Intersections of conjugates of Magnus subgroups of one-relator groups

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In the theory of one-relator groups, Magnus subgroups, which are free subgroups obtained by omitting a generator that occurs in the given relator, play an essential structural role. In a previous article, the author proved that if two distinct Magnus subgroups $M$ and $N$ of a one-relator group, with free bases $S$ and $T$ are given, then the intersection of $M$ and $N$ is either the free subgroup $P$ generated by the intersection of $S$ and $T$ or the free product of $P$ with an infinite cyclic group.

The main result of this article is that if $M$ and $N$ are Magnus subgroups (not necessarily distinct) of a one-relator group $G$ and $g$ and $h$ are elements of $G$, then either the intersection of $gMg^{-1}$ and $hNh^{-1}$ is cyclic (and possibly trivial), or $gh^{-1}$ is an element of $NM$ in which case the intersection is a conjugate of the intersection of $M$ and $N$.

1 Introduction

A Magnus subgroup of a one-relator group $G = \langle X : r = 1 \rangle$, where $r$ is cyclically reduced, is a subgroup generated by a Magnus subset $S$ of $X$, i.e, a subset $S$ which omits a generator explicitly occurring in the relator $r$. By the Freiheitssatz of Magnus (see for example page 104 or page 198 of Lyndon and Schupp [5]), any such subgroup is free with the given subset as basis.

The classical proof of many theorems on one-relator groups is by induction on the length of the relator. In its modern form, the inductive step in the classical proof expresses a one-relator group $G$ as an HNN-extension of a one-relator base group $G^*$ where the edge subgroups are Magnus subgroups of $G^*$. Thus Magnus subgroups play a central role in this approach to the theory of one-relator groups.

In a previous article [3], we determined the form of the intersection of two Magnus subgroups. The precise statement is:
Theorem 1 Let $G = \langle X : r = 1 \rangle$, where $r$ is cyclically reduced, be a one-relator group and let $M = F(S), N = F(T)$ be Magnus subgroups of $G$. If $M \cap N$ is distinct from $F(S \cap T)$, then $M \cap N$ is the free product of $F(S \cap T)$ and an infinite cycle.

In the present article we examine the intersection of conjugates of two Magnus subgroups, and it suffices to deal with the case of an intersection of the form $g Mg^{-1} \cap N$, where $M = F(S), N = F(T)$. A simple and obvious argument shows that if $g \in NM$, then $g Mg^{-1} \cap N$ is just a conjugate of $M \cap N$ by an element of $N$ and in particular is isomorphic to $M \cap N$. Our main conclusion deals with the alternative case.

Theorem 2 Let $G = \langle X : r = 1 \rangle$, where $r$ is cyclically reduced, be a one-relator group and let $M = F(S), N = F(T)$ be Magnus subgroups of $G$, allowing $M = N$. For any $g \in G$, either $g Mg^{-1} \cap N$ is cyclic (possibly trivial) or $g \in NM$.

A simple argument also enables one to describe the form of an intersection $g Mg^{-1} \cap N$, where $M, N$ are Magnus subgroups and $g, g' \in G$, in terms of the intersections $g Mg^{-1} \cap N$ and $g' Mg^{-1} \cap N$.

It is surprising that the questions addressed in Theorem 1 and Theorem 2 have not been examined more extensively, given that some of the difficulty in studying one-relator groups arises precisely from the situation where a pair of Magnus subgroups have exceptional intersection, that is $F(S) \cap F(T) \neq F(S \cap T)$. However there are some partial results that deal with special cases of Theorem 1 and Theorem 2. In particular Bagherzadeh [1] has shown that if $M = F(S)$ is a Magnus subgroup and $g \notin M$, then $g Mg^{-1} \cap M$ is cyclic (possibly trivial) and in [2], Brodskii actually considered a more general situation and showed that in a one-relator product $\langle A \ast B \mid r = 1 \rangle$ of locally indicable groups, the intersections $A \cap B, gAg^{-1} \cap A$ and $gAg^{-1} \cap B$ are all cyclic (possibly trivial). In the context of one-relator groups, Brodskii’s results imply that if the Magnus subsets $S$ and $T$ are disjoint, then $F(S) \cap F(T), gF(S)g^{-1} \cap F(S)$ and $gF(S)g^{-1} \cap F(T)$ are cyclic. Finally Newman [6] showed that in one-relator groups with torsion, Magnus subgroups are malnormal, ie if $M = F(S)$, where $S$ is a Magnus subset and $g \notin M$, then $g Mg^{-1} \cap M$ is trivial.

In addition, in [3], we also showed that, by extending a version of Newman’s argument, one can easily prove that if the one-relator group $G$ has torsion, ie when the relator is a proper power, then, for any two Magnus subgroups $M = F(S)$ and $N = F(T)$ and any $g \in G$, $M \cap N$ is not exceptional and either $g Mg^{-1} \cap N$ is trivial or $g \in NM$. Moreover, Newman’s approach – using the so-called Spelling Lemma – also yields, in the torsion case, an algorithm to determine the precise form of $g Mg^{-1} \cap N$, in particular.
to determine for a given \( g \) whether or not \( g \in NM \). These strong results that follow from Newman’s work underline why one-relator groups with torsion are easier to work with than one-relator groups in general.

Theorem 1 has been significantly extended and generalised by Howie in [4] where he provides a detailed description of how the exceptional case can arise and generalises Theorem 1 to the case of a one-relator product of locally indicable groups. In addition his methods provide an algorithm to determine for a given one-relator group and two Magnus subgroups \( M \) and \( N \), whether or not \( M \cap N \) is exceptional and to determine a generator for the additional infinite cycle in the exceptional case.

In contrast to the situation for the intersection of two Magnus subgroups, the algorithmic problems arising from Theorem 2 remain open. The difficulty appears to be caused by the case of two-generator one-relator groups. For both Theorem 1 and Theorem 2, there is nothing to prove in this case, for if \( G = \langle a, b \mid r = 1 \rangle \), then the Magnus subgroups \( M = F(a) \) and \( N = F(b) \) are both cyclic. In the case of Theorem 1, the algorithmic determination of \( F(a) \cap F(b) \) is provided by a procedure based on the Baumslag–Taylor algorithm for determining the centre. The methods of [4] then yield a procedure for the general case. For the case of Theorem 2 when \( G = \langle a, b \mid r = 1 \rangle \) one has to be able to determine, for a given \( g \in G \), the intersections \( gF(a)g^{-1} \cap F(a) \) and \( gF(a)g^{-1} \cap F(b) \). In the latter case, one appears to need, as part of the procedure, to be able to determine whether or not \( g \in F(b)F(a) \). For this additional question, despite the fact that, in his solution to the word problem for one-relator groups, Magnus proved that one can always decide if a given element lies in a given Magnus subgroup, the usual inductive technique seems to run aground in the two-generator case when neither generator has exponent sum zero in the relator.

Addendum 1 to [3] The reader of [3] should note that although, in the definition of notation on page 273 of [3], it is made clear that the sets \( A^*_+ \) and \( A^*_+ \) may both be empty and similarly for \( C^*_+ \) and \( C^*_+ \), there is no specific discussion in Sections 5–6 of [3] of what happens when these possibilities arise. However, as we point out below, in practice the results in these sections and the similar results in Section 5 are employed only in situations where all of \( A^*_+, A^*_-, C^*_+, C^*_- \) are nonempty. This point is clarified in the introduction to Section 4. It is also worth pointing out that \( B^* \) may be empty – however since the role of \( B^* \) throughout the argument is essentially passive, it is clear that nothing is disturbed if \( B^* \) is empty.

Addendum 2 to [3] In Lemma 6.1 on page 286 of [3], the notation \( L \) is used with two distinct meanings, only one of which is explained in the text. The meaning explained is...
the one that occurs right throughout the whole of [3], namely that \( L \) denotes the “lower” edge group in the representation of our one-relator group \( G \) as an HNN-extension, for example as \( G = \langle G^*, b \mid bLb^{-1} = U \rangle \), where \( U \) is the upper edge group. The second meaning, which is used throughout Section 6 of [3] and in Section 5, is to denote by \( L(z) \) the syllable length, as defined on page 283 of [3] of an element \( z \) of, for instance, \( F(A_+^*, B^*, C^*) \).

