

INTERSECTION FORM, LAMINATIONS AND CURRENTS ON FREE GROUPS

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Abstract. Let F be a free group of rank $N \geq 2$, let μ be a geodesic current on F and let T be an \mathbb{R} -tree with a very small isometric action of F . We prove that the geometric intersection number $\langle T, \mu \rangle$ is equal to zero if and only if the support of μ is contained in the dual algebraic lamination $L^2(T)$ of T . Applying this result, we obtain a generalization of a theorem of Francaviglia regarding length spectrum compactness for currents with full support. We use the main result to obtain “unique ergodicity” type properties for the attracting and repelling fixed points of atoroidal iwip elements of $\text{Out}(F)$ when acting both on the compactified outer Space and on the projectivized space of currents. We also show that the sum of the translation length functions of any two “sufficiently transverse” very small F -trees is bilipschitz equivalent to the translation length function of an interior point of the outer space. As another application, we define the notion of a *filling* element in F and prove that filling elements are “nearly generic” in F . We also apply our results to the notion of *bounded translation equivalence* in free groups.

1 Introduction

The notion of a geometric intersection number between the free homotopy classes of two essential closed curves on a compact surface plays a fundamental role in the study of the Teichmüller space and of the mapping class group. This notion naturally extends to the notion of an intersection number between a closed curve and a measured lamination (Thurston) as well as the notion of an intersection form between two geodesic currents on a closed hyperbolic surface (Bonahon). The space of measured laminations naturally embeds into the space of currents. Thus Bonahon’s intersection form can be used to define the intersection number between a measured lamination (or equivalently, its dual \mathbb{R} -tree) and a geodesic current on a surface.

In the free group case, Culler–Vogtmann’s *outer space* [CuV], $cv(F)$, provides a natural analogue of the Teichmüller space of a surface. The points of $cv(F)$ can be thought of as minimal free discrete actions of F on \mathbb{R} -trees. One also often considers the projectivized Outer space $\mathbb{P}cv(F)$ that can be thought of as a subset $CV(F) \subseteq cv(F)$ corresponding to actions where the quotient graph has

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volume 1. Taking projective classes of equivariant Gromov–Hausdorff limits of elements of $cv(F)$ leads to a natural Thurston-type compactification $\overline{CV}(F) = CV(F) \cup \partial CV(F)$. The space $\overline{CV}(F)$ turns out to consist precisely of all the projective classes of all minimal *very small* isometric actions of F on \mathbb{R} -trees [BeF3], [CoL]. Recall that an isometric action of F on an \mathbb{R} -tree is *very small* if nontrivial stabilizers of non-degenerate arcs are maximal cyclic and if tripod stabilizers are trivial.

Most automorphisms of F (where $N \geq 3$) are not geometric, in the sense that they are not induced by a self-homeomorphism of compact surface with boundary. This leads to the breakdown, in the case of a free group, of numerous symmetries and dualities from the hyperbolic surface situation, and most equivalent notions from the world of surfaces lead to distinct concepts in the free group setting.

The notion of a *geodesic current* on F (see Definition 2.4 below), and more generally, on a word-hyperbolic group, is a measure-theoretic generalization of the notion of a conjugacy class of a group element or of a free homotopy class of a closed curve on a surface. Much of the motivation for studying currents comes from the work of Bonahon about geodesic currents on hyperbolic surfaces [Bo1,2].

The space $\text{Curr}(F)$ of all geodesic currents has a useful linear structure and admits a canonical $\text{Out}(F)$ -action. The space $\text{Curr}(F)$ turns out to be a natural companion of the outer space and contains additional valuable information about the geometry and dynamics of free group automorphisms. Examples of such applications can be found in [Bo3], [CouHL3], [F], [Ka3,4,5], [KaLu1], [KaN], [KKS], [M] and other sources. Kapovich proved [Ka4] that for F there does not exist a natural symmetric analogue of Bonahon’s intersection number between two geodesic currents. However, there exists a natural $\text{Out}(F)$ -equivariant continuous *intersection form*

$$\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : \overline{cv}(F) \times \text{Curr}(F) \rightarrow \mathbb{R},$$

where $\overline{cv}(F)$ is the space of all very small minimal isometric actions of F on \mathbb{R} -trees and where $\text{Curr}(F)$ is the space of geodesic currents on F . This intersection form has several important features in common with Bonahon’s construction. In particular, if $T \in \overline{cv}(F)$ and $\eta_g \in \text{Curr}(F)$ is the *counting current* for $g \in F - \{1\}$ (see Definition 2.7 below), then

$$\langle T, \eta_g \rangle = \|g\|_T,$$

where $\|g\|_T$ is the *translation length* of g with respect to the tree T , that is $\|g\|_T = \min_{x \in T} d(x, gx)$. The intersection form was introduced in [Ka3,4], [Lu] for free simplicial actions of F , that is for the non-projectivized outer space $cv(F)$. In a recent paper [KaLu2] we proved that the intersection form extends continuously to the closure $\overline{cv}(F)$ of $cv(F)$ consisting of all minimal very small isometric actions of F on \mathbb{R} -trees. Note that the projectivization $\mathbb{P}\overline{cv}(F)$ of $\overline{cv}(F)$ is exactly the compactification $\overline{CV}(F)$ of $CV(F)$. For $T \in \overline{cv}(F)$ and for $\mu \in \text{Curr}(F)$ we will also call $\langle T, \mu \rangle$ and the *geometric intersection number* of T and μ .

In general, if $T \in \overline{cv}(F)$ and if $\mu \in \text{Curr}(F)$ is approximated by rational currents as $\mu = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_i \eta_{g_i}$, where $g_i \in F$, $\lambda_i \geq 0$, the geometric intersection number $\langle T, \mu \rangle$

can be computed as

$$\langle T, \mu \rangle = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_i \|g_i\|_T \quad (\ddagger)$$

Ursula Hamenstädt [H] recently used our result from [KaLu2] about the continuous extension of the intersection form to $\overline{cv}(F)$ as a key ingredient to prove that any non-elementary subgroup of $\text{Out}(F)$, where $N \geq 3$, has infinite-dimensional second bounded cohomology group (infinite-dimensional space of quasi-morphisms). This in turn has an application to proving that any homomorphism from any lattice in a higher-rank semi-simple Lie group to $\text{Out}(F)$, where $N \geq 3$, has finite image.

Very recently Bestvina and Feighn [BeF2] used [KaLu2] to show that for any finite collection $\phi_1, \dots, \phi_m \in \text{Out}(F_N)$ of *iwip* outer automorphisms of F_N (“irreducible automorphisms with irreducible powers”, see Definition 12.1) there exists a δ -hyperbolic complex $X = X(\phi_1, \dots, \phi_m)$ with an isometric $\text{Out}(F_N)$ -action where each ϕ_i acts with a positive asymptotic translation length.

Another crucial notion in the surface theory is that of a geodesic lamination on a hyperbolic surface. In the free group case, there is a companion notion of an abstract *algebraic lamination* which is understood as a closed F -invariant and flip-invariant subset of

$$\partial^2 F = \{(\xi_1, \xi_2) : \xi_1, \xi_2 \in \partial F, \xi_1 \neq \xi_2\}.$$

A variation of this concept was successfully exploited by Bestvina, Feighn and Handel [BeFH1] to analyze the dynamics of free group automorphisms and the algebraic structure of subgroups of $\text{Out}(F)$. That paper in turn played a key role in the eventual proof of the Tits alternative for $\text{Out}(F)$ by Bestvina, Feighn and Handel in [BeFH2,3].

Recently Coulbois, Hilion and Lustig [CouHL1,2,3] gave a detailed abstract treatment of the notion of an algebraic lamination for free group. In particular, given a very small action of F on an \mathbb{R} -tree T , there is [CouHL2] a naturally defined “dual lamination” $L^2(T)$ on F (see section 3 below). In the special case where T belongs to $cv(F)$, i.e. the F -action on T is free and simplicial, then $L^2(T) = \emptyset$. The relationship between \mathbb{R} -tree actions, laminations and geodesic currents in the free group case turns out to be considerably more delicate and complicated than for the case of hyperbolic surfaces. Investigating this relationship is an important basic task in the study of $\text{Out}(F)$.

In the present paper we study the situation where the intersection number between a tree and a current is equal to zero. Our main result is

Theorem 1.1. *Let F be a finitely generated nonabelian free group with a very small minimal isometric action on an \mathbb{R} -tree T . Let $\mu \in \text{Curr}(F)$.*

Then $\langle T, \mu \rangle = 0$ if and only if $\text{supp}(\mu) \subseteq L^2(T)$.

Here $\text{supp}(\mu) \subseteq \partial^2 F$ is the *support* of μ (see section 3 below for the definition).

There is a known similar statement to Theorem 1.1 in the surface context. Namely, suppose λ and μ are measured geodesic laminations on a punctured hyperbolic surface S . The transverse measures on λ and μ determine geodesic currents $\hat{\lambda}$ and $\hat{\mu}$ on the surface S . In this case Bonahon’s intersection number between geodesic currents $\hat{\lambda}$ coincides with Thurston’s geometric intersection number:

$i(\widehat{\lambda}, \widehat{\mu}) = i(\lambda, \mu)$. Moreover, since $\pi_1(S)$ is free, geodesic currents on S in Bonahon's sense are also geodesic currents on $\pi_1(S)$ in the sense of the present paper. Then $i(\lambda, \mu) = 0$ if and only if the supports $\text{supp}(\lambda)$ and $\text{supp}(\mu)$ of λ and μ intersect in a common sublamination. If T_λ denotes the "dual" \mathbb{R} -tree transverse to λ with metric defined by the transverse measure on λ (see Ch. 11.12 in [Kap] for details), then the definition in [KaLu2] gives

$$\langle T_\lambda, \widehat{\mu} \rangle = i(\lambda, \mu) = i(\widehat{\lambda}, \widehat{\mu}).$$

The lamination $L^2(T_\lambda)$ always contains $\text{supp}(\lambda)$, and if the latter *fills* the surface (i.e. all complementary components are contractible), $L^2(T_\lambda)$ is precisely equal to the union of $\text{supp}(\lambda)$ with the (finite) set of diagonal leaves in the complementary surfaces of $\text{supp}(\lambda)$. In particular we see that in this case one has $\langle T_\lambda, \mu \rangle = 0$ if and only if $\text{supp}(\mu)$ is contained in $\text{supp}(\lambda) \subseteq \text{supp}(T_\lambda)$.

One of the main motivations and prospective uses for Theorem 1.1 is to analyze the *intersection graph*, introduced by the authors in [KaLu2] in order to study various free group analogues of the curve complex. The intersection graph $\mathcal{I}(F)$ is a bipartite graph with the vertex set $\mathbb{P}\overline{cv}(F) \sqcup \mathbb{P}\text{Curr}(F)$ where $[T] \in \mathbb{P}\overline{cv}(F)$ and $[\mu] \in \mathbb{P}\text{Curr}(F)$ are adjacent in $\mathcal{I}(F)$ if and only if $\langle T, \mu \rangle = 0$. While it is generally not possible to define a good notion of an intersection number between two conjugacy classes in a free group, one can use the intersection form to generalize the notion of having distance ≤ 2 in the standard curve complex. Thus one can define a graph, whose vertices are conjugacy classes of primitive elements in F where two vertices $[a], [b]$ are adjacent if there exists $T \in \overline{cv}(F)$ such that $\langle T, \eta_a \rangle = \langle T, \eta_b \rangle = 0$, that is $\|a\|_T = \|b\|_T = 0$ (this graph is almost the same as the "dual cut graph" defined in [KaLu2]). Taking a dual point of view, one can think of an essential simple closed curve on a surface as a splitting of the surface group over \mathbb{Z} , where two curves are adjacent in the curve complex if and only if the corresponding \mathbb{Z} -splittings have a common refinement. This leads to the notion [KaLu2] of a *cut graph* for F whose vertices are nontrivial splittings of F as the fundamental group of a graph of groups with a single edge and the trivial edge group, and where adjacency again corresponds to having a common refinement. A variation of this construction would declare two splittings to be adjacent if there exists a nontrivial element in F which is elliptic with respect to both of them. All these (as others) natural analogues of the curve complex can be studied by means of the intersection graph. In [KaLu2] we prove that for $N \geq 3$ the intersection graph and all the free group analogues of the curve complex derived from it have infinite diameter, by analyzing the action of iwip automorphisms (see Definition 12.1). Iwip automorphisms are also sometimes referred to as *fully irreducible* in the literature. Note that Theorem 1.1 gives a characterization of adjacency in the intersection graph.

In this paper we apply Theorem 1.1 to obtain a generalization of a result of Francaviglia [F] about length spectrum compactness for *uniform currents* on F (see Definition 2.12 below for the definition of the uniform current with respect to a free basis of F). For $T \in cv(F)$ and $\mu \in \text{Curr}(F)$, the *automorphic length spectrum* of η

with respect to T is the set

$$\mathcal{S}_T(\mu) := \{ \langle T, \phi\mu \rangle : \phi \in \text{Out}(F) \} = \{ \langle \phi T, \mu \rangle : \phi \in \text{Out}(F) \} \subseteq \mathbb{R}.$$

If $T = X(F, A)$ is the Cayley graph of F corresponding to a free basis A of F and $\mu = \nu_A$ is the uniform current corresponding to A then

$$\mathcal{S}_T(\mu) = \{ \lambda_A(\phi) : \phi \in \text{Out}(F) \}$$

where $\lambda_A(\phi)$ is the *generic stretching factor* of ϕ with respect to A (see [KKS], [Ka4] for definitions). Here we obtain

Theorem 1.2. *Let $\mu \in \text{Curr}(F)$ be a current with full support and let $T \in cv(F)$. Then,*

- (1) *For any $C > 0$ the set*

$$\{ \phi \in \text{Out}(F) : \langle T, \phi\mu \rangle \leq C \}$$

is finite.

- (2) *The set $\mathcal{S}_T(\mu)$ is a discrete subset of $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$.*
- (3) *Suppose $\phi_n \in \text{Out}(F)$ is an infinite sequence of distinct elements such that for some $\lambda_n \geq 0$ and some $\mu' \in \text{Curr}(F)$ we have $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_n \phi_n \mu = \mu'$. Then $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_n = 0$.*

Francaviglia [F], using very different methods, established Theorem 1.2 for a certain class of currents with full support, including uniform currents corresponding to free bases of F and, more generally, Patterson–Sullivan currents corresponding to points of $cv(F)$ (see [KaN] for definitions). Theorem 1.2 has applications to the “ideal” version of the Whitehead algorithm for geodesic currents, as explained in [Ka5]. Note that for $T \in cv(F)$ and $\mu \in \text{Curr}(F)$ that does not have full support, the automorphic length spectrum $\mathcal{S}_T(\mu)$ need not be discrete. For example, if $\phi \in \text{Out}(F)$ is an iwip (irreducible, with irreducible powers) which is atoroidal (that is, with no periodic conjugacy classes) then there exist $\lambda > 1$ and a nonzero “eigencurrent” $\eta \in \text{Curr}(F)$ such that $\phi\eta = \lambda\eta$ (see [M]). Then $\phi^{-n}\eta = \frac{1}{\lambda^n}\eta$, so that for any $T \in cv(F)$ we have

$$\langle T, \phi^{-n}\eta \rangle = \frac{1}{\lambda^n} \langle T, \eta \rangle \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0,$$

and hence $\mathcal{S}_T(\eta)$ is not discrete. A recent paper of R. Sharp [Sh] studies other dynamic-theoretic aspects related to generic stretching factors of free group automorphisms. A new paper of D. Calegari and K. Fujiwara [CF] investigates generalizations of generic stretching factors for different word metrics on word-hyperbolic groups.

We apply Theorem 1.1 to establish “unique ergodicity” type properties for the attracting and repelling fixed points of atoroidal elements of $\text{Out}(F)$ in the compactified outer space and in the projectivized space of currents.

If $\phi \in \text{Out}(F)$ is an atoroidal iwip, then the (left) action of ϕ on $\overline{CV}(F)$ has exactly two distinct fixed points, an attracting fixed point $[T_+]$ and a repelling fixed point $[T_-]$ and similarly, the left action of ϕ on $\mathbb{P}\text{Curr}(F)$ has exactly two distinct fixed points, an attracting fixed point $[\mu_+]$ and a repelling fixed point $[\mu_-]$. In both cases every point distinct from the two fixed points lies on a “North–South” orbit

with positive powers of ϕ making it converge to the attracting fixed point and with negative powers of ϕ making it converge to the repelling fixed point. These facts were established by Levitt and Lustig [LevL] for the compactified outer space $\overline{CV}(F)$ and by Reiner Martin [M] for $\mathbb{P}\text{Curr}(F)$.

In section 12 we apply Theorem 1.1 to establish unique-ergodicity type statements for T_+ and μ_+ . These results are summarized in the following:

Theorem 1.3. *Let $\phi \in \text{Out}(F)$, where $N \geq 3$, be an atoroidal iwip. Let $[T_+] \in \overline{CV}(F)$ and $[\mu_+] \in \mathbb{P}\text{Curr}(F)$ be the attracting fixed points for the (left) actions of ϕ on $\overline{CV}(F)$ and $\mathbb{P}\text{Curr}(F)$ accordingly. Then,*

- (1) *If $[\mu] \in \mathbb{P}\text{Curr}(F)$ is such that $\text{supp}(\mu) \subseteq \text{supp}(\mu_+)$ then $[\mu] = [\mu_+]$.*
- (2) *If $[T] \in \overline{CV}(F)$ is such that $L^2(T_+) \subseteq L^2(T)$ then $[T] = [T_+]$.*
- (3) *Let $[\mu] \in \mathbb{P}\text{Curr}(F)$. Then $\langle T_+, \mu \rangle = 0$ if and only if $[\mu] = [\mu_+]$.*
- (4) *Let $[T] \in \overline{CV}(F)$. Then $\langle T, \mu_+ \rangle = 0$ if and only if $[T] = [T_+]$.*

We apply Theorem 1.1 together with Theorem 1.3 to show that for two “sufficiently transverse” trees from $\overline{cv}(F)$ the sum of their translation length functions is bilipschitz equivalent to one coming from an interior point of $cv(F)$. For two functions $f_1, f_2 : F \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ we write $f_1 \sim f_2$ if there exists $C \geq 1$ such that for every $w \in F$ we have

$$\frac{1}{C}f_1(w) \leq f_2(w) \leq Cf_1(w).$$

We prove

Theorem 1.4. *Let $T_1, T_2 \in \overline{cv}(F)$ be such that there does not exist $\mu \in \text{Curr}(F)$, $\mu \neq 0$ such that $\langle T_1, \mu \rangle = \langle T_2, \mu \rangle = 0$. Then for every $T \in cv(F)$ we have $\|\cdot\|_{T_1} + \|\cdot\|_{T_2} \sim \|\cdot\|_T$.*

Proof. Let $T \in cv(F)$ be arbitrary. Then for any nonzero $\mu \in \text{Curr}(F)$ we have $\langle T, \mu \rangle > 0$. This follows from the explicit definition of the intersection form in Proposition–Definition 2.11 for the case where $T \in cv(F)$.

