

**Zeitschrift:** L'Enseignement Mathématique  
**Herausgeber:** Commission Internationale de l'Enseignement Mathématique  
**Band:** 48 (2002)  
**Heft:** 3-4: L'ENSEIGNEMENT MATHÉMATIQUE

**Artikel:** THE NONAMENABILITY OF SCHREIER GRAPHS FOR INFINITE INDEX QUASICONVEX SUBGROUPS OF HYPERBOLIC GROUPS  
**Autor:** Kapovich, Ilya  
**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-66081>

### **Nutzungsbedingungen**

Die ETH-Bibliothek ist die Anbieterin der digitalisierten Zeitschriften auf E-Periodica. Sie besitzt keine Urheberrechte an den Zeitschriften und ist nicht verantwortlich für deren Inhalte. Die Rechte liegen in der Regel bei den Herausgebern beziehungsweise den externen Rechteinhabern. Das Veröffentlichen von Bildern in Print- und Online-Publikationen sowie auf Social Media-Kanälen oder Webseiten ist nur mit vorheriger Genehmigung der Rechteinhaber erlaubt. [Mehr erfahren](#)

### **Conditions d'utilisation**

L'ETH Library est le fournisseur des revues numérisées. Elle ne détient aucun droit d'auteur sur les revues et n'est pas responsable de leur contenu. En règle générale, les droits sont détenus par les éditeurs ou les détenteurs de droits externes. La reproduction d'images dans des publications imprimées ou en ligne ainsi que sur des canaux de médias sociaux ou des sites web n'est autorisée qu'avec l'accord préalable des détenteurs des droits. [En savoir plus](#)

### **Terms of use**

The ETH Library is the provider of the digitised journals. It does not own any copyrights to the journals and is not responsible for their content. The rights usually lie with the publishers or the external rights holders. Publishing images in print and online publications, as well as on social media channels or websites, is only permitted with the prior consent of the rights holders. [Find out more](#)

**Download PDF:** 03.07.2025

**ETH-Bibliothek Zürich, E-Periodica, <https://www.e-periodica.ch>**

THE NONAMENABILITY OF SCHREIER GRAPHS  
FOR INFINITE INDEX QUASICONVEX  
SUBGROUPS OF HYPERBOLIC GROUPS

by Ilya KAPOVICH

ABSTRACT. We show that if  $H$  is a quasiconvex subgroup of infinite index in a nonelementary hyperbolic group  $G$  then the Schreier coset graph for  $G$  relative to  $H$  is nonamenable.

1. INTRODUCTION

A connected graph of bounded degree  $X$  is *nonamenable* if  $X$  has nonzero Cheeger constant or, equivalently, if the spectral radius of the simple random walk on  $X$  is less than one (see Section 2 below for more precise definitions). Nonamenable graphs play an increasingly important role in the study of various probabilistic phenomena, such as random walks, harmonic analysis, Brownian motion, and percolations on graphs and manifolds (see for example [2, 5, 6, 7, 15, 17, 18, 24, 30, 43, 44, 62, 71, 72]), as well as in the study of expander families of finite graphs (see for example [52, 66, 67]).

It is well-known that a finitely generated group  $G$  is nonamenable if and only if the Cayley graph of  $G$  with respect to some (any) finite generating set is nonamenable. The notion of a *word-hyperbolic group* was introduced by M. Gromov [40] and has played a central role in Geometric Group Theory for the last fifteen years. Word-hyperbolic groups are nonamenable unless they are virtually cyclic. Thus the Cayley graphs of word-hyperbolic groups provide a large and interesting class of nonamenable graphs. In this paper we investigate nonamenability of Schreier coset graphs corresponding to subgroups of hyperbolic groups.

We recall the definition of a Schreier coset graph:

DEFINITION 1.1. Let  $G$  be a group and let  $\pi: A \rightarrow G$  be a map where  $A$  is a finite alphabet such that  $\pi(A)$  generates  $G$  (we refer to such an  $A$  as a *marked finite generating set* or just a *finite generating set* of  $G$ ). Let  $H \leq G$  be a subgroup of  $G$ . The *Schreier coset graph* (or the *relative Cayley graph*)  $\Gamma(G, H, A)$  for  $G$  relative to  $H$  with respect to  $A$  is an oriented labeled graph defined as follows:

1. The vertices of  $\Gamma = \Gamma(G, H, A)$  are precisely the cosets of  $H$  in  $G$ , that is  $V\Gamma := \{Hg \mid g \in G\}$ .
2. The set of positively oriented edges of  $\Gamma(G, H, A)$  is in one-to-one correspondence with the set  $V\Gamma \times A$ . For each pair  $(Hg, a) \in V\Gamma \times A$  there is a positively oriented edge in  $\Gamma(G, H, A)$  from  $Hg$  to  $Hg\pi(a)$  labeled by the letter  $a$ .

Thus the label of every path in  $\Gamma(G, H, A)$  is a word in the alphabet  $AUA^{-1}$ . The graph  $\Gamma(G, H, A)$  is connected since  $\pi(A)$  generates  $G$ . Moreover,  $\Gamma(G, H, A)$  comes equipped with a natural simplicial metric obtained by giving every edge length one.

We can identify the Schreier graph  $\Gamma(G, H, A)$  with the 1-skeleton of the covering corresponding to  $H \leq G$  of the presentation complex of  $G$  based on any presentation of the form  $G = \langle A \mid R \rangle$ . If  $M$  is a closed Riemannian manifold and  $H \leq G = \pi_1(M)$ , then the Schreier graph  $\Gamma(G, H, A)$  is quasi-isometric to the covering space of  $M$  corresponding to  $H$ . If  $H$  is normal in  $G$  and  $G_1 = G/H$  is the quotient group, then  $\Gamma(G, H, A)$  is exactly the Cayley graph of the group  $G_1$  with respect to  $A$ . In particular, if  $H = 1$  then  $\Gamma(G, 1, A)$  is the standard *Cayley graph of  $G$  with respect to  $A$* , denoted  $\Gamma(G, A)$ .

A subgroup  $H$  of a word-hyperbolic group  $G$  is said to be *quasiconvex* in  $G$  if for any finite generating set  $A$  of  $G$  there is  $\epsilon \geq 0$  such that every geodesic in  $\Gamma(G, A)$  with both endpoints in  $H$  is contained in the  $\epsilon$ -neighborhood of  $H$  in  $\Gamma(G, A)$ . Quasiconvex subgroups are closely related to geometric finiteness in the Kleinian group context [69]. They enjoy a number of particularly good properties and play an important role in hyperbolic group theory and its applications (see for example [3, 4, 8, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 45, 46, 48, 51, 53, 55, 61, 70]).

