

LOCAL INDICABILITY IN ORDERED GROUPS: BRAIDS AND ELEMENTARY AMENABLE GROUPS

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(Communicated by Stephen D. Smith)

ABSTRACT. Groups which are locally indicable are also right-orderable, but not conversely. This paper considers a characterization of local indicability in right-ordered groups, the key concept being a property of right-ordered groups due to Conrad. Our methods answer a question regarding the Artin braid groups B_n which are known to be right-orderable. The subgroups P_n of pure braids enjoy an ordering which is invariant under multiplication on both sides, and it has been asked whether such an ordering of P_n could extend to a right-invariant ordering of B_n . We answer this in the negative. We also give another proof of a recent result of Linnell that for elementary amenable groups, the concepts of right-orderability and local indicability coincide.

1. DEFINITIONS AND STATEMENT OF RESULTS

A *right-ordered group* is a pair $(G, <)$, where G is a group, $<$ is a strict total ordering of the elements of G , and right-invariance holds:

$$g < h \Rightarrow gk < hk, \forall g, h, k \in G.$$

If the ordering is also left-invariant,

$$g < h \Rightarrow kg < kh, \forall g, h, k \in G,$$

then we call $(G, <)$ a *bi-ordered group* (also known in the literature as “totally ordered” or, simply, “ordered”).

A group G is said to be *locally indicable* if for every nontrivial finitely-generated subgroup H of G there is a nontrivial homomorphism $H \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}$ onto the additive group of integers.

Proposition 1.1. *Locally indicable groups are right-orderable.*

Proof. Burns and Hale in [4] show that a group G is right-orderable if and only if every finitely generated nontrivial subgroup of G has a nontrivial quotient that is also right-orderable. See [16], Theorem 7.3.1, or [13], Theorem 3.2.1. Since \mathbf{Z} is right-orderable, the proposition follows. \square

The converse is not true. Bergman [2] gave an example of a finitely-generated right-orderable group which is perfect—its abelianization is trivial. Any homomorphism of such a group to \mathbf{Z} must be trivial, so it is not locally indicable.

Received by the editors February 16, 2001 and, in revised form, April 26, 2001.
2000 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* Primary 20F36; Secondary 20F60, 06F15.
The authors thank NSERC for partial financial support.

The class of *elementary amenable* groups is the smallest class of groups which contains all finite groups, all abelian groups and is closed under taking subgroups, extensions, factor groups and unions of directed systems of such groups. This class is strictly larger than the class of solvable groups, but properly contained in the class of all amenable groups. We shall show how the following result, first proved by Linnell [14] in 1999, follows from previously-known results.

Theorem 1.2. *If G is an elementary amenable group, then G is locally indicable if and only if G is right-orderable.*

This will be shown in Section 5. A different criterion will be proven first, in Section 2. It has applications to the theory of Artin's braid groups. In fact, this application was the original motivation for the present work.

Theorem 1.3. *Suppose $(G, <)$ is a right-ordered group and there is a finite-index subgroup H of G such that $(H, <)$ is a bi-ordered group. Then G is locally indicable.*

Corollary 1.4. *If $(G, <)$ is a bi-ordered group, then G is locally indicable.*

The braid groups B_n and their finite-index subgroups P_n of pure braids will be discussed in Section 3, where we will prove the following consequence of Theorem 1.3. It should be noted that P_n is bi-orderable, whereas B_n is only right-orderable (for $n \geq 3$).

Corollary 1.5. *If $n \geq 5$ and $<$ is a right-invariant ordering on B_n , then $(P_n, <)$ cannot be a bi-ordered group. The same is true for any finite-index subgroup in place of P_n .*

2. CONRAD-TYPE ORDERINGS

Right-orderable groups are also left-orderable, but by a different ordering (compare inverses). There are many groups which are right-orderable, but not bi-orderable, a simple example being the Klein bottle group with two generators x and y and the relation $yx y^{-1} = x^{-1}$. The reader is referred to [16] or [13] for further information on ordered groups.

