

Bilipschitz maps of boundaries of certain negatively curved homogeneous spaces

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Abstract

In this paper we study certain groups of bilipschitz maps of the boundary minus a point of a negatively curved space of the form $\mathbb{R} \ltimes_M \mathbb{R}^n$, where M is a matrix whose eigenvalues all lie outside of the unit circle. The case where M is diagonal was previously studied by Dymarz in [Dy]. As an application, combined with work of Eskin-Fisher-Whyte and Peng, we fill in the last steps in the proof of quasi-isometric rigidity for a class of lattices in solvable Lie groups.

1 Introduction

In [H] Heintze characterized the class of connected, negatively curved homogeneous spaces as those solvable Lie groups of the form $\mathbb{R} \ltimes N$, where N is a nilpotent Lie group, and where the eigenvalues of the action of \mathbb{R} on N all lie strictly outside the unit circle. If X is such a space then the visual boundary ∂X is defined to be the set of equivalence classes of geodesic rays. This visual boundary can be identified with the one-point compactification of N , and it can be equipped with a metric, the visual metric, by fixing a reference point in X and examining the Gromov product between the reference point and any pairs of points on the boundary. There is another family of metrics $\{d_{a, \mathcal{H}}\}$, called Euclid-Cygan metrics, that can be defined on $\partial X \setminus \{a\}$, for any point $a \in \partial X$ and any horosphere \mathcal{H} centered at a . In this metric, isometries of X fixing a acts by homotheties. There is an explicit relationship between the restriction of the visual metric to $\partial X \setminus \{a\}$ and a Cygan metric given by Paulin [HP]. In particular the two metrics are quasiconformal.

Here we study bilipschitz maps with respect to a Euclid-Cygan metric D_M on the boundary of a negatively curved space $G_M = \mathbb{R} \ltimes_M \mathbb{R}^n$, where M is a matrix whose eigenvalues all have norm greater than one. We consider groups of uniform $QSim_{D_M}$ maps, maps which are compositions of homotheties (Sim_{D_M} maps) and bilipschitz maps ($Bilip_{D_M}$ maps) all with a uniform bilipschitz constant. Under certain conditions we are able to conjugate such a group into the group of almost homotheties ($ASim_{D_M}$ maps). See Section 2 for a precise definition. We prove the following theorem:

Theorem 1 *Let \mathcal{G} be a cocompactly acting uniform group of $QSim_{D_M}$ maps of (\mathbb{R}^n, D_M) where M is a matrix with all eigenvalues of norm greater than one. Then there exists a $QSim_{D_M}$ map F such that*

$$F\mathcal{G}F^{-1} \subset ASim_{D_M}(\mathbb{R}^n).$$

This theorem generalizes the work of Dymarz who considers the same problem in the setting where M is diagonalizable. Theorem 1 fills in the missing ingredient in the proof of the following theorem:

Theorem 2 [EFW1] *Let Γ is a finitely generated group quasi-isometric to $\mathbb{R} \times_M \mathbb{R}^n$ where M is a matrix with $\det M = 1$ and whose eigenvalues all lie off of the unit circle. Then Γ is virtually a lattice in solvable Lie group of the form $\mathbb{R} \times_{M^\alpha} \mathbb{R}^n$ for some $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}_+$.*

1.1 Outline

In Section 2 we prove the main results concerning the structure of $Bilip_{D_M}$ maps. We show that such a map preserves a flag of foliations determined by the generalized eigenspaces of M . This is where the non-diagonal case differs most from the diagonal case. In Section 3 we prove Theorem 1 and in Section 4 we fill in the gaps of the proof of Theorem 2.

2 The space G_M and ∂G_M

Given a $n \times n$ matrix A with positive real eigenvalues, the eigenvalues of the matrix $M = e^A$ are all greater than 1. Conversely, any matrix with eigenvalues outside the unit circle can be written in the form e^A where A has positive eigenvalues. Under this assumption, the semidirect product $G_M = \mathbb{R} \times_M \mathbb{R}^n$, where the \mathbb{R} action is given by $t \mapsto e^{tA}$, is a connected and negatively curved homogeneous space.

We can equip G_M with a path metric d_R induced from a left invariant Riemannian metric but to work with this metric explicitly would be cumbersome. Instead, we chose to work with a metric d_L which is bilipschitz equivalent to d_R and much easier to describe. To define d_L we first we assign a metric to each height level set as in [FM2]:

$$d_{t,M}(p, q) := \|e^{-tA}(p - q)\|$$

where $\|\cdot\|$ is the coordinate-wise max norm. For two points $(t, p), (t', q) \in G_M$ let t_0 be the smallest height at which $d_{t_0, M}(p, q) \leq 1$. If $t_0 \geq t, t'$ then we set

$$d_L((t, p), (t', q)) := |t - t_0| + |t_0 - t'| + 1$$

otherwise (assuming that $t > t'$) we set

$$d_L((t, p), (t', q)) := (t - t') + \|e^{-tA}(p - q)\|.$$

As in [Dy] we identify $\partial G_M \setminus \{\infty\} \simeq \mathbb{R}^n$ and define the boundary metric D_M by setting for $p, q \in \partial G_M \setminus \{\infty\}$

$$D_M(p, q) = e^{t_0}$$

where t_0 is the smallest height at which $\|e^{-t_0 A}(p - q)\| \leq 1$. In the following section we derive a coordinate based expression for D_M but first we compare D_M with the Euclid-Cygan metric from [HP]. Let \mathcal{H} be the horosphere centered at ∞ defined by $t = 0$. Let p_t, q_t be vertical geodesics based at $p, q \in \partial G_M$ respectively, parametrized so that p_0, q_0 both lie on \mathcal{H} and so that t corresponds to height. Then the Euclid-Cygan metric is given by

$$\begin{aligned} d_{\infty, \mathcal{H}}(p, q) &= \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(-2t - d_L(p_t, q_t))} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} e^{\frac{1}{2}(2t + 2(t_0 - t) + 1)} \\ &= C e^{t_0}. \end{aligned}$$

2.1 The D_M metric in coordinates

In this subsection, given $M = e^A$ where A is a $n \times n$ matrix with positive real eigenvalues as before, we work out the expression of D_M in coordinates with respect to the basis in which the matrix A appears in its Jordan canonical form.