Our main result is the following:

**THEOREM 1.2.** *Let  $G$  be a nonelementary word-hyperbolic group with a marked finite generating set  $A$ . Let  $H \leq G$  be a quasiconvex subgroup of infinite index in  $G$ . Then the Schreier coset graph  $\Gamma(G, H, A)$  is nonamenable.*

The study of Schreier graphs arises naturally in various generalizations of J. Stallings' theory of ends of groups [23, 29, 60, 61, 63]. The case of virtually cyclic (and hence quasiconvex) subgroups of hyperbolic groups is particularly important to understand in the theory of JSJ-decomposition for hyperbolic groups originally developed by Z. Sela [65] and later by B. Bowditch [11] (see also [59, 23, 28, 64] for various generalizations of the JSJ-theory). A variation of the Følner criterion of nonamenability (see Proposition 2.3 below), when the Cheeger constant is defined by taking the infimum over all finite subsets containing no more than a half of all the vertices, is used to define an important notion of *expander families* of finite graphs. Most known sources of expander families involve taking Schreier coset graphs corresponding to subgroups of finite index in a group with the Kazhdan property (T) (see [52, 66, 67] for a detailed exposition on expander families and their connections with nonamenability).

Since nonamenable graphs of bounded degree are well-known to be *transient* with respect to the simple random walk, Theorem 1.2 implies that  $\Gamma(G, H, A)$  is also transient. M. Gromov [40] stated (see R. Foord [27] and I. Kapovich [49] for the proofs) that for any quasiconvex subgroup  $H$  in a hyperbolic group  $G$  with a finite generating set  $A$ , the coset graph  $\Gamma(G, H, A)$  is a hyperbolic metric space. A great deal is known about random walks on hyperbolic graphs, but most of these results assume some kind of nonamenability. Thus Theorem 1.2 together with hyperbolicity of  $\Gamma(G, H, A)$  and a result of A. Ancona [2] (see also [72]) immediately imply:

**COROLLARY 1.3.** *Let  $G$  be a nonelementary word-hyperbolic group with a finite generating set  $A$ . Let  $H \leq G$  be a quasiconvex subgroup of infinite index in  $G$  and let  $Y$  be the Schreier coset graph  $\Gamma(G, H, A)$ . Then:*

1. *The trajectory of almost every simple random walk on  $Y$  converges in the topology of  $Y \cup \partial Y$  to some point in  $\partial Y$  (where  $\partial Y$  is the hyperbolic boundary).*
2. *The Martin boundary of a simple random walk on  $Y$  is homeomorphic to the hyperbolic boundary  $\partial Y$ , and the Martin compactification of  $Y$  corresponding to the simple random walk on  $Y$  is homeomorphic to the hyperbolic compactification  $Y \cup \partial Y$ .*

Let us illustrate Theorem 1.2 for the case of a free group. Let  $F = F(a, b)$  be free of rank two and let  $H \leq F$  be a finitely generated subgroup of infinite index (which is therefore quasiconvex [68]). Set  $A = \{a, b\}$ . Then the Schreier graph  $Y = \Gamma(F, H, A)$  looks like a finite graph with several infinite tree-branches attached to it (the “branches” are 4-regular trees except for the attaching vertices). In this situation it is easy to see that  $Y$  has positive Cheeger constant and so  $Y$  is nonamenable. Alex Lubotzky and Andrzej Zuk pointed out to the author that if  $G$  is a group with the Kazhdan property (T), then for any subgroup  $H$  of infinite index in  $G$  the Schreier coset graph for  $G$  relative to  $H$  is nonamenable. There are many examples of word-hyperbolic groups with Kazhdan property (T) (see for instance [73]) and in view of Theorem 1.2 it would be particularly interesting to investigate if they can possess non-quasiconvex finitely generated subgroups.

Nonamenability of graphs is closely related to cogrowth:

**COROLLARY 1.4.** *Let  $G = \langle x_1, \dots, x_k \mid r_1, \dots, r_m \rangle$  be a nonelementary word-hyperbolic group and let  $H \leq G$  be a quasiconvex subgroup of infinite index. Let  $a_n$  be the number of freely reduced words in  $A = \{x_1, \dots, x_k\}^{\pm 1}$  of length  $n$  representing elements of  $H$ . Let  $b_n$  be the number of all words in  $A$  of length  $n$  that represent elements of  $H$ . Then*

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} < 2k - 1$$

and

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{b_n} < 2k.$$

In [10, 50] Theorem 1.2 and Corollary 1.4 play a useful role in obtaining results about “generic-case” complexity of the membership problem as well as about some interesting measures on free groups.

It is easy to see that the statement of Theorem 1.2 need not hold for finitely generated subgroups which are not quasiconvex. For example, a remarkable construction of E. Rips [58] states that for any finitely presented group  $Q$  there is a short exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow K \rightarrow G \rightarrow Q \rightarrow 1,$$

where  $G$  is nonelementary torsion-free word-hyperbolic and where  $K$  can be generated by two elements (but  $K$  is usually not finitely presentable). If  $Q$  is chosen to be infinite amenable, then  $[G : K] = \infty$  and the Schreier graph for  $G$  relative to  $K$  is amenable. Finitely presentable and even hyperbolic

examples of such subgroups are also possible. For instance, if  $F$  is a free group of finite rank and  $\phi: F \rightarrow F$  is an atoroidal automorphism, then the mapping torus group of  $\phi$

$$M_\phi = \langle F, t \mid t^{-1}ft = \phi(f) \text{ for all } f \in F \rangle$$

is word-hyperbolic [8, 13]. In this case  $M_\phi/F \simeq \mathbf{Z}$  and hence the Schreier graph for  $M_\phi$  relative to  $F$  is amenable.

The author is grateful to Laurent Bartholdi, Philip Bowers, Christophe Pittet and Tatiana Smirnova-Nagnibeda for many helpful discussions regarding random walks, to Pierre de la Harpe and Peter Brinkmann for their careful reading of the paper and numerous valuable suggestions and to Paul Schupp for encouragement.

