

On a conjecture of Karrass and Solitar

Benjamin Steinberg, City College of New York



December 9, 2013
Winter CMS Meeting

The question

- In 1969 Karrass and Solitar proved the following theorem using Marshall Hall's theorem.

The question

- In 1969 Karrass and Solitar proved the following theorem using Marshall Hall's theorem.

Theorem (Karrass/Solitar)

A finitely generated subgroup of a free group F has finite index iff it intersects nontrivially each nontrivial normal subgroup of F .

The question

- In 1969 Karrass and Solitar proved the following theorem using Marshall Hall's theorem.

Theorem (Karrass/Solitar)

A finitely generated subgroup of a free group F has finite index iff it intersects nontrivially each nontrivial normal subgroup of F .

- In a different paper, published the same year, they made the following conjecture.

The question

- In 1969 Karrass and Solitar proved the following theorem using Marshall Hall's theorem.

Theorem (Karrass/Solitar)

A finitely generated subgroup of a free group F has finite index iff it intersects nontrivially each nontrivial normal subgroup of F .

- In a different paper, published the same year, they made the following conjecture.

Conjecture (Karrass/Solitar)

*Let $G = A * B$ be a free product of nontrivial groups. Then a finitely generated subgroup of G has finite index iff it intersects nontrivially each nontrivial normal subgroup of G .*

The result

Theorem (BS)

*Let $G = A * B$ be a free product of nontrivial groups and H a subgroup of finite Kurosh rank. Then H is of finite index iff it intersects nontrivially each nontrivial normal subgroup of G .*

The result

Theorem (BS)

*Let $G = A * B$ be a free product of nontrivial groups and H a subgroup of finite Kurosh rank. Then H is of finite index iff it intersects nontrivially each nontrivial normal subgroup of G .*

- Finitely generated subgroups have finite Kurosh rank.

The result

Theorem (BS)

*Let $G = A * B$ be a free product of nontrivial groups and H a subgroup of finite Kurosh rank. Then H is of finite index iff it intersects nontrivially each nontrivial normal subgroup of G .*

- Finitely generated subgroups have finite Kurosh rank.
- So this result is stronger than the conjecture.

The result

Theorem (BS)

*Let $G = A * B$ be a free product of nontrivial groups and H a subgroup of finite Kurosh rank. Then H is of finite index iff it intersects nontrivially each nontrivial normal subgroup of G .*

- Finitely generated subgroups have finite Kurosh rank.
- So this result is stronger than the conjecture.
- Finite Kurosh rank means roughly that the Kurosh decomposition has finitely many free factors and the free part is of finite rank.

The result

Theorem (BS)

*Let $G = A * B$ be a free product of nontrivial groups and H a subgroup of finite Kurosh rank. Then H is of finite index iff it intersects nontrivially each nontrivial normal subgroup of G .*

- Finitely generated subgroups have finite Kurosh rank.
- So this result is stronger than the conjecture.
- Finite Kurosh rank means roughly that the Kurosh decomposition has finitely many free factors and the free part is of finite rank.
- This is the “right” analog of finite generation for free products.

A timeline

- Karrass and Solitar publish their theorem and make their conjecture (1969).

A timeline

- Karrass and Solitar publish their theorem and make their conjecture (1969).
- The theorem of Karrass and Solitar appears as Proposition 3.17 in Chapter 1 of the 1977 book of Lyndon and Schupp.

A timeline

- Karrass and Solitar publish their theorem and make their conjecture (1969).
- The theorem of Karrass and Solitar appears as Proposition 3.17 in Chapter 1 of the 1977 book of Lyndon and Schupp.
- In 2000, Ivanov and Schupp publish a new proof of the theorem of Karrass and Solitar in the proceedings of a 1998 conference, apparently unaware it is a known result.

A timeline

- Karrass and Solitar publish their theorem and make their conjecture (1969).
- The theorem of Karrass and Solitar appears as Proposition 3.17 in Chapter 1 of the 1977 book of Lyndon and Schupp.
- In 2000, Ivanov and Schupp publish a new proof of the theorem of Karrass and Solitar in the proceedings of a 1998 conference, apparently unaware it is a known result.
- In 2000, Arzhantseva publishes a quantitative version of the theorem of Karrass and Solitar from her 1998 thesis:

A timeline

- Karrass and Solitar publish their theorem and make their conjecture (1969).
- The theorem of Karrass and Solitar appears as Proposition 3.17 in Chapter 1 of the 1977 book of Lyndon and Schupp.
- In 2000, Ivanov and Schupp publish a new proof of the theorem of Karrass and Solitar in the proceedings of a 1998 conference, apparently unaware it is a known result.
- In 2000, Arzhantseva publishes a quantitative version of the theorem of Karrass and Solitar from her 1998 thesis: an infinite index, finitely generated subgroup of a free group misses the normal closure of generic finite sets of words.

