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## MATRICES OVER GROUP RINGS WHICH ARE ALEXANDER MATRICES<sup>(1)</sup>

Adrian PIZER

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## Introduction

Let  $(x_1, \dots, x_m; r_1, \dots, r_n)$  be a presentation of a group G. Then an Alexander matrix of G can be obtained by mapping the  $n \times m$  matrix  $(\partial r_i / \partial x_j)$  into a matrix with coefficients in the group ring JH of some homomorphic image H of G. (We are using *i* for the row index and *j* for the column index. Moreover, what we call Alexander matrices are called in Fox [4] 'Homomorphisms of the Jacobian'.) In this note, we consider the reverse of the above procedure. We start with a matrix A over a group ring, and look for groups with an Alexander matrix equal to A.

Let F be the free group on the set of m letters  $\{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$ , and JF be the integral group ring on F. Let  $\chi: F \to H$  be an epimorphism from F onto a group H, and let  $\tilde{\chi}: JF \to JH$  be the extension of  $\chi$  to group rings. Then for an  $n \times m$  matrix A with entries  $\tilde{f}_i^i$  over JH, if G is such that

$$F \xrightarrow{\chi} H$$

$$\phi \bigvee / \psi$$

$$G$$

commutes and  $(\partial r_i/\partial x_j)^{\tilde{\mathbf{x}}} = A$ , we say *G* realizes *A* w.r.t.  $\mathbf{X}$ . Here  $\phi$  is the canonical projection, and  $\psi$  is the epimorphism induced by  $\mathbf{X}$ . Let *R* denote Ker  $\mathbf{X}$ . We show

**Theorem I.** Given an  $n \times m$  matrix A with entries  $\tilde{f}_{j}^{i}$  over JH, there is a group G realizing A w.r.t.  $\chi$  iff  $\sum_{j=1}^{m} \tilde{f}_{j}^{i} \tilde{\chi}(x_{j}-1)=0$ ,  $i=1, \dots, n$ . Further if the entries of A satisfy this condition and G is a group with presentation  $(x_{1}, \dots, x_{m}:$  $r_{1}, \dots, r_{n})$  such that  $(\partial r_{i}/\partial x_{j})^{\chi} = A$ , the collection of all groups realizing A w.r.t  $\chi$  is

 $\{(x_1, \dots, x_m; a_1r_1, \dots, a_nr_n) | a_1, \dots, a_n \in [R, R]\}$ .

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