

A PROPERTY OF SUBGROUPS OF INFINITE INDEX IN A FREE GROUP

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ABSTRACT. We prove that if H is a finitely generated subgroup of infinite index in a free group F_m , then, in a certain statistical meaning, the normal subgroup generated by “randomly” chosen elements r_1, \dots, r_n of F_m has trivial intersection with H .

1. INTRODUCTION

Let F_m be a free group with free generators x_1, \dots, x_m and H a finitely generated subgroup of F_m . It is known [3] that if H contains a non-trivial normal subgroup of F_m , then H has finite index in F_m . Karrass and Solitar proved in [4] that if H has non-trivial intersection with every non-trivial normal subgroup of F_m , then H has finite index in F_m . This is a stronger result, since any two non-trivial normal subgroups of a free group have non-trivial intersection. On the other hand, it is obvious that if H has finite index in F_m , then H has non-trivial intersection with each of the non-trivial subgroups of F_m . Thus if H is a finitely generated subgroup of F_m , then H is of infinite index if and only if there is a normal subgroup K of F_m such that $K \cap H = \{1\}$. In the present paper, we study this property of subgroups of free groups from a statistical point of view. We prove that if H is a finitely generated subgroup of F_m of infinite index, then a randomly chosen normal subgroup K of F_m has trivial intersection with H with the probability tending to 1 as the lengths of the elements whose normal closure is K tend to infinity. In other words, this gives a “generic property” of normal subgroups of a free group: for a fixed H , a generic normal subgroup of F_m trivially intersects with H .

For a precise formulation, let $N = N(m, n, t)$ denote the number of all n -tuples $\{r_1, \dots, r_n\}$ of cyclically reduced words in the alphabet $X_m = \{x_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, x_m^{\pm 1}\}$ of length $|r_i| \leq t$ and let $N_H = N_H(m, n, t)$ denote the number of all such n -tuples $\{r_1, \dots, r_n\}$ whose normal closure in F_m has trivial intersection with H . Our main result is the following theorem.

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Theorem 1. *For any fixed n and m , if H is a finitely generated subgroup of infinite index in F_m , then*

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} N_H/N = 1.$$

Moreover, there is a real number $c > 0$ depending on m , n and H such that $1 - N_H/N < \exp(-ct)$ for all $t > 0$.

Note that the normal closure of the elements r_1, \dots, r_n depends only on their conjugacy classes. So the requirement for r_i to be cyclically reduced is not restrictive in this sense.

In the proof of Theorem 1, we will use presentations of finitely generated subgroups of F_m by finite connected labelled graphs. Such presentations have been introduced by J. Stallings and have been used to study subgroups of free groups, free inverse monoids, and “statistical“ properties of finitely presented groups (for details see [7], [6] and [1]).

Using Theorem 1 we get a generic property of finitely presented groups. Recall the definition of a generic property. For any $m \geq 2$ and $n \geq 1$ we consider all group presentations

$$(1) \quad G = \langle x_1, \dots, x_m \mid r_1 = 1, \dots, r_n = 1 \rangle,$$

where r_1, \dots, r_n are cyclically reduced words in the alphabet X_m of length $|r_i| \leq t$. Note that the number of all such presentations (1) is exactly $N = N(m, n, t)$. Let $N_{\mathcal{P}}$ be the number of presentations (1) with the group G having a property \mathcal{P} . A property \mathcal{P} of m -generated groups is said to be *generic* if $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} N_{\mathcal{P}}/N = 1$ for any n . We say that the genericity is exponential if this ratio tends to 1 faster than some function $1 - \exp(-ct)$ with $c > 0$. In this paper, we will consider exponential genericity only. For more information and examples of generic properties see [1], [2].