2 Structure and simple cases in the proof of Theorem 2

The proof of Theorem 2 proceeds, as is usual, by induction on the length of the relator. We make various initial reductions and then address three separate cases at the inductive step. Of these, the first is straightforward and the third reduces easily to the second. However, the second case is complicated and requires substantial analysis, making use of some of the technical results from [3].

Initial Observations

(i) For small values of \(|r|\), the result is elementary by inspection.

(ii) The general case will follow, via the normal form theorem for free products, from the case when \( S \cup T = \text{Supp}(r) \) and so we can always assume the latter.

(iii) When \(|\text{Supp}(r)| = 2\), the conclusion is immediate, so that we can assume that \(|\text{Supp}(r)| \geq 3\).

(iv) If \( S \subset T \), then \( gF(S)g^{-1} \cap F(T) \subseteq gF(T)g^{-1} \cap F(T) \) which, by [1], is cyclic unless \( g \in F(T) \) so that we can always assume that \( S \cap T \) is a proper subset of both \( S \) and \( T \);

(v) (assuming (iv)) If we write \( B = S \cap T \) and then choose \( A \) and \( C \) disjoint so that \( S = A \cup B \) and \( T = B \cup C \), then the general case reduces to the case when \( A \) and \( C \) are singletons, say \( A = \{a\} \) and \( C = \{c\} \).

We therefore take all of these as given and embark upon the inductive case; our strategy will always be to assume the conclusion false and then work our way to a contradiction. In particular we shall assume that there exist \( g \notin F(B, C)F(A, B), h, h' \in F(A, B) \) and \( k, k' \in F(B, C) \) such that \( \{h, h'\} \) (and, necessarily, \( \{k, k'\} \)) constitute a free basis of the corresponding subgroup they generate. We shall refer to such a configuration as a counterpair.

There are three cases:
Case Assumption: Either $a$ or $c$ has exponent sum zero in $r$.

Case Assumption: Neither $a$ nor $c$ has exponent sum zero in $r$ but there exists $b \in B$ such that $\sigma_b(r) = 0$.

Case Assumption: No generator has exponent sum zero in $r$.

Case 2.1 Without loss of generality we may assume that $a$ has exponent sum zero in $r$. We may further assume, by replacing $r$ by a cyclic permutation if necessary, that $c^{\pm 1}$ is the initial letter of $r$.

In the standard manner we can express $G$ as a HNN-extension of the form $G = \langle G^*, a \mid aLa^{-1} = U \rangle$ where $L$ and $U$ are Magnus subgroups of the base group $G^*$. To do this we define $C^* = \{c_\mu, \ldots, c_\nu\}$ and $B^* = \{b_i, i \in \mathbb{Z}, b \in B\}$ where, as usual, $b_i$ and $c_i$ denote the conjugates $a^ib^{-1}$ and $a^ic^{-1}$ with $\mu$ and $\nu$ respectively the minimal and maximal subscripts that appear when we rewrite $r$ as a word $r^*$ in $B^* \cup C^*$. With this notation $G^* = \langle B^*, C^* \mid r^* = 1 \rangle$ and the two edge groups are $L = F(B^*, C^+), U = F(B^*, C^-)$, where $C^- = \{c_\mu, \ldots, c_{\nu-1}\}$ and $C^+ = \{c_{\mu+1}, \ldots, c_\nu\}$. We note that by requiring that $r$ begins with $c^{\pm 1}$ we have ensured that $\mu \leq 0 \leq \nu$. (We do not exclude the possibility that $\mu = 0 = \nu$ in which case $C^+$ and $C^-$ are both empty but we will not usually make explicit reference to this since the argument is either unchanged or even simplified.) Given any $z \in U$ we write $\overline{z}$ for the word obtained by reducing subscripts by one and similarly for any $w \in L$, we write $\overline{w}$ when we increase the subscripts by one.

We can transform any equality $gh(A, B)g^{-1} = k(B, C)$ into one expressed in the generators of $G$ as HNN-extension. We write $g = g_0a^{\varepsilon_1}g_1 \ldots a^{\varepsilon_m}g_m$ in reduced form, where $\varepsilon_i = \pm 1$. Since $k$ omits $a$, $h$ has zero exponent sum in $a$ and thus both $h$ and $k$ lie in the base group $G^* - h \in F(B^*)$ and $k \in F(B_0, c_0)$ where $B_0 = \{b_0 \mid b \in B\}$. Among all counterpairs, we choose one with $m = l_0(g)$ minimal. If $l_0(g) = 0$, then both equalities hold in the base group $G^*$ and hence we can only have $g \in F(B_0, c_0)F(B^*)$. But then clearly $g \in F(B, C)F(A, B)$ and we have reached a contradiction, as we wish.

Suppose, then that $l_0(g) > 0$. Choosing $\varepsilon_m = -1$, just for definiteness, we obtain $g_mh^{-1}g_m^{-1} = z \in F(B^*, C^+)$ and $g_mh^{-1}g_m^{-1} = z' \in F(B^*, C^+)$. By the induction hypothesis on $|r|$, we can only have $g_m \in F(B^*, C^+)F(B^*) = F(B^*, C^+)$. Then

$$ghg^{-1} = g_0a^{\varepsilon_1}g_1 \ldots a^{\varepsilon_{m-1}}g_{m-1}h \overline{g_{m-1}}^{-1}g_{m-1}^{-1}a^{-\varepsilon_{m-1}} \ldots g_1^{-1}a^{-\varepsilon_1}g_0^{-1} = k$$

and similarly for $h'$ and $k'$. Since $\overline{h}$ and $\overline{h'}$ are conjugates of $h$ and $h'$, it follows from the minimality of our choice of $m$ that the only conclusion we can have is...
that \( g_0 a^{e_1} g_1 \ldots a^{e_{m-1}} g_m^{-1} \notin F(B, C)F(A, B) \) and from this in turn it follows that \( g \in F(B, C)F(A, B) \), which is the required contradiction.

**Case 2.2** To deal with this case we employ techniques similar to those of Section 5 of [3] and follow pages 272–273 of [3] in our notation and terminology. Thus we express \( G = \langle X : r = 1 \rangle \) as an HNN-extension of the form \( G = \langle G^*, b \mid bLb^{-1} = U \rangle \) where the following hold.

1. \( G^* = \langle X^* \mid r^* \rangle \) where \( X^* = \{a_\kappa, \ldots, a_\lambda, c_\mu, \ldots, c_\nu\} \cup \{x_i, i \in \mathbb{Z}\}, x \neq a, c, \{a_\kappa, a_\lambda, c_\mu, c_\nu\} \) are the respective minimal and maximal generators in \( r^* \) associated with \( a \) and \( c \), and otherwise the subscript range is infinite.

2. Furthermore \( L = F(A^*, B^*, C^*) \) and \( U = F(A^*, B^*, C^*) \) where

\[
A^* = \{a_\kappa, \ldots, a_\lambda\}, \quad A^+_* = \{a_{\kappa+1}, \ldots, a_\lambda\}, \quad A^-_* = \{a_\kappa, \ldots, a_{\lambda-1}\},
\]
\[
C^* = \{c_\mu, \ldots, c_\nu\}, \quad C^+_* = \{c_{\mu+1}, \ldots, c_\nu\}, \quad C^-_* = \{c_\mu, \ldots, c_{\nu-1}\},
\]
and \( B^* = \{x_i, x \in B', i \in \mathbb{Z}\} \) where \( B' = B \setminus \{b\} \).

We allow the possibility that \( \kappa = \lambda \) or \( \mu = \nu \), or both. If, for example, \( \kappa = \lambda \), then \( A^+_* \) and \( A^-_* \) are empty; arguments which make reference to these must be interpreted suitably for this case. Also \( B^* \) may be empty but as noted already in reference to [3], nothing in an argument will be disturbed if in fact \( B^* \) is empty.

We employ a subsidiary induction on \( l_b(g) \). The inductive step when \( l_b(g) > 0 \) is comparatively straightforward and we deal with it in **Section 3**. Then in **Section 4** we tackle the core of the argument, namely the case when \( l_b(g) = 0 \).

**Case 2.3** As described below, the standard method for dealing with the case when no generator has exponent sum zero in \( r \) reduces this case to Case 2.2.

