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**Commutators and diffeomorphisms of surfaces. (English summary)**  
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Given a group  $G$  one defines the commutator length

$$\text{comm}: G' \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

on the subgroup  $G' \subset G$  generated by commutators as the minimal length of a chain of generators for  $g \in G'$ .

The aim of the paper is to show that groups of area-preserving diffeomorphisms of (compact) surfaces admit unbounded commutator length. The strategy used is to construct (homogeneous) quasi-morphisms  $\varphi: G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ . Quasi-morphisms are functions for which there is a constant  $D_\varphi > 0$  with

$$|\varphi(ab) - \varphi(a) - \varphi(b)| \leq D_\varphi.$$

Two quasi-morphisms are called equivalent if their difference is bounded. Now the equivalence class of every quasi-morphism  $\varphi$  contains a unique homogeneous quasi-morphism

$$\Phi(a) := \lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{p} \varphi(a^p).$$

Using

$$\text{comm}(g^p) \geq p \frac{\Phi(g)}{4D_\Phi}$$

one has unbounded commutator length if one can find a nontrivial homogeneous quasi-morphism. The main result is the following:

**Theorem.** For every closed, oriented surface  $\Sigma$ , there exist homogeneous quasi-morphisms  $\Phi: \text{Diff}_0^\infty(\Sigma, \text{area}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  which are nontrivial, even when restricted to the kernel of Calabi's homomorphism (for  $\Sigma \neq \mathbb{S}^2$ ). Moreover the vector space of these homogeneous quasi-morphisms is infinite-dimensional.

After stating the theorem, the authors construct infinite families of independent quasi-morphisms for surfaces of all genera and the disc.

This paper is very well written, and might be of interest for anybody studying surface diffeomorphism groups.

Reviewed by *Martin J. Schmoll*

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