The theory of ordered groups is well over a century old. Indeed, we will make use of a 1902 result of Hölder, as generalized by Conrad [7], regarding the structure of ordered groups. An ordering $<$ of a group G is said to be *Archimedean* if for every x and y in G with $e < x < y$, there exists a positive integer N such that $y < x^N$.

Theorem 2.1 (Hölder). *If $(G, <)$ is an Archimedean ordered group, then there is an order-preserving algebraic isomorphism of G with a subgroup of the additive real numbers. In particular, G is abelian.*

We remark that Hölder's theorem also holds for right-orderable groups, as shown by Conrad. More generally, Conrad investigated the structure of arbitrary right-ordered groups, and defined a useful concept which lies between right-invariance and bi-invariance.

A right-ordered group $(G, <)$ is said to be of *Conrad type* if for all $a, b \in G$, with $e < a, e < b$ there exists a positive integer N such that $a < a^N b$. The following criterion is perhaps more natural. We use the notation $x \ll y$ to mean $x^N < y$ for all integers N .

Lemma 2.2. *In a right-ordered group $(G, <)$ the ordering is of Conrad type if and only if for all $x, y \in G$,*

$$e < x \ll y \quad \Rightarrow \quad y^{-1} < x^{-1}.$$

Proof. The proof is completely routine, using the substitutions $a = x$ and $b = y^{-1}x$, and left to the reader. □

Lemma 2.3. *A bi-ordered group is of Conrad type.*

Proof. In a bi-ordered group we use left- and then right-invariance to see

$$g < h \Leftrightarrow h^{-1} < g^{-1}.$$

In fact, this is a necessary and sufficient condition for a right-ordered group to be bi-ordered. □

Theorem 2.4. *Let $(G, <)$ be a right-ordered group and suppose H is a subgroup of G of finite index. If $(H, <)$ is of Conrad type, then so is $(G, <)$.*

Proof. Assume the hypothesis, but that $(G, <)$ is not of Conrad type. Then there exist $a, b \in G$ with $e < a$ and $e < b$ and $a^N b < a$ for all positive N . First note that $a > b$, for $a > e$ implies $ab > b$ and therefore $a > ab > b$. Next note that $a > a^N b$ implies $a > ab > a^N b^2$, and a simple induction shows $a > a^N b^M$ for all integers $N \geq 0, M \geq 1$. Since H is of finite index, there is a positive integer K such that a^K and b^K belong to H . But then we have $(a^K)^N b^K < a < a^K$, which contradicts the assumption that the ordering has Conrad type on H . □

In Section 6 we will see that the hypothesis of finite index can be weakened considerably in the theorem above.

Proposition 2.5. *Assume $(G, <)$ is a right-ordered group which is NOT of Conrad type and that $a, b \in G$ violate the Conrad condition, i.e. they satisfy $e < a, e < b$ and $a > a^N b$ for all positive integers N . Then we have $va > wb$ for any words v, w in the semigroup S generated by a and b .*

Proof. Since $v > e$ implies $va > a$, it suffices to show that $a > wb$. If $w = a^N b^M, N, M \geq 0$, this follows as in the proof of the previous theorem. Otherwise, write $w = a^N b^M w'$ where $w' \in S, N \geq 0, M \geq 1$. Then $a > a^N b^M$ implies $aw'b > wb$ and we may assume inductively (on the total exponent of b) that $a > aw'b$. Thus $a > wb$. □

Corollary 2.6. *A right-orderable group which is not of Conrad type must contain a free sub-semigroup with two generators.*

Proof. Consider the semigroup S of the proposition, generated by a and b . It must be free: consider two nonempty words in a, b with only positive exponents. Since we are in a group, we may assume one word ends in a while the other ends in b . The proposition shows they cannot be equal. □

Suppose $(G, <)$ is a right-ordered group. A subgroup H of G is said to be *convex* if $h < g < h', h, h' \in H$ implies $g \in H$. The set of all convex subgroups of G is ordered by inclusion, and closed under arbitrary unions and intersections. Suppose C' and C are distinct convex subgroups of G such that $C' \subset C$, and the only convex subgroups H of G satisfying $C' \subset H \subset C$ are $H = C$ and $H = C'$. Then the pair (C', C) is called a *convex jump*.