We have at least three generators \( a, b, c \) where \( A = \{a\}, b \in B, C = \{c\} \); suppose that \( r \) has exponent sum \( \alpha \neq 0 \) in \( a \) and exponent sum \( \beta \neq 0 \) in \( b \). Introduce new generators \( x, y \) setting \( b = y^\alpha \) and \( a = xy^{-\beta} \) so that we have embedded \( G \) in the amalgamated free product \( \hat{G} = \langle G * F(y) \mid b = y^\alpha \rangle \) and then replaced \( a \) by \( x = ay^\beta \). The resulting relator \( \hat{r} \equiv r(xy^{-\beta}, y^\alpha, \ldots, c) \) has exponent sum zero in \( y \) and our equalities become \( g\hat{h}(X, Y)g^{-1} = \hat{k}(Y, C) \) and \( g\hat{h}(X, Y)g^{-1} = \hat{k}(Y, C) \) where \( X = \{x\}, Y = \{y, B'\}, C = \{c\} \) and \( B = \{b, B'\} \).

Now Case 2.2 applies and gives the conclusion that either \( gF(X, Y)g^{-1} \cap F(Y, C) \) is cyclic or \( g \in F(Y, C)F(X, Y) \). Clearly \( F(A, B) \subseteq F(X, Y) \) and \( F(B, C) \subseteq F(Y, C) \), so that \( gF(A, B)g^{-1} \cap F(B, C) \subseteq gF(X, Y)g^{-1} \cap F(Y, C) \). By our counterpair assumption,
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\[ gF(X, Y)g^{-1} \cap F(Y, C) \] cannot be cyclic and therefore \( g \in F(Y, C)F(X, Y) \). But \( G \cap F(Y, C)F(X, Y) = F(B, C)F(A, B) \) and our counterpair assumption rules this out and we have the required contradiction.

This completes the logical structure of the proof of Theorem 2 but of course it remains to deal with Case 2.2.

3 Case 2.2: the inductive step when \( l_b(g) > 0 \)

As noted above, Case 2.2 is dealt with by a subsidiary induction on \( l_b(g) \). In this section we deal with the inductive step of this subsidiary induction and hence reduce Case 2.2 to the initial step of the subsidiary induction when \( l_b(g) = 0 \).

Our standpoint here is, therefore, that we have an overall inductive hypothesis which asserts that the theorem holds for relators of shorter length and, arguing by contradiction, we are assuming that there exist counterpairs \( ghg^{-1} = k \) and \( gh'g^{-1} = k' \). For the purposes of the subsidiary induction we know there is a counterpair where \( l_b(g) \) is minimal but strictly positive.

**Reduction** In any such counterpair \( l_b(h) = l_b(k) = l_b(h') = l_b(k') = 0 \).

**Proof** Suppose not; without loss of generality, we may assume that \( l_b(h) > 0 \). Let us write \( g = \tilde{g}b^{\varepsilon_m}g_m \) where \( m = l_b(g) \) and \( l_b(\tilde{g}) = m - 1 \). Still without loss of generality we also assume that \( \varepsilon_m = -1 \). Then we can write

\[ ghg^{-1} = \tilde{g}b^{-1}g_mh_0h_1 \ldots b^{\zeta_1}h_1g_m^{-1}b\tilde{g}^{-1} = k. \]

Now two subcases arise depending on whether or not (the detailed expression for) \( ghg^{-1} \) is or is not reduced. If the latter occurs, then either \( \zeta_1 = 1 \) and \( g_mh_0 = z \in U \) or \( \zeta_1 = -1 \) and \( h_1g_m^{-1} = z \in U \). It suffices to assume the first occurs. Substituting for \( g_m \) we obtain

\[ \tilde{g}b^{-1}zh_0^{-1}h_0\tilde{g}^{-1} = k, \tilde{g}b^{-1}zh_0^{-1}h'\tilde{g}^{-1} = k' \]

and hence

\[ \tilde{g}z(b^{-1}h_0^{-1}h_0b)^{-1}z^{-1}b\tilde{g}^{-1} = k, \tilde{g}z(b^{-1}h_0^{-1}h'\tilde{g}^{-1}b = k'. \]

By the minimality of \( l_b(g) \), we deduce that conjugates of \( h \) and \( h' \) commute, which of course is a contradiction, or that \( \tilde{g}z \in F(B, C)F(A, B) \). However, if the latter holds
then \( g = \tilde{g}b^{-1}g_m = \tilde{g}b^{-1}zh_0^{-1} = \tilde{g}z b^{-1}h_0^{-1} \in F(B, C)F(A, B) \) and here too we have the necessary contradiction.

To complete the proof of the Reduction we have to see what happens when our expression for \( ghg^{-1} \) is reduced. Then of course \( l_b(h) > 0 \), say \( k = k_0b^{\xi_1}k_1 \ldots b^{\xi_n}k_n \) (where \( n = 2m + l \)) and \( h = g^{-1}kg \), with \( g^{-1}kg \) not reduced. But now we can argue exactly as we did when \( ghg^{-1} \) was not reduced.

\[ \Box \]

To complete the inductive step in the subsidiary induction, it remains only to show for the case at hand that we cannot have a counterpart when \( l_b(h) = l_b(h') = l_b(k') = 0 \). We write \( g = \tilde{g}b^{\varepsilon}g_m \) as above, and can take \( \varepsilon_m = -1 \). Then we obtain \( \tilde{g}b^{-1}g_mh_0^{-1}b\tilde{g}^{-1} = k, \tilde{g}b^{-1}g_mh'g_0^{-1}b\tilde{g}^{-1} = k' \) and hence \( g_mh_0^{-1} = z \in U, \ g_mh'g_0^{-1} = z' \in U \). Now these equalities define elements of the intersection \( g_mF(A^+, B^+)g_m \cap F(A^+, B^+, C^+) \), which involves Magnus subgroups of a group with a shorter relator. (Note that we cannot have all of \( A^+, B^+, C^+ \) empty since clearly \( h, h' \neq 1 \).) Hence either \( h \) and \( h' \) commute or \( g_m \in F(A^+, B^+, C^+)F(A^+, B^+) \), say \( g_m = z_0h_0 \). The former is contradictory and so from the latter we obtain \( z_0h_0h_0^{-1}z_0^{-1} = z \) and \( z_0h_0h_0^{-1}z_0^{-1} = z' \) whence \( h_0h_0^{-1} \in U, h_0h_0^{-1} \in U \). Let us write \( x = h_0h_0^{-1} \) and \( x' = h_0h_0^{-1} \). Then we have \( \tilde{g}b^{-1}z_0x^{-1}b\tilde{g}^{-1} = k \) and \( s\tilde{g}b^{-1}z_0x'z_0^{-1}b\tilde{g}^{-1} = k' \). This yields \( \tilde{g}z_0 \tilde{x}^{-1}b\tilde{g}^{-1} = k \) and \( \tilde{g}b^{-1}z_0x'z_0^{-1}b\tilde{g}^{-1} = k' \). By the minimality of \( b_0(g) \), we deduce that conjugates of \( h \) and \( h' \) commute (either \( k \) and \( k' \) or \( \tilde{x} \) and \( \tilde{x}' \) or \( \tilde{g}z_0 \) in \( F(B, C)F(A, B) \). In the latter case

\[ g = \tilde{g}b^{-1}g_m = \tilde{g}b^{-1}z_0h_0 = \tilde{g}z_0h_0 \in F(B, C)F(A, B) \]

and we have the required contradiction when \( l_b(g) > 0 \).

### 4 Case 2.2: the case when \( l_b(g) = 0 \)

Our standpoint is, again, that we have an overall inductive hypothesis which asserts that the theorem holds for relators of shorter length and, arguing by contradiction, we are assuming that there exist counterparts \( ghg^{-1} = k \) and \( gh'g^{-1} = k' \). This time, however, we assume that there is a counterpart where \( l_b(g) = 0 \), ie \( g \in G^+ \).

Since \( l_b(g) = 0 \), \( h \), and \( k \) have the same signature pattern in \( b \) and the same is true for \( h' \) and \( k' \). Possibly \( l_b(h) = 0 \) and \( h \in G^+ \) while if \( l_b(h) > 0 \) then we have a sequence of Normal Form Equalities derived from the equality

\[ ghg^{-1} \equiv ghob^{\xi_1}h_1 \ldots b^{\xi_m}h_mg^{-1} = k_0b^{\xi_1}k_1 \ldots b^{\xi_m}k_m \equiv k \]
in which \( h, k \) are expressed in reduced form in terms of the HNN extension \( G = \langle G^*, b \mid bLb^{-1} = U \rangle \). A similar observation applies to \( h' \).

