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**DEHN FUNCTIONS OF GROUPS AND EXTENSIONS OF
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DEHN FUNCTIONS OF GROUPS AND EXTENSIONS OF COMPLEXES

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We study extensions of two-complexes and the Dehn functions (i.e. the isoperimetric inequalities) of their fundamental groups.

If $A \subset B$ are two complexes and their quotient X is diagrammatically reducible then we obtain an upper bound for the Dehn function of $\pi_1(B)$ in terms of the Dehn functions of $\pi_1(A)$ and $\pi_1(X)$. In particular, we show that if the Dehn functions of $\pi_1(A)$ and $\pi_1(X)$ are bounded above by polynomials of degree n and m , then the Dehn function of $\pi_1(B)$ is bounded above by a polynomial of degree $n \cdot m$.

0. Introduction. In this paper, we look at extensions of two-complexes and the Dehn functions of their fundamental groups. We start by recalling some definitions from [Br1] (in addition, see [Gr], [Ge2], and [CEHLPT]). Let K be a finite two-complex. We will consider edge-paths (i.e. cellular maps of intervals into K) and will use $|*|$ for the length function. Write N_K for the set of edge-circuits that are null-homotopic in K . Given an integer $l \geq 0$, we set

$$N_K(l) = \{w \in N_K \mid |w| \leq l\}.$$

If $w \in N_K(l)$ then there is a Van-Kampen diagram for w , i.e. a pair $\mathbb{D} = (D, j)$ where $j: D \rightarrow K$ is a cellular map and D is a simply connected finite planar complex with boundary cycle $\partial\mathbb{D}$ mapping to w . Note that the boundary cycle $\partial\mathbb{D}$ is different from the topological boundary. In particular, as some edges appear twice, the length of the boundary cycle may be larger than the number of edges in the boundary.

Let $a(\mathbb{D})$ (also written $a(D)$) be the *combinatorial area* of \mathbb{D} , i.e. the number of faces of D . Set

$$\Delta_K(w) = \min\{a(\mathbb{D}) \mid \mathbb{D} \text{ is a diagram for } w\}.$$

We will say that a diagram \mathbb{D} for w is *minimal* if $\Delta_K(w) = a(\mathbb{D})$. The *Dehn function* of K is the map $\delta_K: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$, where $\mathbb{N} = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$, defined by

$$\delta_K(l) = \max\{\Delta_K(w) \mid w \in N_K(l)\}.$$

Observe that δ_K is monotone increasing. If \mathcal{P} is a finite presentation then its Dehn function is $\delta_{\mathcal{K}(\mathcal{P})}$ where $\mathcal{K}(\mathcal{P})$ is the associated two-complex. This may also be formulated algebraically; see [Br1].

Given $f, g: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$, we write $f \preceq g$ if there are constants c_1, c_2 , and c_3 with

$$f(l) \leq c_1 l + c_2 \cdot g(c_3 l)$$

for all $l \in \mathbb{N}$. We write $f \equiv g$, and say that f and g are of *the same type*, if both $f \preceq g$ and $g \preceq f$. Observe that if $f \preceq g$ and g is bounded above by a polynomial of degree m , with $m \geq 1$, then so is f .

In [Br1] we proved the following result (also see [Al], [CEHLPT], and [Ge2]):

PROPOSITION. *If K and L are connected finite two-complexes with isomorphic fundamental groups then $\delta_K \equiv \delta_L$.*

So the type of Dehn function depends only on the fundamental group. If $\pi_1(K) = G$, where K is a finite connected two-complex, and if δ_K is bounded above by a linear, quadratic, etc. function then we say that G satisfies a linear, quadratic, etc. isoperimetric inequality. Moreover, we abuse notation slightly and refer to δ_K as the Dehn function of G (strictly speaking the Dehn function is a \equiv -class).

Of particular interest is when the Dehn function is bounded by a polynomial. Recall (see [Gr]) that a group is *hyperbolic* iff its Dehn function is bounded above by a linear function.

Associate a degree ≥ 1 to G , called *the Dehn degree of G* , where $\deg(G) \leq n$, for $n \geq 1$, provided $\delta_K \preceq l^n$, where K is a connected finite complex with fundamental group G .

