

Non-triviality of the Poisson boundary of random walks on the group $H(\mathbb{Z})$ of Monod

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Abstract

We give sufficient conditions for the non-triviality of the Poisson boundary of random walks on $H(\mathbb{Z})$ and its subgroups. The group $H(\mathbb{Z})$ is the group of piecewise projective homeomorphisms over the integers defined by Monod. For a finitely generated subgroup H of $H(\mathbb{Z})$, we prove that either H is solvable, or every measure on H with finite first moment that generates it as a semigroup has non-trivial Poisson boundary. In particular, we prove the non-triviality of the Poisson boundary of measures on Thompson's group F that generate it as a semigroup and have finite first moment, which answers a question by Kaimanovich.

Keywords— Random walks on groups, Poisson boundary, Schreier graph, Thompson's group F , groups of piecewise projective homeomorphisms, solvable group, locally solvable group

1 Introduction

In 1924 Banach and Tarski [4] decompose a solid ball into five pieces, and reassemble them into two balls using rotations. That is now called the Banach-Tarski paradox. Von Neumann [38] observes that the reason for this phenomenon is that the group of rotations of \mathbb{R}^3 admits a free subgroup. He introduces the concept of amenable groups. Tarski [48] later proves amenability to be the only obstruction to the existence of "paradoxical" decompositions (like the one in Banach-Tarski's article [4]) of the action of the group on itself by multiplication, as well as any free actions of the group. One way to prove the result of Banach-Tarski is to see it as an almost everywhere free action of $SO_3(\mathbb{R})$ and correct for the countable set where it is not (see e.g. Wagon [50, Cor. 3.10]).

The original definition of amenability of a group G is the existence of an invariant mean. A mean is a normalised positive linear functional on $l^\infty(G)$. It is called invariant if it is preserved by translation on the argument. Groups that contain free subgroups are non-amenable. It is proven by Ol'shanskii in 1980 [40] that it is also possible for a non-amenable group to not have a free subgroup. Adyan [1] shows in 1982 that all Burnside groups of a large enough odd exponent (which are known to be infinite by result of Novikov and Adyan from 1968 [39]) are non-amenable. Clearly they do not contain free subgroups. For more information and properties of amenability, see [5],[9],[17],[50].

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It is worth noting that despite the existence of a large amount of equivalent definitions of amenability, to our knowledge until recently all examples of non-amenable groups without free subgroups are proven (Ol'shanskii [40], Adyan [1], Ol'shanskii [41], Ol'shanskii-Sapir [42]) to be such using the co-growth criterion. See Grigorchuk [18] for the announcement of the criterion, or [19] for a full proof. For other proofs, see Cohen [11], Szwarc [47]. The criterion is closely related to Kesten's criterion in terms of probability of return to the origin [29].

Monod constructs in [36] a class of groups of piecewise projective homeomorphisms $H(A)$ (where A is a subring of \mathbb{R}). By comparing the action of $H(A)$ on the projective line $\mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{R})$ with that of $PSL_2(A)$, he proves that it is non-amenable for $A \neq \mathbb{Z}$ and without free subgroups for all A . This can be used to obtain non-amenable subgroups with additional properties. In particular, Lodha [31] proves that a certain subgroup of $H(\mathbb{Z}[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}])$ is of type F_∞ (in other words, such that there is a connected CW complex X which is aspherical and has finitely many cells in each dimension such that $\pi_1(X)$ is isomorphic to the group). That subgroup was constructed earlier by Moore and Lodha [33] as an example of a group that is non-amenable, without free subgroup and finitely presented. It has three generators and only 9 defining relations (compare to the previous example by Ol'shanskii-Sapir [42] with 10^{200} relations). This subgroup is the first example of a group of type F_∞ that is non-amenable and without a free subgroup. Later, Lodha [32] also proves that the Tarski numbers (the minimal number of pieces needed for a paradoxical decomposition) of all the groups of piecewise projective homeomorphisms are bounded by 25.

It is not known whether the group $H(\mathbb{Z})$ of piecewise projective homeomorphisms in the case $A = \mathbb{Z}$ defined by Monod is amenable. One of the equivalent conditions for amenability is the existence of a non-degenerate measure with trivial Poisson boundary (see Kaimanovich-Vershik [27], Rosenblatt [44]). This measure can be chosen to be symmetric. It is also known that amenable groups can have measures with non-trivial boundary. In a recent result Frisch-Hartman-Tamuz-Vahidi-Ferdowski [16] describe an algebraic necessary and sufficient condition for a group to admit a measure with non-trivial boundary. In the present paper we give sufficient conditions for non-triviality of the Poisson boundary on $H(\mathbb{Z})$. There are several equivalent ways to define the Poisson boundary (see Kaimanovich-Vershik [27]). Consider a measure μ on a group G and the random walk it induces by multiplication on the left. It determines an associated Markov measure P on the trajectory space $G^\mathbb{N}$.

Definition 1.1. Consider the following equivalence relation on $G^\mathbb{N}$: two trajectories (x_0, x_1, \dots) and (y_0, y_1, \dots) are equivalent if and only if there exist $i_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that for every $i > i_0$ $x_i = y_{i+k}$. In other words, if the trajectories coincide after a certain time instant up to a time shift. The *Poisson boundary* (also called *Poisson-Furstenberg boundary*) of μ on G is the quotient of $(G^\mathbb{N}, P)$ by the measurable hull of this equivalence relation.

Note that if the support of the measure does not generate G , in which case we say that the measure is *degenerate*, this defines the boundary on the subgroup generated by the support of the measure rather than on G . For a more recent survey on results concerning the Poisson boundary, see [14].

Thompson's group F is a subgroup of $H(\mathbb{Z})$, as follows from Kim, Koberda and Lodha [30]. This group is the group of orientation-preserving piecewise linear self-isomorphisms of the closed unit interval with dyadic slopes, with a finite number of break points, all break points being dyadic numbers (see Cannon-Floyd-Perry [8] or Meier's book [34, Ch. 10] for details and properties). It is not known whether it is amenable, which is a celebrated open question. Kaimanovich [26] and Mishchenko [35] prove that the Poisson boundary on F is not trivial for finitely supported non-degenerate measures. They study the induced walk on the dyadic numbers in their proofs. However, there exist non-degenerate symmetric measures on F for which the induced walk has

trivial boundary as proven by Juschenko and Zheng [21]. An equivalent statement is true for finitely generated subgroups of $H(\mathbb{Z})$, see Remark 6.4. The results of the current article are inspired by the paper of Kaimanovich. It is not hard to prove that $H(\mathbb{Z})$ is not finitely generated (see Remark 3.1.2), so we will consider measures the support of which is not necessarily finite.

Our main result is as follows. Consider the group $H(\mathbb{Z})$ of piecewise projective homeomorphisms, as defined by Monod [36], in the case $A = \mathbb{Z}$. For $g \in H(\mathbb{Z})$ denote by $Br(g)$ the number of *break points* of g , which is the ends of pieces in its piecewise definition. We will say that a measure μ on a subgroup of $H(\mathbb{Z})$ has *finite first break moment* if the expected number of break points $\mathbb{E}[Br]$ is finite. A group H is called *locally solvable* if all finitely generated subgroups are solvable. Then

Theorem 1.2. *For any subgroup H of $H(\mathbb{Z})$ which is not locally solvable and any measure μ on H with finite first break moment $\mathbb{E}[Br]$ and such that the support of μ generates H as a semigroup, the Poisson boundary of (H, μ) is non-trivial.*

For a measure μ on a finitely generated group, we say that μ has *finite first moment* if the word length over any finite generating set has finite first moment with respect to μ . This is well defined as word lengths over different finite generating sets are bilipschitz, and in particular the finiteness of the first moment does not depend on the choice of generating set. We remark (see Remark 7.4) that any measure μ on a finitely generated subgroup H of $H(\mathbb{Z})$ that has finite first moment also has finite expected number of break points. Therefore by Theorem 1.2 if μ is a measure on a non-solvable finitely generated subgroup H such that the support of μ generates H as a semigroup and μ has finite first moment, the Poisson boundary of (H, μ) is non-trivial. Furthermore, in the other case we will show (Lemma 9.1) that so long as H is not abelian, we can construct a symmetric non-degenerate measure with finite $1 - \varepsilon$ moment and non-trivial Poisson boundary.

The structure of the paper is as follows. In Section 3, given a fixed $s \in \mathbb{R}$, to every element $g \in H(\mathbb{Z})$ we associate (see Definition 3.2.1) a configuration C_g . Each configuration is a function from the orbit of s into \mathbb{Z} . The value of a configuration C_g at a given point of the orbit of s represents the slope change at that point of the element g to which it is associated. There is a natural quotient map of the boundary on the group into the boundary on the configuration space. The central idea of the paper is to show that under certain conditions, the value of the configuration at a given point of the orbit of s almost always stabilises. If that value is not fixed, this then implies non-triviality of the boundary on the configuration space, and thus non-triviality of the Poisson boundary on the group. These arguments bear resemblance to Kaimanovich's article on Thompson's group [26], but we would like to point out that the action on \mathbb{R} considered in the present article is different.

In Section 4 we obtain the first result for non-triviality of the Poisson boundary (see Lemma 4.2). Measures satisfying the assumptions of that lemma do not necessarily have finite first break moment. In Section 5 we study copies of Thompson's group F in $H(\mathbb{Z})$. Building on the results from it, in Section 6 we obtain transience results (see Lemma 6.1) which we will need to prove Theorem 1.2. In Section 7 we prove Lemma 7.2 which is the main tool for proving non-triviality of the Poisson boundary. In the particular case of Thompson's group, the lemma already allows us to answer a question by Kaimanovich [26, 7.A]:

Corollary 1.3. *Any measure on Thompson's group F that has finite first moment and the support of which generates F as a semi-group has non-trivial Poisson boundary.*

We mention that the arguments of Lemma 7.2 could also be applied for the action and configurations considered in Kaimanovich's article, giving an alternative proof of the corollary. Combining the lemma with the transience results from Section 6 we obtain non-triviality of the Poisson boundary under certain conditions (see Lemma 7.3), which we will use to prove the main result. As the negation of those conditions passes to subgroups, it suffices to show that if H is

finitely generated and does not satisfy them, it is then solvable, which we do in Section 8. Remark that the theorem generalises the result of Corollary 1.3. In Section 9 we give an additional remark on the case of finite $1 - \varepsilon$ moment.

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2 Preliminaries

2.1 $PSL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ and $H(\mathbb{Z})$

The projective linear group $PSL_2(\mathbb{R})$ is defined as $SL_2(\mathbb{R})/\{Id, -Id\}$, which is the natural quotient that describes the linear actions on the projective space $\mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{R})$. As the latter can be defined as $\mathbb{S}/(x \sim -x)$, we can think of it as a circle for understanding the dynamics of the action of the projective group. Remark that it is commonly understood as the boundary of the hyperbolic plane. In this paper we will not be interested in the interior of the hyperbolic plane as we do a piecewise definition of $H(A)$ on $\mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{R})$. An element $h \in PSL_2(\mathbb{R})$ is called:

1. **Hyperbolic** if $|tr(h)| > 2$ (or equivalently, $tr(h)^2 - 4 > 0$). In this case a calculation shows that h has two fixed points in $\mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{R})$. One of the points is attractive and the other repulsive for the dynamic of h , meaning that starting from any point and multiplying by h (respectively h^{-1}) we get closer to the attractive (resp. the repulsive) fixed point.
2. **Parabolic** if $|tr(h)| = 2$. In this case h has exactly one "double" fixed point. We can identify $\mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{R})$ with $\mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}$ in such a way that the fixed point is ∞ , in which case h becomes a translation on \mathbb{R} . We will go into detail about the identification below.
3. **Elliptic** if $|tr(h)| < 2$. Then h has no fixed points in $\mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{R})$ and is conjugate to a rotation. If we consider it as an element of $PSL_2(\mathbb{C})$, we can see that it has two fixed points in $\mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{C})$ that are outside $\mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{R})$.

Consider an element $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus 0$. If $y \neq 0$, identify it with $\frac{x}{y}$, otherwise with ∞ . This clearly passes on $\mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{R})$, and the action of $PSL_2(\mathbb{R})$ becomes $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \cdot x = \frac{ax+b}{cx+d}$. The conventions for infinity are $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}(\infty) = \frac{a}{c}$ if $c \neq 0$ and ∞ otherwise, and if $c \neq 0$, $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \cdot (-\frac{d}{c}) = \infty$. Note that by conjugation we can choose any point to be the infinity.

