

COARSE MEDIAN SPACES AND GROUPS

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ABSTRACT. We introduce the notion of a coarse median on a metric space. This satisfies the axioms of a median algebra up to bounded distance. The existence of such a median on a geodesic space is quasi-isometry invariant, and so it applies to finitely generated groups via their Cayley graphs. We show that asymptotic cones of such spaces are topological median algebras. We define a notion of rank for a coarse median and show that this bounds the dimension of a quasi-isometrically embedded euclidean plane in the space. Using the centroid construction of Behrstock and Minsky, we show that the mapping class group has this property, and recover the rank theorem of Behrstock and Minsky and of Hamenstädt. We explore various other properties of such spaces, and develop some of the background material regarding median algebras.

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1. INTRODUCTION

In this paper we introduce the notion of a “coarse median” on a metric space. The existence of such a structure can be viewed as a kind of coarse non-positive curvature condition. It can also be applied to finitely generated groups. Many naturally occurring spaces and groups admit such structures. Simple examples include Gromov hyperbolic spaces and CAT(0) cube complexes. It is also preserved under quasi-isometry, relative hyperbolicity and direct products. Moreover, (using the construction of [BehM2]) the mapping class group of a surface admits such a structure. One might conjecture that it applies to a much broader class of spaces that are in some sense non-positively curved, such as CAT(0) spaces. Much of this work is inspired by the results in [BehM1, BesBF, BehM2, BehBKM, BehDS, ChaDH]. It seems a natural general setting in which to view some of this work.

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A “median algebra” is a set with a ternary operation satisfying certain conditions (see for example [I, BaH, R, Che]). As we will see, for many purposes, one can reduce the discussion to a finite subalgebra. Any finite median algebra is canonically the vertex set of a CAT(0) cube complex, with the median defined in the usual way. One way to say this is that the median of three points is the unique point which minimises the sum of the distances to these three points. For a fuller discussion, see Sections 2, 4 and 5.

We will also define a “coarse median” as a ternary operation on a metric space. We usually assume this to be a “geodesic space”, that is, every pair of points can be connected by a geodesic. The coarse median operation is assumed to satisfy the same conditions as a median algebra up to bounded distance. We can define the “rank” of such a space (which corresponds to the dimension of a CAT(0) complex). We show that the asymptotic cone [VW, G2] of such a space is a topological median algebra. It has a “separation dimension” which is at most the rank, when this is finite. We remark that coarse median spaces of rank 1 are the same as Gromov hyperbolic spaces. In such a case, the asymptotic cone is an \mathbb{R} -tree.

The existence of a coarse median on a geodesic space is a quasi-isometry invariant, so we can apply this to finitely generated groups via their Cayley graphs. We can thus define a “coarse median group”. For example, a hyperbolic group is a coarse median group of rank 1, and a free abelian group is a coarse median group where “rank” agrees with the standard notion. More substantially we show that the mapping class group of a surface has a coarse median structure whose rank equals the maximal rank of a free abelian subgroup. The median we use for this is the centroid constructed in [BehM2]. In particular, the asymptotic cone has at most (in fact precisely) this dimension, thereby giving another proof the rank theorem of [BehM1] and [Ha].

Another class of examples arise from relatively hyperbolic groups. We show in [Bo3] that a group that is hyperbolic relative to a collection of coarse median groups (of rank at most ν) is itself coarse median (of rank at most ν). Examples of such are geometrically finite kleinian groups (of dimension ν) and Sela’s limit groups.

It is natural to ask what other classes of spaces or groups admit such a structure. For example, it is conceivable that every CAT(0) space does, where the rank might be bounded by the dimension. More modestly one could ask this for higher rank symmetric spaces. The only immediately evident constraint is that such a space should satisfy a quadratic isoperimetric inequality.

In [Bo2], we show that a metric median algebra of the type that arises as an asymptotic cone of a finite rank coarse median space admits a bilipschitz embedding into a finite product of \mathbb{R} -trees. One consequence is that coarse median groups have rapid decay. In fact, their proof of rapid decay of the mapping class groups was the main motivation for introducing centroids in [BehM2].

2. STATEMENT OF RESULTS

We begin by recalling the notion of a “median algebra”. This is a set equipped with a ternary “median” operation satisfying certain axioms. Discussion of these can be found in [I, BaH, R, Che]. We will give a more detailed account in Sections 4 to 6. For the moment, we use more intuitive formulations of the definitions. A finite median algebra is essentially an equivalent structure to a finite cube complex. Recall that a (finite) cube complex is a connected metric complex built out of unit euclidean cubes. It is CAT(0) if it is simply connected and the link of every cube is a flag complex. See [BriH] for a general discussion. Note that a 1-dimensional CAT(0) cube complex is a simplicial tree.

Suppose M is a set, and $\mu : M^3 \rightarrow M$ is a ternary operation. Given $a, b \in M$, write $[a, b] = \{e \in M \mid \mu(a, b, e) = e\}$. This is the *interval* from a to b .

If $M = V(\Pi)$ is the vertex set of a finite cube complex, Π , we can define $[a, b]_\Pi$ to be the set of points of M which lie in some geodesic from a to b in the 1-skeleton of Π . One can show that there is a unique point, $\mu_\Pi(a, b, c)$, lying in $[a, b]_\Pi \cap [b, c]_\Pi \cap [c, a]_\Pi$. (In fact, it is the unique point which minimises the sum of the distances in the 1-skeleton to a , b and c .)

For the purposes of this section, we can define a “finite median algebra” to be a set M with a ternary operation: $\mu : M^3 \rightarrow M$ such that M admits a bijection to the vertex set, $V(\Pi)$, of some finite CAT(0) cube complex, Π , such that $\mu = \mu_\Pi$. (This is equivalent to the standard definition.) Given $a, b \in M$, write $[a, b] = \{e \in M \mid \mu(a, b, e) = e\}$. This is the *interval* from a to b . Under the bijection with $V(\Pi)$ it can be seen to agree with $[a, b]_\Pi$. Note that $\mu(a, b, c) = \mu(b, a, c) = \mu(b, c, a)$ and $\mu(a, a, b) = a$ for all $a, b, c \in M$. In fact, the complex Π is determined up to isomorphism by (M, μ) , so we can define the “rank” of M to be the dimension of Π . For more details, see Section 4.

In general, we say that a set, M , equipped with a ternary operation, μ , is a “median algebra”, if every finite subset $A \subseteq M$ is contained in another finite subset, $B \subseteq M$, which is closed under μ and such that (B, μ) is a finite median algebra. Note that, defining intervals

in the same way, we again have $[a, b] \cap [b, c] \cap [c, a] = \{\mu(a, b, c)\}$ for all $a, b, c \in M$. We say that M has “rank at most ν ” if every finite subalgebra has rank at most ν . It has “rank ν ” if it has rank at most ν but not at most $\nu - 1$.

A median algebra of rank 1 is a treelike structure which has been studied under a variety of different names. They appear in [S] and as “tree algebras” in [BaH]. They have also been called “median pretrees” etc.

We introduce the following notion of a “coarse median space”. Let (Λ, ρ) be a metric space and $\mu : \Lambda^3 \rightarrow \Lambda$ be a ternary operation. We say that μ is a “coarse median” if it satisfies the following:

(C1): There are constants, $k, h(0)$, such that for all $a, b, c, a', b', c' \in \Lambda$ we have

$$\rho(\mu(a, b, c), \mu(a', b', c')) \leq k(\rho(a, a') + \rho(b, b') + \rho(c, c')) + h(0).$$

(C2): There is a function, $h : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow [0, \infty)$, with the following property. Suppose that $A \subseteq \Lambda$ with $1 \leq |A| \leq p < \infty$, then there is a finite median algebra, (Π, μ_Π) and maps $\pi : A \rightarrow \Pi$ and $\lambda : \Pi \rightarrow \Lambda$ such that for all $x, y, z \in \Pi$ we have:

$$\rho(\lambda\mu_\Pi(x, y, z), \mu(\lambda x, \lambda y, \lambda z)) \leq h(p)$$

and

$$\rho(a, \lambda\pi a) \leq h(p)$$

for all $a \in A$.

From (C2) we can deduce that, if $a, b, c \in \Lambda$, then $\mu(a, b, c)$, $\mu(b, a, c)$ and $\mu(b, c, a)$ are a bounded distance apart, and that $\rho(\mu(a, a, b), a)$ is bounded. Thus, there is no essential loss in assuming μ to be invariant under permutation of a, b, c and assuming that $\mu(a, a, b) = a$.

If (Λ, ρ) is a geodesic space, then we can replace (C2) by a condition to the effect that if $\rho(c, d)$ is less than some fixed positive constant (for example, 1, for a graph) then $\rho(\mu(a, b, c), \mu(a, b, d))$ is bounded. It then follows for any a, b, c, d that $\rho(\mu(a, b, c), \mu(a, b, d))$ is, in fact, linearly bounded above in terms of $\rho(c, d)$.

Definition. We refer to μ as a *coarse median* on (Λ, ρ) if it satisfies (C1) and (C2) above. We refer to (Λ, ρ, μ) as a *coarse median space*.

If, in the above definition, we can strengthen (C2) to insist that Π has rank most ν (independently of p), then we say that μ is a *coarse*

median of rank at most ν , and that (Λ, ρ, μ) is a *coarse median space of rank at most ν* .

We refer to the multiplicative constant k and the additive constants, $h(p)$, featuring in the definitions as the *parameters* of the coarse median space.

Recall that a metric space is a “geodesic space” (or “length space”) if every pair of points are connected by a geodesic (that is, a path whose length equals the distance between its endpoints). In this context, coarse median spaces of rank 1 are precisely Gromov hyperbolic spaces (as defined in [G1]).

Theorem 2.1. *Let (Λ, ρ) be a geodesic space. Then (Λ, ρ) is Gromov hyperbolic if and only if it admits a structure as a coarse median space of rank 1.*

In the above one can determine the parameters explicitly in terms of the hyperbolicity constant. The converse we offer here will be non-constructive and based on the fact that any asymptotic cone is an \mathbb{R} -tree. (It is possible to give a constructive argument and explicit constants, but we will not pursue that matter here.)

By a *topological median algebra* we mean a topological space, M , equipped with a median, μ , which is continuous as a map from M^3 to M . Such structures are considered, for example, in [BaV]. We will refer to a “metric median algebra” when the topology is induced by some particular metric.

We define a notion of “local convexity” in Section 7. For a finite-rank algebra this is equivalent to saying that an interval connecting two points close together is arbitrarily small. We will also define a notion of “separation dimension” of a topological space. This is analogous to (though weaker than) the standard notion of “inductive dimension”. The latter is equivalent to covering dimension [HuW, En]. Every locally compact subspace of a space of separation dimension at most ν has covering dimension at most ν . In particular, such a space does not admit any continuous injective map of $\mathbb{R}^{\nu+1}$. We show:

Theorem 2.2. *A locally convex topological median algebra of rank at most ν has separation dimension at most ν .*

This notion of dimension is weaker than the standard notions of topological dimension referred to. For example, there is a totally disconnected space of positive covering dimension [Er], but this has separation dimension 0. (I thank Klaas Hart for providing me with this reference.) Nevertheless, we see that every locally compact subspace

of such a space has (covering) dimension at most ν . For the mapping class group, this follows from [BehM1].

Topological median algebras arise as ultralimits of coarse median algebras. We will recall the basic definitions in Section 9. Suppose that $((\Lambda_i, \rho_i, \mu_i))_{i \in \mathcal{I}}$ is a sequence of coarse median spaces, where the additive constants featuring in (C1) and (C2) tend to zero and where the multiplicative constant, k , featuring in (C1) remains constant. Let $e_i \in \Lambda_i$ be a sequence of basepoints. Given a non-principal ultrafilter on \mathcal{I} , we can pass to an ultralimit $(\Lambda_\infty, \rho_\infty, \mu_\infty)$, which is a topological median algebra. (In fact, $(\Lambda_\infty, \rho_\infty)$ is a complete metric space.)

Theorem 2.3. *If the $(\Lambda_i, \rho_i, \mu_i)$ all have rank at most ν (with respect to these constants) then $(\Lambda_\infty, \rho_\infty, \mu_\infty)$ is a locally convex topological median algebra of rank at most ν .*

Suppose we fix a coarse median space, (Λ, ρ, μ) , of rank at most ν . We take any sequence $(t_i)_i$ of positive real numbers tending to 0, rescale the metric $\Lambda_i = \Lambda$, $\rho_i = t_i \rho$ and $\mu_i = \mu$. Fixing a base point $e \in \Lambda$, and an ultrafilter, we then get an “asymptotic” cone, $(\Lambda_\infty, \rho_\infty, \mu_\infty)$ as above. From this, we can deduce:

Corollary 2.4. *If (Λ, ρ) is a geodesic space admitting a coarse median of rank at most ν , then (Λ, ρ) admits no quasi-isometric embedding of $\mathbb{R}^{\nu+1}$ (with the euclidean metric).*

If it did, then an asymptotic cone would contain a bilipschitz copy of $\mathbb{R}^{\nu+1}$. But this contradicts a combination of Theorems 2.2 and 2.3.

The existence, or otherwise, of a coarse median (or rank at most ν) on a geodesic space is easily seen to be quasi-isometry invariant (Lemma 8.1). This justifies the following:

Definition. We say that a finitely generated group Γ is *coarse median (of rank at most ν)*, if its Cayley graph admits a coarse median (of rank at most ν).

Thus, in view of Theorem 2.1 “coarse median of rank 1” is the same as “hyperbolic”. We observed in the Introduction that \mathbb{Z}^ν is coarse median of rank ν . We also note (Corollary 8.3) that a coarse median group has (at worst) a quadratic Dehn function.

Note that we do not assume that the median is equivariant, though in the examples we describe, it can be assumed to be equivariant up to bounded distance.

One of the main motivations is to study mapping class groups. Let Σ be a compact orientable surface of genus g and with p holes. Let $\text{Map}(\Sigma)$ be its mapping class group. Set $\xi(\Sigma) = 3g - 3 + p$ for the

complexity of Σ . We assume that $\xi(\Sigma) > 1$, in which case, $\xi(\Sigma)$ is exactly the maximal rank of any free abelian subgroup of $\text{Map}(\Sigma)$. Making use of ideas in [BehM2], we show:

Theorem 2.5. *$\text{Map}(\Sigma)$ is a coarse median group of rank at most $\xi(\Sigma)$.*

We therefore recover the fact [Mo] that the mapping class group has quadratic Dehn function. Also, applying Corollary 2.4 we recover the result of [BehM1] and [Ha]:

Theorem 2.6. *There is no quasi-isometric embedding of $\mathbb{R}^{\xi(\Sigma)+1}$ into $\text{Map}(\Sigma)$.*

One can show that some (in fact any) free abelian subgroup of $\text{Map}(\Sigma)$ of rank $\xi(\Sigma)$ is necessarily quasi-isometrically embedded [FLN]. In other words, the rank of $\text{Map}(\Sigma)$ is exactly the maximal rank of a free abelian subgroup.

In Section 12, we briefly discuss a strengthening of rank to the notion of “colourability”. We show that the mapping class group has this property.

As mentioned in the Introduction, it is shown in [Bo1] that an asymptotic cone that arises in this way admits a bilipschitz embedding into a finite product of \mathbb{R} -trees. From this, one can deduce the rapid decay of coarse median groups. For the mapping class group, such an embedding was constructed in [BehDS] and rapid decay was shown directly using medians in [BehM2].

3. HYPERBOLIC SPACES

In this section, we briefly describe the rank-1 case which corresponds to Gromov hyperbolicity [G1]. This case will be used again in Sections 10 and 11.

