



GGs-groups over primary trees: branch structures

E. Di Domenico^{1,2} · G. A. Fernández-Alcober² · N. Gavioli³

Received: 27 February 2022 / Accepted: 9 March 2022
© The Author(s) 2022

Abstract

We study branch structures in Grigorchuk–Gupta–Sidki groups (GGs-groups) over primary trees, that is, regular rooted trees of degree p^n for a prime p . Apart from a small set of exceptions for $p = 2$, we prove that all these groups are weakly regular branch over G'' . Furthermore, in most cases they are actually regular branch over $\gamma_3(G)$. This is a significant extension of previously known results regarding periodic GGs-groups over primary trees and general GGs-groups in the case $n = 1$. We also show that, as in the case $n = 1$, a GGs-group generated by a constant vector is not branch.

Keywords Group theory · Automorphisms of rooted trees · Branch groups · Weakly branch groups

Mathematics Subject Classification Primary 20E08; Secondary 20E26

Communicated by John S. Wilson.

The first author was partly supported by the National Group for Algebraic and Geometric Structures, and their Applications (GNSAGA–INdAM), and also acknowledges support from the Department of Mathematics of the University of Trento. The first and second authors are supported by the Spanish Government, grant PID2020-117281GB-I00, partly with FEDER funds, and by the Basque Government, grant IT483-22. The first and third authors are members of GNSAGA–INdAM.

✉ G. A. Fernández-Alcober
gustavo.fernandez@ehu.eus
E. Di Domenico
elena.didomenico@yahoo.it
N. Gavioli
norberto.gavioli@univaq.it

- ¹ Department of Mathematics, University of Trento, Trento, Italy
- ² Department of Mathematics, University of the Basque Country UPV/EHU, Bilbao, Spain
- ³ Department of Information Engineering, Computer Science and Mathematics, University of L'Aquila, L'Aquila, Italy

1 Introduction

Groups of automorphisms of regular rooted trees are a rich source of examples with very interesting properties in group theory. The first Grigorchuk group, defined by Grigorchuk in 1980 [5], is one of the first instances of an infinite finitely generated periodic group, thus providing a negative solution to the General Burnside Problem. It is also the first example of a group with intermediate growth [6], hence solving the Milnor Problem [2]. Many other groups of automorphisms of rooted trees have since been defined and studied. Prominent examples are the Gupta–Sidki p -groups [7], for p an odd prime, and the second Grigorchuk group [5], which belong to the family of the so-called *Grigorchuk–Gupta–Sidki groups* (GGG-groups, for short). This paper is devoted to the study of branch structures in GGS-groups over primary trees, extending results of Vovkivsky [10], Fernández-Alcober and Zugadi-Reizabal [4], and Fernández-Alcober, Garrido, and Uria-Albizuri [3]. Before stating our main results we quickly introduce all relevant concepts.

Let $m \geq 2$ be an integer and let $X = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$ be a set with m elements. We write X^* for the free monoid generated by X . The *descendants* of a word $u \in X^*$ are the words $v = uz$ with $z \in X^*$, and v is an *immediate descendant* of u if $z \in X$. The m -adic tree \mathcal{T} is the rooted tree whose vertices are the words in X^* (the root being the empty word \emptyset), and where two vertices are connected by an edge if any of the two is an immediate descendant of the other. The ℓ -th level \mathcal{L}_ℓ of \mathcal{T} consists of all words of length ℓ in X^* . If m is a power of a prime p , we say that \mathcal{T} is a *primary tree*.

The automorphisms of \mathcal{T} as a graph form a group $\text{Aut } \mathcal{T}$ under composition. Given $f \in \text{Aut } \mathcal{T}$ and a vertex u of \mathcal{T} , we can write $f(uz) = f(u)f_u(z)$ for all $z \in X^*$, where $f_u \in \text{Aut } \mathcal{T}$ is called the *section of f at u* . For every $\ell \geq 1$, we let $\text{st}(\ell)$ denote the pointwise stabilizer of \mathcal{L}_ℓ in $\text{Aut } \mathcal{T}$. Then we have an isomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_\ell : \text{st}(\ell) &\longrightarrow \text{Aut } \mathcal{T} \times \cdots \times \text{Aut } \mathcal{T} \\ f &\longmapsto (f_u)_{u \in \mathcal{L}_\ell}, \end{aligned}$$

where the entries of the tuple $(f_u)_{u \in \mathcal{L}_\ell}$ are ordered according to the lexicographic order in \mathcal{L}_ℓ derived from the ordering $x_1 < \cdots < x_m$ of X . For simplicity, we write ψ for ψ_1 . An automorphism f of \mathcal{T} is *rooted* if it permutes rigidly the subtrees hanging from the vertices in the first level of \mathcal{T} . In other words, if $x \in X$ and $z \in X^*$ then $f(xz) = \rho(x)z$ for some $\rho \in \text{Sym}(X)$. We then say that f is the rooted automorphism corresponding to the permutation ρ .

Now let G be a subgroup of $\text{Aut } \mathcal{T}$. We say that G is *spherically transitive* if it acts transitively on every level \mathcal{L}_ℓ , and that G is *self-similar* if $g_u \in G$ for every $g \in G$ and $u \in X^*$. The ℓ th level stabilizer of G is $\text{st}_G(\ell) := \text{st}(\ell) \cap G$. For a vertex u of \mathcal{T} , we write $\text{st}_G(u)$ for the *stabilizer of u* in G , and $\text{rst}_G(u)$ for the *rigid stabilizer of u* in G , that is, the subgroup consisting of the automorphisms in G that stabilize all vertices that are not descendants of u . Note that $\text{rst}_G(u) \leq \text{st}_G(u)$. Then the ℓ th rigid stabilizer of G is

$$\text{rst}_G(\ell) := \langle \text{rst}_G(u) \mid u \in \mathcal{L}_\ell \rangle = \prod_{u \in \mathcal{L}_\ell} \text{rst}_G(u).$$

If G is spherically transitive, we say that G is *weakly branch* if $\text{rst}_G(\ell) \neq 1$ for all ℓ , and that G is *branch* if $|G : \text{rst}_G(\ell)|$ is finite for all ℓ . On the other hand, if G is spherically transitive and self-similar, and for some $1 \neq K \leq \text{st}_G(1)$ we have $K \times \dots \times K \subseteq \psi(K)$, we say that G is *weakly regular branch* over K . If furthermore $|G : K|$ is finite, we say that G is *regular branch* over K . It is easy to see that (weakly) regular branch groups are also (weakly) branch.

We can now introduce GGS-groups. Given a non-zero tuple $\mathbf{e} = (e_1, \dots, e_{m-1})$ in $(\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z})^{m-1}$, the *GGs-group* G corresponding to the *defining vector* \mathbf{e} is the subgroup $G = \langle a, b \rangle$ of $\text{Aut } \mathcal{T}$, where a denotes the rooted automorphism corresponding to the permutation $\sigma = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$ and $b \in \text{st}(1)$ is defined recursively by the condition

$$\psi(b) = (a^{e_1}, \dots, a^{e_{m-1}}, b).$$

Note that a is of order m and that b is of order m/d , where $d = \text{gcd}(e_1, \dots, e_{m-1}, m)$. It is obvious that \mathbf{e} and $\lambda \mathbf{e}$ define the same GGS-group if λ is invertible modulo m .