We find it convenient to work in the combinatorial category. A cellular map is combinatorial provided it preserves dimension, while a complex is combinatorial if each attaching map, after a subdivision of its domain, is combinatorial. Given a pair of combinatorial complexes $A \subset B$, the *combinatorial quotient*, $B//A$, is the quotient of B/A gotten by “adjusting” its attaching maps to make them combinatorial (see [Ge1]). For example, if $A = \mathcal{K}\langle x | x^2 \rangle$ and $B = \mathcal{K}\langle x, y, z | x^2, [xy, z] \rangle$ then their combinatorial quotient is $X = \mathcal{K}\langle y, z | [y, z] \rangle$.

A combinatorial extension is a sequence of finite combinatorial complexes $\mathcal{E}: A \subset B \rightarrow B//A$. Observe that as $B//A$ is combinatorial no cell of $B \setminus A$ can have its boundary lying entirely in A .

We will say that a combinatorial extension $\mathcal{E}: A \subset B \rightarrow B//A$ is *acceptable* if the following holds:

- (1) A is π_1 -injective in B , i.e. if $x \in A$ then $i_*: \pi_1(A, x) \rightarrow \pi_1(B, x)$ is injective, where $i: A \subset B$,
- (2) $B//A$ has no redundant faces, i.e. distinct two-cells have distinct attaching maps.

We will write $\mathcal{A}(X)$ for the set of acceptable extensions $A \subset B \rightarrow B//A$ with $B//A = X$. Regarding $\mathcal{A}(X)$, observe that condition (2) in the definition above is actually a condition on X . So $\mathcal{A}(X)$ being non-empty implies that X has no redundant faces. Also, as we are only considering extensions of finite complexes, X must itself be finite.

A function $g: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ is said to be *subnegative* if

$$g(n) + g(m) \leq g(n + m)$$

for all $n, m \in \mathbb{N}$. Given $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$, the least subnegative function greater than or equal to f is called the subnegative closure of f , denoted by $\mathcal{S}(f)$. It is given by the formula

$$\mathcal{S}(f)(n) = \max \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^k f(n_i) \mid \sum_{i=1}^k n_i = n \text{ and } n_i \in \mathbb{N} \right\}.$$

Observe that the subnegative closure is monotone increasing. Also if f is bounded above by a linear (or quadratic, etc) function then so is $\mathcal{S}(f)$. Thus in a sense it suffices to study the subnegative closure of the Dehn function.

We associate to any acceptable extension $\mathcal{E}: A \subset B \rightarrow B//A$ a function $\alpha_{\mathcal{E}}: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ and to any complex X another function $\beta_X: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$. These have the property that if $\mathcal{E} \in \mathcal{A}(X)$ then

- (1) $\alpha_{\mathcal{E}} \leq \beta_X$
- (2) $\delta_B \preceq \alpha_{\mathcal{E}} + \mathcal{S}(\delta_A) \circ \alpha'_{\mathcal{E}}$, for some function $\alpha'_{\mathcal{E}} \equiv \alpha_{\mathcal{E}}$.

β_X is an upper bound for the combinatorial area of reduced Van-Kampen diagrams as a function of the length of the boundary cycle. If we are able to compute β_X then, using the above formulas, we can get an bound for δ_B .

We will show that $\beta_X = \delta_X$ when X is diagrammatically reducible and is eventually infinite otherwise. So if X is diagrammatically reducible then $\delta_B \preceq \delta_X + \mathcal{S}(\delta_A) \circ \delta'_X$ for some function $\delta'_X \equiv \delta_X$. In terms of degrees, we have the more succinct result that $\text{deg}(B) \leq \text{deg}(A) \cdot \text{deg}(X)$.

We are indebted to Hamish Short for suggesting that we study extensions of two-complexes.

1. The functions $\alpha_{\mathcal{E}}$ and β_X . Suppose $\mathcal{E}: A \subset B \rightarrow B//A$ is in $\mathcal{A}(X)$. We need to define the functions $\alpha_{\mathcal{E}}$ and β_X . Denote the quotient map $B \rightarrow B//A$ by p .

