

ASYMPTOTIC HOMOLOGY OF GRAPH BRAID GROUPS

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ABSTRACT. We give explicit formulas for the asymptotic Betti numbers of the unordered configuration spaces of an arbitrary finite graph over an arbitrary field.

1. INTRODUCTION

The (co)homology of configuration spaces is a classical topic of perennial interest [Arn69, BCT89, Tot96, FT00, Chu12, DCK17]. This article is concerned with the homology of configuration spaces of graphs [FS05, KP12, MS17, CL18, Ram18, ADCK19], which for our purposes are simply finite 1-dimensional cell complexes. For a graph Γ , we write

$$B_k(\Gamma) = \{(x_1, \dots, x_k) \in \Gamma^k : x_i \neq x_j \text{ if } i \neq j\} / \Sigma_k$$

for the k th unordered configuration space of Γ . These spaces classify their fundamental groups, the graph braid groups [Abr00], so this homology is also group homology.

Experience has shown that Betti numbers of configurations spaces are profitably viewed as functions of k . Fixing a homological degree, our main result asserts that the resulting function is asymptotic to a simple, explicit formula in the combinatorics of Γ (in the sense that the ratio of the two functions tends to 1 as $k \rightarrow \infty$).

Recall that the degree or valence $d(w)$ of a vertex w is the number of components of its complement in a small neighborhood, and w is called essential if $d(w) \geq 3$. Given a set of essential vertices W , we write Δ_Γ^W for the number of components of the complement of W in Γ . The i th *Ramos number* of Γ is defined as the maximum $\Delta_\Gamma^i = \max_{|W|=i} \Delta_\Gamma^W$ of these numbers [Ram18].

Theorem 1.1. *Fix a field \mathbb{F} and $i \geq 0$. If Γ is a connected graph with an essential vertex and $\Delta_\Gamma^i > 1$, then*

$$\dim H_i(B_k(\Gamma); \mathbb{F}) \sim \sum_W \frac{1}{(\Delta_\Gamma^i - 1)!} \prod_{w \in W} (d(w) - 2)k^{\Delta_\Gamma^i - 1},$$

where W ranges over sets of essential vertices of cardinality i such that $\Delta_\Gamma^W = \Delta_\Gamma^i$.

As the authors have previously shown, the i th Betti number of $B_k(\Gamma)$ is eventually a polynomial of degree $\Delta_\Gamma^i - 1$ [ADCK20], so the theorem amounts to the calculation of the leading coefficient of this polynomial.

We comment briefly on our hypotheses. The inequality $\Delta_\Gamma^i > 1$ always holds except sometimes in the case $i = 1$, where it is possible that $\Delta_\Gamma^1 = 1$. This case is completely understood by work of Ko–Park [KP12]—in particular, the conclusion of the theorem is known not to hold when $\Delta_\Gamma^i = 1$. The case of a disconnected graph follows in light of the Künneth formula, and a connected graph without an essential

vertex is homeomorphic to a point, an interval or a circle, whose configuration spaces are easily understood.

We now contextualize Theorem 1.1 within three lines of research of independent interest.

1.1. Homological stability. The idea of studying the homology of configuration spaces asymptotically is an old one, with roots in the scanning and group completion techniques of McDuff [McD75] and Segal [Seg73] and present already in the very earliest computations [Arn69]. In more recent years, this idea has flowered into the study of homological stability and stability phenomena in general [CEF15]. The analogue of classical homological stability [McD75, Chu12] in the context of configuration spaces of graphs is the aforementioned fact that the Betti numbers are eventually equal to polynomials in the number of particles.

Given homological stability, several questions arise. Theorem 1.1 is an answer to the analogue of one such question: what is the stable homology? We pose two more, the first also purely computational.

Question 1.2. What is the stable range? That is, when does the i th Betti number of $B_k(\Gamma)$ begin to equal a polynomial in k ?

The second question is more conceptual, and we can only formulate it vaguely.

Question 1.3. What does the stable homology represent? Does an analogue of scanning or group completion apply?

1.2. Universal presentations. The first interesting example in the homology of configuration spaces of graphs is the *star class*, in which two particles orbit one another by passing successively through an essential vertex (see Section 2.3). Performing the same local move simultaneously at different essential vertices, perhaps with the addition of stationary particles on edges, produces a large family of toric classes in homology.

It was once thought that, at least rationally, all homology might be generated by such tori, together with the homology of the graph itself. This idea was put to rest by the discovery that the configuration space of 3 unordered particles in the graph obtained by suspending 4 points is a compact orientable surface of genus 3, up to homotopy [WG17, CL18]. Other exotic homology classes have since been discovered, and we refer to the resulting zoology problem as the problem of *universal generation*.

Problem 1.4. Give a finite list of atomic graphs providing generators for the homology of the configuration spaces of all graphs (perhaps within a certain class) in fixed degree.

For example, star classes together with cycles in the graph itself generate in degree 1 [KP12]; toric classes generate in all degrees for trees and wheel graphs [MS18] (see [CL18] for a related result in the ordered context); and, as the authors show in forthcoming work, the only “exotic” generator in degree 2 is the aforementioned fundamental class of the surface of genus 3, at least for planar graphs [ADCK]. Abstractly, it is known that Problem 1.4 has a solution if one allows the formation of minors as well as subgraphs [MPR20].

In the course of proving Theorem 1.1, we show that the dimension of $H_i(B_k(\Gamma); \mathbb{F})$ is asymptotic to the dimension of the submodule spanned by toric classes satisfying

a certain rigidity condition (see Section 2.4); indeed, it is the combinatorics of this submodule that account for the asymptotic formula. Thus, although tori are not universal generators, *they are so asymptotically*.

The result also touches on the companion problem of universal *relations*, where it asserts that the only non-obvious relation among these asymptotic generators is the *X-relation* of Lemma 2.10.

1.3. Torsion. Elements of finite order in the homology of configuration spaces of graphs are exceedingly rare. At the level of ordered configuration spaces, no examples are known, and it has been proven that none exist for certain limited classes of graphs [CL18]. In the unordered case of interest to us, Kim–Ko–Park have shown that 2-torsion in the first homology of the configuration space of two points detects planarity [KKP12]. In the non-planar case, the size of the 2-torsion subgroup is computable in terms of invariants of the background graph [KP12], and this 2-torsion propagates to higher degrees and larger configurations via disjoint union and the addition of stationary particles to edges. Apart from this single source of torsion, essentially nothing is known.

Question 1.5. Is there nontrivial odd torsion in the homology of graph braid groups? Are there elements of even order greater than 2?

To see the connection between this question and Theorem 1.1, recall that, by the universal coefficient theorem, a reasonably finite space has torsion-free homology if and only if its Betti numbers are independent of the coefficient field. For this reason, Theorem 1.1 should be interpreted as implying that *the homology of graph braid groups is asymptotically torsion-free*.

One way of making this last statement precise is the following result, which follows immediately from Theorem 1.1, the universal coefficient theorem, and induction on i using the observation that $\Delta_\Gamma^i \geq \Delta_\Gamma^{i-1} + 1$.

Corollary 1.6. *Let Γ be a connected graph with an essential vertex and $\Delta_\Gamma^i > 1$. For any prime p and k sufficiently large, the order of the p -torsion subgroup of $H_i(B_k(\Gamma); \mathbb{Z})$ is equal to $p^{f(k)}$, where $f(k) \in \mathbb{Q}[k]$ has degree strictly less than $\Delta_\Gamma^i - 1$.*

As indicated above, the authors are aware of no other systematic, quantitative result on odd torsion in the homology of graph braid groups.