By Lemma 5.1 of [3], \( h_0, \ldots, h_m \in F(A^*, B^*) \) and \( k_0, \ldots, k_m \in F(B^*, C^*) \). The Normal Form Equalities for the \( ghg^{-1} = k \) are then

\[
gh_0 = k_0 z_0, \quad \overline{z_0} h_1 = k_1 z_1, \quad \overline{z_1} h_2 = k_2 z_2, \ldots, \quad \overline{z_{m-1}} h_m = k_m g
\]

where \( z_0, \ldots, z_{m-1} \) lie in \( L \) or \( U \) according as \( \varepsilon_1, \ldots, \varepsilon_m \) are \( \pm 1 \) and \( \overline{z_i} \) represents a “downshift” or “upshift” of subscripts according as \( \varepsilon_i = \pm 1 \). When we have such a sequence, \( gh_0 b^{\varepsilon_1} h_1 \ldots b^{\varepsilon_i} h_i = k_0 b^{\varepsilon_1} k_1 \ldots b^{\varepsilon_i} k_i z_i \) and the fact that \( g \not\in F(B, C)F(A, B) \) means that \( z_i \not\in F(B, C)F(A, B) \) and in particular is nontrivial. Moreover, when we use the Normal Form Equalities in standardised form, as described on pages 275-276 of [3], the elements \( z_i \) will always be nontrivial and of type \( (A^* : C^*) \). In fact if \( z_i \in U \) then \( z_i \) must actually be of type \( (A^*_+, C^*_+) \) in which case both \( A^*_+, \) and \( C^*_+ \) are nonempty, and therefore both \( A^*_+ \) and \( C^*_+ \) are nonempty. A similar remark applies if \( z_i \in L \). This means that our applications of the results of Sections 5–6 of [3] and of Section 5 are applied under the hypotheses that there is no hidden “collapsing” of the terms denoted by the notation.

We shall use these observations throughout this section without further reference. We shall establish a series of claims which, cumulatively, will demonstrate that there are no counterpairs satisfying \( l_b(g) = 0 \).

**Claim 4.1** There do not exist counterpairs \( ghg^{-1} = k, gh'g^{-1} = k' \), with \( l_b(g) = 0 \), such that \( \min \{ l_b(h), l_b(h') \} = 0 \).

**Proof** Suppose not; clearly there is no loss of generality in assuming \( l_b(h) = l_b(k) = 0 \). Among all such counterpairs, we choose one with \( l_b(h') = l_b(k') \) minimal. If \( l_b(h') = l_b(k') = 0 \), then \( h, h' \in F(A^*, B^*), k, k' \in F(B^*, C^*) \) and we have an immediate contradiction to the overall induction hypothesis.

So we can assume that \( l_b(h') = l_b(k') > 0 \). We can write

\[
gh'g^{-1} = gh_0 b^{\varepsilon_1} h_1' \ldots b^{\varepsilon_n} h_n' g^{-1} = k_0' b^{\varepsilon_1} k_1' \ldots b^{\varepsilon_n} k_n' = k'
\]

and there is no loss of generality in assuming that \( \varepsilon_1 = 1 \). Adjusting the equality so that it is standardised form, we obtain \( g = k_0' z_0 h_0'^{-1} \), where \( z_0 \in U \) is nontrivial of type \( (A^* : C^*) \). Substituting for \( g \) and replacing the original \( h, k, h' \) and \( k' \) by the resulting conjugates, we can rewrite, adjusting our notation, the two equalities in the form

\[
z_0 h_0^{-1} = k, \quad z_0 h_0'^{-1} \equiv z_0 b h_1' b^{\varepsilon_2} \ldots b^{\varepsilon_n} h_n' z_0^{-1} = b k_1' b^{\varepsilon_2} \ldots b^{\varepsilon_n} k_n' \equiv k'.
\]
Since \( z_0 \neq 1 \) and \( k \notin F(B^*, C^*) \), because \( z_0 h z_0^{-1} = k \) cannot hold in \( F(A^*, B^*, C^*) \), the equality \( h = z_0^{-1} k z_0 \) must define an exceptional element of the intersection \( F(A^*, B^*) \cap F(A^*, B^*, C^*) \). By Proposition 5.1 of [3], the basic exceptional relation is either of the form \( u = v_0 v_2 \), with \( z_0 = v_0 \) or \( u = \tilde{v}^{-1} v_0 \tilde{v} \) with \( z_0 = \tilde{v} \). The former implies that \( z_0 = v_0^{-1} u \in F(B, C) F(A, B), \) which we can rule out since \( z_0 \) is nontrivial of type \( (A^* : C^*) \), and so the latter must hold. So we now have a counterpair of the form

\[
\tilde{v} h \tilde{v}^{-1} = k, \quad \tilde{v} h' \tilde{v}^{-1} = \tilde{v} b h_1' b^{\varepsilon_2} \ldots b^{\varepsilon_n} h_n' \tilde{v}^{-1} = b k_1' b^{\varepsilon_2} \ldots b^{\varepsilon_n} k_n' = k'.
\]

**Subclaim** \( h' \) has uniform signature pattern.

**Proof** Suppose not; since the initial occurrence of \( b \) in \( h' \) has exponent \(+1\), in the system of equalities yielded by the normal form theorem, we find, for some \( j \) (which can be chosen minimal), \( z_{j-1} \in U, w_j \in L \) and \( \tilde{z}_{j-1} h_j' = k_j' w_j \) so that \( \tilde{z}_{j-1} h_j' w_j^{-1} = k_j' \) defines an element of \( F(A^*, B^*, C^*) \cap F(B^*, C^*) \) which must be exceptional since \( z_{j-1} \neq 1 \). Hence we can write \( F(A^*, B^*, C^*) \cap F(B^*, C^*) = \langle p \rangle * F(B^*, C^*) = \langle q \rangle * F(B^*, C^*) \) where \( p \in F(A^*, B^*, C^*) \) and \( q \in F(B^*, C^*) \). Corollary 5.4 of [3] implies that \( p = p_1 p_0 p_2^{-1} \), with at least one of \( p_1, p_2 \) nontrivial — for otherwise \( F(A^*, B^*) \cap F(B^*, C^*) \) would be exceptional, and then, by Proposition 5.2 of [3], \( \tilde{v} \) would be trivial.

Now the hypotheses of Proposition 5.5 of [3] are satisfied and therefore each extremal generator appears in just a single syllable of \( u^{-1} \tilde{v}^{-1} v_0 \tilde{v} \). Furthermore \( p_2 p_0^{-1} p_1 q \) is a cyclic rearrangement of \( u^{-1} \tilde{v}^{-1} v_0 \tilde{v} \). This means that \( \tilde{v} \) is intermediate (ie omits all four extremal generators \( \{ a_n, a_\lambda, c_\mu, c_\nu \} \) – see page 273 of [3]) and that \( p_1 = p_2 = \tilde{v} \). It follows that \( \tilde{z}_{j-1} = \tilde{v} \equiv w_j \) and hence that

\[
\begin{align*}
\tilde{v} h_0' b h_1' \ldots b h_j' &= k_0' b k_1' \ldots b k_j' \tilde{v} \\
\tilde{v} b^{-1} h_j' b^{\varepsilon_{j+1}} \ldots b^{\varepsilon_n} h_n' &= b^{-1} k_{j+1} b^{\varepsilon_{j+1}} \ldots b^{\varepsilon_n} k_n'
\end{align*}
\]

yielding, of course,

\[
\begin{align*}
\tilde{v} h \tilde{v}^{-1} &= k \\
\tilde{v} h_0' b h_1' \ldots b h_j' \tilde{v}^{-1} &= k_0' b k_1' \ldots b k_j' \\
\tilde{v} b^{-1} h_j' b^{\varepsilon_{j+1}} \ldots b^{\varepsilon_n} h_n' \tilde{v}^{-1} &= b^{-1} k_{j+1} b^{\varepsilon_{j+1}} \ldots b^{\varepsilon_n} k_n'.
\end{align*}
\]

Since \( h' \) is the product of \( h_0' b h_1' \ldots b h_j' \) and \( b^{-1} h_j' b^{\varepsilon_{j+1}} \ldots b^{\varepsilon_n} h_n' \) and each has \( b \)-length less than \( h' \), it follows that \( h \) commutes with both and therefore with \( h' \), which is a contradiction.

\[\square\]

In completing the proof of Claim 4.1, we can thus assume that \( h' = b h_1' b \ldots b h_n' \) and \( k' = b k_1' b \ldots b k_n' \). However it should be noted that, unlike in the proof of the Subclaim,
we do not have any information about $F(A^*, B^*, C^*) \cap F(B^*, C^*)$ and so we do not at present know that $\bar{v}$ is intermediate.

