## The homology of Thompson-like groups via algebraic K-theory and étale groupoids

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## Abstract.

The Higman-Thompson groups  $V_d$  are groups of automorphisms of Cantor sets respecting a certain tree-like structure. They, as well as many families of "Thompson-like" groups building on these prototypes, are important objects of study in group theory, providing examples of groups with unexpected properties.

Recently, the integral homology of  $V_d$  has been calculated by M. Szymik and N. Wahl using homological stability and algebraic K-theory techniques: in particular  $V_2$  is integrally acyclic and each  $V_d$  is rationally acyclic. Even more recently, these acyclicity results have been re-proved by X. Li using étale groupoids. I will explain the ideas of these two approaches and how each of them may be extended to calculate the homology of other families of Thompson-like groups. As an application, we will see the existence of acyclic groups of intermediate finiteness types.

This represents joint work in progress with Xiaolei Wu.