Let us now look into the groups defined by Monod [36]. We define Γ as the group of all homeomorphisms of $\mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}$ that are piecewise in $PSL_2(\mathbb{R})$ with a finite number of pieces. Take a subring A of \mathbb{R} . We define $\Gamma(A)$ to be the subgroup of Γ the elements of which are piecewise in $PSL_2(A)$ and the extremities of the intervals are in P_A , the set of fixed points of hyperbolic elements of $PSL_2(A)$.

Definition 2.1.1. The group of piecewise projective homeomorphisms $H(A)$ is the subgroup of $\Gamma(A)$ formed by the elements that fix infinity.

It can be thought of as a group of homeomorphisms of the real line, and we will use the same notation in both cases. We will note $G = H(\mathbb{Z})$ to simplify. Note in particular that $\infty \notin P_{\mathbb{Z}}$. This means that the germs around $+\infty$ and $-\infty$ are the same for every element of G . The only elements in $PSL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ that fix infinity are

$$\left\{ \left(\alpha_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & n \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \right\} = G \cap PSL_2(\mathbb{Z}). \quad (1)$$

Fix $g \in G$ and let its germ at infinity (on either side) be α_n . Then $g\alpha_{-n}$ has finite support. The set of elements $\bar{G} \subset G$ that have finite support is clearly a subgroup, and therefore if we denote $\mathcal{A} = \{\alpha_n, n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$, we have

$$G = \bar{G} + \mathcal{A}$$

For the purposes of this article, we also need to define:

Definition 2.1.2. Consider the elements of Γ that fix infinity and are piecewise in $PSL_2(\mathbb{Z})$. We call the group formed by those elements the *piecewise $PSL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ group*, and denote it as \tilde{G} .

Remark that in an extremity γ of the piecewise definition of an element $g \in \tilde{G}$, the left and right germs $g(\gamma - 0)$ and $g(\gamma + 0)$ have a common fixed point. Then $g(\gamma + 0)^{-1}g(\gamma - 0) \in PSL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ fixes γ . Therefore the extremities are in $P_{\mathbb{Z}} \cup \mathbb{Q} \cup \{\infty\}$, that is in the set of fixed points of any (not necessarily hyperbolic) elements of $PSL_2(\mathbb{Z})$. In other words, the only difference between \tilde{G} and $G = H(\mathbb{Z})$ is that \tilde{G} is allowed to have break points in $\mathbb{Q} \cup \{\infty\}$, that is in the set of fixed points of parabolic elements. Clearly, $G \leq \tilde{G}$. This allows us to restrain elements, which we will need in Section 8:

Definition 2.1.3. Let $f \in \tilde{G}$, and $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $f(a) = a$ and $f(b) = b$. The function $f|_{(a,b)}$ defined by $f|_{(a,b)}(x) = f(x)$ for $x \in (a, b)$ and $f(x) = x$ otherwise is called a restriction.

Remark that $f|_{(a,b)} \in \tilde{G}$. The idea of this definition is that we extend the restrained function with the identity function to obtain an element of \tilde{G} .

The subject of this paper is G , however in order to be able to apply results from previous sections in Section 8, we will prove several lemma for \tilde{G} . The equivalent result will easily follow for G just from the fact that it is a subgroup.

2.2 Random walks

Throughout this article, for a measure μ on a group H we will consider the random walk by multiplication on the left. That is the walk $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ where $x_{n+1} = y_n x_n$ and the increments y_n are sampled by μ . In other words, it is the random walk defined by the kernel $p(x, y) = yx^{-1}$. Remark that for walks on groups it is standard to consider the walk by multiplications on the right. In this article the group elements are homeomorphisms on \mathbb{R} and as such they have a natural action on the left on elements of \mathbb{R} , which is $(f, x) \mapsto f(x)$.

We will use Definition 1.1 as the definition of Poisson boundary. For completeness' sake we also mention its description in terms of harmonic functions. For a group H and a probability measure μ on H we say that a function f on H is *harmonic* if for every $g \in H$, $f(g) = \sum_{h \in H} f(hg)\mu(h)$. For a non-degenerate measure, the L^∞ space on the Poisson boundary is isomorphic to the space of bounded harmonic functions on H , and the exact form of that isomorphism is given by a classical result called the *Poisson formula*. In particular, non-triviality of the Poisson boundary is equivalent to the existence of non-trivial bounded harmonic functions.

We recall the entropy criterion for triviality of the Poisson boundary.

Definition 2.2.1. Consider two measures μ and λ on a discrete group H . We denote $\mu * \lambda$ their *convolution*, defined as the image of their product by the multiplication function. Specifically:

$$\mu * \lambda(A) = \int \mu(Ah^{-1})d\lambda(h).$$

Remark that μ^{*n} gives the probability distribution for n steps of the walk, starting at the neutral element. For a probability measure μ on a countable group H we denote $H(\mu)$ its *entropy*, defined by

$$H(\mu) = \sum_{g \in H} -\mu(g) \log \mu(g).$$

One of the main properties of entropy is that the entropy of a product of measures is not greater than the sum of their entropies. Combining that with the fact that taking image of a measure by a function does not increase its entropy, we obtain $H(\mu * \lambda) \leq H(\mu) + H(\lambda)$. Avez [2] introduces the following definition:

Definition 2.2.2. The *entropy of random walk* (also called *asymptotic entropy*) of a measure μ on a group H is defined as $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{H(\mu^{*n})}{n}$.

Theorem 2.2.3 (Entropy Criterion (Kaimanovich-Vershik [27], Derriennic [12])). *Let H be a countable group and μ a non-degenerate probability measure on H with finite entropy. Then the Poisson boundary of (H, μ) is trivial if and only if the asymptotic entropy of μ is equal to zero.*

3 Some properties of groups of piecewise projective homeomorphisms

In Subsection 3.1 we study $P_{\mathbb{Z}}$ and the group action locally around points of it. In Subsection 3.2, using the results from the first subsection, to each element $g \in \tilde{G}$ we associate a configuration C_g . We then also describe how to construct an element with a specific associated configuration.

3.1 Slope change points in $G = H(\mathbb{Z})$

Let g be a hyperbolic element of $PSL_2(\mathbb{Z})$. Let it be represented by $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ and denote $tr(g) = a+d$ its trace. Then its fixed points are $\frac{d-a \pm \sqrt{tr(g)^2-4}}{c}$. As the trace is integer and greater than 2 in absolute value, this number is never rational. Furthermore, it is worth noting that $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{tr(g)^2-4})$ is stable by $PSL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ and therefore by \tilde{G} (and G). If we enumerate all prime numbers as $(p_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$, we have, for $I \neq J \subset \mathbb{N}$ finite, $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{\prod_{i \in I} p_i}) \cap \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{\prod_{i \in J} p_i}) = \mathbb{Q}$. We just mentioned that $P_{\mathbb{Z}} \cap \mathbb{Q} = \emptyset$ so we have

$$P_{\mathbb{Z}} = \bigsqcup_{I \subset \mathbb{N} \text{ finite}} \left(P_{\mathbb{Z}} \cap \mathbb{Q} \left(\sqrt{\prod_{i \in I} p_i} \right) \right)$$

where each set in the decomposition is stable by \tilde{G} . Note also that the fixed points of parabolic elements of $PSL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ are rational. This actually completely characterizes the set $P_{\mathbb{Z}}$, as we will now show that $P_{\mathbb{Z}} \cap \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{\prod_{i \in I} p_i}) = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{\prod_{i \in I} p_i}) \setminus \mathbb{Q}$:

Lemma 3.1.1. *Take any $s \in \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{k}) \setminus \mathbb{Q}$ for some $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Then $s \in P_{\mathbb{Z}}$.*

Remark that k is not an exact square, as $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{k}) \setminus \mathbb{Q}$ has to be non-empty.

Proof. Note first that to have $\sqrt{tr^2 - 4} \in \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{k})$ for some matrix it suffices to find integers $x \geq 2$ and y such that $x^2 - ky^2 = 1$. Indeed, any matrix with trace $2x$ will then satisfy this, for example $\begin{pmatrix} x & x^2 - 1 \\ 1 & x \end{pmatrix}$. This is known as Pell's equality, and has infinitely many solutions for any k that is not a square (see Mordell's book [37, Ch. 8]).

Write $s = \frac{p}{q} + \frac{p'}{q'}\sqrt{k}$ for some integers p, q, p', q' . Applying Pell's equality for $(p'q'q^2)^2k$, we obtain integers x and a such that $x^2 - a^2(p'q'q^2)^2k = 1$. In other words, $x^2 - y^2k = 1$ for $y = p'q'q^2a$. We construct $\begin{pmatrix} x + q'^2pqa & b \\ q'^2q^2a & x - q'^2pqa \end{pmatrix}$ where $b = \frac{x^2 - q'^4p^2q^2a^2 - 1}{q'^2q^2a} = p'^2q^2ak - q'^2p^2a \in a\mathbb{Z}$. The matrix has s for a fixed point, and s is not rational, therefore the matrix is a hyperbolic element of $PSL_2(\mathbb{Z})$. \square

Remark 3.1.2. The break points a finite number of elements of $H(\mathbb{Z})$ are all contained in the sets $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{k})$ for a finite number of k , so Lemma 3.1.1 implies that $H(\mathbb{Z})$ is not finitely generated.

In order to define configurations, we wish to study the slope changes at elements of $P_{\mathbb{Z}}$. Consider $g \in \tilde{G}$ and $s \in P_{\mathbb{Z}}$ such that $g(s+0) \neq g(s-0)$. Then it is easy to see that $f = g(\gamma-0)^{-1}g(\gamma+0) \in PSL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ fixes s . Therefore, in order to study the slope changes we need to understand the stabiliser of s in $PSL_2(\mathbb{Z})$. We prove:

Lemma 3.1.3. *Fix $s \in \mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{R})$. The stabiliser St_s of s in $PSL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ is either isomorphic to \mathbb{Z} or trivial.*

Proof. Assume that St_s is not trivial, and let $f \in St_s$ be different from the identity. Clearly, f is not elliptic. If f is hyperbolic, $s \in P_{\mathbb{Z}}$, and if f is parabolic, $s \in \mathbb{Q} \cup \{\infty\}$. We distinguish three cases, that is $s \in P_{\mathbb{Z}}$, $s = \infty$ and $s \in \mathbb{Q}$.

We first assume $s \in P_{\mathbb{Z}}$. Let $s = r + r'\sqrt{k}$ with $r, r' \in \mathbb{Q}$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Note that the calculations in the beginning of the section yield that for every element f in St_s that is not the identity, f is hyperbolic and the other fixed point of f is $\bar{s} = r - r'\sqrt{k}$. Let $i = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{r+r'\sqrt{k}}{2} \\ \frac{1}{r'\sqrt{k}} & 1 - \frac{r}{r'\sqrt{k}} \end{pmatrix} \in PSL_2(\mathbb{R})$ and consider the conjugation of St_s by i . By choice of i we have that $i(s) = 0$ and $i(\bar{s}) = \infty$. Therefore the image of St_s is a subgroup of the elements of $PSL_2(\mathbb{R})$ that have zeros on the secondary diagonal. Furthermore, calculating the image of an example matrix $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$, for $tr = a + d$ the trace of the matrix, we get

$$i \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} i^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{tr^2 - 4} + tr}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{tr^2 - 4} - tr}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad (2)$$

Thus to understand the image of St_s we just need to study the elements of the form $\frac{x+y\sqrt{k}}{2}$ with $x^2 - ky^2 = 4$. This appears in a generalized form of Pell's equation, and those elements are known [37, Ch. 8] to be powers of a fundamental solution (which is also true for the classic Pell equation if you identify a solution $x^2 - y^2k = 1$ with a unit element $x + y\sqrt{k}$ in $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{k}]$). This proves that the image of St_s by this conjugation, which is isomorphic to St_s , is a subgroup of a group isomorphic to \mathbb{Z} . St_s is then also isomorphic to \mathbb{Z} . The matrix with the fundamental solution in the upper left corner defines a canonical generator for the group of elements of the form seen in (2), and its smallest positive power in the image of St_s defines a canonical generator for St_s .

Assume now $s = \infty$. As we described in (1), the stabiliser of ∞ is $(\alpha_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, which is trivially isomorphic to \mathbb{Z} .