1.4. Idea of proof. The proof of Theorem 1.1 proceeds in two steps. First, we show that the toric classes mentioned above account for most of the homology of the configuration spaces of a graph (Theorem 3.13). Second, and easier, we count tori (Theorem 4.7).

In pursuing the first task, an argument by induction on the first Betti number of Γ suggests itself, since tori account for everything in the case of a tree. This inductive argument is facilitated by *vertex explosion*, a technique whereby the configuration spaces of Γ are related to those of a simpler graph by a long exact sequence (see Section 2.2). In order to achieve the inductive step, we require more than knowledge of the rates of growth of the modules in question; we must be assured that these rates of growth obtain *for specific geometric reasons*. This fine control is expressed in the concept of *tameness*, our principal technical innovation (see Section 3.1).

1.5. Relation to previous work. A stability phenomenon in k for $H_i(B_k(\Gamma))$ was first observed by Ko–Park in the case $i = 1$ [KP12]. Ramos subsequently observed a generalization of this phenomenon for all i in the case where Γ is a tree, and he further identified the invariant Δ_Γ^i controlling the degree of polynomial growth in this case [Ram18]. The authors interpreted this stability phenomenon geometrically in terms of *edge stabilization* (see Section 2.1), permitting its generalization to all graphs, and computed the degree of growth in general [ADCK20]. The first author formulated Theorem 1.1 as a conjecture in the summer of 2019 and presented it at the AIM workshop “Configuration spaces of graphs” in early 2020. The extensive computer calculations of the second author provided evidence for the conjecture [DC].

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1.7. Conventions. Given functions $f, g : \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, we say that f and g are asymptotic, written $f \sim g$, provided both are eventually nonzero and

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(k)}{g(k)} = 1.$$

We work over a fixed ground ring R , which we take to be a Noetherian integral domain. At times, we require the ground ring to be a field, writing \mathbb{F} instead. Homology is taken implicitly with coefficients in the ground ring. The symbol $R\langle X \rangle$ denotes the free R -module on the set X .

All gradings are non-negative. Given a degreewise finite dimensional graded \mathbb{F} -vector space V , we write $\dim V$ for the function $k \mapsto \dim V_k$, regarded as a function from $\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ to itself.

2. PRELIMINARIES

In this section, we collect the facts and tools used in the proof of Theorem 1.1. Although largely a review, it contains a few crucial observations not appearing elsewhere, namely Corollary 2.11, Lemma 2.20, and Corollary 2.21.

2.1. The Świątkowski complex. This section is a brief summary of some necessary terminology and results from [ADCK20].

A graph is a finite 1-dimensional CW complex, whose 0-cells and open 1-cells are called vertices and edges, respectively. A contractible graph is called a tree. A half-edge is a point in the preimage of a vertex under the attaching map of a 1-cell; thus, every edge determines two half-edges. In general, sets of vertices, edges, and half-edges are denoted $V(\Gamma)$, $E(\Gamma)$, and $H(\Gamma)$, respectively, but we omit Γ from the notation wherever doing so causes no ambiguity.

A half-edge h has an associated vertex $v(h)$ and an associated edge $e(h)$, and we write $H(v) = \{h \in H : v = v(h)\}$ for the set of half-edges incident on $v \in V$. The degree or valence of v is $d(v) = |H(v)|$. A vertex is essential if its valence is at least 3, and an edge is a tail if its closure contains a vertex of valence 1.

A subgraph is a subcomplex of a graph. A graph morphism is a finite composition of isomorphisms onto subcomplexes and inverse subdivisions—see [ADCK20, §2.1] for details.

Definition 2.1. Let Γ be a graph. For $v \in V$, write $S(v) = \mathbb{Z}\langle \emptyset, v, h \in H(v) \rangle$. The *Świątkowski complex* (with coefficients in R) is the $R[E]$ -module

$$S(\Gamma) = R[E] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \bigotimes_{v \in V} S(v),$$

equipped with the bigrading $|\emptyset| = (0, 0)$, $|v| = |e| = (0, 1)$, and $|h| = (1, 1)$, together with the differential determined by the equation $\partial(h) = e(h) - v(h)$.

When denoting elements of $S(\Gamma)$, we systematically omit all factors of \emptyset and all tensor symbols, and we regard half-edge generators at different vertices as permutable up to sign. See [ADCK20, §2.2] for further discussion of $S(\Gamma)$ and its elements.

Write $B(\Gamma) = \bigsqcup_{k \geq 0} B_k(\Gamma)$. The following result is [ADCK20, Thm. 2.10], but see [Świ01] and [CL18] for precursors.

Theorem 2.2. *There is a natural isomorphism of bigraded $R[E]$ -modules*

$$H_*(B(\Gamma)) \cong H_*(S(\Gamma)).$$

Two comments are in order. First, the action of $R[E]$ on the lefthand side arises from an E -indexed family of *edge stabilization maps*. Stabilization at e replaces the subconfiguration of particles lying in the closure of e with the collection of averages of consecutive particles and endpoints—see Figure 1 and [ADCK20, §2.2]. Second, regarding the implied functoriality, we direct the reader to [ADCK20, §2.3].

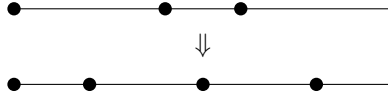


FIGURE 1. Edge stabilization

The *reduced* Świątkowski complex is obtained by replacing $S(v)$ in the definition of $S(\Gamma)$ with the submodule $\tilde{S}(v) \subseteq S(v)$ spanned by \emptyset and the differences of half-edges. The inclusion $\tilde{S}(\Gamma) \subseteq S(\Gamma)$ is a quasi-isomorphism as long as Γ has no isolated vertices [ADCK19, Prop. 4.9]. Note that, for any $h_1 \in H(v)$, a basis for $\tilde{S}(v)$ is given by $\{\emptyset\} \cup \{h - h_1\}_{h \in H(v) \setminus \{h_1\}}$. In this way, a (non-canonical) basis for $\tilde{S}(\Gamma)$ may be obtained.

2.2. Exploding vertices. Given a graph Γ and $v \in V$, we write Γ_v for the graph obtained by exploding the vertex v —see Figure 2 and [ADCK20, Def. 2.12]—which we regard as a subgraph of a subdivision of Γ , uniquely up to isotopy. In general, there is a long exact sequence relating the homology of $B(\Gamma)$ with that of $B(\Gamma_v)$ [ADCK20, Prop. 2.3]. We state only the special case we require.

Proposition 2.3. *If $v \in V$ is a bivalent vertex with corresponding edges $e, e' \in E$ and half-edges $h, h' \in H(v)$, then the sequence*

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_i(B_k(\Gamma_v)) \xrightarrow{\iota} H_i(B_k(\Gamma)) \xrightarrow{\psi} H_{i-1}(B_{k-1}(\Gamma_v)) \xrightarrow{e-e'} H_{i-1}(B_k(\Gamma_v)) \rightarrow \cdots$$



FIGURE 2. A local picture of vertex explosion

is exact. Here,

- (1) the map ι is induced by the inclusion of Γ_v ,
- (2) the map ψ is induced by the chain map on reduced Świątkowski complexes sending $\beta + (h - h')\alpha$ to α , where β involves no half-edge generators at v , and
- (3) the map $e - e'$ is multiplication by the ring element $e - e' \in R[E]$.

Moreover, all maps shown are compatible with edge stabilization.