Let V_α be the generalized eigenspace corresponding to the eigenvalue α , and let $\{v_i^\alpha\}_i$ be generators of Jordan chains in V_α . Each v_i^α is associated with a number n_i such that $(A - \alpha I)^{n_i} v_i^\alpha = 0$, and $(A - \alpha I)^{n_i-1} v_i^\alpha \neq 0$. Then V_α has a basis of the form

$$\mathcal{B}_\alpha = \bigcup_i \{(A - \alpha I)^{n_i-1} v_i^\alpha, \dots, (A - \alpha I) v_i^\alpha, v_i^\alpha\}.$$

Let

$$\mathcal{B}_{\alpha,\ell} = \mathcal{B}_\alpha \cap (\ker(A - \alpha I)^\ell \setminus \ker(A - \alpha I)^{\ell-1}).$$

Then a basis of \mathbb{R}^n can be given by

$$\mathcal{B} = \bigcup_\alpha \bigcup_\ell \mathcal{B}_{\alpha,\ell}.$$

We now turn \mathcal{B} into an ordered basis by fixing an order on each of the $\mathcal{B}_{\alpha,\ell}$ and by declaring that elements in $\mathcal{B}_{\alpha,\ell}$ take precedence over elements in $\mathcal{B}_{\beta,\ell}$ if either $\alpha > \beta$, or $\alpha = \beta$ but $\ell > \ell'$. This ordering on \mathcal{B} produces a foliation $\{U_{\alpha,\ell}\}$ where

$$U_{\alpha,\ell} = \text{span} \left\{ \bigcup_{(\beta,j) < (\alpha,\ell)} \mathcal{B}_{\beta,j} \right\}.$$

We can coordinatize each element $u \in \mathbb{R}^n$ with respect to \mathcal{B} as $(\mathbf{x}_{\alpha,1}, \mathbf{x}_{\alpha,2}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_{\beta,1}, \mathbf{x}_{\beta,2}, \dots)$ where $\alpha < \beta$, and $\mathbf{x}_{\alpha,j}$ is a vector of coefficients with respect to elements of $\mathcal{B}_{\alpha,j}$ written in the ascending order.

In these coordinates, write $p - q = (\dots, \Delta \mathbf{x}_{\alpha,j}, \dots)$. Then we can express

$$D_M(p, q) = e^{t_0}$$

where t_0 is the smallest value of t that satisfies the inequality

$$1 \geq \max_{\alpha,\ell,j} e^{-\alpha t} \left| \sum_{i=j}^{\ell} (-1)^i \frac{t^{i-j}}{(i-j)!} (\Delta \mathbf{x}_{\alpha,i}) \right|. \quad (1)$$

In particular, for some j_0, ℓ_0 and α_0 we have

$$D_M(p, q) = \left| \sum_{i=j_0}^{\ell_0} (-1)^i \frac{t_0^{i-j_0}}{(i-j_0)!} (\Delta \mathbf{x}_{\alpha_0,i}) \right|^{1/\alpha_0}.$$

2.2 Map definitions

Bilipschitz maps. We say a map $F : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is *bilipschitz with respect to D_M* if there is a constant K such that

$$\frac{1}{K} D_M(p, q) \leq D_M(F(p), F(q)) \leq K D_M(p, q) \text{ for all } p, q \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

We call such a map a *Bilip $_{D_M}$* map.

Similarity. A map $F : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is a Sim_{D_M} map or a *similarity with respect to D_M* if there is a constant c such that

$$D_M(p, q) = e^c D_M(F(p), F(q)), \text{ for all } p, q \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

Quasi-similarity. A $QSim_{D_M}$ is a $Bilip_{D_M}$ composed with a Sim_{D_M} . In particular a $QSim_{D_M}$ map is again a $Bilip_{D_M}$ in treating it as a composition of as similarity and a bilipschitz map we have more information on it's bounding constants.

Almost similarity. *Almost similarities* or $ASim_{D_M}$ maps form a restricted subset of all $QSim_{D_M}$ maps. In the next section we show that any $Bilip_{D_M}$ preserves a certain flag of foliations defined by the generalized eigenspaces of M . An $ASim_{D_M}$ map is one which, in addition to preserving these foliations, induces a similarity map along each leaf of this foliation such that all of the dilation and rotation constants are compatible with M . For an explicit definition see Section 3.

2.3 Properties of $Bilip_{D_M}$ maps.

In this section we examine the structure of $Bilip_{D_M}$ maps. Our main results are Proposition 5 and Lemma 6 which show that a $Bilip_{D_M}$ map must preserve a certain flag of foliations defined by eigenvalues and Jordan block filtrations of M . Furthermore, these results give growth conditions that a $Bilip_{D_M}$ must necessarily satisfy along leaves of these foliations.

Define a function $\eta_{\alpha, j} : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$\eta_{\alpha, j}(\omega) = \frac{j! \omega^\alpha}{|\ln \omega|^j}.$$

For two points $p, q \in \mathbb{R}^n$ let

$$\Delta_{\eta_{\alpha, j}}(p, q) = \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sum \eta_{\alpha, j}(D_M(p_i, p_{i+1}))$$

where the \liminf is taken over all finite sequences $\{p_i\}_{i=0}^m$ with $p = p_0, q = p_m$ and $D_M(p_i, p_{i+1}) = 1/k$. Note that $\Delta_{\eta_{\alpha, j}}$ can be thought of as the ‘‘length’’ metric associated to the ‘‘metric’’ $\eta_{\alpha, j} \circ D_M$.