A timeline

- Karrass and Solitar publish their theorem and make their conjecture (1969).
- The theorem of Karrass and Solitar appears as Proposition 3.17 in Chapter 1 of the 1977 book of Lyndon and Schupp.
- In 2000, Ivanov and Schupp publish a new proof of the theorem of Karrass and Solitar in the proceedings of a 1998 conference, apparently unaware it is a known result.
- In 2000, Arzhantseva publishes a quantitative version of the theorem of Karrass and Solitar from her 1998 thesis: an infinite index, finitely generated subgroup of a free group misses the normal closure of generic finite sets of words.
- Both proofs use Stallings graphs and small cancellation.

Timeline continued

- D. Kahrobaei posts on the arXiv a paper entitled [A new proof of a theorem of Ivanov and Schupp \(2002\)](#).

Timeline continued

- D. Kahrobaei posts on the arXiv a paper entitled [A new proof of a theorem of Ivanov and Schupp \(2002\)](#).
- She gives a short proof of the theorem of Karrass and Solitar using Marshall Hall's theorem (not exactly the same as the original proof).

Timeline continued

- D. Kahrobaei posts on the arXiv a paper entitled [A new proof of a theorem of Ivanov and Schupp \(2002\)](#).
- She gives a short proof of the theorem of Karrass and Solitar using Marshall Hall's theorem (not exactly the same as the original proof).
- In 2004, a revision of the previous paper is posted to arXiv under the title: [A simple proof of a theorem of Karrass and Solitar](#).

Timeline continued

- D. Kahrobaei posts on the arXiv a paper entitled [A new proof of a theorem of Ivanov and Schupp](#) (2002).
- She gives a short proof of the theorem of Karrass and Solitar using Marshall Hall's theorem (not exactly the same as the original proof).
- In 2004, a revision of the previous paper is posted to arXiv under the title: [A simple proof of a theorem of Karrass and Solitar](#).
- I had only been aware of the paper of Ivanov and Schupp.

Timeline continued

- D. Kahrobaei posts on the arXiv a paper entitled [A new proof of a theorem of Ivanov and Schupp](#) (2002).
- She gives a short proof of the theorem of Karrass and Solitar using Marshall Hall's theorem (not exactly the same as the original proof).
- In 2004, a revision of the previous paper is posted to arXiv under the title: [A simple proof of a theorem of Karrass and Solitar](#).
- I had only been aware of the paper of Ivanov and Schupp.
- When I saw Kahrobaei's second paper I did some googling to investigate the history of this theorem and found the conjecture of Karrass and Solitar.

Timeline continued

- D. Kahrobaei posts on the arXiv a paper entitled [A new proof of a theorem of Ivanov and Schupp](#) (2002).
- She gives a short proof of the theorem of Karrass and Solitar using Marshall Hall's theorem (not exactly the same as the original proof).
- In 2004, a revision of the previous paper is posted to arXiv under the title: [A simple proof of a theorem of Karrass and Solitar](#).
- I had only been aware of the paper of Ivanov and Schupp.
- When I saw Kahrobaei's second paper I did some googling to investigate the history of this theorem and found the conjecture of Karrass and Solitar.
- I had an idea how to prove it but never got around to working out the details.

Timeline continued

- D. Kahrobaei posts on the arXiv a paper entitled [A new proof of a theorem of Ivanov and Schupp](#) (2002).
- She gives a short proof of the theorem of Karrass and Solitar using Marshall Hall's theorem (not exactly the same as the original proof).
- In 2004, a revision of the previous paper is posted to arXiv under the title: [A simple proof of a theorem of Karrass and Solitar](#).
- I had only been aware of the paper of Ivanov and Schupp.
- When I saw Kahrobaei's second paper I did some googling to investigate the history of this theorem and found the conjecture of Karrass and Solitar.
- I had an idea how to prove it but never got around to working out the details. Until now!

Kurosh rank

- Let $G = A * B$ be a free product of nontrivial groups.

Kurosh rank

- Let $G = A * B$ be a free product of nontrivial groups.
- Corresponding to this splitting is an edge transitive action of G on a tree T with trivial edge stabilizers.

Kurosh rank

- Let $G = A * B$ be a free product of nontrivial groups.
- Corresponding to this splitting is an edge transitive action of G on a tree T with trivial edge stabilizers.
- Because the edge stabilizers are trivial, any subgroup $H \leq G$ has a minimal invariant subtree T_H .