Theorem 2.7 (Conrad). *Suppose $(G, <)$ is a right-ordered group of Conrad type, and that (C', C) is a convex jump in G . Then C' is normal in C and C/C' is isomorphic (in both the algebraic and order sense) with a subgroup of the additive real numbers. \square*

Corollary 2.8. *If G is finitely generated and Conrad right-ordered, then there is a homomorphism of G onto a nontrivial direct product of infinite cyclic groups.*

Proof. Let Γ be a generating set for G , which we may assume to be minimal (i.e. not redundant) and to consist of positive elements. Let $g \in \Gamma$ be the greatest element, relative to the given ordering of G . Let C' be the union of all the convex subgroups of G which do not contain g . It is easily verified that (C', G) is a convex jump in G . By Theorem 2.7, G/C' is isomorphic with a subgroup of the real numbers, so in particular it is a nontrivial finitely-generated torsion-free abelian group. By the fundamental theorem of abelian groups, the projection $G \rightarrow G/C'$ satisfies the conclusion. \square

Theorem 2.9. *If $(G, <)$ is a right-ordered group of Conrad type, then G is locally indicable.*

Proof. Let H be a finitely generated subgroup of G . Considering H itself as a Conrad right-ordered group, there is, by the above corollary, a nontrivial homomorphism $H \rightarrow Z^n$ and therefore, after an appropriate composition, a surjection $H \rightarrow Z$.

The converse of this result will be discussed in Section 4.

3. APPLICATION TO ARTIN'S BRAID GROUPS

We recall that the full Artin braid group B_∞ has generators $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots$ and relations

$$\sigma_i \sigma_j = \sigma_j \sigma_i, \quad |i - j| > 1, \quad \sigma_i \sigma_{i+1} \sigma_i = \sigma_{i+1} \sigma_i \sigma_{i+1}.$$

The n -string braid group B_n , $n > 1$, can be considered the subgroup generated by $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{n-1}$. If one adjoins the relations $\sigma_i^2 = 1$, this defines a mapping of B_n onto the symmetric group Σ_n . Its kernel is the *pure braid group* P_n . Clearly P_n is a normal subgroup of B_n of index $n!$. The following is well-known.

Theorem 3.1. *For all $n \geq 5$, the braid groups B_n are not locally indicable.*

Proof. According to Gorin and Lin [11], for $n \geq 5$, the commutator subgroup $[B_n, B_n]$ is finitely-generated and perfect. Any homomorphism of $[B_n, B_n]$ to an abelian group must be trivial, so B_n is not locally indicable. \square

We now turn to the proof of Corollary 1.5. It will follow immediately, noting Lemma 2.3, from the following stronger result.

Theorem 3.2. *Let $n \geq 5$, and suppose $<$ is an ordering such that $(B_n, <)$ is a right-ordered group. Then the ordering restricted to any finite index subgroup of B_n is not of Conrad type.*

Proof. According to Theorems 3.1 and 2.9, the ordering of B_n cannot be of Conrad type. Then apply Theorem 2.4. \square

We close this section with a discussion of which braid groups can have a Conrad type right-ordering. If $n \geq 5$, we have seen already that there is no possibility of giving B_n a Conrad ordering.

Proposition 3.3. *The Dehornoy ordering on $B_n, n \geq 3$, is not of Conrad type.*

Proof. First, we must describe Dehornoy’s ordering: it suffices to declare when a braid β is positive, i.e. $e < \beta$. The criterion is that β is positive iff there is an expression in the generators σ_i such that the generator with *lowest* subscript appears with only positive exponent. Now we let $\alpha = \sigma_1$ and $\beta = \sigma_1\sigma_2^{-1}$, clearly both Dehornoy-positive. Then repeated use of the identity $\sigma_1\sigma_2^{-1}\sigma_1^{-1} = \sigma_2^{-1}\sigma_1^{-1}\sigma_2$ shows that

$$\alpha^N\beta\alpha^{-1} = \sigma_1^{N+1}\sigma_2^{-1}\sigma_1^{-1} = \sigma_2^{-1}\sigma_1^{-1}\sigma_2^{N+1}.$$