## 2. NONAMENABILITY FOR GRAPHS

Let  $X$  be a connected graph of bounded degree. We define the *spectral radius*  $\rho(X)$  of  $X$  as

$$\rho(X) := \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{p^{(n)}(x, y)}$$

where  $x, y$  are two vertices of  $X$  and  $p^{(n)}(x, y)$  is the probability that an  $n$ -step simple random walk starting at  $x$  will end up at  $y$ . It is well-known that  $\rho(X) \leq 1$  and that the definition of  $\rho(X)$  does not depend on the choice of  $x, y$ .

**DEFINITION 2.1** (Amenability for graphs). A connected graph  $X$  of bounded degree is said to be *amenable* if  $\rho(X) = 1$  and *nonamenable* if  $\rho(X) < 1$ .

It is also well-known that nonamenability of  $X$  implies that  $X$  is *transient*, that is that for a simple random walk on  $X$  the probability of ever returning to the basepoint is less than 1 (see for example Theorem 51 of [16]). We refer the reader to [16, 71, 72] for comprehensive background information about random walks on graphs and for further references on this topic.

**CONVENTION 2.2.** Let  $X$  be a connected graph of bounded degree with the simplicial metric  $d$ . For a finite nonempty subset  $S \subset VX$  we will denote by  $|S|$  the number of elements in  $S$ .

If  $S$  is a finite subset of the vertex set of  $X$  and  $k \geq 1$  is an integer, we will denote by  $\mathcal{N}_k^X(S) = \mathcal{N}_k(S)$  the set of all vertices  $v$  of  $X$  such that  $d(v, S) \leq k$ . Also, we will denote  $\partial^X S = \partial S := \mathcal{N}_1(S) - S$ .

The number

$$\iota(X) := \inf \left\{ \frac{|\partial S|}{|S|} \mid S \text{ is a finite nonempty subset of the vertex set of } X \right\}$$

is called the *Cheeger constant* or the *isoperimetric constant* of  $X$ .

There are many alternative definitions of nonamenability:

**PROPOSITION 2.3.** *Let  $X$  be a connected graph of bounded degree with the simplicial metric  $d$ . Then the following conditions are equivalent:*

1. *The graph  $X$  is nonamenable.*
2. (Følner Criterion) *We have  $\iota(X) > 0$ .*
3. (Gromov's Doubling Condition) *There is some  $k \geq 1$  such that for any finite nonempty subset  $S \subseteq VX$  we have*

$$|\mathcal{N}_k(S)| \geq 2|S|.$$

4. *For any integer  $q > 1$  there is some  $k \geq 1$  such that for any finite nonempty subset  $S \subseteq VX$  we have*

$$|\mathcal{N}_k(S)| \geq q|S|.$$

5. *For some  $0 < \sigma < 1$  we have  $p^{(n)}(x, y) = o(\sigma^n)$  for any  $x, y \in VX$ .*
6. *Let  $W(X)$  be the pseudogroup of "bounded perturbations of the identity", that is  $W(X)$  consists of all bijections  $\phi$  between subsets of  $VX$  such that*

$$\sup_{x \in \text{dom}(\phi)} d(x, \phi(x)) < \infty.$$

*Then  $W(X)$  admits a "paradoxical decomposition", that is there exist nonempty subsets  $Y_1, Y_2$  of  $VX$  and  $\phi_1: Y_1 \rightarrow VX$ ,  $\phi_2: Y_2 \rightarrow VX$  such that  $\phi_1, \phi_2 \in W(X)$ ,  $VX = Y_1 \sqcup Y_2$  and  $\phi_1(Y_1) = \phi_2(Y_2) = VX$ .*

7. ("Grasshopper Criterion") *There exists a map  $\phi: VX \rightarrow VX$  such that*

$$\sup_{x \in VX} d(x, \phi(x)) < \infty$$

*and such that for any  $x \in VX$  we have  $|\phi^{-1}(x)| \geq 2$ .*

8. *There exists a map  $\phi: VX \rightarrow VX$  such that*

$$\sup_{x \in VX} d(x, \phi(x)) < \infty$$

*and such that for any  $x \in VX$  we have  $|\phi^{-1}(x)| = 2$ .*

9. The bottom of the spectrum for the combinatorial Laplacian operator on  $X$  is  $> 0$  (see [21] for the precise definitions).
10. We have  $H_0^{uf}(X) = 0$  (see [9] for the precise definition of the uniformly finite homology groups  $H_i^{uf}$ ).
11. We have  $H_0^{(l_p)}(X) = 0$  for any  $1 < p < \infty$  (see [24] for the precise definition of  $H_i^{(l_p)}$ ).

All of the above statements are well-known, but we will still provide some sample references. The fact that (1), (2), (5) and (6) are equivalent is stated in Theorem 51 of [16]. The fact that (3), (4), (6), (7) and (8) are equivalent follows from Theorem 32 of [16]. The equivalence of (2) and (9) is due to J. Dodziuk [21]. J. Block and S. Weinberger [9] established the equivalence of (2) and (10). Finally, G. Elek [24] proved that (2) is equivalent to (11).

One can characterize amenability of regular graphs in terms of cogrowth.

DEFINITION 2.4. Let  $X$  be a connected graph of bounded degree with a base-vertex  $x_0$ . Let  $a_n = a_n(X, x_0)$  be the number of reduced edge-paths of length  $n$  from  $x_0$  to  $x_0$ . Let  $b_n = b_n(X, x_0)$  be the number of all edge-paths of length  $n$  from  $x_0$  to  $x_0$ . Set

$$\alpha(X) := \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} \quad \text{and} \quad \beta(X) := \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{b_n}.$$

Then we will call  $\alpha(X)$  the *cogrowth rate* of  $X$  and we will call  $\beta(X)$  the *non-reduced cogrowth rate* of  $X$ . These definitions are independent of the choice of  $x_0$ .

It is easy to see that for a  $d$ -regular connected graph  $X$  we have  $\alpha(X) \leq d - 1$  and  $\beta(X) \leq d$ . Moreover,  $\rho(X) = \frac{\beta(X)}{d}$ . The following result was originally proved by R. Grigorchuk [39] and J. Cohen [19] for the Cayley graphs of finitely generated groups and by L. Bartholdi [5] for arbitrary regular graphs.