Lastly, assume that $s = \frac{p}{q} \in \mathbb{Q}$ with p and q co-prime. There exist m and n such that $pm + qn = 1$. Then $i = \begin{pmatrix} m & n \\ -q & p \end{pmatrix} \in PSL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ verifies $i(s) = \infty$. Thus the conjugation by i defines an injection from the subgroup that fixes s into $St_\infty = \mathcal{A}$. We observe that non-trivial subgroups of \mathbb{Z} are isomorphic to \mathbb{Z} , which concludes the proof. \square

Having an isomorphism between St_s (for $s \in P_\mathbb{Z}$) and \mathbb{Z} will be useful to us, so we wish to know its exact form. We prove:

Lemma 3.1.4. *Let $s \in P_\mathbb{Z}$. There exists $\phi_s \in \mathbb{R}^+$ that remains constant on the orbit Gs of s such that $f \mapsto \log_{\phi_s}(f'(s))$ defines an isomorphism between St_s and \mathbb{Z} .*

Proof. The derivative on the fixed point is multiplicative. Therefore for a fixed s , this follows from Lemma 3.1.3 and the fact that subgroups of \mathbb{Z} are isomorphic to \mathbb{Z} (or trivial, which is impossible here). What we need to prove is that ϕ remains constant on Gs . Fix s and consider $s' \in Gs$. Let $j \in PSL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ be such that $j(s) = s'$. Then the conjugation by j defines a bijection between St_s and $St_{s'}$. Calculating the derivative on an element $f \in St_s$ we get $(j f j^{-1})'(s') = j'(s)(j^{-1})'(j(s))f'(s) = f'(s)$, which proves the result. \square

We further denote $\psi : \mathcal{A} \mapsto \mathbb{Z}$ (see 1) the map that associates n to α_n , and ψ_r the conjugate map for any $r \in \mathbb{Q}$. Remark that this is well defined by Lemma 3.1.3 and conjugations in \mathbb{Z} being trivial.

3.2 Configurations

Fix $s \in P_\mathbb{Z}$ and let $\phi = \phi_s$ be given by Lemma 3.1.4. By the isomorphism it defines, there exists an element g_s that fixes s , such that $g'_s(s) = \phi_s$. As $s \notin \mathbb{Q}$, g_s is hyperbolic. We associate to each element of the piecewise $PSL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ group \tilde{G} (see Definition 2.1.2) a configuration representing the changes of slope at each point of the orbit $\tilde{G}s = Gs$ of s , precisely:

Definition 3.2.1. To $g \in \tilde{G}$ we assign $C_g : Gs \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ by

$$C_g(\gamma) = \log_\phi(g'(\gamma + 0)g'(\gamma - 0)^{-1}).$$

Note that by choice of ϕ this value is well defined: indeed, $g(\gamma + 0)g(\gamma - 0)^{-1} \in PSL_2(\mathbb{Z})$, fixes γ , and is therefore in St_γ .

Remark that by definition of \tilde{G} each configuration in the image of the association has a finite support. Remark also that the configuration ignores information about the changes in slope outside the orbit of s . For $s \in \mathbb{Q}$ we further denote $C_g(\gamma) = \psi_\gamma(g'(\gamma + 0)g'(\gamma - 0)^{-1})$, which will have similar properties. In the rest of the paper we will consider $s \in P_\mathbb{Z}$ unless otherwise specified. For completeness' sake, remark also that $G = H(\mathbb{Z}) \leq \tilde{G}$ and the orbits of G and \tilde{G} on s are the same (as they are both the same as the orbit of $PSL_2(\mathbb{Z})$) and therefore Definition 3.2.1 could be done directly for G , and what we would obtain is the same as restraining from the current definition.

Lemma 3.2.2. *For every $s \in P_\mathbb{Z}$, there exists an element $h_s \in G$ such that $h_s(s - 0)^{-1}h_s(s + 0) = g_s$ and all other slope changes of h_s are outside Gs . In particular, $C_{h_s} = \delta_s$.*

Figure 1: Graphs of g_s and the identity

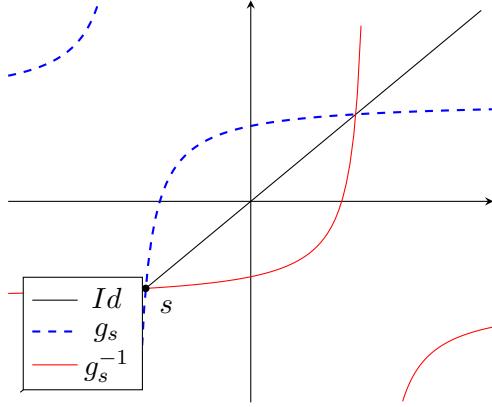
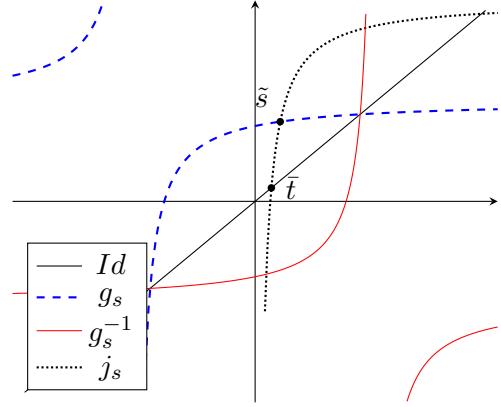


Figure 2: Graphs of g_s and j_s



Proof. Fix $s \in P_{\mathbb{Z}}$ and let $k = k_s$ be the unique square-free integer such that $s \in \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{k})$. We will construct h_s such that $h_s(s) = s$. Note that in that case we have $C_{h_s^{-1}} = -\delta_s$. This implies that if we construct an element \tilde{h}_s that verifies $\tilde{h}_s(s-0)^{-1}\tilde{h}_s(s+0) = g_s^{\pm 1}$ and all other slope changes are outside G_s , choosing $h_s = \tilde{h}_s^{\pm 1}$ gives the result. In other words, we can replace g_s with g_s^{-1} . Seen as a function on \mathbb{R} , g_s is defined in all points but $-\frac{d}{c}$. It is then continuous in an interval around s . Moreover, if the interval is small enough, s is the only fixed point in it. Therefore for some ε , either $g_s(x) > x$ for every $x \in (s, s + \varepsilon)$, or $g_s(x) < x$ in that interval. As we have the right to replace it with its inverse, without loss of generality we assume that g_s is greater than the identity in a right neighbourhood of s .

Write $s = r + r'\sqrt{k}$ with $r, r' \in \mathbb{Q}$. Then the other fixed point of g_s is its conjugate $\bar{s} = r - r'\sqrt{k}$. Remark that it is impossible for $-\frac{d}{c}$ to be between s and \bar{s} as the function g_s is increasing where it is continuous and has the same limits at $+\infty$ and $-\infty$ (see Figure 1). If $r' < 0$, g_s is greater than the identity in (s, \bar{s}) as it is continuous there. In that case, it is smaller than the identity to the left of the fixed points, but as it is increasing and has a finite limit at $-\infty$, this implies (see Figure 1) that $-\frac{d}{c} < s$. Similarly, if $s > \bar{s}$, g_s is increasing and greater than the identity to the right of s , but has a finite limit at $+\infty$, so $-\frac{d}{c} > s$.

We will find a hyperbolic element j_s verifying: the larger fixed point t of j_s is not in G_s and $t > -\frac{d}{c}$, while the smaller fixed point \bar{t} is between s and \bar{s} , and j_s is greater than the identity between \bar{t} and t . If $r' < 0$ consider the interval (\bar{t}, \bar{s}) . At its infimum, j_s has a fixed point while g_s is greater than the identity, and at its supremum the inverse is true. By the mean values theorem, there exists \tilde{s} in that interval such that $j_s(\tilde{s}) = g_s(\tilde{s})$ (see Figure 2). If $r' > 0$, consider the interval $(s, -\frac{d}{c})$. At its infimum, g_s is fixed and therefore smaller than j_s , and at its supremum g_s diverges towards $+\infty$ while j_s has a finite limit. Again by the mean values theorem, there exists \tilde{s} in that interval where g_s and j_s agree. As $-\frac{d}{c} < t$ by hypothesis, in both cases we have $s < \tilde{s} < t$. We then define

$$h_s(x) = \begin{cases} x & x \leq s \\ g_s(x) & s \leq x \leq \tilde{s} \\ j_s(x) & \tilde{s} \leq x \leq t \\ x & t \leq x \end{cases}$$

Thus it would suffice to prove that we can construct j_s that verifies those properties and such that $\tilde{s} \notin G_s$. Note that \tilde{s} is a fixed point of $g_s^{-1}j_s$, so to prove that it is not in G_s it will suffice to study the trace of the latter. Remark that in this definition h_s is strictly greater than the identity

in an open interval, and equal to it outside (this is with the assumption on g_s , in the general case h_s has its support in an open interval, and is either strictly greater than the identity on the whole interval, or strictly smaller).

Write $r = \frac{p}{q}$. By Bezout's identity, there are integers \tilde{m} and \tilde{n} such that $q\tilde{n} - p\tilde{m} = 1$.

Then the matrix $i = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{n} & p \\ \tilde{m} & q \end{pmatrix} \in PSL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ verifies $i \cdot 0 = \frac{p}{q}$. Taking $\tilde{j}_s = i^{-1}j_s i$ it suffices to find \tilde{j}_s with fixed points outside G_s , the smaller one being close enough to 0, and the greater one large enough. Remark that the only information we have on g_s is its trace, so this does not complicate the computations for \tilde{s} .

We will define \tilde{j}_s in the form $\begin{pmatrix} x' + ma' & n^2 l_s a' - m^2 a' \\ a' & x' - ma' \end{pmatrix}$ where $x'^2 - n^2 a'^2 l_s = 1$. Its fixed points are $m \pm n\sqrt{l_s}$. By choosing m arbitrarily large, the second condition will be satisfied. Note $ig_s^{-1}i^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{a} & \tilde{b} \\ \tilde{c} & \tilde{d} \end{pmatrix}$ and $tr(g_s)^2 - 4 = o^2 k$. Calculating the trace of $g_s^{-1}j_s$ we get $tr(g_s)x' + a'\tilde{b} + mz_1 + nz_2$ with $z_1, z_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then, admitting that n divides $x' - 1$ (which will be seen in the construction of x') we obtain for some $z_i \in \mathbb{Z}$, $i \in \mathbb{N}$:

$$\begin{aligned} tr(g_s^{-1}j_s)^2 - 4 &= mz_3 + nz_4 + a'^2 \tilde{b}^2 + 2a'\tilde{b}x' tr(g_s) + x'^2 tr(g_s)^2 - tr(g_s)^2 + tr(g_s)^2 - 4 \\ &= mz_3 + nz_5 + a'^2 \tilde{b}^2 + 2a'\tilde{b}tr(g_s) + n^2 a'^2 l_s tr(g_s)^2 + o^2 k \\ &= mz_3 + nz_6 + a'^2 \tilde{b}^2 + 2a'\tilde{b}tr(g_s) + o^2 k. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

Take a prime p_s that is larger than k and $b(tr(g_s) + 2)$. There is an integer $a'' < p_s$ such that $b(tr(g_s) + 2)a'' \equiv -1 \pmod{p_s}$. Take $a = o^2 k a''$. Then

$$a'^2 \tilde{b}^2 + 2a'\tilde{b}tr(g_s) + o^2 k = o^2 k(b(tr(g_s) + 2)a'' + 1)(b(tr(g_s) - 1)).$$

As $\mathbb{Z}[p_s]$ is a field, clearly $b(tr(g_s) - 2)a'' \not\equiv -1 \pmod{p_s}$. As $b(tr(g_s) + 2)a'' < p_s^2$, the product is divisible by p_s but not p_s^2 . We will choose m and n divisible by p_s^2 , which will then ensure that the value in (3) is divisible by p_s but not p_s^2 , proving that $\tilde{s} \notin G_s$.