Theorem 2. *Let h_1, h_2, \dots, h_k be elements of the free group F_m and $r \geq 1$. Then the following conditions are equivalent:*

- (i) *the elements h_1, h_2, \dots, h_k generate a free subgroup of rank r of infinite index in F_m ;*
- (ii) *for a generic group G , the images of the elements h_i under the natural epimorphism $F_m \rightarrow G$ generate a free subgroup of rank r in G ;*
- (iii) *for a generic group G , the images of the elements h_i under the natural epimorphism $F_m \rightarrow G$ generate a free subgroup of rank r of infinite index in G .*

2. GRAPHS AND SUBGROUPS

Let Γ be a graph. By an edge of Γ we mean here a directed edge, i.e., an edge of Γ in the usual sense with any of its two possible directions. If e is an edge of Γ , then e^{-1} denotes the edge with the opposite direction. A map φ from the edges of Γ to X_m is called a *labelling function* on Γ if it satisfies $\varphi(e^{-1}) = (\varphi(e))^{-1}$ for any edge e . By the label $\varphi(p)$ of a path $p = e_1 e_2 \dots e_k$ of length k in Γ we mean the word $\varphi(e_1) \varphi(e_2) \dots \varphi(e_k)$. The label of a path of length 0 (which by definition is identified with a vertex of Γ) is the empty word.

A *labelled graph* is a finite connected graph Γ with a labelling function φ and a distinguished vertex O . Any labelled graph Γ represents a subgroup $H(\Gamma)$ of F_m , which is the image of the fundamental group $\pi_1(\Gamma, O)$ under the homomorphism

induced by φ . In other words, $x \in H(\Gamma)$ if and only if x may be represented by a word which can be read on a circuit at O .

It is easy to see that any finitely generated subgroup $H \subset F_m$ may be represented by a labelled graph. To do this, we first take words h_1, h_2, \dots, h_k in the alphabet X_m that represent generators of H . Next we take a rose of k circles attached to a point O and make each of the circles a circuit labelled h_i , $1 \leq i \leq k$. For the resulting labelled graph Γ , we obviously have $H(\Gamma) = H$.

We define two types of transformations of a labelled graph Γ , which preserve the subgroup $H(\Gamma)$ and which we call *reductions*. A transformation of the first type is identification of two edges with the same label and the same initial vertex. A transformation of the second type is removal of a vertex of degree 1 other than O , together with the incoming edge.

A labelled graph Γ is said to be *reduced* if it admits no reductions; that is, it has no pair of edges with the same label and initial vertex and no vertices of degree 1 with the possible exception of the distinguished vertex O .

Starting from a labelled graph Γ with $H(\Gamma) = H$ and performing all possible reductions, we reach a reduced labelled graph which represents the subgroup H . It is known [7], [6] that a reduced labelled graph representing a subgroup H is unique up to graph isomorphism (that is, it does not depend on the order of reductions, the choice of the initial graph Γ , and the choice of generators for H).

If Γ is a reduced labelled graph, then it is easy to see that a reduced word w represents an element of $H(\Gamma)$ if and only if w is the label of a reduced circuit at O in Γ . It follows in particular that the label of a path p in Γ starting at O represents an element of $H(\Gamma)$ only if O is also the terminal vertex of p .

Lemma. *Let F_m be a free group with m generators, H a finitely generated subgroup of F_m , and Γ a reduced labelled graph representing the subgroup H .*

Then the degree of any vertex of Γ is maximal (i.e., equals $2m$) if and only if H has finite index in F_m .

In addition, if H has finite index, the number of vertices of Γ is equal to the index $|F_m : H|$.

Since the graph Γ is reduced, the maximal degree of any vertex of Γ is $2m$.

Suppose each vertex of Γ has degree $2m$. This means that, for any vertex v of Γ and any letter $x \in X_m$, there is exactly one edge starting at v and labelled x . Then it is easy to see that F_m acts transitively on the vertices of Γ in the following way. An element $w \in F_m$ sends a vertex v of Γ to the terminal vertex of the path starting at v and labelled w . The stabilizer of the distinguished vertex O is exactly the subgroup H . Hence the index of H is the number of vertices of Γ and so it is finite.

Now suppose that a vertex v of Γ has non-maximal degree. This means that for some letter $x \in X_m$, there is no edge starting at v labelled x . Let w be the label of any path joining O with v . By the assumption, there is no reduced path in Γ starting at O with label $wx^i w^{-1}$ for $i > 0$. Hence $wx^i w^{-1} \notin H$ which easily implies that H has infinite index in F_m .