Lemma 3 *If $F : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is a K - $Bilip_{D_M}$ map then*

$$\frac{1}{K^\alpha} \Delta_{\alpha, j}(p, q) \leq \Delta_{\alpha, j}(F(p), F(q)) \leq K^\alpha \Delta_{\alpha, j}(p, q)$$

Proof. Let $\{p_i\}_0^m$ be a sequence of points such that $p_0 = p$ and $p_m = q$. Then, since F is K -bilipschitz, we have

$$\frac{1}{K} D_M(p_{i-1}, p_i) \leq D_M(F(p_{i-1}), F(p_i)) \leq K D_M(p_{i-1}, p_i) \text{ for all } i.$$

Since $\eta_{\alpha, j}$ is monotone, it follows that

$$\sum_{j=1}^m \eta_{\alpha, j} \left(\frac{1}{K} D_M(p_{i-1}, p_i) \right) \leq \sum_{j=1}^m \eta_{\alpha, j}(D_M(F(p_{i-1}), F(p_i))) \leq \sum_{j=1}^m \eta_{\alpha, j}(K D_M(p_{i-1}, p_i)).$$

We can estimate

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_{\alpha, j}(K D_M(p_{i-1}, p_i)) &= \frac{j! K^\alpha D_M(p_{i-1}, p_i)^\alpha}{|\ln K + \ln D_M(p_{i-1}, p_i)|^j} \\ &= \frac{j! K^\alpha D_M(p_{i-1}, p_i)^\alpha}{|\ln D_M(p_{i-1}, p_i)|^j} \cdot \frac{|\ln D_M(p_{i-1}, p_i)|^j}{|\ln K + \ln D_M(p_{i-1}, p_i)|^j}. \end{aligned}$$

Since

$$\lim_{D_M(p_{i-1}, p_i) \rightarrow 0} \frac{|\ln D_M(p_{i-1}, p_i)|^j}{|\ln K + \ln D_M(p_{i-1}, p_i)|^j} \rightarrow 1$$

the claim follows from the definition of $\Delta_{\alpha, j}$. ■

Lemma 4 *Let $p, q \in \partial G_M$ be points such that $\mathbf{x}_{\beta, j}$ is the largest coordinate in which p differs from q . Then*

- $(\beta, j) > (\alpha, \ell)$ if and only if $\Delta_{\eta_{\alpha, \ell}}(p, q) = \infty$,
- $(\beta, j) = (\alpha, \ell)$ if and only if $\Delta_{\eta_{\alpha, \ell}}(p, q) = |\mathbf{x}_{\alpha, \ell}|$,
- $(\beta, j) < (\alpha, \ell)$ if and only if $\Delta_{\eta_{\alpha, \ell}}(p, q) = 0$.

Proof. First we will find an upper bound on $\Delta_{\eta_{\alpha, \ell}}(p, q)$. Suppose $p - q = \mathbf{x}_{\beta, j}$. (i.e. p and q differ only in the $\mathbf{x}_{\beta, j}$ coordinate.) Then

$$D_M(p, q) = \max \left\{ \left| \frac{t^j}{j!} \mathbf{x}_{\beta, j} \right|^{1/\beta}, \left| \frac{t^{j-1}}{(j-1)!} \mathbf{x}_{\beta, j} \right|^{1/\beta}, \dots, |\mathbf{x}_{\beta, j}|^{1/\beta} \right\}.$$

Let $\{p_i\}$ be a sequence joining p and q . If we insist that $D_M(p_i, p_{i+1}) = 1/k$ then as long as k is large enough, the first term $|t^j/j! \mathbf{x}_{\beta, j}|^{1/\beta}$ of the expression for $D_M(p_i, p_{i+1})$ dominates. Write $p_i - p_{i+1} = \mathbf{x}_{\beta, j}^i$. Then

$$|\mathbf{x}_{\beta, j}^i| = \frac{j!}{k^\beta |\ln k|^j}$$

so that we need

$$\frac{|\mathbf{x}_{\beta, j}|}{|\mathbf{x}_{\beta, j}^i|} = k^\beta |\ln k|^j |\mathbf{x}_{\beta, j}| (1/j!)$$

points in our sequence. Now consider

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=0}^{k^\beta |\ln k|^j |\mathbf{x}_{\beta, j}| (1/j!)} \eta_{\alpha, \ell}(D_M(p_i, p_{i+1})) &= \sum_{i=0}^{k^\beta |\ln k|^j |\mathbf{x}_{\beta, j}| (1/j!)} \eta_{\alpha, \ell}(1/k) = \sum_{i=0}^{k^\beta |\ln k|^j |\mathbf{x}_{\beta, j}| (1/j!)} \frac{\ell!}{k^\alpha |\ln k|^\ell} \\ &= \frac{k^\beta |\ln k|^j |\mathbf{x}_{\beta, j}| \ell!}{k^\alpha |\ln k|^\ell j!}. \end{aligned}$$

This quantity above is an upper bound for $\Delta_{\eta_{\alpha, \ell}}(p, q)$. Note that if

- $\alpha = \beta$
 - a) $\ell = j$ then $\Delta_{\eta_{\alpha, \ell}}(p, q) \leq |\mathbf{x}_{\beta, j}|$,
 - b) $\ell > j$ then $(\ell!/j!) |\ln k|^{j-\ell} |\mathbf{x}_{\beta, j}| \rightarrow 0$ as $1/k \rightarrow 0$, so $\Delta_{\eta_{\alpha, \ell}}(p, q) = 0$,
 - c) $\ell < j$ then $(\ell!/j!) |\ln k|^{j-\ell} |\mathbf{x}_{\beta, j}| \rightarrow \infty$ as $1/k \rightarrow 0$,
- $\alpha > \beta$ then $k^{\alpha-\beta}$ dominates $|\ln k|^{j-\ell}$ no matter what j and ℓ are so $\Delta_{\eta_{\alpha, \ell}}(p, q) = 0$,
- $\alpha < \beta$ then $k^{\beta-\alpha} |\ln k|^{j-\ell} |\mathbf{x}_{\beta, j}| (\ell!/j!) \rightarrow \infty$.

Now if p and q differ in more than one coordinate then we can treat one coordinate at a time and concatenate all resulting sequences to get the desired upper bounds.