All that is left is choosing n and m . As we just noted, we need them to be multiples of p_s^2 . Aside from that n needs to satisfy $x'^2 - n^2 a'^2 l_s = 1$, l_s must not be a square times k and we need to be able to make $m - n\sqrt{l_s}$ arbitrarily small. Write $m = p_s^2 m'$ and $n = p_s^2 n'$. Then m' can be anything so long as $m - n\sqrt{l_s}$ becomes arbitrarily small. In other words, we are only interested in the fractional part of $n'\sqrt{l_s}$. We choose $x' = n'^2 a'^2 p_s^5 - 1$ and will prove that the conditions are satisfied for n' large enough. Then $x'^2 - n^2 a'^2 l_s = 1$ is satisfied for $l_s = p_s(n'^2 a'^2 p_s^5 - 2)$. In particular, p_s divides l_s but its square does not, so l_s is not equal to a square times k . Moreover, $\sqrt{l_s} = \sqrt{(n'a'p_s^3)^2 - 2p_s}$ and as the derivative of the square root is strictly decreasing, $\sqrt{(n'a'p_s^3)^2 - 2p_s} - n'a'p_s^3 \rightarrow 0$ for $n' \rightarrow \infty$. Its factorial part then clearly converges towards 1, which concludes the proof. \square

For a product inside the group \tilde{G} , by the chain rule we have

$$(g_2 g_1)'(\gamma) = g_2'(g_1(\gamma))g_1'(\gamma)$$

and thus

$$C_{g_2 g_1}(\gamma) = C_{g_1}(\gamma) + C_{g_2}(g_1(\gamma)) \quad (4)$$

That gives us a natural action of \tilde{G} on \mathbb{Z}^{G_s} by the formula $(g, C) \rightarrow C_g + S^g C$ where $S^g C(\gamma) = C(g(\gamma))$. It is easy to check that it also remains true for $s \in \mathbb{Q}$.

Lemma 3.2.3. *There is no configuration $C : Gs \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ such that $C = C_{h_s} + S^{h_s}C$.*

Indeed, applying (4) and taking the value at s we get a contradiction.

Consider g and h such $C_g = C_h$. We have $C_{Id} = C_{g^{-1}} + S^{g^{-1}}C_g$ and thus $C_{hg^{-1}} = C_{g^{-1}} + S^{g^{-1}}C_h = C_{Id} = 0$. We denote

$$H_s = \{g \in G : C_g = 0\}.$$

Then:

Lemma 3.2.4. *The element h_s and the subgroup H_s generate G for every $s \in P_{\mathbb{Z}}$.*

Proof. We show for $g \in G$ by induction on $\|C_g\|_1 = \sum_{x \in Gs} |C_g(x)|$ that it is in the group generated by $\{h_s\} \cup H_s$. The base is for $\|C_g\|_1 = 0$, in which case we have $C_g \equiv 0$ and the result is part of the statement hypothesis. We take $g \in G$ and assume that every element with smaller l^1 measure of its configuration is in the group generated by $\{h_s\} \cup H_s$. We take any $\alpha \in \text{supp}(C_g)$. Without loss of generality, we can assume that $C_g(\alpha) > 0$. As $g(\alpha) \in Gs$, by Lemma 3.2.5 there exists $h \in H_s$ such that $h(s) = g(\alpha)$ and $C_h = 0$. Let $\tilde{g} = hh_s h^{-1}$. As $h_s \in \{h_s\} \cup H_s$, we have $\tilde{g} \in \langle \{h_s\} \cup H_s \rangle$. Applying the composition formula (4) we obtain $C_{\tilde{g}}(x) = 0$ for $x \neq g(\alpha)$ and $C_{\tilde{g}}(g(\alpha)) = 1$. We consider $\bar{g} = \tilde{g}^{-1}g$. If $x \neq g(\alpha)$, by the composition formula (4) we get $C_{\bar{g}}(x) = C_g(x)$, and at α we have $C_{\bar{g}}(\alpha) = C_g(\alpha) - 1$. By hypothesis we then have $\bar{g} \in \langle \{h_s\} \cup H_s \rangle$, and as \tilde{g} is also included in this set, so is g . \square

Lemma 3.2.5. *For any $g \in PSL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ and $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}$ there exists $h \in H_s$ such that $g(\gamma) = h(\gamma)$.*

Proof. By Monod's construction in [36, Proposition 9], we know that we can find $h \in G$ that agrees with g on γ of the form $q^{-1}g$ where $q = \begin{pmatrix} a & b + ra \\ c & d + rc \end{pmatrix}$ in the interval between its fixed points that contains infinity and the identity otherwise. To have this result, what is required is that either r or $-r$ (depending on the situation) be large enough. Clearly, $C_h \equiv 0$ would follow from slope change points of q being outside Gs (as neither of them is infinity). In particular, it is enough to prove that for some infinitely large r , the fixed points of $\begin{pmatrix} a & b + ra \\ c & d + rc \end{pmatrix}$ are outside $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{k})$. The trace of that matrix is $(a + d) + rc$. Let p be a large prime number that does not divide $2, k$ or c . As c and p are co-prime, there exists r_0 such that $a + d + r_0 c \equiv p + 2 \pmod{p}$. Then for every $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, we have $(a + d + (r_0 + p^2 i)c)^2 - 4 \equiv 4p \pmod{p^2}$. As p and 4 are co-prime, this implies that for each $r = r_0 + p^2 i$ the fixed points of that matrix are not in $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{k})$ as p does not divide k . \square

4 Convergence condition

Fix $s \in P_{\mathbb{Z}}$ and let us use the notations from Subsection 3.2. For a measure μ on \tilde{G} we denote $C_{\mu} = \bigcup_{g \in \text{supp}(\mu)} \text{supp}(C_g)$ its "support" on Gs . That is, $C_{\mu} \subset Gs$ is the set of points in which at least one element that is inside the support of μ in the classical sense changes slope. We thus obtain the first result

Lemma 4.1. *Consider the piecewise $PSL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ group \tilde{G} (see Definition 2.1.2). Let μ be a measure on a subgroup of \tilde{G} such that C_{μ} is transient with respect to μ for the natural action of \tilde{G} on \mathbb{R} and h_s is in the semigroup generated by $\text{supp}(\mu)$. Then the Poisson boundary of μ on the subgroup is not trivial.*

Proof. Consider a random walk g_n with $g_{n+1} = h_n g_n$. For a fixed $\gamma \in Gs$ we have

$$C_{g_{n+1}}(\gamma) = C_{g_n}(\gamma) + C_{h_n}(g_n(\gamma))$$

By the hypothesis of transiency this implies that $C_{g_n}(\gamma)$ stabilises. In other words, C_{g_n} converges pointwise towards a limit C_∞ . This defines a hitting measure on \mathbb{Z}^{Gs} that is a quotient of μ 's Poisson boundary. Moreover, it is μ -invariant by the natural action on \mathbb{Z}^{Gs} . It remains to see that it is not trivial. Assume the opposite, which is that there exists a configuration C such that for almost all walks, the associated configuration C_{g_n} converges pointwise to C . By hypothesis there are elements h_1, \dots, h_m with positive probability such that $h_m h_{m-1} \dots h_1 = h_s$. There is a strictly positive probability for a random walk to start with $h_m h_{m-1} \dots h_1$. Applying (4) we get $C = C_{h_s} + S^{h_s}C$, which is contradictory to Lemma 3.2.3. \square

This lemma, along with Lemma 3.2.4 implies:

Lemma 4.2. *Fix $s \in P_{\mathbb{Z}}$. Let μ be a measure on $G = H(\mathbb{Z})$ that satisfies the following conditions:*

- (i) *The element h_s belongs to the support of μ ,*
- (ii) *The intersection of the support of μ with the complement of H_s is finite,*
- (iii) *The action of μ on the orbit of s is transient.*

Then the Poisson boundary of μ is non-trivial.

We will now show how measures satisfying whose assumptions can be constructed. Remark that the question of existence of a measure with non-trivial boundary has already been solved by Frisch-Hartman-Tamuz-Vahidi-Ferdowski [16]. In our case, notice that $\mathcal{A} \subset H_s$ (see (1)), and it is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z} . We can then use a measure on \mathcal{A} to ensure transience of the induced walk on the orbit. To prove that, we use a lemma from Baldi-Lohoué-Peyrière [3] (see also Woess [51, Section 2.C,3.A]). Here we formulate a stronger version of the lemma, as proven by Varopoulos [49]:

Lemma 4.3 (Comparison lemma). *Let $P_1(x, y)$ and $P_2(x, y)$ be doubly stochastic kernels on a countable set X and assume that P_2 is symmetric. Assume that there exists $\varepsilon \geq 0$ such that*

$$P_1(x, y) \geq \varepsilon P_2(x, y)$$

for any x, y . Then

1. *For any $0 \leq f \in l^2(X)$*

$$\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \langle P_1^n f, f \rangle \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \langle P_2^n f, f \rangle.$$

2. *If P_2 is transient then so is P_1 (for any point $x \in X$, it follows from (1) applied to $f = \delta_x$).*

Here, doubly stochastic kernels means that the operators are reversible and the inverse is also Markov. It is in particular the case for $P(x, y) = \mu(yx^{-1})$ for some measure on a group (as the inverse is $(x, y) \mapsto \mu(xy^{-1})$).

Remark 4.4. If λ is a transient measure on \mathcal{A} and μ satisfies conditions (i) and (ii) of Lemma 4.2, then the comparison lemma by Baldi-Lohoué-Peyrière (Lemma 4.3) implies that $\varepsilon\lambda + (1 - \varepsilon)\mu$ satisfies all the conditions of the lemma for any $0 < \varepsilon < 1$. In other words, this is a way to construct non-degenerate symmetric measures on G with non-trivial Poisson boundary.

For completeness' sake, we show that there exist measures positive on all of G that have non-trivial boundary.

Lemma 4.5. *Let μ be a measure on a group H with finite entropy and non-zero asymptotic entropy and which generates H as a semigroup. Then there exists a measure $\tilde{\mu}$ with support equal to H that also has finite entropy and non-zero asymptotic entropy. Furthermore, if μ is symmetric, so is $\tilde{\mu}$.*

Proof. Define $\tilde{\mu} = \frac{1}{e} \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{\mu^{*i}}{i!}$. By a result of Kaimanovich [23, Corollary to Theorem 4] we get

$$h(H, \tilde{\mu}) = h(H, \mu) \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{i}{ei!} = h(H, \mu).$$

Moreover, as the entropy of $\tilde{\mu}^{*n}$ is not smaller than the entropy of $\tilde{\mu}$, finite asymptotic entropy implies finite entropy. \square

From this lemma and the entropy criterion Theorem 2.2.3 it follows that to have a measure positive on all of G with non-trivial boundary it suffices to construct a measure verifying the conditions of Lemma 4.2 with finite asymptotic entropy, which we can achieve with the construction presented in Remark 4.4.

5 Thompson's group as a subgroup of $G = H(\mathbb{Z})$

In [30] Kim, Koberda and Lodha show that any two increasing homeomorphisms of \mathbb{R} the supports of which form a 2-chain (as they call it) generate, up to taking a power of each, a group isomorphic to Thompson's group F . Let us give the exact definition of this term. For a homeomorphism f of \mathbb{R} we call its support $\text{supp}(f)$ the set of points x where $f(x) \neq x$. Remark that we do not define the closure of that set as support, as it is sometimes done. Consider four real numbers a, b, c, d with $a < b < c < d$. Take two homeomorphisms f and g such that $\text{supp}(f) = (a, c)$ and $\text{supp}(g) = (b, d)$. In that case we say that their supports form a 2-chain, and the homeomorphisms generate a 2-prechain group. In other words, two homeomorphisms generate a 2-prechain if their supports are open intervals that intersect each other but neither is contained in the other.

Clearly, there exist many such pairs in G . We will give a simple example. Fix s and find positive rational numbers \tilde{r} and \tilde{r}' such that $\tilde{r} < s < \tilde{r} + \tilde{r}'\sqrt{p_s} < t$. Recall that p_s is a prime larger than k . Then choose a hyperbolic element \tilde{g} that fixes $\tilde{r} + \tilde{r}'\sqrt{p_s}$ and define

$$\tilde{h}_s(x) = \begin{cases} \tilde{g}_s(x) & \tilde{r} - \tilde{r}'\sqrt{p_s} \leq x \leq \tilde{r} + \tilde{r}'\sqrt{p_s} \\ x & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

By definition of \tilde{r} and \tilde{r}' , \tilde{h}_s and h_s clearly form a 2-prechain, and thus up to a power they generate a copy of Thompson's group (see [30, Theorem 3.1]). We will denote \mathfrak{a}_s the action $F \curvearrowright \mathbb{R}$ this defines. To obtain the convergence results, we need to prove that the induced random walks on the Schreier graphs of certain points are transient. By the comparison lemma by Baldi-Lohoué-Peyrière (Lemma 4.3) it would suffice to prove it for the simple random walk on the graph, which is why we will study its geometry. In the dyadic representation of Thompson's group, the geometry of the Schreier graph on dyadic numbers has been described by Savchuk [45, Proposition 1]. It is a tree quasi-isometric to a binary tree with rays attached at each point (see Figure 4), which implies transience of the simple random walk. For a different proof of transience see Kaimanovich [26, Theorem 14]. We will see that the Schreier graph has similar geometry in the case of \mathfrak{a}_s (see Figure 3).