More generally, given a subset $W \subseteq V$, we write Γ_W for the graph obtained by exploding each of the vertices in W . The analogue of the exact sequence of Proposition 2.3 is a spectral sequence interpolating between the homology of $B(\Gamma_W)$ and that of $B(\Gamma)$, which arises by filtering the reduced Świątkowski complex by the number of vertices of W needed to write an element [ADCK20, §3.2].

In general, this spectral sequence is rather mysterious. Fortunately, we need but little knowledge of it. Denoting the r th page by $E_{*,*}^r = E_{*,*}^r(W)$, we have the following result (see the proof of [ADCK20, Lem. 3.15]).

Proposition 2.4. *There is a canonical $R[E]$ -linear inclusion and an isomorphism*

$$E_{|W|,0}^\infty \subseteq E_{|W|,0}^1 \cong R[\pi_0(\Gamma_W)]\langle X \rangle,$$

where X is the set of generators of $\tilde{S}(\Gamma)$ of the form $\bigotimes_{w \in W} h^w$, with h^w a difference of half-edges at w .

Thus, in degree $|W|$, the top graded piece of the filtration on homology associated to W is a submodule of an $R[E]$ -module that is free over a specific quotient ring tied to the combinatorics of W in Γ .

2.3. Loops, stars, and relations. In this section, we explore two basic sources of nontrivial elements of $H_*(B(\Gamma))$ and the relations between them. The reader is directed to [ADCK19, §5.1] for further details and proofs.

Example 2.5. Since $\Gamma = B_1(\Gamma)$ is a subspace of $B(\Gamma)$, an oriented cycle in Γ determines an element of $H_*(B(\Gamma))$, called a *loop class*.

A standard chain level representative of a loop class is obtained by summing the differences of half-edges involved in the cycle in question. For example, the standard representative of the unique loop class in the graph L depicted in Figure 3, oriented clockwise, is $h - h' \in \tilde{S}(L)$.

Example 2.6. There is a canonical homotopy equivalence $S_1 \simeq B_2(S_3)$, where S_3 is the cone on three points—see Figure 4 for a depiction of the cycle witnessing this homotopy equivalence. By functoriality, then, the choice of half-edges h_1 , h_2 , and h_3 sharing a common vertex determines a *star class* in $H_1(B_2(\Gamma))$, which depends on the ordering only up to sign. We will denote star classes by α or, e.g., α_{123} if we wish to emphasize the particular choice of half-edges.

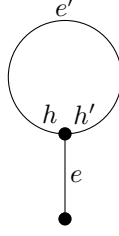


FIGURE 3. The lollipop graph L

Writing e_j for the edge associated to h_j , a standard chain level representative for a star class is given by the sum

$$a = e_3(h_1 - h_2) + e_2(h_3 - h_1) + e_1(h_2 - h_3).$$

This expression is symmetric and exhibits well the geometry of the class (see Figure 4), but the alternative expression

$$a = (e_1 - e_3)(h_2 - h_1) - (e_1 - e_2)(h_3 - h_1)$$

in the basis for $\tilde{S}(\Gamma)$ privileging h_1 is also useful.

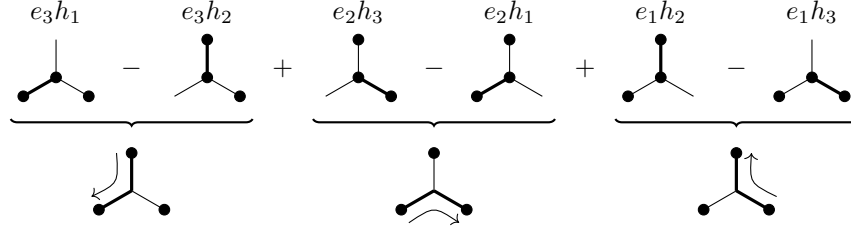


FIGURE 4. The basic star class and its standard representative

Star classes and loop classes interact according to a relation called the *Q-relation*. Our notation will refer to the graph L of Figure 3, but functoriality propagates the relation to any graph with a subgraph isomorphic to a subdivision of L . Writing γ for the clockwise oriented loop class and α for the counterclockwise oriented star class in L , we have the following.

Lemma 2.7 (Q-relation). *In the homology of the configuration spaces of the graph L , there is the relation $(e - e')\gamma = \alpha$.*

The Q-relation implies that, modulo star classes, a loop class is annihilated by the appropriate difference of edges. Consequently, loop classes generate $R[E]$ -submodules exhibiting strictly slower growth (again modulo star classes), hence contributing nothing asymptotically. Thus, despite its simplicity, the Q-relation already carries the germ of Theorem 1.1.

Remark 2.8. Roughly speaking, Theorem 3.13 below asserts that every generator in $H_*(B(\Gamma))$ satisfies a relation analogous to the Q-relation forcing slow growth modulo tori, and the difficulty of the argument lies in having to establish this fact without having access to the generators or relations themselves. As discussed in Section 1.2, it would be extremely interesting to have such access.

Different star classes at a vertex of valence at least 4 are also related to one another. The first relation is essentially obvious.

Lemma 2.9. *In the homology of the configuration spaces of a graph containing a vertex with distinct half-edges h_1, h_2, h_3 , and h_4 , there is the relation of star classes $\alpha_{123} - \alpha_{124} + \alpha_{134} - \alpha_{234} = 0$.*

The second relation, called the *X-relation*, has almost the same form.

Lemma 2.10 (*X-relation*). *In the homology of the configuration spaces of a graph containing a vertex with distinct half-edges h_1, h_2, h_3 , and h_4 , we have the relation of stabilized star classes $e_4\alpha_{123} - e_3\alpha_{124} + e_2\alpha_{134} - e_1\alpha_{234} = 0$.*

These relations combine to give the following simple but important relation. It is this relation that is responsible for the factor of $d(w) - 2$ in the statement of Theorem 1.1 (see the proof of Lemma 4.3).

Corollary 2.11. *In the homology of the configuration spaces of a graph containing a vertex with distinct half-edges h_1, h_2, h_3 , and h_4 , there is the relation of stabilized star classes $(e_4 - e_1)\alpha_{123} - (e_3 - e_1)\alpha_{124} + (e_2 - e_1)\alpha_{134} = 0$.*

In situations with a certain amount of degeneracy, star classes at distinct vertices can also be related. Referring to the graph Θ_3 pictured in Figure 5, and writing α and α' for the clockwise oriented star classes at the top vertex and bottom vertices, respectively, we have the following relation.

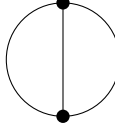


FIGURE 5. The theta graph Θ_3

Lemma 2.12 (Θ -relation). *In the homology of the configuration spaces of the graph Θ_3 , there is the relation of star classes $\alpha - \alpha' = 0$.*

This relation, which is an easy consequence of the Q-relation, gives rise to two phenomena of interest: first, the dichotomy of rigidity and non-rigidity and its implications for rates of growth (Proposition 2.16); second, 2-torsion in the homology of non-planar graph braid groups. As discussed in Section 1.3, Theorem 1.1 implies a more general causal relationship between growth and torsion, the precise nature of which remains mysterious.

2.4. Tori. Since $B(\Gamma_1 \sqcup \Gamma_2) \cong B(\Gamma_1) \times B(\Gamma_2)$, one can form the *external product* of classes supported in disjoint subgraphs of a larger graph [ADCK19, Def. 5.10].

Definition 2.13. Let W be a set of essential vertices. A class $\alpha \in H_{|W|}(B_{2|W|}(\Gamma))$ is called a *W -torus* if it is the external product of star classes at each $w \in W$.