To find a lower bound on $\Delta_{\eta_{\alpha, \ell}}(p, q)$, we again look at various cases. By the above estimates we already know that if the largest coordinate in which p and q differ is (β, j) where $\alpha > \beta$ or

where $\alpha = \beta$ and $\ell > j$ then $\Delta_{\eta_{\alpha,\ell}}(p, q) = 0$. To consider the other cases, pick any sequence $\{p_i\}$ with $D_M(p_i, p_{i+1}) = 1/k$. First, if $\beta = \alpha$ then by Equation 1

$$\eta_{\alpha,\ell}(D_M(p_i, p_{i+1})) \geq \frac{\ell!}{|\ln k|^\ell} \left| \sum_{\iota=0}^j (-1)^\iota \frac{|\ln k|^\iota}{\iota!} \mathbf{x}_{\beta,\iota}^i \right|.$$

By applying the triangle inequality we get

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=0}^m \eta_{\alpha,\ell}(D_M(p_i, p_{i+1})) &\geq \sum_{i=0}^m \frac{\ell!}{|\ln k|^\ell} \left| \sum_{\iota=0}^j (-1)^\iota \frac{|\ln k|^\iota}{\iota!} \mathbf{x}_{\beta,\iota}^i \right| \\ &\geq \frac{\ell!}{|\ln k|^\ell} \left| \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{\iota=0}^j (-1)^\iota \frac{|\ln k|^\iota}{\iota!} \mathbf{x}_{\beta,\iota}^i \right| \\ &\geq \frac{\ell!}{|\ln k|^\ell} \left| \sum_{\iota=0}^j (-1)^\iota \frac{|\ln k|^\iota}{\iota!} \sum_{i=0}^m \mathbf{x}_{\beta,\iota}^i \right| \\ &\geq \frac{\ell!}{|\ln k|^\ell} \left| \sum_{\iota=0}^j (-1)^\iota \frac{|\ln k|^\iota}{\iota!} \mathbf{x}_{\beta,\iota} \right|. \end{aligned}$$

To get the last inequality we use that $\mathbf{x}_{\beta,j} = \sum_{i=0}^m \mathbf{x}_{\beta,j}^i$. From these inequalities we can deduce that as $1/k \rightarrow 0$,

- if $j = \ell$ then $\Delta_{\eta_{\alpha,\ell}}(p, q) \geq |\mathbf{x}_{\alpha,\ell}|$,
- if $j > \ell$ then $\Delta_{\eta_{\alpha,\ell}}(p, q) = \infty$.

The last case we need to consider is when $\beta > \alpha$. Since we have considered all other cases we can assume without loss of generality that p and q differ only in coordinates with exponent greater than α . Since $D_M(p_i, p_{i+1}) = 1/k$ then by Equation 1 we have

$$\sum_{i=0}^m \eta_{\alpha,\ell}(D_M(p_i, p_{i+1})) \geq \frac{\ell!}{|\ln k|^\ell} \sum_{i=0}^m \frac{1}{k^\alpha}$$

where $m = k^\beta P(|\ln k|) |\mathbf{x}_{\beta,j}|$ for some polynomial P . Therefore $\Delta_{\eta_{\alpha,\ell}}(p, q) = \infty$ when $\beta > \alpha$.

■

Proposition 5 *Let $F((\mathbf{x}_{\alpha,\ell})) = ((\mathbf{y}_{\alpha,\ell}))$ be a Bilip $_{D_M}$ map. Then for all (α, ℓ)*

1. *F preserves foliations by*

$$U_{\alpha,\ell} = \text{span} \left\{ \bigcup_{(\beta,j) < (\alpha,\ell)} \mathcal{B}_{\beta,j} \right\}.$$

2. *The image coordinates $\mathbf{y}_{\alpha,\ell}$ are given by*

$$\mathbf{y}_{\alpha,\ell} = f_{\alpha,\ell}(\mathbf{x}_{\beta,j})_{(\beta,j) \geq (\alpha,\ell)}$$

where $f_{\alpha,\ell}$, when considered as a function of $\mathbf{x}_{\alpha,\ell}$, is bilipschitz with respect to the usual Euclidean metric.

Proof. The first claim follows from Lemmas 3 and 4. For the second claim, let $(\alpha, \ell) + 1$ be the smallest index bigger than (α, ℓ) . Take two points p, q belonging to the same $U_{(\alpha,\ell)+1}$ coset, but differing in the (α, ℓ) -th coordinate. By the first claim, we know that $F(p)$, and $F(q)$ belong to the same $U_{(\alpha,\ell)+1}$ coset as well. By Lemma 4

$$\Delta_{\alpha,\ell}(p, q) = |\mathbf{x}_{\alpha,\ell}|$$

and

$$\Delta_{\alpha,\ell}(F(p), F(q)) = |y_{\alpha,\ell}|,$$

and so the result follows from Lemma 3. ■

Lemma 6 *Suppose p and q differ only in the $\mathbf{x}_{\beta,j}$ coordinates. Then for all $(\alpha, \ell) < (\beta, j)$,*

$$|f_{\alpha,\ell}(p) - f_{\alpha,\ell}(q)| < \Xi(|\mathbf{x}_{\beta,j}|)$$

where $f_{\alpha,\ell}(p)$ is the (α, ℓ) coordinate of $F(p)$, $\mathbf{x}_{\beta,j} = p - q$ and Ξ is a nondecreasing function that goes to zero as its input approaches zero.

