

Spectral gaps for cohomological Laplacians of $SL_n(\mathbb{Z})$

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Theorem (Ozawa '14)

$$H^1 \equiv 0 \iff \Delta^2 - \lambda \Delta \geq 0 \text{ for some } \lambda > 0,$$

where $\Delta = |S| - \sum_{s \in S} s \in \mathbb{R}G$.

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- How to show $H^n \equiv 0$,
... not only for $n=1$?

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Thm (Bader, Nowak '20)

$H^n \equiv 0$, provided $\Delta_n - \lambda I \geq 0$ for some $\lambda > 0$,
 where $\Delta_n = D_n^* D_n + D_{n-1} D_{n-1}^* \in M_{k_n}(\mathbb{R}G)$.

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$$\forall_{\substack{n \geq 3 \\ \geq 5}} \exists_{\lambda_n > 0} \Delta^2 - \lambda_n \Delta \geq 0 \quad (\Rightarrow H^1(G_n, \pi) = 0).$$

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Idea:

prove for low degrees and induce for higher

using the elementary matrix presentation $G_n = \langle E_{ij}, \dots \rangle$

and the decomposition $\Delta^2 = Sq + Adj + Op$.

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Thm (Kaduba, M., Nowak '22)

$$\Delta_1 - 0.32I \geq 0 \text{ for } n=3.$$

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- What about $SL_n(\mathbb{Z})$, $n \geq 4$?

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Thm (Kaluba, M. '23)

$\text{Adj} - 0.2(n-2)\bar{I} \geq 0$. Hence $\Delta_1 - 0.2(n-2)\bar{I} \geq 0$.

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Conclusions:

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Conclusions:

- alternative proof of (τ) for $SL_n(\mathbb{Z})$

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Conclusions:

- alternative proof of (π) for $SL_n(\mathbb{Z})$
- induction method can be applied to $SAut(F_n)$ as well.