THEOREM 2.5 ([5]). Let  $X$  be a connected  $d$ -regular graph with  $d \geq 3$ . Set  $\alpha = \alpha(X)$ ,  $\beta = \beta(X)$  and  $\rho = \rho(X)$ . Then

$$\rho = \begin{cases} \frac{2\sqrt{d-1}}{d} & \text{if } 1 \leq \alpha \leq \sqrt{d-1} \\ \frac{\sqrt{d-1}}{d} \left( \frac{\sqrt{d-1}}{\alpha} + \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{d-1}} \right) & \text{if } \sqrt{d-1} \leq \alpha \leq d-1. \end{cases}$$

In particular  $\rho < 1 \iff \alpha < d-1 \iff \beta < d$ .

## 3. HYPERBOLIC METRIC SPACES

We refer the reader to [1, 4, 14, 20, 25, 32, 40] for the basic information about Gromov-hyperbolic metric spaces. We briefly recall the main definitions.

If  $(X, d)$  is a geodesic metric space and  $x, y \in X$ , we shall denote by  $[x, y]$  a geodesic segment from  $x$  to  $y$  in  $X$ .

**DEFINITION 3.1** (Gromov product). Let  $(X, d)$  be a metric space and suppose  $x, y, z \in X$ . We set

$$(x, y)_z := \frac{1}{2}[d(z, x) + d(z, y) - d(x, y)].$$

Note that  $(x, y)_z = (y, x)_z$ .

**DEFINITION 3.2** (Hyperbolic metric space [1]). Let  $(X, d)$  be a geodesic metric space. We say that  $(X, d)$  is  $\delta$ -hyperbolic (where  $\delta \geq 0$ ) if for any  $p, x, y, z \in X$  we have:

$$(x, y)_p \geq \min\{(x, z)_p, (y, z)_p\} - \delta.$$

The space  $X$  is said to be *hyperbolic* if it is  $\delta$ -hyperbolic for some  $\delta \geq 0$ .

There are many equivalent definitions of hyperbolicity, for example:

**PROPOSITION 3.3** ([1, 20, 32]). Let  $(X, d)$  be a geodesic metric space. Then the following conditions are equivalent.

1. The space  $X$  is hyperbolic.
2. There exists a constant  $\delta' \geq 0$  such that if  $x, y, z \in X$  and  $y' \in [x, y]$ ,  $z' \in [x, z]$  are such that  $d(x, y') = d(x, z') \leq (y, z)_x$  then  $d(y', z') \leq \delta'$ .
3. (Thin Triangles Condition) There exists  $\delta'' \geq 0$  such that for any  $x, y, z \in X$ , for any geodesic segments  $[x, y]$ ,  $[x, z]$  and  $[y, z]$  and for any point  $p \in [x, y]$  there is a point  $q \in [x, z] \cup [y, z]$  such that  $d(p, q) \leq \delta''$ .

**DEFINITION 3.4** (Word-hyperbolic group). A finitely generated group  $G$  is said to be *word-hyperbolic* if for some (and hence for any) finite generating set  $A$  of  $G$  the Cayley graph  $\Gamma(G, A)$  is hyperbolic.

**DEFINITION 3.5** (Gromov product for sets). Let  $(X, d)$  be a metric space. Let  $x \in X$  and  $Q, Q' \subseteq X$ . Define  $(Q, Q')_x := \sup\{(q, q')_x \mid q \in Q, q' \in Q'\}$ .

## 4. QUASICONVEX SUBGROUPS OF HYPERBOLIC GROUPS

Detailed background information on quasiconvex subgroups of hyperbolic groups can be found in [1, 4, 20, 31, 38, 34, 32, 51, 54, 68] and other sources.

CONVENTION 4.1. Suppose  $G$  is a finitely generated group with a fixed finite generating set  $A$ . Let  $X = \Gamma(G, A)$  be the Cayley graph of  $G$  with respect to  $A$ . We will denote the word-metric corresponding to  $A$  on  $X$  by  $d_A$ . Also, for  $g \in G$  we will denote  $|g|_A := d_A(1, g)$ . For a word  $w$  in the alphabet  $A \cup A^{-1}$  we will denote by  $\bar{w}$  the element of  $G$  represented by  $w$ .

DEFINITION 4.2 (Quasiconvexity). For  $\epsilon \geq 0$  a subset  $Z$  of a metric space  $(X, d)$  is  $\epsilon$ -*quasiconvex* if, for any  $z_1, z_2 \in Z$  and any geodesic  $[z_1, z_2]$  in  $X$ , the segment  $[z_1, z_2]$  is contained in the closed  $\epsilon$ -neighborhood of  $Z$ . A subset  $Z \subseteq X$  is *quasiconvex* if it is  $\epsilon$ -quasiconvex for some  $\epsilon \geq 0$ .

If  $G$  is a finitely generated group and  $A$  is a finite generating set of  $G$ , a subgroup  $H \leq G$  is *quasiconvex in  $G$  with respect to  $A$*  if  $H \subseteq \Gamma(G, A)$  is a quasiconvex subset.

It turns out [20, 32, 4, 31] that for subgroups of word-hyperbolic groups quasiconvexity is independent of the choice of a finite generating set for the ambient group. Thus a subgroup  $H$  of a hyperbolic group  $G$  is termed *quasiconvex* if  $H \subseteq \Gamma(G, A)$  is quasiconvex for some finite generating set  $A$  of  $G$ .

We summarize some well-known basic facts regarding quasiconvex subgroups and provide some sample references:

PROPOSITION 4.3. *Let  $G$  be a word-hyperbolic group with a finite generating set  $A$ . Let  $X = \Gamma(G, A)$  be the Cayley graph of  $G$  with the word-metric  $d_A$  induced by  $A$ . Then:*

1. *If  $H \leq G$  is a subgroup, then either  $H$  is virtually cyclic (in which case  $H$  is called elementary) or  $H$  contains a free subgroup  $F$  of rank two which is quasiconvex in  $G$  (in this case  $H$  is said to be nonelementary) [20, 32].*
2. *Every cyclic subgroup of  $G$  is quasiconvex in  $G$  [1, 20, 32].*
3. *If  $H \leq G$  is quasiconvex then  $H$  is finitely presentable and word-hyperbolic [1, 20, 32].*

4. Suppose  $H \leq G$  is generated by a finite set  $Q$  inducing the word-metric  $d_Q$  on  $H$ . Then  $H$  is quasiconvex in  $G$  if and only if there is a  $C > 0$  such that for any  $h_1, h_2 \in H$

$$d_Q(h_1, h_2) \leq Cd_A(h_1, h_2)$$

(see [20, 32, 4, 31]).