We obtain the usual system of equalities

$$\bar{v} h'_1 = k'_1 z_1, \ldots, \bar{z}_{n-1} h'_n = k'_n \bar{v}.$$  

If all these equalities hold freely, then we obtain

$$h'_i = k'_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \ldots, n$$

which is clearly impossible. It follows, therefore that some equality does not hold freely and we have to analyse the sequence

$$\bar{v} h'_1 = k'_1 z_1, \bar{z}_1 h'_2 = k'_2 z_2, \ldots, \bar{z}_{n-1} h'_n = k'_n \bar{v}.$$  

To complete the argument for Case 4.1 we require two further results which are similar in nature to Proposition 6.2 of [3]. These are stated and proved in Section 5 and will also be used below.

Since one of the inequalities does not hold freely, it follows from Proposition 5.2 below that $\bar{v}$ must be intermediate and hence Proposition 5.5 below can be applied. If $n = 1$ we have

$$\bar{v} h_1 = k_1 \bar{v}.$$  

This does not hold freely and so Proposition 5.5(c) applies, giving

$$\bar{v} \equiv \bar{v}$$

which is impossible. More generally, pick the least $i$ such that $\bar{z}_{i-1} h_i = k_i z_i$, does not hold freely, with the appropriate interpretation for $i = 1$ or $i = n$. Then

$$\bar{v} \equiv z_1, \quad \bar{z}_1 \equiv z_2, \ldots, \bar{z}_{i-2} \equiv z_{i-1}$$

and so $L(\bar{z}_{i-1}) = L(\bar{v})$. Again Proposition 5.5(c) applies giving $\bar{z}_{i-1} \equiv \bar{v}$ and we have another impossible situation. This is the contradiction we require to conclude the proof of Claim 4.1.

Unfortunately this is the point at which the argument becomes even more complicated.

Maintaining our notation $ghg^{-1} = k, gh'g^{-1} = k'$ for counterpairs, we shall write $\rho_b(h), \rho_b(h')$ for the number of times that $b$ changes sign in reduced expressions for $h, h'$. We essentially argue by induction on $\rho_b(h) + \rho_b(h')$.

Claim 4.2 There do not exist counterpairs $ghg^{-1} = k, gh'g^{-1} = k'$ satisfying $l_b(g) = 0$ and $\min\{l_b(h), l_b(h')\} > 0$ such that $\rho_b(h) + \rho_b(h') = 0$.  

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Proof Suppose not; then, without loss of generality, there exists a counterpair
\[ ghg^{-1} = gh_0bh_1 \ldots h_{m-1}bh_{m}g^{-1} = k_0bk_1 \ldots k_{m-1}bk_m = k \]
and
\[ gh'g^{-1} = gh'_0bh'_1 \ldots h'_{n-1}bh'_{n}g^{-1} = k'_0bk'_1 \ldots k'_{n-1}bk'_n = k. \]
Among all such pairs we choose one such that \( m + n = l_b(h) + l_b(h') \) is minimal.

To begin with we have no information at all about exceptional intersections within \( G^* \). The first pair of Normal Form equalities are \( gh_0 = k_0z_0 \) and \( gh'_0 = k'_0z'_0 \). Certainly \( z_0, z'_0 \) are both nontrivial, for otherwise \( g \in F(B, C)F(A, B) \), and we can eliminate \( g \) to obtain \( h_0^{-1}h'_0 = z_0^{-1}k_0^{-1}k'_0z'_0 \). This equality may hold freely, for instance when \( F(A^*, B^*) \cap F(A^*_+, B^*_+, C^*) \) is not exceptional, and then we can only have \( h_0^{-1} = h_0, k_0 = k'_0 \) and \( z_0' \equiv z_0 \). In this event we can then eliminate \( z_0 \) from the second pair of Normal Form equalities and analyse the resulting equality. Either we can continue to make such eliminations, successively identifying terms from the first member of the counterpair with the corresponding terms of the second or we will encounter an exceptional equality for \( F(A^*, B^*) \cap F(A^*_+, B^*_+, C^*) \) after elimination. If the first possibility occurs \( \min \{ m, n \} \) times then we perform a “Nielsen operation” on our counterpair and contradict the minimality of \( m + n \) (or obtain a counterpair with \( \min \{ l_b(h), l_b(h') = 0 \} \) contradicting Claim 4.1). For instance if \( m < n \), we obtain
\[ gh^{-1}h'g^{-1} = gh_m^{-1}h'_m b h_{m+1} \ldots b h_{n}g^{-1} = k^{-1}k'_m b k_{m+1} \ldots b k_n = k^{-1}k \]
(and \( gh_m^{-1}h'_m g^{-1} = k^{-1}k'_m \) if \( n = m \)). A similar argument applies to the two Normal Form systems when working from the last pair back towards the first pair, only this time the elimination and identification process breaks down when we find an exceptional equality for \( F(A^*, B^*, C^*_+) \cap F(B^*, C^*) \).

If both elimination and identification processes break down, then we know that both \( F(A^*, B^*) \cap F(A^*_+, B^*_+, C^*) \) and \( F(A^*, B^*, C^*_+) \cap F(B^*, C^*) \) are exceptional. Suppose that, starting from the front, the breakdown occurs with \( h_i^{-1}h'_i = z_i^{-1}k_i^{-1}k'_iz'_i \). Then Proposition 5.2 of [3] gives us a basic exceptional relator of the form \( u^{-1}v_1^{-1}v_0v_2 \) with, since we are free at this point to make a choice, \( v_1 \equiv z_i, v_2 \equiv z'_i \). In addition, \( h_i^l = h_i, k_i^l = k_i, z_i^l = z_i, 1 \leq i \leq l-1 \) and
\[ gh_0bh_1 \ldots h_{l-1}bh_l = k_0bk_1 \ldots k_{l-1}bk_lv_1 \]
and
\[ gh_0bh_1 \ldots h_{l-1}bh'_l = k_0bk_1 \ldots k_{l-1}bk'_lv_2. \]
Conjugating both equalities by \( g h_0 b h_1 \ldots h_{t-1} b h_1 v_1^{-1} = k_0 b k_1 \ldots k_{t-1} b k_t \) yields
\[
v_1 b h_{t+1} b \ldots h_{m-1} b h_m h_0 b h_1 \ldots h_{t-1} b h_1 v_1^{-1} = b k_{t+1} b \ldots k_{m-1} b k_m k_0 b k_1 \ldots k_{t-1} b k_t,
\]
\[
v_1 h_1^{-1} h_1' b h_{t+1} b \ldots h_m h_0 b h_1 \ldots h_{t-1} b h_1 v_1^{-1} = k_1^{-1} b k_{t+1} b \ldots b k_n' k_0 b k_1 \ldots k_{t-1} b k_t.
\]
Relabelling, we have obtained a counterpair
\[
v_1 h v_1^{-1} = v_1 b h_1 b \ldots b h_m v_1^{-1} = b k_1 b \ldots b k_m = k,
\]
\[
v_1 h' v_1^{-1} = v_1 h_1' b h_1' b \ldots b h_n' v_1^{-1} = k_1' b k_1' b \ldots b k_n' = k'.
\]
Moreover the exceptional equality for \( F(A^*, B^*) \cap F(A_+^*, B^*, C^*) \) has become the initial Normal Form equality for \( v_1 h' v_1^{-1} = k' \) and hence we can rewrite the second equality in our counterpair as
\[
v_2 b h_1' b \ldots b h_n' h_0 v_2^{-1} = b k_1' \ldots b k_n' k_0'.
\]
We shall use the results of Section 5 and Proposition 6.2 of [3] to derive a contradiction. We consider three cases according as \( v_1 \) and \( v_2 \) are or are not intermediate.