Since its inverse is positive, we have $\alpha^N\beta\alpha^{-1} < e$ and therefore $\alpha^N\beta < \alpha$ for all N , in Dehornoy’s ordering, showing that it is not of Conrad type. \square

Theorem 3.4. *B_3 and B_4 can be given right-orderings of Conrad type, and are therefore locally indicable.*

The following simple lemma says that the category of Conrad-right-orderable groups is closed under extensions. The Conrad property is clearly also inherited by subgroups, and preserved under directed unions.

Lemma 3.5. *Suppose $1 \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow 1$ is an exact sequence of groups, with A and C having right-orderings of Conrad type. Define an ordering on B , by $b_1 < b_2$ if their respective images c_1, c_2 satisfy $c_1 < c_2$ in C , or else $c = c'$ and $e < b_2b_1^{-1} \in A$. Then this is a right-ordering of B of Conrad type.*

The proof is routine, and left to the reader.

Proof of Theorem 3.4. The map $B_3 \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}$ which takes a braid to its exponent sum when expressed as a word in the σ_i , can be identified with the abelianization map. The commutator subgroup is a free group F_2 of rank two. One way to see this is to recall that B_3 is isomorphic with the fundamental group of the complement of the trefoil knot, which is known to fibre over a circle, with fibre a punctured torus; see for example [18], p. 327. It follows that we have an exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow F_2 \rightarrow B_3 \rightarrow Z \rightarrow 1.$$

Since F_2 and Z are bi-orderable, they certainly have Conrad right-orderings, which by the lemma induces one on B_3 .

Now to consider B_4 we employ a bootstrap trick. There is a homomorphism $B_4 \rightarrow B_3$ defined by

$$\sigma_1 \rightarrow \sigma_1, \quad \sigma_2 \rightarrow \sigma_2, \quad \sigma_3 \rightarrow \sigma_1.$$

Its kernel K , the normal closure of $\sigma_1\sigma_3^{-1}$, is contained in the commutator subgroup of B_4 . According to Gorin and Lin, this commutator subgroup is a semidirect product of two copies of F_2 . By Lemma 3.5, this is Conrad right-orderable, and therefore so is K . Note the following exact sequence:

$$1 \rightarrow K \rightarrow B_4 \rightarrow B_3 \rightarrow 1.$$

Another application of the lemma shows that B_4 is Conrad right-orderable, completing the proof. \square

4. CHARACTERIZING LOCAL INDICABILITY

We have already seen that if a group has a right-ordering of Conrad type, then it is locally indicable. The converse is also true. A different argument appears in [10]. We offer a version which follows as a corollary of Theorem 3 of Brodskii in [3].

Theorem 4.1. *A group is locally indicable if and only if it admits a right-ordering of Conrad type.*

Proof. By Theorem 3 of [3], for any quasivariety \mathcal{V} , the class of locally \mathcal{V} indicable groups coincides with the class of groups having a normal system with factors in the class \mathcal{V} . Now, taking \mathcal{V} to be the quasivariety of all torsion-free Abelian groups, we see that the class of locally indicable groups coincides with the class of groups having a normal system with torsion-free Abelian factors.

We recall the definition of a normal system. A chain of subgroups Σ of a group G is a normal system with factors in \mathcal{V} if (i) $\{e\} \in \Sigma$, (ii) $G \in \Sigma$, (iii) Σ contains all unions and intersections of its members (Σ is complete) and (iv) if $H \in \Sigma$ has an immediate successor $K \in \Sigma$ in the natural ordering of Σ , then $H \triangleleft K$ and $K/H \in \mathcal{V}$.

For any element $x \neq 1$ in G , let \vee_x be the union of all members of Σ not containing x and let \wedge_x be the intersection of all members of Σ containing x . Then \vee_x, \wedge_x are members of Σ by (iii), $\vee_x \triangleleft \wedge_x \in \Sigma$ and $\wedge_x/\vee_x \in \mathcal{V}$ by (iv). The pair (\vee_x, \wedge_x) is called a jump in Σ .