5. The set  $\mathcal{L}$  of all  $A$ -geodesic words is a regular language that provides a bi-automatic structure for  $G$ . Moreover, a subgroup  $H \leq G$  is quasiconvex if and only if  $H$  is  $\mathcal{L}$ -rational, that is the set  $\mathcal{L}_H = \{w \in \mathcal{L} \mid \overline{w} \in H\}$  is a regular language [31].
6. If  $H_1, H_2 \leq G$  are quasiconvex, then  $H_1 \cap H_2 \leq G$  is quasiconvex [68].
7. [51, 46] Let  $C \leq B \leq G$  where  $B$  is quasiconvex in  $G$  (and hence  $B$  is hyperbolic) and  $C$  is quasiconvex in  $B$ . Then  $C$  is quasiconvex in  $G$  [51, 46].
8. Let  $C \leq B \leq G$  where  $C$  is quasiconvex in  $G$  and where  $B$  is word-hyperbolic. Then  $C$  is quasiconvex in  $B$  [51, 46].
9. Suppose  $H \leq G$  is an infinite quasiconvex subgroup. Then  $H$  has finite index in its commensurator  $\text{Comm}_G(H)$  (see [51]), where  $\text{Comm}_G(H) := \{g \in G \mid [H : g^{-1}Hg \cap H] < \infty \text{ and } [g^{-1}Hg : g^{-1}Hg \cap H] < \infty\}$ .

Part 1 of the above proposition implies that a nonelementary subgroup of a hyperbolic group is nonamenable.

## 5. PROOF OF THE MAIN RESULT

Let  $G$  be a nonelementary word-hyperbolic group with a finite generating set  $A$ . Let  $X = \Gamma(G, A)$  be the Cayley graph of  $G$  with the word metric  $d_A$ . Let  $\delta \geq 1$  be an integer such that the space  $(\Gamma(G, A), d_A)$  is  $\delta$ -hyperbolic. Let  $H \leq G$  be a quasiconvex subgroup of infinite index in  $G$ . These conventions, unless specified otherwise, will be fixed for the remainder of the paper.

We shall need the following useful fact:

LEMMA 5.1. *There exists an integer constant  $K = K(G, H, A) > 0$  with the following properties.*

*Assume  $g \in G$  is shortest with respect to  $d_A$  in the coset class  $Hg$ . Then for any  $h \in H$  we have  $(g, h)_1 \leq K$  (and hence  $(g, H)_1 \leq K$ ).*

*Proof.* The conclusion of Lemma 5.1 follows directly from the proofs of Lemma 4.1 and Lemma 4.5 of [4]. We will present the argument for completeness. For the hyperbolic space  $X = \Gamma(G, A)$  choose  $\delta' \geq 0$  as in part 2 of Proposition 3.3. Let  $\epsilon \geq 0$  be such that  $H$  is an  $\epsilon$ -quasiconvex subset of  $X$ .

Let  $g \in G$  be a shortest element of  $Hg$ , so that for any  $h \in H$  we have  $|hg|_A \leq |g|_A$ . We claim that  $(h, g)_1 \leq \epsilon + \delta'$  for any  $h \in H$ .

Suppose not, that is  $(h, g)_1 > \epsilon + \delta'$  for some  $h \in H$ . Consider two geodesic segments  $[1, g]$  and  $[1, h]$  in  $X$  and let  $t \in [1, h]$ ,  $s \in [1, g]$  be such that  $d_A(1, s) = d_A(1, t) = (h, g)_1$ . Thus  $d_A(s, t) \leq \delta'$  by the choice of  $\delta'$ . Since  $H$  is  $\epsilon$ -quasiconvex in  $X$ , there is  $h' \in H$  such that  $d_A(t, h') \leq \epsilon$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} |(h')^{-1}g|_A &= d_A(h', g) \leq d_A(h', t) + d_A(t, s) + d_A(s, g) \\ &\leq \epsilon + \delta' + |g|_A - (h, g)_1 < |g|_A, \end{aligned}$$

which contradicts the assumption that  $g$  is shortest in  $Hg$ .

**LEMMA 5.2.** *Let  $T_1, T_2 > 0$  be some positive numbers. Let  $g \in G$  be such that  $(g, H)_1 \leq T_1$  and  $|g|_A > T_1 + T_2 + \delta$ . Let  $f \in G$  be such that  $|f|_A \leq T_2$ . Then  $(gf, H)_1 \leq T_1 + \delta$ .*

*Proof.* Note that  $|g|_A = (g, gf)_1 + (1, gf)_g$ . Since  $(1, gf)_g \leq d(g, gf) = |f|_A \leq T_2$ , we conclude that

$$(g, gf)_1 = |g|_A - (1, gf)_g > T_1 + T_2 + \delta - T_2 = T_1 + \delta.$$

Therefore for any  $h \in H$  we have

$$T_1 + \delta \geq (g, h)_1 + \delta \geq \min\{(g, gf)_1, (gf, h)_1\}$$

and hence  $(gf, h)_1 \leq T_1 + \delta$  because  $(g, gf)_1 > T_1 + \delta$ . Since  $h \in H$  was arbitrary, this means that  $(gf, H)_1 \leq T_1 + \delta$ .

**LEMMA 5.3.** *Suppose  $g_1, g_2 \in G$  are such that  $Hg_1 = Hg_2$ . Then there is  $h \in H$  such that  $hg_1 = g_2$  and that*

$$|h|_A \leq (g_1, H)_1 + (g_2, H)_1.$$

*Proof.* Since  $Hg_1 = Hg_2$ , there is  $h \in H$  with  $hg_1 = g_2$ . Hence

$$|h|_A = (h, g_2)_1 + (1, hg_1)_h = (h, g_2)_1 + (h^{-1}, g_1)_1 \leq (g_2, H)_1 + (g_1, H)_1.$$

*Proof of Theorem 1.2.* Let  $K = K(G, H, A) > 0$  be the constant provided by Lemma 5.1. Put  $Y = \Gamma(G, H, A)$ . Thus  $Y$  is a connected  $2m$ -regular infinite graph, where  $m$  is the number of elements in  $A$ . Denote the simplicial metric on  $Y$  by  $d_Y$ .