Define a function $\mathcal{J} : \text{Curr}(F) - \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ as

$$\mathcal{J}(\mu) := \frac{\langle T_1, \mu \rangle + \langle T_2, \mu \rangle}{\langle T, \mu \rangle}, \quad \mu \in \text{Curr}(F), \mu \neq 0.$$

Note that for every $\mu \in \text{Curr}(F)$, $\mu \neq 0$, we have $0 < \mathcal{J}(\mu) < \infty$ by assumption on T_1, T_2 . Also, the function \mathcal{J} is continuous by construction since the intersection form is continuous. Moreover, it is easy to see that for every $\mu \neq 0$ and every $c > 0$ we have $\mathcal{J}(\mu) = \mathcal{J}(c\mu)$. Thus \mathcal{J} factors through to a continuous strictly positive function $\mathcal{J}' : \mathbb{P}\text{Curr}(F) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Since $\mathbb{P}\text{Curr}(F)$ is compact, the function \mathcal{J}' achieves a positive maximum and a positive minimum. Hence there exist $0 < C_1 < C_2 < \infty$ such that $C_1 \leq \mathcal{J}(\mu) \leq C_2$ for every $\mu \in \text{Curr}(F), \mu \neq 0$. Applying this fact to rational currents $\eta_g, g \in F - \{1\}$ we conclude that $\|\cdot\|_{T_1} + \|\cdot\|_{T_2} \sim \|\cdot\|_T$, as required. □

In the terminology of [KaLu2], the assumption of Theorem 1.4 says that the distance between $[T_1]$ and $[T_2]$ in the intersection graph $\mathcal{I}(F)$ is bigger than two. Using Theorem 1.1 together with Theorem 1.3 we obtain the following corollary of Theorem 1.4.

COROLLARY 1.5. *Let $N \geq 2$. Then the following hold:*

- (1) *Let $T_1, T_2 \in \overline{cv}(F)$ be such that $L^2(T_1) \cap L^2(T_2) = \emptyset$. Then for any $T \in cv(F)$ we have $\|\cdot\|_{T_1} + \|\cdot\|_{T_2} \sim \|\cdot\|_T$.*
- (2) *Let $N \geq 3$ and let $\phi \in \text{Out}(F)$ be an atoroidal iwip. Let $[T_+], [T_-] \in \overline{CV}(F)$ be the attracting and repelling fixed points of ϕ . Then for every $T \in cv(F)$ we have $\|\cdot\|_{T_+} + \|\cdot\|_{T_-} \sim \|\cdot\|_T$.*
- (3) *Let $N \geq 3$ and let $\phi, \psi \in \text{Out}(F)$ be atoroidal iwips such that their fixed points $[T_{\pm}(\phi)], [T_{\pm}(\psi)] \in \overline{CV}(F)$ are four distinct points. Then for every $T \in cv(F)$ we have $\|\cdot\|_{T_+(\phi)} + \|\cdot\|_{T_+(\psi)} \sim \|\cdot\|_T$.*
- (4) *Let $T_1, T_2 \in \overline{cv}(F)$ be discrete simplicial trees with trivial arc stabilizers (thus, algebraically, they correspond to graph of groups decompositions of F with trivial edge groups). Suppose that every nontrivial elliptic element for T_1 is hyperbolic for T_2 and that every nontrivial elliptic element for T_2 is hyperbolic for T_1 (that is the intersection of every conjugate of a vertex group of T_1 with every conjugate of a vertex group of T_2 is trivial). Then for any $T \in cv(F)$ we have $\|\cdot\|_{T_1} + \|\cdot\|_{T_2} \sim \|\cdot\|_T$.*

Proof. Part (1) follows directly from Theorem 1.1 together with Theorem 1.4. Parts (2) and (3) easily follow from Theorem 1.4 together with Theorem 1.1 and Theorem 1.3. We will give an argument for part (3) for concreteness and leave part (2) to the reader. The assumptions of part (3) together with Theorem 1.3 imply that the fixed points $[\mu_{\pm}(\phi)], [\mu_{\pm}(\psi)]$ of ϕ, ψ in $\mathbb{P}\text{Curr}(F)$ are four distinct points. Hence, again, by Theorem 1.3, there does not exist $\mu \neq 0$ such that $\langle T_+(\phi), \mu \rangle = \langle T_+(\psi), \mu \rangle = 0$. Hence by part (1) the conclusion of part (3) follows.

To see that part (4) holds it is not hard to show, using the explicit description of $L^2(T_1)$ and $L^2(T_2)$ obtained in Lemma 8.2 that under the assumptions of part (4) we have $L^2(T_1) \cap L^2(T_2) = \emptyset$. Hence part (1) of the corollary applies. \square

Theorem 1.1 has some interesting applications to the notions of a filling element (or a conjugacy class) and of bounded translation equivalence. The concept of a filling curve on a surface plays an important role in the surface theory. However, until now there was no clear analogue of this notion in the free group context, mainly because of the absence of a symmetric notion of an intersection number between two conjugacy classes (or between two currents) for a free group. We propose a natural asymmetric notion of a filling conjugacy class here. It is easy to see that the free homotopy class of an essential closed curve on a closed hyperbolic surface fills the surface if and only if this class has a positive intersection number with every measured lamination on the surface, or equivalently, if and only if the corresponding element of the surface group has positive translation length for the dual \mathbb{R} -tree of every measured lamination. By analogy, we will say that an element $g \in F$, $g \neq 1$ fills F if for every very small isometric action of F on an \mathbb{R} -tree T we have $\|g\|_T > 0$. More generally, we say that a current $\mu \in \text{Curr}(F)$ fills F if for every very small isometric action of F on an \mathbb{R} -tree T we have $\langle T, \mu \rangle > 0$. Thus an element $g \in F$ fills F if and only if the corresponding ‘‘counting current’’ $\eta_g \in \text{Curr}(F)$ fills F . As was explained to the authors by Vincent Guirardel, the results of his paper [Gu] can

be used to show that an element $g \in F$ fills F if and only if for every very small simplicial action of F on an \mathbb{R} -tree T we have $\|g\|_T > 0$. However, we do not use this fact in this paper and work directly with the definition of a filling element given above.

Unlike in the surface case, it is not at all obvious that in a free group F filling elements exist and even less clear why being filling is a typical behavior. In fact, there is no known simple (or even complicated) explicit combinatorial criterion which guarantees that a given element of a free group is filling. Vincent Guirardel and Gilbert Levitt showed us a special construction for producing filling elements in free groups using iterated commutators and high powers. However, one would still like to understand why being filling is an essentially generic property for elements of free groups. Theorem 1.1 provides such an explanation. This theorem easily implies that every current on F with full support fills F . While counting currents of elements of F never have full support, it turns out that any multiple of a counting current that is “sufficiently close” to a current with full support does fill F :

COROLLARY 1.6. *Let F be a finitely generated nonabelian free group. Let $\mu \in \text{Curr}(F)$ be a current with full support. Then*

- (1) *The current μ fills F .*
- (2) *Suppose $g_i \in F$, $\lambda_i \geq 0$ are such that*

$$\mu = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_i \eta_{g_i}.$$

Then there is some $i_0 \geq 1$ such that for every $i \geq i_0$ the element g_i fills F .

Note that *rational currents* (i.e. scalar multiples of counting currents) are dense in $\text{Curr}(F)$, so that any current μ with full support can be approximated by rational currents. Corollary 1.6 in turn implies that if A is a free basis of F and ξ is a random right-infinite freely reduced word over $A^{\pm 1}$, then all sufficiently long initial segments of ξ give filling elements in F :

COROLLARY 1.7. *Let $F = F(A)$ be a finitely generated nonabelian free group with a free basis A . Let μ_A be the uniform measure on ∂F corresponding to A . Then there exists a set $R \subseteq \partial F$ with the following properties:*

- (1) *We have $\mu_A(R) = 1$.*
- (2) *For each $\xi \in R$ there is $n_0 \geq 1$ such that for every $n \geq n_0$ the element $\xi_A(n) \in F$ fills F .*

Here $\xi_A(n) \in F$ denotes the element of F corresponding to the initial segment of ξ of length n . The *uniform measure* μ_A on ∂F is a Borel probability measure (see Definition 13.5 for a precise definition), such that a μ_A -random point of ∂F corresponds to the intuitive notion of a “random” right-infinite freely reduced word over A .

In [KaLSS], Kapovich, Levitt, Schupp and Shpilrain introduced the notion of *translation equivalence* in free groups, motivated by the notions of hyperbolic equivalence and simple intersection equivalence for curves in surfaces (see [L]). Recall that two elements $g, h \in F$ are *translation equivalent in F* if for every very small action of F on an \mathbb{R} -tree T we have $\|g\|_T = \|h\|_T$. The paper [KaLSS] exhibited

several sources of translation equivalence and additional ones were found by Donghi Lee [Le]. The following is a natural generalization of the notion of translation equivalence. We say that $g, h \in F$ are *boundedly translation equivalent in F* , denoted $g \equiv_b h$, if there exists $C > 0$ such that for every very small action of F on an \mathbb{R} -tree T we have

$$\frac{1}{C}\|h\|_T \leq \|g\|_T \leq C\|h\|_T.$$

The following statement, together with Corollary 1.6 and Corollary 1.7, explains why, unlike translation equivalence, bounded translation equivalence is an essentially generic phenomenon in free groups.

COROLLARY 1.8. *Let $g, h \in F$ be elements such that each of them fills F . Then $g \equiv_b h$ in F .*

Note that while Corollary 1.6 and Corollary 1.7 do explain why filling elements in F are plentiful, they do not provide an explicit sufficient condition for an element to be filling. Finding such a sufficient condition that would be easily algorithmically verifiable and that would hold for “generic” elements of F remains an interesting problem. The construction of Guirardel and Levitt mentioned above is both explicit and algorithmic, but it relies on using iterated commutators and large powers and thus is highly non-generic.

The paper is organized as follows. In section 2 we review basic definitions and notation related to outer space and geodesic currents. In section 3 we present background information regarding algebraic laminations on free groups, introduce the notions of the support of a current and the “dual lamination” associated with an action of a free group on an \mathbb{R} -tree and establish some basic facts about laminations and subgroups. In section 4 we discuss the “bounded back-tracking” property for very small actions of F on \mathbb{R} -trees and its consequences. The bounded back-tracking property for very small actions, established in [GJLL], is a key tool in the present paper. In section 5 we prove the “if” direction of the main result, Theorem 1.1. Namely, in Theorem 5.2 we prove that if $\text{supp}(\mu) \subseteq L^2(T)$ then $\langle T, \mu \rangle = 0$. The “only if” direction of Theorem 1.1 turns out to be more difficult and requires considering several different types of trees T separately. In section 6 we establish the “only if” direction of Theorem 1.1 for the case of a tree $T \in \overline{\text{cv}}(F)$ with dense orbits. The case of a discrete $T \in \overline{\text{cv}}(F)$ is dealt with in section 7 and section 8. Before dealing with the general case, we develop some new machinery for restricting geodesic currents to subgroups of F in section 9. In section 10 we establish the “only if” direction of Theorem 1.1 in the “mixed” or general case of an arbitrary $T \in \overline{\text{cv}}(F)$. This is done in Theorem 10.7 which completes the proof of Theorem 1.1. In section 11 we apply the main result to prove Theorem 1.2 about length spectrum compactness (Theorem 11.2 in section 11). In section 12 we establish the unique-ergodicity type results stated in Theorem 1.3 above. In section 13 we obtain applications of Theorem 1.1 to filling elements, filling currents and bounded translation equivalence, stated in Corollary 1.6, Corollary 1.7 and Corollary 1.8 above.

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2 Geodesic Currents

CONVENTION 2.1. For the remainder of the article let F be a finitely generated nonabelian free group.

Let ∂F be the hyperbolic boundary of F (see [GyH] for background information about word-hyperbolic groups). We denote

$$\partial^2 F = \{(\xi_1, \xi_2) : \xi_1, \xi_2 \in \partial F \text{ and } \xi_1 \neq \xi_2\}.$$

Also denote by $\sigma_F : \partial^2 F \rightarrow \partial^2 F$ the “flip” map defined as $\sigma_F : (\xi_1, \xi_2) \mapsto (\xi_2, \xi_1)$ for $(\xi_1, \xi_2) \in \partial^2 F$.

DEFINITION 2.2 (Simplicial charts). A *simplicial chart* on F is an isomorphism $\alpha : F \rightarrow \pi_1(\Gamma, x)$ where Γ is a finite connected graph without degree-one vertices and where x is a vertex of Γ .

From now on, when discussing graphs, for a graph Γ we will denote the set of vertices of Γ by $V\Gamma$.

If α is a simplicial chart on F , it defines an F -equivariant quasi-isometry between F (with any word metric) and $\tilde{\Gamma}$, with the simplicial metric, that is where every edge has length 1. Correspondingly, we get canonical F -equivariant homeomorphisms $\tilde{\alpha} : \partial F \rightarrow \partial \tilde{\Gamma}$ and $\hat{\alpha} : \partial^2 F \rightarrow \partial^2 \tilde{\Gamma}$, that do not depend on the choice of a word metric for F . If α is fixed, we will usually use these homeomorphisms to identify ∂F with $\partial \tilde{\Gamma}$ and $\partial^2 F$ with $\partial^2 \tilde{\Gamma}$ without additional comment.

DEFINITION 2.3 (Cylinders). Let $\alpha : F \rightarrow \pi_1(\Gamma, x)$ be a simplicial chart on F . For a nontrivial reduced edge-path γ in $\tilde{\Gamma}$ denote by $\text{Cyl}_{\tilde{\Gamma}}(\gamma)$ the set of all $(\xi_1, \xi_2) \in \partial^2 F$ such that the bi-infinite geodesic from $\tilde{\alpha}(\xi_1)$ to $\tilde{\alpha}(\xi_2)$ contains γ as a subpath.

We call $\text{Cyl}_{\tilde{\Gamma}}(\gamma) \subseteq \partial^2 F$ the *two-sided cylinder corresponding to γ* .

It is easy to see that $\text{Cyl}_{\tilde{\Gamma}}(\gamma) \subseteq \partial^2 F$ is both compact and open. Moreover, the collection of all such cylinders, where γ varies over all nontrivial reduced edge-paths in $\tilde{\Gamma}$, forms a basis of open sets in $\partial^2 F$.

DEFINITION 2.4 (Geodesic currents). A *geodesic current* on F is a positive Radon measure (that is a Borel measure which is finite on compact sets) on $\partial^2 F$ that is F -invariant and σ_F -invariant. The set of all geodesic currents on F is denoted by $\text{Curr}(F)$. The set $\text{Curr}(F)$ is endowed with the weak topology which makes it into a locally compact space.

Specifically, let $\alpha : F \rightarrow \pi_1(\Gamma, x)$ be a simplicial chart on F . Let $\mu_n, \mu \in \text{Curr}(F)$. It is not hard to show [Ka4] that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu_n = \mu$ in $\text{Curr}(F)$ if and only if for every nontrivial reduced edge-path γ in $\tilde{\Gamma}$ we have

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu_n(\text{Cyl}_{\tilde{\Gamma}}(\gamma)) = \mu(\text{Cyl}_{\tilde{\Gamma}}(\gamma)).$$

Let $\mu \in \text{Curr}(F)$ and let v be a nontrivial reduced edge-path in Γ . Denote

$$\langle v, \mu \rangle_\alpha := \mu(\text{Cyl}_{\tilde{\Gamma}}(\gamma)),$$

where γ is any edge-path in $\tilde{\Gamma}$ that is labelled by v (i.e. which is a lift of v to $\tilde{\Gamma}$). Since μ is F -invariant, this definition does not depend on the choice of a lift γ of v .

NOTATION 2.5. Let $A = \{a_1, \dots, a_k\}$ be a free basis of F and let α be the simplicial chart on F corresponding to A . That is, $\alpha : F \rightarrow \pi_1(\Gamma, x)$, where Γ is a wedge of k loop-edges at a single vertex x , where the edges are labelled by a_1, \dots, a_k . The map α sends a freely reduced word $v \in F(A)$ to the edge-path in Γ labelled by v . Then $\tilde{\Gamma} = X(F, A)$ is the Cayley graph of F with respect to A .

In this case, for $v \in F(A)$ and $\mu \in \text{Curr}(F)$, we will denote $\langle \alpha(v), \mu \rangle_\alpha$ by $\langle v, \mu \rangle_A$.

NOTATION 2.6. For any $g \in F$, $g \neq 1$ denote $g^\infty = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} g^n$ and $g^{-\infty} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} g^{-n}$ so that $(g^{-\infty}, g^\infty) \in \partial^2 F$.

Also, for any $g \in F$ we will denote by $[g]_F$ or just by $[g]$ the conjugacy class of g in F .