**Case A** Suppose neither \( v_1 \) nor \( v_2 \) is intermediate. Then, by Proposition 5.2, all the equalities in the Normal Form system for \( v_1 b h_1 b \ldots b h_m v_1^{-1} = b k_1 b \ldots b k_m \) must hold freely. In detail, then, we have
\[
\overset{\sim}{v_1} \equiv z_1, \overset{\sim}{z_1} \equiv z_2, \ldots, \overset{\sim}{z_{m-2}} \equiv z_{m-1}, \overset{\sim}{z_{m-1}} \equiv v_1
\]
and hence \( v_1 \) is the \( m \)-fold downshift \( v_1(\overset{\sim}{m}) \) of itself, which is contradictory.

**Case B** Suppose both \( v_1 \) and \( v_2 \) are intermediate (and thus both \( p_1 \) and \( p_2 \) are intermediate).

Without loss of generality we can suppose that \( L(v_1) = \min \{ L(v_1), L(v_2) \} \). We shall apply Proposition 5.5 to the sequence of Normal Form Equalities derived from
\[
v_1 b h_1 b \ldots b h_m v_1^{-1} = b k_1 b \ldots b k_m.
\]
If \( m = 1 \), there is only a single equality \( \overset{\sim}{v_1} h_1 = k_1 v_1 \). The inequality hypothesis of Proposition 5.5 is valid, by our assumption that \( L(v_1) = \min \{ L(v_1), L(v_2) \} \). The given equality cannot hold freely, since \( v_1 \) is distinct from \( \overset{\sim}{v_1} \), and, for the same reason, \( \overset{\sim}{v_1} h_1 = k_1 v_1 \) must be \( v_2 u^{-1} = v_0 v_1 \). In particular, we have \( \overset{\sim}{v_1} \equiv v_2 \) and \( L(v_2) = L(v_1) = \min \{ L(v_1), L(v_2) \} \). If we switch our attention to \( v_2 b h_1' b \ldots b h_n' h_0 v_2^{-1} = b k_1' b \ldots b k_n' k_0' \), then the first Normal Form equality is \( \overset{\sim}{v_2} h_1' = k_1' z_1' \) and again we can apply Proposition 5.5. However this equality cannot be \( v_2 u^{-1} = v_0^{-1} v_1 \), since we cannot
have \( \overline{v_2} \equiv v_2 \), and it cannot be \( v_1u = v_0v_2 \), since this would give \( \overline{v_2} \equiv v_1 \) which is inconsistent with \( \overline{v_1} \equiv v_2 \). The equality must therefore hold freely and so \( z'_j \equiv \overline{v_2} \).

Now this argument iterates – for suppose we have obtained, via free equalities, \( z'_j \) as the \( j \)-fold downshift of \( \overline{v_2} \). Then the next Normal Form equality is \( v_2j_{j+1} = k'_{j+1} \).

The possibility that this is \( v_2u^{-1} = v_0v_2 \) is ruled out by the fact that we cannot have \( v_2j_{j+1} \equiv v_2 \) while the possibility of \( v_1u = v_0v_2 \) is ruled out by the inconsistency of \( v_2j_{j+1} \equiv v_1 \). Hence the only possibility is that \( z'_{j+1} = v_2j_{j+1} \) freely.

Eventually, then we reach a final comparison \( v_2(\overline{m}) \equiv v_2 \) and we have a contradiction.

(The iteration, of course, is unnecessary when also \( n = 1 \).)

Now we have to dispose of the case when \( m > 1 \). If we can show that the Normal Form equalities must all hold freely, then we have the same contradiction as in the previous case. The first equality is \( \overline{v_1}h_1 = k_1z_1 \); we do have \( \min\{L(\overline{v_1}), L(z_1)\} \leq L(v_1) = \min\{L(v_1), L(v_2)\} \) and hence Proposition 5.5 applies. If \( \overline{v_1}h_1 = k_1z_1 \) does not hold freely, then it is an instance of either \( v_1u = v_0v_2 \) or \( v_2u^{-1} = v_0v_1 \). The former yields \( \overline{v_1} \equiv v_1 \), which is impossible, so we have to consider the latter which gives \( \overline{z}_1 \equiv v_1 \). However in this case we have \( v_1bh_1 = bk_1v_1 \) and therefore \( v_1bh_1 \ldots bh_nv_1^{-1} = bk_1b \ldots bk_m \) decomposes into the two equalities \( v_1bh_1v_1^{-1} = bk_1 \) and \( v_1bh_2 \ldots bh_mv_1^{-1} = bk_2 \ldots bk_m \). The minimality of \( m + n \) implies that both \( bh_1 \) and \( bh_2 \ldots bh_m \) commute with \( h' \) whence of course so does \( h \). So we can rule out the second possibility and conclude that \( \overline{v_1}h_1 = k_1z_1 \) holds freely. We can now iterate this whole argument – at each stage we can rule out both versions of case (b) of Proposition 5.5, the first because it implies that \( v_1 \) coincides with a multiple downshift of itself and the second because it implies that \( v_1bh_1 \ldots bh_nv_1^{-1} = bk_1b \ldots bk_m \) decomposes. Hence all the Normal Form equalities hold freely and as a result we deduce that \( v_1 \) is the same as its \( m \)-fold downshift \( v_1(\overline{m}) \) and this is impossible. This concludes the argument for Case B.

**Case C** Suppose that one of \( v_1 \) and \( v_2 \) is intermediate and the other is not.

If \( v_1 \) is intermediate, we use the Normal Form equalities for \( v_1bh_1 \ldots bh_mv_1^{-1} = bk_1b \ldots bk_m \). We can apply Proposition 6.2 of [3] to the equality \( \overline{v_1}h_1 = k_1z_1 \), since we have \( L(\overline{v_1}) = L(v_1) = d(\alpha_\kappa, c_\mu) \); see the foot of page 295 of [3] where this notation is explained. This equality either holds freely or is an instance of \( v_1u = v_0v_2 \). However the latter is clearly impossible since it yields \( \overline{v_1} \equiv v_1 \) and so the equality holds freely.

(When \( m = 1 \), this is the required contradiction.) In particular \( L(z_1) = L(v_1) \) and therefore \( L(\overline{z}_1) = L(v_1) \) so that Proposition 6.2 of [3] also applies to \( \overline{z}_1h_2 = k_{1z_2} \). This must also hold freely since otherwise \( \overline{z}_1 \equiv v_1 \) which is impossible since in fact \( \overline{v_1} \equiv v_1(2) \). Clearly this argument can be iterated and eventually we obtain the
We have three equalities
\[ gh(i). \]
It follows therefore that we can assume that two of the three equalities obtained by
\[ 4–3 \]
Suppose then that we have
\[ G \]
satisfies the same hypotheses as the original counterpair in contradiction to condition
\[ n \]
then
\[ \min \{ l_b(h), l_b(h') \} > 0 \]
such that \( \rho_b(h) + \rho_b(h') = 1 \).

**Claim 4.3** There do not exist counterpairs \( gh^{-1} = k, gh'g^{-1} = k' \) satisfying \( l_b(g) = 0 \) and \( \min \{ l_b(h), l_b(h') \} > 0 \) such that \( \rho_b(h) + \rho_b(h') = 1 \).

**Proof** Suppose such counterpairs exist; then without loss of generality we can assume that there is a counterpair \( gh^{-1} = k, gh'g^{-1} = k' \) satisfying

(i) \( m + n = l_b(h) + l_b(h') \) is minimal among all counterpairs satisfying \( l_b(g) = 0 \), \( \min \{ l_b(h), l_b(h') \} > 0 \) and \( \rho_b(h) + \rho_b(h') = 1 \);

(ii) \( \rho_b(h) = 0, \rho_b(h') = 1 \);

(iii) the initial occurrences of \( b \) in \( h \) and \( h' \) have the same exponent (since we can invert \( h \) if necessary) which, without loss of generality, we can take to be \( +1 \).

Suppose then that we have
\[ gh_0bh_1 \ldots bh_{m-1}bh_mg^{-1} = k_0bk_1 \ldots bk_m \]
and
\[ gh'_0bh'_1 \ldots bh'_{m-1}bh'_m^{-1} \ldots b^{-1}h'_ng^{-1} = k'_0bk'_1b^{-1} \ldots b^{-1}k'_n, \]
satisfying (i)–(iii). We note that, since we have a change of sign from positive to negative in \( h' \), \( F(A^*, B^*, C^*) \cap F(B^*, C^*) \) is exceptional.

