $\rho(H, K) \leq \frac{1+\varepsilon}{2}$. \square

Corollary 3.3 has a straightforward generalization to the case of groups generated by n subgroups; however, we shall not prove or even state it. Instead, in Section 5 we proceed with a spectral criterion for property (T) which will yield a stronger result (see Corollary 5.3).

We finish this section with a simple lemma which will be used later:

Lemma 3.4. *Let G be a group generated by subgroups H and K , and suppose that H is normal in G . Then H and K are 0-orthogonal.*

Proof. Let $V \in \mathfrak{Rep}_0(G)$, take any $v \in V^K$ and let $w = P_{V^H}(v)$. Since H is normal, the subspaces V^H and $(V^H)^\perp$ are G -invariant, which implies that w must be K -invariant. Therefore, $w \in V^H \cap V^K \subseteq V^G = \{0\}$, whence $v \in (V^H)^\perp$. \square

4. UNITARY REPRESENTATIONS OF GROUPS OF NILPOTENCY CLASS TWO

In this section we will consider the following problem: given a group G of nilpotency class 2, generated by two abelian subgroups X and Y , we wish to compute (or estimate from above) the orthogonality constant between V^X and V^Y where $V \in \mathfrak{Rep}_0(G)$. Our main results are as follows. First we will show that if V is a finite-dimensional representation of G , then V^X and V^Y are $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\dim V}}$ -orthogonal (see Theorem 4.4). Then we obtain a lower bound on the degree of a non-one-dimensional irreducible unitary representation of G . This result applies when G is an A -group for some unital ring A , on which the bound depends (see Theorem 4.5). Next we show that if V is a representation of G without finite-dimensional subrepresentations, then V^X and V^Y are orthogonal, under additional assumptions on G which hold whenever G is finitely generated (see Theorem 4.6). Combining these three results, we obtain an upper bound for the orthogonality constant $\varepsilon(X, Y)$ which applies to Noetherian A -groups (see Corollary 4.7). Finally, we show that X and Y are $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ -orthogonal for any group G of nilpotency class 2, generated by two abelian subgroups X and Y (see Proposition 4.8).

Before turning to general theory, we briefly discuss the representation theory of the discrete Heisenberg group which we hope will help the reader understand the overall picture.

4.1. Representations of the discrete Heisenberg group. Let R be an associative ring. Define $H(R)$ to be the group of 3×3 upper-unitriangular matrices with entries in R . We will call $H(R)$ the *Heisenberg group over R* . The group $H(\mathbb{Z})$ is often referred to as the *discrete Heisenberg group* and is given by the presentation $\langle x, y, z \mid [x, y] = z, [x, z] = [y, z] = 1 \rangle$ where

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Note that $H(\mathbb{Z})$ is of nilpotency class two and generated by abelian subgroups $X = \langle x \rangle$ and $Y = \langle y \rangle$.

It is well-known (see Theorem 4.1 below) that every finite-dimensional irreducible representation of a finitely generated nilpotent group factors through a finite quotient. Thus, the study of finite-dimensional irreducible representations of $H(\mathbb{Z})$ is easily reduced to that of the groups $H(\mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z})$ where $n \geq 1$ and p is prime. We will consider the case $n = 1$, that is, describe representations of $H(\mathbb{F}_p)$ (the case $n > 1$ is more complex, but similar).

The group $H_p = H(\mathbb{F}_p)$ has p^2 (irreducible) representations of degree 1 and $p - 1$ irreducible representations of degree p described as follows: Let e_1, e_2, \dots, e_p be an orthonormal basis for \mathbb{C}^p , and let ζ be a p^{th} root of unity. Then we can define a representation $\rho_\zeta : H_p \rightarrow GL_p(\mathbb{C})$ by setting

$$\rho_\zeta(x)(e_i) = \zeta^i e_i \text{ and } \rho_\zeta(y)(e_i) = e_{i+1},$$

where indices are taken modulo p . It is easy to see that ρ_ζ is irreducible and unitary, and the $p - 1$ choices for ζ yield $p - 1$ pairwise non-equivalent representations.

If V is a non-trivial one-dimensional representation of H_p , then either $V^{\langle x \rangle} = \{0\}$ or $V^{\langle y \rangle} = \{0\}$, so $V^{\langle x \rangle}$ and $V^{\langle y \rangle}$ are orthogonal. If V is one of the above p -dimensional representations, then $V^{\langle x \rangle} = \mathbb{C}e_1$ and $V^{\langle y \rangle} = \mathbb{C}f$ where $f = \sum_{i=1}^p e_i$. Since $\frac{\langle e_1, f \rangle}{\|e_1\| \cdot \|f\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}}$, the subspaces $V^{\langle x \rangle}$ and $V^{\langle y \rangle}$ are $\frac{1}{\sqrt{p}}$ -orthogonal.

We now turn to infinite-dimensional representations of $H = H(\mathbb{Z})$. Fix a separable infinite-dimensional Hilbert space V with orthonormal basis $\{e_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$. For each $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, with $|\lambda| = 1$, define the unitary representation ρ_λ of H on V by setting

$$\rho_\lambda(x)e_k = e_{k+1} \text{ and } \rho_\lambda(y)e_k = \lambda^k e_k.$$

For any $\lambda \neq 1$, we have $V^{\langle y \rangle} = e_0$ and $V^{\langle x \rangle} = \{0\}$, so $V^{\langle x \rangle}$ and $V^{\langle y \rangle}$ are orthogonal.

One can show that ρ_λ is irreducible provided λ is not a root of unity. Furthermore, any irreducible representation of H which has a y -invariant vector must be (unitarily) equivalent to ρ_λ for some λ . It might be possible to use this fact and decompositions of unitary representations into direct integral of irreducibles to provide alternative proofs of some of the results in this section in the case $G = H(\mathbb{Z})$.

4.2. Some auxiliary results. The following two results will be used in our analysis of representations of groups of nilpotency class two. The first one, due to Lubotzky and Magid [LM], reduces the study of finite-dimensional irreducible complex representations of a finitely generated nilpotent group to those with finite image.

Proposition 4.1. [LM, Theorem 6.6] *Let Γ be a finitely generated nilpotent group. Then for each irreducible representation $\rho : \Gamma \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$ there exists a linear representation $\lambda : \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$ and an irreducible representation $\sigma : \Gamma \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$ with finite image such that $\rho = \lambda \otimes \sigma$.*

It is clear that if in Proposition 4.1 ρ is unitary, then λ should also be unitary.

The second result uses the notion of a convergent net. We include the relevant definitions for the convenience of the reader. A directed set \mathfrak{A} is a partially ordered set with the property that for each $\alpha, \beta \in \mathfrak{A}$ there exists $\gamma \in \mathfrak{A}$ such that $\gamma \geq \alpha$ and $\gamma \geq \beta$. A net on a set X is a function $\alpha \mapsto \lambda_\alpha$ from some directed set \mathfrak{A} to X . If X is a topological space, a net $\{\lambda_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in \mathfrak{A}}$ on X is said to converge to $\lambda \in X$ if for each neighborhood U of λ there exists $\alpha_U \in \mathfrak{A}$ such that $\lambda_\alpha \in U$ for all $\alpha \geq \alpha_U$.

Lemma 4.2. *Let \mathfrak{A} be a directed set, V a Hilbert space and $\{U_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in \mathfrak{A}}$ a set of subspaces of V such that $U_\alpha \subseteq U_\beta$ if $\alpha \leq \beta$. Assume that $\bigcup_{\alpha \in \mathfrak{A}} U_\alpha = V$. Then for any $v \in V$ the net $\{P_{U_\alpha}(v)\}_{\alpha \in \mathfrak{A}}$ converges to v .*

Proof. By [Dou, Proposition 4.64], $\{P_{U_\alpha}(v)\}_{\alpha \in \mathfrak{A}}$ converges to some $u \in V$. Since $P_{U_\alpha}(P_{U_\beta}(v)) = P_{U_\alpha}(v)$ for all $\beta \geq \alpha$, $P_{U_\alpha}(u) = P_{U_\alpha}(v)$ for all $\alpha \in \mathfrak{A}$. Hence $v - u \in \bigcap_{\alpha \in \mathfrak{A}} U_\alpha^\perp = \{0\}$, and so $u = v$. \square

An important special case of Lemma 4.2 is when $\mathfrak{A} = \mathbb{N}$ (natural numbers) and $\{U_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in \mathfrak{A}} = \{U_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ is an ascending chain of subspaces whose union is V . If V is a separable Hilbert space, the general form of Lemma 4.2 can be easily reduced to this special case.

4.3. Representations of groups of nilpotency class two. The following notations will be fixed throughout this subsection. By G we always denote a group of nilpotency class two generated by two abelian subgroups X and Y , and we let $Z = [G, G]$. If V is a G -module and $v \in V$, we set $C_Z(v) = \{z \in Z : zv = v\}$ and $X(v) = \{x \in X : [x, Y] \leq C_Z(v)\}$. If H is a subset of G , by an H -subspace of V we mean an H -invariant subspace. We start with the following technical lemma.

Lemma 4.3. *Let $V \in \mathfrak{Rep}(G)$, let U be a Z -subspace of V^Y and $0 \neq u \in U$ be such that $X(u)$ is maximal among $\{X(v) : 0 \neq v \in U\}$. Then for any $x \in X \setminus X(u)$ we have $xu \in (V^Y)^\perp$.*

Proof. Let $y \in Y$ and $v \in V^Y$. Since $u \in V^Y$, we have

$$(4.1) \quad \langle xu, v \rangle = \langle xyu, yv \rangle = \langle y^{-1}xyu, v \rangle = \langle x[x, y]u, v \rangle.$$

Fix $x \in X \setminus X(u)$. Let M be the (closed) subspace spanned by the subset $\{[x, y]u : y \in Y\} \subseteq U$. Note that for any $g \in G$ we have $C_Z(gu) = C_Z(u)$, and thus $X(gu) = X(u)$. Since $X(u)$ is maximal, we have $X(v) = X(u)$ for any $0 \neq v \in M$. Thus $M^{[x, Y]} = \{0\}$ as $x \notin X(u)$.

Let W be the subspace spanned by $\{([x, y] - 1)u : y \in Y\}$. Equation (4.1) implies that $xw \in (V^Y)^\perp$ for any $w \in W$, so we only need to show that $u \in W$. We claim that in fact $W = M$. Let us show that $W^{\perp M} = \{0\}$.

Let $v \in W^{\perp M}$ and $y \in Y$. Note that $([x, y] - 1)v \in W$ since v can be approximated by finite sums $\sum [x, y_i]u$, with $y_i \in Y$, and

$$([x, y] - 1)[x, y_i]u = ([x, yy_i] - 1)u - ([x, y_i] - 1)u \in W.$$

Similarly, one shows that W is $[x, y']$ -invariant for any $y' \in Y$, and since $[x, y]^{-1} = [x, y^{-1}]$, we get $([x, y]^{-1} - 1)([x, y] - 1)v \in W$. Therefore,

$$\|([x, y] - 1)v\|^2 = \langle v, ([x, y]^{-1} - 1)([x, y] - 1)v \rangle = 0 \text{ as } v \in W^{\perp M}.$$

Hence, $([x, y] - 1)v = 0$ and so $v \in M^{[x, Y]}$. Therefore $v = 0$. \square

Theorem 4.4. *Let $\rho : G \rightarrow GL(V)$ be an irreducible finite-dimensional unitary representation of G , and let $n = \dim V$. Then V^X and V^Y are orthogonal if V is non-trivial of dimension 1 and $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ -orthogonal in general.*

Proof. The case $\dim V = 1$ is obvious. Consider the case $n = \dim V > 1$.

First let us assume that G is finitely generated. By Proposition 4.1 and the remark after it, there exists a unitary representation $\lambda : \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$ and an irreducible representation $\sigma : \Gamma \rightarrow GL_n(\mathbb{C})$ with finite image such that $\rho = \lambda \otimes \sigma$.

Let $m = |\sigma(G)|$. If $g \in G$ has a nonzero fixed vector in V , then $\lambda(g)^m = 1$. Without loss of generality we may assume that V^X and V^Y are non-trivial, whence $\rho(G)$ should be finite.

Changing G by $\rho(G)$, if necessary, we may assume that ρ is faithful. Then by Schur's lemma each element of $Z(G) \setminus \{1\}$ acts as a scalar $\mu \neq 1$. Since V^X is not trivial, $X \cap Z(G) = \{1\}$ and so $X \cap C_G(Y) = \{1\}$. Thus, $[x, Y] \neq \{1\}$ for any $x \in X \setminus \{1\}$.

Since $C_Z(v) = \{1\}$ for any nonzero $v \in V$, we can apply Lemma 4.3 with $U = V^Y$, where we can let u be any nonzero element of U and x be any non-identity element of X . It follows that elements of the set $\{xu : x \in X \setminus \{1\}\}$ are pairwise orthogonal (where $0 \neq u$ is some fixed element of U). Since $\mathbb{C}u$ is $\langle Y, Z \rangle$ -invariant, the \mathbb{C} -span of $\{xu : x \in X \setminus \{1\}\}$ must be G -invariant (and thus equal to V). Thus, $\{xu : x \in X\}$ is in fact an orthogonal basis of V . In particular, $\dim V = |X|$ and $V^X = \mathbb{C} \sum_{x \in X} xu$, whence $\dim V^X = 1$. By symmetry, we have $\dim V^Y = 1$, and thus $V^Y = \mathbb{C}u$. Since,

$$\langle u, \sum_{x \in X} xu \rangle = \langle u, u \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\dim V}} \|u\| \cdot \left\| \sum_{x \in X} xu \right\|,$$

we obtain that V^X and V^Y are $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\dim V}}$ -orthogonal.

Finally, we consider the general case. Since V is finite-dimensional, there exists a finitely generated subgroup Γ of G such that Γ is generated by $X_1 = \Gamma \cap X$ and $Y_1 = \Gamma \cap Y$ and V is also irreducible for Γ . Thus, V^{X_1} and V^{Y_1} are $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ -orthogonal and, in particular, V^X and V^Y are $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ -orthogonal. \square

From now on we will denote by $m(G)$ the smallest degree of a non-one-dimensional irreducible unitary representation of G .

Definition. Let A be an associative ring with 1. We will say that G has the structure of an A -group if

- (i) X is a right A -module and Y is a left A -module.
- (ii) For any $r \in A$, $x \in X$ and $y \in Y$ we have $[xr, y] = [x, ry]$.

We will say that G is a Noetherian A -group if both X and Y are Noetherian A -modules.

Note that G is always a \mathbb{Z} -group, and G is a Noetherian \mathbb{Z} -group if and only if G is finitely generated. If A is an arbitrary ring with 1, the Heisenberg group $H(A)$ is the simplest example of a (Noetherian) A -group.

Proposition 4.5. *Assume that G is an A -group for some ring A . Then $m(G)$ is at least the minimal index of a proper A -submodule of X .*

Proof. Let V be an irreducible finite-dimensional unitary representation of G . Since $\langle Z, Y \rangle$ is abelian, there exists a $\langle Z, Y \rangle$ -eigenvector v . If $X(v) = X$, then all elements from $\langle Z, Y \rangle$ act as scalars. Hence, $[G, G]$ is in the kernel of the representation, and so V is one-dimensional.

If $x \in X \setminus X(v)$ then xv is also a $\langle Z, Y \rangle$ -eigenvector, but corresponding to a different character. Furthermore, the characters corresponding to two distinct elements $x, x' \in X$ are the same if and only if $x'x^{-1} \in X(v)$. Hence $\dim V \geq |X : X(v)|$. Finally, since $[xr, y] = [x, ry]$ for any $r \in A$, $x \in X$ and $y \in Y$, we obtain that for any $v \in V$ the set $X(v)$ is an A -submodule of X . \square

Theorem 4.6. *Assume that G has the structure of a Noetherian A -group for some ring A . Let $V \in \mathfrak{Rep}(G)$, and assume that V has no finite-dimensional G -subspaces. Then V^X and V^Y are orthogonal.*

Remark: The hypotheses of the theorem clearly hold whenever G is finitely generated (in which case we take $A = \mathbb{Z}$).