Lemma 5.1. *Consider two homeomorphisms f and g of \mathbb{R} the supports of which are $\text{supp}(f) = (a, c)$ and $\text{supp}(g) = (b, d)$ with $a < b < c < d$. Denote H the group generated by f and g . Then the simple random walk on the Schreier graph of H on the orbit of b is transient.*

Proof. Up to replacing f or g with its inverse, we can assume without loss of generality that $f(x) > x$ for $x \in \text{supp}(f)$ and $g(x) > x$ for $x \in \text{supp}(g)$. Denote by Γ the Schreier graph of H on the orbit of b . The vertices of this graph are the points of the orbit Hb of b by H , and two points are connected by an edge if and only if f, g, f^{-1} or g^{-1} sends one point into the other. Denote by $\tilde{\Gamma}$ the subgraph defined by the vertexes that belong to the closed interval $[b, c]$. At every point x of Γ such that $x \notin [b, c]$, in a neighbourhood $(x - \varepsilon, x + \varepsilon)$ of x , one of the two elements f and g acts trivially, and the other one is strictly greater than the identity map. Without loss of generality, let f act trivially. Let i_0 be the largest integer such that $g^{i_0}(x) \in [b, c]$. Then the set of points $(g^i(x))_{i \geq i_0}$ is a ray that starts at an element of $\tilde{\Gamma}$. As the simple random walk on \mathbb{Z} is recurrent (see [13, Chapter 3, Theorem 2.3]), the walk always returns to $\tilde{\Gamma}$ in finite time, and that part of the graph ($\tilde{\Gamma}$) is what we need to study.

Replacing, if necessary, f or g by its power, we can assume that $g^{-1}(c) < f(b)$. Denote $A = [b, g^{-1}(c)] = g^{-1}([b, c])$, $B = [f(b), c] = f([b, c])$ and $C = (g^{-1}(c), f(b)) = [b, c] \setminus (A \cup B)$. Consider $x \in \tilde{\Gamma}$ with $x \neq b$ and $x \notin C$. Consider a reduced word $c_n c_{n-1} \dots c_1$ with $c_i \in \{f^{\pm 1}, g^{\pm 1}\}$ that describes a path in $\tilde{\Gamma}$ from b to x . In other words $c_n c_{n-1} \dots c_1(b) = x$ and the suffixes of that word satisfy $c_i c_{i-1} \dots c_1(b) \in \tilde{\Gamma}$ for every $i \leq n$. The fact that the word is reduced means that $c_i \neq c_{i+1}^{-1}$ for every i . We claim that if $x \in A$, this word ends with $g^{-1} = c_n$, and if $x \in B$, $c_n = f$.

We prove the latter statement by induction on the length of the word n . If a word of length one, it is g since f fixes b and since $g^{-1}(b) \notin [b, c]$. As $g(b) \in B$ this gives the base for the induction.

Assume that the result is true for any reduced word of length strictly less than n whose suffixes, when applied to b , stay in $[b, c]$. We will now prove it for $x = c_n c_{n-1} \dots c_1(b)$. We denote $y = c_{n-1} c_{n-2} \dots c_1(b)$ the point just before x in that path. We first consider the case $x \in B$ (as we will see from the proof, the other case is equivalent). We distinguish three cases: $y \in A$, $y \in B$ and $y \in C$.

If $y \in A$, by induction hypothesis we have $c_{n-1} = g^{-1}$. As the word is reduced we thus have $c_n \neq g$. However, from $y \in A$ and $x \in B$ we have $y < x$. Therefore, $c_n \notin \{f^{-1}, g^{-1}\}$, and the only possibility left is $c_n = f$.

If $y \in B$, by induction hypothesis we have $c_{n-1} = f$. Therefore, as the word is reduced, $c_n \neq f^{-1}$. From $g^{-1}(c) < f(b)$ it follows that $g(B) \cap [b, c] = \emptyset$. As $x \in B$, this implies that $c_n \neq g$. Similarly, $g^{-1}(B) \subset A$, therefore $c_n \neq g^{-1}$. The only possibility left is $c_n = f$.

If $y \in C$, consider the point $y' = c_{n-2} \dots c_1(b)$. If $y' \in A$, by induction hypothesis $c_{n-2} = g^{-1}$. Then $c_{n-1} \neq g$. As $y > y'$, this implies that $c_{n-1} = f$. However, $g(A) \subset B$, which is a contradiction. In a similar way, we obtain a contradiction for $y' \in B$. However, both $f^{-1}(C)$ and $g(C)$ are outside $[b, c]$, while $f(C) \subset B$ and $g^{-1}(C) \subset A$. Therefore the case $y \in C$ is impossible by induction hypotheses on $c_{n-2} \dots c_1$.

This completes the induction. Remark that we also obtained $\tilde{\Gamma} \cap C = \emptyset$, so the result holds for all points of $\tilde{\Gamma}$. In particular, if two paths in $\tilde{\Gamma}$ described by reduced words arrive at the same point, the last letter in those words is the same, which implies that $\tilde{\Gamma}$ is a tree. Remark also that the result implies that $c \notin \tilde{\Gamma}$ as $c \in B$ and $f^{-1}(c) = c$.

Moreover, for a vertex $x \in A$, we have that $f(x)$, $g(x)$ and $g^{-1}(x)$ also belong to $\tilde{\Gamma}$. Similarly, for $x \in B$, $g^{-1}(x)$, $f(x)$ and $f^{-1}(x)$ are in $\tilde{\Gamma}$. Therefore every vertex aside from b has three different neighbours. The simple walk on $\tilde{\Gamma}$ is thus transient. \square

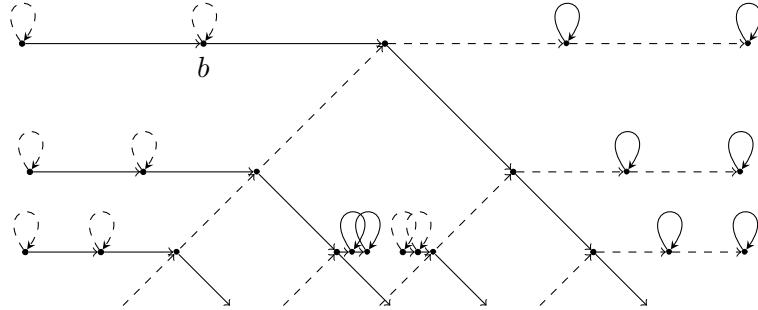
By the comparison lemma by Baldi-Lohoué-Peyrière (Lemma 4.3), this implies transience on the Schreier graph of s for any measure on G such that h_s and \bar{h}_s are in the semigroup generated by the support of the measure. If the support of a given measure generates G as a semigroup, conditions (i) and (iii) in Lemma 4.1 are then automatically satisfied. In particular, any measure μ on G that generates it as a semigroup and such that there exists s for which $\text{supp}(\mu) \cap (G \setminus H_s)$

is finite has a non-trivial Poisson boundary.

In the proof of Lemma 5.1 we obtained a description of the graph of \mathfrak{a}_s , which is similar to the one by Savchuk [45] in the case of the dyadic action:

Remark 5.2. Consider two homeomorphisms f and g of \mathbb{R} the supports of which are $\text{supp}(f) = (a, c)$ and $\text{supp}(g) = (b, d)$ with $a < b < c < d$. Denote H the group generated by f and g . Then the Schreier graph of H on the orbit of b is described in Figure 3 (solid lines are labelled by f and dashed lines by g).

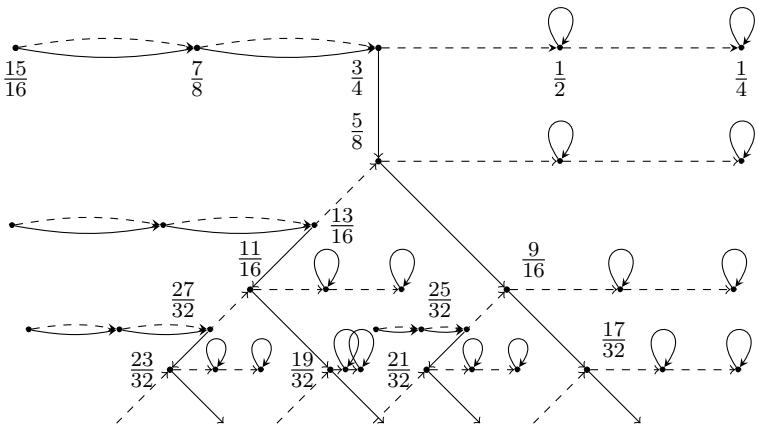
Figure 3: Schreier graph of \mathfrak{a}_s



Proof. In the proof of Lemma 5.1 we have shown that for every vertex $x \in \tilde{\Gamma}$ that is not b , x has exactly three different neighbours in $\tilde{\Gamma}$. We also proved that $\tilde{\Gamma}$ is a tree. It is therefore a binary tree. Furthermore, if $x \in A$, it is equal to $g^{-1}(y)$ where y is closer to b than x (in the graph), and if $x \in B$, $x = f(y)$ where y is again closer to b . We think of y as the parent of x . Then every vertex x has two children: left child $g^{-1}(x)$ and right child $f(x)$. Furthermore, if x is a left child, $x \in A$ and $f^{-1}(x) \notin \tilde{\Gamma}$. Equivalently, if x is a right child, $g(x) \notin \tilde{\Gamma}$. \square

Compare to the Schreier graph of the dyadic action as described by Savchuk [45, Proposition 1] (see Figure 4).

Figure 4: Schreier graph of the dyadic action of F for the standard generators



6 Schreier graphs of finitely generated subgroups of $H(\mathbb{Z})$ and \tilde{G}

We will build on the result from Remark 5.2. In a more general case, the comparison lemma by Baldi-Lohoué-Peyrière (Lemma 4.3) implies that the existence of a regular subtree (like $\tilde{\Gamma}$) is enough

to ensure transience on the Schreier graph. To obtain such a tree, we only need the assumptions of the remark inside the closed interval $[b, c]$. We will now prove a lemma that ensures transience while allowing the graph to be more complicated outside $[b, c]$. This will help us understand subgroups of G for which the supports of their generators are not necessarily single intervals.

Lemma 6.1. *Let f, g be homeomorphisms on \mathbb{R} and assume that there exist $b < c$ such that $g(b) = b$, $f(c) = c$, $(b, c] \subset \text{supp}(g)$ and $[b, c) \subset \text{supp}(f)$. Assume also that there exists $s \in \mathbb{R}$ with $s \leq b$ such that for some $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $f^n(s) \in [b, c]$. Let H be the subgroup of the group of homeomorphisms on \mathbb{R} generated by f and g . Then the simple walk of H on the Schreier graph Γ of H on the orbit s is transient.*

Proof. Without loss of generality, $f(x) > x$ and $g(x) > x$ for $x \in (b, c)$ (and the end point that they do not fix). In that case clearly $n \geq 0$. We will apply the comparison lemma by Baldi-Lohoué-Peyrière (Lemma 4.3) with P_1 defined on Γ as the kernel of the simple random walk of H on Γ . In other words, $P_1(x, f(x)) = P_1(x, f^{-1}(x)) = P_1(x, g(x)) = P_1(x, g^{-1}(x)) = \frac{1}{4}$ for every $x \in \Gamma$. Let us now define P_2 . Let a be the largest fixed point of f that is smaller than b , and d the smallest fixed point of g that is larger than c . For $x \in (a, b)$ we define $n(x) = \min(n | f^n(x) \in [b, c])$. Similarly, we define for $x \in (c, d)$, $m(x) = \min(m | g^{-m} \in [b, c])$. We define

$$P_2(x, f(x)) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} & x \in [b, c] \\ \frac{1}{4} & x \in (a, b) \text{ and } n(x) \text{ is odd} \\ \frac{3}{4} & x \in (a, b) \text{ and } n(x) \text{ is even} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad P_2(x, f^{-1}(x)) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} & x \in [b, c] \\ \frac{3}{4} & x \in (a, b) \text{ and } n(x) \text{ is odd} \\ \frac{1}{4} & x \in (a, b) \text{ and } n(x) \text{ is even} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

$$P_2(x, g(x)) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} & x \in [b, c] \\ \frac{3}{4} & x \in (c, d) \text{ and } m(x) \text{ is odd} \\ \frac{1}{4} & x \in (c, d) \text{ and } m(x) \text{ is even} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad P_2(x, g^{-1}(x)) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} & x \in [b, c] \\ \frac{1}{4} & x \in (c, d) \text{ and } m(x) \text{ is odd} \\ \frac{3}{4} & x \in (c, d) \text{ and } m(x) \text{ is even} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Of course, we have $P_2(x, y) = 0$ otherwise. This clearly defines a stochastic kernel (as the sum of probabilities at each x is 1), and it follows directly from the definition that it is symmetric. It is therefore doubly stochastic and symmetric.