3. PROOF OF THEOREM 1

Let $\{r_1, \dots, r_n\}$ be an n -tuple of cyclically reduced words in the alphabet X_m of length $|r_i| \leq t$ and let Γ be a reduced labelled graph representing H . It is easy to see

that the number of cyclically reduced words r in X_m of length $|r| \leq l$ is greater than $(2m-1)^{l-1}$ but less than $1 + 2m + 2m(2m+1) + \dots + 2m(2m-1)^{l-1} < 2(2m-1)^l$.

Let us make a few observations.

I. Let $R_*(r_1, \dots, r_n)$ denote the set containing all cyclic shifts of words r_i and their inverses. Note that the share of all n -tuples $\{r_1, \dots, r_n\}$ so that $R_*(r_1, \dots, r_n)$ does not satisfy the small cancellation condition $C'(\frac{1}{6})$ decreases exponentially as $t \rightarrow \infty$ (see [1]). Hence to prove the theorem we may suppose that $R_*(r_1, \dots, r_n)$ satisfies $C'(\frac{1}{6})$.

II. We may assume that $|r_i| > \frac{t}{2}$ for all i .

Indeed, the number $N(m, n, t)$ of all n -tuples of cyclically reduced words in the alphabet X_m of length $\leq t$ is greater than $(2m-1)^{n(t-1)}$. On the other hand, the number of n -tuples $\{r_1, \dots, r_n\}$ such that $|r_i| \leq t$ for all i and $|r_i| \leq t/2$ for at least one i does not exceed $n2^n(2m-1)^{(n-1)t+t/2}$. Clearly, the last value is exponentially smaller than $N(m, n, t)$ as t tends to infinity.

III. We may assume that any cyclic shift of any r_i contains no subword of length $\geq \frac{|r_i|}{2}$ which is the label of a path of Γ .

By II, we may assume that $|r_i| \geq t/2$ for all i . We estimate the number of words of length $\left\lceil \frac{t}{4} \right\rceil$ which are labels of reduced paths in Γ starting at an arbitrary fixed vertex. By the lemma, Γ has a vertex of non-maximal degree. Let d be greater than the diameter of Γ , that is, any two vertices of Γ are joined with a path of length $< d$. When counting the number of reduced paths of length d , at least one way for extension of a path does not exist at the vertex of non-maximal degree. Then there are at most $2m(2m-1)^{d-1} - 1$ reduced paths of length d in Γ starting at any fixed vertex of Γ . Representing $\left\lceil \frac{t}{4} \right\rceil$ as $dk + s$ with $0 \leq s < d$, we see that there are at most

$$(2m(2m-1)^{d-1} - 1)((2m-1)^d - 1)^{k-1}(2m-1)^s$$

reduced words of length $\left\lceil \frac{t}{4} \right\rceil$ which can be read on paths in Γ with a given initial vertex. From this it easily follows that the number of words r_i of length $|r_i| \leq t$ such that a cyclic shift of r_i has a subword of length $\left\lceil \frac{t}{4} \right\rceil$ which can be read on Γ is at most

$$V(H)t(2m(2m-1)^{d-1} - 1)((2m-1)^d - 1)^{k-1}(2m-1)^s 2(2m-1)^{\frac{3t}{4}+1},$$

where $V(H)$ is the number of vertices of Γ . Therefore the number of n -tuples containing at least one excluded word r_i (that is, a label of a path of length $\geq \left\lceil \frac{|r_i|}{2} \right\rceil$ in Γ is a subword of a cyclic shift of r_i) is at most

$$V(H)tn(2m(2m-1)^{d-1} - 1)((2m-1)^d - 1)^{k-1}(2m-1)^s(2m-1)^{\frac{3t}{4}+1} \\ \times (2(2m-1)^t)^{n-1}.$$

Then the share of such n -tuples among all n -tuples of cyclically reduced words is at most

$$\frac{Btn((2m-1)^d - 1)^k(2m-1)^{\frac{3t}{4}+1}}{(2m-1)^t},$$

where $B = B(m, n, H)$ is a constant. Since $t \geq \left\lceil \frac{t}{4} \right\rceil + \frac{3t}{4}$, we obtain that this ratio is at most

$$Ct \left(1 - \frac{1}{(2m-1)^d} \right)^{\left\lceil \frac{t}{4} \right\rceil / d},$$

where a constant $C = C(m, n, H)$ is independent of t . This value decreases exponentially as $t \rightarrow \infty$.