We suppose throughout this section that (Λ, ρ) is a geodesic space.

Let us suppose first that (Λ, ρ) is K -hyperbolic for some $K \geq 0$. This means that any geodesic triangle (α, β, γ) in Λ has a K -centre, that is, some point d , with $\rho(d, \alpha) \leq K$, $\rho(d, \beta) \leq K$ and $\rho(d, \gamma) \leq K$. If $a, b, c \in \Lambda$ we take K -centre, d , of any geodesic triangle with vertices at a, b, c , and set $\mu(a, b, c) = d$. (We can assume this to be invariant under permutation of a, b, c .) This is well defined up to bounded distance. We claim:

Lemma 3.1. *(Λ, ρ, μ) is a rank-1 coarse median space whose parameters depend only on K .*

This is a simple consequence of the following standard fact [G1] (which will be used again in Section 10, see Lemma 10.3).

Lemma 3.2. *There is some function $h_0 : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ such that if (Λ, ρ) is K -hyperbolic and $A \subseteq \Lambda$ with $|A| \leq p$, then there is a simplicial tree, τ , embedded in Λ such that for all $a, b \in \Lambda$ we have $\rho_\tau(a, b) \leq \rho(a, b) + Kh_0(p)$.*

Here $\rho_\tau(a, b)$ is the length of the arc $[a, b]_\tau$ from a to b in τ . Clearly, $\rho_\tau(a, b) \geq \rho(a, b)$. There is no loss in assuming that all the edges of τ are geodesic in Λ . We can also assume that every extreme (degree 1) vertex of τ lies in A . Now the length of any path in τ is at most the distance between its endpoints plus $Kh_0(p)$. An elementary fact of hyperbolic spaces tells us that if $x, y \in \tau$, the $[x, y]_\tau$ lies a bounded distance from any geodesic in Λ from x to y . (In particular, it follows from stability of quasigeodesics.) Thus, if $x, y, z \in \tau$, then $\mu(x, y, z)$ is a bounded distance from the τ -median, $\mu_\tau(x, y, z)$.

We can therefore set Π to be the vertex set, $V(\tau)$, of τ , and let $\pi : A \rightarrow \Pi$ and $\lambda : \Pi \rightarrow \Lambda$ to be the inclusions.

Finally, it is well known (and also a consequence of Lemma 3.2) that if $a, b, c, d \in \Lambda$, then $\rho(\mu(a, b, c), \mu(a, b, d))$ is linearly bounded above in terms of $\rho(c, d)$. In fact, it is sufficient to note that if we move any one of the points a, b, c a bounded distance, say r , then the median thus defined moves a bounded distance depending only on K and r .

We have now proven one direction of Theorem 2.1

For the converse, it is possible to give an constructive argument which gives an explicit constants. However, here we note that it is a consequence of the following statement proven in [G2].

Theorem 3.3. *Let (Λ, ρ) be a geodesic space, and suppose that every asymptotic cone of (Λ, ρ) is an \mathbb{R} -tree, then (Λ, ρ) is Gromov hyperbolic.*

The notion of an asymptotic cone is due to Van den Dries and Wilkie [VW] and elaborated on in [G2] (see Section 9 here). We will see (Theorem 2.2 and Lemma 9.6) that any asymptotic cone of a rank-1 median algebra is an \mathbb{R} -tree. From this we deduce the converse to Lemma 3.1. This then proves Theorem 2.1.

4. GENERAL MEDIAN ALGEBRAS

In this section we discuss some of the general theory regarding median algebras. We will elaborate on particular cases in Sections 5–7. We first describe some general terms, and then, in turn, finite, infinite and topological median algebras. Some of the basic material can be found elsewhere, though the references are somewhat scattered, and often pursued from quite different perspectives. Some general references are [I, BaH, R, Che].

We begin with the standard formal definition, which is somewhat unintuitive. In practice, all one needs to know is that every finite subset of a median algebra is contained in a finite subalgebra (Lemma 4.2) which can be identified as the vertex set of a CAT(0) cube complex. (In fact, this could serve as an equivalent definition.)

Let M be a set. A *median* on M is a ternary operation, $\mu : M^3 \longrightarrow M$, such that, for all $a, b, c, d, e \in M$,

$$(M1): \mu(a, b, c) = \mu(b, c, a) = \mu(b, a, c),$$

$$(M2): \mu(a, a, b) = a,$$

$$(M3): \mu(a, b, \mu(c, d, e)) = \mu(\mu(a, b, c), \mu(a, b, d), e).$$

The axioms are usually given in the above form, though, in fact, (M3) can be replaced by a condition on sets of four points (see [KM, BaH]).

We refer to (M, μ) as a *median algebra*.

Given $a, b \in M$ the *interval* $[a, b]$ between a and b is defined by $[a, b] = \{c \in M \mid \mu(a, b, c) = c\}$. Clearly $[a, a] = \{a\}$ and $[a, b] = [b, a]$. One can also verify that $[a, b] \cap [b, c] \cap [c, a] = \{\mu(a, b, c)\}$.

Definition. A (*median*) *subalgebra* of M is a subset closed under μ .

Given $A \subseteq M$, we write $\langle A \rangle$ for the subalgebra generated by A , i.e. the smallest subalgebra containing A .

Definition. A subset $C \subseteq M$ is *convex* if $[a, b] \subseteq C$ for all $a, b \in C$.

Any convex subset is a subalgebra, but not necessarily conversely. One can check that any interval in M is convex.

Definition. A (*median*) *homomorphism* between median algebras is map which respects medians.

Note that a direct product of median algebras is a median algebra. Also the two-point set, $I = \{-1, 1\}$ has a unique structure as a median algebra. Given any set, X , the direct product, I^X , is naturally a median algebra.

Definition. A *hypercube* is a median algebra isomorphic to I^X for some set X . If $|X| = \nu < \infty$, we refer to it as a ν -*hypercube*. A *square* is a 2-hypercube.

If $Y \subseteq X$, then there is a natural projection epimorphism from I^X to I^Y . If $a \in I^{X \setminus Y}$, then $F = I^Y \times \{a\}$ is a convex hypercube in I^X , which we refer to as a *face* of I^X . There is a natural projection $\phi_F : I^X \longrightarrow F$.

Let M be a median algebra.

Definition. A *directed wall*, W , is a pair, $(H^-(W), H^+(W))$, where $\{H^-(W), H^+(W)\}$ is a partition of M into two non-empty convex subsets. We refer to the unordered pair, $\{H^-(W), H^+(W)\}$, as an *undirected wall*, or simply a *wall*.

We write $\mathcal{W} = \mathcal{W}(M)$ for the set of all (undirected) walls in M .

Note that a directed wall, W , is equivalent to an epimorphism $\phi : M \rightarrow I$, where $H^\pm(W) = \phi^{-1}(\pm 1)$. We say that W , *separates* two subsets, $A, B \subseteq M$, if $A \subseteq H^-(W)$ and $B \subseteq H^+(W)$, or vice versa. We write $A|_W B$ to mean that A, B are separated by the wall W . We write $(A|B)$ or $(A|B)_M$ to mean that there is some $W \in \mathcal{W}$ such that $A|_W B$.

The following gets the whole subject going:

Lemma 4.1. *Any two distinct points of M are separated by a wall.*

A proof can be found in [BaH]. In fact, it can be reduced to the case of finite median algebras (cf. Theorem 6.1 here).

We note that Lemma 4.1 is equivalent to asserting that M can be embedded in a hypercube. Indeed, Lemma 4.1 tells us that the natural homomorphism from M to $I^{\mathcal{W}}$ (after arbitrarily assigning a direction to each wall) is injective.

Let S be any finite set. The *free median algebra*, $M(S)$, on S can be constructed as follows. First note that we can embed S in a hypercube Q such that the co-ordinate projections to I are precisely the set of all functions from S to Q . Thus, Q has dimension $2^{|S|}$. Now let $M(S)$ be the subalgebra of Q generated by S . Note that S naturally embeds in $M(S)$. It has the property that any function of S to any median algebra, M , extends uniquely, to $M(S)$. Indeed, this property determines $M(S)$ uniquely up to isomorphism fixing S .

Little seems to be known about the general structure of free median algebras, though some discussion can be found in [R]. Here we just note that $|M(S)| < 2^{2^{|S|}}$. As a consequence we note:

Lemma 4.2. *Suppose that $A \subseteq M$ with $|S| \leq p < \infty$, then $|\langle A \rangle| < 2^{2^p}$.*

Given $A \subseteq M$, write $G(M) = \{\mu(a, b, c) \mid a, b, c \in A\}$. Define $G^i(A)$ inductively by $G^0(A) = A$ and $G^i(A) = G(G^{i-1}(A))$. From the above, it follows that $\langle A \rangle = G^q(A)$ where $q = 2^{2^p}$.

5. FINITE MEDIAN ALGEBRAS

We observed in Section 2 that the vertex set of a finite CAT(0) cube complex has a median algebra structure. (See, for example, [BriH], for a discussion of CAT(0) spaces.)

Conversely, suppose that M is a finite median algebra.

Definition. A *cube* in M is a convex subset isomorphic to a hypercube. If it has dimension $\nu < \infty$, then we refer to it as a ν -*cube*.

The set of all cubes in M gives M the structure of the vertex set, $V(\Upsilon)$, of a finite cube complex Υ . One way to view this is to embed M in the hypercube, $I^{\mathcal{W}}$, where \mathcal{W} is the set of walls of M . The complex Υ is then the full subcomplex of $I^{\mathcal{W}}$ with vertex set M . One can verify that Υ is simply connected, and that the link of every cube is a flag complex. Thus, Υ is CAT(0). Moreover, the median structure induced by Υ (as described in Section 2) agrees with the original. We can look at this as follows. Given $a, b \in M$, let $\mathcal{W}(a, b) \subseteq \mathcal{W}$ be the set of walls separating a and b . We write $\rho_{\Upsilon}(a, b) = |\mathcal{W}(a, b)|$. Then, ρ_{Υ} is the same as the combinatorial metric on $M = V(\Upsilon)$ induced from the 1-skeleton of Υ . In fact, if α is any shortest path in the 1-skeleton from a to b , then the edges of α are in bijective correspondence with the elements of $\mathcal{W}(a, b)$ — the endpoints of each edge are separated by a unique element of $\mathcal{W}(a, b)$.

In other words, we see that $\Upsilon = \Upsilon(M)$ is canonically determined by M . We can define the “rank” of M as the dimension of $\Upsilon(M)$. Since this description is only applicable to finite median algebras, we describe some equivalent formulations below.

Let $W \in \mathcal{W}$. It’s sometimes helpful to view W geometrically as a closed totally geodesic codimension-1 subset, $\Upsilon^0(W)$, of Υ . This slices in half every cube of Υ which meets both $H^-(W)$ and $H^+(W)$. Geometrically this is closed and convex and has itself a natural structure of a cube complex (one dimension down). There is a natural nearest point retraction of Υ to $\Upsilon^0(W)$, which induces a median epimorphism. We will describe this more combinatorially later.

Suppose $W, W' \in \mathcal{W}$. There is a natural homomorphism, $\phi : M \rightarrow W \times W'$, to the square $W \times W'$.

Definition. We say that W and W' *cross* if ϕ is surjective.

In other, words, each of the four sets $H^-(W) \cap H^-(W')$, $H^-(W) \cap H^+(W')$, $H^+(W) \cap H^-(W')$ and $H^+(W) \cap H^+(W')$ is non-empty. (It is also equivalent to saying that $\Upsilon^0(W) \cap \Upsilon^0(W') \neq \emptyset$.)

Lemma 5.1. *Suppose that P is a finite-dimensional hypercube, and that $A \subseteq P$ is a median subalgebra such that $\phi_F(A) = F$ for the projection ϕ_F to each square face, F . Then $A = P$.*

Proof. Suppose that $F \subseteq P$ is a square face. First note that if $A \cap F$ contains two opposite corners, a, b of F , then $F \subseteq A$. (Since, if $c \in F$,

then $c = \mu(a, b, d)$ for any $d \in \phi_F^{-1}(c)$, and by assumption, $A \cap \phi_F^{-1}(c) \neq \emptyset$.) Now we proceed by induction on the dimension $\nu \geq 2$. Let $Q \subseteq P$ be any $(\nu - 1)$ -face. Applying the inductive hypothesis to $\phi_Q(A) \subseteq Q$, we see that $\phi_Q(A) = Q$. Now, by the (diagonal) observation above, we see easily that there must be some $a \in Q$ with $\phi_Q^{-1}(a) \subseteq A$. Again using the same observation, we see that if $b \in Q$ is adjacent to a (i.e. $\{a, b\}$ is a 1-face) then $\phi^{-1}(b) \subseteq Q$. Proceeding outwards from a , we eventually see that this holds for all elements of Q , and so $A = P$ as required. \square

One immediate consequence of this is the following. Suppose that $\mathcal{W}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{W}$ is a collection of pairwise crossing walls. Then the natural homomorphism, $M \rightarrow \prod \mathcal{W}_0 \equiv I^{\mathcal{W}_0}$ is surjective. In other words the sets $\bigcap_{W \in \mathcal{W}_0} H^{\epsilon(W)}(W)$ are non-empty for all functions $\epsilon : \mathcal{W}_0 \rightarrow I$.

(In terms of CAT(0) complexes, this can be interpreted as the statement that if the subspaces $\Upsilon^0(W)$ pairwise intersect, then $\bigcap_{W \in \mathcal{W}_0} \Upsilon^0(W) \neq \emptyset$.)

Suppose now that $\phi : M \rightarrow Q$ is an epimorphism of M to a hypercube, Q . (This corresponds to a collection of pairwise intersecting walls as above.) We say that a ν -cube, P , of M is *transverse* to ϕ if $\phi(P) = Q$, i.e. $\phi|P$ is an isomorphism. Let $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}(\phi)$ be the set of such faces, and write $F(\phi) = \bigcup \mathcal{F}(\phi)$. It's not hard to see that $F(\phi)$ is convex in M , and is isomorphic to the product $\mathcal{F}(\phi) \times Q$, where $\phi|F(\phi)$ is projection to the second factor, and where each $\{a\} \times Q$ is a transverse face. Note that the sets $\mathcal{F}(\phi) \times \{b\} \subseteq F(\phi)$ are all convex in $F(\phi)$ and so also in M . (Reinterpreting in terms of CAT(0) cube complexes, this corresponds to saying that the "walls" all intersect in a codimension ν subspace, which intrinsically has the structure of a cube complex naturally isomorphic to $\mathcal{F}(\phi)$.)

Proposition 5.2. *If $\phi : M \rightarrow Q$ is an epimorphism to a hypercube, then $\mathcal{F}(Q) \neq \emptyset$.*

Proof. One can prove this by induction on the dimension, ν , of Q .

If $\nu = 1$, we have a single wall W . We can choose $a \in H^-(W)$ and $b \in H^+(W)$ so as to minimise $|\mathcal{W}(a, b)|$. In this case, one can verify that $\mathcal{W}(a, b) = \{W\}$, and so $\{a, b\}$ is a transverse face.

If $\nu > 1$, write $Q = P \times I$, and let $\psi : W \rightarrow I$ be the composition of ϕ with projection of Q to I . Given $a \in P$, note that $M(a) = \phi^{-1}(\{a\} \times I)$ is a convex subset of M . Now $\psi|M(a)$ is an epimorphism, so (by the case $\nu = 1$), $\mathcal{F}(\psi|M(a)) \neq \emptyset$. But $\mathcal{F}(\psi)$ is the disjoint union of the sets $\mathcal{F}(\psi|M(a))$ as a ranges over P . The natural epimorphism from $\mathcal{F}(\psi)$ to P is therefore surjective, so by induction, there must be

a transverse $(\nu - 1)$ -face, say R , to this epimorphism. We see that $\bigcup R$ is now a transverse ν -cube to the original map ϕ . \square

Proposition 5.3. *Let M be a finite median algebra. Then the following are equivalent.*

- (1) *There is a ν -hypercube embedded in M .*
- (2) *There is an epimorphism of M to a ν -hypercube.*
- (3) *There is a set ν pairwise crossing walls in M .*
- (4) *There is a ν -cube embedded in M .*

Proof.