Throughout the paper, for a given prime p and $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we let G denote a GGS-group defined over the p^n -adic tree, having canonical generators a and b , and defining vector $\mathbf{e} = (e_1, \dots, e_{p^n-1})$. Our aim is to study whether G is a (regular) weakly branch or branch group. This problem was first addressed by Vovkivsky, who proved that the following three conditions are equivalent when G is periodic (see [10, Theorem 3]):

- (a) There exists $i \in \{1, \dots, p^n - 1\}$ such that $e_i \not\equiv 0 \pmod p$.
- (b) The group G is regular branch over G'' .
- (c) The group G is branch.

He also showed that G is periodic if and only if

$$S_i := e_{p^i} + e_{2p^i} + \dots + e_{p^n-p^i} \equiv 0 \pmod{p^{i+1}}, \text{ for every } i = 0, \dots, n - 1. \tag{1.1}$$

Thus the defining vectors for periodic GGS-groups can be obtained by arbitrarily choosing all entries e_j where j is not a power of p , and then using the conditions in (1.1) to determine e_{p^i} modulo p^{i+1} for every $i = 0, \dots, n - 1$ (actually in reverse order of these values). It follows that the proportion of vectors defining periodic GGS-groups is roughly

$$\frac{1}{p} \cdot \frac{1}{p^2} \cdots \frac{1}{p^n} = \frac{1}{p^{n(n+1)/2}},$$

and as a consequence, Vovkivsky’s criterion does not apply to a majority of GGS-groups. On the other hand, in the special case of the p -adic tree, Fernández-Alcober and Zugadi-Reizabal [4] proved that all GGS-groups with non-constant defining vector are

regular branch over either G' or $\gamma_3(G)$. Later on, Fernández-Alcober, Garrido and Uriá-Albizuri [3] showed that the group with constant defining vector is not branch, although it is weakly regular branch. This completes the analysis of the branch properties of GGS-groups over the p -adic tree. The goal of the present paper is to extend Vovkivsky's results and the results regarding the p -adic tree to non-periodic groups and to general primary trees, respectively.

Before stating our main theorem we need to introduce some notation. Let

$$\mathcal{F}(p^n) = (\mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z})^{p^n-1} \setminus (p\mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z})^{p^n-1}$$

be the set of defining vectors that are not trivial modulo p . Observe that Vovkivsky's criterion says that a periodic GGS-group over a primary tree is branch if and only if $\mathbf{e} \in \mathcal{F}(p^n)$. We will prove (see Lemma 2.2) that a GGS-group with $\mathbf{e} \notin \mathcal{F}(p^n)$ is not spherically transitive, so it cannot be (weakly) branch. Hence our study reduces to GGS-groups with defining vector in $\mathcal{F}(p^n)$. Given $\mathbf{e} \in \mathcal{F}(p^n)$, let

$$Y(\mathbf{e}) := \{1 \leq i \leq p^n - 1 \mid e_i \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}\} \quad (1.2)$$

be the set of indices having invertible entries in \mathbf{e} , and let

$$t(\mathbf{e}) := \max\{s \in \mathbb{Z} \mid s \geq 0 \text{ and } p^s \mid i \text{ for all } i \in Y(\mathbf{e})\}. \quad (1.3)$$

If there is no confusion about the vector \mathbf{e} then we simply write Y and t for $Y(\mathbf{e})$ and $t(\mathbf{e})$, respectively. Note that $t \in \{0, 1, \dots, n-1\}$ and $Y \subseteq \{p^t, 2p^t, \dots, p^n - p^t\}$. We say that Y is *maximal* if $Y = \{p^t, 2p^t, \dots, p^n - p^t\}$.

Now we define two special subsets of $\mathcal{F}(p^n)$. On the one hand, let $\mathcal{E}(p^n)$ be the set of all tuples \mathbf{e} that are constant modulo p on the set Y , and such that Y is maximal. This is equivalent to the condition $e_{ip^t} \equiv e_{jp^t} \pmod{p}$ for $1 \leq i, j \leq p^{n-t} - 1$. On the other hand, we define $\mathcal{E}'(2^n) = \{\mathbf{e} \in \mathcal{F}(2^n) \mid t = n-1\}$; in other words, $\mathcal{E}'(2^n)$ consists of the vectors whose only odd entry is $e_{2^{n-1}}$. Obviously, we have $\mathcal{E}'(2^n) \subseteq \mathcal{E}(2^n)$. Then our first main theorem reads as follows.

Theorem 1 *Let G be a GGS-group over the p^n -adic tree with defining vector $\mathbf{e} \in \mathcal{F}(p^n)$. The following hold:*

- (i) *If $\mathbf{e} \notin \mathcal{E}'(2^n)$ then G is weakly regular branch over G' .*
- (ii) *If $\mathbf{e} \notin \mathcal{E}(p^n)$, then G is regular branch over $\gamma_3(G)$.*

Observe that (i) of Theorem 1 extends Vovkivsky's result to practically all GGS-groups; in fact, to all GGS-groups if p is odd. On the other hand, part (ii) applies to most defining vectors in $\mathcal{F}(p^n)$, since

$$|\mathcal{F}(p^n)| = (p^{p^n-1} - 1)p^{(n-1)(p^n-1)}$$

and

$$|\mathcal{E}(p^n)| = n(p-1)p^{(n-1)(p^n-1)}.$$

It also applies to periodic GGS-groups (see Corollary 2.12), and consequently it improves Vovkivsky’s result by showing that periodic GGS-groups are regular branch over a larger subgroup than G'' . Finally, we want to remark that in some of the cases in (ii) we actually get the better result that G is regular branch over G' .

The question of which GGS-groups with $\mathbf{e} \in \mathcal{E}'(2^n)$ are weakly branch is still open. Observe that for $n = 1$ we simply have $\mathcal{E}'(2) = \mathcal{F}(2) = \{(e_1) \mid e_1 \text{ is odd}\}$. These vectors define just one GGS-group, which is isomorphic to the infinite dihedral group and is not weakly branch.

On the other hand, it is far from clear when a GGS-group with defining vector in $\mathcal{E}(p^n)$ is branch or simply weakly branch. For some special defining vectors, we can show that the corresponding groups are also regular branch over $\gamma_3(G)$ (see Theorem 2.13). However, if the defining vector is constant, we have the following result.

Theorem 2 *Let G be a GGS-group over the p^n -adic tree with constant defining vector. Then G is not a branch group.*

Finally, observe that, in the case of the p -adic tree, $\mathcal{F}(p)$ consists of all non-zero vectors and $\mathcal{E}(p)$ reduces to the constant non-zero vectors. Consequently, Theorems 1 and 2 generalize the above-mentioned results of Fernández-Alcober and Zugadi-Reizabal [4], and of Fernández-Alcober, Garrido, and Uria-Albizuri [3], respectively. *Notation* If σ and τ are two permutations of a set, we write their composition (where we apply first σ and then τ) as $\sigma\tau$, by juxtaposition, rather than $\tau \circ \sigma$. This applies in particular to the composition in $\text{Aut } \mathcal{T}$. On the other hand, when we write dots in a tuple in between two entries equal to 1, like in $(1, \dots, 1, g)$, that means that all entries represented by the dots are also equal to 1. However, if the dots are not between two entries equal to 1, like in $(g, \dots, 1)$, then they represent unspecified elements.