Proof. Let V_{sm} be the subspace of V generated by all vectors $v \in V$ such that $|X : X(v)| < \infty$.⁴ Note that V_{sm} is G -invariant, and thus V is a direct sum of subrepresentations V_{sm} and V_{sm}^\perp . Since Theorem 4.6 holds for a direct sum if and only if it holds for each direct summand, it is enough to consider two cases: $V_{\text{sm}} = V$ and $V_{\text{sm}} = \{0\}$.

Case 1: $V_{\text{sm}} = V$. In this case V has a generating set $\{v_i\}_{i \in I}$ consisting of vectors satisfying $|X : X(v_i)| < \infty$. Denote by \mathfrak{A} the set of all finite subsets of I . Then \mathfrak{A} is a directed set with respect to inclusion. For any $\alpha \in \mathfrak{A}$, let U_α be the G -subspace generated by $\{v_i\}_{i \in \alpha}$. Lemma 4.2 implies that $\{P_{U_\alpha}(v)\}_{\alpha \in \mathfrak{A}}$ converges to v for any $v \in V$, so it is enough to show that $P_{U_\alpha}(V^X) = U_\alpha^X$ is orthogonal to $P_{U_\alpha}(V^Y) = U_\alpha^Y$ for each $\alpha \in \mathfrak{A}$. Thus, from now on we may assume that V is generated as a G -subspace by a finite set $\{v_i : 1 \leq i \leq l\}$.

Let $H = \cap_{i=1}^l X(v_i)$. Then H is a finite index subgroup of X and $[H, Y]$ acts trivially on V , so V^Y is H -invariant. Let $w \in V^X$ and $w_0 \in V^Y$ be the projection of w to V^Y . Then w_0 is $\langle H, Y \rangle$ -invariant.

⁴Recall that by ‘subspace’ we mean a closed subspace. The set of all $v \in V$ such that $|X : X(v)| < \infty$ is an ‘abstract subspace’ of V (not necessarily closed).

Recall that Y is a Noetherian left A -module, and let $\{y_1, \dots, y_n\} \subset Y$ be a finite generating set for Y as an A -module. Since $[x, ry] = [xr, y]$ for any $x \in X$, $y \in Y$ and $r \in A$, we have $Z = [X, Y] = [X, y_1] \cdots [X, y_n]$, and so $[H, Y] \supseteq [H, y_1] \cdots [H, y_n]$ is of finite index in Z . Note that $G = XYZ$. Thus $\langle H, Y \rangle \supseteq HY[H, Y]$ is a finite index subgroup of G , and so w_0 generates a G -subspace of finite dimension. Hence $w_0 = 0$ and so $w \in (V^Y)^\perp$.

Case 2: $V_{\text{sm}} = \{0\}$. Let $0 \neq w \in V^X$ and

$$U = P_{V^Y}(\mathbb{C}[Z]w) = (\overline{\mathbb{C}[Z]w + (V^Y)^\perp}) \cap V^Y.$$

Note that U is $\langle Y, Z \rangle$ -invariant. We want to show that $U = \{0\}$. Assume $U \neq \{0\}$. Among all $0 \neq u \in U$ we choose such u for which $X(u)$ is maximal (we may do this because X is Noetherian). Note that $X(u)$ is of infinite index in X since $V_{\text{sm}} = \{0\}$.

Let $w_0 = P_{\mathbb{C}[G]u}(w)$ be the projection of w onto the G -subspace generated by u . Note that $w_0 \in V^X$. Since $w_0 \in \mathbb{C}[G]u$, $\langle Y, Z \rangle u \subseteq U$ and $X(gu) = X(u)$ for any $g \in G$, we may approximate w_0 by finite sums of the form $\sum_{i=1}^l x_i u_i$, where $x_i \in X$ and $u_i \in U$ satisfy $X(u_i) = X(u)$.

Let T be a transversal of $X(u)$ in X . Note that if $a, b \in X$, then for all but one $t \in T$, we have $tab^{-1} \notin X(u)$. Hence, by Lemma 4.3, $\langle t \sum_{i=1}^l x_i u_i, \sum_{i=1}^l x_i u_i \rangle = 0$ for almost all $t \in T$. Since T is infinite and $tw_0 = w_0$ for all $t \in T$, it follows that $\langle w_0, w_0 \rangle = 0$, whence $w_0 = 0$. Thus $w \in (\mathbb{C}[G]u)^\perp$ and so $u \in (\mathbb{C}[G]w)^\perp \cap V^Y \subseteq (\mathbb{C}[Z]w)^\perp \cap V^Y$. This implies that $u = 0$, a contradiction. Thus, $U = \{0\}$ and, in particular, $w \in (V^Y)^\perp$. \square

Corollary 4.7. *Let G be a group of nilpotency class two generated by abelian subgroups X and Y . Assume that there exists a ring A such that G is a Noetherian A -group. Let m be the smallest index of a proper A -submodule of X . Then the subgroups X and Y are $\frac{1}{\sqrt{m}}$ -orthogonal.*

Remark: We do not know whether Corollary 4.7 holds without the hypothesis ‘ X and Y are Noetherian A -modules’.

Proof. Let $W \in \mathfrak{Rep}(G)$ such that $W = \oplus W_\alpha$ for some family of representations $\{W_\alpha\}$. Then by Cauchy inequality $\varepsilon(W^X, W^Y) = \sup_\alpha \varepsilon(W_\alpha^X, W_\alpha^Y)$.

Every $V \in \mathfrak{Rep}_0(G)$ can be written as $V = V_1 \oplus V_2$ where V_1 is a sum of non-trivial finite-dimensional irreducible representations and V_2 has no finite-dimensional subrepresentations. Thus, Corollary 4.7 follows from Theorem 4.4, Proposition 4.5 and Theorem 4.6. \square

Finally, we obtain a ‘universal bound’ for the orthogonality constant between V^X and V^Y which holds without any additional assumptions on the group G or unitary representation V :

Proposition 4.8. *Let G be a group of nilpotency class two generated by abelian subgroups X and Y . Then X and Y are $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ -orthogonal.*

Proof. Let $\{x_i\}_{i \in I}$ and $\{y_j\}_{j \in J}$ be generating sets for X and Y , respectively. Let \mathfrak{A} be the set of pairs $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$, where α_1 is a finite subset of I and α_2 is a finite subset of J . For each $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2) \in \mathfrak{A}$ let $X_\alpha = \langle x_i : i \in \alpha_1 \rangle$, $Y_\alpha = \langle y_j : j \in \alpha_2 \rangle$ and $G_\alpha = \langle X_\alpha, Y_\alpha \rangle$, and put $U_\alpha = (V^{G_\alpha})^\perp$. By Corollary 4.7 applied to the group G_α with $A = \mathbb{Z}$, the spaces $P_{U_\alpha}(V^X)$ and $P_{U_\alpha}(V^Y)$ are $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ -orthogonal. Lemma 4.2 applied to $\{U_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in \mathfrak{A}}$ implies that V^X and V^Y are $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ -orthogonal. \square

5. THE MAIN CRITERION FOR PROPERTY (T)

In this section we consider groups associated with graphs of groups and show that such a group has property (T) provided certain “weighted Laplacian” of the underlying graph has large first eigenvalue – see Theorem 5.1 (basic version) and Theorem 5.8 (weighted version). As a straightforward application of Theorem 5.1 we obtain a generalization of Corollary 3.3 to the case of groups generated by n subgroups which are pairwise ε -orthogonal for some small ε , while the more technical Theorem 5.8 can be used to recover and improve the full statement of Corollary 3.3.

We remark that there is a well-known criterion for property (T) for groups defined by generators and relations due to Żuk [Zu]. The setting in Żuk’s criterion is different from ours, although its statement also involves the first eigenvalue of certain Laplacian. We do not know if there exists a “deep connection” between Żuk’s criterion and Theorem 5.1. In any case, the two spectral criteria seem to be applicable to different kinds of groups.

5.1. Preliminaries. Let Y be a finite graph without loops. For any edge $e = (x, y) \in \mathcal{E}(Y)$, we denote by $\bar{e} = (y, x)$ the inverse of e . We assume that if $e \in \mathcal{E}(Y)$, then also $\bar{e} \in \mathcal{E}(Y)$. If $e = (x, y)$, we denote by $e^+ = y$ the head of e and by $e^- = x$ the tail of e . If $y \in \mathcal{V}(Y)$, then $\deg(y)$ denotes the degree of y :

$$\deg(y) = |\{e \in \mathcal{E}(Y) : y = e^+\}|.$$

Graphs of groups. A graph of groups \hat{Y} over Y is an assignment of a group G_y to each vertex $y \in \mathcal{V}(Y)$ and a group G_e to each edge $e \in \mathcal{E}(Y)$, as well as injective homomorphisms $\varphi_{(e,-)} : G_e \rightarrow G_{e^-}$ and $\varphi_{(e,+)} : G_e \rightarrow G_{e^+}$ for each $e \in \mathcal{E}(Y)$. We will assume that $G_e = G_{\bar{e}}$ and $\varphi_{(e,-)} = \varphi_{(\bar{e},+)}$.

Let $G(\hat{Y})$ be the group generated by (isomorphic copies) of vertex groups $\{G_y : y \in \mathcal{V}(Y)\}$ subject to relations

$$\varphi_{(e,-)}(g) = \varphi_{(e,+)}(g) \text{ for any } e \in \mathcal{E}(Y) \text{ and } g \in G_e.$$

It is common to say that the group $G(\hat{Y})$ is *associated with the graph of groups* \hat{Y} . The following terminology is non-standard, but convenient for our purposes:

Definition. Let G be a group and Y a finite graph without loops. A *decomposition of G over Y* is a choice of a vertex subgroup $G_y \subseteq G$ for any $y \in \mathcal{V}(Y)$ and an edge subgroup $G_e \subseteq G$ for any $e \in \mathcal{E}(Y)$ such that

- (a) The vertex subgroups $\{G_y : y \in \mathcal{V}(Y)\}$ generate G ;
- (b) $G_e = G_{\bar{e}}$ and $G_e \subseteq G_{e^+} \cap G_{e^-}$ for any $e \in \mathcal{E}(Y)$.

It is clear that each decomposition of G over Y corresponds to a presentation of G as a quotient of the group $G(\widehat{Y})$ associated with some graph of groups \widehat{Y} over Y .

Laplacians. Let Y be a finite connected graph without loops. Fix two functions $\alpha : \mathcal{V}(Y) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ and $c : \mathcal{E}(Y) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{>0}$, and let V be a Hilbert space. Let $\Omega^0(Y)$ be the Hilbert space of functions $f : \mathcal{V}(Y) \rightarrow V$ with the scalar product

$$(5.1) \quad \langle f, g \rangle = \sum_{y \in \mathcal{V}(Y)} \frac{\langle f(y), g(y) \rangle}{\alpha(y)}$$

and let $\Omega^1(Y)$ be the Hilbert space of functions $f : \mathcal{E}(Y) \rightarrow V$ with the scalar product

$$(5.2) \quad \langle f, g \rangle = \sum_{e \in \mathcal{E}(Y)} \langle f(e), g(e) \rangle c(e).$$

Define the linear operator

$$d : \Omega^0(Y) \rightarrow \Omega^1(Y) \text{ by } (df)(e) = \frac{1}{c(e) + c(\bar{e})} (f(e^+) - f(e^-)).$$

Then the adjoint operator $d^* : \Omega^1(Y) \rightarrow \Omega^0(Y)$ is given by formula

$$(d^*f)(y) = \alpha(y) \sum_{y=e^+} \frac{1}{c(e) + c(\bar{e})} (c(e)f(e) - c(\bar{e})f(\bar{e})).$$

Define $\Delta = d^*d : \Omega^0(Y) \rightarrow \Omega^0(Y)$. Then

$$(\Delta f)(y) = \alpha(y) \sum_{y=e^+} \frac{1}{c(e) + c(\bar{e})} (f(y) - f(e^-)) = \alpha(y) \sum_{y=e^+} df(e).$$

We will refer to Δ as the *weighted Laplacian of Y* corresponding to the weight functions α and c .

Note that if $\alpha(y) = 1$ and $c(e) = \frac{1}{2}$ for any $y \in \mathcal{V}(Y)$ and $e \in \mathcal{E}(Y)$, then Δ is the standard Laplacian of Y :

$$(\Delta f)(y) = \deg(y)f(y) - \sum_{y=e^+} f(e^-) \text{ for } f \in \Omega^0(Y).$$

This is the Laplacian that will be used for the basic version of our criterion.

As usual, by $\lambda_1(\Delta)$ we denote the smallest positive eigenvalue of Δ . More generally, for an arbitrary non-negative self-adjoint operator $A : Z \rightarrow Z$ (where Z is some Hilbert space) we define $\lambda_1(A)$ to be the minimum of the spectrum of the restriction of A to $(\text{Ker } A)^{\perp Z}$. Thus

$$(5.3) \quad \lambda_1(A) = \inf_{0 \neq v \in (\text{Ker } A)^{\perp Z}} \frac{\langle Av, v \rangle}{\|v\|^2}.$$

5.2. Spectral criterion (basic version): statement and examples.

Theorem 5.1. *Let Y be a finite connected k -regular graph for some $k \geq 2$, and let Δ be the standard Laplacian of Y , that is,*

$$\Delta(f)(y) = \sum_{y=e^+} (f(y) - f(e^-)) = kf(y) - \sum_{y=e^+} f(e^-).$$

Let G be a group and $(\{G_y : y \in \mathcal{V}(Y)\}, \{G_e : e \in \mathcal{E}(Y)\})$ a decomposition of G over Y . For each $y \in \mathcal{V}(Y)$, we set $\rho(y) = \rho(\{G_e : y = e^+\}, G_y)$ and

$$\rho = \max\{\rho(y) : y \in \mathcal{V}(Y)\}.$$

Then

$$\rho(\{G_y : y \in \mathcal{V}(Y)\}) \leq \frac{\rho}{1-\rho} \left(\frac{2k}{\lambda_1(\Delta)} - 1 \right).$$

In particular, if $\rho < \frac{\lambda_1(\Delta)}{2k}$, the Kazhdan constant $\kappa(G, \bigcup_{y \in \mathcal{V}(Y)} G_y)$ is positive.

Remark: Note that $\rho(\{G_y : y \in \mathcal{V}(Y)\}) = \rho(\{G_y : y \in \mathcal{V}(Y)\}, G)$ since G is generated by $\{G_y : y \in \mathcal{V}(Y)\}$ by the definition of decomposition of G over Y .

Example 5.2. Assume that Y is a complete graph on n vertices. Then

$$(\Delta f)(y) = (n-1)f(y) - \sum_{z \neq y} f(z).$$

Hence $\lambda_1(\Delta) = n$, and so $\rho(\{G_y\}) \leq \frac{\rho(n-2)}{(1-\rho)n}$.

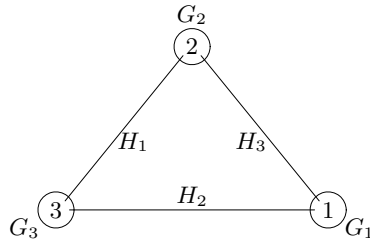
Note that Corollary 3.3 in the case $\varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon_2 = \varepsilon_3 < \frac{1}{2}$ is a special case of Example 5.2. Indeed, suppose that a group G is generated by three subgroups H_1, H_2, H_3 . Then G naturally decomposes over the complete graph Y on three vertices $\{1, 2, 3\}$, with edge groups

$$G_{(1,2)} = G_{(2,1)} = H_3, \quad G_{(2,3)} = G_{(3,2)} = H_1, \quad G_{(3,1)} = G_{(1,3)} = H_2$$

and vertex groups

$$G_1 = \langle H_2, H_3 \rangle, \quad G_2 = \langle H_1, H_3 \rangle, \quad G_3 = \langle H_1, H_2 \rangle.$$

If H_1, H_2, H_3 are pairwise ε -orthogonal, then $\rho \leq \frac{1+\varepsilon}{2}$, so $\rho(\{G_1, G_2, G_3\}) \leq \frac{(1+\varepsilon)}{3(1-\varepsilon)}$, which is less than 1 if and only if $\varepsilon < 1/2$.