(1) implies (3): Let $Q \subseteq M$ be a ν -hypercube. If $\{a, b\}$ is any 1-face of Q , then any wall of M separating a and b will also separate the $(\nu - 1)$ -faces of Q containing a and b . In this way, we get a collection, \mathcal{W}_0 , of ν pairwise intersecting walls — one for each factor of Q .

(3) implies (2): As observed above, using Lemma 5.1, the map from M to the product, $\prod \mathcal{W}_0$ is surjective.

(2) implies (4): By Lemma 5.2

(4) implies (1): Trivial. \square

Definition. We say that M has *rank at least ν* if any (hence all) the conditions of Proposition 5.3 are satisfied. We say that M has *rank ν* if it has rank at least ν but not at least $\nu + 1$.

Note that the cubes of M correspond exactly to the cubical cells of the complex $\Upsilon(M)$, so in view of (4), the definition is equivalent to that given earlier in Section 2.

Lemma 5.4. *Suppose that $A, B \subseteq M$ are disjoint non-empty convex subsets. Then there is a wall separating A and B .*

Proof. Choose $a \in A$ and $b \in B$ so as to minimise $|\mathcal{W}(a, b)|$. One can check that any $W \in \mathcal{W}$ will separate A and B . \square

In the case where $A = \{a\}$, there is unique $b \in B$ which minimises $\mathcal{W}(a, b)$. We write $\text{proj}_B(a) = b$. If $a \in B$, then we set $\text{proj}_B(a) = a$. This gives us a “nearest point” projection map $\text{proj}_B : M \rightarrow B$ to any non-empty convex subset, B , of M .

Now suppose $W \in \mathcal{W}$. We write $\mathcal{F}(W)$ for the set of transverse 1-faces. Note that $F(W) = \bigcup \mathcal{F}(W) \cong \mathcal{F}(W) \times I$. In particular, it follows that $\text{rank}(\mathcal{F}(W)) \leq \text{rank}(M) - 1$. Write $S^\pm = P \times \{\pm 1\} \subseteq H^\pm(W)$. If $a \in H^\pm(W)$, then $\text{proj}_{H^\mp(W)}(a) \in S^\mp(W)$. We set ψ_W to be the unique element of $\mathcal{F}(W)$ containing $\text{proj}_{H^\mp(W)}(a)$. This gives a

map $\psi_W : M \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(W)$ which one can verify is a median epimorphism. (Geometrically, this corresponds to the nearest point projection of Υ the totally geodesic subspace $\Upsilon^0(W)$.)

Definition. The *convex hull*, $\text{hull}(A)$, of a subset $A \subseteq M$ is the smallest convex subset of M containing A .

One can verify that $a \notin A$ if and only if there is a wall of M separating a from A . We also note that if $a, b \in M$, then $\text{hull}\{a, b\} = [a, b]$.

Definition. If $A \subseteq M$, the *join*, $J(A)$, of A is defined by $J(A) = \bigcup_{a, b \in A} [a, b]$.

We define $J^i(A)$ iteratively by $J^0(A) = A$, and $J^i(A) = J(J^{i-1}(A))$. Clearly this must stabilise for some $p \in \mathbb{N}$, and we see that $\text{hull}(A) = J^p(A)$. In fact:

Lemma 5.5. *If $\text{rank}(M) \leq \nu$, and $A \subseteq M$, then $\text{hull}(A) = J^\nu(A)$.*

Proof. Clearly, $J^\nu(A) \subseteq \text{hull}(A)$. Suppose that $a \in \text{hull}(A) \setminus J^\nu(A)$. Choose $b \in A$ so as to minimise $|\mathcal{W}(a, b)|$. Choose $W \in \mathcal{W}(a, b)$ so that $a \in S^-(W)$ and $b \in H^+(W)$ (for example, corresponding to the first edge in the 1-skeleton of Υ in a shortest path from a to b). Since $a \in \text{hull}(A)$, A must meet both $H^-(W)$ and $H^+(W)$. Let $\psi_W : M \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(W)$ be the projection defined above. We see that $\bigcup \psi_W(A) \subseteq J(A)$. Now one can check (since ψ_W is an epimorphism) that $\psi_W(\text{hull}(A)) = \text{hull}(\psi_W(A))$. Now $\text{rank } \mathcal{F}(W) \leq \text{rank } M - 1 \leq \nu - 1$, so inductively, we have $\text{hull}(\psi_W(A)) = J_W^{\nu-1}(\psi_W(A))$ (where J_W denotes join in $\mathcal{F}(W)$). But $\bigcup J_W(\psi_W(A)) = J(\bigcup \psi_W(A))$, and so $\bigcup \text{hull}(\psi_W(A)) \subseteq \bigcup J_W^{\nu-1}(\psi_W(A)) = J^{\nu-1}(\bigcup \psi_W(A)) \subseteq J^{\nu-1}(J(A)) = J^\nu(A)$. Thus, $\bigcup \psi_W(\text{hull}(A)) \subseteq J^\nu(A)$. But $a \in \text{hull}(A)$, and since $a \in S^-(W)$, we have $a \in \psi_W(a) \subseteq \psi_W(\text{hull}(A)) \subseteq J^\nu(A)$. Technically, this is a contradiction. In any case, we deduce that $\text{hull}(A) \subseteq J^\nu(A)$ as required. \square

This is all we from Section 5 up to Section 9. We conclude this section with some observations relevant to the discussion of the mapping class group in Section 10.

Suppose that $N \subseteq M$ is a subalgebra of M . We write hull_N and J_N for the intrinsic hulls and joins in N . For future reference, we note that the following does not make any use of finiteness.

Lemma 5.6. *Suppose $A \subseteq N$, then $\text{hull}_N(A) = N \cap \text{hull}_M(A)$.*

Proof. Since $\text{hull}(A) = \bigcup_{i=0}^{\infty} J^i(A)$ and $\text{hull}_N(A) = \bigcup_{i=0}^{\infty} J_N^i(A)$, it is enough to show that $J_N^q(A) = N \cap J^q(A)$ for any q . Clearly $J_N^p(A) \subseteq$

$J^q(A)$. Conversely, suppose that $a \in N \cap J^q(A)$. Then $a \in [b_0, b_1]$ where $b_0, b_1 \in J^{q-1}(A)$. (Here, $[,]$ denotes an interval in M .) Similarly, $b_0 \in [b_{00}, b_{01}]$, $b_1 \in [b_{10}, b_{11}]$, where $b_{00}, b_{01}, b_{10}, b_{11} \in J^{q-2}(A)$. Continuing in this way, we get points $b_w \in J^{q-j}$, where w is a word of length j in $\{0, 1\}$, so that $b_w \in [b_{w0}, b_{w1}]$. Let $B_j \subseteq J^{q-j}(A)$ be the set of such b_w . We terminate with a set $B_q \subseteq A$.

We now work backwards, to give us points $c_w \in \text{hull}_N(A)$, as follows. If w has length q , we set $c_w = b_w \in A$. If w has length less than q , we set $c_w = \mu(a, c_{w0}, c_{w1}) \in [c_{w0}, c_{w1}]_N$. By reverse induction, we end up with a point $c = \mu(a, c_0, c_1)$. We claim that $c = a$.

For suppose not. Then there is a wall $W \in \mathcal{W}(M)$ of M , with $a \in H^+(W)$ and $c \in H^-(W)$. Since $a \notin H^+(W)$, we cannot have $B_q \subseteq H^-(W)$. Thus, without loss of generality, we have $c_{0^q} = b_{0^q} \in H^+(W)$, where 0^j is the word consisting of j 0s. Working backwards, we see that $c_{0^j} \in H^+(W)$ for all j . Finally, when $j = 0$, we arrive at the contradiction that $c \in H^+(W)$.

This shows that $a = c \in \text{hull}_N(A)$. \square

Recall the notation $(A|B)_M$ to mean that subsets $A, B \subseteq M$ are separated by a wall in M . Note that, in view of Lemma 5.4 this is equivalent to saying that $\text{hull}(A) \cap \text{hull}(B) \neq \emptyset$. In fact, we note that:

Lemma 5.7. *Suppose $\text{hull}(A) \cap \text{hull}(B) \neq \emptyset$, then $\text{hull}(A) \cap \text{hull}(B) \cap \langle A \cup B \rangle \neq \emptyset$.*

Proof. Let $P(A) = \text{hull}(A) \cap \langle A \cup B \rangle$ and $P(B) = \text{hull}(B) \cap \langle A \cup B \rangle$. Suppose that $P(A) \cap P(B) = \emptyset$. Choose $a \in P(A)$ and $b \in P(B)$ so as to minimise $\rho(a, b) = |\mathcal{W}(a, b)|$. Choose any $W \in \mathcal{W}(a, b)$ with $a \in H^-(W)$ and $b \in H^+(W)$. Since $\text{hull}(A) \cap \text{hull}(B) = \emptyset$, we cannot have both $A \subseteq H^-(W)$ and $B \subseteq H^+(W)$, so without loss of generality, we can find $c \in B \cap H^-(W)$. Let $d = \mu(a, b, c)$. Since $d \in [a, b]$ we have $\rho(a, d) < \rho(a, b)$. But $d \in P(B)$, so we contradict the minimality of $\rho(a, b)$. \square

Lemma 5.8. *Let $N \subseteq M$ be a subalgebra of a finite median algebra M . If $A, B \subseteq N$, then $(A|B)_N$ if and only if $(A|B)_M$.*

Proof. Clearly $(A|B)_M$ implies $(A|B)_N$, so suppose that $(A|B)_M$ fails. By Lemma 5.7, $\text{hull}_M(A) \cap \text{hull}_M(B) \cap N \neq \emptyset$, so by Lemma 5.6, $\text{hull}_N(A) \cap \text{hull}_N(B)$, so $(A|B)_N$ fails. \square

If M, N are median algebras, then there are natural inclusions of $\mathcal{W}(M)$ and $\mathcal{W}(N)$ into $\mathcal{W}(M \times N)$ — by taking inverse images under the co-ordinate projections. In fact, under this identification, we have:

Lemma 5.9. $\mathcal{W}(M \times N) = \mathcal{W}(M) \sqcup \mathcal{W}(N)$.

Proof. This is best seen using the geometric description in terms of CAT(0) complexes. \square

This result extends to finite (and indeed infinite) direct products.

6. INFINITE MEDIAN ALGEBRAS

We now drop the assumption that M be finite. Let \mathcal{M} be the set of all finite median subalgebras of M , which we view as a directed set under inclusion. By Lemma 5.2, \mathcal{M} is cofinal in the directed set of all finite subsets of M .

The definition of *convex*, *wall*, *crossing* etc. remain unchanged from Section 5. However, we don't have such an immediate geometrical interpretation in terms of complexes. (If M is discrete, that is, all intervals are finite, then it is again the vertex set of a CAT(0) cube complex. However, we are not assuming discreteness here.) Let \mathcal{W} be the set of walls. The following was proven in [N].

Lemma 6.1. *If $A, B \subseteq M$ are disjoint convex subsets, then there is some wall, $W \in \mathcal{W}$, separating A from B .*

Proof. For finite median algebras, this was Lemma 5.4. For the general case, we use a compactness argument.

We identify the power set, \mathcal{P} , of M with the Tychonoff cube, $\{-1, 1\}^M$, of all functions from M to $\{-1, 1\}$. Here, a function, f , is identified with $f^{-1}(1)$. In particular, \mathcal{P} is compact in this topology.

Suppose that $C \subseteq \mathcal{M}$. Let $\mathcal{C}(C) \subseteq \mathcal{P}$ be the set of subsets, $H \subseteq \mathcal{P}$ with the property that $C \cap H$ and $C \setminus H$ are both convex in C and such that $C \cap H \subseteq A$ and $C \cap H \cap B = \emptyset$. In other words, $(C \cap H, C \setminus H)$ is an intrinsic wall in A which separates $C \cap A$ from $C \cap B$. By Lemma 5.4, $\mathcal{C}(C) \neq \emptyset$. Moreover, $\mathcal{C}(C)$ is closed in \mathcal{P} .

Note that if $C \subseteq D$, then $\mathcal{C}(D) \subseteq \mathcal{C}(C)$. Since \mathcal{M} is cofinal in the set of all finite subsets, it follows that $\{\mathcal{C}(C) \mid C \in \mathcal{M}\}$ has the finite intersection property. By compactness, $\bigcap_{C \in \mathcal{M}} \mathcal{C}(C) \neq \emptyset$. Let $H \in \bigcap_{C \in \mathcal{M}} \mathcal{C}(C)$.

If $a \in A$ and $b \in B$, then there is some $C \in \mathcal{M}$ with $a, b \in C$. Since $C \cap A \subseteq H$, we have $a \in H$, and since $C \cap H \cap B = \emptyset$, we have $b \notin H$. This shows that $B \subseteq H$ and $B \cap H = \emptyset$.

Also, H , and $M \setminus H$ are both convex. Suppose, for example, that $c, d \in H$, and $e \in [c, d]$ (the interval in M). Choose $C \in \mathcal{M}$ with $c, d, e \in C$. Now $[c, d] \cap A$ is an interval in C . Also, $c, d \in A \cap H$, which is convex in C . Thus, $e \in C \cap H \subseteq H$. This shows that H is convex. Similarly $M \setminus H$ is convex.

We have shown that $\{H, M \setminus H\}$ is a wall in M separating A and B . \square

In particular, any pair of distinct points of M are separated by a wall. (This shows how Theorem 4.1 can be reduced to the finite case.)

Proposition 6.2. *Let M be a median algebra. The following are equivalent.*

- (1) *There is a ν -hypercube embedded in M .*
- (2) *There is an epimorphism of M to a ν -hypercube.*
- (3) *There is a set of ν pairwise crossing walls in M .*

Proof.

(1) implies (3): As in Proposition 5.3, this time using Lemma 6.1.

(3) implies (2): As in Proposition 5.3.

(2) implies (1): Let $\phi : M \rightarrow Q$ be an epimorphism to a ν -hypercube. There is some $A \in \mathcal{M}$ with $\phi(A) = Q$. By Lemma 5.2, A contains a ν -cube. This gives us a ν -hypercube in M . \square

Definition. We say that the rank of M is at least ν if any (hence all) the conditions of Proposition 6.2 hold. We say that it has rank ν if it has rank at least ν but not at least $\nu+1$. We write $\text{rank}(M) \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$ for the rank of M .

Clearly the above agrees with the definition already given in the finite case. Also, using Lemma 4.2 and Proposition 6.2, we see that it is consistent with the descriptions of median algebras and rank as given in Section 2.

Let $A \subseteq M$. We define $\text{hull}(A)$, $J(A)$ and $J^i(A)$ in the same way as before. This time, $\text{hull}(A) = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} J^i(A)$.

If $B \subseteq M$ is a finite median algebra, we write J_B for the intrinsic join in A , that is, $J_B(A) = B \cap J(A)$ for $A \subseteq B$. Note also that, by Lemma 5.6, $B \cap \text{hull}(A \cap B)$ is the intrinsic convex hull of $A \cap B$ in B .