DEFINITION 2.7 (Counting and rational currents). Let $g \in F$ be a nontrivial element that is not a proper power in F . Put

$$\eta_g^F = \sum_{h \in [g]_F} (\delta_{(h^{-\infty}, h^\infty)} + \delta_{(h^\infty, h^{-\infty})}).$$

Let $\mathcal{R}(g)$ be the collection of all F -translates of $(g^{-\infty}, g^\infty)$ and $(g^\infty, g^{-\infty})$ in $\partial^2 F$. Note that if $u \in F$ and $h = ugu^{-1}$ then $u(g^{-\infty}, g^\infty) = (h^{-\infty}, h^\infty)$. Therefore

$$\eta_g^F = \sum_{(x,y) \in \mathcal{R}(g)} \delta_{(x,y)},$$

and hence η_g^F is F -invariant and flip-invariant, that is $\eta_g \in \text{Curr}(F)$.

Let $g \in F$ be an arbitrary nontrivial element. Write $g = f^m$ where $m \geq 1$ and $f \in F$ is not a proper power. Put $\eta_g^F := m\eta_f^F$.

We call $\eta_g^F \in \text{Curr}(F)$ the *counting current corresponding to g* . Positive scalar multiples of counting currents are called *rational currents*. If the ambient group F is fixed, we will often denote η_g^F by η_g .

It is easy to see that if $[g]_F = [h]_F$ then $\eta_g^F = \eta_h^F$ and $\eta_g^F = \eta_{g^{-1}}^F$.

The following statement is an important basic fact regarding rational currents.

PROPOSITION 2.8 [Ka3,4]. *The set of all rational currents is dense in the space $\text{Curr}(F)$.*

DEFINITION 2.9 (Cyclic paths and cyclic words). A *cyclic path* or *circuit* in Γ is an immersion graph-map $c : \mathbb{S} \rightarrow \Gamma$ from a simplicially subdivided oriented circle \mathbb{S} to Γ . Let u be an edge-path in Γ . An *occurrence of u in c* is a vertex of \mathbb{S} such that, going from this vertex in the positive direction along \mathbb{S} , there exists an edge-path in \mathbb{S} (not necessarily simple and not necessarily closed) which is labelled by u , that is, which is mapped to u by c . We denote by $\langle u, c \rangle$ the number of occurrences of u in c .

If A is a free basis of F and Γ is a bouquet of edges labelled by the elements of A , then a cyclic path in Γ can also be thought of as a *cyclic word* over A . A *cyclic word* is a cyclically reduced word in $F(A)$ written on a simplicially subdivided circle (where every positively oriented edge is labelled by an element of A) in the clockwise-direction without a specified base-point. The number of occurrences of $v \in F(A)$ in a cyclic word w over A is denoted $\langle v, w \rangle_A$.

Let $\alpha : F \rightarrow \pi_1(\Gamma, x)$ be a simplicial chart for F . Then every nontrivial conjugacy class $[g]_F$ is represented by a unique reduced cyclic edge-path w_g in Γ .

If w is a cyclic edge-path in Γ and v is an edge-path in Γ , denote by $\langle v, w \rangle_\alpha$ the number of occurrences of v in w . We will also occasionally use the notation $\langle v^{\pm 1}, w \rangle_\alpha := \langle v, w \rangle_\alpha + \langle v^{-1}, w \rangle_\alpha$.

It is not hard to see that the definition of a counting current can be reinterpreted as follows [Ka4]:

LEMMA 2.10. *Let $\alpha : F \rightarrow \pi_1(\Gamma, x)$ be a simplicial chart for F . Let $g \in F$ be a nontrivial element and let w_g be the reduced cyclic path in Γ representing $[g]_F$.*

Then for every reduced edge-path v in Γ we have

$$\langle v, \eta_g \rangle_\alpha = \langle v^{-1}, \eta_g \rangle_\alpha = \langle v, w_g \rangle_\alpha + \langle v^{-1}, w_g \rangle_\alpha = \langle v^{\pm 1}, w \rangle_\alpha.$$

PROPOSITION–DEFINITION 2.11 (Intersection form [KaLu2]). Let F be a finitely generated nonabelian free group and with a very small minimal isometric action on an \mathbb{R} -tree T . Let $\mu \in \text{Curr}(F)$. Let $\mu = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_i \eta_{g_i}$ where $\lambda_i \geq 0$ and $g_i \in F$. Then,

- (1) The limit

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_i \|g_i\|_T$$

exists and does not depend on the choice of a sequence of rational currents $\lambda_i \eta_{g_i}$ approximating μ . We call this limit the *length of μ with respect to T* or the *geometric intersection number of T and μ* or the *length of μ with respect to T* and denote it by $\langle T, \mu \rangle$ or by $\|\mu\|_T$.

- (2) Let $\alpha : F \rightarrow \pi_1(\Gamma, x)$ be a simplicial chart on F and let \mathcal{L} be a metric structure on Γ . That is, each oriented edge $e \in E\Gamma$ is assigned a length $\mathcal{L}(e) > 0$ so that $\mathcal{L}(e) = \mathcal{L}(e^{-1})$ for every $e \in E\Gamma$. Let T be the \mathbb{R} -tree obtained by giving each edge in Γ the same length as that of its projection in Γ . Thus F acts on T freely and discretely by isometries, via α . Then

$$\langle T, \mu \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{e \in E\Gamma} \mathcal{L}(e) \langle e, \mu \rangle_\alpha.$$

- (3) The function

$$\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : \overline{\text{cv}}(F) \times \text{Curr}(F) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

is continuous, $\text{Out}(F)$ -invariant, $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ -linear with respect to the second argument and $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ -homogeneous with respect to the first argument.

Proposition–Definition 2.11 for free simplicial actions was obtained in [Ka4], [Lu]. Recently, Kapovich and Lustig [KaLu2] generalized this result to the case of arbitrary very small actions and proved Proposition–Definition 2.11 in the form stated above.

Let A be a free basis of F and let $X(F, A)$ be the Cayley graph of F corresponding to A . Thus $X(F, A) \in cv(F)$. For a current $\mu \in \text{Curr}(F)$ denote $\|\mu\|_A := \|\mu\|_{X(F, A)} = \langle X(F, A), \mu \rangle$.

DEFINITION 2.12 (Uniform current). Let A be a free basis of F and let $k \geq 2$ be the rank of F . Consider the simplicial chart α on F corresponding to A . The *uniform current corresponding to A* , denoted by ν_A is the current defined by

$$\langle v, \nu_A \rangle_A = \frac{1}{2k(2k-1)^{n-1}},$$

where $v \in F(A)$ is a nontrivial freely reduced word and where $|v|_A = n$.

It is not hard to show that ν_A is indeed a geodesic current on F and we refer the reader to [Ka4], [KKS] for a more detailed discussion.

3 Laminations

Recall that, as specified in Convention 2.1, F is a finitely generated nonabelian free group. We refer the reader to [CouHL1,2,3] for detailed background material on algebraic laminations in the context of free groups. We shall only state some basic definitions and facts here.

DEFINITION 3.1 (Algebraic laminations). An *algebraic lamination* on F is a closed F -invariant and flip-invariant subset $L \subseteq \partial^2 F$.

Denote by $\Lambda^2(F)$ the set of all algebraic laminations on F .

DEFINITION 3.2 (Laminary language of an algebraic lamination). Let $\alpha : F \rightarrow \pi_1(\Gamma, x)$ be a simplicial chart of F and let $X = \bar{\Gamma}$. Recall that α defines a canonical F -equivariant homeomorphism $\tilde{\alpha} : \partial F \rightarrow \partial X$

Let B be the set of oriented edges of Γ . Let $L \in \Lambda^2(F)$. The *laminary language of L , corresponding to α* , denoted L_α , is defined as the set of all reduced edge-paths v in Γ such that there exists a bi-infinite geodesic γ in X with endpoints $\tilde{\alpha}(\xi_1), \tilde{\alpha}(\xi_2) \in \partial X$ for some $(\xi_1, \xi_2) \in L$, such that γ contains a subsegment labelled by v . We can think of L_α as a subset of B^* , where B^* is the set of all words in the alphabet B .

If α is a simplicial chart on F corresponding to a free basis A of F (where Γ is the wedge of circles labelled by elements of A and where X is the Cayley graph of F with respect to A), we will denote L_α by L_A . In this case L_A is a set of freely reduced words in $F = F(A)$.

Note that in [CouHL1,2,3] laminary languages are defined only with respect to a free basis of a free group. However, it is easy to see that the definition and the basic results listed here extend to an arbitrary simplicial chart, that is not necessarily a wedge of loop-edges.

PROPOSITION 3.3 [CouHL1]. Let $\alpha : F \rightarrow \pi_1(\Gamma, x)$ be a simplicial chart of F . Let $L, L' \in \Lambda^2(F)$. Then $L \subseteq L'$ if and only if $L_\alpha \subseteq L'_\alpha$.

Let $H \leq F$ be a finitely generated subgroup. Then the inclusion of H in F extends to a canonical H -equivariant topological embedding $i_H : \partial H \rightarrow \partial F$. We will usually suppress this embedding and write that $\partial H \subseteq \partial F$ and $\partial^2 H \subseteq \partial^2 F$.

PROPOSITION–DEFINITION 3.4. Let $H \leq F$ be a finitely generated subgroup and let $L \in \Lambda^2(H)$ be an algebraic lamination on H . Then

$$i_\Lambda(L) := \overline{\bigcup_{f \in F} fL}$$

is a closed F -invariant subset of $\partial^2 F$, that is, an algebraic lamination on F . Thus $i_\Lambda(L) \in \Lambda^2(F)$.

DEFINITION 3.5 (Lamination defined by a tree action [CouHL1,2,3]). Let F be a finitely generated free group acting isometrically on an \mathbb{R} -tree T . The *lamination on F corresponding to the action of F on T* , denoted $L^2(T) \in \Lambda^2(F)$, is defined as follows.

Choose a simplicial chart $\alpha : F \rightarrow \pi_1(\Gamma, x)$ and fix the corresponding identification of $\partial^2 F$ and $\partial^2 \tilde{\Gamma}$.

Then for $(\xi_1, \xi_2) \in \partial^2 F$ we have $(\xi_1, \xi_2) \in L^2(T)$ if and only if, for every $\epsilon > 0$ and every reduced edge-path v in Γ labelling some subsegment of the bi-infinite geodesic joining ξ_1 and x_2 in $\tilde{\Gamma}$, there is some reduced and cyclically reduced closed path w in Γ containing v as a subpath such that $\|w\|_T \leq \epsilon$.

It is not hard to show (see [LevL], [CouHL2]) that this definition of $L^2(T)$ does not depend on the choice of a simplicial chart on F .

DEFINITION 3.6 (Support of a current). Let $\mu \in \text{Curr}(F)$. Then we define the *support of μ* , denoted $\text{supp}(\mu)$, as $\partial^2 F - \mathcal{U}$ where \mathcal{U} is the union of all open subsets $U \subseteq \partial^2 F$ such that $\mu(U) = 0$. It is easy to see that $\text{supp}(\mu) \subseteq \partial^2 F$ is both closed and F -invariant, so that $\text{supp}(\mu) \in \Lambda^2(F)$. We say that $\mu \in \text{Curr}(F)$ has *full support* if $\text{supp}(\mu) = \partial^2 F$.

Let $\alpha : F \rightarrow \pi_1(\Gamma, x)$ be a simplicial chart on F , let $L = \text{supp}(\mu) \in \Lambda^2(F)$ and let $B = E\Gamma$. We will denote the laminary language $L_\alpha \subseteq B^*$ by $\text{supp}_\alpha(\mu)$. Thus $\text{supp}_\alpha(\mu)$ consists of all reduced paths v in Γ such that $\langle v, \mu \rangle_\alpha > 0$.

In the case where the simplicial chart α is defined by a free basis A of F , we will denote L_α by $\text{supp}_A(\mu)$.

For example, it is obvious that for any free basis A of F the uniform current ν_A has full support. The following lemma is an easy corollary of the definitions.

LEMMA 3.7. Let $\alpha : F \rightarrow \pi_1(\Gamma, x)$ be a simplicial chart on F and let $\mu \in \text{Curr}(F)$. Let $L = \text{supp}(\mu) \in \Lambda^2(F)$. Then for a reduced edge-path v in Γ we have $v \in L_\alpha$ if and only if $\langle v, \mu \rangle_\alpha > 0$.

NOTATION 3.8. Let F be a finitely generated free group with a free basis A . We will denote by $X(F, A)$ the Cayley graph (which happens to be a tree) of F with respect to A .

For a nontrivial finitely generated subgroup $H \leq F$ denote by X_H the smallest H -invariant subtree of $X(F, A)$.

We also denote by Γ_H the Stallings subgroup graph of H with respect to A (see [KaM] for a detailed discussion about Stallings subgroup graphs). Recall that Γ_H can be obtained as follows. Let $x \in X_H$ be the closest to $1 \in F$ vertex of X_H . Then $X'_H = X_H \cup \cup_{f \in F} f[1, x]$ is an H -invariant subtree of $X(F, A)$. Then $\Gamma_H = X'_H/H$. Recall that every oriented edge in Γ_H has a label $a \in A^{\pm 1}$ which comes from the corresponding label of the edge in X'_H . The image, under the quotient map $X'_H \rightarrow X'_H/H = \Gamma_H$ of the vertex $1 \in F$ in Γ_H is the base-vertex of Γ_H .

For a finite connected graph Γ with a nontrivial fundamental group, the *core* of Γ , denoted $\text{Core}(\Gamma)$, is the unique smallest subgraph Δ of Γ such that Δ is homotopically equivalent to Γ . Note that Δ has no degree-one vertices and that Γ is equal to the union of Δ and a finite (possibly empty) collection of trees attached to some vertices of Δ .

CONVENTION 3.9. For the remainder of this section, let $H \leq F = F(A)$ be a finitely generated subgroup. Let Γ_H be the Stallings subgroup graph of H with respect to A and let $\Delta_H = \text{Core}(\Gamma_H)$.

Let $x \in \Delta_H$ be the closest vertex of Δ_H to the basepoint y of Γ_H . Let $u \in F(A)$ be the label of the segment joining y to x in Γ_H . Then we have a canonical isomorphism $\alpha_{H,A} : H \rightarrow \pi_1(\Gamma_H, y)$, where $\alpha_{H,A}^{-1}$ sends a loop γ at x in Δ_H to uwu^{-1} , where $w \in F(A)$ is the label of γ . Thus the pair (Γ_H, y) defines a canonical isomorphism $\alpha_{H,A} : H \rightarrow \pi_1(\Gamma_H, y)$ which is a simplicial chart for H . Moreover, a copy of $\tilde{\Delta}_H$ is contained in $X(F, A)$ and coincides with the smallest H -invariant subtree of $X(F, A)$.

The following lemma is easily established by compactness argument since the graph Δ_H is finite.

LEMMA 3.10. *Let $L \in \Lambda^2(H)$ and let $L' = i_\Lambda(L) \in \Lambda^2(F)$. Then for $v \in F(A)$ we have $v \in L'_A$ if and only if there is a bi-infinite reduced path γ in Δ_H whose $F(A)$ -label contains v as a subword, such that some bi-infinite geodesic in $\tilde{\Delta}_H$, whose pair of endpoints is an element of L , projects to γ .*

Lemma 3.10 in turn easily implies

LEMMA 3.11. *The following hold:*

- (1) *Let $(\xi_1, \xi_2) \in \partial^2 F$. Then $(\xi_1, \xi_2) \in i_\Lambda(\partial^2 H)$ if and only if the label of the bi-infinite geodesic from ξ_1 to ξ_2 in $X(F, A)$ is the $F(A)$ -label of some bi-infinite reduced edge-path in $\text{Core}(\Gamma_H)$.*
- (2) *The subset $\bigcup_{f \in F} f\partial^2 H \subseteq \partial^2 F$ is closed, and hence*

$$i_\Lambda(\partial^2 H) = \bigcup_{f \in F} f\partial^2 H.$$

4 Bounded Back-Tracking

DEFINITION 4.1 (Bounded back-tracking constant). Let $F = F(A)$ be a finitely generated free group acting isometrically on an \mathbb{R} -tree T . Let $X(F, A)$ be the Cayley graph of F with respect to A . Let $p \in T$. There is a unique F -equivariant map

$i_p : X(F, A) \rightarrow T$ that is linear on edges on $X(F, A)$ and with $i_p(1) = p$. The *bounded back-tracking constant corresponding to A, T and p* , denoted $BBT_{T,p}(A)$, is the infimum of all $C > 0$ such that for any $Q, R \in X(F, A)$ the image $i_p([Q, R])$ of $[Q, R] \subseteq X(F, A)$ is contained in the C -neighborhood of $[i_p(Q), i_p(R)]$. The *bounded back-tracking constant corresponding to A and T* , denoted $BBT_T(A)$, is the infimum over all $p \in T$ of $BBT_{T,p}(A)$.

An useful result of [GJLL] states

PROPOSITION 4.2. *Let F be a finitely generated nonabelian free group with a very small isometric minimal action on an \mathbb{R} -tree T . Let A be a free basis of F and let $p \in T$. Then $BBT_{T,p}(A) < \infty$.*

The following is an easy corollary of the definitions.

LEMMA 4.3. *Let F be a finitely generated nonabelian free group with a very small isometric minimal action on an \mathbb{R} -tree T . Let A be a free basis of F and let $p \in T$.*

Suppose $BBT_{T,p}(A) < C$. Let $u = u_1 \dots u_m$ be a freely reduced product of freely reduced words in $F(A)$, where $m \geq 1$. Then the following hold:

(1) *Let $w \in F(A)$ be cyclically reduced. Then*

$$|\|w\|_T - d_T(p, wp)| \leq 2C.$$

(2) *Let $u = u_1 \dots u_m$ be a freely reduced product of freely reduced words in $F = F(A)$, where $m \geq 1$. Then we have*

$$\left| d_T(p, up) - \sum_{i=1}^m d_T(p, u_i p) \right| \leq 2mC.$$

(3) *Suppose, in addition, that u, u_1, \dots, u_m are cyclically reduced in $F(B)$. Then*

$$\left| \|u\|_T - \sum_{i=1}^m \|u_i\|_T \right| \leq 4mC.$$

Levitt and Lustig [LevL] prove the following:

PROPOSITION 4.4. *Let F be a finitely generated nonabelian free group with a very small isometric action on an \mathbb{R} -tree T with dense orbits.*

Then for any $\epsilon > 0$ and any $p \in T$ there exists a free basis B of F such that the following hold:

(1) *We have $BBT_{T,p}(B) < \epsilon$.*

(2) *For every $b \in B$ we have $d_T(p, bp) < \epsilon$.*

If A is a free basis of a free group $F(A)$, for $u \in F(A)$ we denote by $|u|_A$ the freely reduced length of u with respect to A and we denote by $\|u\|_A$ the cyclically reduced length of u with respect to A . Thus $\|u\|_A$ is the translation length of u on the Cayley tree $X(F(A), A)$ of $F(A)$.