2 Regular branch GGS-groups

Recall that G always denotes a GGS-group over the p^n -adic tree, having canonical generators a and b , and defining vector $\mathbf{e} = (e_1, \dots, e_{p^n-1})$. Following the notation in [10], we let p^{R_0} be the highest power of p dividing all entries of \mathbf{e} . Hence $o(b) = p^{n-R_0}$ and the set $\mathcal{F}(p^n)$ consists of all defining vectors for which $R_0 = 0$. Also we set $b_i := b^{a^i}$ for every integer i . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(b_0) &= (a^{e_1}, \dots, a^{e_{p^n-1}}, b), \\ \psi(b_1) &= (b, a^{e_1}, \dots, a^{e_{p^n-1}}), \\ &\vdots \\ \psi(b_{p^n-1}) &= (a^{e_2}, \dots, a^{e_{p^n-1}}, b, a^{e_1}), \end{aligned} \tag{2.1}$$

and $b_i = b_j$ if $i \equiv j \pmod{p^n}$. Since $G/\langle b \rangle^G$ is generated by the image of a , and $a^{p^i} \in \text{st}_G(1)$ if and only if $i \geq n$, it readily follows that

$$\text{st}_G(1) = \langle b \rangle^G = \langle b_0, b_1, \dots, b_{p^n-1} \rangle \tag{2.2}$$

has index p^n in G . Similarly, we have $\text{st}_G(1) = \text{st}_G(x_i)$ for every $x_i \in X$.

Our first theorem gives the structure of the abelianization of G . This can be accomplished by using a result of Rozhkov [8, Proposition 1], and the proof follows exactly the same strategy as in Propositions 4.2 and 4.3 of [1], where Alexoudas, Klopsch, and Thillaisundaram determine the abelianization of multi-edge spinal groups. For this reason, we omit the details of the proof of the theorem, and refer the reader to the latter paper. Strictly speaking, Rozhkov's result applies to the so-called Aleshin type groups (AT-groups), which are spherically transitive by definition. GGS-groups over a primary tree are not necessarily spherically transitive (see Lemma 2.2 below); however, a careful analysis of the proof of Proposition 1 of [8] shows that this transitivity is not actually needed, and the result also applies in our setting. We thus have the following theorem.

Theorem 2.1 *Let G be a GGS-group over the p^n -adic tree. Then $G/G' = \langle aG' \rangle \times \langle bG' \rangle \cong C_{p^n} \times C_{p^n-R_0}$.*

Note also that all terms of the lower central series have finite index in G , since G can be generated by two elements of order p .

It readily follows from the definition that all GGS-groups are self-similar. Consequently we can consider the group homomorphism $\psi_u : \text{st}_G(u) \rightarrow G$ given by $g \mapsto gu$. Recall that a subgroup G of $\text{Aut } \mathcal{T}$ is said to be *fractal* if it is self-similar and ψ_u is onto. We have the following result.

Lemma 2.2 *Let G be a GGS-group over the p^n -adic tree with defining vector \mathbf{e} . Then the following conditions are equivalent:*

- (i) G is spherically transitive.
- (ii) G is fractal.
- (iii) $\mathbf{e} \in \mathcal{F}(p^n)$.

Proof We prove that $\mathbf{e} \in \mathcal{F}(p^n)$ implies that G is spherically transitive and fractal, and that $\mathbf{e} \notin \mathcal{F}(p^n)$ implies that G is neither spherically transitive nor fractal.

We first assume that $\mathbf{e} \in \mathcal{F}(p^n)$. By [9, Lemma 2.7] in order to prove that G is spherically transitive and fractal, it suffices to see that G acts transitively on the vertices of the first level of \mathcal{T} and that $\psi_{x_i}(\text{st}_G(x_i)) = G$ for some $x_i \in X$. The former is obvious, since $a \in G$, and for the latter observe that since $\mathbf{e} \in \mathcal{F}(p^n)$ we have $p \nmid e_i$ for some i and then $\psi_{x_p}(b_{-i}) = a^{e_i}$ and $\psi_{x_p}(b) = b$ generate G .

Now let $\mathbf{e} \notin \mathcal{F}(p^n)$. Since p divides all components of \mathbf{e} , for every $x_i \in X$ and $g \in \text{st}_G(x_i)$ the section g_{x_i} is a word in $\{a^p, b\}$. Thus G is not fractal. Now assume for a contradiction that G is spherically transitive. Then there exists $g \in G$ such that $g(x_1x_1) = x_1x_2$. However, by the above we have $g(x_1x_1) = g(x_1)g_{x_1}(x_1) = x_1x_j$ for some $j \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$, which is a contradiction. \square

As a consequence, since (weakly) branch groups are spherically transitive by definition, in the remainder we will always assume that $\mathbf{e} \in \mathcal{F}(p^n)$, unless otherwise stated. Then $R_0 = 0$ and both a and b have order p^n .

The next lemma is one of the main tools for finding a branch structure in a GGS-group and it can be proved as in [4, Proposition 2.18].

Lemma 2.3 *Let G be a spherically transitive fractal subgroup of $\text{Aut } \mathcal{T}$, where \mathcal{T} is a regular rooted tree, and let L and N be two normal subgroups of G . Suppose that $L = \langle S \rangle^G$ and that $(1, \dots, 1, s, 1, \dots, 1) \in \psi(N)$ for every $s \in S$, where s appears always at the same position in the tuple. Then $L \times \dots \times L \subseteq \psi(N)$.*

The next lemma generalizes [4, Theorem 2.16]. It shows that if a component e_k of \mathbf{e} is invertible modulo p then there exists another GGS-group that is conjugate to G in $\text{Aut } \mathcal{T}$, and whose defining vector has the p^s -th component equal to 1, where p^s is the highest power of p dividing k .

Lemma 2.4 *Let G be a GGS-group over the p^n -adic tree with defining vector $\mathbf{e} \in \mathcal{F}(p^n)$, and assume that $e_k \not\equiv 0 \pmod p$. If p^s is the highest power of p dividing k then there exist $\alpha \in \text{Sym}(p^n - 1)$ and $f \in \text{Aut } \mathcal{T}$ such that:*

- (i) $\alpha(p^s) = k$.
- (ii) $\alpha(p^n - i) = p^n - \alpha(i)$ for all $i = 1, \dots, p^n - 1$.
- (iii) G^f is the GGS-group with defining vector $\mathbf{e}' = e_k^{-1}(e_{\alpha(1)}, \dots, e_{\alpha(p^n-1)})$. In particular, $e'_{p^s} = 1$.

Proof By hypothesis we can write $k = hp^s$ where $h \not\equiv 0 \pmod p$. If r is a solution to the congruence $hr \equiv 1 \pmod{p^{n-s}}$, then the permutation $\delta \in \text{Sym}(p^n)$ given by $\delta(i) \equiv ri \pmod{p^n}$ for every i satisfies that $\sigma^\delta = \sigma^r$ and $\delta(k) = p^s$.

Let us define $f \in \text{Aut } \mathcal{T}$ recursively by $f = dh$, where d is the rooted automorphism corresponding to δ , and $h \in \text{st}(1)$ is defined via $\psi(h) = (f, \dots, f)$. Note that h commutes with any rooted automorphism, since its components under ψ are all the same. Then

$$a^f = (a^d)^h = (a^r)^h = a^r, \tag{2.3}$$

since a^d is the rooted automorphism corresponding to the permutation $\sigma^\delta = \sigma^r$.

