1135-20-1304 **Robert Kropholler**, **Ian J. Leary** and **Ignat Soroko*** (ignat.soroko@ou.edu). *Uncountably many quasi-isometry classes of groups of type FP.*

An interplay between algebra and topology goes in many ways. Given a space X, we can study its homology and homotopy groups. In the other direction, given a group G, we can form its Eilenberg-Maclane space $K(G,1)$. It is natural to wish that it is "small" in some sense. If $K(G,1)$ space has n-skeleton with finitely many cells, then G is said to have type F_n. Such groups act naturally on the cellular chain complex of the universal cover for $K(G,1)$, which has finitely generated free modules in all dimensions up to n. On the other hand, if the group ring ZG has a projective resolution (P_i) of length n where each module P_i is finitely generated, then G is said to have type FP_n. There have been many intriguing questions on whether classes F_n and FP_n are different, and some of them are still open. Bestvina and Brady gave first examples of groups of type FP_2 which are not finitely presentable (i.e. not of type F_2). In his recent paper, Ian Leary has produced uncountably many of such groups. Using Bowditch's concept of taut loops in Cayley graphs, we show that Ian Leary's groups actually form uncountably many classes up to quasi-isometry. (Received September 21, 2017)