PROPOSITION–DEFINITION 4.5 (Double bounded cancellation constant). Let A, B be two free bases of a finitely generated free group F . Then there exist integers $1 \leq l \leq n$ with the following properties:

- (1) Let u, v be freely reduced words in $F(A)$ such that the word uv is freely reduced. Let u', v' be freely reduced words in $F(B)$ representing u, v accordingly. Then the maximal terminal segment of u' that freely cancels in the product $u' \cdot v'$ has length $\leq l$.
- (2) If u is a cyclically reduced word in $F(A)$ and u' is the freely reduced form of u in $F(B)$ then $||u'||_B - |u|_A| \leq 2l$.
- (3) Let $w = uw_0v$ be a freely reduced product of freely reduced words in $F(A)$ and suppose that $|u|_A, |v|_A > n$. Let x, y be freely reduced words in $F(A)$ such that the product xwy is reduced as written. Let x', w', y' be the freely reduced forms of x, w, y in $F(B)$. Let w'' be the maximal subword of w' that is not affected by the free cancellations in the product $x'w'y'$. Then w'' is nonempty.

Let z'_1, z'_2 be freely reduced words in $F(B)$ such that $z'_1w''z'_2$ is freely reduced as written. Let z_1, z_2, \tilde{w} be the freely reduced words in $F(A)$ representing z'_1, z'_2, w'' accordingly. Then the maximal subword W of \tilde{w} that is not affected by the free cancellations in $z_1\tilde{w}z_2$ is nonempty and, in addition, W contains w_0 as a subword. Moreover, if $z'_1w''z'_2$ is cyclically reduced in $F(B)$, then the maximal subword of \tilde{w} that is not affected by the free and cyclic reduction of $z_1\tilde{w}z_2$, is nonempty and contains w_0 as a subword.

The existence of $l \geq 1$ as above follows from the bounded cancellation lemma [Coo]. It is not hard to deduce the existence of $n \geq 1$ from the existence of l .

We refer to the smallest integer $n = n_{A,B} \geq 1$ satisfying condition (3) above as the *double-bounded cancellation constant for A, B* .

Note that the definition of $n_{A,B}$ given above is not symmetric and it is possible that $n_{A,B} \neq n_{B,A}$. Note also that conditions (1),(2) in the above definition hold with $l = n_{A,B}$.

DEFINITION 4.6. Let A, B be two free bases of a finitely generated free group F .

Let $C = \max_{a \in A} |a|_B$. We call $C = C_{A,B}$ the *Lipshitz constant for A, B* .

5 The “If” Case of the Main Result

In this section we will establish the “if” implication in Theorem 1.1. Namely, we will prove that for an arbitrary very small action of F on an \mathbb{R} -tree T the condition $\text{supp}(\mu) \subseteq L^2(T)$ implies that $\langle T, \mu \rangle = 0$.

REMARK 5.1. Suppose $\mu \in \text{Curr}(F), \mu \neq 0$ and let

$$\mu = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_i \eta_{g_i}$$

where $\lambda_i \geq 0$ and $g_i \in F$. Then for $\lambda'_i \geq 0$ we have

$$\mu = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \lambda'_i \eta_{g_i} \iff \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lambda'_i}{\lambda_i} = 1.$$

In particular (see [Ka3,4]), if A is a free basis of F , and $\mu \in \text{Curr}(F)$ is such that

$\|\mu\|_A = 1$ then for any $\lambda_i \geq 0$, $g_i \in F$, with $\mu = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_i \eta_{g_i}$, we have

$$\mu = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\|g_i\|_A} \eta_{g_i}.$$

Theorem 5.2. *Let F be a finitely generated nonabelian free group. Let T be a \mathbb{R} -tree with a very small minimal isometric action of F . Let $\mu \in \text{Curr}(F)$ be such that $\text{supp}(\mu) \subseteq L^2(T)$. Then $\langle T, \mu \rangle = 0$.*

Proof. Let A be a free basis of F . We may assume that $\|\mu\|_A = 1$. By Remark 5.1, it suffices to prove that whenever w_i is a sequence of reduced cyclic words in $F(A)$ such that $\mu = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \eta_{w_i} / \|w_i\|_A$ then $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \|w_i\|_T / \|w_i\|_A = 0$. Let w_i be such a sequence of cyclic words. Note that $\|\eta_{w_i^t} / \|w_i^t\|_A = \|w_i\|_T / \|w_i\|_A$ and $\eta_{w_i^t} / \|w_i^t\|_A = \eta_{w_i} / \|w_i\|_A$ for any integer $t \geq 1$. Thus, by taking powers if necessary, we may assume that $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \|w_i\|_A = \infty$.

Let $p \in T$. Let $C_1 > 0$ be such that $BBT_{T,p}(A) < C_1$. Recall that such C_1 exists by Proposition 4.2. Also, we put $C_2 = \max_{a \in A} d_T(p, ap)$.

Let $\epsilon > 0$ be arbitrary. Let $N \geq 1$ be such that $(1 + 10C_1)/N \leq \epsilon/2$. Choose $\epsilon_1 > 0$ such that $C_2 N \epsilon_1 \leq \epsilon/2$. Put $w'_i = w_i^N$. Hence $\|w'_i\|_A = N \|w_i\|_A$ is divisible by N for every $i \geq 1$. Then $\eta_{w'_i} / \|w'_i\|_A = \eta_{w_i} / \|w_i\|_A$ and hence

$$\mu = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\eta_{w'_i}}{\|w'_i\|_A}.$$

Write w'_i as a cyclic concatenation $u_i = y_1 \dots y_m$ where $m = \|w'_i\|_A / N$ and where each $y_j \in F(A)$ has $|y_j|_A = N$. We say that y_j is *good* if $y_j \in \text{supp}_A(\mu)$ and that y_j is *bad* otherwise. Write $m = m_{\text{good}} + m_{\text{bad}}$ where m_{good} is the number of those $j = 1, \dots, m$ for which y_j is good. Since N is fixed and $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \eta_{w'_i} / \|w'_i\|_A = \mu$, for any fixed freely reduced word $v \in F(A)$ of length N , the symmetrized frequencies $\langle v^{\pm 1}, w'_i \rangle_A / \|w'_i\|_A$ of v in w'_i converge to $\langle v, \mu \rangle_A$ as $i \rightarrow \infty$. In particular, if $v \notin \text{supp}_A(\mu)$, these frequencies converge to zero. Therefore there exists some $i_0 \geq 1$ such that for every $i \geq i_0$ we have $m_{\text{bad}} \leq \epsilon_1 \|w'_i\|_A$. Suppose now that $i \geq i_0$ is arbitrary.

Let $z_i \in F(A)$ be the freely reduced word obtained as a (non-cyclic) concatenation $z_i = y_1 \dots y_m$.

Suppose first that y_j is good. Since $\text{supp}(\mu) \subseteq L^2(T)$, there exists a cyclically reduced word $u_j \in F(A)$ containing y_j as an initial segment such that $\|u_j\|_T \leq 1$. Then by Lemma 4.3 we have $d_T(p, u_j p) \leq 1 + 2C_1$. Write u_j as a reduced product $u_j = y_j u'_j$. Then Lemma 4.3 implies that

$$d_T(p, y_j p) + d_T(p, u'_j p) \leq d_T(p, u_j p) + 2C_1 \leq 1 + 4C_1$$

and hence

$$d_T(p, y_j p) \leq 1 + 4C_1.$$

Suppose that y_j is bad. Then obviously $d_T(p, y_j p) \leq C_2 N$.

Recall that $m_{\text{bad}} \leq \epsilon_1 \|w'_i\|_A$. Recall also that $z_i = y_1 \dots y_m \in F(A)$. Hence by Lemma 4.3

$$\|w'_i\|_T = \|z_i\|_T \leq d_T(p, z_i p) \leq m(1 + 4C_1) + \epsilon_1 \|w'_i\|_A C_2 N.$$

Then for every $i \geq i_0$

$$\frac{\|w'_i\|_T}{\|w'_i\|_A} \leq \frac{1 + 10C_1}{N} + C_2N\epsilon_1 \leq \epsilon,$$

and hence

$$0 \leq \langle T, \mu \rangle = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\|w'_i\|_T}{\|w'_i\|_A} \leq \epsilon.$$

Since $\epsilon > 0$ was arbitrary, this implies that $\langle T, \mu \rangle = 0$, as required. □

6 The Dense Orbits Case

PROPOSITION 6.1. *Let F be a finitely generated nonabelian free group. Let T be an \mathbb{R} -tree with a very small minimal isometric action of F such that this action has dense orbits.*

Let $\mu \in \text{Curr}(F)$ be such that $\langle T, \mu \rangle = 0$. Then $\text{supp}(\mu) \subseteq L^2(T)$.

Proof. Choose a free basis A of F . By re-scaling we may assume that $\|\mu\|_A = 1$. Then there exists a sequence of reduced cyclic words w_i in $F(A)$ such that $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\eta_{w_i}}{\|w_i\|} = \mu$.

Since $\langle T, \mu \rangle = 0$, we have $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\|w_i\|_T}{\|w_i\|_A} = 0$.

Again, recall that $\frac{\|w_i^t\|_T}{\|w_i^t\|_A} = \frac{\|w_i\|_T}{\|w_i\|_A}$ and $\frac{\eta_{w_i^t}}{\|w_i^t\|_A} = \frac{\eta_{w_i}}{\|w_i\|_A}$ for any integer $t \geq 1$. Thus, by taking powers if necessary, we may assume that $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \|w_i\|_A = \infty$.

Let $v \in F(A)$ be a freely reduced word with $\langle v, \mu \rangle_A = \alpha > 0$. We need to prove that for any $\epsilon > 0$ there exists a cyclically reduced word w in $F(A)$ containing v as a subword and such that $\|w\|_T \leq \epsilon$.

Since $\|\mu\|_A = 1$, there exists a sequence of cyclic words w_i in $F(A)$ such that

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\eta_{w_i}}{\|w_i\|_A} = \mu$$

and such that

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\|w_i\|_T}{\|w_i\|_A} = 0.$$

Hence

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\langle v^{\pm 1}, w_i \rangle}{\|w_i\|} = \langle v, \mu \rangle_A = \alpha > 0.$$

Choose $i_0 \geq 1$ such that for every $i \geq i_0$ we have

$$\frac{\alpha}{2} \leq \frac{\langle v^{\pm 1}, w_i \rangle}{\|w_i\|} \leq 2\alpha.$$

Let $\epsilon > 0$ be arbitrary. By Proposition 4.4 there is some free basis B of F and a point $p \in T$ such that $BBT_{T,p}(B) < \epsilon$ and $d_T(p, bp) < \epsilon$ for every $b \in B$. Let $n = n_{A,B} \geq 1$ be the double-bounded cancellation constant for A, B and let $C = C_{A,B} \geq 1$ be the Lipschitz constant for A, B .

Let $i \geq i_0$. Choose a maximal collection v_1, \dots, v_m of occurrences of $v^{\pm 1}$ in w_i such that the n -neighborhoods of these occurrences in w_i do not overlap. Note that if an occurrence of $v^{\pm 1}$ begins outside the union of the n -neighborhoods of v_1, \dots, v_m in w_i , then, by maximality, the beginning of that occurrence is at most $2n + |v|$

away from the union of the n -neighborhoods of v_1, \dots, v_m . This implies that the total number of occurrences of $v^{\pm 1}$ in w_i satisfies

$$\langle v^{\pm 1}, w_i \rangle \leq 2m(2n + |v|).$$

Hence

$$\frac{m}{\|w_i\|_A} \geq \frac{\langle v^{\pm 1}, w_i \rangle}{\|w_i\|_A(4n + 2|v|)} \geq \frac{\alpha}{2} \frac{1}{4n + 2|v|}.$$

Thus,

$$\frac{\alpha}{K} \leq \frac{m}{\|w_i\|} \leq 2\alpha,$$

where $K = 8n + 4|v|$.

Recall that $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\|w_i\|_T}{\|w_i\|_A} = 0$. Let $\epsilon_1 > 0$ be such that $\epsilon_1 \frac{K}{\alpha} < \epsilon$. We may assume that $i \geq i_0$ was chosen big enough so that $\frac{\|w_i\|_T}{\|w_i\|_A} \leq \epsilon_1$.

We now subdivide the cyclic word w_i as a cyclic concatenation $w = y_1 \dots y_m$ where each segment $y_j \in F(A)$ of w_i contains the n -neighborhood of v_j in w_i for $j = 1, \dots, m$. For $j = 1, \dots, m$ let y'_j be the freely reduced word in $F(B)$ representing y_j .

Let z_j be the portion of y'_j that survives after the free reductions in $y'_{j-1}y'_jy'_{j+1}$. Note that z_j is nonempty by definition of $n = n_{A,B}$. Then the cyclic concatenation $w'_i = y'_1 \dots y'_m$ is the cyclic word in $F(B)$ representing the same conjugacy class as w_i . Note that the words y'_j need not be cyclically reduced. We choose letters $b_j \in B^{\pm 1}$ such that each $x_j := b_j z_j$ is cyclically reduced over B and such that $x_1 \dots x_m$ is a freely reduced and cyclically reduced word over B . Let w''_i be the cyclic word obtained by cyclic concatenation $w''_i = x_1 \dots x_m$.

By Lemma 4.3 we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left| d_T(p, y'_1 \dots y'_m p) - \sum_{j=1}^m d_T(p, z_j p) \right| &\leq 4m\epsilon, \\ |d(p, x_j p) - d(p, z_j p)| &\leq \epsilon, \text{ and} \\ \left| d_T(p, x_1 \dots x_m p) - \sum_{j=1}^m d_T(p, z_j p) \right| &\leq 4m\epsilon. \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$|d_T(p, y'_1 \dots y'_m p) - d_T(p, x_1 \dots x_m p)| \leq 12m\epsilon.$$

Since both $y'_1 \dots y'_m$ and $x_1 \dots x_m$ are cyclically reduced, Lemma 4.3 also implies

$$\begin{aligned} |d_T(p, y'_1 \dots y'_m p) - \|w'_i\|_T| &\leq 2\epsilon, \\ |d_T(p, x_1 \dots x_m p) - \|w''_i\|_T| &\leq 2\epsilon, \text{ and hence} \\ \|\|w'_i\|_T - \|w''_i\|_T\| &\leq 12m\epsilon + 4\epsilon. \end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\|w''_i\|_T \leq \|w'_i\|_T + 12m\epsilon + 4\epsilon.$$

Since x_1, \dots, x_m are cyclically reduced, Lemma 4.3 again implies that

$$\sum_{j=1}^m \|x_j\|_T \leq \|w''_i\|_T + 4m\epsilon \leq \|w'_i\|_T + 16m\epsilon + 4\epsilon.$$

Therefore there exists j such that

$$\|x_j\|_T \leq \frac{\|w'_i\|_T}{m} + 16\epsilon + \frac{4\epsilon}{m} \leq \frac{\|w'_i\|_T}{m} + 20\epsilon.$$

Recall that w_i and w'_i represent the same conjugacy class in F and so $\|w_i\|_T = \|w'_i\|_T$. Thus

$$\|x_j\|_T \leq \frac{\|w_i\|_T}{m} + 20\epsilon = \frac{\|w_i\|_T}{\|w_i\|_A} \frac{\|w_i\|_A}{m} + 20\epsilon \leq \epsilon_1 \frac{K}{\alpha} + 20\epsilon \leq 21\epsilon$$

where the last inequality holds by the choice of ϵ_1 .

We now rewrite $x_j = b_j z_j$ as a freely reduced word in $F(A)$ and then cyclically reduce the result to get a cyclically reduced word s_j in $F(A)$. By definition of $n = n_{A,B}$, the construction of x_j implies that the occurrence v_j of $v^{\pm 1}$ in y_j survives intact in s_j . Thus s_j is a cyclically reduced word in $F(A)$ containing $v^{\pm 1}$ as a subword and satisfying $\|s_j\|_T \leq 21\epsilon$. Since $\epsilon > 0$ was arbitrary, this implies that $v \in L^2(T)$, as required. \square

7 Approximating the Word Metric for a Graph of Groups

CONVENTION 7.1. If $G = \langle S \rangle$ is a group with a finite-generating set S , we say that a cyclic word w in $S^{\pm 1}$ is a *cyclic λ -quasigeodesic* with respect to d_S if for every vertex on w cutting w open at that vertex produced a word that is λ -quasigeodesic. We will denote the Cayley graph of X with respect to S by $X(G, S)$.

LEMMA 7.2. *Let G be a word-hyperbolic group with a fixed finite generating set S and let $\lambda > 0$. Then there exists $\lambda' = \lambda'(\lambda, S, G) > 0$ with the following property. Suppose that w is a cyclic word in $S^{\pm 1}$ that is a cyclic λ -quasigeodesic for G with respect to d_S . Let w be subdivided as a cyclic concatenation $w = v_1 \dots v_m$ where each v_i is a λ -quasigeodesic word in $S^{\pm 1}$. For $i = 1, \dots, m$ let z_i be a another λ -quasigeodesic word representing the same element of G as v_i . Let w' be the cyclic word obtained by a cyclic concatenation $w' = z_1 \dots z_m$. Then w' is a cyclic λ' -quasigeodesic.*

Proof. The proof is a straightforward variation on the proof of a similar Lemma 3.4 in [Ka1] for a non-cyclic word and we leave the details to the reader. Note, however, that the proof uses the fact that G is word-hyperbolic and hence the paths labelled by z_i and v_i in the Cayley graph of G are ϵ -Hausdorff close, where $\epsilon = \epsilon(\lambda, G, S) > 0$. It is not hard to see that the statement of this lemma in general fails for non-hyperbolic groups, e.g. for \mathbb{Z}^2 . \square

NOTATION 7.3 (Graph of groups notation). Let \mathcal{Y} be a graph of groups [B], [S]. For $x \in V\mathcal{Y}$ we will denote the vertex group of x by G_x and for $e \in E\mathcal{Y}$ we will denote the edge group of e by G_e . For $e \in E\mathcal{Y}$ we denote the initial vertex of e by $o(e)$ and we denote the terminal vertex of e by $t(e)$. For $e \in E\mathcal{Y}$ we denote the corresponding boundary monomorphisms by $\alpha_e : G_e \rightarrow G_{o(e)}$ and $\omega_e : G_e \rightarrow G_{t(e)}$. Recall that according to the standard graph of groups conventions, for every $e \in E\mathcal{Y}$ we have $G_e = G_{e^{-1}}$, $o(e) = t(e^{-1})$ and $\alpha_e = \omega_{e^{-1}}$.