We shall now extend this argument to the case of groups generated by n subgroups, which are pairwise ε -orthogonal for small ε :

Corollary 5.3. *Let G be a group, and let H_1, \dots, H_n (where $n \geq 2$) be subgroups of G such that $G = \langle H_1, \dots, H_n \rangle$. Let $\varepsilon = \max\{\varepsilon(H_i, H_j) : i \neq j\}$, and assume that $\varepsilon < \frac{1}{n-1}$. The following hold:*

- (a) $\kappa(G, \cup_{i=1}^n H_i) \geq \sqrt{\frac{2(1-(n-1)\varepsilon)}{n}}$.
- (b) *Let S_i be a generating set for H_i , and let $\delta = \min\{\kappa(H_i, S_i)\}_{i=1}^n$. Then*

$$\kappa(G, \cup_{i=1}^n S_i) \geq \delta \sqrt{\frac{1 - (n-1)\varepsilon}{n}}.$$

- (c) *Assume in addition that each pair (G, H_i) has relative property (T). Then G has property (T).*

Proof. As in Lemma 3.1 and Corollary 3.3, we only need to prove (b). Let I be a subset of $\{1, \dots, n\}$. Denote by H_I the subgroup of G generated by $\{H_i : i \in I\}$ and let $F_I = \{H_J : J \subset I, |J| = |I| - 1\}$. We will prove the following two statements for any subset I with $|I| \geq 2$ by induction on $|I|$:

$$(i) \ \rho(F_I) \leq \frac{1 + \varepsilon}{(1 - (|I| - 2)\varepsilon)} \cdot \frac{1}{|I|} \quad (ii) \ \kappa(H_I, \bigcup_{i \in I} S_i) \geq \delta \sqrt{\frac{1 - (|I| - 1)\varepsilon}{|I|}}$$

Note that (ii) in the case $|I| = n$ is precisely the statement of the Corollary.

If $|I| = 2$, that is, $I = \{i, j\}$ for some i, j , then by assumption $\rho(F_{i,j}) = \frac{1 + \varepsilon(H_i, H_j)}{2} \leq \frac{1 + \varepsilon}{2}$, so (i) holds. By Lemma 3.1 we have $\kappa(H_{i,j}) \geq \delta \sqrt{1 - \frac{1 + \varepsilon}{2}}$, so (ii) holds.

Take any $m \geq 2$, assume that (i) holds when $|I| = m$, and take any subset I with $|I| = m + 1$. Consider the complete graph on the set I . To each vertex $i \in I$ we assign the group $H_{I \setminus i}$ and to each edge (i, j) we assign the subgroup $H_{I \setminus \{i, j\}}$. Then by induction assumption, for any $i \in I$ we have $\rho(F_{I \setminus i}) \leq \rho_m$ where

$$\rho_m = \frac{1 + \varepsilon}{m((1 - (m - 2)\varepsilon))}.$$

Hence from Example 5.2 we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(F_I) &\leq \frac{\rho_m}{1 - \rho_m} \cdot \frac{m - 1}{m + 1} = \frac{1 + \varepsilon}{m(1 - (m - 2)\varepsilon) - (1 + \varepsilon)} \cdot \frac{m - 1}{m + 1} = \\ &= \frac{1 + \varepsilon}{(m - 1) - (m - 1)^2\varepsilon} \cdot \frac{m - 1}{m + 1} = \frac{1 + \varepsilon}{(m + 1)(1 - (m - 1)\varepsilon)}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus we proved (i).

Now assume that (ii) holds when $|I| = m$, and take any subset I with $|I| = m + 1$. By induction assumption, for any $i \in I$ we have

$$\kappa(H_{I \setminus i}, \bigcup_{j \in I \setminus i} S_j) \geq \delta \sqrt{\frac{1 - (m - 1)\varepsilon}{m}}.$$

Applying Lemma 3.1 to the collection of subgroups $F_I = \{H_{I \setminus i} : i \in I\}$ and their generating sets $\{\bigcup_{j \in I \setminus i} S_j : i \in I\}$ and using (i) for I , we get

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa(H_I, \bigcup_{i \in I} S_i) &\geq \delta \sqrt{\frac{1 - (m-1)\varepsilon}{m}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{1 + \varepsilon}{(m+1)(1 - (m-1)\varepsilon)}} = \\ &\delta \sqrt{\frac{1 - (m-1)\varepsilon}{m} - \frac{1 + \varepsilon}{m(m+1)}} = \delta \sqrt{\frac{1 - m\varepsilon}{m+1}}. \end{aligned}$$

This proves (ii). \square

5.3. Proof of the basic version of the spectral criterion.

Proof of Theorem 5.1. Let $V \in \mathfrak{Rep}_0(G)$. Let $\Omega^0(Y)$ and $\Omega^1(Y)$ be defined by (5.1) and (5.2), respectively, with $\alpha(y) = 1$ and $c(e) = 1/2$, and consider the following two subspaces of $\Omega^0(Y)$:

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \{f : \mathcal{V}(Y) \rightarrow V : f(y) \in V^{G_y} \text{ for all } y \in \mathcal{V}(Y)\} \text{ and} \\ U &= \{f : \mathcal{V}(Y) \rightarrow V : f \text{ is constant}\}; \text{ note that } U = \text{Ker } d = \text{Ker } \Delta. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, $\rho(\{V^{G_y} : y \in \mathcal{V}(Y)\}) = (\varepsilon(W, U))^2$, so our goal is to show that

$$(\varepsilon(W, U))^2 \leq \frac{\rho}{1 - \rho} \left(\frac{2k}{\lambda_1(\Delta)} - 1 \right).$$

Consider the subspace $V' = U + W$. The following lemma will play a key role in subsequent computations.

Lemma 5.4. *Let $h \in V'$ and $e \in \mathcal{E}(Y)$. Then*

- (a) $(dh)(e) = h(e^+) - h(e^-) \in V^{G_e}$.
- (b) $P_{(V^{G_{e^+}})^\perp}(dh(e)) \in V^{G_e}$

Proof. (a) holds for $h \in U$, in which case $h(e^+) - h(e^-) = 0$, and also for $h \in W$, in which case $h(e^+) - h(e^-) \in V^{G_{e^+}} + V^{G_{e^-}} \subseteq V^{G_{e^+} \cap G_{e^-}} \subseteq V^{G_e}$. By linearity (a) holds for any $h \in V'$. Since

$$P_{(V^{G_{e^+}})^\perp}(dh(e)) = dh(e) - P_{V^{G_{e^+}}}(dh(e))$$

and $P_{V^{G_{e^+}}}(dh(e)) \in V^{G_{e^+}} \subseteq V^{G_e}$, (b) follows from (a). \square

Now let $U_1 = U^{\perp V'}$ and $W_1 = W^{\perp V'}$. Then, by Lemma 2.6, $\varepsilon(U_1, W_1) = \varepsilon(W, U)$. Given $\delta > 0$, there exist $x \in U_1$ such that $\|x\| = 1$ and $\|P_{W_1}(x)\|^2 \geq (\varepsilon(U_1, W_1))^2 - \delta$.

Define the operator $\tilde{\Delta} : V' \rightarrow V'$ by $\tilde{\Delta} = P_{V'} \Delta$. Then $\tilde{\Delta} = P_{V'} d^* d P_{V'} = (d P_{V'})^* (d P_{V'})$, whence $\text{Ker } \tilde{\Delta} = \text{Ker } \Delta = U$. Therefore, $\lambda_1(\tilde{\Delta}) \geq \lambda_1(\Delta)$; this follows from (5.3) and the fact that $\langle \tilde{\Delta} v, v \rangle = \langle \Delta v, v \rangle$ for any $v \in V'$. Furthermore, $\text{Im } \tilde{\Delta} = (\text{Ker } \tilde{\Delta})^{\perp V'} = U_1$, so there exists $g \in V'$ such that $x = \tilde{\Delta} g$.

We shall now estimate $\|P_{W_1}(x)\| = \|P_{W_1}(\tilde{\Delta}g)\|$ from above. First we have

$$(5.4) \quad \|P_{W_1}(\tilde{\Delta}g)\|^2 = \|P_{W_1}(\Delta g)\|^2 \leq \|P_{W^\perp}(\Delta g)\|^2 = \sum_{y \in \mathcal{V}(Y)} \|P_{(V^{G_y})^\perp}(\sum_{y=e^+} (g(y) - g(e^-)))\|^2 \leq \rho k \sum_{y \in \mathcal{V}(Y)} \sum_{y=e^+} \|P_{(V^{G_y})^\perp}(g(y) - g(e^-))\|^2$$

where the last inequality holds by Lemma 5.4(b), definition of ρ and the fact that $(V^{G_y})^\perp \in \mathfrak{Rep}_0(G_y)$. We have a similar estimate for $\|P_W(\tilde{\Delta}g)\|^2$, but without the coefficient ρ :

$$(5.5) \quad \|P_W(\tilde{\Delta}g)\|^2 \leq k \sum_{y \in \mathcal{V}(Y)} \sum_{y=e^+} \|P_{(V^{G_y})}(g(y) - g(e^-))\|^2$$

Multiplying (5.5) by ρ and adding it to (5.4), and using the fact that $\|P_{W_1}(\tilde{\Delta}g)\|^2 + \|P_W(\tilde{\Delta}g)\|^2 = \|\tilde{\Delta}g\|^2 = 1$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \rho + (1 - \rho)\|P_{W_1}(\tilde{\Delta}g)\|^2 &\leq \rho k \sum_{y \in \mathcal{V}(Y)} \sum_{y=e^+} \|g(y) - g(e^-)\|^2 = \\ &\quad \rho k \sum_{e \in \mathcal{E}(Y)} \|(dg)(e)\|^2 = 2\rho k \|dg\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

(recall that $\|dg\|^2$ is computed with respect to the scalar product given by (5.2) with $c(e) = 1/2$). Finally, note that

$$(5.6) \quad \|dg\|^2 = \langle \Delta g, g \rangle = \langle \tilde{\Delta}g, g \rangle = \frac{\langle \tilde{\Delta}g, g \rangle}{\|\tilde{\Delta}g\|^2} \leq \frac{1}{\lambda_1(\tilde{\Delta})} \leq \frac{1}{\lambda_1(\Delta)}.$$

Thus $\rho + (1 - \rho)\|P_{W_1}(\tilde{\Delta}g)\|^2 \leq \frac{2\rho k}{\lambda_1(\Delta)}$, and therefore

$$\rho(\{V^{G_y}\}) - \delta = (\varepsilon(U_1, W_1))^2 - \delta \leq \|P_{W_1}(\tilde{\Delta}g)\|^2 \leq \frac{\rho}{1 - \rho} \left(\frac{2k}{\lambda_1(\Delta)} - 1 \right).$$

□

5.4. Magic graph on six vertices.

Definition. Let G be a group generated by a collection of 6 subgroups $\{X_{ij} \mid 1 \leq i, j \leq 3, i \neq j\}$ such that for any permutation i, j, k of the set $\{1, 2, 3\}$ the following conditions hold:

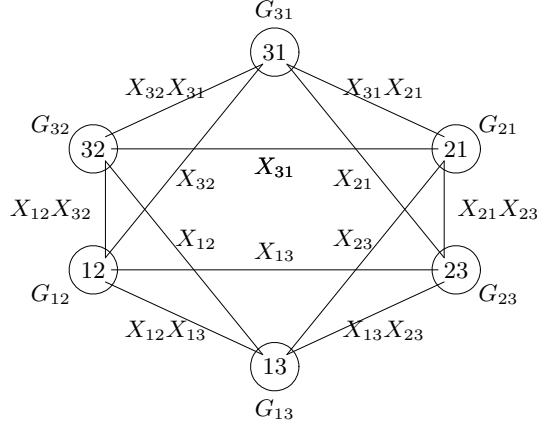
- (a) X_{ij} is abelian;
- (b) X_{ij} and X_{ik} commute;
- (c) X_{ji} and X_{ki} commute;
- (d) $[X_{ij}, X_{jk}] = X_{ik}$.

Then we will say that $(G, \{X_{ij}\})$ is an A_2 -system. The group G itself will be called an A_2 -group.

If $G = EL_3(R)$ for some ring R with 1 and $\{X_{ij}\}$ are root subgroups, then $(G, \{X_{ij}\})$ is clearly an A_2 -system. In the next section we will see that in fact $EL_n(R)$ is an A_2 -group for any $n \geq 3$.

Let Y be the graph with 6 vertices $\{(i, j) : 1 \leq i \neq j \leq 3\}$, such that (i, j) is connected to (k, l) if and only if $\{i, j, k, l\} = \{1, 2, 3\}$. Each A_2 -system $(G, \{X_{ij}\})$ has a natural decomposition over Y :

If $\{i, j, k\} = \{1, 2, 3\}$, we define the vertex group $G_{(i,j)} = \langle X_{ik}, X_{kj} \rangle$. Henceforth we will write G_{ij} for $G_{(i,j)}$. Note that G_{ij} is a nilpotent group of class two and $[G_{ij}, G_{ij}] = X_{ij}$. The edge groups are defined as follows. If $e \in \mathcal{E}(Y)$ connects (i, j) and (i, k) , we set $G_e = X_{ij}X_{ik}$. If $e \in \mathcal{E}(Y)$ connects (j, i) and (k, i) , we set $G_e = X_{ji}X_{ki}$. Finally, if $e \in \mathcal{E}(Y)$ connects (i, j) and (j, k) , we set $G_e = X_{ik}$.



In this subsection we prove the following theorem, which will be the main step in the proof of Theorem 1.1.

Theorem 5.5. *Let $(G, \{X_{ij}\})$ be an A_2 -system, and let G_{ij} be defined as above. Then $\kappa(G, \bigcup G_{ij}) \geq \frac{3}{8}$ and $\kappa(G, \bigcup X_{ij}) \geq \frac{1}{8}$.*

Proof. We begin by computing orthogonality constants between edge groups:

Claim 5.6. *Let $1 \leq i \neq j \leq 3$, and let $V \in \mathfrak{Rep}_0(G_{ij})$. Then*

- (a) $\rho(\{V^{G_e} : e^+ = (i, j)\}) \leq \frac{1}{2}$,
- (b) *If $V^{X_{ij}} = 0$, then $\rho(\{V^{G_e} : e^+ = (i, j)\}) \leq \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{4\sqrt{2}}$.*

Proof. Without loss of generality, we may assume that $i = 1, j = 3$. For any $v \in V$ we put $v_l = P_{V^{X_{13}}}(v)$ and $v_n = P_{(V^{X_{13}})^\perp}(v)$. Note that $V^{X_{13}}$ and $(V^{X_{13}})^\perp$ are G_{13} -submodules since X_{13} is normal in G_{13} . Therefore,

$$(5.7) \quad \text{if } v \in V^H \text{ for some subgroup } H, \text{ we also have } v_l, v_n \in V^H$$

Let $e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4 \in \mathcal{E}(Y)$ be the four edges with $e_i^+ = (1, 3)$, and let $H_i = G_{e_i}$ for $1 \leq i \leq 4$. For a suitable ordering of edges we have $H_1 = X_{12}X_{13}$, $H_2 = X_{23}X_{13}$, $H_3 = X_{12}$, $H_4 = X_{23}$.