We now check that it is transient similarly to Lemma 5.1. Indeed, take a point $x \in [f(b), c]$ (respectively $x \in [b, g^{-1}(c)]$). Consider the subgraph $\tilde{\Gamma}(x)$ of the vertices of the form $c_n c_{n-1} \dots c_1(x)$ with $c_i c_{i-1} \dots c_1(x) \in [b, c]$ for every i and $c_1 \in \{f^{-1}, g^{-1}\}$ (respectively $c_1 \in \{g, f\}$). Equivalently to Lemma 5.1, $\tilde{\Gamma}(x)$ is a binary tree. Moreover, the graph $\tilde{\Gamma}(x)$ defined by the vertices of the form $\tilde{c}^n(y) \in \Gamma$ with $\tilde{c} \in \{g, f^{-1}\}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $y \in \tilde{\Gamma}(x)$ is equivalent to the one in Lemma 5.1. In particular, the simple random walk on it is transient. Take any $y \in \Gamma \cap (a, d)$. Then either $f^n(y) \in [f(b), c]$ for some n , or $g^{-n} \in [b, g^{-1}(c)]$. In either case, there is x such that y belongs to $\tilde{\Gamma}(x)$. By the comparison lemma by Baldi-Lohoué-Peyrière (Lemma 4.3), we have $\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \langle P_2^n \delta_y, \delta_y \rangle < \infty$. Therefore P_2 is transient. We apply Lemma 4.3 again for $P_1 \geq \frac{1}{3} P_2$, which concludes the proof. \square

Remark that with this result we can apply the comparison lemma by Baldi-Lohoué-Peyrière (Lemma 4.3) to obtain transience for a random walk induced by a measure on a subgroup of the piecewise $PSL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ group \tilde{G} (see Definition 2.1.2), the support of which contains two such elements and generates that subgroup as a semi-group.

For the sake of completeness, we will also consider amenability of Schreier graphs of subgroups of \tilde{G} . A locally finite graph is called amenable if for every ε there exists a finite set of vertices S

such that $|\partial S|/|S| < \varepsilon$ where ∂S is the set of vertices adjacent to S . This closely mirrors Følner's criterion for amenability of groups. In particular, a finitely generated group is amenable if and only if its Cayley graph is. In his article, Savchuk [45] shows that the Schreier graph of the dyadic action of Thompson's group F is amenable. He also mentions that it was already noted in private communication between Monod and Glasner. The amenability of the graph comes from the fact that sets with small boundary can be found in the rays (see Figure 4). We will prove that for finitely generated subgroups of \tilde{G} we can find sets quasi-isometric to rays.

Remark 6.2. Consider a point $s \in \mathbb{R}$ and a finitely generated subgroup H of the piecewise $PSL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ group \tilde{G} (see Definition 2.1.2). Let $a = \sup(Hs)$. Let S be a finite generating set and consider the Schreier graph Γ defined by the action of H on Hs . Then there is $b < a$ such that the restriction of Γ to (b, a) is a union of subgraphs quasi-isometric to rays.

Proof. As all elements of H are continuous (when seen as functions on \mathbb{R}), they all fix a . Therefore they admit left germs at a . By definition, the germs belong to the stabiliser St_a of a in $PSL_2(\mathbb{Z})$.

By Lemma 3.1.3, St_a is cyclic. Let $h \in PSL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ be a generator of St_a . Then the left germ at a of any element $s_i \in S$ is equal to h^{n_i} for some $n_i \in \mathbb{Z}$. Up to replacing h with $h^{\text{GCD}(\{n_i : s_i \in S\})}$, we can assume that there exists $g \in H$ such that the left germ at a of g is h . Let (b, a) be a small enough left neighbourhood such that the restrictions of all elements of $S \cup \{g\}$ to (b, a) are equal to their left germs at a . For example, one can choose b to be the largest break point of an element of $S \cup \{g\}$ that is smaller than a .

Consider the following equivalence relation on $Hs \cap (b, a)$: $x \sim y$ if and only if there exists $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $h^n(x) = y$. As the restriction of h to (b, a) is an increasing function, an equivalence class is of the form $(h^n(x))_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ for some $x \in (b, a)$. We will prove that this set is quasi-isometric to a ray (when seen as a subgraph of Γ). It is by definition of b preserved by elements of S . Furthermore, the graph distance d is bilipschitz to the standard distance d' on \mathbb{N} . Indeed, on one hand, we have $d > \frac{1}{\max(|n_i| : s_i \in S)} d'$. On the other hand, $d < |g|d'$ where $|g|$ is the word length of g . This proves the result. \square

This implies:

Remark 6.3. Consider a point $s \in \mathbb{R}$ and a finitely generated subgroup $H < \tilde{G}$. The Schreier graph defined by the action of H on Hs is amenable.

As mentioned in the introduction, the result of Juschenko and Zheng holds true not only for the Schreier graph of Thompson's group F , but also for the Schreier graphs of finitely generated subgroups of \tilde{G} :

Remark 6.4. Consider a point $s \in \mathbb{R}$ and a finitely generated subgroup $H < \tilde{G}$. There is a non-degenerate measure such that the induced random walk on Hs has trivial Poisson boundary.

This follows from the results of a recent paper by Schneider and Thom [46, Section 6]. We will adapt their result on Thompson's group F . In that section, they consider a topological subgroup of $Sym(X)$ for a countable set X . If the action is strongly transitive, Corollary 6.2(3) states that the subgroup is amenable (as a topological group, with the induced topology from $Sym(X)$) if and only if for any n , there is a non-degenerate probability measure such that the induced walk on n -element subsets of X has trivial Poisson boundary. The considered action of F is strongly transitive. It also makes F a subgroup of the group of order-preserving automorphisms of the dyadic numbers, which we will denote $Aut(\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}], \leq)$. The latter has been proven to be (extremely) amenable as a topological group by Pestov [43]. A more detailed presentation of extreme amenability can be found in Kechris-Pestov-Todorcevic [28], where they provide the theory allowing to obtain

extremely amenable groups from structural Ramsey theory. In particular, the extreme amenability of $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}], \leq)$ is shown [28, 6(A)(iv)] to follow from the classical theorem of Ramsey.

Schneider and Thom thus obtain that for any n , there is a non-degenerate probability measure on F such that the induced random walk on n -element sets of dyadic numbers has trivial boundary. It is worth noting that this result extends previous work by Juschenko [20], who proved it for $n = 2$. Schneider and Thom also point out that since there is a free non-abelian group that is a subgroup of $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}], \leq)$, and that the latter acts strongly transitively, $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}], \leq)$ provides an example of an action of a non-amenable group (in the discrete sense of amenability) such that for every n there is a measure with trivial boundary of the walk on n -element subsets, which confirms Juschenko's expectations.

For $H < \tilde{G}$, its action on Hs presents an embedding into $\text{Aut}(Hs, \leq)$. Applying [46, Corollary 6.2(1)], Remark 6.4 follows. Notice that the remark only treats the case $n = 1$. To obtain the result for n -element subsets we would need to prove strong transitivity.

7 Convergence conditions based on expected number of break points

The aim of this section is to describe sufficient conditions for convergence similar to Theorem 4.1 that do not assume leaving C_μ (which is potentially infinite). The ideas presented are similar to the arguments used in studies of measures with finite first moment on wreath products (see Kaimanovich [24, Theorem 3.3], Erschler [15, Lemma 1.1]). Consider the piecewise $PSL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ group \tilde{G} (see Definition 2.1.2) and a measure μ on it. We think of the measure as something that could be positive on all points of \tilde{G} . Fix $s \in P_{\mathbb{Z}} \cup \mathbb{Q}$ and denote, for $g \in \tilde{G}$, $A_g = \text{supp}(C_g)$ (for $s \in \mathbb{Q}$, see discussion after Definition 3.2.1 and after the proof of Lemma 3.1.4). Take $x \in Gs$ and consider a random walk $(g_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ with increments h_n , that is $g_{n+1} = h_n g_n$. Then by (4),

$$C_{g_n}(x) \neq C_{g_{n+1}}(x) \iff g_n(x) \in A_{h_n}.$$

In other words, $C_{g_n}(x)$ converges if and only if $g_n(x) \in A_{h_n}$ only for a finite number of values of n . For a fixed n , the probability that $g_n(x)$ belongs to A_{h_n} is

$$\langle p^{*n} \delta_x, \sum_{h \in \tilde{G}} \mu(h) \chi_{A_h} \rangle$$

where p is the induced kernel on Gs . Taking the sum over n we get:

Lemma 7.1. *Fix $\mathfrak{o} \in Gs$. For a random walk g_n on \tilde{G} with law μ , the value $C_{g_n}(\mathfrak{o})$ converges with probability 1 if and only if*

$$\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \langle p^{*n} \delta_{\mathfrak{o}}, \sum_{h \in \tilde{G}} \mu(h) \chi_{A_h} \rangle < \infty$$

where p is the induced kernel on Gs .

We define f_μ as

$$f_\mu = \sum_{h \in \tilde{G}} \mu(h) \chi_{\text{supp}(C_h)} \tag{5}$$

and show that it suffices for f_μ to be l^1 and μ transient :

Lemma 7.2. *Let $s \in P_{\mathbb{Z}} \cup \mathbb{Q}$ be fixed. Take a measure μ on \tilde{G} such that the induced random walk on the Schreier graph on Gs is transient and $f_\mu \in l^1(Gs)$ (as defined in (5)). Then for a random walk g_n on \tilde{G} with law μ , the associated configuration C_{g_n} converges pointwise with probability 1.*

Remark in particular that $\mathbb{E}[Br] < \infty$ implies $f_\mu \in l^1(\tilde{G})$, where $Br(g)$ is the number of break points of g . Indeed, for any fixed s , $\|f_\mu\|_1$ is the expected number of break points inside the orbit Gs , which is smaller than the total expected number of break points. This is, of course, also true for measures on $H(\mathbb{Z})$ as $H(\mathbb{Z}) \leq \tilde{G}$.

Proof. Fix a point \mathfrak{o} in the Schreier graph on Gs . We denote by p the induced kernel on Gs and write $f = f_\mu$. We have

$$\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \langle p^{*n} \delta_{\mathfrak{o}}, f \rangle = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \sum_{x \in Gs} p^{*n}(\mathfrak{o}, x) f(x) = \sum_{x \in Gs} f(x) \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} p^{*n}(\mathfrak{o}, x) \quad (6)$$

where we will have the right to interchange the order of summation if we prove that the right-hand side is finite. We write $p^{*n}(\mathfrak{o}, x) = \check{p}^{*n}(x, \mathfrak{o})$ where \check{p} is the inverse kernel of p . Let $\check{P}(x, y)$ be the probability that a random walk (with law \check{p}) starting at x visits y at least once. Then $\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \check{p}^{*n}(x, y) = \check{P}(x, y) \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \check{p}^{*n}(y, y)$. Indeed, $\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \check{p}^{*n}(x, y)$ is the expected number of visits of y of a walk starting at x and random walk that starts from x and visits y exactly k times is the same as the concatenation of a walk that goes from x to y and a walk that starts from y and visits it k times. Thus

$$\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} p^{*n}(\mathfrak{o}, x) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \check{p}^{*n}(x, \mathfrak{o}) = \check{P}(x, \mathfrak{o}) \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \check{p}^{*n}(\mathfrak{o}, \mathfrak{o}) \leq \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \check{p}^{*n}(\mathfrak{o}, \mathfrak{o}). \quad (7)$$

Then if we denote $c(p, \mathfrak{o}) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} p^{*n}(\mathfrak{o}, \mathfrak{o})$,

$$\sum_{x \in Gs} f(x) \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} p^{*n}(\mathfrak{o}, x) \leq c(p, \mathfrak{o}) \|f\|_1 < \infty. \quad (8)$$