DEFINITION 7.4. Let \mathcal{Y} is a finite connected reduced graph of groups with underlying graph Y , where all the vertex groups $G_x, x \in VY$, are finitely generated. Let $Z \subseteq Y$ be a maximal tree in Y . Fix an orientation $EY = E^+Y \sqcup E^-Y$ on Y , so that for every $e \in EY$ we have $e \in E^+Y$ iff $e^{-1} \in E^-Y$.

Let $G = \pi_1(\mathcal{Y}, Z)$. Then G has the presentation

$$G = ((\star_{x \in VY} G_x) * F(E^+Y)) / \langle \langle e^{-1} \alpha_e(c) e = \omega_e(c), e \in E^+Y, c \in G_e; e = 1, e \in E^+Z \rangle \rangle.$$

Let S_x be a finite generating set of G_x for $x \in VY$. Then

$$S = S_{\mathcal{Y}} = E^+Y \bigcup \bigcup_{x \in VY} S_x$$

is a generating set of G that is said to be *adapted to \mathcal{Y}* .

Recall that a \mathcal{Y} -*path* from $x \in VY$ to $x' \in VY$ is a sequence

$$\alpha = g_0, e_1, g_1, e_2, \dots, e_n, g_n$$

where e_1, \dots, e_n is an edge-path in Y with the vertex sequence $x = x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n = x'$ and where $g_i \in G_{x_i}$. A \mathcal{Y} -path α as above is \mathcal{Y} -*reduced* if it does not contain a subsequence of the form

$$e, \omega_e(c), e^{-1},$$

where $e \in EY$ and $c \in G_e$.

We say that a word W in $S_{\mathcal{Y}}^{\pm 1}$ is a *path-word for \mathcal{Y}* if it has the form

$$W = w_0 e_1 w_1 \dots e_n w_n$$

where e_1, \dots, e_n is an edge-path in Y with the vertex sequence x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n and where w_i is a word in $S_{x_i}^{\pm 1}$. Note that any path-word W as above defines a \mathcal{Y} -path $\alpha = g_0, e_1, g_1, e_2, \dots, e_n, g_n$, where $g_i \in G_{x_i}$ is the group element represented by w_i .

We say that a path-word W as above is a \mathcal{Y} -*reduced path word* if it defines a \mathcal{Y} -reduced \mathcal{Y} -path.

In a similar way, one defines the notions of a *cyclic \mathcal{Y} -path*, *\mathcal{Y} -reduced cyclic \mathcal{Y} -path*, a *cyclic path-word for \mathcal{Y}* and a *\mathcal{Y} -reduced cyclic path-word for \mathcal{Y}* .

CONVENTION 7.5. Let A be another finite generating set for $G = \pi_1(\mathcal{Y}, Z)$. For each element of $S_{\mathcal{Y}}$ choose its representation as a word in A . Using these representations for substitution, any (cyclic) word W in $S_{\mathcal{Y}}^{\pm 1}$ defines a (cyclic) word \widetilde{W} in $A^{\pm 1}$.

PROPOSITION 7.6. Let G be a word-hyperbolic group and let $G = \pi_1(\mathcal{Y}, Z)$ be a splitting of G where \mathcal{Y} is a finite graph of groups, and where $Z \subseteq Y$ is a maximal subtree. Suppose that each vertex group G_x is quasiconvex in G . Let S_x be a finite generating set of G_x for each $x \in VY$ and let

$$S_{\mathcal{Y}} = E^+Y \bigcup \bigcup_{x \in VY} S_x$$

be a generating set of G adapted to \mathcal{Y} . Let A be any other finite generating set of G .

There exist $\lambda > 0$ and $\epsilon > 0$ with the following properties:

- (1) For any $g \in F, g \neq 1$ there exists a \mathcal{Y} -reduced path-word W representing g such that W is λ -quasigeodesic with respect to $d_{S_{\mathcal{Y}}}$.
 Moreover, if $w \in (A \cup A^{-1})^*$ is a d_A -geodesic representing g , then the paths from 1 to g labelled by w and \tilde{W} in $X(F, A)$ are ϵ -Hausdorff close.
- (2) For any conjugacy class $[g], g \in F, g \neq 1$, there exists a \mathcal{Y} -reduced cyclic path-word representing $[g]$ such that W is a cyclic λ -quasigeodesic with respect to $d_{S_{\mathcal{Y}}}$.
 Moreover, let w be a cyclic word over $A^{\pm 1}$ which is a cyclic d_A -geodesic representing $[g]$. Then there is a function f from the vertex set of w to the vertex set of W with the following properties. For every vertex x on w cutting open w at x and W at $f(x)$ produces a d_A -geodesic word w_x and a \mathcal{Y} -reduced path-word W_x accordingly. Additionally, there exist paths p and p' in $X(G, A)$ labelled by w_x and \tilde{W}_x such that their initial vertices are at most ϵ -apart, their terminal vertices are at most ϵ -apart and, for any other vertex y on w the vertices on p and p' corresponding to y and $f(y)$ are at most ϵ -apart in $X(G, A)$.

Proof. Part (1) of the lemma is essentially the same as Proposition 5.1 in [Ka2]. We will briefly indicate the proof of part (2) that is similar to the proof of Proposition 5.1 in [Ka2].

To see that part (2) holds, we first replace g by a $d_{S_{\mathcal{Y}}}$ -shortest element $g' \in [g]$. Let \hat{W} be a $d_{S_{\mathcal{Y}}}$ -geodesic representative of g' . Then, by the choice of g' , every cyclic permutation of \hat{W} is a $d_{S_{\mathcal{Y}}}$ -geodesic. Recall that Z is a maximal tree in Y .

Let W_0 be the cyclic word defined by \hat{W} . Thus W_0 is a cyclic $d_{S_{\mathcal{Y}}}$ -geodesic. By inserting in W_0 several subwords in the alphabet EZ (which therefore represent the trivial element of G) of length $\leq \#EZ$ each, we can obtain a new cyclic word W_1 that is a cyclic path-word for \mathcal{Y} . By Lemma 7.2 W_1 is a cyclic λ_1 -quasigeodesic for some constant $\lambda_1 > 0$. However, W_1 need not be \mathcal{Y} -reduced.

We say that a subsegment v of W_1 is a *pinch* if v has the form $v = eue^{-1}$ and v represents an element of the edge group $\omega_e(G_e)$. Note that we DO NOT require u to be a word in the generating set of the vertex group $G_{t(e)}$. We say that a collection of pinches v_1, \dots, v_m in W_1 is *separated* if the segments v_1, \dots, v_m do not overlap in W_1 .

Let each of v_1, \dots, v_m and v'_1, \dots, v'_l be a separated collection of pinches in W_1 . We say that v_1, \dots, v_m is *dominated* by v'_1, \dots, v'_l if for each v_i there is some v'_j such that the segment v_i is contained in the segment v_j in W_1 .

Now take $v_1 = e_1u_1e_1^{-1}, \dots, v_m = e_mu_me_m^{-1}$ be a maximal (with respect to dominance) separated collection of pinches in W_1 . Replace each v_i in W_1 by its geodesic representative in the generators of the vertex group $G_{o(e_i)}$. Denote the resulting cyclic word by W .

Since the vertex groups are quasiconvex in G , Lemma 7.2 implies that the cyclic word w is a cyclic λ_2 -quasigeodesic for some constant $\lambda_2 > 0$. The maximality of the choice of v_1, \dots, v_m implies that W is a \mathcal{Y} -reduced cyclic path-word.

Establishing the remaining properties of W asserted in part (2) of the proposition is a straightforward δ -hyperbolic exercise and we leave the details to the reader. \square

8 The Discrete Action Case

CONVENTION 8.1. For the remainder of this section, let F be a finitely generated nonabelian free group. We fix a very small splitting $F = \pi_1(\mathcal{Y}, Z)$, where \mathcal{Y} is a finite connected reduced graph of groups with a maximal tree Z , where all edge groups are cyclic (and hence all vertex groups are finitely generated free groups). We fix an orientation on Y and choose a finite generating set

$$S_Y = E^+Y \bigcup_{x \in VY} S_x$$

for F that is adapted to \mathcal{Y} .

Let $V'Y$ denote the set of all $x \in VY$ such that the vertex group G_x is non-cyclic. Let T_Y be the Bass–Serre tree corresponding to the splitting $F = \pi_1(\mathcal{Y}, Z)$.

We also fix a free basis A for F .

LEMMA 8.2. *Let $L = L^2(T_Y)$ and let $v \in F(A)$ be freely reduced. Then $v \in L_A$ if and only if for some vertex $x \in V'Y$ the word v can be read as the label of a path in the core of the Stallings subgroup graph for G_x with respect to $F(A)$. That is, $L = \cup_{x \in V'Y} i_{\Lambda}(\partial^2 G_x)$*

Proof. Note first that, since \mathcal{Y} defines a very small splitting of F , every cyclic vertex group of \mathcal{Y} is contained in some non-cyclic vertex group. Hence every word in $F(A)$ readable in the core of the Stallings subgroup graph of a cyclic vertex group is also readable in the core of the Stallings subgroup graph of a non-cyclic vertex group.

Since the action of F on T_Y is discrete, there is some $c > 0$ such that for every $f \in F$ either $\|f\|_{T_Y} \geq c$ or else f is conjugate to an element of some G_x , $x \in VY$ and $\|f\|_{T_Y} = 0$. Therefore, in view of the above remark, by definition of $L = L^2(T_Y)$, for $v \in F(A)$ we have $v \in L_A$ if and only if v is a subword of some cyclically reduced word in $F(A)$ representing an element conjugate to an element of some G_x , $x \in V'Y$. This implies the statement of the lemma. \square

The following lemma is an easy corollary of the definitions.

LEMMA 8.3. *Let $H \leq F(A)$ be a finitely generated subgroup. Let M be the number of edges in the Stallings subgroup graph Γ_H of H with respect to $F(A)$. Let z_1, w, z_2 be freely reduced words in $F(A)$ such that $|z_1|, |z_2| \leq c$ and such that $z_1 \cdot w \cdot z_2 \in H$ (we do not assume this product to be freely reduced). Let w be written as a reduced product $w = w_1 w' w_2$ where $|w_1|_A, |w_2|_A \geq c + M$. Then w' can be read as the label of a path in the core of the graph Γ_H .*

PROPOSITION 8.4. *Let F be as in Convention 8.1. Let $T = T_Y$ be the Bass–Serre tree corresponding to \mathcal{Y} . Let $\mu \in \text{Curr}(F)$ be such that $\langle T, \mu \rangle = 0$.*

Then $\text{supp}(\mu) \subseteq L^2(T)$.

Proof. Choose a free basis A of F . By re-scaling we may assume that $\|\mu\|_A = 1$. Let w_i be a sequence of reduced cyclic words w_i in $F(A)$ such that $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\eta_{w_i}}{\|w_i\|} = \mu$.

Since $\langle T, \mu \rangle = 0$, we have $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\|w_i\|_T}{\|w_i\|_A} = 0$. As before, by taking powers if necessary, we may assume that $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \|w_i\|_A = \infty$. We need to show that $\text{supp}(\mu) \subseteq L^2(T)$.

Let $\lambda, \epsilon > 0$ be as provided by Proposition 7.6. Let M be the maximum of the numbers of edges among the Stallings subgroups graphs with respect to $F(A)$ for the subgroups $G_x, x \in VY$.

Let $v \in F(A)$ be a freely reduced word such that $v \in \text{supp}_A(\mu)$. Thus $\langle v, \mu \rangle_A > 0$. Then there exists a freely reduced word $v' = u_1 v u_2$ such that $\alpha := \langle v', \mu \rangle_A > 0$ and such that $|u_1|_A, |u_2|_A \geq M + \epsilon$. We may assume that for every $i \geq 1$ we have

$$\alpha/2 \leq \frac{\langle (v')^{\pm 1}, w_i \rangle}{\|w_i\|_A} \leq 2\alpha.$$

Let W_i be a cyclically λ -quasigeodesic \mathcal{Y} -reduced cyclic path-word representing the same conjugacy class in F as w_i .

Fix $N \gg \epsilon$.

By the same argument as in the proof of Proposition 6.1 we may find m distinct occurrences v_1, \dots, v_m of $(v')^{\pm 1}$ in w_i such that N -neighborhoods of v_1, \dots, v_m do not overlap in w_i and such that

$$\frac{\alpha}{K} \leq \frac{m}{\|w_i\|_A} \leq 2\alpha,$$

where $K = 8N + 4|v'|$.

For each $j = 1, \dots, m$ let x_j, x'_j be the initial and terminal vertices of v_j in w_i . Let V_j be the segment of W_i from $f(x_j)$ to $f(x'_j)$. The fact that the occurrences v_1, \dots, v_m of $(v')^{\pm 1}$ in w have non-overlapping N -neighborhoods implies that the segments V_1, \dots, V_m in W_i have no overlaps.

Suppose first that for every w_i each V_j contains an occurrence of some $e \in EY$. Then $\|w_i\|_T = \|W_i\|_T \geq m$. Hence for every $i \geq 1$

$$\frac{\|w_i\|_T}{\|w_i\|_A} \geq \frac{m}{\|w_i\|_A} \geq \frac{\alpha}{K} > 0.$$

This contradicts the assumption that $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\|w_i\|_T}{\|w_i\|_A} = 0$. Thus there is some w_i such that some V_j contains no occurrences of EY . Since W_i is a cyclic path-word for \mathcal{Y} , this implies that there is some vertex x of Y such that V_j is a word in $S_x^{\pm 1}$.

Proposition 7.6 implies that in $X(F, A)$ there are paths α_1, α_2 labelled by v' and a word in $S_x^{\pm 1}$ accordingly, such that the initial vertices of α_1, α_2 are at most ϵ -apart and the terminal vertices of α_1, α_2 are at most ϵ -apart. Recall that $v' = u_2 v u_2$ where $|u_1|, |u_2| \geq M + \epsilon$. Therefore by Lemma 8.3 v can be read as a path in the Stallings core graph of $G_x = \langle S_x \rangle \leq F(A)$. Hence by Lemma 8.2 $v \in L^2(T)_A$, as required. \square

9 Restricting Geodesic Currents to Subgroups

DEFINITION 9.1 (Restriction of a current to a subgroup). Let $H \leq F$ be a finitely generated nonabelian subgroup. Since H is quasiconvex in F , we have a canonical H -equivariant topological embedding $\partial H \subset \partial F$ which induces a canonical H -equivariant topological embedding $\partial^2 H \subset \partial^2 F$. Let $\mu \in \text{Curr}(F)$. We define the

restricted current $\mu|_H$ as follows. For any Borel subset $S \subseteq \partial^2 H$ put $\mu|_H(S) := \mu(S)$. It is easy to see that $\mu|_H$ is an H -invariant measure on $\partial^2 H$, that is $\mu|_H \in \text{Curr}(H)$.

Denote $r_H : \text{Curr}(F) \rightarrow \text{Curr}(H)$, $r_H(\mu) = \mu|_H$ for $\mu \in \text{Curr}(F)$.

REMARK 9.2. In the above definition, the restricted current $\mu|_H$ depends only on μ and the conjugacy class of H in F in the following sense. Let $f \in F$ and put $H_1 = fHf^{-1}$. Consider an isomorphism $\alpha : H \rightarrow H_1$ defined as $\alpha(h) = fhf^{-1}$ for $h \in H$. Then α induces an α -equivariant homeomorphism $\hat{\alpha} : \partial^2 H \rightarrow \partial^2 H_1$. Hence $\hat{\alpha}$ induces a canonical isomorphism $\check{\alpha} : \text{Curr}(H) \rightarrow \text{Curr}(H_1)$ defined as $(\check{\alpha}\nu)(S_1) = \nu(\hat{\alpha}^{-1}(S_1))$ for any $\nu \in \text{Curr}(H)$ and $S_1 \subseteq \partial^2 H_1$.

It is not hard to check that for any $\mu \in \text{Curr}(F)$ we have $\check{\alpha}(\mu|_H) = \mu|_{H_1}$.

The following is an immediate corollary of the definitions.

PROPOSITION 9.3. *Let $H \leq F$ be a finitely generated nonabelian subgroup. Then $r_H : \text{Curr}(F) \rightarrow \text{Curr}(H)$ is a linear continuous map.*

NOTATION 9.4. Let G be a group and $g \in G$ be an element. We denote by $[g]_G$ the conjugacy class of g in G .

The proof of the following lemma given below was suggested to the authors by Gilbert Levitt.

LEMMA 9.5. *Let $H \leq F$ be a finitely generated subgroup.*

- (1) *There exists an integer $n \geq 1$ with the following property. For every $h \in H$ there exist $h_1, \dots, h_m \in H$ with $m \leq n$ such that*

$$[h]_F \cap H = [h_1]_H \cup [h_2]_H \cup \dots \cup [h_m]_H.$$

We denote by $n_{H,F}$ the smallest $n \geq 1$ with this property.

- (2) *There exists an integer $n_1 \geq 1$ with the following property. Let $h \in H$ be any nontrivial element that is not a proper power in H . Represent h as $h = f^d$ where $f \in F$ is not a power and $d \geq 1$. Then $d \leq n_1$.*

We denote by $d_{H,F}$ the smallest $n_1 \geq 1$ with this property.