We start with the definition of $\alpha_{\mathcal{E}}$. Let $w \in N_B(l)$. Take $\mathbb{D} = (D, j)$, a Van-Kampen diagram for w . Also regard w as a map $j: \partial D \rightarrow B$. Assume that w is not contained entirely in A , i.e. $w \notin N_A(l)$. The composites $p(w) = p \circ j \upharpoonright \partial D$ and $p \circ j$ need not be cellular. However, we will describe a method that yields an edge-circuit, $p'(w)$, and a diagram $p'(\mathbb{D})$ for $p'(w)$ where $p'(w)$ is homotopic to $p(w)$ in $X^{(1)}$. Begin by identifying each component in $p(w)$ and D of the inverse image (under $p \circ j$) of A to a point. Clearly the resulting path, $p'(w)$, is an edge-circuit in X with $|p'(w)| \leq |w| \leq l$. But these identifications on D may yield a wedge of a simply-connected planar complex with a collection of two-spheres, wedged together at possibly several different points. The two-spheres result when some loop $u \subset D$ maps into A yet the region in D that u bounds does not. Simply discard any such two-sphere. Call the resulting simply-connected planar two-complex $p'(D)$. There is an induced map of $p'(D)$ into $B//A$ with boundary cycle mapping to $p'(w)$. We thus have a Van-Kampen diagram for $p'(w)$. Denote it by $p'(\mathbb{D})$. Note that $a(p'(\mathbb{D})) \leq a(\mathbb{D})$.

If $w \in N_A(l) \subset N_B(l)$ then it may happen that a minimal Van-Kampen diagram \mathbb{D} for w does not map entirely into A . Of course there are Van-Kampen diagrams for w that map into A . But they may have larger area. In any case, the above construction yields the empty diagram for $p'(\mathbb{D})$.

Given $l \in \mathbb{N}$, define

$$W_{\mathcal{E}}(l) = \{w \in N_B(l) \mid \delta_B(l) = \Delta_B(w)\}.$$

A $\delta_B(l)$ -diagram is a minimal Van-Kampen diagram of some $w \in W_{\mathcal{E}}(l)$. Define, for $l \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\alpha_{\mathcal{E}}(l) = \min\{a(p'(\mathbb{D})) \mid \mathbb{D} \text{ is a } \delta_B(l)\text{-diagram}\}$$

(if it happens that some $\delta_B(l)$ -diagram or some $w \in W_{\mathcal{E}}(l)$ maps into A then $\alpha_{\mathcal{E}}(l) = 0$).

We turn to the function β_X . Given a Van-Kampen diagram (D, j) a pair of distinct faces F and F' of D are *opposite under j* if $F \cap F'$ contains at least an edge and there is an orientation reversing

homeomorphism $g: F' \rightarrow F$, fixing $F \cap F'$ pointwise, with $j \circ g \upharpoonright F' = j \upharpoonright F$. In other words the map j “folds” the faces across their intersection. Note it is often difficult determining whether two faces are opposite. One must consider the whole of each face and not just the boundary, especially when the image of the boundary involves a repetition of edges. A Van-Kampen diagram is *reduced* if it has no opposite faces. A cut-and-paste argument shows that if $w \in N_X$ then there is a reduced Van-Kampen diagram for w . The cut-and-paste operation may yield a wedge of planar complex together with a sphere. One discards any such sphere. And as the cut-and-paste operation decreases $a(\mathbb{D})$, we see that any minimal Van-Kampen diagram must be reduced.

Given $w \in N_X(l)$, let

$$\nabla_X(w) = \sup\{a(\mathbb{D}) \mid \mathbb{D} \text{ is a reduced diagram for } w\}$$

and define

$$\beta_X(l) = \sup\{\nabla_X(w) \mid w \in N_X(l)\}.$$

Compare these formulas with those defining Δ_K and δ_K in §0. Note that β_X is also given by the expression

$$\beta_X(l) = \sup\{a(\mathbb{D}) \mid \mathbb{D} \text{ is a reduced diagram mapping into } X \text{ with } |\partial\mathbb{D}| \leq l\}.$$

Thus β_X gives an upper bound for the area of a reduced diagram as a function of the length of the boundary cycle. The function β_X may be infinite-valued. Consider, for example the two-sphere S with two vertices, v_0 and v_1 , one edge, e , from v_0 to v_1 , and one face, attached according to the word ee^{-1} . Then $\beta_S(l) = \infty$ for all $l \geq 2$ as can be seen from the reduced Van-Kampen diagram for the word ee^{-1} pictured in Figure 1.1 (this diagram also illustrates the subtlety of deciding whether or not a diagram is reduced). Here, once orientations

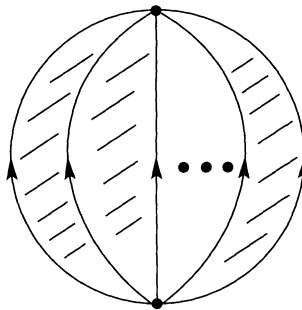


FIGURE 1.1

for the diagram and the two-sphere have been fixed, the faces of the diagram all map in the same way.