Lemma 6.3. *If $A \subseteq M$, then $\text{hull}(A)$ is the union of the sets $B \cap \text{hull}(A \cap B)$ as B ranges over \mathcal{M} .*

Proof. Note that $\text{hull}(A) = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} J^i(A)$. We prove inductively on i that $J^i(A) = \bigcup_{B \in \mathcal{M}} (J_B^i(A \cap B))$. First note that $J^0(A) = A = J_B^0(A)$ for any $B \in \mathcal{M}$ containing A . Suppose that $a \in J^i(A)$. Then $a \in [b, c]$ where $b, c \in J^{i-1}(A)$. By the inductive hypothesis, $b \in J_B^{i-1}(A \cap B)$ and $c \in J_C^{i-1}(A \cap C)$ for $B, C \in \mathcal{M}$. Now let $D \in \mathcal{M}$ with $\{a\} \cup B \cup C \subseteq D$.

We see that $b, c \in J_D^{i-1}(A \cap D)$, so $a \in J_D(J_D^{i-1}(A \cap D)) = J_D^i(A \cap D)$. This proves the inductive statement. Now note that if $B \in \mathcal{M}$ then $J_B^i(A \cap B) \subseteq B \cap \text{hull}(A \cap B)$, proving the result. \square

Lemma 6.4. *Suppose that M has rank at most ν . Then for any $A \subseteq M$, we have $\text{hull}(A) = J^\nu(A)$.*

Proof. If $a \in \text{hull}(A)$, then by Lemma 6.3, $a \in B \cap \text{hull}(A \cap B)$ for some $B \in \mathcal{M}$. But $B \cap \text{hull}(A \cap B)$ is the intrinsic convex hull of $A \cap B$ in B . (Indeed, in the proof of Lemma 6.3, we saw directly that $a \in \bigcup_{i=0}^{\infty} J_B^i(A \cap B)$.) Thus, by Lemma 5.5, we see that $a \in J_B^\nu(A \cap B) \subseteq J^\nu(A)$ as required. \square

Finally we note the following generalisation of Lemma 5.8 to arbitrary median algebras.

Lemma 6.5. *Let $N \subseteq M$ be a subalgebra of the median algebra M . If $A, B \subseteq N$, then $(A|B)_N$ if and only if $(A|B)_M$.*

Proof. First note that, by Lemma 5.6, for any $A \subseteq N$, we have $\text{hull}_N(A) = N \cap \text{hull}_M(A)$ (this did not make use of finiteness). We are therefore claiming that $N \cap \text{hull}_M(A) \cap \text{hull}_M(B) = \emptyset$ implies $\text{hull}_M(A) \cap \text{hull}_M(B) = \emptyset$. This was shown by Lemma 5.8, when M was finite. In the general case, suppose, for contradiction that there is some $c \in \text{hull}_M(A) \cap \text{hull}_M(B)$. It follows that $c \in \text{hull}_\Pi(A \cap \Pi) \cap \text{hull}_\Pi(B \cap \Pi)$ for some finite subalgebra, Π , of M . Now, $N \cap \Pi$ is a subalgebra of Π , and so, from the finite case, we have $N \cap \text{hull}_\Pi(A \cap \Pi) \cap \text{hull}_\Pi(B \cap \Pi) \neq \emptyset$. But this is contained in $N \cap \text{hull}_M(A) \cap \text{hull}_M(B)$, so we get a contradiction. \square

7. TOPOLOGICAL MEDIAN ALGEBRAS

In this section we define the terms relevant to Theorem 2.2, and give a proof.

By a *topological median algebra* we mean a hausdorff topological space, M , together with a continuous ternary operation, $\mu : M^3 \rightarrow M$ such that (M, μ) is a median algebra.

Definition. We say that M is *locally convex* if every point has a base convex neighbourhoods.

Put another way, if $a \in M$ and $U \ni a$ is open, then there is another open set $V \ni a$ with $\text{hull}(V) \subseteq U$.

Definition. We say that M is *weakly locally convex* if, given any $a \in M$, an any open $U \ni a$, there is an open set $V \ni a$ such that $[b, c] \subseteq U$ for all $b, c \in V$.

In other words, $J(V) \subseteq U$.

Lemma 7.1. *If M has finite rank and is weakly locally convex, then it is locally convex.*

Proof. Let $a \in U$, where $U \subseteq M$ is open. We inductively construct open sets U_i with $J^i(U_i) \subseteq U$. By Lemma 6.4 if $\nu = \text{rank}(M)$, then $\text{hull}(U_\nu) = J^\nu(U_\nu) \subseteq U$, so we can set $V = U_\nu$. \square

Given a set $C \subseteq M$, we write \bar{C} for its topological closure. The following is an elementary observation:

Lemma 7.2. *If C is convex, then so is \bar{C} .*

Suppose $W \in \mathcal{W}$. By Lemma 7.2, the closures, $\bar{H}^-(W)$ and $\bar{H}^+(W)$ are both convex, and so therefore is $L(W) = \bar{H}^-(W) \cap \bar{H}^+(W)$. Let $O^\pm(W) = M \setminus \bar{H}^\mp(W)$. Note that $O^\pm(W)$ is contained in the interior of $H^\pm(W)$.

Definition. We say that W *strongly separates* two points $a, b \in M$ if $a \in O^-(W)$ and $b \in O^+(W)$, or vice versa.

For the rest of this section, we will assume that M is locally convex.

Lemma 7.3. *Any two distinct points of M are strongly separated by a wall.*

Proof. Let $a, b \in M$ be distinct. Let $A \ni a$ and $B \ni b$ be disjoint convex neighbourhoods. By Lemma 6.1, there is a wall $W \in \mathcal{W}$ with $A \subseteq H^-(W)$ and $B \subseteq H^+(W)$. It now follows that $a \in O^-(W)$ and $b \in O^+(W)$. \square

Lemma 7.4. *Suppose that $Q \subseteq M$ is a finite dimensional hypercube, and that $\{P^-, P^+\}$ is an intrinsic wall of Q (i.e. a partition of Q into two codimension-1 faces). Then there is a wall $W \in \mathcal{W}$ with $P^- \subseteq O^-(W)$ and $P^+ \subseteq O^+(W)$.*

Proof. Choose $a \in P^-$ and $b \in P^+$ so that $\{a, b\}$ is a 1-face of Q . Let $W \in \mathcal{W}$ be a wall as given by Lemma 7.3. Suppose $c \in P^-$. Then $a \in [b, c]$. Since $\bar{H}^+(W)$ is convex, if $c \in \bar{H}^+(W)$, we would arrive at the contradiction that $b \in \bar{H}^+(W)$. It follows that $c \in O^-(W)$. Thus $P^- \subseteq O^-(W)$. Similarly, $P^+ \subseteq O^+(W)$. \square

Lemma 7.5. *If $\text{rank}(M) \leq \nu$ and $W \in \mathcal{W}$, then $\text{rank}(L(W)) \leq \nu - 1$.*

Proof. Suppose, for contradiction, that $Q \subseteq L(W)$ is a ν -hypercube. Let $a : I^\nu \rightarrow Q$ be an isomorphism. Given $\epsilon \in I^\nu$, we write $\epsilon_i \in I = \{-1, +1\}$ for the i th co-ordinate. For each $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, we can partition Q as $P_i^- \sqcup P_i^+$, where P_i^- and P_i^+ correspond to $\epsilon_i = -1$

and $\epsilon_+ = +1$. By Lemma 7.4, there is a wall, $W_i \in \mathcal{W}$ with $P_i^- \subseteq O^-(W_i)$ and $P_i^+ \subseteq O^+(W_i)$. Given $\epsilon \in I^\nu$, let $O(\epsilon) = \bigcap_{i=1}^\nu O^{\epsilon_i}$. Thus $O(\epsilon)$ is an open subset of M containing $a(\epsilon)$. Now $a(\epsilon) \in L(W) = \bar{H}^-(W) \cap \bar{H}^+(W)$. Thus, there are points, $a^\pm(\epsilon) \in O(\epsilon) \cap H^\pm(W)$. In particular, $a^\pm(\epsilon) \in H^{\epsilon_i}(W_i)$ for all i . It now follows that the walls, $W_1, W_2, \dots, W_\nu, W$, all pairwise intersect. We derive the contradiction that $\text{rank}(M) \geq \nu + 1$. \square

We also note that $L(W)$ is intrinsically a locally convex median algebra.

We now move on to our definition of ‘‘separation dimension’’.

Let \mathcal{D} be a collection of (homeomorphism classes) of hausdorff topological spaces. Let Θ be a hausdorff topological space. We say two points $x, y \in \Theta$ are \mathcal{D} -separated if there are closed sets, $X, Y \subseteq M$ with $x \notin Y$, $y \notin X$, $X \cup Y = M$ and $X \cap Y \in \mathcal{D}$.

Define $\mathcal{D}(n)$ inductively as follows. Set $\mathcal{D}(-1) = \{\emptyset\}$. We say $\Theta \in \mathcal{D}(n+1)$ if any two distinct points of Θ are $\mathcal{D}(n)$ -separated.

Definition. We say that a space has *separation dimension* n if it lies in $\mathcal{D}(n) \setminus \mathcal{D}(n-1)$.

Note that a space has separation dimension 0 if and only if it is non-empty and totally disconnected (in contrast to covering dimension [Er]).

Suppose that $\Theta \in \mathcal{D}(n)$ and that $\Phi \subseteq \Theta$. Then $\Phi \in \mathcal{D}(n)$. This can be seen by induction on n as follows. Suppose that $x, y \in \Phi$ with $x \neq y$. There are closed sets $X, Y \subseteq \Theta$, with $x \notin Y$, $y \notin X$, $X \cup Y = \Theta$ and $X \cap Y \in \mathcal{D}(n-1)$. Inductively, $X \cap Y \cap \Phi \in \mathcal{D}(n-1)$. But $X \cap \Phi$ and $Y \cap \Phi$ are closed in Φ , $x \notin Y \cap \Phi$, $y \notin X \cap \Phi$, and $(X \cap \Phi) \cup (Y \cap \Phi) = \Phi$, so x and y are $\mathcal{D}(n-1)$ -separated in Φ .

We claim that if $x, y \in \Theta \in \mathcal{D}(n)$, then there are open sets, $U \ni x$ and $V \ni y$ with $\bar{U} \cup \bar{V} = \Theta$ and $\bar{U} \cap \bar{V} \in \mathcal{D}(n-1)$. To see this, let X, Y be as in the definition of $\mathcal{D}(n)$. Let $U = \Theta \setminus Y$ and $V = \Theta \setminus X$. Now $U \subseteq X$, so $\bar{U} \subseteq X$. Thus, $\Theta \setminus X \subseteq \Theta \setminus \bar{U} = V$. Similarly, $\Theta \setminus \bar{V} \subseteq U$. In particular, $x \in U$ and $y \in V$. Also $\bar{U} \cup \bar{V} = \Theta$. We similarly have $\bar{V} \subseteq Y$, and so $\bar{U} \cap \bar{V} \subseteq X \cap Y \in \mathcal{D}(n-1)$. Thus, by the preceding paragraph, we have $\bar{U} \cap \bar{V} \in \mathcal{D}(n-1)$, thereby proving the claim.

Conversely, if U, V are as above, then \bar{U} and \bar{V} are as in the inductive definition of $\mathcal{D}(n)$. This therefore gives rise to an equivalent formulation of separation dimension.

Finally, putting together Lemmas 7.3 and 7.5, we see by induction on n that if $\text{rank}(M) \leq n$, then M has separation dimension at most n , thereby proving Theorem 2.2.

The usual notion of inductive dimension is similar — replacing separation of points with separation of disjoint closed sets. These notions are equivalent for locally compact spaces (see for example Section III(6) of [HuW]). In particular, we note:

Lemma 7.6. *If Θ is a hausdorff topological space of separation dimension at most ν , then every locally compact subset has (covering) dimension at most ν .*

In particular, such a space does not admit any continuous injective map of $\mathbb{R}^{\nu+1}$.

8. COARSE MEDIAN SPACES

We establish some basic facts about coarse median spaces. We show that such a space satisfies certain quadratic isoperimetric inequality (Proposition 8.2).

Let (Λ, ρ) be a geodesic space. (A path-metric space would be sufficient.) Let $\mu : \Lambda^3 \rightarrow \Lambda$ be a ternary operation.

Definition. If (Π, μ_Π) is a median algebra then a h -quasimorphism of Π into Λ is a map $\lambda : \Pi \rightarrow \Lambda$ satisfying

$$\rho(\lambda\mu_\Pi(x, y, z), \mu(\lambda x, \lambda y, \lambda z)) \leq h$$

for all $x, y, z \in \Pi$.

Definition. We say that (Π, μ_Π) is a coarse median space if it satisfies:

(C1): There are constants, $k, h(0)$, such that for all $a, b, c, a', b', c' \in \Lambda$,

$$\rho(\mu(a, b, c), \mu(a', b', c')) \leq k(\rho(a, a') + \rho(b, b') + \rho(c, c')) + h(0).$$

(C2): There is a function $h : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ such that $1 \leq |A| \leq p < \infty$, then there is a finite median algebra and a $h(p)$ -quasimorphism, $\lambda : \Pi \rightarrow \Lambda$ such that for all $a \in A$, $\rho(a, \lambda\pi a) \leq h(p)$.

We therefore have one multiplicative constant, k , and a sequence, $h(p)$, of additive constants. We can assume that $h(p)$ is increasing in p .

In (C2), we note that we can always assume that $\Pi = \langle \pi(A) \rangle$, so by Lemma 4.2, $|\Pi| \leq 2^{2^p}$. In particular, we can take Π to be finite. Our definition therefore agrees with that given in Section 2.

Remark. Note that in defining a coarse median space, there would be no loss in taking $\Pi = M(A)$ to be the free median algebra on A (since this will admit an epimorphism to any such Π). Also in (C1), there

would be no loss in assuming that $\lambda\pi a = a$ for all $a \in A$. However, when we define a “coarse median space of rank ν ” below, we can no longer assume these things.

Definition. If we can always take Π to have rank at most ν , then we say that (Λ, ρ, μ) has *rank* at most ν .

Here, of course, the function h is fixed independently of ν .

Lemma 8.1. *Suppose that (Λ, ρ) and (Λ', ρ') are quasi-isometric geodesic spaces. Then (Λ, ρ) admits a coarse median (of rank n) if and only if (Λ', ρ') does.*

Proof. Let $f : \Lambda \rightarrow \Lambda'$ and $g : \Lambda' \rightarrow \Lambda$ be quasi-inverse quasi-isometries. (That is, $f \circ g$ and $g \circ f$ are each a bounded distance from the respective identity maps) We define μ' on Λ' by setting $\mu'(a, b, c) = f\mu(ga, gb, gc)$. \square

Definition. A finitely generated group Γ is *coarse median* (of rank ν) if and only if its Cayley graph with respect to any finite generating set admits a coarse median.

Any two such Cayley graphs are quasi-isometric, so this is well defined by Lemma 8.1.

Returning to Λ , suppose $a, b, c \in \Gamma$. Let $A = \{a, b, c\}$, and let $\pi : A \rightarrow \Pi$ and $\lambda : \Pi \rightarrow \Lambda$ be as in (C2). Apply (C1), we see that

$$\rho(\mu(a, b, c), \mu(\lambda\pi a, \lambda\pi b, \lambda\pi c)) \leq kh(3) + h(0).$$

Also

$$\rho(\mu(\lambda\pi a, \lambda\pi b, \lambda\pi c), \lambda\mu_{\Pi}(\pi a, \pi b, \pi c)) \leq h(3),$$

and so

$$\rho(\mu(a, b, c), \lambda\mu_{\Pi}(\pi a, \pi b, \pi c)) \leq (k+1)h(3) + h(0).$$

The same holds for any permutation of a, b, c , and since μ_{Π} is invariant under such permutation, we deduce:

$$\rho(\mu(a, b, c), \mu(b, c, a)) \leq (2k+2)h(3) + 2h(0)$$

$$\rho(\mu(a, b, c), \mu(b, a, c)) \leq (2k+2)h(3) + 2h(0)$$

Since $\mu_{\Pi}(\pi a, \pi a, \pi b) = \pi a$, a similar argument gives

$$\rho(\mu(a, a, b), a) \leq (k+2)h(3) + h(0).$$

In view of this, there is no essential loss in assuming (M1) and (M2), namely, $\mu(a, b, c) = \mu(b, c, a) = \mu(b, a, c)$ and $\mu(a, a, b) = a$. We have already implicitly used this in Section 3.