Take any $a \in V^{H_1}$, $b \in V^{H_2}$, $c \in V^{H_3}$, $d \in V^{H_4}$. Clearly, $a = a_l$ and $b = b_l$. Therefore, $\|a + b + c + d\|^2 = \|(a + b + c + d)_l\|^2 + \|(c + d)_n\|^2$. By (5.7) we have $c_l \in V^{X_{12}} \cap V^{X_{13}} = V^{X_{12}X_{13}}$, and similarly $d_l \in V^{X_{23}X_{13}}$. By Lemma 3.4, the subspaces $V^{X_{12}X_{13}}$ and $V^{X_{23}X_{13}}$ are orthogonal, and thus

$(a + c)_l$ is orthogonal to $(b + d)_l$. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \|a + b + c + d\|^2 &= \|(a + c)_l\|^2 + \|(b + d)_l\|^2 + \|(c + d)_n\|^2 \leq \\ &2(\|a_l\|^2 + \|c_l\|^2 + \|b_l\|^2 + \|d_l\|^2 + \|c_n\|^2 + \|d_n\|^2) = \\ &2(\|a\|^2 + \|b\|^2 + \|c\|^2 + \|d\|^2) = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}(\|a\|^2 + \|b\|^2 + \|c\|^2 + \|d\|^2). \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we proved (a).

Now assume that $V^{X_{13}} = \{0\}$. Then $a = b = 0$. Since $V \in \mathfrak{Rep}_0(G_{13})$, Proposition 4.8 yields $\langle c, d \rangle \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\|c\|\|d\|$. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \|a + b + c + d\|^2 &= \|c + d\|^2 \leq (1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})(\|c\|^2 + \|d\|^2) = \\ &4 \cdot \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{4\sqrt{2}}(\|a\|^2 + \|b\|^2 + \|c\|^2 + \|d\|^2), \end{aligned}$$

which proves (b). \square

We proceed with the proof of Theorem 5.5. Let $V \in \mathfrak{Rep}_0(G)$. We consider the standard Laplace operator $\Delta = \Delta(Y)$:

$$(\Delta f)(y) = 4f(y) - \sum_{y=e^+} f(e^-).$$

It is easy to see that $\lambda_1(\Delta) = 4$. Since Y is 4-regular, the quantity $\frac{\lambda_1(\Delta)}{2k}$ in the statement of Theorem 5.1 is equal to $\frac{4}{2 \cdot 4} = \frac{1}{2}$. Thus, Theorem 5.1 would have been applicable to G if we knew that for each $y \in \mathcal{V}(Y)$, the quantity $\rho(y) = \rho(\{G_e : y = e^+\}, G_y)$ was less than $1/2$. However, Claim 5.6 only shows that $\rho(y) \leq 1/2$. Thus, we cannot apply Theorem 5.1 directly. However using a similar argument along with some additional analysis we will obtain the desired result.

Recall the notations from the proof of Theorem 5.1. We let W be the subspace of $\Omega^0(Y)$ consisting of functions $f : \mathcal{V}(Y) \rightarrow V$ such that $f(y) \in V^{G_y}$ for all $y \in \mathcal{V}(Y)$, and let $U = \text{Ker } \Delta = \text{Ker } d$ be the subspace of constant functions. We put $V' = U + W$, $U_1 = U^{\perp V'}$ and $W_1 = W^{\perp V'}$. Let

$$\gamma = \rho(\{V^{G_y} : y \in \mathcal{V}(Y)\}) = (\varepsilon(W, U))^2 = (\varepsilon(W_1, U_1))^2.$$

Given $\delta > 0$, let $x \in U_1$ be such that $\|x\| = 1$ and $\|P_{W_1}(x)\|^2 \geq \gamma - \delta$. Define $\tilde{\Delta} : V' \rightarrow V'$ by $\tilde{\Delta} = P_{V'}\Delta$, and let $g \in V'$ be such that $x = \tilde{\Delta}g$.

For any function $h \in \Omega^1(Y)$, define $h_1, h_2, h_3 \in \Omega^1(Y)$ by

$$h_1(e) = P_{(V^{x_{e^+}})^{\perp}}(h(e)), \quad h_2(e) = P_{(V^{x_{e^+}} \cap (V^{G_{e^+}})^{\perp})^{\perp}}(h(e)) \text{ and } h_3(e) = P_{V^{G_{e^+}}}(h(e)).$$

Then $h = h_1 + h_2 + h_3$, and h_1, h_2, h_3 are pairwise orthogonal.

The following technical claim will be proved at the end of this subsection.

Claim 5.7. *The function $dg \in \Omega^1(Y)$ satisfies the following inequalities:*

- (a) $\|dg\|^2 \leq 3\|(dg)_1\|^2 + 5\|(dg)_3\|^2$,
- (b) $\|dg\|^2 \leq \frac{1}{4}$

$$(c) \quad \|(dg)_3\|^2 \geq \frac{1 - \|P_{W_1}(\tilde{\Delta}g)\|^2}{8}.$$

Using Claims 5.6 and 5.7 and Lemma 5.4, we can estimate $\|P_{W_1}(\tilde{\Delta}g)\|^2$:

$$\begin{aligned} \|P_{W_1}(\tilde{\Delta}g)\|^2 &\leq \sum_{y \in \mathcal{V}(Y)} \|P_{(V^{G_y})^\perp} \left(\sum_{y=e^+} (g(y) - g(e^-)) \right)\|^2 \\ &= \sum_{y \in \mathcal{V}(Y)} \|P_{(V^{X_y})^\perp} \left(\sum_{y=e^+} dg(e) \right)\|^2 + \|P_{(V^{G_y})^\perp \cap V^{X_y}} \left(\sum_{y=e^+} dg(e) \right)\|^2 \\ &\leq \sum_{y \in \mathcal{V}(Y)} 4 \cdot \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{4\sqrt{2}} \sum_{y=e^+} \|P_{(V^{X_y})^\perp} (dg(e))\|^2 + \sum_{y \in \mathcal{V}(Y)} 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sum_{y=e^+} \|P_{(V^{G_y})^\perp \cap V^{X_y}} (dg(e))\|^2 \\ &= (2 + \sqrt{2}) \|(dg)_1\|^2 + 4 \|(dg)_2\|^2 = 4 \|dg\|^2 - (2 - \sqrt{2}) \|(dg)_1\|^2 - 4 \|(dg)_3\|^2 \\ &\leq (4 - \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{3}) \|dg\|^2 - (4 - \frac{5(2 - \sqrt{2})}{3}) \|(dg)_3\|^2 \\ &\leq \frac{10 + \sqrt{2}}{12} - \frac{(2 + 5\sqrt{2})(1 - \|P_{W_1}(\tilde{\Delta}g)\|^2)}{24}. \end{aligned}$$

From the above inequality it follows that $\|P_{W_1}(\tilde{\Delta}g)\|^2 \leq \frac{18 - 3\sqrt{2}}{22 - 5\sqrt{2}}$. Thus, by the choice of g we have

$$1 - \rho(\{V^{G_y}\}) = 1 - \gamma \geq 1 - \|P_{W_1}(\tilde{\Delta}g)\|^2 - \delta = \frac{4 - 2\sqrt{2}}{22 - 5\sqrt{2}} - \delta = \frac{2}{17 + 6\sqrt{2}} - \delta.$$

Since δ is arbitrary, by Lemma 3.1 we get $\kappa(G, \bigcup G_{ij}) \geq \frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{17 + 6\sqrt{2}}} \geq \frac{3}{8}$.

Finally, since $G_{ij} = X_{ik}X_{kj}X_{ij}$, the Kazhdan ratio $\kappa_r(G, \bigcup G_{ij}; \bigcup X_{ij})$ is at least $1/3$, whence $\kappa(G, \bigcup X_{ij}) \geq \frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{8}$. \square

Proof of Claim 5.7. (b) is proved by the same argument as in (5.6), and (c) easily follows from (5.5), so we only need to establish (a). For brevity, in the following computation we will write g_{ij} for $g((i, j))$.

Let $\{i, j, k\} = \{1, 2, 3\}$. First we claim that

$$P_{V^{X_{ij}}}(g_{ik} - g_{jk}) = P_{V^{G_{ik}}}(g_{ik} - g_{jk}).$$

Indeed, let $z = g_{ik} - g_{jk}$. Then $z \in V^{X_{ik}X_{jk}}$ by Lemma 5.4(a). Since X_{ij} is normalized by X_{ik} and z is X_{ik} -invariant, we conclude that $P_{V^{X_{ij}}}(z)$ is also X_{ik} -invariant, so $P_{V^{X_{ij}}}(z) = P_{V^{X_{ij}X_{ik}}}(z)$. Similarly, $X_{ij}X_{ik}$ is normalized by X_{jk} , and thus $P_{V^{X_{ij}X_{ik}}}(z) = P_{V^{G_{ik}}}(z)$ since $G_{ik} = X_{ij}X_{ik}X_{jk}$.

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} (5.8) \quad \|g_{ik} - g_{jk}\|^2 &= \|P_{V^{X_{ij}}}(g_{ik} - g_{jk})\|^2 + \|P_{(V^{X_{ij}})^\perp}(g_{ik} - g_{jk})\|^2 \\ &= \|P_{V^{G_{ik}}}(g_{ik} - g_{jk})\|^2 + \|P_{(V^{X_{ij}})^\perp}((g_{ik} - g_{ij}) + (g_{ij} - g_{jk}))\|^2 \\ &= \|P_{V^{G_{ik}}}(g_{ik} - g_{jk})\|^2 + \|P_{(V^{X_{ij}})^\perp}(g_{ij} - g_{jk})\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

where the last equality holds since $g_{ik} - g_{ij} \in V^{X_{ij}}$.

Using a similar argument we get

$$(5.9) \quad \|g_{ik} - g_{ij}\|^2 \leq \|P_{V^{G_{ik}}} (g_{ik} - g_{ij})\|^2 + \|P_{(V^{X_{jk}})^\perp} (g_{jk} - g_{ij})\|^2$$

Next we estimate $\|g_{ij} - g_{jk}\|$. Note that $P_{(V^{G_{ik}})^\perp} (g_{ij} - g_{ik})$ is orthogonal to $P_{(V^{G_{ik}})^\perp} (g_{ik} - g_{jk})$ by Lemma 3.4 since $g_{ij} - g_{ik} \in V^{X_{ij}X_{ik}}$ and $g_{ik} - g_{jk} \in V^{X_{ik}X_{jk}}$. Therefore,

$$(5.10) \quad \|g_{ij} - g_{jk}\|^2 = \|P_{V^{G_{ik}}} (g_{ij} - g_{jk})\|^2 + \|P_{(V^{G_{ik}})^\perp} (g_{ij} - g_{jk})\|^2 \leq 2(\|P_{V^{G_{ik}}} (g_{ij} - g_{ik})\|^2 + \|P_{V^{G_{ik}}} (g_{ik} - g_{jk})\|^2) + (\|g_{ij} - g_{ik}\|^2 - \|P_{V^{G_{ik}}} (g_{ij} - g_{ik})\|^2) + (\|g_{ik} - g_{jk}\|^2 - \|P_{V^{G_{ik}}} (g_{ik} - g_{jk})\|^2) \leq 2(\|P_{V^{G_{ik}}} (g_{ij} - g_{ik})\|^2 + \|P_{V^{G_{ik}}} (g_{ik} - g_{jk})\|^2) + \|P_{(V^{X_{ij}})^\perp} (g_{ij} - g_{jk})\|^2 + \|P_{(V^{X_{jk}})^\perp} (g_{jk} - g_{ij})\|^2,$$

where the last inequality holds by (5.8) and (5.9).

Finally, combining (5.8), (5.9) and (5.10), we get

$$\begin{aligned} 2\|dg\|^2 &= \sum_{\{i,j,k\}=\{1,2,3\}} \|g_{ik} - g_{jk}\|^2 + \|g_{ik} - g_{ij}\|^2 + 2\|g_{ij} - g_{jk}\|^2 \leq \\ &\sum_{\{i,j,k\}=\{1,2,3\}} 5(\|P_{V^{G_{ik}}} (g_{ik} - g_{ij})\|^2 + \|P_{V^{G_{ik}}} (g_{ik} - g_{jk})\|^2) + \\ &\sum_{\{i,j,k\}=\{1,2,3\}} 3\left(\|P_{(V^{X_{ij}})^\perp} (g_{ij} - g_{jk})\|^2 + \|P_{(V^{X_{jk}})^\perp} (g_{jk} - g_{ij})\|^2\right) = \\ &10\|(dg)_3\|^2 + 6\|(dg)_1\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

□

5.5. Spectral criterion. Weighted version. In this subsection we present the weighted version of our spectral criterion. In order to formulate this version we need to generalize the notion of codistance introduced in Subsection 2.2.

Definition. Let V be a Hilbert space, X a finite set, $\{U_x\}_{x \in X}$ subspaces of V and $\alpha : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ a function. Consider the Hilbert space $\Omega_\alpha(X, V) = \{f : X \rightarrow V\}$ with the following scalar product

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \sum_{x \in X} \frac{\langle f(x), g(x) \rangle}{\alpha(x)}.$$

Let $U = \{f \in \Omega_\alpha(X, V) : f(x) \in U_x \text{ for each } x \in X\}$ and let $\text{diag}(V)$ be the subspace of constant functions. The quantity

$$\rho_\alpha(\{U_x\}) = \varepsilon(U, \text{diag}(V))^2$$

will be called the α -codistance between the subspaces $\{U_x\}_{x \in X}$. It is easy to see that

$$\rho_\alpha(\{U_x\}) = \frac{\sup \left\{ \frac{\|\sum_{x \in X} u_x\|^2}{\sum_{x \in X} \|u_x\|^2 \alpha(x)} : u_x \in U_x \right\}}{\sum_{x \in X} \frac{1}{\alpha(x)}}.$$

Thus, the codistance $\rho(\{U_x\})$ introduced in Section 2 corresponds to the case $\alpha(x) = 1$.

Definition. Let G be a group, X a finite set, $\{H_x\}_{x \in X}$ a set of subgroups of G and $\alpha : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ a function. The α -codistance between $\{H_i\}$ in G , denoted $\rho_\alpha(\{H_i\}, G)$, is defined to be the supremum of the set

$$\{\rho_\alpha(V^{H_1}, \dots, V^{H_n}) : V \in \mathfrak{Rep}_0(G)\}.$$

If G is generated by $\{H_i\}$ we simply write $\rho_\alpha(\{H_i\})$ instead $\rho_\alpha(\{H_i\}, G)$.

Note that while $\rho_\alpha(\{H_i\})$ depends on α , it is easy to see that $\rho_\alpha(\{H_i\}) < 1$ if and only if $\rho(\{H_i\}) < 1$.

If G is generated by two subgroups H_1 and H_2 we have the following equality.

$$(5.11) \quad (\varepsilon(H_1, H_2))^2 = \left(\frac{(\alpha(1) + \alpha(2))\rho_\alpha(\{H_1, H_2\})}{\alpha(1)} - 1 \right) \left(\frac{(\alpha(1) + \alpha(2))\rho_\alpha(\{H_1, H_2\})}{\alpha(2)} - 1 \right).$$

Theorem 5.8. *Let Y be a finite connected graph, let G be a group with a chosen decomposition over Y , and let $c : \mathcal{E}(Y) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ be a function. For each $y \in \mathcal{V}(Y)$, we set*

$$\alpha(y) = \frac{1}{\rho_c(\{G_e : y = e^+\}, G_y) \sum_{y=e^+} \frac{1}{c(e)}}.$$

Let Δ be the Laplacian of Y corresponding to the weight functions α and c and assume that $\lambda_1(\Delta) > 1$. Then $\kappa(G, \bigcup_{y \in \mathcal{V}(Y)} G_y) > 0$.