Thus for the proof of the theorem we may assume that the n -tuple $\{r_1, \dots, r_n\}$ satisfies conditions I–III. Assume that $H \cap \mathcal{N}(r_1, \dots, r_n) \neq 1$, where $\mathcal{N}(r_1, \dots, r_n)$ denotes the normal closure of the elements r_i in F_m . Then there exists a non-empty reduced word w which can be read on some circuit of Γ starting at the distinguished vertex and equal to 1 in the group $F_m/\mathcal{N}(r_1, \dots, r_n)$. By Condition I and the Greendlinger lemma for $C'(\frac{1}{6})$ -groups (see [5]), the word w contains a subword v that is also a subword of a cyclic shift of some $r_i^{\pm 1}$ and satisfies $|v| > (1 - 3\lambda)|r_i|$. Hence we obtain $|v| > \frac{|r_i|}{2}$ and v can be read on a path of Γ . But this contradicts to Condition III.

4. A GENERIC PROPERTY OF GROUPS

In the proof of Theorem 2 we will use

Theorem 3 ([2]). *For any given integer $L \geq 1$ and $m \geq 2$, the class of m -generated groups all of whose subgroups of infinite index with at most L generators are free but all subgroups of finite index are not free is generic.*

Proof of Theorem 2. Obviously, we need to prove only that (i) implies (iii) and (ii) implies (i).

Suppose that h_1, h_2, \dots, h_k generate a free subgroup H of rank r of infinite index in F_m . By Theorem 1, the normal closure $\mathcal{N}(r_1, \dots, r_n)$ of “randomly” chosen elements r_1, \dots, r_n of F_m has trivial intersection with H . Hence the restriction on H of the natural epimorphism $F_m \rightarrow G$ with $G = F_m/\mathcal{N}(r_1, \dots, r_n)$ is an isomorphism. Thus the images of the elements h_i under the epimorphism generate a free subgroup \overline{H} of rank r in a generic m -generated finitely presented group. Theorem 3 implies in particular that all subgroups of finite index in a generic finitely presented group are not free. Therefore the index of \overline{H} cannot be finite.

Now suppose that the images of the elements h_i under the epimorphism $F_m \rightarrow G$ generate a free subgroup of rank r of a generic finitely presented group G . Using Theorem 3 again, we see that this subgroup has infinite index. Obviously, the elements h_1, h_2, \dots, h_k generate then a subgroup of infinite index in F_m . This subgroup is of rank r , since we have already proved that (i) implies (iii). \square

Let us call a finite set of words in the alphabet X_m *admissible* if the corresponding elements of the free group F_m generate a subgroup of infinite index in F_m .

Note that there is an effective procedure to check whether a given finite set of words is admissible or not. First, given words h_1, h_2, \dots, h_k , we construct a labelled graph representing the subgroup $\langle h_1, h_2, \dots, h_k \rangle$ taking for example a rose of k circuits each labelled with the corresponding h_i . Then we obtain a reduced labelled graph using reductions. By the lemma, the set $\{h_1, h_2, \dots, h_k\}$ is admissible if and only if the corresponding reduced labelled graph has a vertex of degree $< 2m$.

The following sets of words are admissible:

- 1) $\{x_1^2, x_2, \dots, x_m\}$;
- 2) any finite set of words representing elements of the commutator subgroup of F_m .

Obviously, the following sets of words are not admissible:

- 1) $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m\}$;
- 2) $\{x_i x_j, x_i^2, x_i x_j^{-1}, x_i^{-1} x_j \mid 1 \leq i, j \leq m\}$ (this set generates the subgroup of F_m of words of even length).

Now the previous theorem implies

Corollary. *Let S be any admissible set of words in the alphabet X_m . Then for any $m \geq 2$ and $n \geq 1$ the class of those m -generated groups with n defining relations in which S generates a free subgroup is exponentially generic.*

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