- (3) *A finitely generated subgroup $H \leq F$ is malnormal if and only if $n_{H,F} = d_{H,F} = 1$.*

Proof. It is easy to see that if $H \leq F$ is malnormal then $n_{H,F} = d_{H,F} = 1$ satisfy the requirements of the lemma. Similarly, if $n_{H,F} = d_{H,F} = 1$, it is not hard to show that $H \leq F$ is malnormal. Thus part (3) of the lemma holds.

Suppose now that $H \leq F$ is an arbitrary finitely generated subgroup. By Marshall Hall's theorem there exist subgroups $K, U \leq F$ such that $U = \langle H, K \rangle = H * K$ has finite index in F . Let $p = [F : U]$. Choose $f_1, \dots, f_p \in F$ such that $F = \cup_{j=1}^p U f_j$.

Let $h \in H$, $h \neq 1$ be arbitrary. Let $J = \{j \mid 1 \leq j \leq p, f_j^{-1} h f_j \in U\}$. Every element of F has the form $u f_j$, where $u \in U$, $1 \leq j \leq p$. Hence it is obvious that

$$[h]_F \cap U = \cup_{j \in J} [f_j^{-1} h f_j]_U$$

Let $J' = \{j \in J : f_j^{-1} h f_j \in H\}$. Since $H \leq U = H * K$ is malnormal in U , it follows that for $j \in J'$ we have

$$[f_j^{-1} h f_j]_U \cap H = [f_j^{-1} h f_j]_H$$

and for $j \in J - J'$ we have

$$[f_j^{-1}hf_j]_U \cap H = \emptyset.$$

Therefore

$$[h]_F \cap H = \cup_{j \in J'} [f_j^{-1}hf_j]_H.$$

Since $h \in H$, $h \neq 1$, was arbitrary, we see that $n_{H,F} \leq p = [F : U]$ and part (1) of the lemma is proved.

Now let $U_1 \leq U$ be such that $U_1 \leq F$ is normal and of finite index. Let $q = [F : U_1]$. It is obvious that for any $f \in F$ we have $f^q \in U_1$ and thus $f^q \in U$.

Now let $h \in H$, $h \neq 1$, be an element that is not a proper power in H . Let $h = f^d$ where $f \in F$, $d \geq 1$, and where $f \in F$ is not a proper power. Note that since $H \leq U = U * K$ is malnormal in U , it follows that h is not a proper power in U . Let $t \geq 1$ be the smallest such that $f^t \in U$. Note that, by the above remark, $t \leq q = [F : U_1]$. Note also, that, since H is a free factor of U and since $(f^t)^d = h^t \in H$, it follows that $f^t \in H$.

Suppose that $d > t$. If d is divisible by t , $d = ts$, then $f^t \in U$ and $f^{ts} \in H$, where $s > 1$. Since $f^t \in H$ and $h = (f^t)^s$, this contradicts our assumption that $h \in H$ is not a proper power in H . If d is not divisible by t , we can write $d = ts + r$ where $0 < r < t$. Since $f^d = h \in U$, $f^t \in U$, it follows that $f^r \in U$. Since $0 < r < t$, this contradicts the choice of t . Thus $d \leq t \leq q = [F : U_1]$. Hence $d_{H,F} \leq [F : U_1]$ and part (2) of the lemma is proved. \square

The next lemma follows easily from the definitions of counting currents in terms of delta-functions.

LEMMA 9.6. *Let $H \leq F$ be a nonabelian finitely generated subgroup. Let $h \in H$ be a nontrivial element such that h is not a proper power in H . Let $h_1, \dots, h_m \in H$ be pairwise non-conjugate elements such that $[h]_F \cap H = [h_1]_H \cup [h_2]_H \cup \dots \cup [h_m]_H$. Let $h = f^d$ where $d \geq 1$ and $f \in F$ is not a proper power in F .*

Then,

- (1) We have $\eta_h^F|_H = d \sum_{i=1}^m \eta_{h_i}^H$.
- (2) If $H \leq F$ is malnormal then $d = m = 1$ and $\eta_h^F|_H = \eta_h^H$.

LEMMA 9.7. *Let $H \leq F$ be a finitely generated subgroup. Let A be a free basis of F and let Γ_H be the Stallings subgroup graph for $H \leq F$ with respect to A .*

Let $\mu \in \text{Curr}(F)$. Then $\text{supp}(\mu) \subseteq i_\Lambda(\partial^2 H)$ if and only if for every $v \in F(A)$ with $\langle v, \mu \rangle > 0$ there is a reduced edge-path labelled by v in $\text{Core}(\Gamma_H)$. That is, $\text{supp}(\mu) \subseteq i_\Lambda(\partial^2 H)$ if and only if for each $v \in F(A)$ that cannot be read along a reduced path in $\text{Core}(\Gamma_H)$ we have $\langle v, \mu \rangle = 0$.

Proof. Note that the convex hull T of ∂H in $X(F, A)$ is a minimal H -invariant subtree in $X(F, A)$ and that T can also be seen as a copy of the universal cover of $\text{Core}(\Gamma_H)$ in $X(F, A)$.

It is not hard to see that for $v \in F(A)$ exactly one of the following two alternatives holds:

- (a) Every segment labelled by v in $X(F, A)$ is contained in some F -translate of T in $F(X, A)$ and every such segment defines a two-sided cylinder that intersects nontrivially some F -translate of $\partial^2 H$ in $\partial^2 F$.

- (b) No segment labelled by v in $X(F, A)$ is contained in an F -translate of T and every such segment defines a two-sided cylinder that is disjoint from every F -translate of $\partial^2 H$ in $\partial^2 F$.

This fact immediately implies the statement of the lemma. \square

NOTATION 9.8. Let $H \leq F$ be a finitely generated subgroup. We denote by $\text{Curr}_H(F)$ the set of all $\mu \in \text{Curr}(F)$ such that $\text{supp}(\mu) \subseteq i_\Lambda(\partial^2 H)$.

Lemma 9.7 immediately implies

LEMMA 9.9. *Let $H \leq F$ be a finitely generated subgroup. Then $\text{Curr}_H(F)$ is a closed affine subspace of $\text{Curr}(F)$.*

PROPOSITION 9.10. *Let $H \leq F$ be a finitely generated subgroup and let $\mu \in \text{Curr}_H(F)$. Then there exist a sequence $h_i \in H$ and a sequence $\lambda_i \geq 0$ such that*

$$\mu = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_i \eta_{h_i}^F.$$

Proof. Fix a free basis A of F . By re-scaling we may assume that $\|\mu\|_A = 1$. Let w_i be a sequence of reduced cyclic words in $F(A)$ such that $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\eta_{w_i}}{\|w_i\|_A} = \mu$.

Let Γ_H be the Stallings subgroup graph of H with respect to A . Let $C > 0$ be such that for any directed edges e, e' in $\text{Core}(\Gamma_H)$ there exists an edge-path p of length $\leq C$ in $\text{Core}(\Gamma_H)$ such that $ep e'$ is a reduced edge-path in $\text{Core}(\Gamma_H)$.

It suffices to prove that for every $M \geq 1$ and every $\epsilon > 0$ there exists a cyclic path in $\text{Core}(\Gamma_H)$ labelled by a cyclic word w such that for every $v \in F(A)$ with $|v|_A = M$ we have

$$\left| \frac{\langle v^{\pm 1}, w \rangle}{\|w\|_A} - \langle v, \mu \rangle \right| \leq \epsilon. \quad (**)$$

Let an integer $M \geq 1$ and a real number $\epsilon > 0$ be arbitrary. Let $\alpha = \max_{|v|_A=M} \langle v, \mu \rangle$.

Choose an integer $N > M \geq 1$ be such that

$$(\alpha + \epsilon) \left(1 - \frac{N}{N + C}\right) \leq \epsilon,$$

and such that $\frac{M+C}{N} \leq \frac{\epsilon}{3}$.

By replacing w_i by their high powers if necessary, we may assume that $\|w_i\|_A$ is divisible by N for every $i \geq 1$ and that $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \|w_i\|_A = \infty$.

Since $\mu = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\|w_i\|_A} \eta_{w_i}$, there exists $i_0 \geq 1$ such that for every $i \geq i_0$ and every $v \in F$ with $|v|_A = M$ we have

$$\left| \frac{\langle v^{\pm 1}, w_i \rangle}{\|w_i\|_A} - \langle v, \mu \rangle \right| \leq \epsilon.$$

Hence, by the choice of N , for any $v \in F$ with $|v|_A = M$ and for any $0 \leq x \leq \langle v^{\pm 1}, w_i \rangle$ we have

$$\left| \frac{x}{\|w_i\|_A} - \frac{x}{\|w_i\|_A} \frac{N}{N + C} \right| \leq \epsilon.$$

Let $\epsilon_1 > 0$ be such that $N\epsilon_1 \leq \epsilon/3$.

Let $i \geq i_0$. Put $m = \|w_i\|_A/N$ and write w_i as a cyclic concatenation $w_i = y_1 \dots y_m$ of segments of length N . As before, for $j = 1, \dots, m$ we say that y_j is *good*

if $y_j \in \text{supp}(\mu)$ and say that y_j is *bad* otherwise. Let $m = m_{\text{bad}} + m_{\text{good}}$ where m_{bad} is the number of those $j = 1, \dots, m$ such that y_j is bad.

Since $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\eta_{w_i}}{\|w_i\|_A} = \mu$, for any fixed freely reduced word $v \in F(A)$ of length N the symmetrized frequencies $\langle v^{\pm 1}, w_i \rangle_A / \|w_i\|_A$ of v in w_i converge to $\langle v, \mu \rangle_A$ as $i \rightarrow \infty$. In particular, if $v \notin \text{supp}_A(\mu)$, these frequencies converge to zero. It follows that there exists $i_1 \geq i_0$ such that for every $i \geq i_1$ we have $m_{\text{bad}} \leq \epsilon_1 \|w_i\|_A$.

Let $i \geq i_1$. For each $j = 1, \dots, m$ such that y_j is good, choose a path p_j in $\text{Core}(\Gamma_H)$ labelled by y_j and put $z_j = y_j$ in this case. For each j such that y_j is bad choose any reduced path p_j of length N in $\text{Core}(\Gamma_H)$. Put z_j to be the label of p_j in this case.

Finally, choose reduced paths p'_1, \dots, p'_m in $\text{Core}(\Gamma_H)$, of length $\leq C$ each, such that $p_1 p'_1 p_2 p'_2 \dots p_j p'_j$ defines a reduced cyclic path α in $\text{Core}(\Gamma_H)$. Let r_j be the label of p'_j . Then the label of the cyclic path α is the cyclic word w'_i obtained as a cyclic concatenation

$$w'_i = z_1 r_1 \dots z_m r_m.$$

Since $|z_j| = N$ and $|r_j| \leq C$, we have

$$\|w_i\|_A \leq \|w'_i\|_A \leq \|w_i\|_A + mC,$$

and hence

$$1 \leq \frac{\|w'_i\|_A}{\|w_i\|_A} \leq 1 + \frac{C}{N}. \tag{†}$$

Note that by construction w'_i represents the F -conjugacy class of some $h_i \in H$.

Let $v \in F(A)$ be any freely reduced word of length M . We want to compare the frequencies of v in w_i and w'_i . We say that an occurrence of $v^{\pm 1}$ in w_i is *good* if it lies in some good y_j and that this occurrence is *bad* otherwise. Let $\langle v^{\pm 1}, w_i \rangle = \langle v^{\pm 1}, w_i \rangle_{\text{good}} + \langle v^{\pm 1}, w_i \rangle_{\text{bad}}$ where $\langle v^{\pm 1}, w_i \rangle_{\text{good}}$ is the number of good occurrences of v in w_i . Note that

$$\langle v^{\pm 1}, w_i \rangle_{\text{bad}} \leq Nm_{\text{bad}} + Mm \leq N\epsilon_1 \|w_i\|_A + Mm.$$

Hence

$$\frac{\langle v^{\pm 1}, w_i \rangle_{\text{bad}}}{\|w_i\|_A} \leq N\epsilon_1 + \frac{M}{N} \leq \epsilon.$$

Thus

$$\left| \frac{\langle v^{\pm 1}, w_i \rangle_{\text{good}}}{\|w_i\|_A} - \frac{\langle v^{\pm 1}, w_i \rangle}{\|w_i\|_A} \right| \leq \epsilon.$$

Similarly, we say that an occurrence of $v^{\pm 1}$ in w'_i is *good* if it lies within some $z_j = y_j$ where y_j is good, and that an occurrence of $v^{\pm 1}$ in w'_i is *bad* otherwise.

We have

$$\langle v^{\pm 1}, w'_i \rangle_{\text{bad}} \leq Nm_{\text{bad}} + Mm + Cm \leq N\epsilon_1 \|w_i\|_A + Mm + Cm.$$

Hence

$$\frac{\langle v^{\pm 1}, w'_i \rangle_{\text{bad}}}{\|w_i\|_A} \leq N\epsilon_1 + \frac{M}{N} + \frac{C}{N}.$$

Therefore

$$\frac{\langle v^{\pm 1}, w'_i \rangle_{\text{bad}}}{\|w'_i\|_A} = \frac{\langle v^{\pm 1}, w_i \rangle_{\text{bad}}}{\|w_i\|_A} \frac{\|w_i\|_A}{\|w'_i\|_A} \leq N\epsilon_1 + \frac{M}{N} + \frac{C}{N} \leq \epsilon$$

since $\|w_i\|_A \leq \|w'_i\|_A$.

Hence

$$\left| \frac{\langle v^{\pm 1}, w'_i \rangle_{good}}{\|w'_i\|_A} - \frac{\langle v^{\pm 1}, w_i \rangle}{\|w_i\|_A} \right| \leq \epsilon.$$

Note that by construction $\langle v, w'_i \rangle_{good} = \langle v, w_i \rangle_{good}$.

Hence by (†)

$$\frac{\langle v^{\pm 1}, w_i \rangle_{good}}{\|w_i\|_A} \geq \frac{\langle v^{\pm 1}, w'_i \rangle_{good}}{\|w'_i\|_A} = \frac{\langle v^{\pm 1}, w_i \rangle_{good}}{\|w_i\|_A} \frac{\|w_i\|_A}{\|w'_i\|_A} \geq \frac{\langle v^{\pm 1}, w_i \rangle_{good}}{\|w_i\|_A} \frac{N}{N+C}.$$

Hence by the choice of N we have

$$\left| \frac{\langle v^{\pm 1}, w_i \rangle_{good}}{\|w_i\|_A} - \frac{\langle v^{\pm 1}, w'_i \rangle_{good}}{\|w'_i\|_A} \right| \leq \epsilon.$$

Therefore

$$\left| \frac{\langle v^{\pm 1}, w'_i \rangle}{\|w'_i\|_A} - \frac{\langle v^{\pm 1}, w_i \rangle}{\|w_i\|_A} \right| \leq 3\epsilon$$

and hence

$$\left| \frac{\langle v^{\pm 1}, w'_i \rangle}{\|w'_i\|_A} - \langle v, \mu \rangle \right| \leq 4\epsilon.$$

Since w'_i represents an element conjugate in F to an element of H , we have verified that for any $\epsilon > 0$ and any integer $M \geq 1$ condition (**) holds. This implies the statement of the proposition. □

PROPOSITION 9.11. *Let $H \leq F$ be a nonabelian finitely generated subgroup. Let T be an \mathbb{R} -tree with a very small isometric action of F such that H acts nontrivially on T . Let T_H be the smallest H -invariant subtree.*

Let $\mu \in \text{Curr}(F)$ be such that $\text{supp}(\mu) \subseteq i_\Lambda(\partial^2 H)$. Then,

(1) *We have*

$$\langle T, \mu \rangle \leq \langle T_H, \mu|_H \rangle \leq n_{H,F} d_{H,F} \langle T, \mu \rangle.$$

(2) *Moreover, if $H \leq F$ is malnormal, then*

$$\langle T, \mu \rangle = \langle T_H, \mu|_H \rangle.$$

Proof. By Proposition 9.10, there exist a sequence $h_i \in H$ and a sequence $\lambda_i \geq 0$ such that

$$\mu = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_i \eta_{h_i}^F.$$

We may assume that each h_i is nontrivial and is not a proper power in H . For each i let $1 \leq m_i \leq n_{H,F}$ and $h_{i,1}, \dots, h_{i,m_i} \in H$ be such that

$$[h_i]_F \cap H = \cup_{j=1}^{m_i} [h_{i,j}]_H.$$

Let $1 \leq d_i \leq d_{H,F}$ be such that in F we have $h_i = f_i^{d_i}$ where f_i is not a proper power in F .

Then by Lemma 9.6 $\eta_{h_i}^F|_H = d_i \sum_{j=1}^{m_i} \eta_{h_{i,j}}^H$. Hence

$$\mu|_H = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_i d_i \sum_{j=1}^{m_i} \eta_{h_{i,j}}^H.$$

Note that $\|h_i\|_T = \|h_{i,j}\|_{T_H}$.

We have

$$\langle T, \mu \rangle = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_i \|h_i\|_T.$$

Also,

$$\langle T_H, \mu|_H \rangle = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_i d_i \sum_{j=1}^{m_i} \|h_{i,j}\|_{T_H} = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_i d_i m_i \|h_i\|_T. \tag{*}$$

Since $1 \leq d_i m_i \leq n_{H,F} d_{H,F}$, (*) implies that

$$\langle T, \mu \rangle \leq \langle T_H, \mu|_H \rangle \leq n_{H,F} d_{H,F} \langle T, \mu \rangle.$$

Moreover, if $H \leq F$ is malnormal then $n_{H,F} = d_{H,F} = 1$ and hence

$$\langle T, \mu \rangle = \langle T_H, \mu|_H \rangle,$$

as required. □

10 The General Case

In this section we will prove that for an arbitrary very small action of F on an \mathbb{R} -tree T the condition $\langle T, \mu \rangle = 0$ implies that $\text{supp}(\mu) \subseteq L^2(T)$.

