ON CONJUGATE POWERS IN EIGHTH-GROUPS

BY SEYMOUR LIPSCHUTZ

Communicated by Everett Pitcher, April 21, 1971

Let G be a finitely presented group with generating elements a_1, \dots, a_{λ} and defining relations $R_1 = 1, \dots, R_{\mu} = 1$. We assume without loss of generality that the *relators* R_i form a symmetric set, i.e. that the R_i are cyclically reduced and are closed under the operations of taking inverses and cyclic transforms. We call G an *eighth-group* if it satisfies the following condition:

(*) If $R_i \cong XY$ and $R_j \cong XZ$ are distinct relators, then the length of the common initial segment X is less than 1/8 the length of either relator.

A classical example of such a group is the fundamental group G_k of an orientable closed 2-manifold of genus k>2; it has the presentation

$$G_k = \operatorname{gp}(a_1, b_1, \cdots, a_k, b_k; a_1b_1a_1^{-1}b_1^{-1}\cdots a_kb_ka_k^{-1}b_k^{-1} = 1).$$

More generally, the Fuchsian groups $F(p; n_1, \dots, n_d; m)$, see Greenberg [3], are eighth-groups if $4p+d+m, n_1, \dots, n_d > 8$.

The class of eighth-groups were first considered by Greendlinger who solved the word problem [4] and the conjugacy problem [5] for them. Similar "small cancellation" groups have been studied by Tartakovskii [8], Britton [1], Lyndon [6] and Schupp [7], among others.

We now state our main result.

THEOREM. Suppose W is an element of infinite order in an eighthgroup G. If $|m| \neq |n|$ then W^m and W^n are in different conjugacy classes. In particular, W, W^2 , W^3 , \cdots are in different conjugacy classes.

This theorem has already been known to hold for the above fundamental groups G_k and for the Fuchsian groups; but all the proofs have been topological. Our theorem holds for a much wider class of groups and, moreover, the proof is purely algebraic.

The author conjectures that the theorem also holds for the small concellation groups in general.

AMS 1969 subject classifications. Primary 2010; Secondary 2070.

Key words and phrases. Small cancellation groups, Greendlinger groups, conjugacy classes.