Applying Lemma 7.1 we obtain the result. \square

Combining this result with the result of Lemma 6.1 which gives transience of the induced random walk on Gs under certain conditions, we obtain:

Lemma 7.3. *Consider the piecewise $PSL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ group \tilde{G} (see Definition 2.1.2). Let H be a subgroup of \tilde{G} . Assume that there exist $b < c$ such that $g(b) = b$, $f(c) = c$, $(b, c) \subset \text{supp}(g)$ and $[b, c] \subset \text{supp}(f)$ for some $f, g \in H$ (see Figure 5 on page 21). Assume also that there exists $s \in P_{\mathbb{Z}} \cup \mathbb{Q}$ and $\varepsilon_s > 0$ with $s \leq b$ such that for some $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $f^n(s) \in [b, c]$, and also $g(s - \varepsilon) = s - \varepsilon$ and $g(s + \varepsilon) \neq s + \varepsilon$ for every $0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_s$. Then for any μ on H with finite first break moment ($\mathbb{E}[Br] < \infty$) such that $\text{supp}(\mu)$ generates H as a semigroup, the Poisson boundary of μ on H is non-trivial.*

Proof. By Lemma 6.1, the simple random walk on the Schreier graph of s by $\langle f, g \rangle$ is transient. By the comparison lemma by Baldi-Lohoué-Peyrière (Lemma 4.3), as the support of μ generates H as a semigroup, the random walk by μ on the Schreier graph of s is then transient. Applying Lemma 7.2, the associated configurations converge as μ has finite first break moment. However, by hypothesis on s , $g(s) = s$ and $C_g(s) \neq 0$. Therefore, as $g \in H$, the limit configuration cannot be singular. Thus the Poisson boundary of μ on H is non-trivial. \square

For finitely generated subgroups of \tilde{G} , from Lemma 7.2 we have:

Remark 7.4. The amount of break points is subadditive in relation to multiplication. In particular, if a measure μ has finite first moment, then it has finite first break moment.

Corollary 7.5. *Consider a measure μ on \tilde{G} , the support of which generates a finitely generated subgroup, and such that μ has a finite first moment on that subgroup. Assume that there exists $s \in P_{\mathbb{Z}}$ such that the random walk on the Schreier graph on G_s of this subgroup is transient. Then, for almost all random walks on \tilde{G} with law μ , the associated configuration converges pointwise.*

Proof. Follows from Remark 7.4 and Lemma 7.2. \square

In such cases it is enough to prove that the associated limit configuration is not always the same, which can require case-specific arguments. We already have it in the case of Thompson's group:

Proof of Corollary 1.3. Fix $s \in P_{\mathbb{Z}}$ and consider the action α_s of Thompson's group F on \mathbb{R} as defined in Section 5. Take a measure μ on F that generates it as a semigroup. From Lemma 5.1 and the comparison lemma by Baldi-Lohoué-Peyrière (Lemma 4.3) the walk μ induces on the orbit of s is transient. Applying Corollary 7.5 this implies that the associated configuration stabilises, and by Lemma 3.2.3, it cannot always converge towards the same point. Therefore the Poisson boundary of μ is not trivial. \square

We remark that arguments similar to the ones in this section can also be made for the action of Thompson's group considered in Kaimanovich's article [26].

In a more general case, we can use the stronger result by Varopoulos of the comparison Lemma 4.3 in order to prove that if the transient walk diverges quickly enough, we can also have the result for $f_{\mu} \in l^2(G_s)$ (and not necessarily in l^1):

Lemma 7.6. *Fix $s \in P_{\mathbb{Z}}$. Consider a measure μ_0 such that $\tilde{f} = f_{\mu_0} \in l^2(G_s)$. Consider λ on H_s such that $\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \langle \lambda^{*n} \tilde{f}, \tilde{f} \rangle < \infty$. Let $\mu = \varepsilon \lambda + (1 - \varepsilon) \mu_0$ with $0 < \varepsilon < 1$. Then for almost all random walks on G with law μ , the associated configuration converges pointwise.*

Proof. Clearly, $f_{\mu} = (1 - \varepsilon) \tilde{f}$. Then by the comparison Lemma 4.3 we get:

$$\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \langle \mu^{*n} f_{\mu}, f_{\mu} \rangle < \frac{1}{\varepsilon(1 - \varepsilon)^2} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \langle \lambda^{*n} \tilde{f}, \tilde{f} \rangle < \infty.$$

Denote $f = f_{\mu}$. Consider $x \in P_{\mathbb{Z}}$ such that it is possible for the value of the associated configuration at x to change. In other words, there is $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ and $y \in P_{\mathbb{Z}}$ such that $x \in \text{supp}(\mu^{*n_0})y$ and $f(y) > 0$. Denote by p the probability to reach x from y . Then $\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \langle \mu^{*n} \delta_y, f \rangle > p \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \langle \mu^{*n+n_0} \delta_x, f \rangle$. In particular, if the first is finite, so is the second. However, we clearly have $\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \langle \mu^{*n} \delta_y, f \rangle < \frac{1}{f(y)} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \langle \mu^{*n} f, f \rangle$ which concludes the proof. \square

In particular, if for any s all associated configurations cannot be stable by all the elements of $\langle \text{supp}(\mu) \rangle$, we obtain a non-trivial boundary.

Corollary 7.7. *Fix $s \in P_{\mathbb{Z}}$. Consider a measure μ_0 such that $h_s \in \text{supp}(\mu_0)^{*n_0}$ for some n_0 and $\tilde{f} = f_{\mu_0} \in l^2(G_s)$. Consider λ on H_s such that $\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \langle \lambda^{*n} \tilde{f}, \tilde{f} \rangle < \infty$. Let $\mu = \varepsilon \lambda + (1 - \varepsilon) \mu_0$ with $0 < \varepsilon < 1$. Then the Poisson boundary of μ on the subgroup generated by its support is non-trivial.*

Proof. Follows from Lemma 7.6 and Lemma 3.2.3. \square

Remark that there always exists a symmetric measure λ satisfying those assumptions as $\mathcal{A} \subset H_s$ (\mathcal{A} was defined in (1)).

Figure 5: Graphs of f and g and positions of b and c

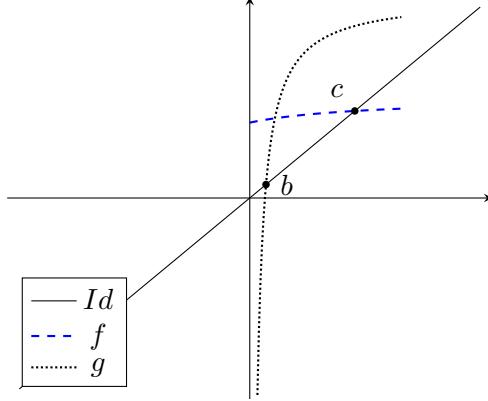
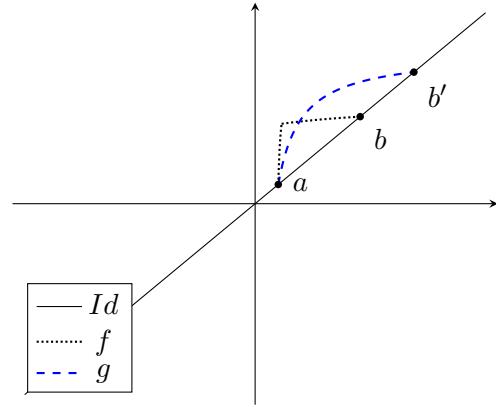


Figure 6: Graphs of f and g in (a, b')



8 An algebraic lemma and proof of the main result

Consider the piecewise $PSL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ group \tilde{G} (see Definition 2.1.2). Take a subgroup H of \tilde{G} . In Lemma 7.3 we proved that if there are $f, g \in H$ and $b, c, s \in \mathbb{R}$ that satisfy certain assumptions, for every measure μ on H the support of which generates H as a semigroup and that has finite first break moment $\mathbb{E}[Br]$, (H, μ) has non-trivial Poisson boundary. To prove the main result (Theorem 1.2) we will study subgroups that do not contain elements satisfying those assumptions.

Lemma 8.1. *Let $H = \langle h_1, \dots, h_k \rangle$ be a finitely generated subgroup of \tilde{G} . Then either H is solvable, or the assumptions of Lemma 7.3 are satisfied for some $f, g \in H$, $b, c, s \in \mathbb{R}$.*

We recall that for $f \in \tilde{G}$, and $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $f(a) = a$ and $f(b) = b$, we defined (see Definition 2.1.3) $f \upharpoonright_{(a,b)} \in \tilde{G}$ by $f \upharpoonright_{(a,b)}(x) = f(x)$ for $x \in (a, b)$ and x otherwise.

Proof. We first check that with the appropriate assumptions on (f, g, b, c) , s always exists:

Lemma 8.2. *Let H be a subgroup of \tilde{G} . Assume that there exist $b < c$ such that $g(b) = b$, $f(c) = c$, $(b, c) \subset \text{supp}(g)$ and $[b, c] \subset \text{supp}(f)$ for some $f, g \in H$. Then there exist f', g', b', c' and s that satisfy the assumptions of Lemma 7.3.*

The assumptions of the lemma are illustrated in Figure 5. Recall that we defined $\text{supp}(f) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : f(x) \neq x\}$.

Proof. Without loss of generality assume that b is minimal among all b for which there exists c such that either (f, g, b, c) or (g, f, b, c) satisfy the assumptions of this lemma. We can assume without loss of generality that $f(x) > x$ and $g(x) > x$ for $x \in (b, c)$ (otherwise, we can replace either or both with their inverse). Let a be the largest fixed point of f that is smaller than b .

By minimality of b we clearly have that $g(a) = a$. The stabiliser St_a of a in $PSL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ is cyclic by Lemma 3.1.3. Therefore there exist k and l such that $f^k(x) = g^l(x)$ for $x \in (a, a + \varepsilon)$ for some $\varepsilon > 0$. Take $(f', g') = (f, f^{-k}g^l)$. By our assumption, f^k and g^l are strictly greater than the identity function in (b, c) . As they are continuous and each fixes an end of the interval, by the mean values theorem there exists $b' \in (b, c)$ such that $f^k(b') = g^l(b')$. Then (f', g') and (b', c) satisfy the assumptions of this lemma. Furthermore, $f^{-k}g^l$ is the identity in a small enough right neighbourhood of a , which implies that there exists an element s that satisfies the assumptions of Lemma 7.3. \square

We now assume that the assumptions of Lemma 7.3, and therefore also the assumptions of Lemma 8.2, are not satisfied by any couple of elements in H . We will prove that H is solvable. For any element in $g \in \tilde{G}$, its support $\text{supp}(g)$ is a finite union of (not necessarily finite) open intervals. The intervals in the support of h_i we denote $I_j^i = (a_j^i, b_j^i)$ for $j < r_i$ where r_i is the number of intervals in the support of h_i . In terms of those intervals, the negation of Lemma 8.2 means that for every (i, j) and (i', j') , either $I_j^i \cap I_{j'}^{i'} = \emptyset$, or $I_j^i \subset I_{j'}^{i'}$, or $I_{j'}^{i'} \subset I_j^i$. We further check that if the inclusion is strict, it must be strict at both extremities. Specifically:

Lemma 8.3. *Let H be a subgroup of \tilde{G} . Assume that there exist $a < b < b' \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty\}$ such that $f(a) = g(a) = a$, $f(b) = b$, $g(b') = b'$, $(a, b) \subset \text{supp}(f)$ and $(a, b') \subset \text{supp}(g)$ for some $f, g \in H$ (see Figure 6). Then the assumptions of Lemma 8.2 are satisfied by some elements of the group.*

Proof. In a small enough right neighbourhood of a there are no break points of f and g . Let c be a point in that neighbourhood. Clearly, $a < c < b$. Without loss of generality, we can assume that $f(x) > x$ for $x \in (a, b)$, and idem for g (otherwise, we can replace them with their inverse). For some $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $f^{-k}(b) < c$. Denote $g' = f^{-k}g f^k$. Consider the elements g' and $g^{-1}g'$. As the stabiliser of a in $PSL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ is cyclic (by Lemma 3.1.3), $g^{-1}g'(x) = x$ for $x \in (a, f^{-k}(c))$. However, $g^{-1}g'(x) = g^{-1}(x)$ for $x \in (f^{-k}(b), b)$, and in particular $g^{-1}g'(x) \neq x$ in that interval. Let c' be the largest fixed point of $g^{-1}g'$ that is smaller than $f^{-k}(b)$. Consider now g' . It is the conjugate of g , therefore it is different from the identity in $(a, f^{-k}(b))$ and fixes $f^{-k}(b) < c$. Clearly, $c' < f^{-k}(b)$. Then $g', g^{-1}g'$ and $c', f^{-k}(b)$ satisfy the assumptions of Lemma 8.2. Observe that the same arguments can be used for two elements with supports (a, b) and (a', b) with $a \neq a'$. \square

Consider the natural extension of the action of \tilde{G} on $\mathbb{R} \cup \{+\infty, -\infty\}$, which is that every element of \tilde{G} fixes both $-\infty$ and $+\infty$. We make the convention that $+\infty$ is considered to be a break point of $f \in \tilde{G}$ if and only if for every $M \in \mathbb{R}$ there is $x > M$ such that $f(x) \neq x$ (and idem for $-\infty$). In other words, if the support of an element is equal to an interval (a, b) , a and b are break points even if one or both are infinite. We now prove that H is solvable by induction on the number of different orbits of H on $\mathbb{R} \cup \{\pm\infty\}$ that contain non-trivial break points of elements of H . Remark that the number of orbits of H that contain non-trivial break points of elements of H is the same as the number of orbits that contain non-trivial break points of h_1, \dots, h_k . In particular, it is finite.