Kurosh rank

- Let $G = A * B$ be a free product of nontrivial groups.
- Corresponding to this splitting is an edge transitive action of G on a tree T with trivial edge stabilizers.
- Because the edge stabilizers are trivial, any subgroup $H \leq G$ has a minimal invariant subtree T_H .
- It is a point if H consists of elliptic elements and otherwise is the union of all axes of hyperbolic elements.

Kurosh rank

- Let $G = A * B$ be a free product of nontrivial groups.
- Corresponding to this splitting is an edge transitive action of G on a tree T with trivial edge stabilizers.
- Because the edge stabilizers are trivial, any subgroup $H \leq G$ has a minimal invariant subtree T_H .
- It is a point if H consists of elliptic elements and otherwise is the union of all axes of hyperbolic elements.
- H has **finite Kurosh rank** if $H \backslash T_H$ is finite.

Kurosh rank

- Let $G = A * B$ be a free product of nontrivial groups.
- Corresponding to this splitting is an edge transitive action of G on a tree T with trivial edge stabilizers.
- Because the edge stabilizers are trivial, any subgroup $H \leq G$ has a minimal invariant subtree T_H .
- It is a point if H consists of elliptic elements and otherwise is the union of all axes of hyperbolic elements.
- H has **finite Kurosh rank** if $H \backslash T_H$ is finite.
- Finitely generated subgroups have finite Kurosh rank.

Kurosh rank

- Let $G = A * B$ be a free product of nontrivial groups.
- Corresponding to this splitting is an edge transitive action of G on a tree T with trivial edge stabilizers.
- Because the edge stabilizers are trivial, any subgroup $H \leq G$ has a minimal invariant subtree T_H .
- It is a point if H consists of elliptic elements and otherwise is the union of all axes of hyperbolic elements.
- H has **finite Kurosh rank** if $H \backslash T_H$ is finite.
- Finitely generated subgroups have finite Kurosh rank.
- Any subgroup of a conjugate of A or B has finite Kurosh rank.

The Kurosh core

- Let K_A be the presentation complex for A with generators $A \setminus \{1\}$ and multiplication table relations.

The Kurosh core

- Let K_A be the presentation complex for A with generators $A \setminus \{1\}$ and multiplication table relations.
- Let K_B be defined in the same way for B and let $K = K_A \vee K_B$.

The Kurosh core

- Let K_A be the presentation complex for A with generators $A \setminus \{1\}$ and multiplication table relations.
- Let K_B be defined in the same way for B and let $K = K_A \vee K_B$.
- So $G = \pi_1(K)$.

The Kurosh core

- Let K_A be the presentation complex for A with generators $A \setminus \{1\}$ and multiplication table relations.
- Let K_B be defined in the same way for B and let $K = K_A \vee K_B$.
- So $G = \pi_1(K)$.
- Let $H \leq G$ and $p: (\tilde{K}, v_0) \rightarrow (K, *)$ be the pointed covering space corresponding to H .

The Kurosh core

- Let K_A be the presentation complex for A with generators $A \setminus \{1\}$ and multiplication table relations.
- Let K_B be defined in the same way for B and let $K = K_A \vee K_B$.
- So $G = \pi_1(K)$.
- Let $H \leq G$ and $p: (\tilde{K}, v_0) \rightarrow (K, *)$ be the pointed covering space corresponding to H .
- A word over $(A \setminus \{1\}) \cup (B \setminus \{1\})$ is **reduced** if it alternates between A -syllables and B -syllables.

The Kurosh core

- Let K_A be the presentation complex for A with generators $A \setminus \{1\}$ and multiplication table relations.
- Let K_B be defined in the same way for B and let $K = K_A \vee K_B$.
- So $G = \pi_1(K)$.
- Let $H \leq G$ and $p: (\tilde{K}, v_0) \rightarrow (K, *)$ be the pointed covering space corresponding to H .
- A word over $(A \setminus \{1\}) \cup (B \setminus \{1\})$ is **reduced** if it alternates between A -syllables and B -syllables.
- Every element of G is represented by a unique reduced word.

The Kurosh core

- Let K_A be the presentation complex for A with generators $A \setminus \{1\}$ and multiplication table relations.
- Let K_B be defined in the same way for B and let $K = K_A \vee K_B$.
- So $G = \pi_1(K)$.
- Let $H \leq G$ and $p: (\tilde{K}, v_0) \rightarrow (K, *)$ be the pointed covering space corresponding to H .
- A word over $(A \setminus \{1\}) \cup (B \setminus \{1\})$ is **reduced** if it alternates between A -syllables and B -syllables.
- Every element of G is represented by a unique reduced word.
- $v \in \tilde{K}$ is a **core vertex** if it is visited by the lift to v_0 of some reduced word representing an element of H .