Proof. To aide with the exposition we will define

$$\Upsilon(\mathbf{x}_{\beta,j}) := \max\{|t^j/j!\mathbf{x}_{\beta,j}|^{1/\beta}, |t^{j-1}/(j-1)!\mathbf{x}_{\beta,j}|^{1/\beta}, \dots, |\mathbf{x}_{\beta,j}|^{1/\beta}\}$$

where $t = \ln(D_M(p, q))$. Note that when p and q differ only in the $\mathbf{x}_{\beta,j}$ coordinate $D_M(p, q) = \Upsilon(\mathbf{x}_{\beta,j})$. Since in general

$$D_M(F(p), F(q)) \leq K D_M(p, q)$$

then when p and q differ only in the $\mathbf{x}_{\beta,j}$ coordinate

$$D_M(F(p), F(q)) \leq K \Upsilon(\mathbf{x}_{\beta,j}).$$

However, we also have

$$D_M(F(p), F(q))^\alpha \geq |f_{\alpha,\ell}(p) - f_{\alpha,\ell}(q) + \sum_{\ell < k \leq \ell_\alpha} (-1)^{(k-\ell)} \frac{t'^{k-\ell}}{(k-\ell)!} (f_{\alpha,k}(p) - f_{\alpha,k}(q))|$$

where $t - \epsilon \leq t' \leq t + \epsilon$ and ℓ_α is the size of the largest Jordan block with eigenvalue α (in other words the largest nilpotence degree associated to the eigenvalue α). Combining the above two inequalities we get

$$|f_{\alpha,\ell}(p) - f_{\alpha,\ell}(q)| \leq K^\alpha \Upsilon(\mathbf{x}_{\beta,j})^\alpha + \sum_{\ell < k \leq \ell_\alpha} \left| \frac{t'^{k-\ell}}{(k-\ell)!} (f_{\alpha,k}(p) - f_{\alpha,k}(q)) \right|. \quad (2)$$

Note that when $\ell = \ell_\alpha$ then

$$|f_{\alpha,\ell}(p) - f_{\alpha,\ell}(q)| \leq K^\alpha \Upsilon(\mathbf{x}_{\beta,j})^\alpha.$$

Claim: $\Upsilon(\mathbf{x}_{\beta,j})$ is non decreasing and goes to 0 as $|\mathbf{x}_{\beta,j}| \rightarrow 0$.

The claim can be verified by a simple calculation and therefore, when p and q differ only in the $\mathbf{x}_{\beta,j}$ coordinate and $\ell = \ell_\alpha$, we can take

$$\Xi(\mathbf{x}_{\beta,j}) = K^\alpha \Upsilon(\mathbf{x}_{\beta,j})^\alpha.$$

At this point note that $\Upsilon(\mathbf{x}_{\beta,j}) = D_M(p, q) = e^t$ so that if $\Upsilon(\mathbf{x}_{\beta,j}) \rightarrow 0$ then $|t|^s \Upsilon(\mathbf{x}_{\beta,j}) \rightarrow 0$ for any s . We can proceed inductively to show that we can find a function $\Xi(\mathbf{x}_{\beta,j})$ such that

$$|f_{\alpha,\ell}(p) - f_{\alpha,\ell}(q)| \leq \Xi(\mathbf{x}_{\beta,j})$$

with the property that $|t|^s \Xi(\mathbf{x}_{\beta,j}) \rightarrow 0$ as $|\mathbf{x}_{\beta,j}| \rightarrow 0$ for any power of $|t|$. We assume that for $k > \ell$

$$|f_{\alpha,k}(p) - f_{\alpha,k}(q)| < \Xi'(\mathbf{x}_{\beta,j}).$$

where Ξ' is a map with the above desired properties. By inequality 2 we have that

$$\begin{aligned} |f_{\alpha,\ell}(p) - f_{\alpha,\ell}(q)| &\leq K^\alpha \Upsilon(\mathbf{x}_{\beta,j})^\alpha + \sum_{\ell < k \leq \ell_\alpha} \left| \frac{t^{k-\ell}}{(k-\ell)!} (f_{\alpha,k}(p) - f_{\alpha,k}(q)) \right| \\ &\leq K^\alpha \Upsilon(\mathbf{x}_{\beta,j})^\alpha + \sum_{\ell < k \leq \ell_\alpha} \frac{(|t| + \epsilon)^{k-\ell}}{(k-\ell)!} \Xi'(\mathbf{x}_{\beta,j}). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore setting

$$\Xi(\mathbf{x}_{\beta,j}) = K^\alpha \Upsilon(\mathbf{x}_{\beta,j})^\alpha + \sum_{\ell < k \leq \ell_\alpha} \frac{(|t| + \epsilon)^{k-\ell}}{(k-\ell)!} \Xi'(\mathbf{x}_{\beta,j})$$

gives us the desired bounding map. ■

2.4 Relating (\mathbb{R}^n, D_M) to ∂G_M .

To understand the connection between D_M and G_M we need the notions *height-respecting* isometries and quasi-isometries of G_M . We define a *height* function $h : G_M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by setting $h(t, p) = t$ for each $(t, p) \in G_M$. We say f is a *height-respecting* isometry (resp. quasi-isometry) if it permutes level sets of the height function (resp. permutes level sets up to a bounded distance). This condition actually ensures that f induces (resp. induces up to a bounded distance) a translation map on the height factor. In this section we show that a height-respecting quasi-isometry of G_M induces a $QSim_{D_M}$ maps of ∂G_M . This argument also appears in [Dy] for the diagonalizable case.

Lemma 7 *A height-respecting quasi-isometry (resp. isometry) of G_M induces a $QSim_{D_M}$ map (resp. Sim_{D_M} map) of $\partial G_M \simeq \mathbb{R}^n$.*

Proof. Since a height-respecting quasi-isometry φ of G_M necessarily sends vertical geodesics to (bounded neighborhoods) of vertical geodesics (see [EFW1]), φ induces a well defined map F on $\partial G_M \simeq \mathbb{R}$. It follows that if T (resp. T') is the height at which the vertical geodesics emanating from p and q (resp. $F(p)$ and $F(q)$) are at distance one apart then

$$\|M^{-T}(p - q)\| = O(1) \text{ if and only if } \|M^{-T'}(F(p) - F(q))\| = O(1).$$

Now a height-respecting quasi-isometry is the composition of an isometry and a quasi-isometry that fixes the identity and sends height level sets to bounded neighborhoods of height level sets. It follows that there is a constant a (depending on the isometry) and some ϵ (depending on the additive constant of the quasi-isometry) such that

$$T + a - \epsilon \leq T' \leq T + a + \epsilon.$$

This implies that

$$e^{-\epsilon} e^a e^T \leq e^{T'} \leq e^\epsilon e^a e^T$$

and so

$$e^{-\epsilon} e^a D_M(p, q) \leq D_M(F(p), F(q)) \leq e^\epsilon e^a D_M(p, q)$$

by the definition of D_M . ■

3 Proof of Theorem 1

For the most part, the proof of Theorem 1 in the case when M is nondiagonal is very similar to the proof when M is diagonal. In this section, we will give an outline of the proof of Theorem 1 and only fill in the details when the proofs of the two cases differ. For a complete proof of Theorem 1 see [Dy].