The relation between $\alpha_{\mathcal{E}}$ and β_X is found in the result:

PROPOSITION 1.1. *If $\mathcal{E} \in \mathcal{A}(X)$ then $\alpha_{\mathcal{E}} \leq \beta_X$.*

Proof. Write $\mathcal{E}: A \subset B \rightarrow X$ and $p: B \rightarrow X$ the quotient map. Fix $l \in \mathbb{N}$ and suppose \mathbb{D} is a $\delta_B(l)$ -diagram. Since \mathbb{D} is a minimal diagram, it must be reduced. And since X has no redundant faces, the induced Van-Kampen diagram $p'(\mathbb{D})$ is also reduced. Since $|\partial p'(\mathbb{D})| \leq |\partial \mathbb{D}| \leq l$ we have $\alpha_{\mathcal{E}}(l) \leq a(p'(\mathbb{D})) \leq \beta_X(|\partial \mathbb{D}|) \leq \beta_X(l)$. \square

2. Extensions. Given an extension $\mathcal{E}: A \subset B \rightarrow B//A$ in $\mathcal{A}(X)$, we want to use the function $\alpha_{\mathcal{E}}$ to obtain an upper bound for δ_B . The key point is that $\alpha_{\mathcal{E}}$ tells us how a $\delta_B(l)$ -diagram “projects” to X . It is then a matter of seeing how it pulls back.

PROPOSITION 2.1. *If $\mathcal{E}: A \subset B \rightarrow B//A$ is in $\mathcal{A}(X)$ then there is some function $\alpha'_{\mathcal{E}} \equiv \alpha_{\mathcal{E}}$ with $\delta_B(l) \leq \alpha_{\mathcal{E}}(l) + \mathcal{S}(\delta_A) \circ \alpha'_{\mathcal{E}}(l)$ for all $l \in \mathbb{N}$.*

Proof. Fix $l \in \mathbb{N}$ and let $\mathbb{D} = (D, j)$ be a $\delta_B(l)$ -diagram for w with $\alpha_{\mathcal{E}}(l) = a(p'(\mathbb{D}))$ (where $p: B \rightarrow X$ is the quotient map, and p' is defined in §1).

Suppose there is some loop $u \subset D$ that maps into A but the region, D_u , in D that u bounds does not. Since $\mathcal{E} \in \mathcal{A}(X)$, A is π_1 -injective in B . So there is some minimal diagram (D'_u, j) for u mapping into A (minimal in A), though with possibly larger area than D_u . Cut D_u from D and replace it with D'_u . Do this for each such loop u . We will abuse notation and also call the resulting diagram \mathbb{D} . Observe that we may have increased the area of \mathbb{D} , but the diagram $p'(\mathbb{D})$ is unchanged. So $\delta_B(l) \leq a(\mathbb{D})$ and $\alpha_{\mathcal{E}}(l) = a(p'(\mathbb{D}))$.

$p'(\mathbb{D})$ and $p'(w)$ differ from \mathbb{D} and w only in that certain subcomplexes of \mathbb{D} and subpaths of w —those that mapped into A —have been replaced by vertices. Call these subcomplexes the A -subcomplexes of \mathbb{D} , the subpaths the A -subpaths of w , and the vertices that replace either of them the A -vertices. We need to count the areas of the A -subcomplexes.