The Kurosh core

- Let K_A be the presentation complex for A with generators $A \setminus \{1\}$ and multiplication table relations.
- Let K_B be defined in the same way for B and let $K = K_A \vee K_B$.
- So $G = \pi_1(K)$.
- Let $H \leq G$ and $p: (\tilde{K}, v_0) \rightarrow (K, *)$ be the pointed covering space corresponding to H .
- A word over $(A \setminus \{1\}) \cup (B \setminus \{1\})$ is **reduced** if it alternates between A -syllables and B -syllables.
- Every element of G is represented by a unique reduced word.
- $v \in \tilde{K}$ is a **core vertex** if it is visited by the lift to v_0 of some reduced word representing an element of H .
- $\text{Core}(H)$ is the induced subcomplex on the core vertices.

Core properties

- $\text{Core}(H)$ is the smallest induced subcomplex of \tilde{K} carrying the fundamental group.

Core properties

- $\text{Core}(H)$ is the smallest induced subcomplex of \tilde{K} carrying the fundamental group.
- If $H = \langle S \rangle$, then v is a core vertex iff it lies on the lift of some element of S at v_0 .

Core properties

- $\text{Core}(H)$ is the smallest induced subcomplex of \tilde{K} carrying the fundamental group.
- If $H = \langle S \rangle$, then v is a core vertex iff it lies on the lift of some element of S at v_0 .
- The reduced expression of each element of H labels a loop at the base point of $\text{Core}(H)$.

Core properties

- $\text{Core}(H)$ is the smallest induced subcomplex of \tilde{K} carrying the fundamental group.
- If $H = \langle S \rangle$, then v is a core vertex iff it lies on the lift of some element of S at v_0 .
- The reduced expression of each element of H labels a loop at the base point of $\text{Core}(H)$.
- H has finite index iff $\text{Core}(H) = \tilde{K}$.

Core properties

- $\text{Core}(H)$ is the smallest induced subcomplex of \tilde{K} carrying the fundamental group.
- If $H = \langle S \rangle$, then v is a core vertex iff it lies on the lift of some element of S at v_0 .
- The reduced expression of each element of H labels a loop at the base point of $\text{Core}(H)$.
- H has finite index iff $\text{Core}(H) = \tilde{K}$.

Theorem (BS)

H has finite Kurosh rank iff $\text{Core}(H)$ has finitely many vertices.

Core properties

- $\text{Core}(H)$ is the smallest induced subcomplex of \tilde{K} carrying the fundamental group.
- If $H = \langle S \rangle$, then v is a core vertex iff it lies on the lift of some element of S at v_0 .
- The reduced expression of each element of H labels a loop at the base point of $\text{Core}(H)$.
- H has finite index iff $\text{Core}(H) = \tilde{K}$.

Theorem (BS)

H has finite Kurosh rank iff $\text{Core}(H)$ has finitely many vertices.

- A related graph has been considered by Ivanov, but seems to correspond to representing G as the fundamental group of the space where K_A and K_B are connected by an edge.

Further properties of the core

- Using the core, one can mimic for free products many proofs for free groups that use Stallings graphs.

Further properties of the core

- Using the core, one can mimic for free products many proofs for free groups that use Stallings graphs.
- For instance, one can easily prove that the intersection of two subgroups of finite Kurosh rank has finite Kurosh rank.

Further properties of the core

- Using the core, one can mimic for free products many proofs for free groups that use Stallings graphs.
- For instance, one can easily prove that the intersection of two subgroups of finite Kurosh rank has finite Kurosh rank.
- One just observes that $\text{Core}(H \cap L)$ embeds in the fiber product $\text{Core}(H) \times_K \text{Core}(L)$.

Further properties of the core

- Using the core, one can mimic for free products many proofs for free groups that use Stallings graphs.
- For instance, one can easily prove that the intersection of two subgroups of finite Kurosh rank has finite Kurosh rank.
- One just observes that $\text{Core}(H \cap L)$ embeds in the fiber product $\text{Core}(H) \times_K \text{Core}(L)$.
- It is then straightforward to prove that free products of Howson groups are Howson.