Let  $N$  be the number of all elements  $g \in G$  with  $|g|_A \leq 2K + 2\delta$ . In particular  $Y$  has at most  $N$  vertices within distance  $2K + 2\delta$  of the coset  $H1 \in VY$ .

Since  $G$  is nonelementary word-hyperbolic and thus nonamenable, the Cayley graph  $X = \Gamma(G, A)$  is nonamenable. By part 4 of Proposition 2.3 there is a constant  $k' > 0$  such that for any finite nonempty subset  $S$  of  $G$  the  $k'$ -neighborhood of  $S$  in  $X$  has at least  $4N|S|$  vertices. Let  $N_1$  be the number of elements of  $G$  of length at most  $K + \delta + k'$ . Choose  $k'' > 1$  such that for any vertex  $Hg \in VY$  with  $d_Y(H1, Hg) \leq K + \delta + k'$  the  $k''$ -neighborhood of  $Hg$  has at least  $4N_1$  vertices. Such  $k''$  exists since by assumption  $[G : H] = \infty$  and hence the graph  $Y$  is infinite. Set  $k := \max\{k', k''\}$ .

Suppose now that  $F \subset VY$  is a finite nonempty subset. Write  $F = F_1 \sqcup F_2$  where  $F_1$  is the intersection of  $F$  with the closed ball of radius  $K + \delta + k'$  in  $Y$ .

If  $|F_1| \geq |F|/2$ , then  $|F| \leq 2N_1$  and the  $k$ -neighborhood of  $F$  in  $Y$  has at least  $4N_1 \geq 2|F|$  vertices. Suppose now that  $|F_1| < |F|/2$ , so that  $|F_2| \geq |F|/2$ . Then

$$F_2 = \{Hg_1, \dots, Hg_t\}$$

where  $|F_2| = t$  and where each  $g_i \in G$  is shortest in  $Hg_i$  with  $|g_i|_A > K + \delta + k'$ . By Lemma 5.1  $(g_i, H)_1 \leq K$ . By Lemma 5.2 for any  $f \in G$  with  $|f|_A \leq k'$  and for each  $i = 1, \dots, t$  we have  $(g_i f, H)_1 \leq K + \delta$ .

Let  $S := \{g_1, \dots, g_t\}$  and let  $S'$  be the set of all vertices of  $X$  contained in the  $k'$ -neighborhood of  $S$  in  $X$ . By the choice of  $k'$  we have  $|S'| \geq 4N|S| = 4N|F_2|$ . On the other hand, Lemma 5.3 implies that if  $g, g' \in S'$  are such that  $Hg = Hg'$  then  $hg = g'$  for some  $h \in H$  with  $|h|_A \leq 2K + 2\delta$ . By the choice of  $N$  this means that the set  $F' := \{Hg \mid g \in S'\}$  contains at least

$$|S'|/N = 4N|F_2|/N = 4|F_2| \geq 2|F|$$

distinct elements. However,  $F'$  is obviously contained in the  $k$ -neighborhood of  $F$  in  $Y$ .

We have verified that for any finite nonempty subset  $F \subseteq VY$  the  $k$ -neighborhood of  $F$  in  $Y$  contains at least  $2|F|$  vertices. By the Doubling Condition (part 3 of Proposition 2.3) this implies that  $Y$  is nonamenable.

We can now obtain Corollary 1.4 stated in the Introduction.

**COROLLARY 5.4.** *Let  $G = \langle x_1, \dots, x_k \mid r_1, \dots, r_m \rangle$  be a nonelementary word-hyperbolic group and let  $H \leq G$  be a quasiconvex subgroup of infinite index. Let  $a_n$  be the number of freely reduced words in  $A = \{x_1, \dots, x_k\}^{\pm 1}$  of length  $n$  that represent elements of  $H$ . Let  $b_n$  be the number of all words in  $A$  of length  $n$  that represent elements of  $H$ . Then*

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} < 2k - 1$$

and

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{b_n} < 2k.$$

*Proof.* Note that  $k \geq 2$  since  $G$  is nonelementary. Put  $A = \{x_1, \dots, x_k\}$  and  $Y = \Gamma(G, H, A)$ . We choose  $x_0 := H1 \in VY$  as the base-vertex of  $Y$ . Note that  $Y$  is  $2k$ -regular by construction. Also, for any vertex  $x$  of  $Y$  and any word  $w$  in  $A \cup A^{-1}$  there is a unique path in  $Y$  with label  $w$  and origin  $x$ . The definition of Schreier coset graphs also implies that a word  $w$  represents an element of  $H$  if and only if the unique path in  $Y$  with origin  $x_0$  and label  $w$  terminates at  $x_0$ . Therefore  $a_n(Y)$  equals the number of freely reduced words in the alphabet  $A = \{x_1, \dots, x_k\}^{\pm 1}$  of length  $n$  that represent elements of  $H$ . Similarly,  $b_n(Y)$  equals the number of all words in  $A$  of length  $n$  representing elements of  $H$ . By Theorem 1.2,  $Y$  is nonamenable. Hence by Theorem 2.5,  $\alpha(Y) < 2k - 1$  and  $\beta(Y) < 2k$ , as required.

## REFERENCES

- [1] ALONSO, J., T. BRADY, D. COOPER, V. FERLINI, M. LUSTIG, M. MIHALIK, M. SHAPIRO and H. SHORT. Notes on hyperbolic groups. In: *Group Theory from a Geometrical Viewpoint*, Proceedings of the workshop held in Trieste, É. Ghys, A. Haefliger and A. Verjovsky (editors). World Scientific Publishing Co., 1991.
- [2] ANCONA, A. *Théorie du potentiel sur les graphes et les variétés*, École d'été de Probabilités de Saint-Flour XVIII-1988, 1-112. Lecture Notes in Mathematics 1427. Springer, Berlin, 1990.
- [3] ARZHANTSEVA, G. On quasiconvex subgroups of word hyperbolic groups. *Geom. Dedicata* 87 (2001), 191-208.
- [4] BAUMSLAG, G., S. M. GERSTEN, M. SHAPIRO and H. SHORT. Automatic groups and amalgams. *J. Pure Appl. Algebra* 76 (1991), 229-316.