Now let $\alpha = \delta^{-1}$ and observe that α satisfies (i) and (ii). Also

$$\psi(b^f) = \psi(b^d)^{\psi(h)} = (a^{e_{\alpha(1)}}, \dots, a^{e_{\alpha(p^n-1)}})^{\psi(h)} = (a^{r e_{\alpha(1)}}, \dots, a^{r e_{\alpha(p^n-1)}}),$$

by using (2.3). Since $r \not\equiv 0 \pmod p$, it follows that $G^f = \langle a^r, b^f \rangle = \langle a, b^f \rangle$ is the GGS-group with defining vector $(r e_{\alpha(1)}, \dots, r e_{\alpha(p^n-1)})$. If we multiply this vector by the inverse of $r e_k$ modulo p^n then we see that G^f is also the GGS-group with defining vector \mathbf{e}' , which proves (iii). □

It is easy to see that, for any subgroup G of $\text{Aut } \mathcal{T}$ and any $f \in \text{Aut}(\mathcal{T})$, we have $\text{rst}_G(u)^f = \text{rst}_{G^f}(f(u))$ for every vertex u of \mathcal{T} . Hence $\text{rst}_G(\ell)^f = \text{rst}_{G^f}(\ell)$ for every $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$. Thus, by the previous lemma, in order to study branch properties in a GGS-group, we may assume without loss of generality that $e_{p^t} = 1$, where $t = t(\mathbf{e})$ is as in (1.3). In the remainder of this section, we fix the notation $k := p^t$.

Definition 2.5 A GGS-group is *invertible-symmetric*, IS for short, if the set Y is symmetric, in the sense that i belongs to Y if and only if $p^n - i$ does. In other words, a component e_i of \mathbf{e} is invertible if and only if e_{p^n-i} is.

We start our analysis of branch structures in GGS-groups by dealing with the case when G is not IS. We assume that $e_k = 1$, and then $q := e_{p^n - k} \equiv 0 \pmod p$ by (ii) of Lemma 2.4. We define a sequence $\{g_i\}_{i \geq 0}$ of automorphisms of \mathcal{T} by means of

$$\psi(g_i) = (1, \dots, 1, [a, b], 1, \dots, 1) \cdot (1, \dots, 1, [b^q, a^{q^{i+1}}], 1, \dots, 1), \quad (2.4)$$

where the non-trivial components appear in the k -th position and in the $(p^n - 2ik)$ -th position, respectively, the latter being understood modulo p^n .

Lemma 2.6 *The sequence $\{g_i\}_{i \geq 0}$ defined in (2.4) is contained in $\text{st}_G(1)'$.*

Proof Since $\psi([b, b_k]) = (1, \dots, 1, [a, b], 1, \dots, 1, [b, a^q])$, where the non-trivial components are at positions k at p^n , we have $g_0 = [b, b_k]$. Similarly,

$$\psi([b^q, b_k^{q^{i-1}}]^{a^{-(2i-1)k}}) = (1, \dots, 1, [a^q, b^{q^{i-1}}], 1, \dots, 1) \cdot (1, \dots, 1, [b^q, a^q], 1, \dots, 1), \quad (2.5)$$

where the non-trivial components appear at positions $p^n - (2i - 2)k$ and $p^n - (2i - 1)k$, respectively, and

$$\psi([b^q, b_k^q]^{a^{-2ik}}) = (1, \dots, 1, [a^q, b^q], 1, \dots, 1) \cdot (1, \dots, 1, [b^q, a^{q^{i+1}}], 1, \dots, 1), \quad (2.6)$$

with non-trivial components at positions $p^n - (2i - 1)k$ and $p^n - 2ik$. By combining (2.4), (2.5), and (2.6), one can readily check that

$$g_i = g_{i-1} [b^q, b_k^{q^{i-1}}]^{a^{-(2i-1)k}} [b^q, b_k^q]^{a^{-2ik}}$$

for all $i \geq 1$. Thus $g_i \in \text{st}_G(1)'$ by induction on i . \square

The following result is a consequence of the previous lemma.

Theorem 2.7 *If G is not IS then $\psi(\text{st}_G(1)') = G' \times \dots \times G'$. In particular, G is regular branch over G' .*

Proof The inclusion \subseteq is obvious since G is self-similar, so we only need to prove \supseteq . Let g_i be defined as in (2.4). Since $o(b) = p^n$ and q is divisible by p , we have $[b^q, a^{q^{n+1}}] = 1$. Thus $\psi(g_n)$ has all components equal to 1 with the exception of the component at position k , which is equal to $[a, b]$. Since $g_n \in \text{st}_G(1)'$ by Lemma 2.6 and $G' = \langle [a, b] \rangle^G$, the desired inclusion follows from Lemma 2.3. \square

After having proved Theorem 2.7, we next assume that G is IS. We continue our analysis of branch structures by considering the case when Y is not maximal, that is, when $Y \subsetneq \{p^t, 2p^t, \dots, p^n - p^t\}$.

Let h be the smallest integer in $\{1, \dots, p^{n-t} - 1\}$ such that $hk \notin Y$. Note that $h \geq 2$. Then we set $q := e_{p^n - hk}$, $y := e_{p^n - (h-1)k}$, and $z := e_{p^n - k}$; in other words,

q , y and z are the symmetrical components of e_{hk} , $e_{(h-1)k}$ and e_k . Thus p divides q , and y and z are invertible modulo p . In this case we define a sequence $\{g_i\}_{i \geq 0}$ of automorphisms of \mathcal{T} as follows:

$$\psi(g_i) = (1, \dots, 1, [a, b, a], 1, \dots, 1) \cdot (1, \dots, 1, [b^{z^i}, a^{z^{i+1}}, a^{q^{2i+1}y^{-(2i+1)}}], 1, \dots, 1), \tag{2.7}$$

where the non-trivial components are the k -th and the $(p^n - 2ik)$ -th.

Lemma 2.8 *The sequence $\{g_i\}_{i \geq 0}$ defined in (2.7) is contained in $\gamma_3(\text{st}_G(1))$.*

Proof It is easy to see that $g_0 = [b, b_k, b_{hk}^{y-1}]$. We claim that $g_i = g_{i-1}c_1^{-1}c_2$, where

$$c_1 = [b_k^{z^{i-1}}, b^{z^i}, b_{hk}^{q^{2i-1}y^{-2i}}]^{a^{-(2i-1)k}}$$

and

$$c_2 = [b^{z^i}, b_k^{z^i}, b_{hk}^{q^{2i}y^{-(2i+1)}}]^{a^{-2ik}}.$$

Then g_i belongs to $\gamma_3(\text{st}_G(1))$ by induction on i .

