

ORDERS ON TREES AND FREE PRODUCTS OF LEFT-ORDERED GROUPS

WARREN DICKS AND ZORAN ŠUNIĆ

ABSTRACT. We construct total orders on the vertex set of an oriented tree. The orders are based only on up-down counts at the interior vertices and the edges along the unique geodesic from a given vertex to another.

As an application, we provide a short proof (modulo Bass-Serre theory) of Vinogradov's result that the free product of left-orderable groups is left-orderable.

1. INTRODUCTION

In 1949, A. A. Vinogradov [Vin49] used groups of positive units of ordered rings to prove

(*) free products of orderable groups are orderable.

In 1977, D. S. Passman [Pas77, Theorem 13.2.7] made it explicit that Vinogradov's argument also shows

(†) free products of left-orderable groups are left-orderable.

In 1967, R. E. Johnson [Joh68] simplified Vinogradov's proof of (*) by using different ordered rings. In 1972, C. Holland and E. Scrimger [HS72, Theorem 3.1] made it explicit that Johnson's argument shows (†), while R. G. Burns and V. W. D. Hale [BuHa72, first paragraph] proved (†) by using the freeness of the kernel of the natural map from a free product to a direct product. In 1990, G. M. Bergman [Ber90, Theorem 16] further simplified Vinogradov's proof of (*) by using different ordered rings.

The main purpose of this article is to present yet another proof of (†). More generally, given a group G acting on an oriented tree T with trivial edge stabilizers and left-ordered vertex stabilizers, we construct a G -invariant order on the vertex set of T . Applying this construction to the barycentric subdivision of T yields a G -invariant order on T , that is, on the disjoint union of the vertex set and the edge set. Hence, by Bass-Serre theory, for any graph of groups in which each edge group is trivial and each vertex group is left-orderable, the fundamental group of this graph of groups is left-orderable; this is another formulation of (†). This proof has the advantages that it is quite simple, granted the existence of Bass-Serre trees, and also gives rise to explicit descriptions of positive cones for the fundamental groups in question.

In Section 2, we deal with the case where G is trivial. Explicitly, given any oriented tree T together with a total order on the link of each vertex (that is, the set of all edges adjacent

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to said vertex), we define a total order on the vertex set of T using only up-down counting at the interior vertices and the edges along the geodesic from a given vertex to another.

In Section 3, we combine our order with group actions, using naturality. For concreteness, we prove (†) by considering a Bass-Serre tree. This gives an explicit order for free products that is easy to state, and we then give the description of the positive cone in Subsection 4.1.

In Subsection 4.2, we consider the Bass-Serre trees that are Cayley graphs of finitely generated free groups, and find that the resulting total orders on the free groups coincide with those defined in [Šun13a] and [Šun13b].

In Subsection 4.3, we discuss a connection to depth-first searches on rooted trees.

Remark 1. Our approach gives constructive information about groups acting on trees with trivial edge stabilizers. For the much more complicated case of arbitrary edge stabilizers, I. M. Chiswell [Chi11] applied important work of V. V. Bludov and A. M. W. Glass [BIG109] to give a non-constructive proof that a group G acting on a tree $T = (V, E)$ is left-orderable if (and only if) there exists a family $(\mathcal{R}_v : v \in V)$ such that, for each $v \in V$, the following hold: (1) \mathcal{R}_v is a nonempty set of left-invariant orders on the G -stabilizer G_v ; (2) for each $g \in G$, ${}^g(\mathcal{R}_v) = \mathcal{R}_{gv}$; (3) for each $r \in \mathcal{R}_v$ and each edge e adjacent to v , if w is the other vertex of e , then the restriction of r to G_e extends to some element of \mathcal{R}_w .

2. ORDERING TREES

In this section, we describe a total order on the vertex set of a tree in terms of an orientation together with a total order on the set of edges adjacent to each vertex, by up-down counting along the geodesic from a given vertex to another.

An oriented tree $T = (V, E)$ is a tree (a nonempty connected graph with no cycles) in which every edge has an assigned orientation. Thus, one of the endpoints of every edge e is declared the origin, denoted by $o(e)$, and the other the terminus, denoted by $t(e)$. To each edge e we associate an edge e^{-1} (this is not an edge in E), for which $o(e^{-1}) = t(e)$ and $t(e^{-1}) = o(e)$, and we call it the edge inverse to e . For $e \in E$, we set $(e^{-1})^{-1} = e$ and declare e inverse to e^{-1} . The edges in E are called positively oriented, and their inverse edges negatively oriented.