- [5] BARTHOLDI, L. Counting paths in graphs. *L'Enseignement Math.* (2) 45 (1999), 83–131.
- [6] BENJAMINI, I., R. LYONS and O. SCHRAMM. Percolation perturbations in potential theory and random walks. In: *Random Walks and Discrete Potential Theory (Cortona, 1997)*, 56–84. Sympos. Math. XXXIX, Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge, 1999.
- [7] BENJAMINI, I. and O. SCHRAMM. Every graph with a positive Cheeger constant contains a tree with a positive Cheeger constant. *Geom. Funct. Anal.* 7 (1997), 403–419.
- [8] BESTVINA, M. and M. FEIGN. A combination theorem for negatively curved groups. *J. Differential Geom.* 35 (1992), 85–101.
- [9] BLOCK, J. and S. WEINBERGER. Aperiodic tilings, positive scalar curvature and amenability of spaces. *J. Amer. Math. Soc.* 5 (1992), 907–918.
- [10] BOROVIK, A., A. G. MYASNIKOV and V. REMESLENNIKOV. Multiplicative measures on free groups. To appear in *Internat. J. Algebra Comput.*
- [11] BOWDITCH, B. Cut points and canonical splittings of hyperbolic groups. *Acta Math.* 180 (1998), 145–186.
- [12] BOWERS, P. Negatively curved graph and planar metrics with applications to type. *Michigan Math. J.* 45 (1998), 31–53.
- [13] BRINKMANN, P. Hyperbolic automorphisms of free groups. *Geom. Funct. Anal.* 10 (2000), 1071–1089.
- [14] CANNON, J. W. The theory of negatively curved spaces and groups. In: *Ergodic Theory, Symbolic Dynamics, and Hyperbolic Spaces (Trieste, 1989)*, 315–369. Oxford Sci. Publ., Oxford Univ. Press, New York, 1991.
- [15] CAO, J. Cheeger isoperimetric constants of Gromov-hyperbolic spaces with quasi-poles. *Commun. Contemp. Math.* 2 (2000), 511–533.
- [16] CECCHERINI-SILBERSTEIN, T., R. GRIGORCHUCK and P. DE LA HARPE. Amenability and paradoxical decompositions for pseudogroups and discrete metric spaces (in Russian). *Tr. Mat. Inst. Steklova* 224 (1999). Algebra. Topol. Differ. Uravn. i ikh Prilozh., 68–111; translation in *Proc. Steklov Inst. Math.* 224 (1999), 57–97.
- [17] CHUNG, F. R. K. Laplacians of graphs and Cheeger's inequalities. In: *Combinatorics, Paul Erdős is Eighty, Vol. 2 (Keszthely, 1993)*, 157–172. Bolyai Soc. Math. Stud. 2. János Bolyai Math. Soc., Budapest, 1996.
- [18] CHUNG, F. R. K. and K. ODEN. Weighted graph Laplacians and isoperimetric inequalities. *Pacific J. Math.* 192 (2000), 257–273.
- [19] COHEN, J. Cogrowth and amenability of discrete groups. *J. Funct. Anal.* 48 (1982), 301–309.
- [20] COORNAERT, M., T. DELZANT, and A. PAPADOPOULOS. *Géométrie et théorie des groupes. Les groupes hyperboliques de Gromov*. Lecture Notes in Mathematics, 1441. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 1990.
- [21] DODZIUK, J. Difference equations, isoperimetric inequality and transience of certain random walks. *Trans. Amer. Math. Soc.* 284 (1984), 787–794.
- [22] DUNWOODY, M. and M. SAGEEV. JSJ-splittings for finitely presented groups over slender groups. *Invent. Math.* 135 (1999), 25–44.
- [23] DUNWOODY, M. and E. SWENSON. The algebraic torus theorem. *Invent. Math.* 140 (2000), 605–637.

- [24] ELEK, G. Amenability,  $l_p$ -homologies and translation invariant functionals. *J. Austral. Math. Soc. Ser. A* 65 (1998), 111–119.
- [25] EPSTEIN, D., J. CANNON, D. HOLT, S. LEVY, M. PATERSON and W. THURSTON. *Word Processing in Groups*. Jones and Bartlett, Boston, 1992.
- [26] EPSTEIN, D. and D. HOLT. Efficient computation in word-hyperbolic groups. In: *Computational and Geometric Aspects of Modern Algebra (Edinburgh, 1998)*, 66–77. LMS Lecture Note Ser. 275. Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge, 2000.
- [27] FOORD, R. Automaticity and growth in certain classes of groups and monoids. PhD Thesis, Warwick University, 2000.
- [28] FUJIWARA, K. and P. PAPASOGLU. JSJ decompositions and complexes of groups. Preprint, 1996.
- [29] GERASIMOV, V.N. Semi-splittings of groups and actions on cubings. In: *Algebra, Geometry, Analysis and Mathematical Physics (Novosibirsk, 1996)*, 91–109, 190. Izdat. Ross. Akad. Nauk Sib. Otd. Inst. Mat., Novosibirsk, 1997.
- [30] GERL, P. Amenable groups and amenable graphs. In: *Harmonic Analysis (Luxembourg, 1987)*, 181–190. Lecture Notes in Mathematics 1359. Springer, Berlin, 1988.
- [31] GERSTEN, S.M. and H. SHORT. Rational subgroups of biautomatic groups. *Ann. of Math. (2)* 134 (1991), 125–158.
- [32] GHYS, E. and P. DE LA HARPE (eds). *Sur les groupes hyperboliques d'après Mikhael Gromov*. Progress in Mathematics series 83. Birkhäuser, 1990.
- [33] GITIK, R. On the combination theorem for negatively curved groups. *Internat. J. Algebra Comput.* 6 (1996), 751–760.
- [34] — On quasiconvex subgroups of negatively curved groups. *J. Pure Appl. Algebra* 119 (1997), 155–169.
- [35] — On the profinite topology on negatively curved groups. *J. Algebra* 219 (1999), 80–86.
- [36] — Doubles of groups and hyperbolic LERF 3-manifolds. *Ann. of Math. (2)* 150 (1999), 775–806.
- [37] — Tameness and geodesic cores of subgroups. *J. Austral. Math. Soc. Ser. A* 69 (2000), 153–16.
- [38] GITIK, R., M. MITRA, E. RIPS and M. SAGEEV. Widths of subgroups. *Trans. Amer. Math. Soc.* 350 (1998), 321–329.
- [39] GRIGORCHUK, R.I. Symmetrical random walks on discrete groups. In: *Multi-component Random Systems*, 285–325. Adv. Probab. Related Topics 6. Dekker, New York, 1998.
- [40] GROMOV, M. Hyperbolic groups. In: *Essays in Group Theory*, (S.M. Gersten, ed.), 75–263. Math. Sci. Res. Inst. Publ. 8, 1987.
- [41] — Asymptotic invariants of infinite groups. In: *Geometric Group Theory*, Vol.2 (Sussex, 1991), 1–295. LMS Lecture Note Ser. 182. Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge, 1993.
- [42] HOLT, D. Automatic groups, subgroups and cosets. In: *The Epstein Birthday Schrift*, 249–260. Geom. Topol. Monogr. 1. Geom. Topol., Coventry, 1998.