These classes have the following fundamental property.

Observation 2.14. If $e_1, e_2 \in E$ can be connected by a path of edges avoiding W , then $(e_1 - e_2)\alpha = 0$ for any W -torus α .

Therefore, the action of $R[E]$ on α factors through the quotient shown in the commuting diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} R[E]\langle\alpha\rangle & \longrightarrow & R[E] \cdot \alpha \subseteq H_{|W|}(B(\Gamma)) \\ \downarrow & \nearrow & \\ R[\pi_0(\Gamma_W)]\langle\alpha\rangle & & \end{array}$$

It turns out that W -tori for which this map is an isomorphism can be partially characterized.

Definition 2.15 ([ADCK20, Def. 3.10]). The set W of essential vertices is *well-separating* if the open star of each $w \in W$ intersects more than one component of Γ_W .

Recall that $E_{*,*}^r$ denotes the r th page of the spectral sequence arising from the filtration induced by W (see Section 2.2).

Proposition 2.16 ([ADCK20, Lem. 3.15]). *Let W be a well-separating set of essential vertices and α a W -torus. The following conditions are equivalent.*

- (1) *The natural map $R[\pi_0(\Gamma_W)]\langle\alpha\rangle \rightarrow R[E] \cdot \alpha$ is an isomorphism.*
- (2) *The image of α in $E_{|W|,0}^\infty$ is nonzero.*
- (3) *Any cycle in $\tilde{S}(\Gamma)$ representing a star factor of α involves half-edges in multiple components of Γ_W .*

When the equivalent conditions of Proposition 2.16 hold, we say that α is *rigid*. Concretely, the second condition means that α does not arise from Γ_w for any $w \in W$; indeed, by definition, the $(|W| - 1)$ st filtration stage is precisely the span of the images of $H_*(B(\Gamma_w))$ for $w \in W$.

These notions relate to the Ramos numbers as follows [ADCK20, Cor. 3.16, Lem. 3.18].

Proposition 2.17. *Let W be a set of essential vertices of cardinality i .*

- (1) *If W is well-separating, then a rigid W -torus exists.*
- (2) *If $\Delta_\Gamma^W = \Delta_\Gamma^i$, then either W is well-separating or $i = \Delta_\Gamma^i = 1$.*

Together, Propositions 2.16 and 2.17 imply the lower bound in the following result [ADCK20, Thm. 1.2], which was the authors' original motivation for considering rigid tori.

Theorem 2.18. *Under the conditions of Theorem 1.1, the dimension of $H_i(B_k(\Gamma); \mathbb{F})$ coincides with a polynomial of exact degree $\Delta_\Gamma^i - 1$ for k sufficiently large.*

In particular, $\dim H_i(B_k(\Gamma); \mathbb{F})$ is asymptotic to a positive constant multiple of $k^{\Delta_\Gamma^i - 1}$, so Theorem 1.1 amounts to the identification of this constant. Building on the fact expressed in Proposition 2.16 that rigid tori achieve the highest possible rate of growth, we will show that all other classes exhibit strictly slower growth, at least modulo tori (Theorem 3.13).

The remainder of this section is devoted to producing a convenient—in particular, independent—set of rigid tori.

Construction 2.19. Let W be a well-separating set of essential vertices. For each $w \in W$, we fix two edges incident on w and lying in distinct components of Γ_W .

Abusively, we write A_w for the set of $d(w) - 2$ star classes at w (with signs chosen arbitrarily) involving these two edges. We write $A_W \cong \prod_{w \in W} A_w$ for the resulting set of W -tori and $A_W(\Gamma) \subseteq H_{|W|}(B(\Gamma))$ for the $R[E]$ -submodule generated by A_W . Note that each $\alpha \in A_W$ is rigid by construction.

Lemma 2.20. *If W is a well-separating set of essential vertices, then the natural map*

$$R[\pi_0(\Gamma_W)]\langle A_W \rangle \rightarrow A_W(\Gamma)$$

is an isomorphism.

Proof. We will show that the kernel of the composite

$$R[E]\langle A_W \rangle \xrightarrow{\pi_W} R[\pi_0(\Gamma_W)]\langle A_W \rangle \rightarrow A_W(\Gamma) \subseteq H_{|W|}(B(\Gamma))$$

is the kernel of π_W . We proceed by considering a $(|W| + 1)$ -chain b whose boundary witnesses an element in the kernel, writing

$$\partial b = \sum_I p_I(E) \bigotimes_{w \in W} a_{i_w}^w.$$

Here the summation runs over multi-indices $I = (i_w)_{w \in W}$ with $1 \leq i_w \leq d(w) - 2$, $p_I(E)$ is a polynomial in the edges, and a_i^w is the standard representative of α_i^w , i.e.,

$$a_i^w = (e_w - e'_w)h_i^w - (e_w - e'_{w,i})h^w,$$

where e_w and e'_w are the fixed edges lying in distinct components of $\pi_0(\Gamma_W)$, $e'_{w,i}$ is the i th edge different from these two, and h_w is the difference of half-edges from e_w to e'_w (resp. h_i^w , e_w , $e'_{w,i}$). Note that three of the edges and one of the half edge differences in the righthand term are independent of i .

Substituting this expression, we see that, for each I , the coefficient of $\bigotimes_{w \in W} h_{i_w}^w$ in ∂b is equal to

$$p_I(E) \prod_{w \in W} (e_w - e'_w).$$

We will argue that this coefficient lies in $\ker(\pi_W)$, which will imply that $p_I(E) \in \ker(\pi_W)$, as desired. Indeed, the kernel is a prime ideal, as $R[\pi_0(\Gamma_W)]$ is an integral domain, and $e_w - e'_w \notin \ker(\pi_W)$ by construction.

We examine the bounding chain b . Necessarily, b is of the form

$$b \equiv \sum_s q_s(E) h_s \otimes \bigotimes_{w \in W} h_s^w \pmod{F_{|W|-1}},$$

where h_s^w is a half-edge generator at w , h_s is a half-edge generator at a vertex not in W , and $F_p = F_p \tilde{S}(\Gamma)$ denotes the filtration induced by W (as in Section 2.2); indeed, any term in b involves exactly $|W| + 1$ half-edge generators, and any term not involving every vertex of W lies in $F_{|W|-1}$ by definition. Then, writing $\partial h_s = e_s - e'_s$, we obtain the equivalence

$$\partial b \equiv \sum_s q_s(E) (e_s - e'_s) \otimes \bigotimes_{w \in W} h_s^w \pmod{F_{|W|-1}}$$

The filtration splits at the level of graded modules, so we actually have the equality

$$\partial b = \sum_s q_s(E) (e_s - e'_s) \otimes \bigotimes_{w \in W} h_s^w,$$

since each side is a sum of terms involving every vertex of W . Now, e_s and e'_s lie in a common component of Γ_W for each s , so the quotient map π_W annihilates the

difference $e_s - e'_s$ and hence the product $q_s(E)(e_s - e'_s)$. Thus, every coefficient of ∂b lies in $\ker(\pi_W)$, as was to be shown. \square

We record a consequence of this result for later use.