A geodesic of length $n \geq 0$ in the tree T is a sequence

$$(1) \quad p = v_0 e_1^{\varepsilon_1} v_1 e_2^{\varepsilon_2} v_2 \dots v_{n-1} e_n^{\varepsilon_n} v_n$$

such that v_0, \dots, v_n are distinct vertices, e_1, \dots, e_n are distinct edges in E , $\varepsilon_i = \pm 1$, for $i = 1, \dots, n$, and

$$\begin{aligned} o(e_i^{\varepsilon_i}) &= v_{i-1} \\ t(e_i^{\varepsilon_i}) &= v_i, \end{aligned}$$

for $i = 1, \dots, n$. We say that the geodesic p given in (1) is a geodesic from the vertex v_0 to the vertex v_n . For any vertices x and y of T , there exists a unique geodesic in T , denoted by p_{xy} , from x to y .

We say that a rise occurs at the edge e_i , $i = 1, \dots, n$, along the geodesic p given in (1) if $\varepsilon_i = 1$ and that a fall occurs at that edge if $\varepsilon_i = -1$. We define the *edge-rise index* $r_E(p)$

along the geodesic p given in (1) by

$$r_E(p) = \#(\text{rises at edges along } p) - \#(\text{falls at edges along } p) = \sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i.$$

Assume that, for each vertex $v \in V$, a total order \preceq_v , called the *local order* at v , is given on the set $E_v = \{e \in E \mid o(e) = v \text{ or } t(e) = v\}$ of edges adjacent to v . We say that a rise occurs at the vertex v_i , $i = 1, \dots, n-1$, along the geodesic p given in (1) if $e_i \prec_{v_i} e_{i+1}$ and that a fall occurs at that vertex if $e_i \succ_{v_i} e_{i+1}$. We define the *vertex-rise index* $r_V(p)$ along the geodesic p as the difference

$$r_V(p) = \#(\text{rises at vertices along } p) - \#(\text{falls at vertices along } p)$$

between the number of rises and the number of falls encountered at the vertices along the geodesic p (note that the extremal vertices v_0 and v_n play no role in the vertex-rise index, only the interior vertices along the geodesic matter).

Definition 2. Let $T = (V, E)$ be an oriented tree with a local order at every vertex. For vertices $x, y \in V$, define the *rise index* $r(x, y)$ as the sum of the edge-rise index and the vertex-rise index along the geodesic p_{xy} from x to y , i.e.,

$$r(x, y) = r_E(p_{xy}) + r_V(p_{xy}).$$

Theorem 3. Let $T = (V, E)$ be an oriented tree with a local order at every vertex. The binary relation \leq defined on the set V by

$$x \leq y \iff r(x, y) \geq 0$$

is a total order on V .

The proof is based on the following result.

Lemma 4. Let V be a set and $m : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ a function such that, for all $x, y \in V$,

- (i) $x \neq y \implies m(x, y) \neq 0$,
- (ii) $m(x, y) = -m(y, x)$,

and for all $x, y, z \in V$,

- (iii) $m(x, y) + m(y, z) + m(z, x) \leq 1$.

Then the relation \leq defined on V by

$$x \leq y \iff m(x, y) \geq 0$$

is a total order on V .

Proof. Reflexivity follows from (ii), while anti-symmetry follows from (i) and (ii). If $x, y, z \in V$ are such that $x < y$ and $y < z$, then $m(x, y) \stackrel{(i)}{\geq} 1$, $m(y, z) \stackrel{(i)}{\geq} 1$, and therefore

$$m(x, z) \stackrel{(iii)}{\geq} m(x, z) + (m(x, y) + m(y, z) + m(z, x) - 1) \stackrel{(ii)}{=} m(x, y) + m(y, z) - 1 \geq 1,$$

which means that $x < z$. Thus \leq is an order on V . The order is total by (ii), which ensures that at least one of the integers $m(x, y)$ and $m(y, x)$ must be nonnegative. \square

Proof of Theorem 3. We just need to verify that the rise index function $r : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ from Definition 2 satisfies the conditions of Lemma 4.

For $x, y \in V$, suppose that $x \neq y$, and let $p = p_{xy}$, as given in (1), be the geodesic from x to y . Then $n \geq 1$. Since each of the n edges and each of the $n - 1$ interior vertices contribute ± 1 to the rise index, and $n + (n - 1)$ is odd, the rise index $r(x, y)$ is odd, and, hence, nonzero.

For $x, y \in V$, the geodesic p_{xy} from x to y has the same edges and vertices as the geodesic p_{yx} from y to x , but in reversed order and with opposite edge orientations. Therefore the sign of the contribution of each edge to the rise index is switched, as is the sign of each vertex contribution. Therefore, $r(x, y) = -r(y, x)$.

For $x, y, z \in V$, it remains to show that the sum

$$s = r(x, y) + r(y, z) + r(z, x)$$

is at most 1. If two of x, y, z are equal, then it follows from the previous paragraph that $s = 0$. Thus, we may assume that x, y and z are three distinct elements of V , and it suffices to show that $s = \pm 1$.