A few remarks are in order. The functions $\alpha : \mathcal{V}(Y) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ (which depends on c) and $c : \mathcal{E}(Y) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ can be thought of as weights on the sets of vertices and edges of Y . The seemingly complicated expression for α is designed to satisfy the following property for each $y \in \mathcal{V}(Y)$:

$$(5.12) \quad \alpha(y) \left\| \sum_{y=e^+} v_e \right\|^2 \leq \sum_{y=e^+} c(e) \|v_e\|^2 \text{ whenever } v_e \in (V^{G_e}) \cap (V^{G_y})^\perp.$$

The inequality (5.12) holds by the definition of ρ_c and α .

Proof of Theorem 5.8. We will follow the same scheme as in the proof of Theorem 5.1. Let $V \in \mathfrak{Rep}_0(G)$. As before, W denotes the space of functions $f \in \Omega^0(Y)$ such that $f(y) \in V^{G_y}$ for all $y \in \mathcal{V}(Y)$ and $U = \text{Ker } \Delta = \text{Ker } d$ is the subspace of constant functions. Note that $\Omega^0(Y)$ is defined by (5.1) with α as in the statement of Theorem 5.8, so $\varepsilon(W, U)^2$ equals $\rho_\alpha(\{V^{G_y}\})$, but not necessarily $\rho(\{V^{G_y}\})$.

As in the proof of Theorem 5.1, we set $V' = U + W$, $U_1 = U^{\perp V'}$ and $W_1 = W^{\perp V'}$, and we have $\varepsilon(U_1, W_1) = \varepsilon(W, U)$. Given $\delta > 0$, let $x \in U_1$ such that $\|x\| = 1$ and $\|P_{W_1}(x)\|^2 \geq \rho_\alpha(\{V^{G_y}\}) - \delta$. Define $\tilde{\Delta} : V' \rightarrow V'$ by $\tilde{\Delta} = P_{V'} \Delta$, and choose $g \in V'$ such that $x = \tilde{\Delta}g$. Lemma 5.4 clearly holds.

By the definition of Δ and scalar product on $\Omega^0(Y)$ we have

$$\|P_{W^\perp}(\Delta g)\|^2 = \sum_{y \in \mathcal{V}(Y)} \frac{1}{\alpha(y)} \|P_{(V^{G_y})^\perp}(\Delta g(y))\|^2 = \sum_{y \in \mathcal{V}(Y)} \alpha(y) \left\| \sum_{y=e^+} P_{(V^{G_y})^\perp}(dg(e)) \right\|^2.$$

Now applying (5.12), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \|P_{W_1}(\tilde{\Delta}g)\|^2 &\leq \|P_{W^\perp}(\Delta g)\|^2 \leq \sum_{y \in \mathcal{V}(Y)} \sum_{y=e^+} c(e) \|P_{(V^{G_y})^\perp}(dg(e))\|^2 \\ &\leq \|dg\|^2 \leq \frac{1}{\lambda_1(\Delta)}, \end{aligned}$$

where the last inequality holds by (5.6). Therefore, $\rho_\alpha(\{V^{G_y}\}) \leq \frac{1}{\lambda_1(\Delta)} < 1$. Thus $\rho(\{G_y : y \in \mathcal{V}(Y)\}) < 1$, and so $\kappa(G, \cup G_y) > 0$. \square

Remark: Using an argument similar to the one presented in the proof of Theorem 5.1, it is possible to show that

$$\rho_\alpha(\{G_y : y \in \mathcal{V}(Y)\}) \leq \frac{1}{1-\rho} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_1(\Delta)} - \rho \right),$$

where $\rho = \min \left\{ \frac{c(e)}{\alpha(e^+) \deg(e^+)} : e \in \mathcal{E}(Y) \right\}$. With this remark, Theorem 5.8 in the case $c(e) = 1/2$ and Y regular is equivalent to Theorem 5.1 (note that in this special case the Laplacian in the statement of Theorem 5.8 is a scalar multiple of the standard Laplacian).

5.6. The triangle graph. In this subsection we use Theorem 5.8 to obtain a slight improvement of Corollary 3.3.

Let G be a group, let H_1, H_2, H_3 be subgroups of G such that $G = \langle H_1, H_2, H_3 \rangle$, and let Y be the complete graph with 3 vertices $\{1, 2, 3\}$. Consider the standard decomposition of G over Y : the vertex groups are $G_1 = \langle H_2, H_3 \rangle$, $G_2 = \langle H_3, H_1 \rangle$ and $G_3 = \langle H_1, H_2 \rangle$ and edge groups are $G_{(1,2)} = G_{(2,1)} = H_3$, $G_{(2,3)} = G_{(3,2)} = H_1$ and $G_{(3,1)} = G_{(1,3)} = H_2$.

Theorem 5.9. *Assume that H_1 and H_2 are ε_3 -orthogonal, H_2 and H_3 are ε_1 -orthogonal, H_3 and H_1 are ε_2 -orthogonal for some $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3$ such that*

$$\varepsilon_1^2 + \varepsilon_2^2 + \varepsilon_3^2 + 2\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2\varepsilon_3 < 1,$$

Then $\rho(G_1, G_2, G_3) < 1$, and therefore $\kappa(G, H_1 \cup H_2 \cup H_3) > 0$.

Remark: Note that if $\varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon_2 = \varepsilon$ for some ε , the above inequality on $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3$ holds if and only if $\frac{\sqrt{2}\varepsilon}{\sqrt{1-\varepsilon_3}} < 1$. Thus, the criterion for positivity of $\kappa(G, H_1 \cup H_2 \cup H_3)$ in Corollary 3.3 is a special case of Theorem 5.9.

First we prove an auxiliary result.

Lemma 5.10. *Let $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3$ be non-negative numbers such that $\varepsilon_1^2 + \varepsilon_2^2 + \varepsilon_3^2 + 2\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2\varepsilon_3 < 1$. Then the system of equations*

$$\begin{cases} x(u - z) = \varepsilon_1^2 \\ y(u - x) = \varepsilon_2^2 \\ z(u - y) = \varepsilon_3^2 \\ u(u^2 - \varepsilon_1^2 - \varepsilon_2^2 - \varepsilon_3^2) = 2\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2\varepsilon_3 \end{cases}$$

has a solution (x_0, y_0, z_0, u_0) satisfying $x_0, y_0, z_0 \geq 0$ and $\sqrt{\varepsilon_1^2 + \varepsilon_2^2 + \varepsilon_3^2} \leq u_0 < 1$.

Proof. Consider $f(u) = u(u^2 - \varepsilon_1^2 - \varepsilon_2^2 - \varepsilon_3^2) - 2\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2\varepsilon_3$. Then f has absolute minimum on $[0, \infty)$ at $u = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_1^2 + \varepsilon_2^2 + \varepsilon_3^2}{3}}$ and $f(\sqrt{\varepsilon_1^2 + \varepsilon_2^2 + \varepsilon_3^2}) < 0$. By the hypothesis of the theorem, $f(1) > 0$. Thus, there exists unique u_0 such that $\sqrt{\varepsilon_1^2 + \varepsilon_2^2 + \varepsilon_3^2} \leq u_0 < 1$ and $f(u_0) = 0$.

Substituting $y = \frac{\varepsilon_2^2}{u_0 - x}$ and $x = \frac{\varepsilon_1^2}{u_0 - z}$ in the third equation of the system, we obtain the following equation on z :

$$(5.13) \quad (u_0^2 - \varepsilon_2^2)z^2 - (u_0^3 - \varepsilon_1^2 u_0 - \varepsilon_2^2 u_0 + \varepsilon_3^2 u_0)z + \varepsilon_3^2(u_0^2 - \varepsilon_1^2) = 0.$$

Its discriminant is equal to

$$u_0^2(u_0^2 - \varepsilon_1^2 - \varepsilon_2^2 - \varepsilon_3^2)^2 - 4\varepsilon_1^2\varepsilon_2^2\varepsilon_3^2 = 0.$$

Thus, $z_0 = \varepsilon_3 \sqrt{\frac{u_0^2 - \varepsilon_1^2}{u_0^2 - \varepsilon_2^2}}$ is a solution of (5.13), and if we set $x_0 = \frac{\varepsilon_1^2}{u_0 - z_0}$ and $y_0 = \frac{\varepsilon_2^2}{u_0 - x_0}$, the quadruple (x_0, y_0, z_0, u_0) is a solution to the system. It is clear from the formula for z_0 that $\frac{\varepsilon_3^2}{u_0} \leq z_0 \leq u_0$, so from the first and third equations of the system we obtain that $x_0 \geq 0$ and $y_0 \geq 0$. \square

Proof of Theorem 5.9. Without loss of generality we may assume that $\varepsilon_i = \varepsilon(H_j, H_k)$ if $\{i, j, k\} = \{1, 2, 3\}$.

Let u_0, x_0, y_0, z_0 satisfy the conclusion of Lemma 5.10. We apply Theorem 5.8 with c defined by the following table

e^-/e^+	1	2	3
1	*	$1 + u_0 - x_0$	$1 + z_0$
2	$1 + x_0$	*	$1 + u_0 - y_0$
3	$1 + u_0 - z_0$	$1 + y_0$	*

Let α be the function from Theorem 5.8. We claim that $\alpha(p) = 1$ for every $p \in \mathcal{V}(Y)$. We put $\rho(p) = (\sum_{p=e^+} c(e)^{-1})^{-1}$ for all $p \in \mathcal{V}(Y)$; we then need to show that $\rho(p) = \rho_c(\{G_e : p = e^+\}, G_p)$. For instance, consider $p = 1$. Then

$$\rho(1) = \frac{1}{c((2, 1))^{-1} + c((3, 1))^{-1}} = \frac{c(2, 1)c(3, 1)}{c(2, 1) + c(3, 1)} = \frac{(1 + x_0)(1 + u_0 - z_0)}{1 + x_0 + 1 + u_0 - z_0}$$

and, by our choice of u_0, x_0, y_0, z_0 , we obtain that

$$\varepsilon_1^2 = \left(\frac{(1 + x_0 + 1 + u_0 - z_0)\rho(1)}{1 + x_0} - 1 \right) \left(\frac{(1 + x_0 + 1 + u_0 - z_0)\rho(1)}{1 + u_0 - z_0} - 1 \right).$$

Thus, $\rho(1) = \rho_{(1+x_0, 1+u_0-z_0)}(H_2, H_3)$ by (5.11) because $\varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon(H_2, H_3)$. For the vertices 2 and 3 the argument is similar.

Therefore, for any $e \in \mathcal{E}(Y)$ we have

$$\frac{\alpha(e^+)}{c(e) + c(\bar{e})} = \frac{1}{2 + u_0}.$$

Hence

$$(\Delta f)(p) = \frac{1}{2 + u_0} (2f(p) - \sum_{p=e^+} f(e^-)),$$

and so $\lambda_1(\Delta) = \frac{3}{2+u_0} > 1$. Thus, the result follows from Theorem 5.8. \square

Addendum: After an earlier version of this paper was distributed, Kassabov used a generalization of the techniques presented in Sections 2 and 3 of this paper to prove the following striking result:

Theorem 5.11 (Kassabov). *Let G be a group generated by subgroups H_1, \dots, H_n (where $n \geq 2$), and let $\varepsilon_{ij} = \varepsilon(H_i, H_j)$ for $i \neq j$. Let $E = (e_{ij})$ be the $n \times n$ matrix defined by $e_{ii} = 1$ and $e_{ij} = -\varepsilon_{ij}$ for $i \neq j$, and assume that E is positive definite. Then $\kappa(G, \cup H_i) > 0$.*

It is easy to see that the matrix E is positive definite in the following two special cases:

- (i) $\max\{\varepsilon_{ij} : i \neq j\} < \frac{1}{n-1}$
- (ii) $n = 3$ and $\varepsilon_{12}^2 + \varepsilon_{23}^2 + \varepsilon_{13}^2 + 2\varepsilon_{12}\varepsilon_{23}\varepsilon_{13} < 1$.

Thus, Theorem 5.11 generalizes both Corollary 5.3 and Theorem 5.9.

6. PROPERTY (T) FOR $EL_n(R)$

In this section we present the main applications of our method. In the first subsection we use Theorem 5.5 to prove that if R is a finitely generated ring with 1, then $EL_n(R)$ has property (T) for all $n \geq 3$ (Theorem 1.1). We shall also establish the analogous result for Steinberg groups. In the second subsection we give an alternative proof of property (T) under some additional assumptions on n or R . This proof uses only Corollary 5.3 and results of Section 4 and naturally yields a finitely presented cover of $EL_n(R)$ with (T). In the last subsection we discuss possible generalizations of Theorem 1.1 and describe a counterexample to a conjecture of Lubotzky and Weiss.

Throughout the section we fix an integer $n \geq 3$ and a finitely generated associative ring R with 1. For $i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, with $i \neq j$, and $r \in R$ let $e_{ij}(r) \in EL_n(R)$ denote the elementary matrix whose (i, j) -entry is equal to r and all other non-diagonal entries are equal to 0.

If $l, m \in \mathbb{Z}$, with $l \leq m$, by $[l, m]$ we denote the set $\{i \in \mathbb{Z} \mid l \leq i \leq m\}$.

Let $a = [\frac{n}{3}]$, $b = [\frac{(n+1)}{3}]$ and $c = [\frac{(n+2)}{3}]$ (where $[x]$ is the integer part of x), so that $a + b + c = n$, and let $\mathcal{I}_1 = [1, a]$, $\mathcal{I}_2 = [a + 1, a + b]$, $\mathcal{I}_3 = [a + b + 1, a + b + c]$.

6.1. Proof of Theorem 1.1. We fix a generating set $\{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_d\}$ for R , where $x_0 = 1$. It is clear that the set

$$(6.1) \quad \Sigma = \{e_{ij}(x_m) : i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}, i \neq j, 0 \leq m \leq d\}$$

generates $EL_n(R)$. For each $i \neq j \in \{1, 2, 3\}$, we define the subgroup X_{ij} of $EL_n(R)$ by

$$X_{ij} = \langle e_{kl}(r) : k \in \mathcal{I}_i, l \in \mathcal{I}_j, r \in R \rangle.$$

In other words,

$$\begin{aligned} X_{12} &= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} I_a & * & 0 \\ 0 & I_b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I_c \end{pmatrix} \right\} & X_{23} &= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} I_a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I_b & * \\ 0 & 0 & I_c \end{pmatrix} \right\} & X_{31} &= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} I_a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I_b & 0 \\ * & 0 & I_c \end{pmatrix} \right\} \\ X_{21} &= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} I_a & 0 & 0 \\ * & I_b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I_c \end{pmatrix} \right\} & X_{32} &= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} I_a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I_b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I_c \end{pmatrix} \right\} & X_{13} &= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} I_a & 0 & * \\ 0 & I_b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I_c \end{pmatrix} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

where $*$ stands for an arbitrary matrix of appropriate size with entries in R .

It is clear that $(EL_n(R), \{X_{ij}\})$ is an A_2 -system⁵, and so by Theorem 5.5 we have

$$\kappa(EL_n(R), \cup_{i,j} X_{ij}) \geq \frac{1}{8}.$$

In order to finish the proof of property (T) for $EL_n(R)$, we use the following result which is a special case of [Ka2, Corollary 1.10]:

Proposition 6.1 (Kassabov). *Let V be a unitary representation of $EL_n(R)$ and let $v \in V$ be a (Σ, ε) -invariant vector (for some $\varepsilon > 0$). Then for any $g \in \cup_{i,j} X_{ij}$ we have*

$$\|gv - v\| < (12\sqrt{2d} + 2\sqrt{3n} + 36\sqrt{2}) \cdot \varepsilon \|v\|.$$

In other words, $\kappa_r(EL_n(R), \cup_{i,j} X_{ij}; \Sigma) \geq \frac{1}{12\sqrt{2d} + 2\sqrt{3n} + 36\sqrt{2}}$ (where as before κ_r is the Kazhdan ratio).