We need the following basic fact about the structure of a general very small action (see Remark 2.1 in [CouHL2]).

PROPOSITION–DEFINITION 10.1 [CouHL2]. Let F be a nonabelian finitely generated group with a very small minimal isometric action on an \mathbb{R} -tree T . Suppose that this action is neither discrete nor has dense orbits.

Then there exists an F -invariant collection \mathcal{V} of disjoint closed subtrees of T with the following properties:

- (1) The family \mathcal{V} consists of a finite number of distinct F -orbits of closed subtrees of T .
- (2) For every tree $T' \in \mathcal{V}$ the set-wise stabilizer $H = \text{Stab}_F(T')$ of T' in F is a finitely generated subgroup of F . Moreover, either H acts on T' with dense orbits or T' is a single point that is fixed by H .
- (3) Let T_s be an \mathbb{R} -tree obtained from T by collapsing all subtrees from \mathcal{V} to points and let $q : T \rightarrow T_s$ be the corresponding F -equivariant quotient map. Then the action of F on T factors through to an isometric action of F on T_s that is very small, minimal and discrete.
- (4) The quotient $\mathcal{Y} = T_s/F$ is a finite reduced graph of groups where the vertex groups correspond to setwise F -stabilizers of trees from \mathcal{V} and where the edge-lengths correspond to distances in T between F -orbits of the trees from \mathcal{V} representing the end-points of the edge in question.

LEMMA 10.2. *Let $q : T \rightarrow T_s$ be as in Proposition–Definition 10.1. Then the following hold:*

- (1) *For every $f \in F$ and every $p \in T$ we have $d_{T_s}(q(p), fq(p)) \leq d_T(p, fp)$.*
- (2) *For every $f \in F$ we have $\|f\|_{T_s} \leq \|f\|_T$.*
- (3) *For every $\mu \in \text{Curr}(F)$ we have $\langle T_s, \mu \rangle \leq \langle T, \mu \rangle$.*
- (4) *We have $L^2(T) \subseteq L^2(T_s)$.*

Proof. Part (1) follows from the definition of $q : T \rightarrow T_s$. Part (1) obviously implies part (2). It is also easy to see that part (2) implies parts (3) and (4).

Indeed, let $\mu \in \text{Curr}(F)$. Write μ as $\mu = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_i \eta_{g_i}$ for some $g_i \in F$, $\lambda_i \geq 0$. Then

$$\langle T_s, \mu \rangle = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_i \|g_i\|_{T_s} \leq \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_i \|g_i\|_T = \langle T, \mu \rangle,$$

so that part (3) holds. To see that part (4) holds, fix a free basis A of F . Suppose $v \in F(A)$ is such that $v \in [L^2(T)]_A$. Then for any $\epsilon > 0$ there is a cyclically reduced w with $\|w\|_T \leq \epsilon$ and with v being a subword of w . Then $\|w\|_{T_s} \leq \|w\|_T$. Since $\epsilon > 0$ was arbitrary, it follows that $v \in [L^2(T_s)]_A$, as required. \square

CONVENTION 10.3. For the remainder of this section and the subsequent section, let F , T , T_s and Y be as in Proposition–Definition 10.1. For each vertex $x \in VY$ let $G_x \leq F$ be a subgroup corresponding to the vertex group of x of Y . We will denote by $V'Y$ the set of all those $v \in VY$ such that the vertex group of x in \mathcal{Y} is not cyclic.

PROPOSITION 10.4. *Let $\mu \in \text{Curr}(F)$ be such that*

$$\text{supp}(\mu) \subseteq L^2(T_s) = \bigcup_{x \in V'Y} i_\Lambda(\partial^2 G_x).$$

Then there exist currents $\mu_x \in \text{Curr}(F)$, $x \in V'Y$, such that $\mu = \sum_{x \in V'Y} \mu_x$ and such that $\text{supp}(\mu_x) \subseteq i_\Lambda(\partial^2 G_x)$ for every $x \in V'Y$.

Proof. There is a finite collection of nontrivial elements $g_1, \dots, g_p \in F$ such that if for some $x_1, x_2 \in V'Y$, $x_1 \neq x_2$, and some $f_1, f_2 \in G$ we have $f_1 G_{x_1} f_1^{-1} \cap f_2 G_{x_2} f_2^{-1} \neq 1$, then $f_1 G_{x_1} f_1^{-1} \cap f_2 G_{x_2} f_2^{-1}$ is a cyclic group generated by a conjugate of the power of some g_i in F . Indeed, suppose that $H = f_1 G_{x_1} f_1^{-1} \cap f_2 G_{x_2} f_2^{-1} \neq 1$. Then H fixes a segment in T_s joining a vertex v_1 of T_s projecting to x_1 with a vertex v_2 of T_s projecting to x_2 . Hence H fixes an edge of T_s adjacent to v_1 . This implies that H is conjugate to a subgroup of the edge-group for an edge adjacent to x_1 in \mathcal{Y} . Thus we can take $g_1, \dots, g_p \in F$ to be the generators of the nontrivial edge-groups of \mathcal{Y} .

One can then show that if $x_1, x_2 \in V'Y$, $x_1 \neq x_2$ and a point $(\xi, \zeta) \in \partial^2 F$ belongs to $i_\Lambda(\partial^2 G_{x_1}) \cap i_\Lambda(\partial^2 G_{x_2})$ then for some $1 \leq i \leq p$ the point (ξ, ζ) is an F -translate of $(g_i^{-\infty}, g_i^\infty)$ or of $(g_i^\infty, g_i^{-\infty})$. To see this, choose a free basis A of F and suppose that $(\xi, \zeta) \in i_\Lambda(\partial^2 G_{x_1}) \cap i_\Lambda(\partial^2 G_{x_2})$. Then the bi-infinite geodesic joining ξ to ζ in the Cayley graph $X(F, A)$ is labelled by a bi-infinite freely reduced word w that can be read along some bi-infinite paths in cores of the Stallings subgroup graphs $\Gamma_{G_{x_1}}$ and $\Gamma_{G_{x_2}}$. Therefore (see [KaM]) w can be read along a bi-infinite path in a connected component of the ‘‘Stallings product graph’’ $\Gamma_{G_{x_1}} \times \Gamma_{G_{x_2}}$ (also known as the push-out of $\Gamma_{G_{x_1}}$ and $\Gamma_{G_{x_2}}$). Hence (again see [KaM]) the bi-infinite word w is readable along some path in the core of the Stallings subgroup graph for a subgroup of the form $f_1 G_{x_1} f_1^{-1} \cap f_2 G_{x_2} f_2^{-1}$ for some $f_1, f_2 \in F$. Therefore w is an infinite power of some g_i , as required.

For $1 \leq i \leq p$ put $\lambda_i = \mu(\{(g_i^{-\infty}, g_i^\infty)\}) = \mu(\{(g_i^\infty, g_i^{-\infty})\})$. Thus $\lambda_i \geq 0$.

Hence we can represent μ as

$$\mu = \nu + \sum_{i=1}^p \lambda_i \eta_{g_i}$$

where $\nu \in \text{Curr}(F)$ is a geodesic current, and where for every $1 \leq i \leq p$ the current ν has no atom at $(g_i^{-\infty}, g_i^{\infty})$, and hence it has no atom at every F -translate of $(g_i^{-\infty}, g_i^{\infty})$ or of $(g_i^{\infty}, g_i^{-\infty})$. Here by saying that a measure has no atom at a particular point we mean that the measure of a singleton consisting of that point is equal to zero.

For the current ν the statement of the proposition is obvious. Indeed, for $S \subseteq \partial^2 F$ and for $x \in V'Y$ put

$$\nu_x(S) = \nu(S \cap i_{\Lambda}(\partial^2 G_x)).$$

It is not hard to check that for every $x \in V'Y$ we have $\nu_x \in \text{Curr}(F)$ and $\text{supp}[\nu_x] \subseteq i_{\Lambda}(\partial^2 G_x)$, and that $\nu = \sum_{x \in V'Y} \nu_x$.

Note that for every $1 \leq i \leq p$ there is some (not necessarily unique) $x(i) = x \in V'Y$ such that $\text{supp}(\eta_{g_i}) \subseteq i_{\Lambda}(\partial^2 G_x)$.

For every $x \in V'Y$ put μ_x to be the sum of ν_x and all those $\lambda_i \eta_{g_i}$ for which $x(i) = x$. Then $\mu = \sum_{x \in V'Y} \mu_x$ and $\text{supp}(\mu_x) \subseteq i_{\Lambda}(\partial^2 G_x)$ for every $x \in V'Y$, as required. \square

Note that the decomposition $\mu = \sum_{x \in V'Y} \mu_x$ in Proposition 10.4 is, in general, non-canonical.

PROPOSITION 10.5. *Let $H \leq F = F(A)$ be a finitely generated subgroup and let $\mu \in \text{Curr}_H(F)$.*

Then $\text{supp}(\mu) \subseteq i_{\Lambda}(\text{supp}(\mu|_H))$.

Proof. Let Γ_H be the Stallings subgroup graph of H with respect to A and let $\Delta_H = \text{Core}(\Gamma_H)$. Note that the minimal H -invariant subtree $X_H \subseteq X(F, A)$ is a copy of $\widetilde{\Delta}_H$ in $X(F, A)$.

By conjugating H if necessary, without loss of generality we may assume that in fact $\Delta_H = \Gamma_H$, so that the base-vertex $y \in V\Gamma_H$ is a vertex of Δ_H . Then (Γ_H, y) provides a canonical isomorphism (simplicial chart) $\alpha : H \rightarrow \pi_1(\Gamma_H, y)$. This isomorphism in turn provides a canonical H -equivariant identification of ∂H with $\partial \widetilde{\Gamma}_H = \partial X_H$ and a corresponding H -equivariant identification of $\partial^2 H$ with $\partial^2 X_H$. From this point on we will assume that these identifications are made without additional comment.

Recall that the lamination $L := i_{\Lambda}(\text{supp}(\mu|_H)) \in \Lambda^2(F)$ has the form

$$L = \overline{\cup_{f \in F} f \text{supp}(\mu|_H)}.$$

Let $v \in F(A)$ be such that $v \in \text{supp}_A(\mu)$, so that $\langle v, \mu \rangle_A > 0$. We need to show that $v \in L_A$.

Fix a segment $[x, y]$ in X_H labelled by v .

Since $\text{supp}(\mu) \subseteq i_\Lambda(\partial^2 H)$, we know that

$$\begin{aligned} \langle v, \mu \rangle &= \mu(\text{Cyl}_X([x, y])) = \mu(\text{Cyl}_X([x, y]) \cap (\cup_{f \in F} f\partial^2 H)) \\ &= \bigcup_{f \in F} (\text{Cyl}_X([x, y]) \cap f\partial^2 H) > 0. \end{aligned}$$

Since μ is countably additive, there is some $f \in F$ such that

$$\mu(\text{Cyl}_X([x, y]) \cap f\partial^2 H) = \mu(f^{-1} \text{Cyl}_X([x, y]) \cap \partial^2 H) > 0.$$

It is easy to see that if $[x, y]$ is not contained in fX_H then $\text{Cyl}_X([x, y])$ and $f\partial^2 H$ are disjoint. Hence we have that $[x, y] \subseteq fX_H$ and that $[x, y]$ is labelled by v in $X = X(F, H)$. Thus there is a reduced path \underline{p} in Δ_H labelled by v such that $[x', y'] := f^{-1}[x, y] \subseteq X_H = \tilde{\Delta}_H$ is a lift of \underline{p} in Δ_H . Note that $f^{-1} \text{Cyl}_X([x, y]) = \text{Cyl}_X([x', y'])$ so that $\mu(\text{Cyl}_X([x', y']) \cap \partial^2 H) > 0$. It is easy to see that

$$\text{Cyl}_X([x', y']) \cap \partial^2 H = \text{Cyl}_{X_H}([x', y']) \subseteq \partial^2 H.$$

Therefore by definition of $\mu|_H$ we have

$$\mu|_H(\text{Cyl}_{X_H}([x', y'])) = \mu(\text{Cyl}_{X_H}([x', y'])) = \mu(\text{Cyl}_X([x', y']) \cap \partial^2 H) > 0.$$

Thus $\langle p, \mu|_H \rangle_\alpha > 0$ and hence $p \in \text{supp}_\alpha(\mu|_H)$. Since $v \in F(A)$ is the label of p , it follows that $v \in L_A$ where $L = i_\Lambda(\text{supp} \mu|_H)$, as required. \square

PROPOSITION 10.6. *Let $x \in V'Y$ and let $\mu \in \text{Curr}(F)$ be such that $\text{supp}(\mu) \subseteq i_\Lambda(\partial^2 G_x)$ and $\langle T, \mu \rangle = 0$. Then $\text{supp}(\mu) \subseteq L^2(T)$.*

Proof. Denote $H = G_x$. Fix a free basis A of F and a free basis B of H . If H fixes a vertex of T then $i_\Lambda(\partial^2 H) \subseteq L^2(T)$ and the statement is obvious. Suppose that H acts nontrivially on T and let T_H be the minimal H -invariant subtree of T . Then H acts on T_H with dense orbits.

Since $\text{supp}(\mu) \subseteq i_\Lambda(\partial^2 H)$ and $\langle T, \mu \rangle = 0$, Proposition 9.11 implies that $\langle T_H, \mu|_H \rangle = 0$. Since H acts on T_H with dense orbits, we know by Proposition 6.1 that $\text{supp}(\mu|_H) \subseteq L^2(T_H) \subseteq \partial^2 H$.

Since $\text{supp}(\mu) \subseteq i_\Lambda(\partial^2 H)$, Proposition 10.5 implies that $\text{supp}(\mu) \subseteq i_\Lambda(\text{supp}(\mu|_H))$ and hence

$$\text{supp}(\mu) \subseteq i_\Lambda(L^2(T_H)).$$

It is easy to see that $i_\Lambda(L^2(T_H)) \subseteq L^2(T)$ and the statement of the proposition follows. \square

Theorem 10.7. *Let F be a finitely generated nonabelian free group with a very small isometric minimal action on an \mathbb{R} -tree T . Let $\mu \in \text{Curr}(F)$ be such that $\langle T, \mu \rangle = 0$. Then $\text{supp}(\mu) \subseteq L^2(T)$.*

Proof. If F acts on T with dense orbits or if the action is simplicial, the statement of the theorem follows from Proposition 6.1 and Proposition 8.4. Suppose neither of these two situations occurs. Let $q : T \rightarrow T_s = \tilde{Y}$ be as in Proposition–Definition 10.1.

By Proposition 10.4 we can decompose μ as

$$\mu = \sum_{x \in V'Y} \mu_x,$$

where each $\mu_x \in \text{Curr}(F)$ satisfies $\text{supp}(\mu_x) \subseteq i_\Lambda(\partial^2 H)$.

We have

$$0 = \langle T, \mu \rangle = \sum_{x \in V'Y} \langle T, \mu_x \rangle$$

and hence $\langle T, \mu_x \rangle = 0$ for each $x \in V'Y$.

Therefore by Proposition 10.6 we have $\text{supp}(\mu_x) \subseteq L^2 T$ for every $x \in V'Y$.

Since, obviously, $\text{supp}(\mu) = \cup_{x \in V'Y} \text{supp}(\mu_x)$, it follows that $\text{supp}(\mu) \subseteq L^2(T)$, as required. \square

LEMMA 10.8. *Let $F = F(A)$ be a finitely generated nonabelian free group. Let T be an \mathbb{R} -tree with a very small nontrivial minimal isometric action of F on T . Then $L^2(T) \neq \partial^2 F$.*

Proof. Put $L = L^2(T)$. We need to show that there exists $v \in F(A)$ such that $v \notin L_A$.

Let $p \in T$. By Proposition 4.2, there is $C < \infty$ such that $BBT_{T,p}(A) < C$.

Since the action of F on T is nontrivial, there exists a freely reduced $v \in F(A)$ such that $\|v\|_T \geq 4C + 2$. Hence $d_T(p, vp) \geq \|v\|_T \geq 4C + 2$. Suppose that $v \in L_A$. Then there exists a cyclically reduced word w in $F(A)$ such that v is an initial segment of w and such that $\|w\|_T \leq 1$. We can write w as a reduced product $w = vu$. By Lemma 4.3 we have

$$d_T(p, wp) \geq d_T(p, vp) + d_T(p, up) - 2C \geq \|v\|_T - 2C.$$

Since w is cyclically reduced, Lemma 4.3 also implies that

$$\|w\|_T \geq d_T(p, wp) - 2C \geq \|v\|_T - 4C \geq 2.$$

This contradicts our assumption that $\|w\|_T \leq 1$. Thus $v \notin L_A$. \square

COROLLARY 10.9. *Let $\mu \in \text{Curr}(F)$ be a current with full support. Then for every very small action of F on an \mathbb{R} -tree T we have $\langle T, \mu \rangle > 0$.*

Proof. Suppose there is some very small T such that $\langle \mu, T \rangle = 0$. By Theorem 10.7 it follows that $\text{supp}(\mu) \subseteq L^2(T)$. By Lemma 10.8 this contradicts our assumption that μ has full support. \square

11 Length Compactness for Currents with Full Support

DEFINITION 11.1 (Automorphic length spectrum of a current). Let $T \in \overline{\text{cv}}(F)$ and $\mu \in \text{Curr}(F)$. The *automorphic length spectrum of μ with respect to T* is the set

$$\mathcal{S}_T(\mu) := \{ \langle T, \phi\mu \rangle : \phi \in \text{Out}(F) \} \subseteq \mathbb{R}.$$

Note that by $\text{Out}(F)$ -invariance of the intersection form, we always have $\langle T, \phi\mu \rangle = \langle \phi^{-1}T, \mu \rangle$. Hence

$$\mathcal{S}_T(\mu) := \{ \langle \phi T, \mu \rangle : \phi \in \text{Out}(F) \}.$$

Theorem 11.2. *Let $\mu \in \text{Curr}(F)$ be a current with full support and let $T \in \text{cv}(F)$. Then,*

(1) *For any $C > 0$ the set*

$$\{\phi \in \text{Out}(F) : \langle T, \phi\mu \rangle \leq C\}$$

is finite.