Corollary 2.21. *The composite map $A_W(\Gamma) \subseteq H_{|W|}(B(\Gamma)) \rightarrow E_{|W|,0}^\infty$ is injective.*

Proof. It suffices to show injectivity after further composing with the inclusion $E_{|W|,0}^\infty \subseteq E_{|W|,0}^1$ of Proposition 2.4. The full composite sends $\alpha \in A_W$ to the image of its standard representative in the associated graded module. The proof of Lemma 2.20 shows that the resulting classes in $E_{|W|,0}^1$ are linearly independent over $R[\pi_0(\Gamma_W)]$, implying the claim. \square

3. TORI DOMINATE

In pursuing Theorem 1.1, our most difficult task is to estimate the size of the quotient $H_i(B(\Gamma))/T_i(\Gamma)$, where $T_i(\Gamma)$ is the submodule generated by all W -tori with $|W| = i$ (see Section 3.2). This quotient vanishes in the case of a tree, so we induct on the first Betti number of Γ . In order to carry out this induction, it will be necessary to retain a certain degree of module-theoretic control over the quotient. We begin by specifying the nature of this control.

3.1. Tame partitions. Recall that a partition of a set X is an unordered collection P of pairwise disjoint nonempty subsets of X (called blocks) whose union is X . We write $x \sim_P y$ when x and y lie in the same block of P . The set of partitions of X forms a partially ordered set by declaring that $P \leq P'$ if and only if every block of P' is contained in some block of P —thus, the maximal partition is the discrete partition consisting of the singletons, and the minimal partition is the trivial partition with a single block.

Example 3.1. Given a graph Γ and a set W of essential vertices, we write $\pi_0(\Gamma_W)$ for the partition of E such that $e_1 \sim_{\pi_0(\Gamma_W)} e_2$ if and only if e_1 and e_2 lie in the same connected component of Γ_W .

We now formulate our main definition.

Definition 3.2. Let Γ be a graph. A nontrivial partition P of E is called *i-tame* (with respect to Γ) if there is a set of essential vertices W of cardinality at most i with $P \leq \pi_0(\Gamma_W)$ such that, if W is well-separating, then

- (1) $P \neq \pi_0(\Gamma_W)$, and
- (2) if e_1 and e_2 are tails and $e_1 \sim_P e_2$, then $e_1 \sim_{\pi_0(\Gamma_W)} e_2$.

By convention, the trivial partition is *i-tame* for every $i > 0$.

There are no 0-tame partitions. The convention regarding the trivial partition is necessary only when $i = \Delta_\Gamma^i = 1$.

Example 3.3. Consider the graph depicted in Figure 6.

- (1) The partition with blocks $\{AC\}$, $\{BC\}$, $\{CD\}$, $\{DE\}$, $\{DF, FG, FH\}$ is $\pi_0(\Gamma_{\{C,D\}})$. This partition is not *i-tame* for any i (but see Example 3.12).
- (2) The partition with blocks $\{AC\}$, $\{BC, CD\}$, $\{DE\}$, $\{DF, FG, FH\}$ is 2-tame, since it is obtained from $\pi_0(\Gamma_{\{C,D\}})$ by merging the blocks containing BC and CD , which are not both leaves.

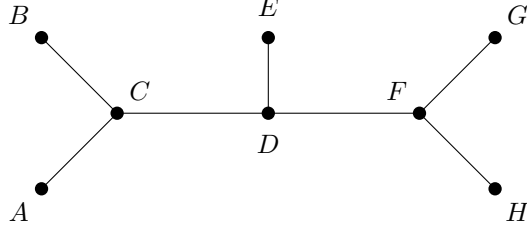


FIGURE 6.

We record a simple fact about tame partitions, which is immediate from the definition.

Lemma 3.4. *If P is i -tame, then P is $(i + 1)$ -tame.*

Given a graph Γ , we work in the ambient Abelian category of finitely generated $R[E]$ -modules. This category receives a contravariant functor from the partially ordered set of partitions of E , which sends P to $R[P]$ and $P \leq P'$ to the quotient map $R[P'] \rightarrow R[P]$.

Lemma 3.5. *Let \mathbb{F} be a field. For any partition P of E , the function $\dim \mathbb{F}[P] : k \mapsto \dim(\mathbb{F}[P])_k$ is a polynomial of degree $|P| - 1$.*

We will be concerned with certain subcategories of the ambient Abelian category. Recall that a subcategory of an Abelian category is called a *Serre subcategory* if it is nonempty, full, and closed under subobjects, quotients, and extensions.

Definition 3.6. Let Γ be a graph. An $R[E]$ -module M is called *i -tame* (with respect to Γ) if it belongs to the Serre subcategory $\mathcal{C}_R(\Gamma, i)$ generated by graded shifts of the modules $R[P]$, where P ranges over i -tame partitions of E .

From our point of view, the main interest in tameness lies in controlling growth.

Definition 3.7. We say that a graded vector space M is *n -small* if

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{k^n} \dim M_k = 0.$$

Proposition 3.8. *Let \mathbb{F} be a field. If M is an i -tame $\mathbb{F}[E]$ -module and either $i > 1$ or $\Delta_\Gamma^i > 1$, then M is $(\Delta_\Gamma^i - 1)$ -small.*

Proof. By rank-nullity, the category of $(\Delta_\Gamma^i - 1)$ -small $\mathbb{F}[E]$ -modules is itself a Serre subcategory; therefore, we may assume that $M = \mathbb{F}[P]$ for some i -tame partition P of E . Since $\Delta_\Gamma^W \leq \Delta_\Gamma^i$ whenever $|W| \leq i$, it follows from Proposition 2.17 and the definition of tameness that $|P| < \Delta_\Gamma^i$, and the claim follows from Lemma 3.5. \square

Thus, if M is i -tame, then the growth of $\dim M_k$ is slower than that of the submodule generated by a W -torus with $|W| = i$ and $\Delta_\Gamma^W = \Delta_\Gamma^i$, hence slower than that of $H_i(B(\Gamma))$. The advantage of tameness over smallness is its geometric nature, which permits tameness with respect to Γ to be inferred from tameness with respect to a simpler graph—see Lemma 3.15, for example.

We close with three simple criteria for tameness.

Lemma 3.9. *If P' is an i -tame partition and $P \leq P'$, then $R[P] \in \mathcal{C}_R(\Gamma, i)$.*

Proof. The module $R[P]$ is a quotient of $R[P'] \in \mathcal{C}_R(\Gamma, i)$, and $\mathcal{C}_R(\Gamma, i)$ is closed under quotients. \square

Lemma 3.10. *Let W be a proper subset of the essential vertices of the connected graph Γ . Then $R[\pi_0(\Gamma_W)] \in \mathcal{C}_R(\Gamma, |W| + 1)$.*

Proof. If $W = \emptyset$, then $\pi_0(\Gamma_W)$ is the trivial partition, which is 1-tame. Otherwise, define W' by adding any vertex w to W that is adjacent to one of its vertices. The edge connecting these two vertices is a singleton in $\pi_0(\Gamma_{W'})$ and we define a new partition P by identifying this block with the block of any other edge at w . Then P is $(|W| + 1)$ -tame, and $\pi_0(\Gamma_W) \leq P$, so the claim follows from Lemma 3.9. \square

Lemma 3.11. *If α is a non-rigid W -torus, then $R[E] \cdot \alpha \in \mathcal{C}_R(\Gamma, |W|)$.*

Proof. By Observation 2.14, $R[E] \cdot \alpha$ receives a surjection from $R[\pi_0(\Gamma_W)]$. If W is not well-separating, the partition $\pi_0(\Gamma_W)$ is $|W|$ -tame by definition, so assume otherwise. By Proposition 2.16, α has a star factor—at the vertex $w \in W$, say—whose half-edges all lie in a single component of Γ_W . The Θ -relation implies that $R[E] \cdot \alpha$ admits a surjection from $R[\pi_0(\Gamma_{W \setminus \{w\}})]$, which is $|W|$ -tame by Lemma 3.10. \square

Example 3.12. Although the partition $\pi_0(\Gamma_{\{C, D\}})$ of Example 3.3 is not i -tame for any i , Lemma 3.11 shows that the module $R[\pi_0(\Gamma_{\{C, D\}})]$ is 3-tame.