From Proposition 6.1 and (3.1) it follows that

$$\kappa(EL_n(R), \Sigma) \geq \frac{\kappa(EL_n(R), \cup_{i,j} X_{ij})}{12\sqrt{2d} + 2\sqrt{3n} + 36\sqrt{2}} > 0.$$

Since Σ is finite, we conclude that $EL_n(R)$ has property (T), and moreover

$$(6.2) \quad \kappa(EL_n(R), \Sigma) \geq \frac{1}{8(12\sqrt{2d} + 2\sqrt{3n} + 36\sqrt{2})}.$$

We shall now discuss the analogue of Theorem 1.1 for Steinberg groups.

⁵This observation may be thought of as a “generalization” of a well-known property that for $n = 3k$ the group $EL_n(R) = EL_{3k}(R)$ is naturally isomorphic to $EL_3(M_k(R))$. This isomorphism plays crucial role in many proofs in [Ka2].

Definition. Let $n \geq 3$. The *Steinberg group* $St_n(R)$ is the group generated by the symbols $\{E_{ij}(r) : 1 \leq i \neq j \leq n, r \in R\}$ subject to the following relations:

- (St1) $E_{ij}(r)E_{ij}(s) = E_{ij}(r+s)$
- (St2) $[E_{ij}(r), E_{kl}(s)] = 1$ if $i \neq l, k \neq j$
- (St3) $[E_{ij}(r), E_{jk}(s)] = E_{ik}(rs)$ if $i \neq k$.

There is a natural surjective homomorphism $\pi_{st} : St_n(R) \rightarrow EL_n(R)$ given by $\pi_{st}(E_{ij}(r)) = e_{ij}(r)$. As in the case of $EL_n(R)$, if $\{x_0 = 1, x_1, \dots, x_d\}$ is a generating set for R , then $St_n(R)$ is generated by the set

$$(6.3) \quad \Sigma^{st} = \{E_{ij}(x_m) : i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}, i \neq j, 0 \leq m \leq d\}.$$

The following is the version of Theorem 1.1 for Steinberg groups, with explicit Kazhdan constant:

Theorem 6.2. *The Steinberg group $St_n(R)$, $n \geq 3$, has property (T). Furthermore,*

$$\kappa(St_n(R), \Sigma^{st}) \geq \frac{1}{8(12\sqrt{2d} + 2\sqrt{3n} + 36\sqrt{2})}.$$

The proof of Theorem 6.2 is virtually identical to that of Theorem 1.1, except that Proposition 6.1 has to be replaced by the following generalization.

Proposition 6.3. *For $1 \leq i, j \leq 3$ let $\tilde{X}_{ij} = \langle E_{kl}(r) : k \in \mathcal{I}_i, l \in \mathcal{I}_j, r \in R \rangle$ be the subgroup of $St_n(R)$ “corresponding” to X_{ij} . Then*

$$\kappa_r(St_n(R), \cup_{i,j} \tilde{X}_{ij}; \Sigma^{st}) \geq \frac{1}{12\sqrt{2d} + 2\sqrt{3n} + 36\sqrt{2}}$$

Proposition 6.3 cannot be deduced from the results stated in [Ka2]; however, the proof of Proposition 6.1 in [Ka2] can be applied to Proposition 6.3 almost without changes. For the convenience of the reader we present this argument in Appendix A.

By a theorem of Krstić and McCool [KrM, Theorem 3], the Steinberg group $St_n(R)$ is finitely presented for any $n \geq 4$ and any finitely presented ring R , in particular for $R = \mathbb{Z}\langle x_1, \dots, x_d \rangle$. Thus, for any $n \geq 4$ and any associative ring R generated by d elements the group $St_n(\mathbb{Z}\langle x_1, \dots, x_d \rangle)$ is a finitely presented cover with (T) for $EL_n(R)$. By [KrM, Corollary 2], the group $St_3(R)$ is not finitely presented whenever R surjects onto $F[t]$ for some field F . However, in the next subsection we will construct a finitely presented cover with (T) for $EL_3(R)$ if R is an algebra over a finite field F , with $|F| \geq 5$.

6.2. A finitely presented cover of $EL_n(R)$ with property (T). In this subsection we give the second proof of property (T) for $EL_n(R)$ under additional assumptions that $n \geq 7$ or R is an algebra over a finite field F , with $|F| \geq 5$. The method uses only a finite number of relations of $EL_n(R)$ and thus provides an (explicit) finitely presented cover of $EL_n(R)$ with property

(*T*). The Kazhdan constant will be asymptotically smaller than the one yielded by the first method when both n and d go to infinity (where d is the number of generators of R), but for small d , this method will produce a better constant (see Propositions 6.7 and 6.8). An explicit finite presentation for a cover of $EL_n(R)$ with property (*T*) is given at the end of the subsection (see Theorem 6.9). In view of the discussion at the end of subsection 6.1, these results are of most interest in the case when $n = 3$ and R is an algebra over a finite field. However, even in the remaining cases, the presentation given by Theorem 6.9 contains significantly fewer relations than the finite presentation for $St_n(R)$ constructed in [KrM].

Recall that we fixed an associative ring R . In this subsection we shall assume that R is an R_0 -algebra where R_0 is either \mathbb{Z} (integers) or a finite field. As before, let $x_0 = 1$, and let $\{x_1, \dots, x_d\}$ be a set which generates R as an R_0 -algebra. If $R_0 = \mathbb{Z}$ or R_0 is a prime field (that is $|R_0|$ is prime), then $\{x_0, \dots, x_d\}$ generates R as a ring (so x_i have the same meaning as in subsection 6.1), and if R_0 is a non-prime field, R is generated as a ring by $\{x_1, \dots, x_d\}$ and one additional element. We also fix a basis $\{\alpha_1 = 1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s\}$ of R_0 over \mathbb{Z} .

Recall that $a = \lfloor \frac{n}{3} \rfloor$, $b = \lfloor \frac{(n+1)}{3} \rfloor$ and $c = \lfloor \frac{(n+2)}{3} \rfloor$ and $\mathcal{I}_1 = [1, a]$, $\mathcal{I}_2 = [a + 1, a + b]$, $\mathcal{I}_3 = [a + b + 1, a + b + c]$. For each $i, j \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ and $0 \leq m \leq d$, we define the following subsets of $EL_n(R)$:

$$\Sigma_{ij}(m) = \{e_{kl}(\alpha_t x_m) : k \in \mathcal{I}_i, l \in \mathcal{I}_j, k \neq l, 1 \leq t \leq s\}.$$

We put

$$\Sigma_{ij} = \bigcup_{m=0}^d \Sigma_{ij}(m) \text{ and } \Sigma = \bigcup_{i,j} \Sigma_{ij}.$$

Clearly, Σ is a generating set for $EL_n(R)$. Note that if R_0 is \mathbb{Z} or a prime field, the definition of Σ coincides with (6.1).

Construction of a finitely presented cover Γ . Now we shall describe a finite set of relations of $EL_n(R)$ with respect to the generating set Σ , which are sufficient to define a group with property (*T*), provided $n \geq 7$ or R_0 is finite, with $|R_0| \geq 5$. Without loss of generality we can (and will) assume that R is the free associative algebra $R_0\langle x_1, \dots, x_d \rangle$ (since $EL_n(A)$ surjects onto $EL_n(A/I)$ for any ring A and ideal I).

(D1) Note that $EL_n(R)$ is generated by $\Sigma_{12} \cup \Sigma_{23} \cup \Sigma_{31}$. Let $D1$ consist of relations that express the elements of $\Sigma \setminus (\Sigma_{12} \cup \Sigma_{23} \cup \Sigma_{31})$ in terms of the elements of $\Sigma_{12} \cup \Sigma_{23} \cup \Sigma_{31}$.

(D2) The groups $\langle \Sigma_{12}, \Sigma_{23} \rangle$, $\langle \Sigma_{23}, \Sigma_{31} \rangle$ and $\langle \Sigma_{31}, \Sigma_{12} \rangle$ are finitely generated nilpotent groups of class 2. Thus, they are finitely presented. Let $D2$ be the union of sets of defining relations for these three groups.

(D3) Assume that $R_0 = \mathbb{Z}$. Then the subgroup

$$\langle \Sigma_{11}(0), \Sigma_{22}(0), \Sigma_{12} \rangle$$

is equal to

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} A & B & 0 \\ 0 & C & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I_c \end{pmatrix} \in M_{n \times n}(R) : A \in SL_a(\mathbb{Z}), C \in SL_b(\mathbb{Z}), B \in M_{a \times b} \left(\sum_{k=0}^d \mathbb{Z} x_k \right) \right\},$$

and so it is finitely presented. The same is true for the groups

$$\langle \Sigma_{22}(0), \Sigma_{33}(0), \Sigma_{23} \rangle \text{ and } \langle \Sigma_{11}(0), \Sigma_{33}(0), \Sigma_{31} \rangle.$$

Let $D3$ be the union of sets of defining relations for these three groups.

Let $\tilde{\Sigma}$ be a “copy” of the set Σ (elements of $\tilde{\Sigma}$ and Σ will be denoted by the same symbols, but $\tilde{\Sigma}$ will not be thought of as a subset of $EL_n(R)$). Let $\tilde{\Sigma}_{ij}(m)$ (resp. $\tilde{\Sigma}_{ij}$) be the subset of $\tilde{\Sigma}$ naturally corresponding to $\Sigma_{ij}(m)$ (resp. Σ_{ij}). Define the group Γ by setting

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma &= \langle \tilde{\Sigma} \mid D1 \cup D2 \rangle && \text{if } R_0 \text{ is finite} \\ \Gamma &= \langle \tilde{\Sigma} \mid D1 \cup D2 \cup D3 \rangle && \text{if } R_0 = \mathbb{Z} \end{aligned}$$

It is clear that Γ is finitely presented and surjects onto $EL_n(R)$. Let $\pi : \Gamma \rightarrow EL_n(R)$ be the canonical surjection.

Proof of property (T) for Γ . We shall now prove that Γ has property (T) if either $n \geq 7$ and $R_0 = \mathbb{Z}$, or $n \geq 3$ and R_0 is finite, with $|R_0| \geq 5$. We shall also estimate the Kazhdan constant $\kappa(\Gamma, \tilde{\Sigma})$.

For each $m \in [0, d]$ consider the following subgroups of Γ :

$$\Gamma_1(m) = \langle \tilde{\Sigma}_{12}(m) \rangle, \quad \Gamma_2(m) = \langle \tilde{\Sigma}_{23}(m) \rangle, \quad \Gamma_3(m) = \langle \tilde{\Sigma}_{31}(m) \rangle.$$

It is clear that

$$\begin{aligned} \pi(\Gamma_1(m)) &= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} I_a & D & 0 \\ 0 & I_b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I_c \end{pmatrix} \in M_{n \times n}(R) : D \in M_{a \times b}(R_0 x_m) \right\} \\ \pi(\Gamma_2(m)) &= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} I_a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I_b & D \\ 0 & 0 & I_c \end{pmatrix} \in M_{n \times n}(R) : D \in M_{b \times c}(R_0 x_m) \right\} \\ \pi(\Gamma_3(m)) &= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} I_a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I_b & 0 \\ D & 0 & I_c \end{pmatrix} \in M_{n \times n}(R) : D \in M_{c \times a}(R_0 x_m) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

For each $i = 1, 2, 3$, we set

$$S_i = \bigcup_{m=0}^d \Gamma_i(m) \text{ and } \Gamma_i = \langle S_i \rangle.$$

By relations (D2), for $i = 1, 2, 3$ the group Γ_i is isomorphic to the direct product $\Gamma_i(0) \times \dots \times \Gamma_i(d)$, whence the subgroups $\{\Gamma_i(j) : j \in [0, d]\}$ of Γ_i are pairwise 0-orthogonal. Thus, Corollary 5.3 implies that

$$(6.4) \quad \kappa(\Gamma_i, S_i) \geq \sqrt{\frac{2}{d+1}}$$

By relations (D1), the group Γ is generated by Γ_1, Γ_2 and Γ_3 . Next we compute orthogonality constants between these subgroups.

By q we will denote the minimal index of a proper ideal of R_0 . Thus,

$$q = |R_0| \text{ if } R_0 \text{ is a finite field and } q = 2 \text{ if } R_0 = \mathbb{Z}.$$

Claim 6.4. *Let $\varepsilon_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{q^c}}$, $\varepsilon_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{q^a}}$ and $\varepsilon_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{q^b}}$. Then Γ_1 and Γ_2 are ε_3 -orthogonal, Γ_2 and Γ_3 are ε_1 -orthogonal and Γ_3 and Γ_1 are ε_2 -orthogonal.*

Proof. We shall only prove that Γ_1 and Γ_2 are ε_3 -orthogonal; proofs of the other two statements are analogous. Relations (D2) ensure that the group $\Gamma_{1,2} = \langle \Gamma_1, \Gamma_2 \rangle$ maps injectively to $EL_n(R)$. In particular, $\Gamma_{1,2}$ is nilpotent of class two, and we can identify Γ_1 and Γ_2 as sets with $M_{a \times b}(\sum_{k=0}^d R_0 x_k)$ and $M_{b \times c}(\sum_{k=0}^d R_0 x_k)$, respectively. Furthermore, $\Gamma_{1,2}$ becomes a Noetherian A -group with $X = \Gamma_1$, $Y = \Gamma_2$ and $A = M_{b \times b}(R_0)$, where A acts on X (resp. Y) by right (resp. left) multiplication. The smallest size quotient module of A is \mathbb{F}_q^b (where \mathbb{F}_q is a field with q elements). Thus, Claim 6.4 follows from Corollary 4.7. \square

Note that $a, b \geq 2$ and $c \geq 3$ whenever $n \geq 7$. If $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3$ are as in the statement of Claim 6.4, then $\frac{\sqrt{2} \max\{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2\}}{\sqrt{1-\varepsilon_3}} < 1$ whenever $n \geq 7$ or $q \geq 5$. Thus, Corollary 3.3 implies that the Kazhdan constant for $\Gamma = \langle \Gamma_1, \Gamma_2, \Gamma_3 \rangle$ with respect to $S_1 \cup S_2 \cup S_3$ is positive. In fact, with the exception of the cases $n = 7, 8$, $R_0 = \mathbb{Z}$, we have $\max\{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3\} < 1/2$, so we can use Corollary 5.3 instead of Corollary 3.3, which yields a better estimate for the Kazhdan constant. A straightforward computation yields the following lower bound for $\kappa(\Gamma, S_1 \cup S_2 \cup S_3)$:

Corollary 6.5. *Let $S = S_1 \cup S_2 \cup S_3$. Assume that $n \geq 7$ or $q \geq 5$. Then*

$$\kappa(\Gamma, S) \geq \frac{C_{n,q}}{\sqrt{d+1}}$$

where $C_{n,q} = \frac{1}{6}$ if $n = 7$ and $R_0 = \mathbb{Z}$, $C_{n,q} = \frac{1}{4}$ if $n = 8$ and $R_0 = \mathbb{Z}$, and $C_{n,q} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}(1 - 2(\frac{1}{q})^{\lfloor n/3 \rfloor})}$ in all other cases.

If R_0 is a finite field, the set S is finite, so Corollary 6.5 implies that Γ has property (T) (though some work still has to be done to compute the Kazhdan constant with respect to $\tilde{\Sigma}$). In order to finish the proof of property (T) in the case $R_0 = \mathbb{Z}$ we use the following result of Kassabov [Ka1, Corollary 5.6]:

Proposition 6.6 (Kassabov). *Let $i, j \geq 2$, and let*

$$H_{i,j} = (SL_i(\mathbb{Z}) \times SL_j(\mathbb{Z})) \ltimes M_{i \times j}(\mathbb{Z})$$

where $SL_i(\mathbb{Z})$ acts by left multiplication and $SL_j(\mathbb{Z})$ by right multiplication. Let $T_{i,j}$ be the generating set of $H_{i,j}$ consisting of the union of the sets of elementary matrices with 1 off the diagonal in $SL_i(\mathbb{Z})$ and $SL_j(\mathbb{Z})$ and the set of ij matrices in $M_{i \times j}(\mathbb{Z})$ with 1 at one position and 0 everywhere else.