The three geodesics p_{xy} , p_{yz} , and p_{zx} either form a tripod, as in Figure 1, or two of these three geodesics are subgeodesics of the inverse of the third, say p_{xy} and p_{yz} are subgeodesics of $p_{zx}^{-1} = p_{zx}$, with overlap y , as in Figure 2.

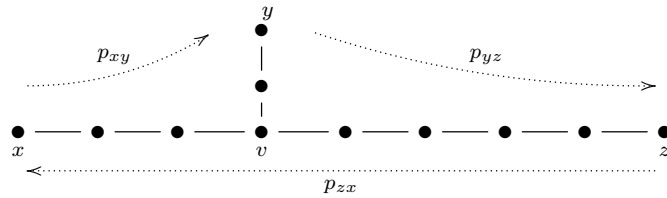


FIGURE 1. Tripod case: p_{xy} , p_{yz} , and p_{zx} form a tripod

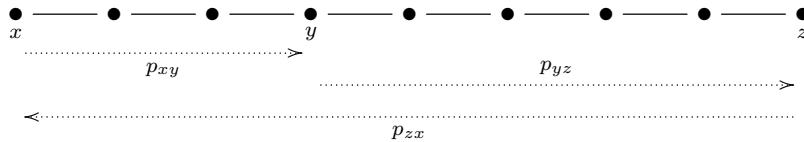


FIGURE 2. Line-segment case with overlap y : p_{xy} and p_{yz} are subgeodesics of p_{zx}^{-1}

In the tripod case (Figure 1) the edge-rise contributions to the sum s cancel (each edge in the tripod is traversed once in each direction), as do all vertex-rise contributions except for the three at the vertex v . However, two of the contributions at v cancel. Indeed, there are three edges in the tripod that are adjacent to v and one is the largest among them in the local order at v . The two vertex-rise contributions at v obtained by entering and exiting this largest edge cancel. Therefore $s = \pm 1$.

In the line-segment case (Figure 2) the edge-rise contributions to the sum s cancel, as do all vertex-rise contributions except for the one at the vertex y along the geodesic p_{zx} . Therefore $s = \pm 1$. \square

Remark 5. We do not require that trees are locally finite (this is important for our application to free products).

Remark 6. All edges in the geodesic p given in (1) are positively oriented if and only if

$$v_0 < v_1 < v_2 < \cdots < v_{n-1} < v_n.$$

Note that this does not depend on the local orders at the vertices.

Remark 7. Let $T = (V, E)$ be an oriented tree with a local order at every vertex. Let $T' = (V', E')$ be the barycentric subdivision of T , in which the midpoint of each edge of T is viewed as a vertex in T' . Formally, we introduce new sets E_0 , E_- , and E_+ , given with bijections $E \rightarrow E_0$, $e \mapsto e_0$, $E \rightarrow E_-$, $e \mapsto e_-$, and $E \rightarrow E_+$, $e \mapsto e_+$. We then take disjoint unions $V' = V \sqcup E_0$ and $E' = E_- \sqcup E_+$. For each $e \in E$, we set $o(e_-) = o(e)$, $t(e_-) = e_0$, $t(e_+) = e_0$, and $o(e_+) = t(e)$. It is not difficult to check that T' is an oriented tree. The local order at a vertex v in T induces a local order at the same vertex v viewed in T' . For the vertex e_0 in T' , we take the local order given by $e_- \prec_{e_0} e_+$. Now Theorem 3 applied to T' gives a total order on V' , and this restricts to the total order on V given by Theorem 3 applied to T . Notice that V' is in bijective correspondence with the set that underlies T , $V \sqcup E$. In summary, Theorem 3 gives a total order on T .

3. ORDERING FREE PRODUCTS

In this section, we incorporate group actions into the results of the previous section. We then consider a special Bass-Serre tree to obtain an easy-to-state order for free products. We shall describe the positive cone in Subsection 4.1.

Proposition 8. *Let G be a group, $T = (V, E)$ an oriented tree with a local order at every vertex, and $G \curvearrowright T$ a left action by orientation preserving tree automorphisms.*

(a) *If the action $G \curvearrowright T$ preserves the local orders (for all $g \in G$, $v \in V$ and edges e and f adjacent to v , if $e \preceq_v f$ then $ge \preceq_{gv} gf$), then it preserves the order induced on the set V , i.e., for all $g \in G$ and $x, y \in V$,*

$$x \leq y \implies gx \leq gy.$$

(b) *If the stabilizer of some vertex x is trivial, then*

$$g \leq_G h \iff gx \leq hx$$

defines a left-invariant order \leq_G on G .