3.2. Tameness modulo tori. Our present goal is to prove that the inclusion of the submodule generated by tori is an isomorphism after localizing at the subcategory of tame modules. Fixing W , we write $T_W(\Gamma) \subseteq H_i(B(\Gamma))$ for the $R[E]$ -submodule generated by all W -tori. We write $T_i(\Gamma)$ for the $R[E]$ -span of the $T_W(\Gamma)$, where W ranges over all subsets of essential vertices of cardinality i .

Theorem 3.13. *If Γ is a connected graph with an essential vertex, then the quotient $H_i(B(\Gamma))/T_i(\Gamma)$ is i -tame.*

The strategy of the proof of Theorem 3.13 is induction on $b_1(\Gamma)$. For the induction step, we will choose an edge e of Γ , both vertices of which are essential, and subdivide it by adding a bivalent vertex v . We denote the resulting edges of Γ_v by e and e' , so that the natural map $E(\Gamma_v) \rightarrow E(\Gamma)$ is the quotient identifying e and e' in the source with e in the target. Given a partition P of $E(\Gamma_v)$, write $P_{e \sim e'}$ for the partition of $E(\Gamma)$ obtained by identifying the respective blocks of P containing e and e' .

Lemma 3.14. *If P is i -tame with respect to Γ_v , then $P_{e \sim e'}$ is i -tame with respect to Γ .*

Proof. Let W be a set of essential vertices witnessing P as i -tame with respect to Γ_v . We will show that W also witnesses $P_{e \sim e'}$ as i -tame with respect to Γ . Since

$$P_{e \sim e'} \leq \pi_0((\Gamma_v)_W)_{e \sim e'} = \pi_0(\Gamma_W),$$

we may assume that W is well-separating in Γ , hence in Γ_v . There are now two cases.

If $e \sim_P e'$, then e and e' lie in the same component of $(\Gamma_v)_W$, since e and e' are tails of Γ_v . Thus, the inclusion of $(\Gamma_v)_W$ into Γ_W induces a bijection on connected components. Given tails e_1 and e_2 of Γ lying in the same block of $P_{e \sim e'}$, it follows that $e_1 \sim_P e_2$, hence $e_1 \sim_{\pi_0((\Gamma_v)_W)} e_2$ by tameness, and the claim follows.

If $e \not\sim_P e'$, then e and e' lie in distinct components of $(\Gamma_v)_W$. Given tails e_1 and e_2 of Γ lying in the same block of $P_{e \sim e'}$, one of the following situations obtains, up to relabeling: either $e_1 \sim_P e_2$, or else $e_1 \sim_P e$ and $e_2 \sim_P e'$. Since all four are tails of Γ_v , it follows in either case that $e_1 \sim_{\pi_0(\Gamma_W)} e_2$. The verification that $P_{e \sim e'} < \pi_0(\Gamma_W)$ is left to the reader. \square

This result has an important consequence for modules, which is the motivation for the condition on tails in the definition of tameness.

Lemma 3.15. *If M is i -tame with respect to Γ_v , then $M/(e - e')$ is i -tame with respect to Γ .*

Proof. Since $R[P]/(e - e') \cong R[P_{e \sim e'}]$, Lemma 3.14 implies the claim for $M = R[P]$ with P an i -tame partition of $E(\Gamma_v)$. Therefore, it suffices to show that the collection of modules M for which $M/(e - e') \in \mathcal{C}(\Gamma, i)$ forms a Serre subcategory. From an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow M \rightarrow N \rightarrow P \rightarrow 0$$

of $R[E(\Gamma_v)]$ -modules, there arises the exact sequence

$$\text{Tor}(P) \rightarrow M/(e - e') \rightarrow N/(e - e') \rightarrow P/(e - e') \rightarrow 0,$$

where Tor indicates the $(e - e')$ -torsion submodule. Assuming that $M/(e - e')$ and $P/(e - e')$ lie in $\mathcal{C}(\Gamma, i)$, it is immediate that $N/(e - e')$ does as well. On the other hand, if $N/(e - e') \in \mathcal{C}(\Gamma, i)$, then $P/(e - e') \in \mathcal{C}(\Gamma, i)$; therefore, since $\text{Tor}(P)$ injects into $P/(e - e')$, it follows that $M/(e - e') \in \mathcal{C}(\Gamma, i)$, as desired. \square

Corollary 3.16. *Suppose that $M \in \mathcal{C}_R(\Gamma_v, i)$ is $(e - e')$ -torsion. With the induced $R[E(\Gamma)]$ -module structure, $M \in \mathcal{C}_R(\Gamma, i)$.*

The main technical input is the following result, whose proof we defer to Section 4.1.

Lemma 3.17. *The intersection $T_{i-1}(\Gamma_v) \cap \ker(e - e')$ is i -tame with respect to Γ .*

Taking this result for granted, we complete the argument.

Proof of Theorem 3.13. The quotient vanishes when $i = 0$, so assume $i > 0$. We proceed by induction on $b_1(\Gamma)$, the base case of a tree being trivial, since the quotient again vanishes. For the induction step, we choose an edge e as above and subdivide with the addition of the bivalent vertex v . Since Γ is a connected graph with $b_1(\Gamma) > 0$, we may choose e so that Γ_v is also connected, and an Euler characteristic calculation shows that $b_1(\Gamma_v) = b_1(\Gamma) - 1$.

Suppose that the claim holds for Γ_v in every degree, and consider the short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \text{im}(\iota) \rightarrow H_i(B(\Gamma)) \rightarrow \text{im}(\psi) \rightarrow 0$$

arising from Proposition 2.3.

We claim first that $\text{im}(\psi) \in \mathcal{C}_R(\Gamma, i)$. The induction hypothesis implies that $H_{i-1}(B(\Gamma_v))/T_{i-1}(\Gamma_v) \in \mathcal{C}_R(\Gamma_v, i-1)$. Since this category is closed under subobjects, the third entry in the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow T_{i-1}(\Gamma_v) \cap \text{im}(\psi) \rightarrow \text{im}(\psi) \rightarrow \text{im}(\psi)/T_{i-1}(\Gamma_v) \cap \text{im}(\psi) \rightarrow 0$$

is $(i-1)$ -tame with respect to Γ_v , hence $(i-1)$ -tame with respect to Γ by Corollary 3.16—we use that $\text{im}(\psi) = \ker(e - e')$ by Proposition 2.3. Lemmas 3.4 and 3.17

now show that the first and third entries are i -tame with respect to Γ , and $\mathcal{C}_R(\Gamma, i)$ is closed under extensions.

It now suffices to show that $\text{im}(\iota)/T_i(\Gamma) \in \mathcal{C}_R(\Gamma, i)$. Write $Q = H_i(B(\Gamma_v))/T_i(\Gamma_v)$, and consider the commuting diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} T_i(\Gamma_v)/(e - e') & \longrightarrow & H_i(B(\Gamma_v))/(e - e') & \longrightarrow & Q/(e - e') & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & T_i(\Gamma) & \xrightarrow{\subseteq} & \text{im}(\iota) & \dashrightarrow & Q/(e - e') \longrightarrow 0, \end{array}$$

where the vertical arrows are induced by ι . By Proposition 2.3, the middle arrow is an isomorphism, so the dashed arrow is determined. The top sequence is right exact, since it is obtained by tensoring a short exact sequence down to $R[E(\Gamma)]$. Since the lefthand vertical arrow is surjective, it follows that the bottom sequence is right exact, hence short exact. Since $Q/(e - e') \in \mathcal{C}_R(\Gamma, i)$ by induction and Lemma 3.15, the claim follows. \square

4. TAMENESS AND TORI

4.1. **Proof of Lemma 3.17.** The main input is the following calculation.