Given this, we note that (C1) could be replaced by the assumption that $\rho(\mu(a, b, c), \mu(a, b, d))$ is uniformly bounded above in terms of

$\rho(c, d)$. Given that (Λ, ρ) is a geodesic space, it is easy to see that such a bound can always be taken to be linear.

Next, we discuss the quadratic isoperimetric inequality. Suppose, $l, L > 0$.

Definition. An l -cycle is a cyclically ordered sequence of points, $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_p = a_0$ in Λ , with $\rho(a_i, a_{i+1}) \leq l$ for all i .

Definition. An L -disc consists of a triangulation of the disc, together with a map $b : V \rightarrow \Lambda$ of the vertex set, V , into Λ such that $\rho(b(x), b(y)) \leq L$ whenever $x, y \in V$ are adjacent in the 1-skeleton.

Definition. We say that b spans an l -cycle, $(a_i)_i$ if we can label the vertices on the boundary as x_i such that x_{i+1} is adjacent to x_i and with $a_i = b(x_i)$ for all i .

Proposition 8.2. *Suppose that Λ is a coarse median space. Given any $l > 0$, there is some $L > 0$, depending only on l and the parameters such that for any $p \in \mathbb{N}$, any l -cycle of length at most p bounds an L -disc with at most p^2 2-simplices.*

In fact, all we require of μ is (M1) and (M2) and the statement that $\rho(\mu(a, b, c), \mu(a, b, d)) \leq L/2$ and whenever $a, b, c, d \in \Lambda$ with $\rho(c, d) \leq l$.

To see this, we construct a triangulation of the disc as follows. Let

$$V = \{\{0\}\} \cup \{\{i, j\} \mid 1 \leq i, j \leq p-1\}.$$

We define the edge set by deeming $\{i, j\}$ to be adjacent to $\{i+1, j\}$ and to $\{i+1, j+1\}$ for all $1 \leq i, j \leq p-2$, and deeming $\{0\}$ to be adjacent to $\{1, i\}$ and to $\{p-1, i\}$ for all $1 \leq i \leq p-1$. Note that $\{i, i\} = \{i\}$, so $\{i\}$ is adjacent to $\{i+1\}$ for all i . Filling in every 3-cycle with a 2-simplex, we can see that this defines a triangulation of the disc whose boundary is the circuit with vertices $(\{i\})_i$. In total, it has $\frac{1}{2}(p^2 - p + 2)$ vertices, $\frac{p}{2}(3p - 5)$ edges and $p^2 - 2p$ triangles.

Now suppose that $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_p = a_0$ is an l -cycle in Λ . Define $b : V \rightarrow \Lambda$ by $b(\{i, j\}) = \mu(a_0, a_i, a_j)$ thus, $b(\{i\}) = a_i$ for all i . Now, if $\{i', j'\}$ is adjacent to $\{i, j\}$, then $|i - i'| \leq 1$ and $|j - j'| \leq 1$, and so $\rho(b(\{i, j\}), b(\{i', j'\})) \leq 2(L/2) = L$.

This proves Proposition 8.2.

Note that, if Λ is the Cayley graph of a finitely generated group, then this implies that Γ is finitely presented, and that the Dehn function for any finite presentation is at most quadratic. In other words:

Corollary 8.3. *Any coarse median group is finitely presented, and has Dehn function that is at most quadratic.*

The following observations will be needed in the next section.

Lemma 8.4. *Suppose that Π is a finite median algebra generated by $B \subseteq \Pi$, with $|B| \leq p$. Suppose that $\lambda : \Pi \rightarrow \Lambda$ is a h -quasimorphism. then $\text{diam}(\lambda\Pi) \leq K_0(\text{diam}(\lambda B) + h(0) + h(p))$, where the constant, K_0 , depends only on k (the multiplicative constant of (C1)) and p .*

Proof. Given $C \subseteq \Pi$, let $G(C) = \{\mu(x, y, z) \mid x, y, z \in C\}$. Let $G^i(C)$ be the i th iterate of G . Set $q = 2^{2^p}$. By Lemma 4.2, $|\Pi| \leq q$, so $\Pi = C^q(B)$.

Now suppose $x, y, z \in \Pi$ and set $w = \mu_\Pi(x, y, z)$. Now $\mu_\Pi(x, x, y) = x$, and so $\rho(\mu_\Pi(\lambda x, \lambda x, \lambda y), \lambda x) \leq h$. Also $\rho(\mu(\lambda x, \lambda y, \lambda z), \mu(\lambda x, \lambda x, \lambda y)) \leq k\rho(x, y) + h(0)$, and $\rho(\lambda w, \mu(\lambda x, \lambda y, \lambda z)) \leq h$. Thus, $\rho(\lambda x, \lambda w) \leq k\rho(x, y) + h(0) + 2h$. It follows that if $C \subseteq \Pi$, then $\text{diam}(\lambda G(C)) \leq k \text{diam}(\lambda C) + h(0) + 2h$.

Now iterating this q times, starting with $B \subseteq \Pi$, we obtain $\text{diam}(\lambda\Pi) \leq K_0(\text{diam}(\lambda B) + h(0) + h)$ where $K_0 = k^q$. \square

Lemma 8.5. *Suppose that $A \subseteq \Lambda$ with $1 \leq |A| \leq p < \infty$ and that $\pi : A \rightarrow \Pi$ and $\lambda : \Pi \rightarrow \Lambda$ are as in (C2), with $\Pi = \langle \pi A \rangle$. Then $\text{diam}(\lambda\Pi) \leq K(\text{diam}(A) + h(0) + h(p))$, where K depends only on k and p .*

Proof. By Lemma 8.4, we have $\text{diam}(\lambda\Pi) \leq K_0(\text{diam}(\pi A) + h(0) + h(p))$. But if $a \in A$, then $\rho(a, \lambda\pi a) \leq h(p)$, so $\text{diam}(\lambda\pi A) \leq \text{diam}(A) + 2h(p)$, and the result follows. \square

9. ULTRALIMITS

In this section we discuss ultralimits of coarse median spaces. When the ultralimit is obtained through a sequence of rescalings of a given space, we will refer to the resulting space as an ‘‘asymptotic cone’’. Asymptotic cones of groups and metric spaces were introduced by Van den Dries and Wilkie [VW] and elaborated upon by Gromov [G2]. They now play a major role in geometric group theory. We will show that the asymptotic cone of a coarse median space of rank at most ν is a locally convex topological median algebra of rank at most ν . (This was stated as Theorem 2.3.)

First, we give a general discussion. We fix an indexing set, \mathcal{I} , with a non-principal ultrafilter. Throughout this section, if $(t_i)_{i \in \mathcal{I}}$ is a sequence of real numbers, we will write $t_i \rightarrow t$ to mean that t_i tends to t with respect to this ultrafilter. We refer to a sequence as *bounded* if it is bounded with respect to the ultrafilter (i.e. there is some $K \geq 0$ so that the set of indices, $i \in \mathcal{I}$ for which $|t_i| \leq K$ lies in the ultrafilter). Note that any bounded sequence has a unique limit. We recall the

following (eg. [G2]). Let $((\Lambda_i, \rho_i))_{i \in \mathcal{I}}$ be a collection of metric spaces indexed by \mathcal{I} . We will write $\mathbf{a} = (a_i)_i \in \prod_i \Lambda_i$ for a typical sequence of elements. We fix some *basepoint* $\mathbf{e} = (e_i)_i \in \prod_i \Lambda_i$. Let \mathcal{B} be the set of sequences \mathbf{a} in $\prod_i \Lambda_i$ such that $\rho_i(e_i, a_i)$ is bounded (in the above sense). Given $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} \in \mathcal{B}$, write $\mathbf{a} \sim \mathbf{b}$ to mean that $\rho_i(a_i, b_i)$ is bounded. This is an equivalence relation, and we write $\Lambda_\infty = \mathcal{B}/\sim$. Given $\mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{B}$, and $a \in \Lambda_\infty$, we write $a_i \rightarrow a$ to mean that a is the equivalence class of \mathbf{a} . Given $a, b \in \Lambda_\infty$, choose any $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} \in \mathcal{B}$ with $a_i \rightarrow a$ and $b_i \rightarrow b$. Now $\rho_i(a_i, b_i)$ is bounded and we define $\rho_\infty(a, b)$ to be the limit of $\rho_i(a_i, b_i)$. One can easily check that this is well defined, and that ρ_∞ is a metric on Λ_∞ . With a bit more work, one can see that $(\Lambda_\infty, \rho_\infty)$ is complete.

Now suppose that $((\Lambda_i, \rho_i, \mu_i))_{i \in \mathcal{I}}$ is a sequence of coarse median spaces. We write k_i and h_i for the constants featuring in (C1) and (C2). We suppose:

(U1): k_i is bounded, and $h_i(p) \rightarrow 0$ for all $p \in \mathbb{N}$.

We may as well fix $k_i = k$.

Also, we will suppose that the spaces also satisfy properties (M1) and (M2) of a median algebra (that is, with no additive constant). As discussed earlier, there is no essential loss of generality in doing this.

Now suppose that $a, b, c \in \Lambda_\infty$. Choose $a_i \rightarrow a$, $b_i \rightarrow b$ and $c_i \rightarrow c$. Now $\rho_i(e_i, \mu_i(a_i, b_i, c_i)) \leq k(\rho_i(e_i, a_i) + \rho_i(e_i, b_i) + \rho_i(e_i, c_i)) + h_i(0)$, so $\rho_i(e_i, \mu_i(a_i, b_i, c_i))$ is bounded. Moreover, if $a'_i \rightarrow a$, $b'_i \rightarrow b$ and $c'_i \rightarrow c$, is another such sequence, then $\rho_i(\mu_i(a_i, b_i, c_i), \mu_i(a'_i, b'_i, c'_i)) \leq k(\rho_i(a_i, a'_i) + \rho_i(b_i, b'_i) + \rho_i(c_i, c'_i)) + h_i(0)$, so $\rho_i(\mu_i(a_i, b_i, c_i), \mu_i(a'_i, b'_i, c'_i)) \rightarrow 0$. It follows that the limit of $\mu_i(a_i, b_i, c_i)$ in Λ_∞ is well defined, and we write it as $\mu_\infty(a, b, c)$.

Now the metric ρ_∞ defines a topology in Λ_∞ . With respect to this topology, we claim:

Proposition 9.1. $(\Lambda_\infty, \rho_\infty, \mu_\infty)$ is a topological median algebra.

Proof. For this, we only need to consider a finite subset $A \subseteq \Lambda_\infty$. (In view of fact that the median axioms only require sets of four points we could restrict to the case where $|A| \leq 4$ here, and hence only require that $h_i(4) \rightarrow 0$. We will however need sets of arbitrary finite cardinality later, when we need to bound the rank.)

Let $A \subseteq \Lambda_\infty$ be finite, and set $p = |A|$. We define maps $f_i : A \rightarrow \Lambda_i$ by choosing a sequence $a_i \rightarrow a$ for all $a \in \Lambda_\infty$, and setting $f_i(a) = a_i$. We write $A_i = f_i(A) \subseteq \Lambda_i$. Thus $|A_i| \leq p$. Let $\pi_i : A_i \rightarrow \Pi_i$ and $\lambda_i : \Pi_i \rightarrow \Lambda_i$ be as in (C2). Thus λ_i is an $h_i(p)$ -quasimorphism, and we can assume that $\Pi_i = \langle \pi_i A_i \rangle$, so that $|\Pi_i| \leq 2^{2p}$. There are only finitely

many possibilities for the median algebra (Π_i, μ_{Π_i}) up to isomorphism, so we can assume that $\Pi_i = \Pi$ is fixed. We can now also assume that the compositions $\pi_i f_i : A \rightarrow \Pi$ are all equal to some fixed map $\pi : A \rightarrow \Pi$. Note again that $\Pi = \langle \pi A \rangle$.

Now $\text{diam}(A_i)$ is bounded. By Lemma 8.5, $\text{diam}(\lambda_i \Pi) \leq K(\text{diam}(A_i) + h_i(0) + h_i(p))$ is also bounded. (Here K depends only on k and p and is therefore constant.) If $a \in A$, recall that $a_i = f_i(a) \rightarrow a$. Also $\rho_i(a_i, \lambda_i \pi_i a_i) \leq h_i(p) \rightarrow 0$, so $\lambda_i \pi_i a_i \rightarrow a$. Now if $x \in \Pi$, then $\rho_i(a_i, \lambda_i x)$ is bounded, by the above. So $\rho_i(e_i, \lambda_i x)$ is bounded, and so $\lambda_i x \rightarrow b$ for some $b \in \Lambda_\infty$. This gives us a well defined map $\lambda : \Pi \rightarrow \Lambda_\infty$, with $\lambda_i x \rightarrow \lambda x$.

Now $\lambda_i : \Pi \rightarrow \Lambda_i$ is a $h_i(p)$ -quasimorphism where $h_i(p) \rightarrow 0$, so it follows that $\lambda : \Pi \rightarrow \Lambda$ is a homomorphism, i.e. for all $x, y, z \in \Pi$, $\lambda \mu_\Pi(x, y, z) = \mu_\infty(\lambda x, \lambda y, \lambda z)$. Moreover, if $a \in A$, we have seen that $\lambda_i \pi a = \lambda_i \pi_i f_i a = \lambda_i \pi_i a_i \rightarrow a$. By definition of λ , we have $\lambda_i \pi a \rightarrow \lambda \pi a$, and so $\lambda \pi a = a$. Setting $B = \lambda \Pi$ we have $A \subseteq B$.

Now λ is a homomorphism, so it follows easily that B is closed under μ_∞ . Also, since Π is a median algebra, it follows easily that (B, μ_∞) is intrinsically a median algebra.

In summary, we have shown that any finite subset, $A \subseteq \Lambda_\infty$, is contained in another finite subset $B \subseteq \Lambda_\infty$ that is closed under μ_∞ and intrinsically a median algebra. It follows that $(\Lambda_\infty, \mu_\infty)$ is a median algebra. Note in particular, that $\mu_\infty(a, b, c)$ is invariant under permuting a, b, c .

Suppose that $a, b, c, d \in \Lambda_\infty$. Let $a_i \rightarrow a$, $b_i \rightarrow b$, $c_i \rightarrow c$ and $d_i \rightarrow d$. Then

$$\rho_i(\mu_i(a_i, b_i, c_i), \mu_i(a_i, b_i, d_i)) \leq k\rho_i(c_i, d_i) + h_i(0),$$

and so

$$\rho_\infty(\mu_\infty(a, b, c), \mu_\infty(a, b, d)) \leq k\rho_\infty(c, d).$$

We see that $\mu_\infty : \Lambda_\infty^3 \rightarrow \Lambda_\infty$ is continuous. In other words, $(\Lambda_\infty, \rho_\infty, \mu_\infty)$ is a topological median algebra. \square

In fact, we can say more. Suppose $a, b, c \in \Lambda_\infty$ with $c \in [a, b]$. Now $\rho_\infty(a, c) \leq \rho_\infty(\mu_\infty(a, a, c), \mu_\infty(a, b, c)) \leq k\rho_\infty(a, b)$. Therefore, $\text{diam}([a, b]) \leq k\rho_\infty(a, b)$. We deduce:

Lemma 9.2. $(\Lambda_\infty, \rho_\infty, \mu_\infty)$ is weakly locally convex.