Proof. (a) For every geodesic p in T , the geodesic gp has the same edge-rise index and vertex-rise index as the geodesic p , since the action preserves the edge orientations and the local orders. Therefore, the action preserves the rise index and, consequently, the induced order on the vertex set.

(b) Clear, since Gx is a totally ordered set on which G acts freely and by order-preserving transformations. \square

Remark 9. If a group G acts on a tree T such that each edge stabilizer is trivial and each vertex stabilizer is left-orderable, it is not difficult to show that orientations and local orders can be defined satisfying the conditions in (a). It follows by Bass-Serre theory that if a group G is the fundamental group of a graph of groups with trivial edge groups and left-orderable vertex groups, then G is left-orderable. Notice that we may ensure the existence of a vertex

with trivial stabilizer by adding a vertex with trivial vertex group joined to any existing vertex by an added edge with trivial edge group; this does not change the fundamental group of any graph of groups.

We now expand on the foregoing remark to obtain an explicit ordering in the case of free products.

Let I be an indexing set and $\mathcal{G} = ((G_i, \leq_i) \mid i \in I)$ a family of left-ordered groups. Assume that I does not contain 0, let $I_0 = I \cup \{0\}$ and G_0 be the trivial group. In order to avoid technical and notational difficulties, it is assumed that the groups in the family \mathcal{G} are disjoint.

The free product $G = *_{i \in I} G_i$ can be realized as the fundamental group of the tree of groups



in which the vertex groups are those already indexed by I_0 , the edge groups are trivial and indexed by I , and the edge indexed by $i \in I$ connects the vertex indexed by 0 to the vertex indexed by i . The Bass-Serre tree $T = (V, E)$ corresponding to this tree of groups can be described as follows. The set of vertices

$$V = \bigsqcup_{i \in I_0} \{gG_i \mid g \in G\}$$

is the disjoint union of the sets of left cosets of the vertex groups, the set of edges is

$$E = G \times I,$$

and each edge $(g, i) \in E$ connects $g = gG_0$ to gG_i . For $i \in I_0$, the vertices gG_i are called i -vertices.

A left action $G \curvearrowright T$ of the free product G on the Bass-Serre tree is given by left multiplication ($h(gG_i) = hgG_i$ and $h(g, i) = (hg, i)$). The action of G on T is free on the 0-vertices.

Let \leq_I be a total order on I . We define a local order at every vertex of the Bass-Serre tree T as follows. If g is one of the 0-vertices then the set of edges adjacent to g is

$$E_g = \{(g, i) \mid i \in I\},$$

all of these edges are oriented away from g , and we set

$$(g, i) \preceq_g (g, i') \iff i \leq_I i'.$$

The local order at the i -vertices, for $i \in I$, is defined as follows. For $g \in G$, the set of edges adjacent to gG_i is

$$E_{gG_i} = \{(gh, i) \mid h \in G_i\},$$

all of these edges are oriented toward gG_i , and we set

$$(gh, i) \preceq_{gG_i} (gh', i) \iff h \leq_i h';$$

this definition does not depend on the choice of representative g of gG_i , since \leq_i is left G_i -invariant. Thus, the local order at the 0-vertices is induced by the total order \leq_I on I , and at the i -vertices, for $i \in I$, by the total order \leq_i on G_i .

Proposition 10. *The left action $G \curvearrowright T$ of the free product G on the Bass-Serre tree preserves the edge orientations and the local order at every vertex.*

Proof. We only need to prove that the action preserves the local orders.

Let $i \in I$ and $g \in G$. Consider two edges adjacent to the vertex gG_i ; these are then of the form (gh_1, i) and (gh_2, i) with $h_1, h_2 \in G_i$. For any $g' \in G$,

$$(gh_1, i) \preceq_{gG_i} (gh_2, i) \implies h_1 \leq_i h_2 \implies (g'gh_1, i) \preceq_{g'gG_i} (g'gh_2, i).$$

Therefore, the action of G preserves the local orders at all i -vertices.

Let g be a 0-vertex and consider the action of any $g' \in G$. The action moves the vertex g to $g'g$ and an edge $(g, i) \in E_g$ to the edge $(g'g, i) \in E_{g'g}$. For $i_1, i_2 \in I$,

$$(g, i_1) \preceq_g (g, i_2) \implies i_1 \leq_I i_2 \implies (g'g, i_1) \preceq_{g'g} (g'g, i_2).$$

Therefore, the action of G preserves the local orders at all vertices. \square

Theorem 11 (Vinogradov). *The free product $G = *_{i \in I} G_i$ of a family $(G_i \mid i \in I)$ of left-orderable groups is left-orderable.*

Proof. Follows directly from Proposition 10, Proposition 8, and the fact that the stabilizer of the vertex 1 (vertex $1G_0$) in the Bass-Serre tree is trivial. \square

4. EXAMPLES

4.1. An explicit order on the free product $G = *_{i \in I} G_i$. We continue the discussion of the free product $G = *_{i \in I} G_i$ of the family of left-ordered groups $\mathcal{G} = ((G_i, \leq_i) \mid i \in I)$ and we provide a concrete description of the left-invariant order \leq on G that extends the given orders on the factors and is implicit in the proof of Theorem 11. A total order \leq_I on I is assumed.