(2) *The set $\mathcal{S}_T(\mu)$ is a discrete subset of $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$.*

(3) *Suppose $\phi_n \in \text{Out}(F)$ is an infinite sequence of distinct elements such that for some $\lambda_n \geq 0$ and some $\mu' \in \text{Curr}(F)$ we have $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_n \phi_n \mu = \mu'$. Then $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_n = 0$.*

Proof. It is obvious that (1) implies (2).

To see that (1) holds, suppose that for some $C > 0$ there exists an infinite sequence of distinct elements $\phi_n \in \text{Out}(F)$ such that for every $n \geq 1$ we have $\langle T, \phi_n \mu \rangle \leq C$. By rescaling T , we may assume that the graph T/F has volume 1, that is $T \in \text{CV}(F)$.

Since $\overline{\text{CV}}(F) = \text{CV}(F) \cup \partial\text{CV}(F)$ is compact, after passing to a subsequence we may assume that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [\phi_n^{-1}T] = [T_\infty]$ in $\overline{\text{CV}}(F)$ for some $T_\infty \in \overline{\text{cv}}(F)$. Thus there is a sequence $c_n \geq 0$ such that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n \phi_n^{-1}T = T_\infty \quad (\clubsuit)$$

in $\overline{\text{cv}}(F)$. Moreover, since all $\phi_n \in \text{Out}(F), n \geq 1$ are distinct and the action of $\text{Out}(F)$ on $\text{CV}(F) = \mathbb{P}\text{cv}(F)$ is properly discontinuous, we have $[T_\infty] \in \partial\text{CV}(F)$. This implies that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = 0$.

Indeed, suppose not. Then, after passing to a subsequence, we may assume that $c_n \geq c > 0$ for every $n \geq 1$. Since $T_\infty \notin \text{cv}(F)$, there are nontrivial elements in F acting on T_∞ with arbitrary small translation length. That is, there exists a sequence $g_i \in F, g_i \neq 1$ such that $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \|g_i\|_{T_\infty} = 0$. Recall that by definition of the left action of $\text{Out}(F)$ on $\overline{\text{cv}}(F)$, we have $\|g\|_{\phi_n^{-1}T} = \|\phi_n(g)\|_T$ for every $g \in F$ and every $n \geq 1$. Then (\clubsuit) implies that there is a sequence $n_i \geq 1$ with $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} n_i = \infty$ such that

$$0 = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} c_{n_i} \|g_i\|_{\phi_{n_i}^{-1}T} = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} c_{n_i} \|\phi_{n_i} g_i\|_T.$$

On the other hand, since the action of F on T is free and simplicial, there is some $\delta > 0$ such that for every $f \in F, f \neq 1$ we have $\|f\|_T \geq \delta$. Hence for every $i \geq 1$

$$c_{n_i} \|\phi_{n_i} g_i\|_T \geq c\delta > 0,$$

yielding a contradiction. Thus indeed $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = 0$.

By $\text{Out}(F)$ -invariance of the intersection form we have

$$0 \leq \langle c_n \phi_n^{-1}T, \mu \rangle = c_n \langle \phi_n^{-1}T, \mu \rangle = c_n \langle T, \phi_n \mu \rangle \leq c_n C \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0.$$

Therefore, by the continuity of the intersection form [KaLu2], we have

$$0 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle c_n \phi_n^{-1}T, \mu \rangle = \langle T_\infty, \mu \rangle.$$

However, this contradicts the conclusion of Corollary 10.9 since by assumption μ has full support. Thus part (1) is established.

We now show that (1) implies (3). Let λ_n, ϕ_n, μ' be as in (3). Part (1) implies that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle T, \phi_n \mu \rangle = \infty$. On the other hand,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_n \langle T, \phi_n \mu \rangle = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle T, \lambda_n \phi_n \mu \rangle = \langle T, \mu' \rangle < \infty.$$

This implies that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_n = 0$, as required. □

12 Unique Ergodicity

Recall that an element $\phi \in \text{Out}(F)$ is called *reducible* if there exists a free product decomposition $F = C_1 * \dots * C_k * F'$, where $k \geq 1$ and $C_i \neq \{1\}$, such that ϕ permutes the conjugacy classes of subgroups C_1, \dots, C_k in F . An element $\phi \in \text{Out}(F)$ is called *irreducible* if it is not reducible.

DEFINITION 12.1. An element $\phi \in \text{Out}(F)$ is said to be *irreducible with irreducible powers* or an *iwip* for short, if for every $n \geq 1$ ϕ^n is irreducible (sometimes such automorphisms are also called *fully irreducible*). Thus $\phi \in \text{Aut}(F)$ is an iwip if and only if no positive power of ϕ preserves the conjugacy class of a proper free factor of F . An element $\phi \in \text{Aut}(F)$ is *atoroidal* that is, if there does not exist a nontrivial conjugacy class in F that is fixed by some positive power of ϕ .

Let $\phi \in \text{Out}(F)$ be an atoroidal iwip. It is known, by the work of Reiner Martin in the case of currents and by the result of Levitt and Lustig in the case of $\overline{CV}(F)$ that the (left) action of ϕ has “North–South” dynamics on both $\mathbb{P}\text{Curr}(F)$ and $\overline{CV}(F)$.

PROPOSITION 12.2. *Let $\phi \in \text{Out}(F)$ be an atoroidal iwip. Then the following hold:*

- (1) [LevL] *The action of ϕ on $\overline{CV}(F)$ has exactly two distinct fixed points $[T_+], [T_-]$ and, moreover, for any $[T] \in \overline{CV}(F)$, $[T] \neq [T_-]$ we have $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \phi^n [T] = [T_+]$ and for any $[T] \in \overline{CV}(F)$, $[T] \neq [T_+]$ we have $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \phi^{-n} [T] = [T_-]$.*
- (2) [M] *The action of ϕ on $\mathbb{P}\text{Curr}(F)$ has exactly two distinct fixed points $[\mu_+], [\mu_-]$ and, moreover, for any $[\mu] \in \mathbb{P}\text{Curr}(F)$, $[\mu] \neq [\mu_-]$ we have $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \phi^n [\mu] = [\mu_+]$ and for any $[\mu] \in \mathbb{P}\text{Curr}(F)$, $[\mu] \neq [\mu_+]$ we have $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \phi^{-n} [\mu] = [\mu_-]$.*
- (3) [KaLu2] *We have $\langle T_+, \mu_+ \rangle = \langle T_-, \mu_- \rangle = 0$ and $\langle T_+, \mu_- \rangle > 0, \langle T_-, \mu_+ \rangle > 0$.*

Here we prove that μ_+ is uniquely ergodic in the following sense:

Theorem 12.3. *Let $\phi \in \text{Out}(F)$, μ_{\pm}, T_{\pm} be as in Proposition 12.2. If $[\mu] \in \mathbb{P}\text{Curr}(F)$ is such that $\text{supp}(\mu) \subseteq \text{supp}(\mu_+)$ then $[\mu] = [\mu_+]$.*

Proof. Note that since ϕ fixes $[T_+]$, we have $\phi T_+ = \lambda T_+$ for some $\lambda > 0$. Suppose that $\text{supp}(\mu) \subseteq \text{supp}(\mu_+)$ but $[\mu] \neq [\mu_+]$. Since $\langle T_+, \mu_+ \rangle = 0$, Theorem 1.1 implies that $\text{supp}(\mu_+) \subseteq L^2(T_+)$. Since $\text{supp}(\mu) \subseteq \text{supp}(\mu_+) \subseteq L^2(T_+)$, Theorem 1.1 also implies that $\langle T_+, \mu \rangle = 0$. Since $[\mu] \neq [\mu_+]$ we have $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \phi^{-n} [\mu] = [\mu_-]$, so that for some sequence $c_n > 0$ we have $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n \phi^{-n} \mu = \mu_-$ in $\text{Curr}(F)$. Hence for any $n \geq 1$

$$\langle T_+, c_n \phi^{-n} \mu \rangle = \langle \phi^n T_+, c_n \mu \rangle = \langle \lambda^n T_+, c_n \mu \rangle = \lambda^n c_n \langle T_+, \mu \rangle = 0.$$

Therefore, by continuity of the intersection form,

$$0 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle T_+, c_n \phi^{-n} \mu \rangle = \langle T_+, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n \phi^{-n} \mu \rangle = \langle T_+, \mu_- \rangle,$$

which contradicts part (3) of Proposition 12.2. □

By a similar argument we obtain a dual statement for T_+ .

Theorem 12.4. *Let $\phi \in \text{Out}(F)$, μ_{\pm} , T_{\pm} be as in Proposition 12.2. Let $[T] \in \overline{CV}(F)$ be such that $L^2(T_+) \subseteq L^2(T)$. Then $[T] = [T_+]$.*

Proof. Note that since ϕ fixes $[\mu_+]$, there is $r > 0$ such that $\phi \mu_+ = r \mu_+$. Suppose that $[T] \in \overline{CV}(F)$ be such that $L^2(T_+) \subseteq L^2(T)$ but that $[T] \neq [T_+]$. We have $\text{supp}(\mu_+) \subseteq L^2(T_+) \subseteq L^2(T)$ and therefore by Theorem 1.1 we have $\langle T, \mu_+ \rangle = 0$. Since $[T] \neq [T_+]$, we have $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \phi^{-n} [T] = [T_-]$, so that for some sequence $c_n > 0$ we have $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n \phi^{-n} T = T_-$ in $\overline{cv}(F)$. Hence for any $n \geq 1$

$$\langle c_n \phi^{-n} T, \mu_+ \rangle = \langle c_n T, \phi^n \mu_+ \rangle = \langle c_n T, r^n \mu_+ \rangle = r^n c_n \langle T, \mu_+ \rangle = 0.$$

Therefore, by continuity of the intersection form

$$0 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle c_n \phi^{-n} T, \mu_+ \rangle = \langle \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n \phi^{-n} T, \mu_+ \rangle = \langle T_-, \mu_+ \rangle,$$

which contradicts part (3) of Proposition 12.2. □

COROLLARY 12.5. *Let $\phi \in \text{Out}(F)$, μ_{\pm} , T_{\pm} be as in Proposition 12.2.*

- (1) *Let $T \in \overline{cv}(F)$. Then $\langle T, \mu_+ \rangle = 0$ if and only if $[T] = [T_+]$.*
- (2) *Let $\mu \in \text{Curr}(F)$, $\mu \neq 0$. Then $\langle T_+, \mu \rangle = 0$ if and only if $[\mu] = [\mu_+]$.*

Proof. (1) We already know that $\langle T_+, \mu_+ \rangle = 0$ and that $\text{supp}(\mu_+) \subseteq L^2(T_+)$. Suppose $\langle T, \mu_+ \rangle = 0$ for some $T \in \overline{cv}(F)$. Suppose that $[T] \neq [T_+]$. Then $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \phi^{-n} [T] = [T_-]$, so that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n \phi^{-n} T = T_-$ for some $c_n > 0$. We have

$$\langle c_n \phi^{-n} T, \mu_+ \rangle = \langle c_n T, \phi^n \mu_+ \rangle = \langle c_n T, r^n \mu_+ \rangle = c_n r^n \langle T, \mu_+ \rangle = 0.$$

Since $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n \phi^{-n} T = T_-$, the continuity of the intersection form implies that $\langle T_-, \mu_+ \rangle = 0$, yielding a contradiction with part (3) of Proposition 12.2.

The proof of part (2) is essentially symmetric and we omit the details. □

As noted in the above argument, we do know that $\text{supp}(\mu_+) \subseteq L^2(T_+)$, but even in this particular case it can happen that the inclusion is a strict one.

One can check, by directly comparing the definitions, that, under the assumptions of Proposition 12.2, $\text{supp}(\mu_+)$ is equal to the “stable lamination” of ϕ in the sense of [BeFH1]. The reason for the potential inequality $\text{supp}(\mu_+) \neq L^2(T_+)$ comes from the possibility that $(\xi, \zeta), (\zeta, \omega) \in \text{supp}(\mu_+)$ but $(\xi, \omega) \notin \text{supp}(\mu_+)$, while this type of behavior is by definition impossible in $L^2(T_+)$.

We believe that that for any atoroidal iwip automorphism $L^2(T_+)$ is obtained from the stable lamination of ϕ via the operation of “diagonal closure” as indicated above.

13 Filling Elements, Filling Currents and Bounded Translation Equivalence

DEFINITION 13.1. Let $\mu \in \text{Curr}(F)$. We say that μ *fills* F if for every very small action of F on an \mathbb{R} -tree T we have $\langle T, \mu \rangle > 0$.

Similarly, we say that an element $g \in F$ fills F if for every very small action of F on an \mathbb{R} -tree T we have $\|g\|_T > 0$. Thus g fills F if and only if η_g fills F .

Corollary 10.9 says that every current $\mu \in \text{Curr}(F)$ with full support fills F .

PROPOSITION 13.2. *Let $\mu \in \text{Curr}(F)$ be a current with full support. Let $\mu_n \in \text{Curr}(F)$ be a sequence such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu_n = \mu$. Then there is $n_0 \geq 1$ such that for every $n \geq n_0$ the current μ_n fills F .*

Proof. Suppose the statement of the proposition fails. Then there exists a sequence n_i with $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} n_i = \infty$ and a sequence of very small \mathbb{R} -trees T_i such that $\langle T_i, \mu_{n_i} \rangle = 0$. Since $CV(F) \cup \partial CV(F)$ is compact, there exists a sequence $r_i \geq 0$ and a very small action of F on an \mathbb{R} -tree T such that $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} r_i T_i = T$. Note that we have

$$\langle r_i T_i, \mu_{n_i} \rangle = r_i \langle T_i, \mu_{n_i} \rangle = 0.$$

By the continuity of the intersection form on the closure of the non-projectivized outer space (see [KaLu2]), this implies that

$$\langle T, \mu \rangle = 0.$$

This contradicts the fact that, by Corollary 10.9, μ fills F . □

Proposition 13.2 immediately implies

COROLLARY 13.3. *Let $\mu \in \text{Curr}(F)$ be a current with full support. Let $\lambda_n \geq 0$ and $g_n \in F$ be such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_n \eta_{g_n} = \mu$. Then there is $n_0 \geq 1$ such that for every $n \geq n_0$ the element g_n fills F .*

NOTATION 13.4. Let F be a finitely generated free group and let A be a free basis of F . Let $\xi \in \partial F$. We represent ξ by a right-infinite freely reduced word $x_1 x_2 \dots x_n \dots$, where $x_i \in A^{\pm 1}$, labelling the geodesic ray from 1 to ξ in the Cayley graph $X(F, A)$. For every $n \geq 1$ we denote by $\xi_A(n)$ the element of F represented by the initial segment of this ray of length n , that is $\xi_A(n) = x_1 \dots x_n \in F$.

DEFINITION 13.5 (Uniform measure corresponding to a free basis). Let A be a free basis of F and let $k \geq 2$ be the rank of F . For a nontrivial freely reduced word $v \in F(A)$ let $\text{Cyl}_A(v)$ be the set of all $\xi \in \partial F$ such that v is an initial segment of ξ , when ξ is realized as a geodesic ray with origin $1 \in F$ in the Cayley graph $X(F, A)$.

The uniform measure on ∂F , corresponding to A , denoted μ_A , is a Borel probability measure on ∂F , such that for every nontrivial freely reduced word $v \in F(A)$ we have

$$\mu_A(\text{Cyl}_A(v)) = \frac{1}{2k(2k - 1)^{n-1}},$$

where $n = |v|_A$.

Informally, a μ_A -random point $\xi \in \partial F$ corresponds to a “random” right-infinite freely reduced word over $A^{\pm 1}$. We refer the reader to [Ka4], [KKS], [KaN] for a more detailed discussion regarding the uniform measure μ_A and the uniform current ν_A .

Theorem 13.6. *Let $F = F(A)$ be a finitely generated nonabelian free group. Let μ_A be the uniform measure on ∂F corresponding to A . Then there exists a set $R \subseteq \partial F$ with the following properties:*

- (1) We have $\mu_A(R) = 1$.
- (2) For each $\xi \in R$ there is $N \geq 1$ such that for every $n \geq N$ the element $\xi_A(n) \in F$ fills F .

Proof. Let ν_A be the uniform current on F corresponding to A . Note that by construction ν_A has full support. As shown in [Ka4], there exists a subset $R \subseteq \partial F$ with $\mu_A(R) = 1$ such that for each $\xi \in R$ we have

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\eta_{\xi_A(n)}}{n} = \nu_A.$$

Corollary 13.3 implies that for every $\xi \in R$ there is $N \geq 1$ such that for each $n \geq N$ the element $\xi_A(n)$ fills F , as required. \square

Theorem 13.6 says that an “almost generic” element of $F(A)$ fills F .

DEFINITION 13.7. We say that nontrivial elements $g, h \in F$ are *boundedly translation equivalent* in F , denoted $g \equiv_b h$, if there is $C \geq 1$ such that for every free and discrete action of F on an \mathbb{R} -tree T we have

$$\frac{1}{C} \|h\|_T \leq \|g\|_T \leq C \|h\|_T.$$

Note that in the above definition we can replace “every free and discrete action” by “every very small action”.

PROPOSITION 13.8. *Let $f, g \in F$ both fill F . Then $f \equiv_b g$ in F .*

Proof. Consider the following function $D : CV(F) \cup \partial CV(F) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. For every very small action of F on an \mathbb{R} -tree T put

$$D([T]) := \frac{\|f\|_T}{\|g\|_T}.$$

Since f and g both fill F , the function D is well-defined on $CV(F) \cup \partial CV(F)$ and, moreover, $D([T]) > 0$ for every $[T] \in CV(F) \cup \partial CV(F)$. It is also clear that D is continuous. Since $CV(F) \cup \partial CV(F)$ is compact, it follows that D achieves a positive minimum and a positive maximum on $CV(F) \cup \partial CV(F)$. This implies that $f \equiv_b g$, as claimed. \square

Theorem 13.6 and Proposition 13.8 show that the phenomenon of bounded translation equivalence is “almost generic” in $F(A)$.

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