Proposition 4.1. *For any connected graph Γ and well-separating proper subset W of essential vertices, the kernel of the map $T_W(\Gamma) \rightarrow E_{|W|,0}^\infty$ is $(|W| + 1)$ -tame with respect to Γ . If R is a field, then this kernel is also $(\Delta_\Gamma^W - 1)$ -small.*

This result also has the following useful consequence.

Corollary 4.2. *The kernel and cokernel of the natural map*

$$\bigoplus_W T_W(\Gamma) \rightarrow T_i(\Gamma)$$

are $(i + 1)$ -tame and i -tame, respectively, where W ranges over well-separating sets of essential vertices of cardinality i . If R is a field and $\Delta_\Gamma^i > 1$, then both kernel and cokernel are $(\Delta_\Gamma^i - 1)$ -small.

Proof. If $\Delta_\Gamma^i = 1$, then $i = 1$, and the source of the map in question vanishes. Thus, the claim regarding the kernel is vacuous in this case, and the claim regarding the cokernel follows from Lemma 3.11, since every star class in Γ is non-rigid.

Assume that $\Delta_\Gamma^i > 1$, so that a well-separating set W exists. The kernel in question is a submodule of the kernel of the composite

$$\bigoplus_W T_W(\Gamma) \rightarrow T_i(\Gamma) \rightarrow \bigoplus_W E_{|W|,0}^\infty(W),$$

which is $(i + 1)$ -tame and $(\Delta_\Gamma^i - 1)$ -small by Proposition 4.1. The claim regarding the cokernel follows from Lemma 3.11, since the cokernel is generated by the images of tori supported at non-well-separating vertex sets, which are in particular non-rigid. \square

Before turning to the proof of Proposition 4.1, we make a few first reductions and establish notation.

At each vertex $w \in W$, choose two half-edges in distinct components of Γ_w . We may make this choice so that the edges associated to each pair of half-edges are not both tails; indeed, if $|W| > 1$, this claim follows from the assumption

that Γ is connected, while assuming otherwise in the case $|W| = 1$ leads to the conclusion that Γ has only one essential vertex, in which case $H_1(B(\Gamma)) = E_{1,0}^\infty$, and the conclusion of Proposition 4.1 is vacuous. Let $A_W \subseteq T_W(\Gamma)$ denote the set of W -tori corresponding to these choices, as exhibited in Construction 2.19.

Lemma 4.3. *For any connected graph Γ and well-separating set W of essential vertices, $T_W(\Gamma)/A_W(\Gamma)$ is p -tame with respect to Γ , where*

$$p = \begin{cases} |W| + 1 & W \text{ proper} \\ |W| & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Regardless, if R is a field, then $T_W(\Gamma)/A_W(\Gamma)$ is $(\Delta_\Gamma^W - 1)$ -small.

There is reason to find this result surprising. For example, if Γ is a tree and W contains an essential vertex of high valence, then there are many rigid W -tori not in A , and the naive expectation is that the images of such tori in $T_W(\Gamma)/A_W(\Gamma)$ should exhibit the fastest possible growth. As the proof will show, it is the relation of Corollary 2.11 that dampens this growth.

Remark 4.4. Given the smallness estimate of Lemma 4.3, it is natural to wonder whether $T_W(\Gamma)/A_W(\Gamma)$ is always $|W|$ -tame. We do not know the answer to this question.

Proof of Proposition 4.1. By Lemma 2.20 and Corollary 2.21, the composite map

$$A_W(\Gamma) \subseteq T_W(\Gamma) \rightarrow E_{|W|,0}^\infty$$

is injective, so the kernel in question is isomorphic to a submodule of $T_W(\Gamma)/A_W(\Gamma)$, and the claim follows from Lemma 4.3. \square

Order the half-edges at each $w \in W$ subject to the requirement that, for each w , the first two half-edges in the ordering are the two privileged in the construction of $A_W(\Gamma)$. Given tuples $I = (i_w)_{w \in W}$, $J = (j_w)_{w \in W}$, and $K = (k_w)_{w \in W}$ such that $1 \leq i_w, j_w, k_w \leq d(w)$ and $i_w < j_w < k_w$, we have the W -torus $\alpha_{IJK} = \bigotimes_{w \in W} \alpha_{i_w j_w k_w}$, and every W -torus is uniquely of the form $\pm \alpha_{IJK}$ for some such choice.

There are two important observations to be made about these indices. First, Lemma 2.9 implies that every W -torus is a linear combination of W -tori α_{IJK} satisfying $i_w \equiv 1$. Second, if $i_w \equiv 1$, then $\alpha_{IJK} \in A_W$ if and only if $j_w \equiv 2$. We introduce a filtration

$$A_W(\Gamma) \subseteq M_0 \subseteq M_1 \subseteq \cdots \subseteq M_{|W|} \subseteq T_W(\Gamma)$$

by declaring M_r to be generated over $R[E]$ by those W -tori α_{IJK} such that $i_w \equiv 1$ and $\#\{w : j_w \neq 2\} \leq r$. Rephrasing the observations above, we have $M_{|W|} = T_W(\Gamma)$ and $M_0 = A_W(\Gamma)$.

Lemma 4.5. *The quotient M_r/M_{r-1} is p -tame for every $1 \leq r \leq |W|$, where p is as in Lemma 4.3. If R is a field, the quotient is $(\Delta_\Gamma^W - 1)$ -small.*

Proof. Since this quotient is generated by the images of those α_{IJK} such that $i_w = 1$ for $w \in W$ and $\#\{w : j_w \neq 2\} = r$, it suffices to show that

$$R[E] \cdot [\alpha_{IJK}] \in \mathcal{C}_R(\Gamma, p)$$

for such I, J , and K , where $[\alpha_{IJK}] = \alpha_{IJK} + M_{r-1}$. Suppose that $j_{w_0} \neq 2$, and define J' and K' by

$$j'_w = \begin{cases} 2 & w = w_0 \\ j_w & w \neq w_0 \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad k'_w = \begin{cases} j_{w_0} & w = w_0 \\ k_w & w \neq w_0. \end{cases}$$

Corollary 2.11 implies that

$$(e_2 - e_1)\alpha_{IJK} = (e_{j_{w_0}} - e_1)\alpha_{IJ'K} - (e_{k_{w_0}} - e_1)\alpha_{IJ'K'} \in M_{r-1},$$

where each edge shown is incident on w_0 with associated half-edge given by its subscript. Thus, we have the extra relation $(e_1 - e_2)[\alpha_{IJK}] = 0$ in the quotient.

By assumption, e_1 and e_2 lie in distinct blocks of $\pi_0(\Gamma_W)$, and we obtain a new partition $P < \pi_0(\Gamma_W)$ by identifying these blocks. In the diagram of surjections among $R[E]$ -modules

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} R[E]\langle\alpha_{IJK}\rangle & \longrightarrow & R[E] \cdot \alpha_{IJK} & \longrightarrow & R[E] \cdot [\alpha_{IJK}] \\ \downarrow & & \nearrow & & \nearrow \\ R[\pi_0(\Gamma_W)]\langle\alpha_{IJK}\rangle & & & & \\ \downarrow & & \nearrow & & \\ R[P]\langle\alpha_{IJK}\rangle & & & & \end{array}$$

the inner dashed filler is supplied by Observation 2.14, and the outer dashed filler is supplied by the extra relation. The smallness claim follows, and it now suffices to show that $R[P]$ is p -tame.