Each two-cell E' of X corresponds to some two-cell E of B . The attaching map of E' differs from that of E by the deletion of any word mapping to $A^{(1)}$. Let K be the maximum of the lengths of any such deleted word for any two-cell of X . This bound is finite since

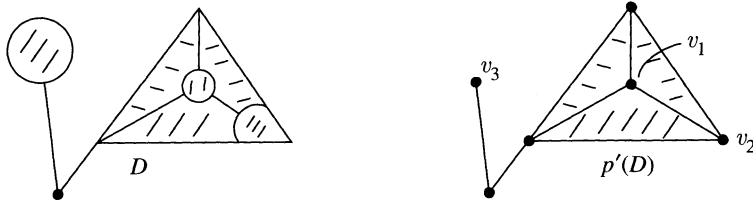


FIGURE 2.1

X has only finitely many two-cells. There is also a bound K' to the length of the boundaries of the two-cells of X . Let $K'' = 2 \cdot K \cdot K'$. We will show that

$$a(\mathbb{D}) \leq \alpha_{\mathcal{E}}(l) + \mathcal{S}(\delta_A)(l + K''\alpha_{\mathcal{E}}(l)).$$

Note that the function $\alpha'_{\mathcal{E}}(l) = l + K'' \cdot (\alpha_{\mathcal{E}}(l))$ is \equiv to $\alpha_{\mathcal{E}}$.

The A -vertices are of three different types:

- (1) those that are interior vertices of $p'(D)$,
- (2) those that are on the boundary of some subdisc of $p'(D)$, and
- (3) those with one-dimensional neighborhoods.

These conditions partition the set of A -vertices into subsets V_1 , V_2 , and V_3 . See Figure 2.1 (where $v_i \in V_i$).

Suppose $v \in V_1$ replaces the A -subcomplex S_v . Let γ_v be the link of v in $p'(D)$. This loop can be viewed as corresponding to the boundary cycle ∂S_v of S_v in D . Denote the index of the vertex v in D by $i(v)$. Then clearly, we have that $|\partial S_v| \leq K \cdot i(v)$. And thus, since \mathbb{D} is a minimal diagram,

$$a(S_v) \leq \delta_A(K \cdot i(v)).$$

Now suppose v is a boundary A -vertex. Let w_v be the A -subpath of w that v replaces (of course w_v may itself just be a vertex). Assume that $v \in V_2$ and let v correspond to the A -subcomplex S'_v . Then, as above, the boundary cycle of S'_v can be viewed as corresponding to the concatenation of components of the link of w in D with the subpath w_v . And so $|\partial S'_v| \leq |w_v| + K \cdot i(v)$. Since \mathbb{D} is minimal we have that

$$a(S'_v) \leq \delta_A(|w_v| + K \cdot i(v)).$$

Assume now that $v \in V_3$ and let w_v be the A -subpath of w that v replaces. Denote by S''_v the A -subcomplex that v replaces. Then the boundary cycle of S''_v corresponds to the subpath w_v . Hence

$$a(S''_v) \leq \delta_A(|w_v|).$$

So we have three types of A -components. Adding their areas together with the area of $p'(\mathbb{D})$ yields the area of \mathbb{D} . The above formulas yield:

$$\begin{aligned} a(\mathbb{D}) &\leq a(p'(\mathbb{D})) + \sum_{v \in V_1} \delta_A(K \cdot i(v)) \\ &\quad + \sum_{v \in V_2} \delta_A(|w_v| + K \cdot i(v)) + \sum_{v \in V_3} \delta_A(|w_v|). \end{aligned}$$

Let $\sum_{v \in V_1 \cup V_2} i(v) = N$ and $\sum_{v \in V_2 \cup V_3} |w_v| = M$. Using subnegativity gives

$$a(\mathbb{D}) \leq a(p'(\mathbb{D})) + \mathcal{S}(\delta_A)(M + KN).$$

Since the A -subpaths are disjoint we have $M \leq |w| \leq l$. Regarding N , it is bounded above by twice the number of edges of $p'(D)$. The number of edges of $p'(D)$ is bounded above by $K' \cdot$ (the number of faces of $p'(D)$). And the number of faces is $\alpha_{\mathcal{G}}(l)$. Thus $N \leq 2 \cdot K' \alpha_{\mathcal{G}}(l)$. Putting this together (using $K'' = 2KK'$ and the fact that $\mathcal{S}(\delta_A)$ is monotone increasing)

$$\delta_B(l) \leq a(\mathbb{D}) \leq \alpha_{\mathcal{G}}(l) + \mathcal{S}(\delta_A)(l + K'' \alpha_{\mathcal{G}}(l))$$

as desired. \square

By Proposition 1.1 and the preceding, we see that knowing β_X allows us to bound δ_A . In the final two sections we will compute β_X .

