# ON THE NONTRIVIALITY OF SOME GROUP EXTENSIONS GIVEN BY GENERATORS AND RELATIONS 

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Let $G$ be any group, $F=F\left(x_{1}, x_{2}, \ldots, x_{n}\right)$ the free group on $n$ generators. Consider the group presentation $H=G^{*} F / R_{1}, R_{2}, \ldots, R_{n}$, where each relation $R_{i}$ is a product of conjugates, by elements of $G$, of elements of $F$ :

$$
R_{i}=\prod_{v} g(i, v) x_{\alpha(i, v)}^{r(i, v)} g^{-1}(i, v) .
$$

Then $G$ injects into $H$, and we want to know when $H$ is genuinely larger than $G$. A criterion will be framed in terms of the Fox matrix, $E$, of the presentation:

$$
(E)_{i, j}=\sum_{v} r(i, v) g(i, v)
$$

where the sum is over those $v$ for which $\alpha(i, v)=j$. The assumption that $H=G$ implies by a formal argument (or use of Fox free differential calculus) that $E$ is invertible matrix over $\mathbf{Z}(G)$; to avoid this trivial case, we will assume $E \in$ $\mathrm{GL}(n, \mathbf{Z}(G))$.
$E$ may equally well be written $E=\Sigma M(g) g$, each $M(g) \in M(n, \mathbf{Z})$. For any finite dimensional representation $\rho$ of $G$ we define $\rho(E)=\Sigma M(g) \otimes \rho(g)$. Note that $\operatorname{det} 1(E)= \pm 1$.

Let $A$ be the subgroup of $\mathrm{GL}(n, \mathbf{R}(G))$ generated by squares and commutators. Our main result is

Theorem 1. Assume $G$ finite, $\operatorname{det} 1(E)=1$, and $n$ odd. If $E \notin \bigcup_{g \in G}\{A g$. then $G$ injects properly into $H$.
(The case $n$ even can be reduced to the preceding by adding a free generator to $H$ and a relation which kills it.)

The proof needs several preliminary considerations. Let $L$ be a compact connected Lie group of rank $m$, dimension $d$, and $L$ its Lie algebra. Let $\varphi$ be any homomorphism of $G$ into $L ; \operatorname{Ad} \varphi$ is then a representation of $G$ on $L$. By $\varphi\left(R_{i}\right)$ we mean the relation $R_{i}$ with elements of $G$ therein occurring replaced by their images under $\varphi$. Consider the map $f: L^{n} \rightarrow L^{n}$ given by $f_{i}\left(x_{1}, x_{2}, \ldots, x_{n}\right)=$ $\varphi\left(R_{i}\right) \cdot x_{i}$. The identity element of $L^{n}$ is a fix point of $f$; another fix point of $f$ assures $H$ is larger than $G$.

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[^0]:    AMS (MOS) subject classifications (1970). Primary 20F05, 20F10; Secondary 55B15, 57 F 10.

    1 This research was partly supported by NSF GP 28251.