Further properties of the core

- Using the core, one can mimic for free products many proofs for free groups that use Stallings graphs.
- For instance, one can easily prove that the intersection of two subgroups of finite Kurosh rank has finite Kurosh rank.
- One just observes that $\text{Core}(H \cap L)$ embeds in the fiber product $\text{Core}(H) \times_K \text{Core}(L)$.
- It is then straightforward to prove that free products of Howson groups are Howson.
- Ivanov also does these constructions with his graph, but his approach somehow is more technical.

A dirty word

- Suppose that $H \leq G$ has finite Kurosh rank and infinite index.

A dirty word

- Suppose that $H \leq G$ has finite Kurosh rank and infinite index.
- Then $\text{Core}(H)$ is properly contained in \tilde{K} .

A dirty word

- Suppose that $H \leq G$ has finite Kurosh rank and infinite index.
- Then $\text{Core}(H)$ is properly contained in \tilde{K} .
- Define the **rank** of a reduced word w to be the number of vertices v of $\text{Core}(H)$ such that the lift of w at v is contained in $\text{Core}(H)$.

A dirty word

- Suppose that $H \leq G$ has finite Kurosh rank and infinite index.
- Then $\text{Core}(H)$ is properly contained in \tilde{K} .
- Define the **rank** of a reduced word w to be the number of vertices v of $\text{Core}(H)$ such that the lift of w at v is contained in $\text{Core}(H)$.
- Using that $\text{Core}(H)$ is proper, one shows that if $\text{rank}(w) > 0$, then there is a reduced word u of smaller rank than w .

A dirty word

- Suppose that $H \leq G$ has finite Kurosh rank and infinite index.
- Then $\text{Core}(H)$ is properly contained in \tilde{K} .
- Define the **rank** of a reduced word w to be the number of vertices v of $\text{Core}(H)$ such that the lift of w at v is contained in $\text{Core}(H)$.
- Using that $\text{Core}(H)$ is proper, one shows that if $\text{rank}(w) > 0$, then there is a reduced word u of smaller rank than w .
- Essentially start with w and then run off $\text{Core}(H)$.

A dirty word

- Suppose that $H \leq G$ has finite Kurosh rank and infinite index.
- Then $\text{Core}(H)$ is properly contained in \tilde{K} .
- Define the **rank** of a reduced word w to be the number of vertices v of $\text{Core}(H)$ such that the lift of w at v is contained in $\text{Core}(H)$.
- Using that $\text{Core}(H)$ is proper, one shows that if $\text{rank}(w) > 0$, then there is a reduced word u of smaller rank than w .
- Essentially start with w and then run off $\text{Core}(H)$.
- Hence there is a cyclically reduced word w that does not label any path in $\text{Core}(H)$ (i.e., has rank 0).

Small cancellation theory

- Choose a cyclically reduced word u containing w as a factor satisfying good small cancellation properties.

Small cancellation theory

- Choose a cyclically reduced word u containing w as a factor satisfying good small cancellation properties.
- The Spelling Theorem for free products of Duncan and Howie shows that $u = w^6$ will do.

Small cancellation theory

- Choose a cyclically reduced word u containing w as a factor satisfying good small cancellation properties.
- The Spelling Theorem for free products of Duncan and Howie shows that $u = w^6$ will do.
- Let N be the normal closure of u .

Small cancellation theory

- Choose a cyclically reduced word u containing w as a factor satisfying good small cancellation properties.
- The Spelling Theorem for free products of Duncan and Howie shows that $u = w^6$ will do.
- Let N be the normal closure of u .
- Any nontrivial element z of $H \cap N$ labels a loop at the base point v_0 of $\text{Core}(H)$.

Small cancellation theory

- Choose a cyclically reduced word u containing w as a factor satisfying good small cancellation properties.
- The Spelling Theorem for free products of Duncan and Howie shows that $u = w^6$ will do.
- Let N be the normal closure of u .
- Any nontrivial element z of $H \cap N$ labels a loop at the base point v_0 of $\text{Core}(H)$.
- Small cancellation theory over free products yields that some cyclic conjugate s of z or z^{-1} contains u as a factor.

Small cancellation theory

- Choose a cyclically reduced word u containing w as a factor satisfying good small cancellation properties.
- The Spelling Theorem for free products of Duncan and Howie shows that $u = w^6$ will do.
- Let N be the normal closure of u .
- Any nontrivial element z of $H \cap N$ labels a loop at the base point v_0 of $\text{Core}(H)$.
- Small cancellation theory over free products yields that some cyclic conjugate s of z or z^{-1} contains u as a factor.
- But s labels a loop in $\text{Core}(H)$, contradicting the choices of u, w .

The end

Thank you for your attention!