The claim follows immediately from (2.7) by taking into account that

$$\psi(c_1) = (1, \dots, 1, [b^{z^{i-1}}, a^{z^i}, a^{q^{2i-1}y^{-2i}}], 1, \dots, 1) \cdot (1, \dots, 1, [a^{z^i}, b^{z^i}, a^{q^{2i}y^{-2i}}], 1, \dots, 1),$$

where the non-trivial components appear in positions $p^n - (2i - 2)k$ and $p^n - (2i - 1)k$, and that

$$\psi(c_2) = (1, \dots, 1, [a^{z^i}, b^{z^i}, a^{q^{2i}y^{-2i}}], 1, \dots, 1) \cdot (1, \dots, 1, [b^{z^i}, a^{z^{i+1}}, a^{q^{2i+1}y^{-(2i+1)}}], 1, \dots, 1),$$

with non-trivial components $p^n - (2i - 1)k$ and $p^n - 2ik$. □

Theorem 2.9 *If G is IS and Y is not maximal, then $\psi(\gamma_3(\text{st}_G(1))) = \gamma_3(G) \times \dots \times \gamma_3(G)$. In particular, G is regular branch over $\gamma_3(G)$.*

Proof Since p divides q and a has order p^n , for large enough i we have

$$\psi(g_i) = (1, \dots, 1, [a, b, a], 1, \dots, 1),$$

where $[a, b, a]$ appears in the k -th component. Also $g_i \in \gamma_3(\text{st}_G(1))$ by Lemma 2.8. Moreover, since z is invertible modulo p ,

$$\psi(b_k^{z^{-1}} b_{-k}^{-1}) = (\dots, b^{z^{-1}} a^{-e_{2k}}, \dots, 1)$$

where the first displayed component is the k -th one. Hence

$$\psi([b, b_k, b_k^{z^{-1}} b_{-k}^{-1}]) = (1, \dots, 1, [a, b, b^{z^{-1}} a^{-e_{2k}}], 1, \dots, 1)$$

where the non-trivial component appears in position k . Since $G = \langle a, b^{z^{-1}} a^{-e_{2k}} \rangle$ then

$$\gamma_3(G) = \langle [a, b, a], [a, b, b^{z^{-1}} a^{-e_{2k}}] \rangle^G,$$

and the result follows from Lemma 2.3. \square

We now consider the case when Y is maximal. In this case G is trivially IS.

Theorem 2.10 *Suppose that Y is maximal. If there exists $m \in Y \setminus \{k, p^n - k\}$ such that*

$$\delta_m := \det \begin{pmatrix} e_{m-k} & e_m \\ e_m & e_{m+k} \end{pmatrix} \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$$

then $\psi(\gamma_3(\text{st}_G(1))) = \gamma_3(G) \times \dots \times \gamma_3(G)$. In particular, G is regular branch over $\gamma_3(G)$.

Proof In the following formulas the displayed components are the k -th and the last one. We observe that

$$\psi(b_{-m}^{e_{m-k}} b_{-m+k}^{-e_m}) = (\dots, a^{\delta_m}, \dots, 1).$$

Since by hypothesis δ_m is invertible modulo p^n , there exists $g \in \text{st}_G(1)$ such that $\psi(g) = (\dots, a, \dots, 1)$. On the other hand,

$$\psi(b_k b_{-k}^{-e_{p^n-k}}) = (\dots, b a^{-e_{2k} e_{p^n-k}}, \dots, 1)$$

and so by multiplying $b_k b_{-k}^{-e_{p^n-k}}$ by a suitable power of g we can find $h \in \text{st}_G(1)$ such that $\psi(h) = (\dots, b, \dots, 1)$. Consequently

$$\begin{aligned} \psi([b, b_k, g]) &= (1, \dots, 1, [a, b, a], 1, \dots, 1), \\ \psi([b, b_k, h]) &= (1, \dots, 1, [a, b, b], 1, \dots, 1), \end{aligned}$$

and $\psi(\gamma_3(\text{st}_G(1))) = \gamma_3(G) \times \dots \times \gamma_3(G)$ by Lemma 2.3. \square

Theorem 2.11 *Suppose that Y is maximal and that for all $m \in Y \setminus \{k, p^n - k\}$ we have*

$$\delta_m := \det \begin{pmatrix} e_{m-k} & e_m \\ e_m & e_{m+k} \end{pmatrix} \equiv 0 \pmod{p}. \quad (2.8)$$

If $\mathbf{e} \notin \mathcal{E}(p^n)$ then $\psi(\gamma_3(\text{st}_G(1))) = \gamma_3(G) \times \dots \times \gamma_3(G)$. In particular, G is regular branch over $\gamma_3(G)$.

Proof We first deal with the case where the condition on δ_m in the statement holds vacuously. This happens if $Y \subseteq \{k, p^n - k\}$, or equivalently, if $|Y| \leq 2$. It follows that $k = p^{n-1}$ and $p = 2$ or $p = 3$. Since $\mathbf{e} \notin \mathcal{E}(p^n)$, we necessarily have $p = 3$ and $x := e_{3^{n-k}} \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$. Let y be the inverse of x modulo 3^n , so that $y \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$. Then we have

$$\psi([b_{2k}, b, bb_k^{-x}]) = (1, \dots, 1, [a, b, ba^{-x^2}])$$

and

$$\psi([b_k^y, b, b_{2k}^y b^{-1}]) = (1, \dots, 1, [a, b, a^y b^{-1}]).$$

Now observe that $\langle ba^{-x^2}, a^y b^{-1} \rangle = \langle ba^{-x^2}, a^{y-x^2} \rangle$ coincides with G , since $y - x^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$. This proves that $\psi(\gamma_3(\text{st}_G(1))) = \gamma_3(G) \times \dots \times \gamma_3(G)$ in this case.

Next we assume that $|Y| \geq 3$. From (2.8) we get

$$e_{ik} \equiv e_{2k}^{i-1} \pmod{p} \tag{2.9}$$

for all $i = 2, \dots, p^{n-1} - 1$. Since \mathbf{e} is not constant modulo p for the indices in Y , it follows that $e_{2k} \not\equiv 1 \pmod{p}$.

We observe that

$$\psi([b, b_k, b_k b_{-k}^{-e_{p^n-k}}]) = (1, \dots, 1, [a, b, ba^{-e_{2k} e_{p^n-k}}, 1, \dots, 1]), \tag{2.10}$$

where the displayed component is the k -th one.

Now set $g := b^{e_{p^n-3k}} b_{2k}^{-e_{p^n-k}}$. Note that the condition $|Y| \geq 3$ implies that $p^n > 3k$, and so e_{p^n-3k} is a well defined entry of \mathbf{e} . Then

$$\psi(g) = (\dots, a^{e_{p^n-3k} - e_{p^n-k}^2}, \dots, 1, \dots),$$

where the displayed components are the k -th one and the $(p^n - k)$ -th one. If y is the inverse of e_{2k} modulo p^n , we get

$$\psi([b_{-k}^y, b_k, g]) = (1, \dots, 1, [a, b, a^{e_{p^n-3k} - e_{p^n-k}^2}, 1, \dots, 1]), \tag{2.11}$$

where the only non-trivial component is the k -th one.

Let $s := p^{n-1}$. By (2.9) and Fermat's Little Theorem, we have

$$e_{p^n-3k} - e_{p^n-k}^2 = e_{(s-3)k} - e_{(s-1)k}^2 \equiv e_{2k}^{s-4} - e_{2k}^{2(s-2)} \equiv e_{2k}^{-3} (1 - e_{2k}) \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p},$$

since $e_{2k} \not\equiv 1 \pmod{p}$. Hence $\{a^{e_{p^n-3k} - e_{p^n-k}^2}, ba^{-e_{2k} e_{p^n-k}}\}$ is a generating set of G , and the result follows from (2.10) and (2.11). □

After these preliminary results we can now prove Theorem 1.

Proof of Theorem 1 We first prove (ii). So we assume that $\mathbf{e} \notin \mathcal{E}(p^n)$. By the previous theorems in this section, G is regular branch over G' or $\gamma_3(G)$. If G is regular branch over G' , we know that $\psi(\text{st}_G(1)') = G' \times \cdots \times G'$. Since the stabilizer of every vertex in the first level coincides with $\text{st}_G(1)$ and G is fractal by Lemma 2.2, it follows that $\psi(\text{st}_G(1))$ is a subdirect product of $G \times \cdots \times G$. It immediately follows that $\psi(\gamma_3(\text{st}_G(1))) = \gamma_3(G) \times \cdots \times \gamma_3(G)$, and G is also regular branch over $\gamma_3(G)$. This completes the proof of (ii).