Let V be a unitary representation of $H_{i,j}$, and let $v \in V$ be an $(T_{i,j}, \varepsilon)$ -invariant vector (for some $\varepsilon > 0$). Then for any $g \in M_{i \times j}(\mathbb{Z})$ we have

$$\|gv - v\| < \alpha(i + j) \cdot \varepsilon \|v\|$$

where $\alpha : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is the function defined by $\alpha(s) = \sqrt{10s + 120} + 12$.

Defining relations (D3) for Γ ensure that for any $m \in [0, d]$ there is a natural embedding $\iota_m : H_{a,b} \rightarrow \Gamma$ such that $\iota_m(M_{a \times b}(\mathbb{Z})) = \Gamma_1(m)$ and $\iota_m(T_{a,b}) = \tilde{\Sigma}_{11}(0) \cup \tilde{\Sigma}_{22}(0) \cup \tilde{\Sigma}_{12}(m)$. Then by Proposition 6.6, if V is any unitary representation of Γ and $v \in V$ is $(\tilde{\Sigma}, \varepsilon)$ -invariant, then

$$(6.5) \quad \|gv - v\| < \alpha([2n/3] + 1) \cdot \varepsilon \|v\|$$

for any $g \in S_1$ (recall that $S_1 = \Gamma_1(0) \cup \Gamma_1(1) \cup \dots \cup \Gamma_1(d)$). Similarly, (6.5) holds for any $g \in S_2$ and $g \in S_3$. It follows that

$$\kappa(\Gamma, \tilde{\Sigma}) \geq \frac{\kappa(\Gamma, S)}{\sqrt{20n/3 + 130} + 12} > 0.$$

Since $\tilde{\Sigma}$ is finite, we conclude that Γ has property (T), and by Corollary 6.5, the Kazhdan constant $\kappa(\Gamma, \tilde{\Sigma})$ can be estimated as follows:

Proposition 6.7. *Assume that $R_0 = \mathbb{Z}$ and $n \geq 7$. Then*

$$(6.6) \quad \kappa(\Gamma, \tilde{\Sigma}) \geq \frac{C_n}{\sqrt{d+1}(\sqrt{20n/3 + 130} + 12)} \text{ where}$$

$C_n = \frac{1}{6}$ if $n = 7$, $C_n = \frac{1}{4}$ if $n = 8$, and $C_n = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}(1 - (\frac{1}{2})^{[n/3]-1})}$ for $n \geq 9$.

Finally, in the case when R_0 is a finite field, using bounded generation we obtain the following bound for $\kappa(\Gamma, \tilde{\Sigma})$:

Proposition 6.8. *Assume that R_0 is a field and $|R_0| = p^s \geq 5$ (with p prime). Then*

$$(6.7) \quad \kappa(\Gamma, \tilde{\Sigma}) \geq \frac{\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}(1 - 2(\frac{1}{p^s})^{[n/3]})}}{\sqrt{d+1} \cdot ([\frac{n+2}{3}])^2 \cdot ps}$$

An explicit presentation for a finitely presented cover of $EL_n(R)$.
We shall finish this subsection by defining a finitely presented cover Δ of $EL_n(R)$ by an explicit set of relations. If R_0 is \mathbb{Z} or a prime field, the group Δ will be a quotient of the group Γ constructed above. It is possible to write down a presentation for Γ itself, but such presentation would look cumbersome because the definition of Γ is not completely canonical.

For the convenience of the reader we recall all relevant notations in the statement of the following theorem.

Theorem 6.9. *Let $R_0 = \mathbb{Z}$ or a finite field. Choose a basis $\{\alpha_1 = 1, \dots, \alpha_s\}$ for R_0 over \mathbb{Z} . Let $\{c_{tt'}^u \in \mathbb{Z} : 1 \leq t, t', u \leq s\}$ be such that $\alpha_t \alpha_{t'} = \sum_{u=1}^s c_{tt'}^u \alpha_u$. Let R be an associative R_0 -algebra, generated over R_0 by the set $\{x_1, \dots, x_d\}$,*

and let $x_0 = 1$. Let $n \geq 3$ be an integer. Assume in addition that $n \geq 7$ or R_0 is finite, with $|R_0| \geq 5$. Let Δ be the group generated by the set

$$\widehat{\Sigma} = \{e_{ij}(\alpha_t x_m) : i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}, i \neq j, 0 \leq m \leq d, 1 \leq t \leq s\}$$

subject to the following relations:

$$(E0) \quad e_{ij}(\alpha_t x_m)^p = 1 \text{ if } R_0 \text{ is a field of characteristic } p$$

$$(E1) \quad [e_{ij}(\alpha_t x_m), e_{i'j'}(\alpha_{t'} x_{m'})] = 1 \text{ if } \{i, i'\} \cap \{j, j'\} = \emptyset$$

$$(E2) \quad [e_{ij}(\alpha_t x_m), e_{jk}(\alpha_{t'} x_0)] = \prod_{u=1}^s e_{ik}(\alpha_u x_m)^{c_{tt'}^u} \text{ if } i, j, k \text{ are distinct}$$

$$(E3) \quad [e_{ij}(\alpha_{t'} x_0), e_{jk}(\alpha_t x_m)] = \prod_{u=1}^s e_{ik}(\alpha_u x_m)^{c_{tt'}^u} \text{ if } i, j, k \text{ are distinct}$$

$$(E4) \quad [[e_{ij}(\alpha_t x_m), e_{jk}(\alpha_{t'} x_{m'})], e_{i'k'}(\alpha_{t''} x_{m''})] = 1 \text{ if } \{i, i'\} \cap \{k, k'\} = \emptyset \text{ and } j \notin \{i, k\}$$

$$(E5) \quad [e_{ij}(\alpha_t x_m), e_{jk}(\alpha_{t'} x_{m'})] = [e_{i'j'}(\alpha_t x_m), e_{j'k}(\alpha_{t'} x_{m'})] \text{ if } i \neq k \text{ and } j, j' \notin \{i, k\}$$

$$(E6) \quad (e_{12}(x_0)e_{21}(x_0)^{-1}e_{12}(x_0))^4 = 1 \text{ if } R_0 = \mathbb{Z}$$

Then Δ is a finitely presented group with property (T) which surjects onto $EL_n(R)$. Furthermore, if $R_0 = \mathbb{Z}$ (resp. R_0 is a field), the Kazhdan constant $\kappa(\Delta, \widehat{\Sigma})$ satisfies the same inequality as $\kappa(\Gamma, \widetilde{\Sigma})$ in the statement of Proposition 6.7 (resp. Proposition 6.8).

Proof. First of all, it is clear that Δ surjects onto $EL_n(R)$. As noted before, we may assume that R is the free associative algebra $R_0\langle x_1, \dots, x_d \rangle$, and let Γ be the group defined earlier in this subsection. If R_0 is \mathbb{Z} or a prime field, we will show that for a suitable choice of relations (D1) in the definition of Γ , the group Δ is a quotient of Γ , which will finish the proof. If R_0 is a non-prime field, an additional remark will be needed. For each subset A of Σ , the corresponding subset of $\widehat{\Sigma}$ will be denoted by \widehat{A} .

Relations (E2)-(E3) imply that Δ is generated by the set $\widehat{\Sigma}_{12} \cup \widehat{\Sigma}_{23} \cup \widehat{\Sigma}_{31}$. Thus, we may assume that relations (D1) hold in Δ . More precisely we take (D1) to be the group words which express the rest of the elements of Σ in terms of Σ_{12} , Σ_{23} and Σ_{31} from (E2) and (E3).

Next we show that in the case $R_0 = \mathbb{Z}$ relations (D3) hold in Δ . Relations (E1)-(E3) with $m = m' = 0$ and (E6) imply that the set $\cup_{i,j=1}^3 \widehat{\Sigma}_{ij}(0)$ generates a copy of $SL_n(\mathbb{Z})$ inside Δ (see [Mil]). In particular, $\langle \widehat{\Sigma}_{11}(0) \rangle \cong SL_a(\mathbb{Z})$, $\langle \widehat{\Sigma}_{22}(0) \rangle \cong SL_b(\mathbb{Z})$ and $\langle \widehat{\Sigma}_{11}(0) \rangle$ commutes with $\langle \widehat{\Sigma}_{22}(0) \rangle$. Relations (E1) ensure that $\langle \widehat{\Sigma}_{12} \rangle \cong M_{a \times b}(\sum_{k=0}^d \mathbb{Z}x_k)$. Finally, relations (E2)-(E3) with $m > 0$ imply that $\langle \widehat{\Sigma}_{12} \rangle$ is normalized by $\langle \widehat{\Sigma}_{11}(0), \widehat{\Sigma}_{22}(0) \rangle$. Thus, the subgroup $\langle \widehat{\Sigma}_{11}(0), \widehat{\Sigma}_{22}(0), \widehat{\Sigma}_{12} \rangle$ maps injectively to $EL_n(R)$. The same is true for $\langle \widehat{\Sigma}_{22}(0), \widehat{\Sigma}_{33}(0), \widehat{\Sigma}_{23} \rangle$ and $\langle \widehat{\Sigma}_{33}(0), \widehat{\Sigma}_{11}(0), \widehat{\Sigma}_{31} \rangle$. Thus, Δ satisfies (D3).

Finally, consider relations (D2). Relations (E1), (E4) and (E5) are easily seen to imply that the subgroup $\langle \widehat{\Sigma}_{12}, \widehat{\Sigma}_{23} \rangle$ is nilpotent of class two, and

relations (E2)-(E3) imply that $\langle \widehat{\Sigma}_{12}, \widehat{\Sigma}_{23} \rangle$ is a Noetherian A -group for $A = M_{b \times b}(R_0)$. Similar results hold for $\langle \widehat{\Sigma}_{23}, \widehat{\Sigma}_{31} \rangle$ and $\langle \widehat{\Sigma}_{31}, \widehat{\Sigma}_{12} \rangle$. If R_0 is \mathbb{Z} or a prime field, it follows easily that all relations (D2) hold in Δ . The latter is not true if R_0 is a non-prime field, but this does not change the argument. Indeed, the only place in the proof of property (T) for Γ where relations (D2) were used was Claim 6.4, and the relations in Δ established above clearly suffice for the proof of that claim to work. \square

Remark: Arguing as in Appendix A, one can show that relation (E6) can be omitted. Thus, the proof presented in this subsection yields a finitely presented group with property (T) which is a cover not only for $EL_n(R)$, but also for $St_n(R)$ (assuming $n \geq 7$ or R is an algebra over \mathbb{F}_q with $|q| \geq 5$).

6.3. Some concluding remarks. As a natural extension of Theorem 1.1, it would be interesting to determine whether the analogues of the groups $EL_n(R)$ and $St_n(R)$ corresponding to other root systems have property (T). For any finite root system Φ and a commutative ring R , one can define the associated simply-connected Chevalley group $G_\Phi(R)$ and the Steinberg group $St_\Phi(R)$ which maps onto $G_\Phi(R)$.⁶ The groups $EL_n(R)$ and $St_n(R)$ correspond to the root system A_{n-1} .

Probably the simplest case (excluding type A systems) is when the Dynkin diagram of Φ is simply laced (that is, Φ is of type D or E), because in this case any rank two subsystem of Φ is of type A . If in addition R is an algebra over a finite field F , with $|F| \gg \text{rank}(\Phi)$, then $St_\Phi(R)$ has property (T) since this group can be realized as the quotient of a suitable Kac-Moody-Steinberg group satisfying the assumptions of Corollary 7.2 (see next section). However, we do not know whether the proof presented in this section can be adapted since we do not know whether $St_\Phi(R)$ is an A_2 -group or has a similar structure. The treatment of root systems with non-simply-laced Dynkin diagrams would almost certainly require the analogues of the results of Section 4 for groups of nilpotency class 3 and 4 satisfying some additional conditions.

We finish this section with an interesting application of Theorem 1.1. It is well-known that a discrete group which is amenable and has property (T) must be finite. In an attempt to generalize this fact, Lubotzky and Weiss proposed the following conjecture (see [LW, Conjecture 1.2]):

Conjecture 6.10 (Lubotzky-Weiss). *Let K be an infinite compact group. Then K cannot contain finitely generated dense subgroups A and B where A is amenable and B has property (T).*

As one of the examples supporting this conjecture, Lubotzky and Weiss considered the profinite group $G_p = \prod_{n \geq 2} SL_n(\mathbb{F}_p)$ for a fixed prime p , showed that G_p contains a finitely generated dense amenable subgroup and

⁶There are also standard ways to define $G_\Phi(R)$ when Φ is of type B_n , C_n or D_n and R is a (possibly non-commutative) ring with involution.

argued that all known (at the time) discrete groups with property (T) cannot be densely embedded in G_p . However, in [Ka2], Kassabov proved that a very similar group $G'_p = \prod_{n \geq 2} SL_{3n}(\mathbb{F}_p)$ “almost” provides a counterexample to this conjecture: it contains finitely generated dense subgroups A and B where A is amenable and B has property (τ) . The existence of a dense amenable subgroup in G'_p follows from [LW] since G'_p is a quotient of G_p . On the hand, Kassabov observed that $G'_p \cong \prod_{n \geq 2} EL_3(M_n(\mathbb{F}_p)) \cong EL_3\left(\prod_{n \geq 2} M_n(\mathbb{F}_p)\right)$. The profinite ring $\prod_{n \geq 2} M_n(\mathbb{F}_p)$ is well-known to be (topologically) finitely generated, and therefore G'_p contains a dense subgroup of the form $EL_3(S)$ where S is some finitely generated (discrete) ring with 1. In [Ka2], Kassabov was able to show that $EL_3(S)$ has property (τ) . Having Theorem 1.1 at our disposal, we now know that $EL_3(S)$ has property (T) , and thus the group G'_p is indeed a counterexample to Conjecture 6.10. We note that Kassabov⁷ constructed a different example to Conjecture 6.10 using [Sh3].

7. PROPERTY (T) FOR KAC-MOODY-LIKE GROUPS

In this section we introduce a large class of groups which we call *Kac-Moody-Steinberg* (KMS) groups and show that many of these groups have property (T) . Homomorphic images of groups in this class include many Steinberg groups as well as certain parabolic subgroups of ordinary Kac-Moody groups, which justifies the proposed name. The relationship between KMS groups and Kac-Moody groups (explained below in more detail) is not used in our proofs at all; instead, it yields an alternative proof of property (T) for Kac-Moody groups.

7.1. Basic Kac-Moody-Steinberg groups. Let R be an associative ring with 1, and let X be a finite graph without loops or multiple edges. We denote the vertices of X by integers $\{1, 2, \dots, d\}$.

For each $i \in [1, d]$, let G_i be the group with elements $\{x_i(r) : r \in R\}$ subject to relations $x_i(r)x_i(s) = x_i(r+s)$ for $r, s \in R$. Thus, each G_i is isomorphic to $(R, +)$. Let $G(X, R)$ be the group generated by G_1, \dots, G_d subject to the following relations:

- If $i, j \in [1, d]$ and $(i, j) \notin E(X)$, then G_i and G_j commute.
- If $i, j \in [1, d]$ and $(i, j) \in E(X)$, then $[x_i(r), x_j(s)] = [x_i(1), x_j(rs)]$ for any $r, s \in R$, and $[G_i, G_j]$ commutes with both G_i and G_j .

The group $G(X, R)$ will be called the *basic Kac-Moody-Steinberg (KMS) group* corresponding to the graph X and the ring R . It is easy to see that $G(X, R)$ is finitely presented whenever $(R, +)$ is finitely generated. Two special cases are worth mentioning.

If X is chain of length d , that is, $E(X) = \{(1, 2), (2, 3), \dots, (d-1, d)\}$, then $G(X, R)$ surjects onto the upper-unitriangular subgroup of $EL_{d+1}(R)$ via the map $x_i(r) \mapsto e_{i, i+1}(r)$.