We have three equalities \( gh_0 = k_0z_0, gh'_0 = k'_0z'_0 \) and \( h'_ng^{-1} = z'_n^{-1}k'_n \) (where \( z'_n \) is a shorthand for \( w'_{n-1} \)) which yield equalities
\[ z'_n^{-1}k'_n^{-1}k_0z_0 = h'_n^{-1}h_0 \]
\[ z'_n^{-1}k'_n^{-1}k_0z_0 = h'_n^{-1}h_0 \]
\[ z'_n^{-1}k'_n^{-1}k_0z_0 = h'_n^{-1}h_0 \]
upon elimination of \( g \). Each of these either holds freely or is an exceptional equality for \( F(A^*, B^*) \cap F(A^*_+, B^*, C^*) \). If all three of these equalities hold freely – and it is easy to see that if two hold freely then so will the third – then we have \( h_0 = h'_0 = h_n^{-1} \), \( k_0 = k'_0 = k_n^{-1} \), and \( z_0 = z'_0 = z'_n \). Conjugating both equalities by \( gh_0b = k_0z_0b = k_0b^{-1}z_0 \) then yields a counterpair \( z_0\hat{h}z_0^{-1} = \hat{k}, z_0\hat{h}'z_0^{-1} = \hat{k}' \). If \( n = 2 \), then \( \min \{ l_b(h), l_b(h') \} = 0 \) contradicting **Claim 4.1** while if \( n > 2 \) and \( j = n - 1 \), then **Claim 4.2** is contradicted. Finally if \( n > 2 \) and \( j < n - 1 \), then \( z_0\hat{h}z_0^{-1} = \hat{k}, z_0\hat{h}'z_0^{-1} = \hat{k}' \) satisfies the same hypotheses as the original counterpair in contradiction to condition (i). It follows therefore that we can assume that one of the three equalities obtained by

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elimination are exceptional for \( F(A^*, B^*) \cap F(A_+^*, B_+^*, C^*) \) and therefore of the form
\[
u^{\pm 1} = (v^{-1}_1 v_0 v_2)^{\pm 1}.
\]
Since the equality \( \frac{z_j}{z_j - 1} h_j' = k_j' w_j \) taken from the Normal Form equalities for \( gh^{-1} = k' \) defines an exceptional equality for \( F(A^*, B^*, C^*) \cap F(B^*, C^*) \), we know that Proposition 5.5 of [3] applies.

Suppose then, that (4–2) and (4–3) are exceptional. We shall consider other cases below after we have completed the analysis for this case. Before getting into our main argument we need, firstly, to show that in the exceptional equality \( u = v^{-1}_1 v_0 v_2 \), we have \( v_1 \neq v_2 \). Since (4–2) and (4–3) are exceptional, we obtain \( \{z_0, z_0'\} = \{v_1, v_2\} = \{z_0', z_0''\} \) and hence, that \( z_0 = z_0' \). Suppose, by way of contradiction, that \( v_1 = v_2 \) so that the exceptional equality is \( u = v^{-1}_1 v_0 v_1 \). Then of course \( z_0 = z_0' = z_0'' = v_1 \). On the other hand, if we conjugate our original counterpair by \( gh = k_0 z_0 = k_0 v_1 \), then we obtain a new counterpair
\[
v_1 \hat{h} v^{-1}_1 = v_1 b h_1 \ldots h_{m-1} b h_m h_0 v^{-1}_1 = b k_1 \ldots b k_m k_0 = \hat{k}
\]
\[
v_1 \hat{h}' v^{-1}_1 = v_1 h_0^{-1} k_0 b \ldots b h'_1 b^{-1} \ldots b^{-1} h'_n h_0 v^{-1}_1 = k_0^{-1} k_0' b \ldots b k'_1 b^{-1} \ldots b^{-1} k'_n k_0
\]
\[
= \hat{k}'.
\]
However it follows from Claim 4.1 applied to the pair
\[
v_1 u v^{-1}_1 = v_0, v_1 b h_1 \ldots h_{m-1} b h_m h_0 v^{-1}_1 = b k_1 \ldots b k_m k_0
\]
that \( u \) commutes with \( \hat{h} \) and similarly that \( u \) commutes with \( \hat{h}' \) in \( F(A^*, B^*) \). Since this means that \( \hat{h} \) and \( \hat{h}' \) commute we have the contradiction needed to ensure that \( v_1 \neq v_2 \).

We still have \( \{z_0, z_0'\} = \{v_1, v_2\} = \{z_0', z_0''\} \) and \( z_0 = z_0' \). By exercising a choice for our notation we can assume that \( z_0 = z_0' = v_1 \) so that we can deduce from (4–2) and (4–3) that \( k_0' k_0 = v_0^{-1} = k_0' k_0' \) and \( h_0' h_0 = u^{-1} = h_0' h_0' \). This implies that \( h_0 = h_0' \) and \( k_0 = k_0' \) and so, conjugating our original counterpair by \( gh_0 = k_0 z_0 = k_0 v_1 \) as before we obtain
\[
v_1 \hat{h} v^{-1}_1 = v_1 b h_1 \ldots h_{m-1} b h_m h_0 v^{-1}_1 = b k_1 \ldots b k_m k_0 = \hat{k}
\]
\[
v_1 \hat{h}' v^{-1}_1 = v_1 h_0^{-1} h_0' b h_1 b^{-1} \ldots b^{-1} h'_n h_0 v^{-1}_1
\]
\[
= k_0^{-1} k_0' b k_1' b^{-1} \ldots b^{-1} k'_n k_0 = \hat{k}'.
\]
Again we have to break the analysis down into three separate cases, depending on the properties of \( v_1 \) and \( v_2 \).

Case A Suppose that neither \( v_1 \) nor \( v_2 \) is intermediate. Then we can apply Proposition 5.2 to \( v_1 b h_1 \ldots b h_m h_0 v^{-1}_1 = b k_1 \ldots b k_m k_0 \) to obtain the contradiction \( v_1(\hat{m}) \equiv v_1 \).

Case B Suppose that both \( v_1 \) and \( v_2 \) are intermediate. Then both \( p_1 \) and \( p_2 \) are intermediate and \( p_1 = v_1, p_2 = v_2 \). This means that the equality involving the change of sign
decomposes at the change of sign and it follows then from Claim 4.2 that \( \text{bh}_1 \ldots \text{bh}_m h_0 \) commutes with the two constituent factors of \( \text{bh}'_1 b \ldots \text{bh}'_n b^{-1} \ldots h'_n \ldots h'_{n-1} b^{-1} h'_n h_0 \) and hence with \( \text{bh}'_1 b \ldots \text{bh}'_n b^{-1} \ldots h'_{n-1} b^{-1} h'_n h_0 \) itself, which rules out this case.

**Case C** Suppose that one of \( v_1 \) or \( v_2 \) is intermediate and the other is not. If \( v_1 \) is intermediate, then we can apply Proposition 6.2 of [3] to the uniform signature equality as we did in Case C of Claim 4.2. The problem case is when \( v_2 \) is intermediate and \( v_1 \) is not.

We have \( \hat{v}_1 h_1 = k_1 z_1 \) and \( \hat{v}_1 h'_1 = k_1 z'_1 \) (where temporarily we assume that \( j \geq 2 \)). If the resulting equality is exceptional for \( F(A^*, B^*) \cap F(A^*_+, B^*, C^*) \), then \( \{z_1, z'_1\} = \{v_1, v_2\} \) and so \( v_1 \text{bh}_1 = bk_1 v_1 \) whence \( v_1 \text{bh}_1 v_1^{-1} = bk_1 \) or \( v_1 \text{bh}_1 = bk_1 v_2 = bk_1 v_0^{-1} v_1 u \) whence \( v_1 \text{bh}_1 u^{-1} v_1^{-1} = bk_1 v_0^{-1} \). In either case we can decompose \( v_1 \text{bh}_1 \ldots \text{bh}_m h_0 v_1^{-1} = bk_1 \ldots bk_m k_0 \). Since each of the two factors of \( \text{bh}_1 \ldots \text{bh}_m h_0 \) contains fewer than \( m \) occurrences of \( b \) we can use the minimality of \( m + n \) in (i) to deduce that each factor of \( \text{bh}_1 \ldots \text{bh}_m h_0 \), and hence \( \text{bh}_1 \ldots \text{bh}_m h_0 \) itself, will commute with \( \text{bh}'_1 b \ldots \text{bh}'_n b^{-1} \ldots h'_n \ldots h'_{n-1} b^{-1} h'_n h_0 \), again giving us a contradiction. We can iterate this argument, either until we exhaust the uniform signature pattern equality (when \( m \leq j \)) or until we have obtained \( h_1 = h'_1, \ldots, h_{j-1} = h'_{j-1}, k_1 = k'_1, \ldots, k_{j-1} = k'_{j-1} \) and \( z_1 = z'_1, \ldots, z_{j-1} = z'_{j-1} \) (when \( j < m \)). The former means that we can apply a Nielsen move to reduce \( m + n \) and so can be ruled out – while the latter means that the change of sign equality in the second term is \( \tilde{z}_{j-1} h'_j = k_j z_j \), and we have this step immediately if \( j = 1 \). This yields \( \tilde{z}_{j-1} h'_j = k'_j w'_j = h'_j^{-1} h'_j \).