3. Non-DR complexes. Recall from [Ge1] that a two-complex X is *diagrammatically reducible* (abbreviated DR) if any combinatorial map of a two-sphere into X has a pair of opposite faces. Some examples of DR complexes are collapsible complexes and hyperbolic surfaces.

In this section we will show that β_X is eventually infinite when X fails to be DR.

We need two facts for our result:

- (1) the composition of reduced maps is reduced,
- (2) if X is the two-sphere then β_X is eventually infinite.

The first fact follows trivially from the definition of a reduced map. The second comes from a generalization of the example given in §1 and pictured in Figure 1.1. If X is any cell structure of the two-sphere, that has more than a single two-cell, then one can construct similar reduced Van Kampen diagrams by letting e be any edge of X that appears in exactly two faces of X (so what is pictured as a single two-cell in Figure 1.1 is replaced by a complex homeomorphic to X cut open along e). We thus see that $\beta_X(l) = \infty$ for $l \geq 2$.

Using these facts, we obtain our result on β_X for non-DR complexes:

PROPOSITION 3.1. *Suppose X is a two-complex that is not diagrammatically reducible. Then β_X is eventually infinite.*

Proof. Let $\phi: T \rightarrow X$ be a reduced map of a two-sphere. We know from above that β_T is eventually infinite. Let $m \geq 2$. Given an integer k , there is a reduced Van-Kampen diagram $j: D \rightarrow T$, having boundary cycle length $\leq m$, with area greater than k . Then the composition $\phi \circ j: D \rightarrow X$ is reduced, by the above, and has area greater than k . As k was arbitrary, we get $\beta_X(m) = \infty$. \square

4. DR complexes. We will show in this section that $\beta_X = \delta_X$ when X is DR.

We define a *sphere-graph complex* to be a union of two-spheres together with some graphs glued together at vertices. Suppose $\phi: L \rightarrow X$ is a combinatorial map of a sphere-graph complex. Let F and F' be a pair of opposite faces for ϕ . One can cut out F and F' , identifying ∂F and $\partial F'$, using the orientation reversing homeomorphism g , yielding a combinatorial map $\bar{\phi}: \bar{L} \rightarrow X$ of a new sphere-graph complex. The faces of \bar{L} can be identified with the faces of $L \setminus \{F, F'\}$.

Assume that each two-sphere in L is partitioned into “upper” and “lower” hemispheres. Note that each two-sphere of \bar{L} inherits such a partition. Now assume that F lies in some upper hemisphere while F' lies in some lower hemisphere, where F and F' are opposite under ϕ . If E and E' are opposite faces under $\bar{\phi}$, both lying in upper hemispheres then the corresponding faces of L are opposite under ϕ . Similarly for faces both lying in lower hemispheres.

We will use this in the following:

PROPOSITION 4.1. *Suppose X is diagrammatically reducible. Then*

$$\beta_X = \delta_X.$$

Proof. Suppose w is an inessential edge-circuit in X . If $j_1: D_1 \rightarrow X$ and $j_2: D_2 \rightarrow X$ are reduced Van-Kampen diagrams that w bounds then glue them together along their boundary cycles yielding $\phi: L \rightarrow X$. Partition L into upper hemispheres D_1 and lower hemispheres D_2 . Now ϕ is a combinatorial map of a sphere-graph complex into the DR complex X . Hence ϕ has a pair of opposite faces. Moreover, since j_1 and j_2 were assumed to be reduced, the pair of opposite

faces must lie in different hemispheres. A cut and paste operation as described above yields a combinatorial map $\bar{\phi}: \bar{L} \rightarrow X$ of a new sphere-graph complex. This complex is likewise partitioned into upper and lower hemispheres and has a smaller number of faces. Again, since X is DR, the map $\bar{\phi}$ must have a pair of opposite faces. And, by the comments above, the pair of opposite faces cannot both be upper (or lower) hemispheres. In other words, one of the opposite faces corresponds to a face in D_1 , and the other a face in D_2 .

We then proceed by induction on the number of faces. The end result is a bijection between the faces of D_1 and the faces of D_2 . Hence the areas of D_1 and D_2 are the same

We thus see that any two reduced Van-Kampen diagrams have the same area. Our result then follows. \square

Note that the above proof can be interpreted as saying that Plateau's problem and the minimal area problem for a DR complex have the same solution.