Now we assume that $\mathbf{e} \notin \mathcal{E}'(2^n)$ and prove (i). If G is not IS, then it is regular branch over G' by Theorem 2.7. Consequently

$$\psi(\text{st}_G(1)'') = G'' \times \cdots \times G'',$$

and G is weakly regular branch over G'' . Let us now suppose that G is IS. For every $g_1, g_2 \in G$ there exist $h_1, h_2 \in \text{st}_G(1)$ such that the k -th components of $\psi(h_1)$ and $\psi(h_2)$ are g_1 and g_2 , respectively. Then

$$\psi([\![b, b_k]^{h_1}, [b_k, b_{2k}]^{h_2}\!\!] = (1, \dots, 1, [\![a, b]^{g_1}, [b, a^{e_{p^n-k}}]^{g_2}\!\!], 1, \dots, 1),$$

where the non-trivial component is at the k -th position. Here we need to use that $2k \neq p^n$, since $\mathbf{e} \notin \mathcal{E}'(2^n)$. Now since G is IS, the component e_{p^n-k} is not divisible by p . Thus the sets $\{[a, b]^{g_1} \mid g_1 \in G\}$ and $\{[b, a^{e_{p^n-k}}]^{g_2} \mid g_2 \in G\}$ are generating sets for G' . Then $G'' = \langle [\![a, b]^{g_1}, [b, a^{e_{p^n-k}}]^{g_2} \mid g_1, g_2 \in G\!\!]^G \rangle$ and thus G is weakly regular branch over G'' by Lemma 2.3. \square

We can deduce an improved version of Vovkivsky’s result from Theorem 1.

Corollary 2.12 *Let G be a periodic GGS-group over the p^n -adic tree. Then G is regular branch over $\gamma_3(G)$.*

Proof It suffices to show that $\mathbf{e} \notin \mathcal{E}(p^n)$. Otherwise all e_{ip^t} have the same (non-zero) value modulo p , for $i = 1, \dots, p^{n-t} - 1$. Now since G is periodic, from (1.1) we get

$$S_t = e_{p^t} + e_{2p^t} + \cdots + e_{p^n-p^t} = (p^{n-t} - 1)e_{p^t} \equiv 0 \pmod{p}.$$

This implies that $e_{p^t} \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$, which is a contradiction. \square

We close this section by showing that G is also regular branch over $\gamma_3(G)$ in some special cases with $\mathbf{e} \in \mathcal{E}(p^n)$.

Theorem 2.13 *Suppose that \mathbf{e} is constant on Y and constant equal to 0 outside Y , without \mathbf{e} being constant. Then G is a regular branch group over $\gamma_3(G)$.*

Proof We have

$$\psi([b, a]) = (b, 1, \dots, 1, a^{-1}, a, 1, \dots, 1, a^{-1}, a, 1, \dots, 1, b^{-1}), \tag{2.12}$$

where the components equal to a^{-1} are those in positions multiple of k . From the assumptions about \mathbf{e} , we have $e_1 = 0$, and by taking the commutator of (2.12) with

$\psi(b)$, it follows that $[b, a, b] = 1$. Hence $\gamma_3(G) = \langle [a, b, a] \rangle^G$. Now the result follows from

$$\psi([b, b_k, b]) = (1, \dots, 1, [a, b, a], 1, \dots, 1, [b, a, b]) = (1, \dots, 1, [a, b, a], 1, \dots, 1).$$

□

3 GGS-groups with constant defining vector

In this section we prove that the GGS-groups with constant defining vector are not branch, as in the case of the p -adic tree. Note that, by Theorem 1, they are weakly branch unless $p^n = 2$.

In the following, \mathcal{G} denotes the GGS-group defined on the p^n -adic tree by the vector $\mathbf{e} = (1, \dots, 1)$. We introduce the subgroup $K = \langle ba^{-1} \rangle^{\mathcal{G}}$ of \mathcal{G} , and we set $y_0 = ba^{-1}$ and $y_i = y_0^{a^i}$ for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then $y_i = y_j$ if $i \equiv j \pmod{p^n}$. One can easily check that

$$y_{p^n-1}y_{p^n-2} \cdots y_1y_0 = 1.$$

Also $\mathcal{G}/K = \langle aK \rangle = \langle bK \rangle$, and consequently $\mathcal{G}' \leq K$ and $|\mathcal{G} : K| = p^n$. The following lemma generalizes [4, Lemma 4.2] to the case $n > 1$, and it can be proved similarly.

Lemma 3.1 *The following hold:*

- (i) $K = \langle y_0, \dots, y_{p^n-1} \rangle$.
- (ii) $K' \times \cdots \times K' \subseteq \psi(K') \subseteq K \times \cdots \times K$. In particular \mathcal{G} is weakly regular branch over K' .

Proposition 3.2 *We have $\text{st}_{\mathcal{G}}(1)' = \text{st}_{\mathcal{G}}(2)$.*

Proof From (2.2) we get $\text{st}_{\mathcal{G}}(1)' = \langle [b_i, b_j] \mid i, j = 1, \dots, p^n \rangle^{\mathcal{G}} \leq \text{st}_{\mathcal{G}}(2)$. For the reverse inclusion, let $g \in \text{st}_{\mathcal{G}}(2)$ be arbitrary. We can write $g = hg'$, where $g' \in \text{st}_{\mathcal{G}}(1)'$ and h is of the form

$$h = b_1^{k_1} b_2^{k_2} \cdots b_{p^n}^{k_{p^n}},$$

for some integers k_i . Observe that $\psi(h)$ is given by the vector

$$(\langle b_1^{k_1} a^{k_2+\dots+k_{p^n}}, a^{k_1} b^{k_2} a^{k_3+\dots+k_{p^n}}, \dots, a^{k_1+\dots+k_{p^n-2}} b^{k_{p^n-1}} a^{k_{p^n}}, a^{k_1+\dots+k_{p^n-1}} b^{k_{p^n}} \rangle).$$

Since $h = g(g')^{-1} \in \text{st}_{\mathcal{G}}(2)$ and a has order p^n modulo $\text{st}_{\mathcal{G}}(1)$, if we set $S = k_1 + \dots + k_{p^n}$, then $S - k_i \equiv 0 \pmod{p^n}$ for $i = 1, \dots, p^n$. From these congruences it readily follows that $k_i \equiv 0 \pmod{p^n}$ for all i , and consequently $g = g' \in \text{st}_{\mathcal{G}}(1)'$, as desired. □

The following result generalizes [4, Lemma 4.4].