Without loss of generality, e_1 is not a tail, and its other endpoint $u \neq w_0$ is essential. If $u \in W$, then it follows easily that P is $|W|$ -tame, hence p -tame. If $u \notin W$, then $\pi_0(\Gamma_W)$ is $(|W| + 1)$ -tame by Lemma 3.10, so Lemma 3.9 implies the claim. \square

Proof of Lemma 4.3. The module in question is $M_{|W|}/M_0$, which admits the finite filtration $M_1/M_0 \subseteq \cdots \subseteq M_{|W|}/M_0$ with p -tame and $(\Delta_r^W - 1)$ -small associated graded by Lemma 4.5. \square

We return now to the setting of Lemma 3.17. To wit, e is an edge of Γ , which we subdivide by the introduction of a bivalent vertex v , resulting in edges $e, e' \in E(\Gamma_v)$.

Lemma 4.6. *Let W be a proper set of essential vertices and α a W -torus in Γ_v . If e and e' lie in the same component of $(\Gamma_v)_W$, then $R[E(\Gamma_v)] \cdot \alpha$ is $(|W| + 1)$ -tame with respect to Γ .*

Proof. The assumption implies that $\alpha = \psi(\tilde{\alpha})$, where $\tilde{\alpha}$ is the external product of α with the loop formed by e, e' , and any path joining e and e' in $(\Gamma_v)_W$ (see Proposition 2.3 for a recollection of the map ψ). Therefore, by exactness, we have the isomorphism

$$R[E(\Gamma_v)] \cdot \alpha \cong \frac{R[E(\Gamma)] \cdot \tilde{\alpha}}{\text{im}(\iota) \cap R[E(\Gamma)] \cdot \tilde{\alpha}}.$$

Now, e is incident on the essential vertex w , so the Q-relation gives the equation $(e_1 - e_0)\tilde{\alpha} = \alpha'$, where e_1 is an edge internal to the loop, $e_0 \neq e$ is an edge incident on w , and α' is the external product of α and a star class at w . Since $\alpha' \in \text{im}(\iota)$, we may apply this observation repeatedly to conclude that the quotient shown above admits a surjection from $R[\pi_0(\Gamma_W)]$, and the claim follows from Lemma 3.10. \square

Proof of Lemma 3.17. We claim first that $T_W(\Gamma_v) \cap \ker(e - e') \in \mathcal{C}(\Gamma, i)$, where W is a well-separating subset of $i - 1$ essential vertices. If e and e' lie in the same component of $(\Gamma_v)_W$, the claim follows from Lemma 4.6, so assume otherwise. In this case, the intersection in question is a submodule of the kernel of the map $T_W(\Gamma_v) \rightarrow F_{i-1}^W/F_{i-2}^W$, since the target is $(e - e')$ -torsion-free. The claim in this case now follows from Proposition 4.1, which asserts that this kernel is i -tame with respect to Γ_v , hence also with respect to Γ by Lemma 3.15.

Now, summing over well-separating subsets of cardinality $i - 1$ and writing Tor for $(e - e')$ -torsion submodules, we have the exact sequences

$$\text{Tor}(\ker(f)) \rightarrow \bigoplus_W \text{Tor}(T_W(\Gamma_v)) \rightarrow \text{Tor}\left(\left(\bigoplus_W T_W(\Gamma_v)\right) / \ker(f)\right) \rightarrow \ker(f)/(e - e')$$

$$\text{Tor}\left(\left(\bigoplus_W T_W(\Gamma_v)\right) / \ker(f)\right) \rightarrow \text{Tor}(T_{i-1}(\Gamma_v)) \rightarrow \text{Tor}(\text{coker}(f)),$$

where f is the map of Corollary 4.2. It follows from that result that the first and fourth entries of the first sequence are i -tame, and we have already shown that the second is so. Therefore, the first entry of the second sequence is i -tame. Since the third is so by Corollary 4.2, the conclusion follows. \square

4.2. Counting tori. The goal of this section is to calculate the asymptotic dimension of the module $T_i(\Gamma)$ of tori.

Theorem 4.7. *Fix a field \mathbb{F} and $i \geq 0$. If Γ is a connected graph with an essential vertex and $\Delta_\Gamma^i > 1$, then*

$$\dim T_i(\Gamma)_k \sim \sum_W \frac{1}{(\Delta_\Gamma^i - 1)!} \prod_{w \in W} (d(w) - 2)k^{\Delta_\Gamma^i - 1},$$

where W ranges over sets of vertices of cardinality i such that $\Delta_\Gamma^W = \Delta_\Gamma^i$.

Proof of Theorem 1.1. By Theorems 2.18 and 4.7, the conclusion of the theorem is equivalent to the claim that

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\dim H_i(B_k(\Gamma)) - \dim T_i(\Gamma)_k}{k^{\Delta_\Gamma^i - 1}} = 0.$$

This claim is in turn equivalent, by rank-nullity, to the claim that $H_i(B(\Gamma))/T_i(\Gamma)$ is $(\Delta_\Gamma^i - 1)$ -small, which follows from Proposition 3.8 and Theorem 3.13. \square

The key ingredient in the proof of Theorem 4.7 is the following local version, which is interesting in its own right.

Proposition 4.8. *For any well-separating set W of essential vertices,*

$$\dim T_W(\Gamma)_k \sim \frac{1}{(\Delta_\Gamma^W - 1)!} \prod_{w \in W} (d(w) - 2)k^{\Delta_\Gamma^W - 1}.$$

Proof. We have $\dim A_W(\Gamma)_k \sim \dim T_W(\Gamma)_k$ by Observation 2.14 and Lemma 4.3. On the other hand, Lemma 2.20 shows that $A_W(\Gamma)$ is freely generated over $\mathbb{F}[\pi_0(\Gamma_W)]$

by the set A_W . Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}
\dim T_W(\Gamma)_k &\sim \dim A_W(\Gamma)_k \\
&\sim \mathbb{F}[\pi_0(\Gamma_W)] \langle A_W \rangle_{k-2|W|} \\
&= \binom{k-2|W| + \Delta_r^W - 1}{\Delta_r^W - 1} |A_W| \\
&= \frac{(k-2|W| + \Delta_r^W - 1) \cdots (k-2|W| + 1)}{(\Delta_r^W - 1)!} \prod_{w \in W} (d(w) - 2) \\
&\sim \frac{1}{(\Delta_r^W - 1)!} \prod_{w \in W} (d(w) - 2)(k - 2|W|)^{\Delta_r^W - 1} \\
&\sim \frac{1}{(\Delta_r^W - 1)!} \prod_{w \in W} (d(w) - 2) k^{\Delta_r^W - 1},
\end{aligned}$$

as claimed. \square

Proof of Theorem 4.7. By Corollary 4.2, $\dim T_i(\Gamma)_k \sim \sum_W \dim T_W(\Gamma)_k$, where W ranges over *all* well-separating subsets of cardinality i (here we use the assumption on Δ_r^i). By Proposition 4.8, the terms with $\Delta_r^W < \Delta_r^i$ are negligible in the limit, and the claim follows upon substituting the formula of Proposition 4.8. \square

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