- [43] KAIMANOVICH, V. Equivalence relations with amenable leaves need not be amenable. In: *Topology, Ergodic Theory, Real Algebraic Geometry*, 151–166. Amer. Math. Soc. Transl. Ser. 2 202. Amer. Math. Soc., Providence (R.I.), 2001.
- [44] KAIMANOVICH, V. and W. WOESS. The Dirichlet problem at infinity for random walks on graphs with a strong isoperimetric inequality. *Probab. Theory Related Fields* 91 (1992), 445–466.
- [45] KAPOVICH, I. Detecting quasiconvexity: algorithmic aspects. In: *Geometric and Computational Perspectives on Infinite Groups (Minneapolis, MN and New Brunswick, NJ, 1994)*, 91–99. DIMACS Ser. Discrete Math. Theoret. Comput. Sci. 25. Amer. Math. Soc., Providence (R.I.), 1996.
- [46] — Quasiconvexity and amalgams. *Internat. J. Algebra Comput.* 7 (1997), 771–811.
- [47] — A non-quasiconvexity embedding theorem for word-hyperbolic groups. *Math. Proc. Cambridge Philos. Soc.* 127 (1999), 461–486.
- [48] — The combination theorem and quasiconvexity. *Internat. J. Algebra Comput.* 11 (2001), 185–216.
- [49] — The geometry of relative Cayley graphs for subgroups of hyperbolic groups. Preprint, 2002.
- [50] KAPOVICH, I., A. MYASNIKOV, P. SCHUPP and V. SHPILRAIN. Generic-case complexity, decision problems in group theory and random walks. Preprint, 2002.
- [51] KAPOVICH, I. and H. SHORT. Greenberg's theorem for quasiconvex subgroups of word hyperbolic groups. *Canad. J. Math.* 48 (1996), 1224–1244.
- [52] LUBOTZKY, A. *Discrete Groups, Expanding Graphs and Invariant Measures*. (With an appendix by Jonathan D. Rogawski.) Progress in Mathematics 125. Birkhäuser Verlag, Basel, 1994.
- [53] MIHALIK, M. Group extensions and tame pairs. *Trans. Amer. Math. Soc.* 351 (1999), 1095–1107.
- [54] MIHALIK, M. and W. TOWLE. Quasiconvex subgroups of negatively curved groups. *J. Pure Appl. Algebra* 95 (1994), 297–301.
- [55] MITRA, M. Cannon-Thurston maps for trees of hyperbolic metric spaces. *J. Differential Geom.* 48 (1998), 135–164.
- [56] NEUMANN, B. H. Groups covered by finitely many cosets. *Publ. Math. Debrecen* 3 (1954), 227–242.
- [57] REEVES, L. Rational subgroups of cubed 3-manifold groups. *Michigan Math. J.* 42 (1995), 109–126.
- [58] RIPS, E. Subgroups of small cancellation groups. *Bull. London Math. Soc.* 14 (1982), 45–47.
- [59] RIPS, E. and Z. SELA. Cyclic splittings of finitely presented groups and the canonical JSJ decomposition. *Ann. of Math.* (2) 146 (1997), 53–109.
- [60] SAGEEV, M. Ends of group pairs and non-positively curved cube complexes. *Proc. London Math. Soc.* (3) 71 (1995), 585–617.
- [61] — Codimension-1 subgroups and splittings of groups. *J. Algebra* 189 (1997), 377–389.
- [62] SCHONMANN, R. Multiplicity of phase transitions and mean-field criticality on highly non-amenable graphs. *Comm. Math. Phys.* 219 (2001), 271–322.

- [63] SCOTT, G. P. and G. A. SWARUP. An algebraic annulus theorem. *Pacific J. Math.* 196 (2000), 461–506.
- [64] SCOTT, G. P. and G. A. SWARUP. Canonical splittings of groups and 3-manifolds. *Trans. Amer. Math. Soc.* 353 (2001), 4973–5001.
- [65] SELA, Z. Structure and rigidity in (Gromov) hyperbolic groups and discrete groups in rank 1 Lie groups. II. *Geom. Funct. Anal.* 7 (1997), 561–593.
- [66] SHALOM, Y. Random ergodic theorems, invariant means and unitary representation. In: *Lie Groups and Ergodic Theory (Mumbai, 1996)*, 273–314. Tata Inst. Fund. Res. Stud. Math. 14. Tata Inst. Fund. Res., Bombay, 1998.
- [67] ——— Expander graphs and amenable quotients. In: *Emerging Applications of Number Theory (Minneapolis, 1996)*, 571–581. IMA Vol. Math. Appl. 109. Springer, New York, 1999.
- [68] SHORT, H. Quasiconvexity and a theorem of Howson's. In: *Group Theory from a Geometrical Viewpoint (Trieste, 1990)*, 168–176. World Sci. Publishing, River Edge (N.J.), 1991.
- [69] SWARUP, G. A. Geometric finiteness and rationality. *J. Pure Appl. Algebra* 86 (1993), 327–333.
- [70] ——— Proof of a weak hyperbolization theorem. *Quarterly J. Math.* 51 (2000), 529–533.
- [71] WOESS, W. Random walks on infinite graphs and groups – a survey on selected topics. *Bull. London Math. Soc.* 26 (1994), 1–60.
- [72] ——— *Random Walks on Infinite Graphs and Groups*. Cambridge Tracts in Mathematics 138. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2000.
- [73] ZUK, A. On property (T) for discrete groups. Preprint, 2001.

(Reçu le 22 avril 2002)

Ilya Kapovich

Department of Mathematics  
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign  
1409 West Green Street, Urbana, IL 61801  
U. S. A.  
e-mail: kapovich@math.uiuc.edu

**Vide-leer-empty**