Note that the conclusion Lemma 9.2 is a consequence of the fact that $\rho_\infty(\mu_\infty(a, b, c), \mu_\infty(a, b, d)) \leq k\rho_\infty(c, d)$ for all $a, b, c, d \in \Lambda_\infty$. This is a key property used in the embedding theorem in [Bo2].

Suppose now that each $(\Lambda_i, \rho_i, \mu_i)$ is coarse median of rank at most ν . We now interpret property (U1) above to mean that the constants k_i and $h_i(p)$ of (C2) refer to median algebras Π_i of rank at most ν .

Following the proof of Proposition 9.1, we see that Π has rank at most ν . It follows that $B = \lambda\Pi$ also has rank at most ν (using, for example, condition (2) of Proposition 6.2). We deduce:

Proposition 9.3. *If the spaces $(\Lambda_i, \rho_i, \mu_i)$ all have rank at most ν and satisfy (U1), then $(\Lambda_\infty, \rho_\infty, \mu_\infty)$ has rank at most ν .*

Now, putting together the above results with Lemma 7.1, we deduce that $(\Lambda_\infty, \rho_\infty, \mu_\infty)$ is locally convex.

This proves Theorem 2.3.

Now suppose that (Λ, ρ, μ) is a coarse median space. Let $\mathcal{I} = \mathbb{N}$ with any non-principal ultrafilter. Let t_i be any sequence of positive numbers with $t_i \rightarrow 0$ (with respect to the ultrafilter is enough). Let $\Lambda_i = \Lambda$, $\rho_i = t_i\rho$ and $\mu_i = \mu$. Let $e \in \Lambda$, and set $e_i = e$ for all i to give us a fixed basepoint. The sequence $(\Lambda_i, \rho_i, \mu_i)$ satisfies the condition of Proposition 9.1, and so we get a topological median algebra $(\Lambda_\infty, \rho_\infty, \mu_\infty)$.

Definition. We refer to a topological median algebra arising in this way as an *asymptotic cone* of (Λ, ρ, μ) .

Thus $(\Lambda_\infty, \rho_\infty)$ is an asymptotic cone in the traditional sense. The following is an immediate consequence of the above:

Proposition 9.4. *If (Λ, ρ, μ) has rank at most ν , then any asymptotic cone is locally finite and has rank at most ν .*

We can now deduce Corollary 2.4 as explained in Section 2.

Finally, we note:

Lemma 9.5. *Any geodesic space which admits a structure as a rank-1 topological median algebra is an \mathbb{R} -tree.*

Proof. We see that any pair of distinct points are separated by a rank-0 subalgebra, in other words, a point. This implies that a geodesic connecting any pair of point must in fact be the unique arc connecting those points. In other words, any two points are connected by a unique arc which is isometric to a real interval. This is one of the standard definitions of an \mathbb{R} -tree. \square

Using Proposition 9.4, we deduce

Lemma 9.6. *Let (Λ, ρ) be a geodesic space which admits a rank-1 coarse median. Then any asymptotic cone of (Λ, ρ) is an \mathbb{R} -tree.*

This now gives us what we need to complete the proof of Theorem 2.1 in Section 3.

10. PROJECTION MAPS

In this section, we explain how the existence of certain projection maps imply that a given ternary operation on a geodesic space is a coarse median. We first give the constructions in a formal manner. The main application we have in mind is to the mapping class group, as we explain in Section 11.

Let (Λ, ρ) be a geodesic space, and let $\mu : \Lambda^3 \rightarrow \Lambda$ be a ternary operation. Let \mathcal{X} be an indexing set, and suppose that to each $X \in \mathcal{X}$, we have associated a uniformly coarse median space $(\Theta(X), \sigma_X, \mu_X)$, together with a uniformly lipschitz quasimorphism, $\theta_X : \Lambda \rightarrow \Theta(X)$. Here, “uniform” means that the various parameters are independent of X . In particular, we are assuming that $\theta_X : (\Lambda, \rho) \rightarrow (\Theta(X), \sigma_X)$ is k_0 -lipschitz, and that $\theta_X : (\Lambda, \mu) \rightarrow (\Theta(X), \mu_X)$ is a h_0 -quasimorphism for fixed k_0 and h_0 .

We also assume:

(P1): For all l there is some l' such that if $a, b \in \Lambda$ satisfy $\sigma_X(\theta_X a, \theta_X b) \leq l$ for all $X \in \mathcal{X}$, then $\rho(a, b) \leq l'$.

We claim:

Proposition 10.1. *A ternary operation μ satisfying the above is a coarse median on (Λ, ρ) .*

In fact, we will see that the parameters of (Λ, ρ, μ) depend only on those arising in the hypotheses.

Before giving the proof, we note how the hypotheses arise in nature. In Section 11, Λ will be the “marking complex” of a compact surface Σ . This is quasi-isometric to the mapping class group of Σ . The map μ will be the “centroid” map defined in [BehM2]. The set \mathcal{X} is the set of homotopy classes of essential subsurfaces of Σ . In this, we include annuli and Σ itself, but do not allow three-holed spheres. For a non-annular surface, the space $(\Theta(X), \sigma_X)$ will be the curve graph of X , which is hyperbolic by [MasM1], and hence is coarse median of rank 1. If X is an annulus, then $(\Theta(X), \sigma_X)$ is a certain arc complex, which is quasi-isometric to the real line. In all cases, the maps $\theta_X : \Lambda \rightarrow \Theta(X)$ arises from the subsurface projection map described in [MasM2]. The property (P1) can be shown using the distance formula used in [MasM2]. A consequence of Proposition 10.1, is that the mapping class

group is coarse median. We recover the fact that it is finitely presented and has a quadratic Dehn function [Mo].

Proof of Proposition 10.1. We need to verify (C1) and (C2).

(C1): Let $a, b, c, a', b', c' \in \Lambda$, and write $e = \mu(a, b, c)$ and $f = \mu(a', b', c')$. Let $X \in \mathcal{X}$. Write $t = \sigma(a, a') + \sigma(b, b') + \sigma(c, c')$. Since θ_X is a quasimorphism we have:

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_X(\theta_X e, \mu_X(\theta_X a, \theta_X b, \theta_X c)) &\leq h_0 \\ \sigma_X(\theta_X f, \mu_X(\theta_X a', \theta_X b', \theta_X c')) &\leq h_0.\end{aligned}$$

Since μ_X satisfies (C1) and θ_X is a k_0 -lipschitz, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_X(\mu_X(\theta_X a, \theta_X b, \theta_X c), \mu_X(\theta_X a', \theta_X b', \theta_X c')) \\ \leq k(\sigma_X(\theta_X a, \theta_X a') + \sigma_X(\theta_X b, \theta_X b') + \sigma_X(\theta_X c, \theta_X c')) \\ \leq k k_0(\rho(a, a') + \rho(b, b') + \rho(c, c')) = k k_0 t.\end{aligned}$$

Thus, $\sigma_X(\theta_X e, \theta_X f)$ is (linearly) bounded above in term of t .

Now since this holds uniformly for all $X \in \mathcal{X}$, it follows by (P1) that $\rho(e, f)$ is bounded above in terms of t . Since (Λ, ρ) is a geodesic space, this is sufficient to verify (C1) for μ (as observed in Section 8).

(C2): Let $A \subseteq \Lambda$, with $|A| \leq p < \infty$. Let $q = 2^{2^p}$. Let Π be the free median algebra on A , and write $\pi : A \rightarrow \Pi$ for the inclusion map. Note that $\Pi = \langle \pi A \rangle$, and recall from Section 4, that $\Pi = G^i$, where $G^i = G^i(\pi A)$ is defined by iterating the median operation, μ_Π .

We define $\lambda : \Pi \rightarrow \Lambda$ inductively as follows. Given $x \in G^0 = \pi A$, set $\lambda x = a$, where $x = \pi a$. Given $u \in G^{i+1} \setminus G^i$, choose any $x, y, z \in G^i$ with $u = \mu_\Pi(x, y, z)$ and set $\lambda u = \mu(\lambda x, \lambda y, \lambda z)$. By construction, we have $\lambda \pi a = a$ for all $a \in A$. We want to show that λ is a quasimorphism.

Let $X \in \mathcal{X}$. We have a quasimorphism $\theta_X : \Lambda \rightarrow \Theta(X)$. There is also a quasimorphism, $\omega_X : \Pi \rightarrow \Theta(X)$ such that $\omega_X \pi a = \theta_X a$ for all $a \in A$. (Certainly, such a quasimorphism exists from some median algebra to $\Theta(X)$, by (C2) applied to $\Theta(X)$. But since we have taken Π to be free on A , we can precompose this with a homomorphism from Π to the given median algebra which fixes A . Thus, we can take the domain to be Π .) By assumption, the additive constants depend only on the parameters and on p . In particular, they are independent of X .

In what follows, it will be convenient to adopt the following convention. Given points, x, y in a metric space (namely Λ or $\Theta(X)$), we will write $x \sim y$ to mean that, at any particular stage in the argument, the distance between x and y is bounded above by some explicit constant,

depending only on the parameters and on p . The bound may increase as the argument proceeds, though we won't keep track of it explicitly here.

We first claim that $\theta_X \lambda x \sim \omega_X x$ for all $x \in \Pi$. We show this by induction on i , where $x \in G^{i+1} \setminus G^i$. Note first that if $x \in G^0$, then setting $x = \pi a$, we have $\theta_X \lambda x = \theta_X a = \omega_X \pi a = \omega_X a$.

Now suppose that $u \in G^{i+1} \setminus G^i$. Let $x, y, z \in G^i$ be the three points that were chosen in the definition of λ , so that $\lambda u = \mu(\lambda x, \lambda y, \lambda z)$. We now have:

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_X \lambda u &= \theta_X \mu(\lambda x, \lambda y, \lambda z) \\ &\sim \mu_X(\theta_X \lambda x, \theta_X \lambda y, \theta_X \lambda z) \\ &\sim \mu_X(\omega_X x, \omega_X y, \omega_X z) \\ &\sim \omega_X u. \end{aligned}$$

(The above follow respectively from the fact that $\theta_X : \Lambda \rightarrow \Theta(X)$ is a quasimorphism; the inductive hypothesis; and the fact that $\omega_X : \Pi \rightarrow \Theta(X)$ is a quasimorphism.) This proves that $\theta_X \lambda x \sim \omega_X x$ for all $x \in \Pi = G^q$.

Now suppose that $x, y, z \in \Pi$ are any three points. We have:

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_X \lambda \mu_\Pi(x, y, z) &\sim \omega_X \mu_\Pi(x, y, z) \\ &\sim \mu_X(\omega_X x, \omega_X y, \omega_X z) \\ &\sim \mu_X(\theta_X \lambda x, \theta_X \lambda y, \theta_X \lambda z) \\ &\sim \theta_X \mu(\lambda x, \lambda y, \lambda z). \end{aligned}$$

(The above follow respectively from the claim already proven above; the fact that $\omega_X : \Pi \rightarrow \Theta(X)$ is a quasimorphism; the above claim again, together with property (C1) applied to $(\Theta(X), \mu_X)$; and finally the fact that $\theta_X : \Lambda \rightarrow \Theta(X)$ is a quasimorphism.)

In other words, we have shown that

$$\theta_X \lambda \mu_\Pi(x, y, z) \sim \theta_X \mu(\lambda x, \lambda y, \lambda z)$$

for all $X \in \mathcal{X}$, and for all $x, y, z \in \Pi$. Applying (P1), we get

$$\lambda \mu_\Pi(x, y, z) \sim \mu(\lambda x, \lambda y, \lambda z).$$

In other words, $\lambda : \Pi \rightarrow \Lambda$ is a quasimorphism. The constants depend only on p and the parameters inputted.

This verifies (C2). \square

We have shown that (Λ, ρ, μ) is a coarse median space. With some additional hypotheses (justified for the mapping class group in Section 11), we can control the rank. For this we will assume the spaces

$\Theta(X)$ to be uniformly hyperbolic. In this regard, we introduce the the following notation.

Suppose that (Θ, σ) is k_0 -hyperbolic. Given $x, y, z, w \in \Theta$, we write:

$$(x, y : z, w) = \frac{1}{2}(\max\{\sigma(x, z) + \sigma(y, w), \sigma(x, w) + \sigma(y, z)\} - (\sigma(x, y) + \sigma(z, w))).$$

Up to an additive constant, depending only on k_0 , this ‘‘crossratio’’ is equal to the distance between any geodesic from x to y and any geodesic from z to w . Note that $(x, y : z, w) \leq \sigma(x, z)$, and that $(x, x : y, y) = \sigma(x, y)$. Also, $(x, y : z, z)$ is the ‘‘Gromov product’’ of x and y with respect to z . Again, up to an additive constant, this equals the distance from z to any geodesic from x to y .

We now make the following additional hypotheses. We suppose that \mathcal{X} comes equipped with a symmetric relation, \wedge , with not $X \wedge X$ for all $X \in \mathcal{X}$. We suppose:

(P2): There is some $k_0 \geq 0$ such that each $(\Theta(X), \sigma_X)$ is k_0 -hyperbolic.

(P3): There is some $\nu \in \mathbb{N}$ such that if we have a subset $\mathcal{Y} \subseteq \mathcal{X}$ with $X \wedge Y$ for all distinct $X, Y \in \mathcal{Y}$, then $|\mathcal{Y}| \leq \nu$.

(P4): There is some $l_0 \geq 0$ such that if $X, Y \in \mathcal{X}$ and there exist $a, b, c, d \in \Lambda$ with

$$\begin{aligned} (\theta_X a, \theta_X b : \theta_X c, \theta_X d) &\geq l_0 \\ (\theta_Y a, \theta_Y c : \theta_Y b, \theta_Y d) &\geq l_0, \end{aligned}$$

then $X \wedge Y$.

In relation to the mapping class group, where Λ is the marking complex, these are interpreted as follows. The relation, \wedge , refers to disjointness of the subsurfaces in Σ . Thus, (P3) is a purely topological observation, where $\nu = \xi(\Sigma)$ as defined in Section 2. For (P2), we have already noted that curve complexes are hyperbolic [MasM1]. Property (P4) follows from properties of subsurface projection as we discuss in Section 11.

Proposition 10.2. *Suppose that (Λ, ρ, μ) satisfies the above (in particular, (P1)–(P4)). Then (Λ, ρ, μ) is a coarse median space of rank at most ν .*

Here, ν is the constant featuring in (P3). As usual, the parameters outputted depend only on those of the hypotheses.

Before giving the proof, we need a general observation regarding hyperbolic spaces. Let (Θ, σ) be k_0 -hyperbolic. Let μ be the median

as defined in Section 3. We know that (Θ, σ, μ) is coarse median of rank 1. In fact:

Lemma 10.3. *Given $k_0, l \geq 0$ and $p \in \mathbb{N}$, there is some $h \geq 0$ with the following property. Suppose that (Θ, σ) is k_0 -hyperbolic, and that μ is the median on (Θ, σ) . Suppose that A is any set with $|A| \leq p < \infty$ and that $\theta : A \rightarrow \Theta$ is any map. Then there is a rank-1 median algebra, Π , and maps $\pi : A \rightarrow \Pi$ and $\lambda : \Pi \rightarrow \Theta$, satisfying:*

(L1) $\sigma(\theta a, \lambda \pi a) \leq h$ for all $a \in A$,

(L2) λ is an h -quasimorphism, and

(L3) If $a, b, c, d \in A$ with $(\pi a, \pi b | \pi c, \pi d)_\Pi$, then $(\theta a, \theta b : \theta c, \theta d) \geq l$.