Given a matrix M we coordinatize $V \simeq \mathbb{R}^n$ as before, according to eigenspaces and nilpotency degrees and write $\mathbf{x} = (\mathbf{x}_{\alpha,\ell})$. We know by Property 1 of Proposition 5 that any $QSim_{D_M}$ map G has the triangular form

$$G((\mathbf{x}_{\alpha,\ell})) = (g_{\alpha,\ell}((\mathbf{x}_{\beta,j})_{\beta,j \geq \alpha,\ell})).$$

To bring our notation closer in line with the notation in [Dy] we assign a number to each pair (α,ℓ) according to the prescribed order, and we write instead $((\mathbf{x}_{\alpha,\ell})) = (\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_r)$ and

$$G(\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_r) = (g_1(\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_r), \dots, g_r(\mathbf{x}_r)).$$

Note that by Property 2 of Proposition 5 each map $g_i(\mathbf{x}_i, \dots, \mathbf{x}_r)$ is bilipschitz in \mathbf{x}_i . Furthermore, if we restrict to the map

$$G_i(\mathbf{x}_i, \dots, \mathbf{x}_r) := (g_i(\mathbf{x}_i, \dots, \mathbf{x}_r), \dots, g_r(\mathbf{x}_r))$$

then G_i is a $QSim_{D_{M_i}}$ map for some matrix M_i . (It is easy to write down this matrix but we will not need its exact form so we will not do so here). This allows us to set up an induction argument in the same way as is done in Section 3 of [Dy].

The base case is to consider

$$G_r(\mathbf{x}_r) = (g_r(\mathbf{x}_r)).$$

This action of \mathcal{G} is a uniform quasisimilarity action on $V/(\oplus_{i=1}^{r-1} V_i) \simeq V_r$. Therefore we can conjugate this action to an action by similarities (see [Dy]). To set up the induction step we write our map as

$$G(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = (g_{\mathbf{y}}(\mathbf{x}), g(\mathbf{y}))$$

where we assume that $g(\mathbf{y})$ is an $ASim_{D_{M'}}$ for the appropriate M' and $g_{\mathbf{y}}$ is bilipschitz in \mathbf{x} . In fact this is all that is needed to prove the following proposition which is really the first part of the induction step of Theorem 2 in [Dy] (Theorem 1 here.)

Proposition 8 *Let \mathcal{G} be a group of $QSim_{D_M}$ maps that have the form*

$$G(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = (g_{\mathbf{y}}(\mathbf{x}), g(\mathbf{y}))$$

where $g(\mathbf{y})$ is an $ASim_{D_{M'}}$ for the appropriate M' and that $g_{\mathbf{y}}(\mathbf{x})$ is bilipschitz in \mathbf{x} . Then there exists a $QSim_{D_M}$ map F such that each

$$\tilde{G} \in F\mathcal{G}F^{-1}$$

acts by $QSim_{D_M}$ maps of the form

$$\tilde{G}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = (\tilde{g}_{\mathbf{y}}(\mathbf{x}), \tilde{g}(\mathbf{y}))$$

where $\tilde{g}_{\mathbf{y}}$ is now a similarity as a function of \mathbf{x} and $\tilde{g}(\mathbf{y})$ is still an $ASim_{D_M}$ map.

The proof of this proposition follows Section 3 up to Section 3.5 in [Dy]. The only observation that needs to be made is that the standard dilatation $\delta_t(\mathbf{x})$ which in [Dy] was $\delta_t(\mathbf{x}) = ((t^{\alpha_i} \mathbf{x}_i)_{1 \leq i \leq r})$ but now is $\delta_t(\mathbf{x}) = M^{\ln t}(\mathbf{x})$. (Note that the two definitions coincide if M is diagonal.)

Uniform constants. After Proposition 8 we have an action of \mathcal{G} by maps of the form

$$G(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = (\lambda_{\mathbf{y}} A_{\mathbf{y}}(\mathbf{x} + B_{\mathbf{y}}), g(\mathbf{y}))$$

where $\lambda_{\mathbf{y}} \in \mathbb{R}$ and $A_{\mathbf{y}}$ is a rotation matrix. We need to remove the dependence on \mathbf{y} of λ and A . Again, as long as we interpret δ_t as $M^{\ln t}$ we can use the same proof for uniform multiplicative constant as in [Dy]. The proof for uniform rotation constant, however, needs to be modified slightly, so we present it here.

Uniform rotation constant. At this point, we have a group \mathcal{G} where each element has the form

$$G(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = M^s(g_{\mathbf{y}}(\mathbf{x}), g(\mathbf{y})) = M^s(A_{\mathbf{y}}(\mathbf{x} + B_{\mathbf{y}}), g(\mathbf{y})) \quad (3)$$

where $A_{\mathbf{y}} \in O(n)$, and $g(\mathbf{y})$ is an $ASim_{D_{M'}}$ map, and some $s \in \mathbb{R}$ depending on the group element $G \in \mathcal{G}$. The goal of this section is to show that $A_{\mathbf{y}}$ does not depend on \mathbf{y} . We do this by showing that if $A_{\mathbf{y}} \neq A_{\mathbf{y}'}$ then G is not a K - $QSim_{D_M}$ map.

