The Structure of Automorphic Conjugacy in the Free Group of Rank Two

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ABSTRACT. In the study of the automorphism group of a free group F=F(X) on a set X, J. H. C. Whitehead introduced a graph whose vertices are elements of F, where two vertices are connected if and only if the corresponding elements of F are related by one of a specially chosen set of generators of Aut(F). Here we give a precise structural description of Whitehead's graph for the case where $F=F_2$ is the free group of rank two. This description allows us to quantify relationships between the natural length function $|\cdot|$ of F_2 , and the action of $Aut(F_2)$ on F_2 . As an application, we show that Whitehead's algorithm for testing automorphic conjugacy in F_2 runs in time that is at most quadratic in the length of the elements.

1. The Automorphism Graph of F_2

To start, let X denote a **base set** of elements $\{a, b, \ldots\}$, and let $X^{-1} = \{A, B, \ldots\}$ be the set consisting of the corresponding formal inverses of elements from X. We call the elements of $X \cup X^{-1}$ letters, and denote the **free group** on the set X as F(X).

The elements of the free group can be taken as the set of freely reduced words of finite length over the alphabet $X \cup X^{-1}$, where by **freely reduced** we mean words which contain no subword of the form xx^{-1} or xx^{-1} for any $x \in X$. Multiplication of elements of F(X) is simply concatenation of words, followed by **free reduction**, which is to say repeated cancellation of all subwords of the form xx^{-1} or xx^{-1} for $x \in X$. The unique empty word of length 0 plays the role of the identity element. It is well-known that given two sets X and Y the free group $F(X) \cong F(Y)$ if and only if |X| = |Y|. This justifies denoting such a free group as $F_{|X|}$, since upto isomorphism the group depends only on the cardinality of the base set. The group $F_{|X|}$ is called the free group of F(X). This work considers F(X), the free group of F(X) and F(X) is called the free group of F(X). This work considers F(X) is free group of F(X) and F(X) is called the free group of F(X).

Recall that for any group G, the set of automorphisms of G again forms a group, denoted Aut(G), in which composition of automorphisms plays the role of multiplication. Given a group G, two elements $g, h \in G$ are said to be **automorphic conjugates** if there exists an automorphism $\phi \in Aut(G)$ for which $\phi(g) = h$.

This work concerns the properties of $Aut(F_2)$, the group of automorphisms of F_2 . In general, a structural description of the orbits of F_n under the action of

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