Consider all maximal (for inclusion) intervals I_j^i over all couples (i, j) . We denote them I_1, I_2, \dots, I_n . By our hypothesis we have that they do not intersect each other. We denote $h_i^j = h_i \upharpoonright I_j$ and $H_j = \langle h_1^j, h_2^j, \dots, h_k^j \rangle$ for every $j < n$. As the intervals I_j do not intersect each other, H is a subgroup of the Cartesian product of H_j :

$$H \leq \prod_{j=1}^n H_j. \tag{9}$$

Moreover, for every j , the amount of orbits with non-trivial break points of H_j is not greater than that of H . Indeed, the orbits with break points of H_j inside I_j coincide with those of H , and it has only two other orbits containing break points, which are the singletons containing the end points of I_j . We just need to prove that H has at least two other orbits containing non-trivial break points. If $I_j = I_{j'}^{i'}$, then the supremum and infimum of the support of $h_{i'}$ are break points, and by definition of I_j their orbits by H do not intersect the interior of I_j . The convention we chose assures that our arguments are also correct if one or both of the end points is infinite. It is thus sufficient to prove the induction step for H_j for every j . Therefore without loss of generality we can assume $n = 1$. Remark that in this case the end points of I_1 are both non-trivial break points, and both clearly have trivial orbits.

We denote $(a, b) = I = I_1$. Consider the germs $g_i \in St_a$ of h_i at a right neighbourhood of a . As St_a is cyclic, there exist $m_i \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $\prod_i g_i^{m_i}$ generates a subgroup of St_a that contains g_i for all i . Specifically, the image in \mathbb{Z} of this product is the greatest common divisor of the images in \mathbb{Z} of g_i . We denote $h = \prod_i h_i^{m_i}$ and let, for every i , n_i satisfy $(\prod_i g_i^{m_i})^{n_i} = g_i$. For every $i \leq k$, we consider $h'_i = h_i h^{-n_i}$.

Clearly, $H = \langle h, h'_1, h'_2, \dots, h'_k \rangle$, and there exists ε such that for every i , $\text{supp}(h'_i) \subset (a + \varepsilon, b - \varepsilon)$ (as the assumptions of Lemma 8.3 are not satisfied by h, h'_i). Consider the set of $h^{-l} h'_i h^l$ for $i < k, l \in \mathbb{Z}$ and their supports. They are all elements of H . Furthermore, there is a power n such that $h^n(a + \varepsilon) > b - \varepsilon$. Therefore, for every point $x \in (a, b)$, the number of elements of that set that contain x in their support is finite. Considering the intervals that define those supports, we can therefore choose a maximal one (for the inclusion). Let x_0 be the lower bound of a maximal interval. By our assumption, x_0 is then not contained in the support of any of those elements, and neither is $x_l = h^l(x_0)$ for $l \in \mathbb{Z}$. We denote $h'^j_i = h^j h'_i h^{-j} \upharpoonright (x_0, x_1)$. For $i < k$, let J_i be the set of $j \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $h'^j_i \neq Id$. Then H is a subgroup of

$$\left\langle h, \bigcup_{i < k} \bigcup_{j \in J_i} h'^j_i \right\rangle \cong \langle h \rangle \wr \left\langle \bigcup_{i < k} \bigcup_{j \in J_i} h'^j_i \right\rangle. \quad (10)$$

For a group F , $\mathbb{Z} \wr F$ denotes the wreath product of \mathbb{Z} on F . It is a group, the elements of which are pairs (n, f) with $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $f \in \prod_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} F$ with finite support. The group multiplication is defined as $(n, f)(n', f') = (n + n', T^{n'} f + f')$, where $T^{n'} f(k) = f(k - n')$. It is a well known property of wreath products that if F is solvable, so is $\mathbb{Z} \wr F$.

Denote $H' = \langle \bigcup_{i < k} \bigcup_{j \in J_i} h'^j_i \rangle$. The non-trivial break points and supports of h'^j_i are contained in (x_0, x_1) , and they fix that interval. Therefore the orbits that contain those break points are the same in relation to $\langle h, H' \rangle$ and to H' . On the other hand, $\langle h, H' \rangle$ and H act the same way locally, which means that they have the same orbits. Those two facts imply that H' has at least two less orbits containing non-trivial break points than H (as it does not have non-trivial break points in the orbits of the end points of I). That group also does not contain elements that satisfy the assumptions of Lemma 8.2. Indeed, assume that there are two words on $\bigcup_{i < k} \bigcup_{j \in J_i} h'^j_i$ and $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ that satisfy those assumptions. Their supports are also contained in (x_0, x_1) , therefore so are a and b . Then the same words in $\bigcup_{i < k} \bigcup_{j \in J_i} h'_i$ are equal inside (a, b) , and they satisfy the conditions of Lemma 8.2. However, h'_i are elements of H and this is contradictory to our assumptions.

This provides the induction step. The induction basis is the trivial group, which is solvable. Therefore H is solvable. \square

We can now prove the main result, that is that for any subgroup H of $H(\mathbb{Z})$ which is not locally solvable and any measure μ on H such that the support of μ generates H as a semigroup and has finite first break moment $\mathbb{E}[Br]$, the Poisson boundary of (H, μ) is non-trivial.

Proof of Theorem 1.2. Fix H and take μ on H with finite first break moment and the support of which generates H as a semigroup. We distinguish two cases.

Assume first that there exist $f, g \in H$ and $b, c, s \in \mathbb{R}$ that satisfy the assumptions of Lemma 7.3. By the result of the lemma, the Poisson boundary of (H, μ) is non-trivial.

We now assume that no such f, g, b, c, s exist and will prove that H is locally solvable. Any finitely generated subgroup \tilde{H} of H clearly also does not contain such f and g for any $b, c, s \in \mathbb{R}$. Furthermore, $H(\mathbb{Z})$ is a subgroup of the piecewise $PSL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ group \tilde{G} (see Definition 2.1.2), and thus \tilde{H} is a subgroup of \tilde{G} . Therefore by Lemma 8.1 we obtain that \tilde{H} is solvable, which proves that H is locally solvable. \square

9 A remark on the case of finite $1 - \varepsilon$ moment

Remark that in the proof of Lemma 8.1, for a finitely generated subgroup that does not satisfy the assumptions of Lemma 7.3 we obtained more than it being solvable. If the subgroup is also non-abelian, we have proven that it contains a wreath product of \mathbb{Z} with another subgroup (see (10)). In particular, it is not virtually nilpotent, which implies (as it is finitely generated) that there exists a measure on it with non-trivial boundary by a recent result of Frisch-Hartman-Tamuz-Vahidi-Ferdowski [16]. Furthermore, it is known that on the wreath products $\mathbb{Z} \wr \mathbb{Z}$ it is possible to obtain a measure with finite $1 - \varepsilon$ moment and non-trivial Poisson boundary for every $\varepsilon > 0$ (see Lemma 9.2 and discussion before and after it). The same arguments can be used in \tilde{G} :

Lemma 9.1. *For every finitely generated subgroup $H = \langle h_1, \dots, h_k \rangle$ of \tilde{G} that is not abelian and every $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists a symmetric non-degenerate measure μ on H with non-trivial Poisson boundary such that $\int_H |g|^{1-\varepsilon} d\mu(g) < \infty$, where $|g|$ is the word length of g .*

We recall that every measure on an abelian group has trivial Poisson boundary (see Blackwell [7], Choquet-Deny [10]).

Proof. As there is always a non-degenerate symmetric measure with finite first moment, we can assume that the assumptions of Lemma 7.3 are not satisfied in H . We will use the results on the structure of H seen in the proof of Lemma 8.1. It is shown (see (9)) that H is a subgroup of a Cartesian product $\prod_{j=1}^n H_j$. Specifically, there exist disjoint intervals I_1, I_2, \dots, I_n such that the supports of elements of H are included in the union of those intervals. Taking $h_i^j = h_i \upharpoonright_{I_j}$ to be the restriction on one of those intervals (as defined in Definition 2.1.3), the group H_j is then equal to $\langle h_1^j, h_2^j, \dots, h_k^j \rangle$. For any j , consider the composition of the projection of $\prod_{j=1}^n H_j$ onto H_j and the inclusion of H in $\prod_{j=1}^n H_j$. Then H_j is the quotient of $\prod_{j=1}^n H_j$ by the kernel of this composition, which is equal to $\{h \in \prod_{j=1}^n H_j, h \upharpoonright_{I_j} \equiv 0\}$.

We can therefore separately define measures on H_j and on the kernel, and the Poisson boundary of their sum would have the Poisson boundary of the measure on H_j as a quotient. In particular, it suffices to show that for some j we can construct a measure on H_j with non-trivial boundary satisfying the conditions of the lemma. As H is non-abelian, so is at least one H_j . Without loss of generality, let that be H_1 . In the proof of Lemma 8.1 we have shown (see (10)) that in H_1 there are elements h^1 and $h^{1'}_j$ for $j = 1, 2, \dots, k$ such that $H_1 = \langle h^1, h^{1'}_1, h^{1'}_2, \dots, h^{1'}_k \rangle$ and is isomorphic to a subgroup of the wreath product of h^1 on a group H' defined by the rest of the elements. Remark that H_1 not being abelian implies that H' is not trivial. Furthermore, by taking the group morphism of H_1 into $\mathbb{Z} \wr H'$, we see that the image of h^1 is the generator $(1, 0)$ of the active group, while for every j , the image of $h^{1'}_j$ is of the form $(0, f_j)$ where f_j has finite support. The following result is essentially due to Kaimanovich and Vershik [27, Proposition 6.1],[22, Theorem 1.3], and has been studied in a more general context by Bartholdi and Erschler [6]:

Lemma 9.2. *Consider the wreath product $\mathbb{Z} \wr H'$ where H' is not trivial, and let μ be a measure on it such that the projection of μ on \mathbb{Z} gives a transient walk and the projection of μ on $H'^{\mathbb{Z}}$ is finitary and non-trivial. Then the Poisson boundary of μ is not trivial.*

In the article of Kaimanovich and Vershik, it is assumed that the measure is finitary, and the acting group is \mathbb{Z}^k for $k \geq 3$, which assures transience. The proof remains unchanged with our assumptions. Remark that those results have also been generalised in the case of a measure with finite first moment that is transient on the active group, see Kaimanovich [24, Theorem 3.3],[25, Theorem 3.6.6], Erschler [15, Lemma 1.1].

Proof. Take a random walk $(g_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ on $\mathbb{Z} \wr H'$ with law μ . Let p be the projection of the wreath product onto the factor isomorphic to H' that has index 0 in $H'^{\mathbb{Z}}$. By the assumptions of the lemma, $p(h_n)$ stabilises, and is not almost always the same. This provides a non-trivial quotient of the Poisson boundary of μ . \square

All that is left is constructing a measure that verifies the assumptions of Lemma 9.2. Consider a symmetric measure μ_1 on $\langle h^1 \rangle$ that has finite $1 - \varepsilon$ moment and is transient. Let μ_2 be defined by being symmetric and by $\mu_2(h^{1'}_j) = \frac{1}{2k}$ for every j . Then $\mu = \frac{1}{2}(\mu_1 + \mu_2)$ is a measure on H_1 with non-trivial Poisson boundary. \square

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