Proposition 9 *Let $G(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = M^s(A_{\mathbf{y}}(\mathbf{x} + B_{\mathbf{y}}), g(\mathbf{y}))$ be a K - $QSim_{D_M}$ map as above. Then $A_{\mathbf{y}} = A_{\mathbf{y}'}$ for all $\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{y}' \in \oplus_{j=i+1}^r V_j$.*

Proof. Suppose that for some \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{y}' we have $A_{\mathbf{y}} \neq A_{\mathbf{y}'}$. Then we can pick a sequence $\mathbf{z}_i \in \oplus_{j=1}^r V_j$ such that

$$|A_{\mathbf{y}}\mathbf{z}_i - A_{\mathbf{y}'}\mathbf{z}_i| > n_i$$

for a sequence of $n_i \rightarrow \infty$. Next, for each i , pick $\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}'_i$ such that $\mathbf{x}_i + B_{\mathbf{y}} = \mathbf{z}_i$ and $\mathbf{x}'_i + B_{\mathbf{y}'} = \mathbf{z}_i$. Note that

$$\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}'_i = B_{\mathbf{y}'} - B_{\mathbf{y}}.$$

Specifically, the distance between \mathbf{x}_i and \mathbf{x}'_i depends only on \mathbf{y} and \mathbf{y}' and not on i . We will use $\xi(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{y}')$ to denote any function that does not depend on i . With this notation we write

$$D_M((\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}), (\mathbf{x}'_i, \mathbf{y}')) \leq \xi(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{y}').$$

On the other hand, we also have that

$$\begin{aligned} |A_{\mathbf{y}}\mathbf{z}_i - A_{\mathbf{y}'}\mathbf{z}_i| &\leq e^{-s} D_M(G(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}), G(\mathbf{x}'_i, \mathbf{y}')) + \xi(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{y}') \\ &\leq K D_M((\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}), (\mathbf{x}'_i, \mathbf{y}')) + \xi(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{y}') \\ &\leq \xi(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{y}'). \end{aligned}$$

But this is impossible. ■

Technically, using the structure of M we should be able to show more here (in the non diagonal case certain directions are tied in with each other) but this will be unnecessary for our main application so we will not include it.

4 Application: Quasi-isometric Rigidity.

In this section we consider $G_M \simeq \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^n$ where M is a matrix with $\det M = 1$ that can be conjugated to a matrix of the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} M_l & \\ & M_u^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

such that both M_l and M_u have eigenvalues of norm greater than one. Using Theorem 1 we prove the following theorem

Theorem 10 *Let Γ be a finitely generated group quasi-isometric to G_M . Then Γ is virtually a lattice in G_{M^α} for some $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$.*

The outline of proof follows the diagonal case exactly. By [EFW] and [P], Γ quasi-acts by height-respecting quasi-isometries on G_M . Therefore Γ acts by $QSim_{D_{M_l}}$ maps on $\partial_l G_M \simeq \partial G_{M_l}$ and by $QSim_{D_{M_u}}$ maps on $\partial_u G_M \simeq \partial G_{M_u}$. Following Section 4.1 in [Dy] these actions can be conjugated to an action of Γ on G_M by *almost isometries* (see [Dy] Section 4.1 for more details.) This is where Theorem 1 is used. In Section 4.2 of [Dy] the problem is reduced to studying a proper quasi-action of a subgroup $\mathcal{N} \subseteq \Gamma$ on \mathbb{R}^n by $Bilip_{D_M}$ maps of the form

$$(\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_r) \mapsto (\mathbf{x}_1 + B_1(\mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_r), \mathbf{x}_2 + B_2(\mathbf{x}_3, \dots, \mathbf{x}_r), \dots, \mathbf{x}_r + B_r).$$

This reduction is the same in the nondiagonalizable case.

The next step is to show that any group acting in such a manner must be finitely generated polycyclic. To prove this, [Dy] uses bounds on the B_i 's and induction. In the diagonalizable case the bounds on the B_i 's are simply Hölder bounds but in the nondiagonalizable case the bounds are more complicated. The following lemma provides the bounds in the non-diagonalizable case.

Lemma 11 *Let $\mathbf{y} = (\mathbf{x}_{i+1}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_r)$ and $\mathbf{y}' = (\mathbf{x}'_{i+1}, \dots, \mathbf{x}'_r)$. Then*

$$|B_i(\mathbf{y}) - B_i(\mathbf{y}')| \leq \Xi_i(|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{y}'|)$$

where Ξ_i is some function with the property that $\Xi_i(w) \rightarrow 0$ as $w \rightarrow 0$.

Proof. Suppose $\gamma \in \mathcal{N}$. Set $p = (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}), q = (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}')$ and note that the i th coordinate of $\gamma p - \gamma q$ is $B_i(\mathbf{y}) - B_i(\mathbf{y}')$. The result follows by applying Lemma 6. ■

Now, as in Lemma 22 from [Dy], we derive even stronger bounds using the group structure of \mathcal{N} .

Lemma 12 *If $\gamma \in \mathcal{N}$ then $B_{i,\gamma}(\mathbf{y})$ is bounded as a function of \mathbf{y} and*

$$|B_{i,\gamma}(\mathbf{y}) - B_{i,\gamma}(\mathbf{y}')| \leq \epsilon_{i,\gamma}$$

where $\epsilon_{i,\gamma}$ is a bound that depends only on K and on the bounds for the functions $B_{j,\gamma}$ for $j > i$.

Proof. We will work by induction. The case $i = r$ is clear since $B_{r,\gamma}$ is a constant. We now assume the above statements hold for $j > i$ and prove it for $i = j$. In other words, we assume that for $j > i$ there is some constant $B_{j,\gamma}^{max}$ such that $B_{j,\gamma}(\mathbf{y}) \leq B_{j,\gamma}^{max}$ for all \mathbf{y} . To aide with notation let $\mathbf{x} = (\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_i)$. Then we can write

$$(\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_r) = (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}).$$

For $\gamma \in \mathcal{N}$ we have

$$\gamma(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = (\dots, \mathbf{x}_i + B_{i,\gamma}(\mathbf{y}), \dots)$$

and

$$\gamma^n(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = (\dots, \mathbf{x}_i + B_{i,\gamma^n}(\mathbf{y}), \dots).$$

By an abuse of notation we will also write

$$\gamma \mathbf{y} := (\mathbf{x}_{i+1} + B_{i+1,\gamma}(\mathbf{x}_{i+2}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_r), \dots, \mathbf{x}_r + B_{r,\gamma}).$$