Definition 12. Define a weight function $\tau : G \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ as follows. Recall that every element g of the free product $G = *_{i \in I} G_i$ can be written uniquely in the normal form

$$g = g_1 g_2 g_3 \cdots g_n,$$

where g_j is a nontrivial element of G_{i_j} , for $j = 1, \dots, n$, and $i_j \neq i_{j+1}$, for $j = 1, \dots, n-1$. The factors in the normal form are called the syllables of g , and n is called the syllable length of g . The syllable length of the trivial element is 0 and its normal form is the empty word (denoted by 1). Let

$$\begin{aligned} \tau(g) = & \#(\text{positive syllables in } g) - \#(\text{negative syllables in } g) + \\ & \#(\text{index jumps in } g) - \#(\text{index drops in } g), \end{aligned}$$

where an index jump occurs at j in g , for $j = 1, \dots, n-1$, if $i_j <_I i_{j+1}$ and an index drop occurs at j in g if $i_j >_I i_{j+1}$.

Proposition 13. *Let $G = *_{i \in I} G_i$ be the free product of a family $\mathcal{G} = ((G_i, \leq_i) \mid i \in I)$ of left-ordered groups.*

The relation \leq defined on G by

$$g \leq h \iff \tau(g^{-1}h) \geq 0,$$

is a left-invariant order on G , which extends the given orders on the factors.

Proof. It is sufficient to show that $\tau(g) = r(1, g)$, where $r : G \times G \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ is the rise index function for the Bass-Serre tree $T = (V, E)$ of G , as defined in Section 3, restricted to the set of 0-vertices.

Let the normal form of g be $g = g_1 g_2 \dots g_n$, where g_j is a nontrivial element of G_{i_j} , for $j = 1, \dots, n$. The geodesic $p_{1,g}$ from the vertex 1 to the vertex g in the Bass-Serre tree has length $2n$ and has the form

$$1 \xrightarrow{(1, i_1)} G_{i_1} \xleftarrow{(g_1, i_1)} g_1 \xrightarrow{(g_1, i_2)} g_1 G_{i_2} \xleftarrow{(g_1 g_2, i_2)} g_1 g_2 \rightarrow \dots \\ \dots \leftarrow g_1 \dots g_{n-1} \xrightarrow{(g_1 \dots g_{n-1}, i_n)} g_1 \dots g_{n-1} G_{i_n} \xleftarrow{(g_1 \dots g_n, i_n)} g$$

The edge-rise index of this geodesic is 0. Thus $r(1, g) = r_V(p_{1,g})$. The vertex-rise contributions of the 0-vertices along the geodesic are positive when the index goes up (with respect to \leq_I), and negative when the index goes down. The vertex-rise contribution at G_{i_1} is positive if and only if g_1 is a positive element of G_{i_1} . Similarly, the vertex-rise contribution at $g_1 G_{i_2}$ is positive if and only if g_2 is a positive element in G_{i_2} , and so on. Therefore $r(1, g) = r_V(p_{1,g}) = \tau(g)$ and this shows that \leq is a total order on G .

If $g, g' \in G_i$, for some $i \in I$, and $g <_i g'$, then $g^{-1}g'$ is a positive syllable in G_i , $\tau(g^{-1}g') = 1$ and $g < g'$. Therefore \leq extends the order relation on G_i . \square

4.2. Orders on free groups. Let F_k be the free group of rank k , $k \geq 2$, with base $\mathcal{A}_k = \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k\}$. We indicate how the orders on F_k defined in [Šun13a] (one for each k) and in [Šun13b] ($(2k)!$ orders for each k) can be obtained from our construction.

Consider the alphabet $\mathcal{A}_k^\pm = \{a_1, \dots, a_k, a_1^{-1}, \dots, a_k^{-1}\}$. The $(2k)!$ orders on F_k given in [Šun13b] are parameterized by the $(2k)!$ words over the alphabet \mathcal{A}_k^\pm that use each letter exactly once (in particular, the order on F_k from [Šun13a] corresponds to the defining word $u = a_1 \dots a_k a_k^{-1} \dots a_1^{-1}$). Such a word u induces a total order \preceq_u on \mathcal{A}_k^\pm by setting $x \prec_u y$ if and only if x appears to the left of y in u ; thus, \preceq_u is just an arbitrary total order on \mathcal{A}_k^\pm . For a reduced group word w , let $\#_w(g)$ denote the number of occurrences of w in the reduced expression for g . Given a defining word u , define a weight function $\tau_u : F_k \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ by setting