Here, of course, Π is just the vertex set, $V(\tau)$, of a simplicial tree, τ . The statement $(x, y | z, w)_\Pi$ is equivalent to saying that the arcs $[x, y]_\tau$ and $[z, w]_\tau$ are disjoint.

Proof. Let $\tau_0 \subseteq \Theta$ be the embedded tree arising from $\theta(A) \subseteq \Theta$, as given by Lemma 3.2. Thus, if $a, b \in A$, then $\sigma_{\tau_0}(\theta a, \theta b) \leq \sigma(\theta a, \theta b) + k_1$, where $k_1 = k_0 h_0(p)$. Let $t = l + 2k_1$ and let τ be the metric tree obtained from τ_0 by collapsing down each edge of length at most t . Let $\Pi = V(\tau)$. Given $x \in \Pi$, let $\tau(x) \subseteq \tau$ be the preimage of x under the collapsing map. Thus, $\tau(x)$ is a subtree of diameter at most $k_2 = pt$.

Now let $\pi : A \rightarrow \Pi$ be the postcomposition of θ with the collapsing map of τ_0 to τ , define $\lambda : \Pi \rightarrow \Theta$ by setting λx to be any vertex of $\tau(x)$.

If $a \in A$, then $\theta a, \lambda \pi a \in \tau(\theta a)$, so $\sigma(\theta a, \lambda \pi a) \leq k_2$. This gives (L1) provided $h \geq k_2$.

For (L2), suppose that $x, y, z \in \Pi$. By definition, $\lambda x \in \tau(x)$, $\lambda y \in \tau(y)$ and $\lambda z \in \tau(z)$. Let $w = \mu_\Pi(x, y, z)$. Let $w' = \mu_{\tau_0}(\lambda x, \lambda y, \lambda z) \in \tau_0 \subseteq \Theta$. Now $w', \lambda w \in \tau(w)$, and so $\sigma(w', \lambda w) \leq k_2$. Now, as in the proof of Lemma 3.1, the median $\mu_\Theta(\lambda x, \lambda y, \lambda z)$ in Θ is a bounded distance from the median w' in τ_0 , where the bound depends only on p and k_0 . This gives a bound on $\sigma(\lambda w, \mu_\Theta(\lambda x, \lambda y, \lambda z))$ as required.

Finally, suppose that $a, b, c, d \in A$ with $(\pi a, \pi b | \pi c, \pi d)_\Pi$. It follows that $[\pi a, \pi b]_{\tau_0} \cap [\pi c, \pi d]_{\tau_0} = \emptyset$, and so the crossratio $(\theta a, \theta b : \theta c, \theta d)$ defined intrinsically to τ_0 must be at least t . But this agrees with the crossratio defined in Θ up to an additive constant $2k_1$. This proves property (L3). \square

Now let l_0 be the constant in property (P4). Suppose that $A \subseteq \Lambda$ with $|A| \leq p < \infty$. Let $X \in \mathcal{X}$. Property (P2) tells us that $(\Theta(X), \sigma_X)$ is k_0 -hyperbolic, where k_0 depends only on $\xi(\Sigma)$. Let μ_X be the median operation on $\Theta(X)$. Lemma 10.3 now gives us a rank-1

median algebra $\Pi(X)$, and maps $\pi_X : A \rightarrow \Pi(X)$ as well as a h -quasimorphism, $\lambda_X : \Pi(X) \rightarrow \Theta(X)$, such that if $a, b, c, d \in A$, with $(\pi_X a, \pi_X b | \pi_X c, \pi_X d)_{\Pi(X)}$ then $(\theta_X a, \theta_X b : \theta_X c, \theta_X d) > l_0$.

Now let $\Pi_0 = \prod_{X \in \mathcal{X}} \Pi(X)$, and let $\psi_X : \Pi_0 \rightarrow \Pi(X)$ be the projection map. We define $\pi : A \rightarrow \Pi_0$ so that $\psi_X \pi a = \pi_X a$ for all $a \in A$. Let $\Pi = \langle \pi A \rangle \subseteq \Pi_0$, be the subalgebra generated by πA . Note that Π is finite.

(We note that, a-priori, Π_0 might be infinite. In fact, in the application to the mapping class group, we will see that $\Pi(X)$ is trivial for all but finitely many X , so in fact, Π_0 , can be taken to be finite. We do not formally need that here.)

Recall that we can naturally identify the set of walls, $\mathcal{W}(\Pi_0)$, with $\bigsqcup_{X \in \mathcal{X}} \mathcal{W}(\Pi(X))$, via the projection maps, ψ_X . Also, by Lemma 6.5 any wall, W , in Π arises from a wall in Π_0 , and hence from a wall in $\Pi(X)$ for some $X \in \mathcal{X}$. (In fact, Lemma 5.8 will suffice in the case of the mapping class group, where Π_0 is finite.) We write $X(W)$ for some such X . (It might not be uniquely determined by W .) Note that the map $[W \mapsto X(W)]$ is injective.

Lemma 10.4. *Suppose that $W, W' \in \mathcal{W}(\Pi)$ cross. Then $X(W) \wedge X(W')$.*

Proof. Write $X = X(W)$ and $Y = X(W')$. Since W and W' cross, there is a natural epimorphism of Π to the square $W \times W'$. Since $\Pi = \langle \pi A \rangle$, the restriction to πA is also surjective (since any subset of $W \times W'$ is a subalgebra). In other words, we can find $a, b, c, d \in A$ satisfying $(\pi_X a, \pi_X b | \pi_X c, \pi_X d)_{\Pi(X)}$ and $(\pi_Y a, \pi_Y c | \pi_Y b, \pi_Y d)_{\Pi(Y)}$. Thus, by the construction of $\Pi(X)$ and $\Pi(Y)$, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} (\theta_X a, \theta_X b : \theta_X c, \theta_X d) &\geq l_0 \\ (\theta_Y a, \theta_Y c : \theta_Y b, \theta_Y d) &\geq l_0. \end{aligned}$$

By (P4) it now follows that $X \wedge Y$. □

Corollary 10.5. *Π has rank at most ν .*

Proof. Suppose that $\mathcal{W} \subseteq \mathcal{W}(\Pi)$ is a set of pairwise crossing walls. By Lemma 10.4, we have $X(W) \wedge X(W')$ for all distinct $W, W' \in \mathcal{W}_0$. It now follows by (P3) that $|\mathcal{W}_0| \leq \nu$. □

We can now prove Proposition 10.2 :

Proof. We proceed as in the proof of Proposition 10.1. We already have (C1).

For (C2), we need that the rank of Π is at most ν . Instead of taking the free median algebra on A , we take Π as constructed above. In

the verification of (C2) we only used the fact that $\Pi = \langle \pi A \rangle$, together with the existence of uniform quasimorphisms $\omega_X : \Pi \rightarrow \Theta(X)$ with $\theta_X a \sim \omega_X \pi a$ for all $a \in A$. (In the proof of Proposition 10.1, we had $\theta_X a = \omega_X \pi a$, but we only need that these agree up to bounded distance.)

This time, we have $\Pi = \langle \pi A \rangle$ by construction. The quasimorphism ω_X can now be defined as the composition $\omega_X = \lambda_X \psi_X$.

The proof now proceeds as before. \square

11. SURFACES

In this section we verify the hypotheses of Proposition 10.2 in the case where Λ is a connected locally finite graph on which the mapping class group, $\text{Map}(\Sigma)$, acts properly discontinuously with finite quotient. This shows that $\text{Map}(\Sigma)$ is a coarse median group of rank at most $\xi(\Sigma)$.

Of course, we could use a Cayley graph with respect to a finite generating set, though we will find it more convenient to work with a “marking complex”, cf. [MasM2].

Let Σ be a compact surface with (possibly empty) boundary $\partial\Sigma$. Let $\xi(\Sigma) = 3g + p - 3$, where g is the genus, and p the number of boundary components. We assume that $\xi(\Sigma) > 1$. Let $\Delta = \Delta(\Sigma)$ be the set of homotopy classes of essential non-peripheral simple closed curves in Σ , referred to here simply as “curves”. Given $\alpha, \beta \in \Delta$, we write $\iota(\alpha, \beta)$ for their geometric intersection number. The *curve graph*, $\Theta = \Theta(\Sigma)$, is the graph with vertex set, $V(\Theta) = \Delta$, where $\alpha, \beta \in \Delta$ are adjacent if $\iota(\alpha, \beta) = 0$. (This is the 1-skeleton of Harvey’s curve complex.) We write σ for the combinatorial metric on Θ . It was shown in [MasM1] that Σ is hyperbolic. (A constructive proof can be found in [Bo1].) It is not hard to see that $\sigma(\alpha, \beta)$ is bounded above in terms of $\iota(\alpha, \beta)$ (for example, $\sigma(\alpha, \beta) \leq \iota(\alpha, \beta) + 1$). We will write $\alpha \pitchfork \beta$ to mean that $\iota(\alpha, \beta) > 0$.

Given $a \subseteq \Delta$, we write $\iota(a) = \max\{\iota(\alpha, \beta) \mid \alpha, \beta \in a\}$ for the *self-intersection* of a . If $\iota(a) < \infty$ then a is finite. (In fact, $\sum\{\iota(\alpha, \beta) \mid \alpha, \beta \in a\}$ is bounded above in terms of $\iota(a)$ and $\xi(\Sigma)$.) We say that a *fills* Σ if, for all $\gamma \in \Delta$, there is some $\alpha \in a$ with $\alpha \pitchfork \gamma$. Given $p \in \mathbb{N}$, we write $L(p)$ for the set of subsets $a \subseteq \Delta$ with $\iota(a) \leq p$ and which fill Σ . Given $p, q \in \mathbb{N}$ we write $\Lambda(p, q)$ for the graph with vertex set $L(p)$ where $a, b \in L(p)$ are deemed to be adjacent if $\iota(a \cup b) \leq q$. Thus, $\Lambda(p, q)$ is locally finite, and $\text{Map}(\Sigma)$ acts on $\Lambda(p, q)$ with finite quotient. For a “marking complex”, we could take any connected $\text{Map}(\Sigma)$ -invariant subgraph of $\Lambda(p, q)$ for some p, q (which might be allowed to depend on $\xi(\Sigma)$). The notion is quite robust, so it doesn’t much matter exactly

what construction we use. For definiteness, we can set Λ to be the marking complex used in [MasM2]. In this case, $\Lambda \subseteq \Lambda(4, 4)$. (We could also use $\Lambda(p, q)$ itself for sufficiently large p, q .)

We define a map $\chi : \Lambda \rightarrow \Theta$, which chooses some element $\chi(a) \in a$ from each $a \in V(\Lambda)$. Note that this is uniformly Lipschitz with respect to the metrics ρ and σ on $V(\Lambda)$ and $V(\Theta)$. (We can extend to a map $\Lambda \rightarrow \Theta$, by first collapsing each of Λ to an incident vertex.)

We now move on to consider subsurfaces.

Definition. By a *subsurface realised in Σ* we mean a compact connected subsurface $X \subseteq \Sigma$ such that each boundary component of X is either a component of $\partial\Sigma$, or else an essential non-peripheral simple closed curve in $\Sigma \setminus \partial\Sigma$, and such that X is not homeomorphic to a three-holed sphere.

Note that we are allowing Σ itself as a subsurface, as well as non-peripheral annuli.

Definition. A *subsurface* is a free homotopy class of realised subsurfaces.

We will sometimes abuse notation and use the same symbol for a subsurface and some realisation of it in Σ .

We write $\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{X}(\Sigma)$ for the set of subsurfaces of Σ . We write $\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{X}_A \sqcup \mathcal{X}_N$ where \mathcal{X}_A and \mathcal{X}_N are respectively the sets of annular and non-annular subsurfaces. Note that there is a natural bijective correspondence between \mathcal{X}_A and the set of curves, Δ . (We will, however, treat them as distinct from the point of view of the notation introduced below.)

Suppose $X \in \mathcal{X}_N$. We have $0 < \xi(X) \leq \xi(\Sigma)$, and write $\Delta(X)$, $\Theta(X)$, $\Lambda(X)$ respectively for Δ , Θ , Λ defined intrinsically to X . (In the exceptional cases where $\xi(X) = 1$, $\Theta(X)$ is defined by deeming two curves to be adjacent if they have minimal possible intersection for that surface, i.e. 1 for a one-holed torus, and 2 for a four-holed sphere. In both cases this gives us a Farey graph.) Note that we can identify $\Delta(X)$ as a subset of Δ . We write σ_X and ρ_X for the combinatorial metrics on $\Theta(X)$ and $\Lambda(X)$. Let $\Delta(\Sigma, X)$ and $\Delta(\Sigma, \partial X)$ be the subsets of Δ consisting of curves of Σ homotopic into X or ∂X respectively. In this way, $\Delta(\Sigma, X) = \Delta(X) \sqcup \Delta(\Sigma, \partial X)$.

If $X \in \mathcal{X}_A$, the set $\Theta(X)$ is defined as an arc complex in the cover of Σ corresponding to X , as in [MasM1]. This is quasi-isometric to the real line. We set $\Lambda(X) = \Theta(X)$.

Given $X, Y \in \mathcal{X}$, we distinguish five mutually exclusive possibilities denoted as follows:

- (1) $X = Y$.
- (2) $X \prec Y$: $X \neq Y$, $X \in \mathcal{X}_N$ and X can be homotoped into Y .
- (3) $Y \prec X$: $X \neq Y$, $Y \in \mathcal{X}_N$ and Y can be homotoped into X .
- (4) $X \wedge Y$: $X \neq Y$ and X, Y can be homotoped to be disjoint.
- (5) $X \pitchfork Y$: none of the above.

In (2)–(4) one can find realisations of X, Y in Σ such that $X \subseteq Y$, $Y \subseteq X$, $X \cap Y = \emptyset$, respectively. We can think of (5) as saying that the surfaces “overlap”.

Lemma 11.1. *Suppose $\mathcal{Y} \subseteq \mathcal{X}$ satisfies $X \wedge Y$ for all distinct $X, Y \in \mathcal{Y}$. Then $|\mathcal{Y}| \leq \xi(\Sigma)$.*

Proof. For each $Y \in \mathcal{Y}$, choose an essential curve, α_Y in Y which is non-peripheral if $Y \in \mathcal{X}_N$ and the core curve if $Y \in \mathcal{X}_A$. The curves, α_Y are all disjoint in Σ , so there can be at most $\xi(\Sigma)$ of them. \square

Next we consider subsurface projections. These were defined in [MasM2].

Let $X \in \mathcal{X}$. If $\alpha \in \Delta$, write $\alpha \pitchfork X$ to mean that either $\alpha \in \Delta(X)$ or $\alpha \pitchfork \gamma$ for some $\gamma \subseteq \partial X$. In other words, α cannot be homotoped to be disjoint from X . In this case, we write $\theta_X \alpha$ for a projection of α in $\Theta(X)$, as defined in [MasM1]. There is some ambiguity in the definition, but it is well defined up to bounded distance. In fact, if $X \in \mathcal{X}_N$, we can take $\theta_X \alpha \in \Delta(X) = V(\Theta(X))$, and this case, it is well defined up to bounded intersection. Moreover, if $\alpha, \beta \pitchfork X$, then $\iota(\theta_X \alpha, \theta_X \beta)$ is bounded above in terms of $\iota(\alpha, \beta)$. Note that if a fills Σ , then at least one $\alpha \in a$ must satisfy $\alpha \pitchfork X$. The resulting curve, $\theta_X \alpha \in \Delta(X)$, is well defined up to bounded intersection number in X , where the bound depends only on $\iota(a)$. This gives rise to a map $\theta_X : \Lambda \rightarrow \Theta(X)$, well defined up to bounded distance. Moreover, θ_X is uniformly lipschitz with respect to the metrics ρ and σ_X .