⁷private communication

If X is a cycle of length d , that is, $E(X) = \{(1, 2), \dots, (d-1, d), (d, 1)\}$, then $G(X, R)$ naturally surjects onto the Steinberg group $St_d(R)$ (and hence also onto $EL_d(R)$) via the map $x_i(r) \mapsto E_{i, i+1}(r)$, where indices are taken mod d . There is another natural mapping $\pi : G(X, R) \rightarrow St_d(R[t])$ (where $R[t]$ are polynomials over R , and t commutes with R). It is defined by

$$\pi(x_i(r)) = E_{i, i+1}(r) \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq d-1 \text{ and } \pi(x_d(r)) = e_{d,1}(rt).$$

If R is commutative, the projection of $\pi(G(X, R))$ to $EL_d(R[t])$ is the subgroup of matrices in $EL_d(R[t])$ which are upper-unitriangular mod t . This group is in fact the ‘positive unipotent’ subgroup of the affine Kac-Moody group of type \widehat{A}_d over R .

More generally, for any graph X , the basic KMS group $G(X, R)$ surjects onto the ‘positive unipotent’ subgroup of the Kac-Moody group over R whose associated Dynkin diagram is equal to X .

7.2. “Mixed” KMS groups. Once again, let X be a finite graph with vertices $\{1, 2, \dots, d\}$, and let M_1, \dots, M_d be a collection of abelian groups. Suppose that for every edge $(i, j) \in E(X)$, with $i < j$, there exists a ring $R_{i,j}$ such that M_i is a right $R_{i,j}$ -module and M_j is a left $R_{i,j}$ -module.

For each $i \in [1, d]$, let G_i be the group with elements $\{x_i(a) : a \in M_i\}$ subject to relations $x_i(a)x_i(a') = x_i(a + a')$ for any $a, a' \in M_i$, so $G_i \cong M_i$. Let $G = G(X, \{M_i\}, \{R_{i,j}\})$ be the group generated by G_1, \dots, G_d subject to the following relations:

- If $i, j \in [1, d]$ and $(i, j) \notin E(X)$, then G_i and G_j commute
- If $i < j \in [1, d]$ and $(i, j) \in E(X)$, then $[x_i(ar), x_j(b)] = [x_i(a), x_j(rb)]$ for any $a \in M_i$, $b \in M_j$ and $r \in R_{i,j}$, and $[G_i, G_j]$ commutes with both G_i and G_j .

The group $G(X, \{M_i\}, \{R_{i,j}\})$ will be called the *mixed Kac-Moody-Steinberg (KMS) group* corresponding to the triple $(X, \{M_i\}, \{R_{i,j}\})$. As in the case of basic KMS groups, $G(X, \{M_i\}, \{R_{i,j}\})$ is finitely presented whenever each M_i is finitely generated (as a group). If R is a ring with 1 and we set $R_{i,j} = R$ for each $(i, j) \in E(X)$ and $M_i = (R, +)$ for each i , then the mixed KMS group $G(X, \{M_i\}, \{R_{i,j}\})$ coincides with the basic KMS group $G(X, R)$.

Let $X, \{M_i\}, \{R_{i,j}\}$ be as above and $G = G(X, \{M_i\}, \{R_{i,j}\})$. Assume that each M_i is finitely generated, and let $\{G_i\}_{i=1}^d$ be defined as above. The following result is a direct consequence of Corollary 4.7:

Proposition 7.1. *Let $(i, j) \in E(X)$. Then G_i and G_j are $\frac{1}{\sqrt{m_{i,j}}}$ -orthogonal, where $m_{i,j}$ is the minimal index of a proper right ideal in $R_{i,j}$.*

Corollary 7.2. *Let $\{m_{i,j}\}$ be as in the previous proposition, $m = \min\{m_{i,j}\}$, and assume that $m > (d-1)^2$. Then $\kappa(G, \cup G_i) \geq \sqrt{\frac{2}{d}(1 - \frac{d-1}{\sqrt{m}})}$. In particular, if each M_i is finite, then G has (T).*

Proof. This is a direct consequence of Corollary 5.3. □

Corollary 7.3. *Let A be a $d \times d$ generalized Cartan matrix with 0 or -1 off the diagonal, let F be a finite field, and let $G_{KM}(A, F)$ be the corresponding simply-connected Kac-Moody group. Let $U = U(A, F)$ be the “positive unipotent” subgroup of $G_{KM}(A, F)$, that is, the subgroup of $G_{KM}(A, F)$ generated by positive root subgroups. If $|F| > (d-1)^2$, then U has property (T), and $\kappa(U, S) \geq \sqrt{\frac{2}{d}(1 - \frac{d-1}{\sqrt{|F|}})}$, where S is the union of simple root subgroups.*

Proof. It is clear from the definition of Kac-Moody groups that $U(A, F)$ is a quotient of the basic KMS group $G(\text{Dyn}(A), F)$ where $\text{Dyn}(A)$ is the Dynkin diagram of A , and thus we are done by Corollary 7.2. \square

Remark: The work of Dymara and Januszkiewicz [DJ] implies that the group $U(A, F)$ has property (T) whenever A is a $d \times d$ 2-spherical matrix (that is, $a_{ij}a_{ji} \leq 3$ for any $i \neq j$) and $|F| > \frac{1}{25}1764^{d-1}$, but does not yield explicit Kazhdan constants.

Remark: By Corollary 7.2, the basic KMS group $G(X, \mathbb{F}_q)$ has property (T) for $q > (|X| - 1)^2$. We do not know whether this restriction on q can be improved, but we know that it cannot be completely eliminated. A computer calculation with GAP showed that if X is a complete graph on 3 vertices, then $G(X, \mathbb{F}_2)$ has a subgroup of finite index with infinite abelianization, and so $G(X, \mathbb{F}_2)$ does not have property (T). We want to thank Benjamin Klopsch for performing this calculation.

7.3. Golod-Shafarevich groups with property (T). In [Er], the work of Dymara and Januszkiewicz was used to produce the first examples of Golod-Shafarevich groups with property (T). In this subsection we generalize and improve the main result of [Er]. Unlike the latter paper, which dealt with Kac-Moody groups, we will work with Kac-Moody-Steinberg groups, so verification of Golod-Shafarevich inequality will be straightforward.

We briefly recall the definition of Golod-Shafarevich groups. For more details, unexplained terminology and motivation the reader is referred to [Er] and references therein.

Definition. Let $\langle X|R \rangle$ be a group presentation with $|X| < \infty$. Given a prime p , let r_i be the number of relations in R which have degree i with respect to the Zassenhaus p -filtration. The presentation $\langle X|R \rangle$ is said to satisfy the *Golod-Shafarevich condition with respect to p* if there exists a real number $0 < t < 1$ such that $1 - |X|t + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} r_i t^i < 0$.

Definition. A group G is called a *Golod-Shafarevich group with respect to p* if it has a presentation satisfying the Golod-Shafarevich condition with respect to p .

Proposition 7.4. *Let $d \geq 6$, and let $p > (d-1)^2$ be a prime. Let K_d be the complete graph on d vertices, and let G be the basic KMS group $G(K_d, \mathbb{F}_p)$. Then G is a Golod-Shafarevich group with respect to p and has property (T).*

Proof. We already established the property (T) part, so we only need to verify the Golod-Shafarevich condition for G . By definition, the group G is given by the following presentation:

$$G = \langle x_1, \dots, x_d \mid x_i^p = 1, [x_i, x_j, x_i] = 1 \text{ for any } 1 \leq i \neq j \leq d \rangle.$$

The Hilbert p -series of this presentation is $H(t) = 1 - dt + d(d-1)t^3 + dt^p$. An easy computation shows that $H(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3(d-1)}}) < 0$ whenever $p \geq 5$ and $d \geq 6$, so G is Golod-Shafarevich (with respect to p). \square

Proposition 7.4 improves the result of [Er] only quantitatively (that is, it holds under milder restrictions on p). The main thing that is unsatisfactory about either statement is that for a fixed prime p it does not allow one to construct a Golod-Shafarevich group with (T) and with arbitrarily large number of generators – it is easy to see that the minimal number of generators for $G(K_d, F_p)$ is equal to d . This problem can now be resolved using mixed KMS groups.

Proposition 7.5. *Let $n \geq 99$ be an integer and $p > 64$ be a prime. Then there exists a group G with property (T) such that G is Golod-Shafarevich with respect to p and $d_p(G) = n$, where $d_p(G)$ is the minimal number of generators of the pro- p completion of G .*

Proof. Divide n by 9 with remainder: $n = 9s + u$ where $0 \leq u < 9$. Let $X = K_9$ be the complete graph on 9 vertices, and consider the mixed KMS group $G = G(X, \{R_{ij}\}, \{M_i\})$ where $R_{ij} = \mathbb{F}_p$ for any $1 \leq i < j \leq 9$, and $M_i = \mathbb{F}_p^{s_i}$ where $s_i = s + 1$ for $1 \leq i \leq u$ and $s_i = s$ for $i > u$. Note that $\sum_{i=1}^9 s_i = 9s + u = n$.

Then G is given by the following presentation:

$$\langle x_{i,k}, 1 \leq i \leq 9, 1 \leq k \leq s_i \mid x_{i,k}^p = 1, [x_{i,k}, x_{i,l}] = 1, [x_{i,k}, x_{j,l}, x_{i,m}] = 1. \rangle$$

(note that for each i , the copy of M_i in G is the subgroup $\langle \{x_{i,1}, \dots, x_{i,s_i}\} \rangle$).

The Hilbert p -series of the above presentation is

$$H(t) = 1 - nt + \sum_{i=1}^9 \binom{s_i}{2} t^2 + \sum_{1 \leq i \neq j \leq 9} (s_i^2 s_j) t^3 + nt^p.$$

A not so pleasant but straightforward computation shows that $H(\frac{1}{s\sqrt{24}}) < 0$ whenever $s \geq 11$ and $p \geq 5$, so G is Golod-Shafarevich with respect to p . It is clear from the presentation that $d_p(G) = n$. Finally, G has property (T) by Corollary 7.2. \square

8. APPENDIX A

In this appendix we explain why the proof of Proposition 6.1 in [Ka2] immediately yields Proposition 6.3. The key result in [Ka2] on which Proposition 6.1 depends is computation of the relative Kazhdan constant for the pair $((EL_p(R) \times EL_q(R)) \ltimes M_{pq}(R), M_{pq}(R))$ (see Proposition 8.1 below).

Note that this result is a generalization of Proposition 6.6 (except for a weaker Kazhdan constant).

As before, let $\{x_0 = 1, x_1, \dots, x_d\}$ be a generating set for R . Let

$$H_{p,q} = ((EL_p(R) \times EL_q(R)) \ltimes M_{p \times q}(R))$$

where $M_{p \times q}(R)$ denotes $p \times q$ matrices over R , the group $EL_p(R)$ acts on $M_{p \times q}(R)$ by left multiplication and $EL_q(R)$ by right multiplication. We do not assume that $p \geq 2$ and $q \geq 2$ (we set $EL_1(R)$ to be the trivial group). Let $T_{p,q}$ be the subset of $H_{p,q}$ consisting of the union of the sets of elementary matrices with one of the x_i off the diagonal in $EL_p(R)$ and $EL_q(R)$ and the set of pq matrices in $M_{p \times q}(R)$ with 1 at one position and 0 everywhere else. In fact, $T_{p,q}$ is a generating set for $H_{p,q}$ if $p \geq 3$ and $q \geq 3$, but this fact is not essential for the proof. The following result is a reformulation of [Ka2, Theorem 1.9]:

Proposition 8.1 (Kassabov). *The pair $(H_{p,q} \ltimes M_{p \times q}(R), M_{p \times q}(R))$ has relative property (T). Furthermore,*

$$\kappa(H_{p,q} \ltimes M_{p \times q}(R), M_{p \times q}(R); T_{p,q}) \geq \frac{1}{\alpha(d, p+q)}$$

where $\alpha : \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is the function defined by $\alpha(d, s) = 6\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{d}+3) + \sqrt{3}s$.

The only information about the group $EL_p(R) \times EL_q(R)$ used in the proof of Proposition 8.1 is its action on $M_{p \times q}(R)$. Thus, if we let $\tilde{H}_{p,q}$ be any group surjecting onto $EL_p(R) \times EL_q(R)$, let $\tilde{H}_{p,q} \ltimes M_{p \times q}(R)$ be the semidirect product in which $\tilde{H}_{p,q}$ acts as $EL_p(R) \times EL_q(R)$ and $\tilde{T}_{p,q}$ any subset of $\tilde{H}_{p,q}$, surjecting onto $T_{p,q}$, then $(\tilde{H}_{p,q} \ltimes M_{p \times q}(R), M_{p \times q}(R))$ has relative (T), and $\kappa(\tilde{H}_{p,q} \ltimes M_{p \times q}(R), M_{p \times q}(R); \tilde{T}_{p,q}) \geq \frac{1}{\alpha(d, p+q)}$ as well. As explained in Section 3, there is a corresponding bound for the Kazhdan ratio: $\kappa_r(\tilde{H}_{p,q} \ltimes M_{p \times q}(R), M_{p \times q}(R); \tilde{T}_{p,q}) \geq \frac{1}{2\alpha(d, p+q)}$.

Now take any $n \geq 3$, and let $\mathcal{I}_1, \mathcal{I}_2, \mathcal{I}_3$ be defined as in Section 6, and set $p = |\mathcal{I}_1|$, $q = |\mathcal{I}_2| + |\mathcal{I}_3|$ (so that $p + q = n$). Let $\tilde{H}_{p,q} = St_p(R) \times St_q(R)$ and let $\tilde{T}_{p,q}$ be the standard lift of $T_{p,q}$ to $\tilde{H}_{p,q}$. Let $\iota : \tilde{H}_{p,q} \ltimes M_{p \times q}(R) \rightarrow St_n(R)$ be the canonical embedding. It is clear that $\iota(\tilde{T}_{p,q}) \subset \Sigma^{st}$ where Σ^{st} is the generating set for $St_n(R)$ defined by (6.3). On the other hand, $\iota(M_{p \times q}(R)) = \tilde{X}_{12}\tilde{X}_{13}$ in the notations of Proposition 6.3. Thus, $\kappa_r(St_n(R), \tilde{X}_{12}; \Sigma^{st}) \geq \kappa_r(\tilde{H}_{p,q} \ltimes M_{p \times q}(R), M_{p \times q}(R); \tilde{T}_{p,q}) \geq \frac{1}{2\alpha(d, n)}$. Similarly, $\kappa_r(St_n(R), \tilde{X}_{ij}; \Sigma^{st}) \geq \frac{1}{2\alpha(d, n)}$ for any $1 \leq i \neq j \leq 3$, and therefore $\kappa_r(St_n(R), \cup_{1 \leq i \neq j \leq 3} \tilde{X}_{ij}; \Sigma^{st}) = \min_{1 \leq i \neq j \leq 3} \kappa_r(St_n(R), \tilde{X}_{ij}; \Sigma^{st}) = \frac{1}{2\alpha(d, n)}$. This finishes the proof of Proposition 6.3.

Remark: In the above argument we referred to the Steinberg groups $St_p(R)$ and $St_q(R)$ where p, q could be less than 3. Our definition of $St_1(R)$ and $St_2(R)$ is identical to that of $St_n(R)$ for $n \geq 3$ given in Section 6; thus $St_1(R)$ is a trivial group and $St_2(R)$ is the free product of two copies of

$(R, +)$. Note that other definitions of $St_2(R)$ exist in the literature, but for us $St_2(R)$ plays a purely auxiliary role.

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UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

E-mail address: ershov@virginia.edu

DEPARTAMENTO DE MATEMATICAS UAM; INSTITUTO DE CIENCIAS MATEMATICAS
CSIC-UAM-UC3M-UCM

E-mail address: andrei.jaikin@uam.es