$$\tau_u(g) = \tau'_u(g) + \omega(g),$$

where, for a reduced group word $g \in F_k$,

$$\tau'_u(g) = 2 \left(\sum_{\substack{a, b \in \mathcal{A}_k \\ a^{-1} \prec_u b^{-1}}} \#_{ab^{-1}}(g) - \sum_{\substack{a, b \in \mathcal{A}_k \\ b \prec_u a}} \#_{a^{-1}b}(g) + \sum_{\substack{a, b \in \mathcal{A}_k \\ a^{-1} \prec_u b}} \#_{ab}(g) - \sum_{\substack{a, b \in \mathcal{A}_k \\ b^{-1} \prec_u a}} \#_{a^{-1}b^{-1}}(g) \right)$$

and

$$\omega(g) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if the last letter of } g \text{ is positive (i.e., it is in } \mathcal{A}_k) \\ -1, & \text{if the last letter of } g \text{ is negative (i.e., it is in } \mathcal{A}_k^{-1}) \\ 0, & \text{if } g \text{ is trivial.} \end{cases}$$

The weight function τ_u defines a left-invariant order \leq_u on F_k with positive cone

$$P_u = \{g \in F_k \mid \tau_u(g) > 0\}.$$

We now realize the same order by using an appropriate order on the right Cayley graph $\Gamma_k = (V, E)$ of F_k with respect to \mathcal{A}_k . The Cayley graph Γ_k is an oriented tree in which every

vertex g (element of F_k) has $2k$ adjacent edges, k outgoing edges with labels a_1, \dots, a_k and k incoming edges labeled by a_1, \dots, a_k (the outgoing edge labeled by $a \in \mathcal{A}_k$ connects g to ga). The order \preceq_u on \mathcal{A}_k^\pm induces an order \preceq_g on the $2k$ edges adjacent to the vertex g in Γ_k by identifying the outgoing edges with labels a_1, \dots, a_k with the letters a_1, \dots, a_k , respectively, and the incoming edges with labels a_1, \dots, a_k with the letters $a_1^{-1}, \dots, a_k^{-1}$, respectively.

The left action $F_k \curvearrowright \Gamma_k$ preserves the edge orientations and the local orders at every vertex, thus it preserves the induced order \leq on the tree. Since the action is free on the set of vertices, F_k inherits the left-invariant order from the set of vertices of the tree Γ_k . We claim that $r(1, g) = \tau_u(g)$, for $g \in G$, which means that the order induced on F_k from the tree Γ_k is the same as the order \leq_u .

Indeed, let g be a reduced group word over \mathcal{A}_k . Every pair of consecutive edges in the geodesic $p_{1,g}$ from 1 to g in the tree Γ_k comes in one of the following four types (depending on the edge orientations)

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \bullet \xrightarrow{va^{-1}} v \xleftarrow{vb^{-1}} \bullet & \bullet \xleftarrow{va} v \xrightarrow{vb} \bullet & \bullet \xrightarrow{va^{-1}} v \xrightarrow{vb} \bullet & \bullet \xleftarrow{va} v \xleftarrow{vb^{-1}} \bullet \end{array}$$

for some $a, b \in \mathcal{A}_k$ and some $v \in F_k$ (we are assuming that the edges drawn on the left appear earlier in the geodesic $p_{1,g}$).

Consider a pair of edges of the first type, corresponding to an occurrence of ab^{-1} in g . The first edge (the one labeled by a) contributes 1 to the edge-rise index. This contribution can be canceled or doubled by the vertex-rise contribution at v and the doubling occurs if and only if there is a rise at v , which is equivalent to the condition that $a^{-1} \prec_u b^{-1}$. Thus, the pairs of edges of the first type (type ab^{-1}) correspond to the first summation term in $\tau'_u(g)$.

Similarly, the pairs of edges of the second, third, and fourth type, regarding occurrences of $a^{-1}b$, ab and $a^{-1}b^{-1}$ in g , correspond to the second, third, and fourth summation term in $\tau'_u(g)$.

Therefore, $\tau'_u(g)$ is equal to the sum of the edge-rise contributions of all but the last edge and all vertex-rise contributions along $p_{1,g}$. Since $\omega(g)$ is equal to the edge-rise contribution of the last edge in the geodesic $p_{1,g}$, we obtain that $r(1, g) = \tau'_u(g) + \omega(g) = \tau_u(g)$.

4.3. Some well-known orders on rooted trees. There are several well-known orders on rooted trees that are used to traverse all the vertices of a rooted tree in an organized fashion. Two common versions of the depth-first search on a rooted tree, often used in computer science, are the top-left-right (also known as pre-order) search and the left-right-top (also known as post-order) search.