Proposition 3.3 *Let $g \in \text{st}_{\mathcal{G}}(1)$ and write $\psi(g) = (g_1, \dots, g_{p^n})$. Then the following hold:*

- (i) *If $g \in \mathcal{G}'$ then $\prod_{i=1}^{p^n} g_i \in K'$.*
- (ii) *If $g \in K'$ then $\prod_{i=1}^{p^n-1} g_i^a g_i^{a^2} \cdots g_i^{a^i} \in K'$.*

Proof (i) For every $h \in \text{st}_{\mathcal{G}}(1)$ we define $\pi(h) = \prod_{i=1}^{p^n} h_i$, where $\psi(h) = (h_1, \dots, h_{p^n})$. Since $\text{st}_{\mathcal{G}}(1) = \langle b_i \mid i = 1, \dots, p^n \rangle$ and

$$\pi(b_i) = a^{i-1} b a^{p^n-i} = (b a^{-1})^{a^{-i+1}} = y_{-i+1} \in K,$$

it follows that $\pi(\text{st}_{\mathcal{G}}(1)) \subseteq K$. Then the map $\bar{\pi} : \text{st}_{\mathcal{G}}(1) \rightarrow K/K'$ given by $\bar{\pi}(h) = \pi(h)K'$ is a group homomorphism, and since $\ker \bar{\pi}$ is clearly invariant under conjugation by a , we have $\ker \bar{\pi} \trianglelefteq \mathcal{G}$. Now observe that $\psi([a, b]) = (b^{-1}a, 1, \dots, 1, a^{-1}b)$ implies that $[a, b] \in \ker \pi$. Hence $\mathcal{G}' = \langle [a, b] \rangle^{\mathcal{G}} \leq \ker \bar{\pi}$ and (i) follows.

(ii) This can be proved exactly as in [4, Lemma 4.4]. □

Corollary 3.4 *Let $g \in K' \text{st}_{\mathcal{G}}(\ell)$ for some $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$. If $\psi(g) = (x, 1, \dots, 1, y)$ then both x and y lie in $K' \text{st}_{\mathcal{G}}(\ell - 1)$.*

Proof Part (i) of Proposition 3.3 implies that $xy \in K' \text{st}_{\mathcal{G}}(\ell - 1)$, and part (ii) that $x^a \in K' \text{st}_{\mathcal{G}}(\ell - 1)$. Thus $x, y \in K' \text{st}_{\mathcal{G}}(\ell - 1)$. □

Lemma 3.5 *For every $\ell \geq 2$ the quotient $Q_\ell = \mathcal{G}/K' \text{st}_{\mathcal{G}}(\ell)$ is a p -group of class ℓ and order $p^{(\ell+1)n}$.*

Proof It is obvious that Q_ℓ is a finite p -group, since $\mathcal{G}/\text{st}_{\mathcal{G}}(\ell)$ is so. The lemma will be proved if we show that $|Q_\ell : Q'_\ell| = p^{2n}$, that $|\gamma_i(Q_\ell) : \gamma_{i+1}(Q_\ell)| = p^n$ for $2 \leq i \leq \ell$, and that $\gamma_{\ell+1}(Q_\ell) = 1$.

First of all, observe that $Q_\ell/Q'_\ell \cong \mathcal{G}/\mathcal{G}' \text{st}_{\mathcal{G}}(\ell) = \mathcal{G}/\mathcal{G}' \cong C_{p^n} \times C_{p^n}$, by using that $\text{st}_{\mathcal{G}}(2) \leq \mathcal{G}'$ from Proposition 3.2, and Theorem 2.1. Hence

$$\exp \gamma_i(Q_\ell) / \gamma_{i+1}(Q_\ell) \mid \exp Q_\ell / Q'_\ell = p^n \tag{3.1}$$

for every $i \geq 2$.

Let us use the bar notation modulo $K' \text{st}_{\mathcal{G}}(\ell)$. Then $Q'_\ell = \langle [\bar{b}, \bar{a}], \gamma_3(Q_\ell) \rangle$. Since $A_\ell = K/K' \text{st}_{\mathcal{G}}(\ell)$ is an abelian normal subgroup of Q_ℓ and $Q_\ell = \langle \bar{a}, A_\ell \rangle = \langle \bar{b}, A_\ell \rangle$, it follows that

$$\gamma_i(Q_\ell) = \langle [\bar{b}, \bar{a}, \bar{b}, \overset{i-2}{\cdot}, \bar{b}], \gamma_{i+1}(Q_\ell) \rangle = \langle [\bar{b}, \bar{a}, \overset{i-1}{\cdot}, \bar{a}], \gamma_{i+1}(Q_\ell) \rangle \tag{3.2}$$

for every $i \geq 2$. From (3.1) we get $|\gamma_i(Q_\ell) : \gamma_{i+1}(Q_\ell)| \leq p^n$ for $i \geq 2$. Hence the proof will be complete if we show that:

- (1) $[b, a, b, \overset{\ell-1}{\cdot}, b] \in K' \text{st}_{\mathcal{G}}(\ell)$.
- (2) $[b, a, b, \overset{\ell-2}{\cdot}, b]^{p^{n-1}} \notin K' \text{st}_{\mathcal{G}}(\ell)$.

for every $\ell \geq 2$. Indeed (1) then shows that $\gamma_{\ell+1}(Q_\ell) = 1$, while (2) shows that $|\gamma_i(Q_\ell) : \gamma_{i+1}(Q_\ell)| \geq |\gamma_i(Q_i) : \gamma_{i+1}(Q_i)| \geq p^n$, by applying it with i in the place of ℓ . Note that, according to (3.2), (1) is equivalent to $[b, a, \dots, a] \in K' \text{st}_G(\ell)$ and (2) is equivalent to $[b, a, \dots, a]^{p^{n-1}} \notin K' \text{st}_G(\ell)$.

We prove (1) and (2) by induction on $\ell \geq 2$. Suppose first that $\ell = 2$. We have

$$\psi([b, a]) = \psi(b^{-1}b^a) = (a^{-1}b, 1, \dots, 1, b^{-1}a)$$

and

$$\psi([b, a, b]) = ([a^{-1}b, a], 1, \dots, 1, [b^{-1}a, b]) = ([b, a], 1, \dots, 1, [a, b]). \tag{3.3}$$

The latter shows that $[b, a, b] \in \text{st}_G(2)$ and (1) holds for $m = 2$. On the other hand, if $[b, a]^{p^{n-1}} \in K' \text{st}_G(2)$ then Corollary 3.4 implies that $(b^{-1}a)^{p^{n-1}} \in K' \text{st}_G(1) = \text{st}_G(1)$. Since $(b^{-1}a)^{p^{n-1}} \equiv a^{p^{n-1}} \pmod{\text{st}_G(1)}$, this is a contradiction and (2) holds for $\ell = 2$.

Now we assume that $\ell \geq 3$. From (3.3), we get

$$\psi([b, a, b, \dots, b]) = ([b, a, \dots, a], 1, \dots, 1, [a, b, \dots, b]) \tag{3.4}$$

for every $i \geq 1$. Thus, by the induction hypothesis,

$$\psi([b, a, b, \dots, b]) \in (K' \text{st}_G(\ell - 1) \times \dots \times K' \text{st}_G(\ell - 1)) \cap \text{im } \psi.$$

Now observe that

$$\begin{aligned} & (K' \text{st}_G(\ell - 1) \times \dots \times K' \text{st}_G(\ell - 1)) \cap \text{im } \psi \\ &= (K' \times \dots \times K')(\text{st}_G(\ell - 1) \times \dots \times \text{st}_G(\ell - 1)) \cap \text{im } \psi \\ &= (K' \times \dots \times K')(\text{st}_G(\ell - 1) \times \dots \times \text{st}_G(\ell - 1)) \cap \text{im } \psi \\ &\subseteq \psi(K')\psi(\text{st}_G(\ell)) = \psi(K' \text{st}_G(\ell)), \end{aligned}$$

where the second equality follows from Dedekind’s Law and the inclusion from \mathcal{G} being weakly regular branch over K' . Thus $[b, a, b, \dots, b] \in K' \text{st}_G(\ell)$ and (1) holds. Now if $[b, a, b, \dots, b]^{p^{n-1}} \in K' \text{st}_G(\ell)$ then from (3.4) and Corollary 3.4 we get $[b, a, \dots, a]^{p^{n-1}} \in K' \text{st}_G(\ell - 1)$, contrary to the induction hypothesis. This proves (2). □

Our next step is to determine the structure of the factor group \mathcal{G}/K' .