First notice that

$$\begin{aligned} D_M((\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}), (\mathbf{x}, \gamma \mathbf{y})) &\leq \max_{j>i} \left\{ \left| \sum_{k=1}^t \frac{t^k}{k!} B_{j,\gamma}(\mathbf{y}) \right| \right\} = \chi(B_{j,\gamma}(\mathbf{y})) \\ &\leq \max_{j>i} \left\{ \left| \sum_{k=1}^t \frac{t^k}{k!} B_{j,\gamma}^{max} \right| \right\} = \chi(B_{j,\gamma}^{max}). \end{aligned}$$

The second inequality follows by induction. Note that since the $B_{j,\gamma}(\mathbf{y})$ are bounded then so is t since $t = \ln(D_M((\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}), (\mathbf{x}, \gamma\mathbf{y})))$ is a function of the $B_{j,\gamma}(\mathbf{y})$. The exact bound is unnecessary. All we need to know is that χ is a monotonic function with $\chi(\omega) \rightarrow 0$ as $\omega \rightarrow 0$. We will use χ to represent any function with these properties. Next we list two observations that will be useful in the calculation that follows:

$$B_{i,\gamma^n}(\mathbf{y}) = B_{i,\gamma}(\mathbf{y}) + B_{i,\gamma}(\gamma\mathbf{y}) \cdots B_{i,\gamma}(\gamma^{n-1}\mathbf{y}), \quad (4)$$

$$D_M(\gamma^n(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}), \gamma^n(\mathbf{x}, \gamma\mathbf{y})) \leq K D_M((\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}), (\mathbf{x}, \gamma\mathbf{y})) \leq K \chi(B_{j,\gamma}^{max}). \quad (5)$$

Equation 4 allows us to write

$$|B_{i,\gamma}(\mathbf{y}) - B_{i,\gamma}(\gamma^n\mathbf{y})| = |B_{i,\gamma^n}(\mathbf{y}) - B_{i,\gamma^n}(\gamma\mathbf{y})|$$

and combined with Equation 5 we have

$$|B_{i,\gamma}(\mathbf{y}) - B_{i,\gamma}(\gamma^n\mathbf{y})| + \sum_{k=1}^{r-i} \frac{t^k}{k!} (B_{i+k,\gamma}(\mathbf{y}) - B_{i+k,\gamma}(\gamma^n\mathbf{y})) \leq K^{\alpha_i} D_M((\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}), (\mathbf{x}, \gamma\mathbf{y}))^{\alpha_i}.$$

In this case $t = \ln(D_M(\gamma^n(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}), \gamma^n(\mathbf{x}, \gamma\mathbf{y}))) \leq \ln(K \chi(B_{j,\gamma}^{max}))$ by equation 5. This allows us to derive the following estimate:

$$\begin{aligned} |B_{i,\gamma}(\mathbf{y}) - B_{i,\gamma}(\gamma^n\mathbf{y})| &\leq K^{\alpha_i} D_M((\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}), (\mathbf{x}, \gamma\mathbf{y}))^{\alpha_i} + \sum \frac{t^k}{k!} |B_{i+k,\gamma}(\mathbf{y}) - B_{i+k,\gamma}(\gamma^n\mathbf{y})| \\ &\leq K^{\alpha_i} \chi(B_{j,\gamma}^{max})^{\alpha_i} + \sum \frac{(\ln(K \chi(B_{j,\gamma}^{max})))^k}{k!} |B_{i+k,\gamma}(\mathbf{y}) - B_{i+k,\gamma}(\gamma^n\mathbf{y})| \\ &\leq K^{\alpha_i} \chi(B_{j,\gamma}^{max})^{\alpha_i} + \sum \frac{(\ln(K \chi(B_{j,\gamma}^{max})))^k}{k!} |B_{i+k,\gamma}^{max}| \\ &\leq \chi'(B_{j,\gamma}^{max}). \end{aligned}$$

Again, χ' depends only on $B_{j,\gamma}^{max}$ for $j > i$.

Now by the previous lemma we know that for arbitrary \mathbf{y} and \mathbf{y}'

$$\begin{aligned} |B_{i,\gamma}(\mathbf{y}) + B_{i,\gamma}(\gamma\mathbf{y}) \cdots B_{i,\gamma}(\gamma^{n-1}\mathbf{y}) - B_{i,\gamma}(\mathbf{y}') \cdots B_{i,\gamma}(\gamma^{n-1}\mathbf{y}')| &= |B_{i,\gamma^n}(\mathbf{y}) - B_{i,\gamma^n}(\mathbf{y}')| \\ &\leq \Xi_i(|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{y}'|). \end{aligned}$$

We also know that for all s

$$|B_{i,\gamma}(\gamma^s\mathbf{y}) - B_{i,\gamma}(\mathbf{y})| < \chi'(B_{j,\gamma}^{max})$$

and

$$|B_{i,\gamma}(\gamma^s\mathbf{y}') - B_{i,\gamma}(\mathbf{y}')| < \chi'(B_{j,\gamma}^{max})$$

so that

$$|nB_{i,\gamma}(\mathbf{y}) - nB_{i,\gamma}(\mathbf{y}')| \leq \Xi_i(|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{y}'|) + 2n\chi'(B_{j,\gamma}^{max})$$

for all n . In particular

$$|B_{i,\gamma}(\mathbf{y}) - B_{i,\gamma}(\mathbf{y}')| \leq \frac{\Xi_i(|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{y}'|)}{n} + 2\chi'(B_{j,\gamma}^{max})$$

so that as $n \rightarrow \infty$

$$|B_{i,\gamma}(\mathbf{y}) - B_{i,\gamma}(\mathbf{y}')| \leq 2\chi'(B_{j,\gamma}^{max}).$$

■

The above lemma is the only ingredient needed to show that Γ is polycyclic. Once we know that Γ is polycyclic we know by work of Mostow [M] that Γ is (virtually) a lattice in some solvable Lie group \mathcal{L} . Section 4.3 in [Dy] combines work of [Co, F, Ge, Gu, O] to show that $\mathcal{L} \simeq \mathbb{R} \times_{M'} \mathbb{R}^n$. Finally, the proof is finished by Theorem 5.11 from [FM2] which concludes that M' has the same Jordan form as M^α for some $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$.

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