Combining the preceding proposition with Proposition 2.1 yields:

COROLLARY 4.2. *Suppose $A \subset B$ are a pair of two-complexes with combinatorial quotient X being diagrammatically reducible. Then*

$$\delta_B \preceq \delta_X + S(\delta_A) \circ \delta'_X$$

for some function $\delta'_X \equiv \delta_X$. And if A is two-dimensional then

$$\delta_B \preceq S(\delta_A) \circ \delta'_X.$$

Proof. We need only observe that any extension $A \subset B \rightarrow X$ is acceptable, i.e. that X has no redundant faces and that $A \subset B$ is π_1 -injective. The former follows from the facts that the two-sphere is not DR and a subcomplex of a DR complex is DR. The latter follows from the fact that a DR complex is Kervaire and thus G -Kervaire (see [Br2]). \square

Since taking subnegative closures does not affect degrees, we have:

COROLLARY 4.3. *Suppose $A \subset B$ are a pair of two-complexes with combinatorial quotient X being diagrammatically reducible. Then*

$$\deg(\pi_1(B)) \leq \deg(\pi_1(A)) \cdot \deg(\pi_1(X)).$$

5. Examples. We close with a few simple examples (which can be generalized in obvious ways). The first two make use of two theorems of Gromov's (see [Gr]):

- (1) if G is hyperbolic then it does not contain $\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$ as a subgroup,
- (2) if the Dehn function of G has subquadratic growth then G is hyperbolic.

In fact, we will use a strengthened version of the second result (see [OI]):

- (2') if G is not hyperbolic then its Dehn function is at least quadratic.

Thus a group that contains $\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$ as a subgroup has Dehn function at least a quadratic.

If A is a set, write $W(A)$ for the semigroup of (unreduced) words in the alphabet A . Consider the group G with presentation

$$\langle a, b, c, d, x, y \mid w, [x, y] \rangle,$$

where the natural retraction,

$$W(\{a, b, c, d, x, y\}) \rightarrow W(\{a, b, c, d\}),$$

sends w to $[a, b][c, d]$ (note that no free reductions are allowed). Writing B for the two-complex associated to this presentation, we see that B is an extension

$$A \subset B \rightarrow B//A$$

where A is two-complex associated to the presentation

$$\langle x, y \mid [x, y] \rangle.$$

The quotient $B//A$ is the two-complex associated to

$$\langle a, b, c, d \mid [a, b][c, d] \rangle$$

which is a hyperbolic surface, and hence DR (thus B is an extension of a torus by a hyperbolic surface of genus two). Applying Corollary 4.2, we see that G has Dehn function bounded by a quadratic. Since G contains a copy of $\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$, it follows that the Dehn function of G is of quadratic type.

In a similar vein, one can show that the group having presentation

$$\langle x, y, a, b, c, d \mid [xw, yu], [a, b][c, d] \rangle,$$

where w and u are in $W(\{a, b, c, d\})$, also has Dehn function of quadratic type. Here we take A to be the two-complex associated to the presentation

$$\langle a, b, c, d \mid [a, b][c, d] \rangle$$

and then the quotient complex is

$$\langle x, y \mid [x, y] \rangle.$$

Thus we have an extension of a hyperbolic surface of genus two by a torus. This yields a quadratic upper bound. And, as above, Gromov's theorems give a quadratic lower bound.

Now let G have presentation

$$\langle a, b, c, d, t \mid w \rangle$$

where w is a word in $W(\{a, b, c, d, t\})$ that is mapped to $[a, b][c, d]$ by the natural retraction

$$W(\{a, b, c, d, t\}) \rightarrow W(\{a, b, c, d\}).$$

Take A to be the complex associated to $\langle t \mid \rangle$, i.e. a circle. The quotient complex is a hyperbolic surface of genus two. An application of our results show that G is hyperbolic.

In closing, it is worth pointing out here that our theorem does not apply naturally to most group-theoretic extensions. For example, consider the Baumslag-Solitar group given by the presentation

$$\langle a, b \mid aba^{-1} = b^2 \rangle$$

has Dehn function of exponential type (see [Ge2]). The group is also an extension of \mathbb{Z} by \mathbb{Z} . However expressing the associated two-complex as a combinatorial extension in the "natural" way yields quotient complex being the two-sphere (the complex associated to $\langle a \mid aa^{-1} \rangle$) which is not DR.

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