Theorem 3.6 *The quotient \mathcal{G}/K' is isomorphic to the semidirect product $(x) \ltimes \mathbb{Z}^{p^n-1}$, where the element x is of order p^n and acts on \mathbb{Z}^{p^n-1} via the companion matrix of the polynomial $X^{p^n-1} + X^{p^n-2} + \dots + X + 1$.*

Proof Let P be the semidirect product in the statement of the theorem. We first study the lower central series of P . Set $V = \mathbb{Z}^{p^n-1}$ and write (v_1, \dots, v_{p^n-1}) for the

canonical basis of V . Since we use right actions of groups, if M is the companion matrix of $f(X) = X^{p^n-1} + X^{p^n-2} + \dots + X + 1$, then $v^x = vM$ for every $v \in V$.

For every $W \leq V$ that is normal in P , we have $[W, P] = \{[w, x] \mid w \in W\}$, since V is abelian and the map $v \mapsto [v, x]$ is a homomorphism on V . Since P/V is cyclic, we have $P' = [V, P]$, and consequently

$$\gamma_i(P) = \{[v, x, \overset{i-1}{\cdot}, x] \mid v \in V\} = \{v(M - I)^{i-1} \mid v \in V\},$$

where I stands for the identity matrix of order $p^n - 1$. Hence the rows of $(M - I)^{i-1}$ are generators of $\gamma_i(P)$. Since V is a free abelian group of finite rank, it follows that

$$|P : \gamma_i(P)| = p^n |V : \gamma_i(P)| = p^n \det(M - I)^{i-1} = p^n f(1)^{i-1} = p^{in} \tag{3.5}$$

for every $i \geq 2$, since $f(X)$ is the characteristic polynomial of M . Observe also that $\bigcap_{i \geq 1} \gamma_i(P) = 1$, since P is residually a finite p -group.

Now recall that $K = \langle y_j \mid j = 0, \dots, p^n - 1 \rangle$ with $y_j^a = y_{j+1}$ for all j . In particular $y_{p^n-2}^a = y_{p^n-1} = y_0^{-1} \dots y_{p^n-2}^{-1}$. Hence the assignments $x \mapsto a$ and $v_i \mapsto y_{i-1}$ define a homomorphism α from P onto $Q = \mathcal{G}/K'$. Suppose that $1 \neq w \in \ker \alpha$ and let $\ell \geq 1$ be such that $w \notin \gamma_{\ell+1}(P)$. Then α induces an epimorphism from $P/\gamma_{\ell+1}(P)$ onto $Q/\gamma_{\ell+1}(Q)$ whose kernel is not trivial, and consequently

$$|P : \gamma_{\ell+1}(P)| > |Q : \gamma_{\ell+1}(Q)| \geq |Q_\ell : \gamma_{\ell+1}(Q_\ell)|,$$

where $Q_\ell = \mathcal{G}/K' \text{ st}_{\mathcal{G}}(\ell)$. This is a contradiction, since $|P : \gamma_{\ell+1}(P)| = p^{(\ell+1)n}$ by (3.5) and $|Q_\ell : \gamma_{\ell+1}(Q_\ell)| = |Q_\ell| = p^{(\ell+1)n}$ by Lemma 3.5. Thus $\ker \alpha = 1$ and we conclude that $P \cong \mathcal{G}/K'$, as desired. \square

Now we can generalise [3, Theorem 3.7] and show that \mathcal{G} is not a branch group.

Theorem 3.7 *Let \mathcal{G} be a GGS-group with constant defining vector. Then \mathcal{G} is not a branch group.*

Proof Let $L = \psi^{-1}(K' \times \overset{p^n}{\cdot} \times K')$. By (ii) of Lemma 3.1 we have $L \leq \text{rst}_{\mathcal{G}}(1)$. For the reverse inclusion, we show that $\text{rst}_{\mathcal{G}}(v) \leq L$ for every vertex v of the first level. Let $g \in \text{rst}_{\mathcal{G}}(v)$ and let h be the component of $\psi(g)$ at the position of v . Then from (i) of Proposition 3.3 we get $h \in K'$, and so $g \in L$, as desired.

Now assume by way of contradiction that the group \mathcal{G} is branch. Then $|\mathcal{G} : \text{rst}_{\mathcal{G}}(1)|$ is finite and from [3, Lemma 3.6] also $|\mathcal{G}' : \text{rst}_{\mathcal{G}}(1)|$ is finite. Thus $|\mathcal{G} : L|$ is finite, and since $L \leq K'$ by Lemma 3.1, also $|\mathcal{G} : K'|$ is finite. This is a contradiction, since Theorem 3.6 shows that the factor group \mathcal{G}/K' is infinite. \square

Acknowledgements The first author thanks A. Caranti, O. Garaialde Ocaña and J. González Sánchez for helpful discussions.

Funding Open Access funding provided thanks to the CRUE-CSIC agreement with Springer Nature.

Data availability statement Data sharing not applicable to this article as no datasets were generated or analysed during the current study.

Open Access This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

References

1. Alexoudas, Theofanis, Klopsch, Benjamin, Thillaisundaram, Anitha: Maximal subgroups of multi-edge spinal groups. *Groups Geom. Dyn.* **10**(2), 619–648 (2016)
2. Carlitz, L., Wilansky, A., Milnor, J., Struble, R.A., Felsinger, N., Simoes, J.M.S., Power, E.A., Shafer, R.E., Maas, R.E.: Problems and solutions: advanced problems: 5600–5609. *Am. Math. Mon.* **75**(6), 685–687 (1968)
3. Fernández-Alcober, G.A., Garrido, A., Uria-Albizuri, J.: On the congruence subgroup property for GGS-groups. *Proc. Am. Math. Soc.* **145**(8), 3311–3322 (2017)
4. Fernández-Alcober, G.A., Zugadi-Reizabal, A.: GGS-groups: order of congruence quotients and Hausdorff dimension. *Trans. Am. Math. Soc.* **366**(4), 1993–2017 (2014)
5. Grigorchuk, R.I.: On Burnside's problem on periodic groups. *Funktsional. Anal. i Prilozhen.* **14**(1), 53–54 (1980)
6. Grigorchuk, R.I.: On the Milnor problem of group growth. *Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR* **271**(1), 30–33 (1983)
7. Gupta, Narain, Sidki, Saïd.: On the Burnside problem for periodic groups. *Math. Z.* **182**(3), 385–388 (1983)
8. Rozhkov, A. V.: . Theory of Aleshin Type Groups, *Mathematical Notes of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR* **40**(5), 827–836 (1986)
9. Uria-Albizuri, Jone: On the concept of fractality for groups of automorphisms of a regular rooted tree. *Reports@SCM* **2**, 33–44 (2016)
10. Vovkivsky, T.: Infinite torsion groups arising as generalizations of the second Grigorchuk group, *Algebra (Moscow, 1998)*, de Gruyter, Berlin, pp. 357–377 (2000)

Publisher's Note Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.