A group G having a normal system Σ with torsion-free Abelian factors may be given a right-ordering of Conrad type as follows. For each jump (\vee, \wedge) in Σ totally order the torsion free abelian group \wedge/\vee . For an element $1 \neq x \in G$, put x in the positive cone P of G if $x\vee_x$ is positive in \wedge_x/\vee_x . The set P has the properties: $P \cap P^{-1} = \Phi$, $PP \subseteq P$, and $P \cup P^{-1} = G \setminus \{e\}$. That P is the positive cone of a Conrad order follows from the fact every two sided order is a Conrad right-order. Observe that under this order on G every member of Σ is a convex subgroup, but Σ need not coincide with the set of all convex subgroups.

5. ELEMENTARY AMENABLE GROUPS

In this section we prove Theorem 1.2, that any elementary amenable right-orderable group is locally indicable. We note that Linnell [14] has proved this result by different means. Let NFS denote the class of groups G that do NOT contain a free sub-semigroup with two generators. According to Corollary 2.6, every right-ordering of a group in NFS must be of Conrad type. The following result of Longobardi, Maj and Rhemtulla [15] is the key to our argument.

Theorem 5.1. *Suppose the right-ordered group G is the union of an ascending well-ordered family of subgroups $\{H_\alpha\}$ with the property that for each α , the quotient $H_{\alpha+1}/H_\alpha$ belongs to NFS . Then G is locally indicable.*

Recall that $\Sigma = \{H_\alpha; \alpha \in \mathcal{A}\}$ is an ascending series of G with factors in \mathcal{V} if $\{e\}, G \in \Sigma$, \mathcal{A} is a well ordered set, for all $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{A}, \alpha < \beta \Rightarrow H_\alpha < H_\beta$, $H_\alpha \triangleleft H_{\alpha+1}$, and $H_{\alpha+1}/H_\alpha \in \mathcal{V}$.

Lemma 5.2. *A group G is elementary amenable if and only if G is the union of an ascending well-ordered family of subgroups $\{H_\alpha\}$ with the property that for each α , the quotient $H_{\alpha+1}/H_\alpha$ is abelian-by-finite.*

Proof. Recall that the class elementary amenable groups is the smallest class of groups which contains all abelian-by-finite groups, is closed under group extensions and is closed under directed unions. Proof of this lemma is due to Chou (Proposition 2.2, [6]), and it is also given in [20]. \square

Lemma 5.3. *Every group which is abelian-by-finite belongs to NFS.*

Proof. Let H be a group with abelian normal subgroup N , and H/N finite. If $g, h \in H$, then for some positive integer k we have $g^k, h^k \in N$, and hence $g^k h^k = h^k g^k$, so that the subsemigroup generated by g and h is not free. Therefore $H \in NFS$. \square

Corollary 5.4. *For elementary amenable groups, right-orderability is equivalent to local indicability.*

6. SUBGROUPS

We finish with a generalization of Theorem 2.4.

Let X be a class of groups that is subgroup and quotient closed and with the property that if $G \in \text{Abelian-by-}X$ and G is right-orderable, then G is locally indicable.

Examples of such classes are $X =$ the class of all finite groups and $X =$ the class of solvable groups [5]. Another example is the class X of groups G which have an ascending series of normal subgroups $\{G_\alpha\}$ such that $G_{\alpha+1}/G_\alpha \in NFS$ (see [15]).

Theorem 6.1. *Suppose G is right-orderable, N is a normal subgroup of G and $G/N \in X$. Then either G is locally indicable, or for every right-order $<$ on G , the restriction of $<$ to N is NOT of Conrad type.*

Proof. Suppose that G is not locally indicable and \leq is a right-order on G such that its restriction (N, \leq) to the subgroup N is of Conrad type. Let G_1 be a finitely generated subgroup of G such that G_1/G_1' is finite. Such a subgroup G_1 exists since G is not locally indicable.