Let us describe the total order on vertices of a rooted tree associated to the top-left-right depth-first search. It is assumed that the children of every vertex are totally ordered. It is common to draw/imagine a rooted tree with total orders on the children of every vertex embedded in the plane, with the root on top, its children on a line below it, drawn from left to right in increasing order, then the children of the children on a yet lower line, drawn from left to right in order under their parents, respectively, and so on. The top-left-right order of traversing the tree in Figure 3 is indicated by the numerical labels at the vertices.

The top-left-right order may be described as follows. Each vertex comes in the order before all of its descendants (this is why this order is also called pre-order). If v_1 is smaller than (to the left of) its sibling v_2 , then v_1 and all of its descendants are smaller than v_2 and all of its descendants.

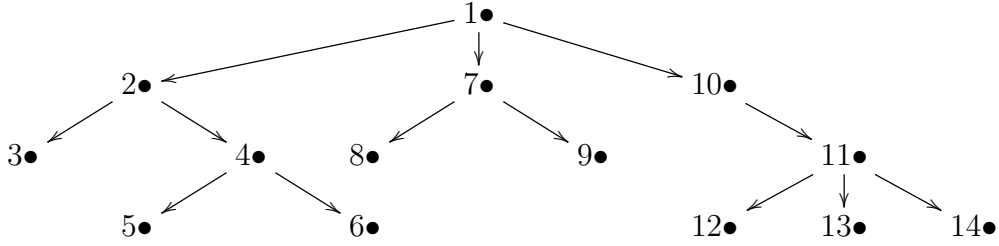


FIGURE 3. Top-left-right order

In the left-right-top order each vertex comes in the order after all of its descendants (this is why this order is also called post-order), while the relative order between the descendants of the children of any vertex is the same as in the top-left-right order. The left-right-top order of traversing the tree in Figure 4 is indicated by the numerical labels at the vertices.

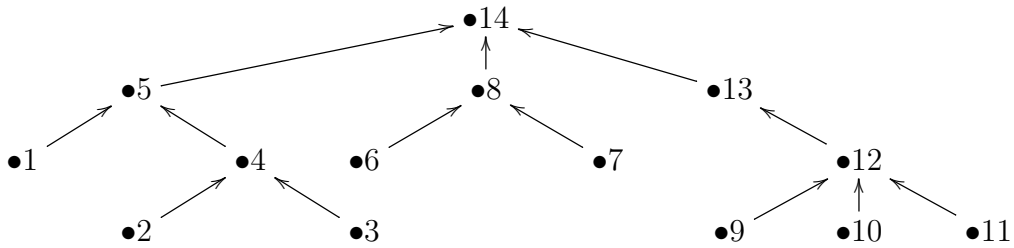


FIGURE 4. Left-right-top order

Here is a more formal description of the top-left-right, the left-right-top and a whole class of other orders on rooted trees (including the left-top-right order, also known as in-order on binary rooted trees). Let $T = (V, E)$ be a rooted tree. For every vertex $v \in V$, let \preceq_v be a total order on the set of vertices V_v consisting of v and all of its children (for the top-left-right order, the parent v is always the smallest in V_v , and for the left-right-top the parent is always the largest). A total order \leq on V extending each of the orders \preceq_v may be defined as follows. Let $x, y \in V$ be two distinct vertices and let

$$p_{xy} = x e_1 v_1 e_2 v_2 \dots v_{n-1} e_n y$$

be the unique geodesic from x to y . If x is a descendant of y , then v_{n-1} is a child of y and we set $x < y$ if and only if $v_{n-1} \prec_y y$. If none of x and y is a descendant of the other, then there exists three vertices v_x, v and v_y and two edges e_x and e_y such that

$$v_x e_x v e_y v_y$$

is a piece of the geodesic p_{xy} and v is the closest vertex to the root on p_{xy} . Then v_x and v_y are two distinct children of v and we set $x < y$ if and only if $v_x \prec_v v_y$.

Less formally, a child that is smaller than its parent and all of its descendants come before the parent, a child that is greater than its parent and all of its descendants come after the parent, and a smaller sibling and all of its descendants come before a greater sibling and all of its descendants.

As written, it is not even immediately obvious that \leq is an order. However, the following proposition shows that the relation \leq is equal to an order on a tree realized through a rise index.