Suppose that $a \in L(p)$, for $p \geq 4$. Let $a_X \subseteq a$ be the set of curves, $\alpha \in a$, with $\alpha \pitchfork X$. This must be non-empty. Note that $\{\theta_X \alpha \mid \alpha \in a_X\}$ has bounded self-intersection. Moreover, if p is large enough it's not hard to see that this set must fill X . Given these observations, we see that we have also a map $\phi_X : \Lambda \rightarrow \Lambda(X)$, well defined up to bounded distance, and uniformly lipschitz with respect to the metrics ρ and ρ_X . (Namely, set $\phi_X(\alpha) = \theta_X \alpha$ for some $\alpha \in a_X$.) Moreover, writing $\chi_X : \Lambda(X) \rightarrow \Theta(X)$, for the map χ defined intrinsically to X , we see that we the map θ_X agrees up to bounded distance with the composition $\chi_X \phi_X$.

Suppose that $X, Y \in \mathcal{X}$ with $X \pitchfork Y$ or $Y \prec X$. We define a point $\theta_X Y \in \Theta(X)$ as follows. If $Y \in \mathcal{X}_A$, we set $\theta_X Y = \theta_X \alpha$, where $\alpha \in \Delta$ is the curve homotopic to Y . If $Y \in \mathcal{X}_N$, we choose any $\alpha \in \Delta(\Sigma, \partial X)$ with $\alpha \pitchfork Y$ and set $\theta_X Y = \theta_X \alpha$. Note that this is well defined up to bounded distance.

We list a few properties of subsurface projections.

First note that if $X \prec Y$, we have an subsurface, θ_{XY} defined intrinsically to Y .

Lemma 11.2. *If $\alpha \in \Delta(\Sigma)$ with $\alpha \pitchfork X$, then $\alpha \pitchfork Y$, and $\sigma_X(\theta_X \alpha, \theta_{XY} \theta_Y \alpha)$ is bounded in terms of $\xi(\Sigma)$.*

Proof. This is an easy consequence of the construction in [MasM2]. \square

Lemma 11.3. *There is some constant l_1 , depending only on $\xi(\Sigma)$, with the following property. Suppose that $X, Y \in \mathcal{X}$ with $X \pitchfork Y$, and that $a \in V(\Lambda)$. Then $\min\{\sigma_X(\theta_X a, \theta_X Y), \sigma_Y(\theta_Y a, \theta_Y X)\} \leq l_1$.*

Proof. This is an immediate consequence of the result in [Beh], see also [Man]. This was stated for curves, namely that if $\alpha \in \Delta$ with $\alpha \pitchfork X$ and $\alpha \pitchfork Y$, then $\min\{\sigma_X(\theta_X \alpha, \theta_X Y), \sigma_Y(\theta_Y \alpha, \theta_Y X)\}$ is bounded above in terms on $\xi(\Sigma)$. To relate this to our statement, it is a simple exercise to find such a curve, $\alpha \in \Delta$, with $\iota(a \cup \{\alpha\})$ bounded in terms of $\xi(\Sigma)$. Thus, $\sigma_X(\theta_X \alpha, \theta_X a)$ and $\sigma_Y(\theta_Y \alpha, \theta_Y a)$ are bounded. \square

Lemma 11.4. *There is some l_2 , depending only on $\xi(\Sigma)$ with the following property. Suppose $X, Y \in \mathcal{X}$ with $Y \prec X$, and suppose that $a, b \in \Lambda$ with $(\theta_X a, \theta_X b : \theta_X Y, \theta_X Y) \leq l_2$. Then $\sigma_Y(\theta_Y a, \theta_Y b) \geq l_2$.*

Proof. Choosing $\alpha \in a$ and $\beta \in b$ with $\alpha \pitchfork Y$ and $\beta \pitchfork Y$, we will also have $\alpha \pitchfork X$ and $\beta \pitchfork X$. We can therefore interpret the lemma as a statement about curves rather than markings (perhaps with a different constant). Also, in view of Lemma 11.2, we may as well assume that $X = \Sigma$, so that $\alpha = \theta_\Sigma \alpha$ and $\beta = \theta_\Sigma \beta$, and we set $\gamma = \theta_\Sigma Y \in \Delta(\Sigma, Y)$. Now $\Delta(\Sigma, Y)$ has diameter at most 2 in Θ . Thus, if the Gromov product $(\alpha, \beta \mid \gamma, \gamma)$ is sufficiently large in relation to the hyperbolicity constant of Θ , then any geodesic from α to β in Θ will miss $\Delta(\Sigma, Y)$. By the bounded geodesic image theorem of [MasM2], it then follows that $\sigma_Y(\theta_Y \alpha, \theta_Y \beta)$ and hence $\sigma_Y(\theta_Y a, \theta_Y b)$ is bounded as required. \square

The following two lemmas are both consequences of the distance formula in [MasM2] (though can also be seen more directly).

Lemma 11.5. *Given any $l \geq 0$, there is some $l' \geq 0$, depending only on l and $\xi(\Sigma)$ with the following property. Suppose that $a, b \in \Lambda$ and that $\sigma_X(\theta_X a, \theta_X b) \leq l$ for all $X \in \mathcal{X}$, then $\rho(a, b) \leq l'$.*

Lemma 11.6. *There is some l_3 depending only on $\xi(\Sigma)$ such that if $a, b \in \Lambda$, then $\{X \in \mathcal{X} \mid \sigma_X(\theta_X a, \theta_X b) \geq l_3\}$ is finite.*

We can now verify property (P4) of Proposition 10.1.

Lemma 11.7. *There is some $l_0 \geq 0$, depending only on $\xi(\Sigma)$ such that if $X, Y \in \mathcal{X}$ and there exist $a, b, c, d \in \Lambda$ with*

$$\begin{aligned} (\theta_X a, \theta_X b : \theta_X c, \theta_X d) &\geq l_0 \\ (\theta_Y a, \theta_Y c : \theta_Y b, \theta_Y d) &\geq l_0 \end{aligned}$$

then $X \wedge Y$.

Proof. Since $\Theta(X)$ and $\Theta(Y)$ are hyperbolic, we must have $X \neq Y$, provided that l_0 is large enough in relation to the hyperbolicity constant. We will also assume that $l_0 \geq 2 \max\{l_1, l_2\}$ (the constants of Lemmas 11.3 and 11.4). If not $X \wedge Y$, then either $X \pitchfork Y$ or, without loss of generality, $Y \prec X$.

Note that the hypotheses on a, b, c, d remain unchanged if we simultaneously swap a with b and c with d . Since $(\theta_X a, \theta_X b : \theta_X c, \theta_X d) \geq l_0 > 2 \max\{l_1, l_2\}$, we can assume that $(\theta_X a, \theta_X b : \theta_X Y, \theta_X Y) \geq \max\{l_1, l_2\}$. In particular, this implies that $\sigma_X(\theta_X a, \theta_X Y) > l_1$ and $\sigma_X(\theta_X b, \theta_X Y) > l_1$. Now, if $X \pitchfork Y$, then Lemma 11.3 tells us that $\sigma_Y(\theta_Y a, \theta_Y X) \leq l_1$ and $\sigma_Y(\theta_Y b, \theta_Y X) \leq l_1$, so that $\sigma_Y(\theta_Y a, \theta_Y b) \leq 2l_1$, giving the contradiction that $(\theta_Y a, \theta_Y c : \theta_Y b, \theta_Y d) \leq l_1$. If $Y \prec X$, then by Lemma 11.4, we have $\sigma_Y(\theta_Y a, \theta_Y b) \leq l_2$ again giving a contradiction. \square

We have now verified each of the hypotheses of Proposition 10.2 for the mapping class group, where $\nu = \xi(\Sigma)$. This proves Theorem 2.5.

12. COLOURABILITY

In this section we briefly describe the notion of colourability for median algebras and coarse median spaces. In general, this is a strengthening of the rank condition. This property is used in [Bo2] to give embeddings of median algebras into products of trees.

Let M be a median algebra.

Definition. We say that M is ν -colourable if there is a map, $\chi : \mathcal{W}(M) \longrightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, \nu\}$, such that $\chi(W) \neq \chi(W')$ whenever $W \pitchfork W'$.

Clearly this implies that the rank of M is at most ν . The converse does not hold in general, but it does for intervals (see Lemma 12.4).

Proposition 12.1. *A median algebra is ν -colourable if and only if every finite subalgebra is.*

(In fact, it is the latter condition that is applied in practice, so in principle one could bypass this discussion by defining colourability in that way.)

Lemma 12.2. *Any subalgebra of a ν -colourable median algebra is ν -colourable.*

Proof. Let N be a subalgebra of a ν -colourable median algebra, M . Let $\nu : M \rightarrow \{1, \dots, \nu\}$ be a ν -colouring. If $W \in \mathcal{W}(N)$, then by Proposition 6.1, there is a wall in M separating $H^-(W) \subseteq N$ from $H^+(W) \subseteq N$. Let W_M be any such wall. We write $\chi(W) = \chi(W_M)$. Now if $W, W' \in \mathcal{W}(N)$ cross in N , then certainly W_M and W'_M cross in M , and so $\chi(W) \neq \chi(W')$. Thus, $\chi : \mathcal{W}(N) \rightarrow \{1, \dots, \nu\}$ is a ν -colouring of N . \square

Lemma 12.3. *If every finite subalgebra of a median algebra M is ν -colourable then M is ν -colourable.*

Proof. We first note that it's enough to show that for any finite subset, $\mathcal{W}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{W}(M)$, we can find a map $\chi : \mathcal{W}_0 \rightarrow \{1, \dots, \nu\}$ such that $\chi(W) \neq \chi(W')$ whenever $W, W' \in \mathcal{W}_0$ with $W \pitchfork W'$. To deduce Proposition 12.3 from this, we recall the standard compactness result from graph theory, namely that a graph is vertex ν -colourable if and only if every finite subgraph is. Here we construct a graph, \mathcal{G} , with vertex set $\mathcal{W}(M)$, where $W, W' \in \mathcal{W}(M)$ are deemed adjacent if and only if $W \pitchfork W'$. Thus, colouring M is equivalent to vertex-colouring the graph \mathcal{G} . Our claim therefore says that every full subgraph of \mathcal{G} is ν -colourable.

Let $\mathcal{W}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{W}(M)$ be finite. Given any pair, $W, W' \in \mathcal{W}_0$ with $W \pitchfork W'$, choose any $a \in H^-(W) \cap H^-(W')$, $b \in H^+(W) \cap H^-(W')$, $c \in H^-(W) \cap H^+(W')$ and $d \in H^+(W) \cap H^+(W')$. Let A be the union of all such $\{a, b, c, d\}$ as (W, W') ranges over all such pairs. Let Π be a finite median algebra of M containing A . By hypothesis, there is a ν -colouring, $\chi : \mathcal{W}(\Pi) \rightarrow \{1, \dots, \nu\}$. Now each $W \in \mathcal{W}_0$ determines a wall, $\hat{W} = \{H^-(W) \cap \Pi, H^+(W) \cap \Pi\}$ in $\mathcal{W}(\Pi)$. Clearly, if W, W' cross in M , then \hat{W}, \hat{W}' cross in Π , and so we can set $\chi(W) = \chi(\hat{W})$ for any such W to prove the claim. \square

Lemmas 12.2 and 12.3 now give Proposition 12.1

Suppose Δ is a metric median algebra with points $a, b \in \Delta$ such that $\Delta = [a, b]$. We can orient any wall, $W \in \mathcal{W}(\Delta)$, so that $a \in H^-(W)$ and $b \in H^+(W)$. Given $W, W' \in \mathcal{W}(\Delta)$, we write $W \leq W'$ to mean that $H^-(W) \subseteq H^-(W')$, or equivalently, $H^+(W') \subseteq H^+(W)$. This is a partial order on $\mathcal{W}(\Delta)$. In fact, given any $W, W' \in \mathcal{W}(\Delta)$,

exactly one of $W = W'$, $W < W'$, $W' < W$ or $W \pitchfork W'$ holds. It follows that the rank of Δ is exactly the maximal cardinality of any antichain in $(\mathcal{W}(\Delta), <)$. Dilworth's lemma [D] now tells us that we can partition $\mathcal{W}(\Delta)$ into ν disjoint chains (cf. [BroCGNW]). This defines a ν -colouring of Δ . We deduce:

Lemma 12.4. *Let M be a median algebra of rank at most ν . If $a, b \in M$, then the interval $[a, b]$ is intrinsically ν -colourable as a median algebra.*

The definition for coarse median spaces is now a simple variation on that for rank:

Definition. A coarse median space is ν -colourable, if in (C2), we can always take the finite median algebra Π to be ν -colourable.

Suppose now that $(\Lambda_i, \rho_i, \mu_i)$ is a directed set of coarse median spaces as in Theorem 2.3 (where the additive constants tend to 0, and the multiplicative constants are bounded with respect to the ultrafilter). Let $(\Lambda_\infty, \rho_\infty, \mu_\infty)$ be the ultralimit constructed as in Proposition 9.1

Proposition 12.5. *If each of the $(\Lambda_i, \rho_i, \mu_i)$ is ν -colourable (for the given parameters) then $(\Lambda_\infty, \rho_\infty, \mu_\infty)$ is ν -colourable (as a median algebra).*

Proof. Substituting colourability for rank in the proof of Theorem 2.3 in Section 9, exactly the same argument shows that every finite subalgebra of Λ_∞ is ν -colourable. We now apply Lemma 12.3. \square

Again the notion is quasi-isometry invariant, so we can apply it to finitely generated groups via their Cayley graphs. We note:

Theorem 12.6. *The mapping class group $\text{Map}(\Sigma)$ is ν -colourable for some $\nu = \nu(\Sigma)$.*

In fact, we can get an explicit bound on $\nu(\Sigma)$ from the statement in [BesBF] which gives us a map: $\chi : \mathcal{X} \longrightarrow \{1, \dots, \nu(\Sigma)\}$ such that if $\chi(X) = \chi(Y)$, then $X \pitchfork Y$.

The proof of Proposition 11.2 now follows as with Theorem 2.5. In Section 10, we replace (P3) by the statement:

(P3'): If $X, Y \in \mathcal{X}$ with $X \wedge Y$, then $\chi(X) \neq \chi(Y)$.

For the median algebra Π defined before Lemma 10.4 we can define $\chi : \mathcal{W}(\Pi) \longrightarrow \{1, \dots, \nu(\Sigma)\}$ by setting $\chi(W) = \chi(X(W))$. Lemma 10.4 tells us that if $W, W' \in \mathcal{W}(\Pi)$ cross, then $X(W) \wedge X(W')$ and so $\chi(W) \neq \chi(W')$, i.e. χ is a $\nu(\Sigma)$ -colouring of Π . This proves Theorem 12.6.

As a consequence, from [Bo2] we recover the result of [BehDS] that any asymptotic cone of $\text{Map}(\Sigma)$ admits a bilipschitz embedding in a finite product of \mathbb{R} -trees. Moreover, using Lemma 12.3, any interval in the asymptotic cone is compact, and admits a bilipschitz embedding in $\mathbb{R}^{\epsilon(\Sigma)}$. From this one can recover the fact that $\text{Map}(\Sigma)$ has rapid decay [BehM2].

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