Now $G_1/(N \cap G_1) \cong NG_1/N$ is a subgroup of G/N so it is an X group. Moreover the order \leq on G_1 is not of Conrad type since G_1/G_1' is finite, but its restriction to $N \cap G_1$ is a Conrad right-order. Thus pass to G_1 if necessary and assume that G is finitely generated and G/G' is finite.

If N is bounded above or below under \leq (we say N is bounded above if there exists some element x in G such that $n \leq x, \forall n \in N$), then by Lemma 4 of [15], there is a proper normal relatively convex subgroup C of G where $C \geq N$. Then G/C is a right-orderable X group and hence locally indicable by hypothesis. Thus G/C has a torsion-free Abelian quotient and $G/G'C$ is not finite, a contradiction.

Thus assume N is not bounded. By this we mean that for any elements $x \leq y$ in G , there exist $n, m \in N$ such that $n \leq x \leq y \leq m$.

Now let $\{C_\lambda, \lambda \in \Lambda\}$ be the set of all proper convex subgroups of N under \leq . For each C_λ , let H_λ be the intersection of all convex subgroups of (G, \leq) that contain C_λ . Note that H_λ is convex since intersection of an arbitrary set of convex subgroups is convex. Indeed H_λ is the smallest convex subgroup of (G, \leq) such that $H_\lambda \cap N = C_\lambda$.

Next consider the set $\{H_\lambda, \lambda \in \Lambda\}$. Let $H = \bigcup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} H_\lambda$. Then $H \neq G$ since G is finitely generated, each H_λ is a proper subgroup of G and the set $\{H_\lambda, \lambda \in \Lambda\}$ is linearly ordered.

Let $C = H \cap N$. Then C is a proper convex subgroup of N , $C \geq C_\lambda$, $\lambda \in \Lambda$. So (C, N) is a jump.

We now show that C is normal in G . Since (N, \leq) is of Conrad type by assumption, it follows from Theorem 2.7 that $C \triangleleft N$ and N/C is torsion-free Abelian. Thus for every $a \in N \setminus C$, $e \leq a$, the set $\{a^n; n \in \mathbf{Z}\}$ is unbounded in N and we have shown that N is unbounded in G . Hence $g^{-1}ag > e$ for every $g \in G$ ([15], Lemma 3). If $g^{-1}ag \in C$, then $(g^{-1}ag)^n \leq a \quad \forall n \geq 1$. Hence $b_n = ag^{-1}a^{-n}g \geq e$ and $b_n \in N \setminus C$ and so the subgroup generated by b_n is unbounded. Hence $gb_n g^{-1} \geq e$.

From $e \leq gb_n g^{-1} = g(ag^{-1}a^{-n}g)g^{-1} = gag^{-1}a^{-n}$ we get $a^n \leq gag^{-1}$, $\forall n \geq 1$. But this contradicts the statement that the set $\{a^n; n \in \mathbf{Z}\}$ is unbounded. Thus the set $N \setminus C$ is normal in G and hence $C \triangleleft G$.

C is bounded above in G since it is bounded above in N . So, by ([15], Lemma 4), there is a proper normal relatively convex subgroup K of G containing C . So G/K is a right-orderable group and it is an Abelian-by- X group so that, by hypothesis, it is locally indicable. Since it is finitely generated, it has a torsion-free Abelian quotient. \square

For an application of Theorem 6.1 we return to braid groups B_n , $n \geq 5$. The subgroups P_n of pure braids are known to be orderable. Even more, they are known to be residually torsion-free nilpotent [19]; and as such, their descending central series $\Gamma_i(P_n)$, $i = 1, 2, \dots$, intersect in the unit group $\{1\}$. The subgroups $\Gamma_i(P_n)$ are defined inductively by $\Gamma_1(P_n) = P_n$ and $\Gamma_{i+1}(P_n) = [\Gamma_i(P_n), P_n]$. As a consequence of the above theorem, we can say that for any right-order on B_n , its restriction to $\Gamma_i(P_n)$ is not of Conrad type for all values of i . A similar statement holds with the terms of the descending central series replaced by the terms of the derived series of P_n .

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