Proposition 14. *Each relation \leq on a rooted tree $T = (V, E)$ described above (extending given orders \preceq_v for $v \in V$) can be realized as the order induced by appropriately chosen edge orientations and local orders \preceq'_v on the edge sets E_v , for $v \in V$.*

Proof. Let v be a vertex in V and let

$$\ell_1 \prec_v \ell_2 \prec_v \cdots \prec_v \ell_m \prec_v v \prec_v r_1 \prec_v r_2 \prec_v \cdots \prec_v r_n$$

be the total order \preceq_v on the set V_v . Orient the edges $e_{\ell_1}, \dots, e_{\ell_m}$ between the parent v and the children ℓ_1, \dots, ℓ_m that are smaller than v toward v , and the edges e_{r_1}, \dots, e_{r_m} between v and the children r_1, \dots, r_n that are greater than v toward the children. Let e_v be the edge from v to its parent (if it exists). Define a local order \preceq'_v on E_v by setting

$$e_{r_1} \prec'_v e_{r_2} \prec'_v \cdots \prec'_v e_{r_n} \prec'_v e_v \prec'_v e_{\ell_1} \prec'_v e_{\ell_2} \prec'_v \cdots \prec'_v e_{\ell_m},$$

with the understanding that e_v should be omitted if v is the root.

Let \leq' be the order on V induced by the edge orientations and the local orders \preceq'_v on E_v , for $v \in V$.

Let x and y be two distinct vertices such that x is a descendant of y and

$$p_{xy} = x e_1^{\varepsilon_1} v_1 e_2^{\varepsilon_2} v_2 \cdots v_{n-1} e_n^{\varepsilon_n} y.$$

We claim that $r(p_{xy}) = \varepsilon_n$. This follows from the fact that the edge-rise contribution of e_i and the vertex-rise contribution of v_i cancel each other for $i = 1, \dots, n-1$. Indeed, if the edge-rise contribution of e_i is positive then the child v_{i-1} (with the understanding $v_0 = x$, when $i = 1$) is smaller than the parent v_i under \preceq_{v_i} , which means that the parent edge e_{i+1} is smaller than the child edge e_i under \preceq'_{v_i} , i.e., the vertex-rise contribution at v_i is negative. Similarly, if the edge-rise contribution of e_i is negative, the vertex-rise contribution at v_i is positive. Since $r(p_{xy}) = \varepsilon_n$, $x <' y$ if and only if ε_n is 1, which is equivalent to $v_{n-1} \prec_y y$.

Let x and y be two distinct vertices none of which is a descendant of the other and let

$$v_x e_x^{\varepsilon_x} v e_y^{\varepsilon_y} v_y$$

be the piece of the geodesic p_{xy} such that v is the closest vertex to the root on p_{xy} . We have

$$r(x, y) = r(x, v) + r(v, y) + \rho_v = r(x, v) - r(y, v) + \rho_v = \varepsilon_x - (-\varepsilon_y) + \rho_v = \varepsilon_x + \varepsilon_y + \rho_v,$$

where ρ_v is the vertex-rise contribution at v along p_{xy} . If ε_x and ε_y cancel, then both children v_x and v_y are smaller or both are greater than the parent v under \preceq_v , and $x <' y$ if and only if $\rho_v = 1$, which is equivalent to $e_x \prec'_v e_y$, and this to $v_x \prec_v v_y$. Otherwise, one of the children v_x and v_y is smaller and the other larger than v under \preceq_v . In this case, $x <' y$ if and only if $\varepsilon_x = \varepsilon_y = 1$, which happens if and only if v_x is the child smaller than v and v_y the child larger than v under \preceq_v , i.e., $v_x \prec_v v_y$.

Therefore, \leq' and \leq are the same. □

Remark 15. Note that the order associated to the standard breadth-first search on a rooted tree can also be induced by appropriate edge orientations and local orders at all vertices.

The breadth-first order can be defined as follows. All vertices closer to the root come before all vertices that are further from the root. The children of any parent v respect the preassigned order \preceq_v on V_v , for $v \in V$. Vertices x and y at the same distance from the root

that do not have a common parent inherit the order, recursively, from the parents of x and y .

If, for $v \in V$,

$$v \prec_v r_1 \prec_v r_2 \prec_v \cdots \prec_v r_n$$

is the total order \preceq_v on the set V_v , define a local order \preceq'_v on E_v , for $v \in V$, by setting

$$e_v \prec'_v e_{r_1} \prec'_v e_{r_2} \prec'_v \cdots \prec'_v e_{r_n},$$

and orient all edges away from the root. The induced order is precisely the breadth-first order. This is an easy corollary of the observation that, if y is a descendant of x at distance k , $k \geq 1$, in the tree, then $r(x, y) = 2k - 1$.

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DEPARTAMENT DE MATEMÀTIQUES, UNIVERSITAT AUTÒNOMA DE BARCELONA, E-08193 BELLATERRA (BARCELONA), SPAIN

Email address: dicks@mat.uab.cat

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY, 306 ROOSEVELT HALL, HEMPSTEAD, NY 11549, USA

Email address: zoran.sunic@hofstra.edu