We claim that \( w'_j \) is intermediate. Since \( \{\tilde{z}_{j-1}, w'_j\} = \{p_1, p_2\} \), and either \( p_1 \) or \( p_2 \) is intermediate, we have to rule out the possibility that \( \tilde{z}_{j-1} \) is intermediate. So suppose it is intermediate and, without loss of generality, suppose that \( \tilde{z}_{j-1} = p_1 \). Then of course \( p_2 \) is not intermediate. Then \( L(z_{j-1}) = d(a_{\lambda}, c_{\nu}) \) and we can apply Proposition 6.2 of [3] to \( \tilde{z}_{j-2} h_{j-1} = k_{j-1} z_{j-1} \). The possible outcomes are that the equality holds freely or that it is an instance of either \( p_1 p_0 = a_p q_2 \) or \( p_2 p_0^{-1} = q^{-1} p_1 \). The latter equality would give \( p_1 \equiv z_{j-1} \equiv \tilde{p}_{1} \), which is impossible, and the former equality would give \( p_2 \equiv \tilde{p}_{1} \), contradicting the fact that \( p_2 \) is not intermediate. Thus we are left with the outcome that \( h_{j-1} = k_{j-1} = 1 \) and \( \tilde{z}_{j-2} \equiv z_{j-1} \equiv p_1(\tilde{2}) \). Then, however, \( L(z_{j-2}) = d(a_{\lambda}, c_{\nu}) \) and we can clearly iterate. We finish up with \( v_1 \equiv p_1(\tilde{1}) \), contradicting the fact that \( v_1 \) is not intermediate, and so \( w'_j \) is intermediate.

Given that \( w'_j \) is intermediate, the equality \( \tilde{z}_{j-1}^{-1} k'_j w'_j = h'_j^{-1} h'_j \) either holds freely or is exceptional for \( F(A^*, B^*) \cap F(A^*_+, B^*, C^*) \) with \( \{z_j, w'_j\} = \{v_1, v_2\} \). If the latter holds, then we can again decompose the uniform signature term of our counterpair, leading to

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a contradiction, so we can conclude that the equality holds freely and \( h_j = h_j' \), \( k_j = k_j' \)
and \( w_j^* \equiv z_j \). Our counterpair can then be broken down into the three equalities
\[
\begin{align*}
v_1b h_1 \ldots b h_j &= bk_1 \ldots bk_j z_j, \\
z_j b h_{j+1} \ldots b h_m h_0 v_1^{-1} &= bk_{j+1} \ldots bk_m k_0 v_1^{-1}
\end{align*}
\]
and
\[
\begin{align*}
z_j b^{-1} h_j'_{j+1} \ldots b^{-1} h_{j+1}' h_0 v_1^{-1} &= b^{-1} k_{j+1}' \ldots b^{-1} k' k_0.
\end{align*}
\]
If we “splice” the second and third equalities together, after inverting the former, then we obtain
\[
\begin{align*}
v_1 h_0^{-1} h_n^{-1} b h_{n-1}^{-1} \ldots h_{j+1}^{-1} b b h_j + b h_m h_0 v_1^{-1} = k_0^{-1} k_n^{-1} b k_{n-1}^{-1} b k_{j+1} b k_m k_0.
\end{align*}
\]
If we combine this with
\[
v_1 b h_1 \ldots b h_m h_0 v_1^{-1} = b k_1 \ldots b k_m k_0,
\]
then we have two equalities each with uniform signature pattern. So we can apply
\textbf{Claim 4.1} to obtain the commuting relation
\[
\begin{align*}
h_0^{-1} h_n^{-1} b h_{n-1}^{-1} \ldots h_{j+1}^{-1} b b h_j + b h_m h_0 b h_1 \ldots b h b h_j + b h_m h_0 = b h_m h_0 b h_1 \ldots b h b h_j + b h_m h_0 h_0^{-1} h_n^{-1} b h_{n-1}^{-1} \ldots h_{j+1}^{-1} b b h_j + b h_m h_0.
\end{align*}
\]
We can cancel \( b h_{j+1} \ldots b h_m h_0 \) to yield
\[
\begin{align*}
h_0^{-1} h_n^{-1} b h_{n-1}^{-1} \ldots h_{j+1}^{-1} b b h_j + b h_m h_0 b h_1 \ldots b h_j = b h_m h_0 b h_1 \ldots b h b h_j + b h_m h_0 h_0^{-1} h_n^{-1} b h_{n-1}^{-1} \ldots h_{j+1}^{-1} b.
\end{align*}
\]
The above equalities hold in \( F(A, B) \) which is, however, as a subgroup of
\[
G = \langle G^*, b \mid b F(A^_, B^*, C^ _) b^{-1} = F(A^+, B^*, C^+) \rangle,
\]
expressed as the HNN-extension \( \langle A^*, B^*, b \mid b F(A^_, B^*) b^{-1} = F(A^+, B^*) \rangle \) in this
context. Both expressions in the equalities are reduced and hence by the Normal Form Theorem applied to the last pair of occurrences of \( b \) in the second of the two
equalities, we deduce that \( h_j \in F(A^+, B^*) \). However that fact that the change of sign
term of our counterpair is given in reduced form means that \( h_j = h_j' \notin F(A^+, B^*) \). This
contradiction completes our analysis of the case when the equalities (4–2) and (4–3)
are exceptional.

This leaves us with the remaining two possibilities for whichever pair of (4–1), (4–2),
(4–3) are exceptional. If (4–3) and (4–1) are exceptional so that \( z_0 = z_n' \), we can apply
the above analysis to \( g h g^{-1} = k \) and \( g h^{-1} g^{-1} = k'^{-1} \), with \( z_n' \) in the role of \( z_0 \), to
deduce the desired contradiction immediately.
On the other hand, if (4–1) and (4–2) hold then we cannot deduce our conclusion by the same kind of appeal to symmetry since what we know this time from the analogue of the initial steps of our analysis above is that \( z'_0 = z'_n \) and this does not provide a connection between the two terms of our counterpair but rather a connection between the two ends of the term that contains a sign change. The result is that when we carry out further stages of the analysis, what we obtain, after choosing our notation so that \( z_0 = v_1 \) and \( z'_n = v_2 \), is the pair of equalities

\[
v_1bh_1 \ldots bh_nh_0v_1^{-1} = bk_1 \ldots bk_mv_0 \quad \text{and} \quad v_2bh'_1b \ldots bh'_mb^{-1}h'_{n-1}b^{-1}v_2^{-1} = bk'_1 \ldots bk'_mb^{-1}k'_{n-1} \]

(which strictly speaking do not form a counterpair since \( v_1 \neq v_2 \)).

We can, however, dispose of the Cases A and B for \( v_1 \) and \( v_2 \), ie neither is or both are intermediate exactly as we did in the previous case. So again the difficult case is when just one is intermediate, and in fact the case when \( v_2 \) is intermediate is the problem (since if \( v_1 \) is intermediate we can “attack” the Normal Form sequence for \( v_1bh_1 \ldots bh_nh_0v_1^{-1} = bk_1 \ldots bk_mv_0 \) with Proposition 6.2 of [3] as we did in the case when (4–2) and (4–3) were exceptional).

The trick is to attack the Normal Form equalities for

\[
v_2bh'_1b \ldots bh'_mb^{-1}h'_{n-1}b^{-1}v_2^{-1} = bk'_1 \ldots bk'_mb^{-1}k'_{n-1} \]

from both ends simultaneously. (This is the analogue of attacking the two Normal Form equalities from one end.) The first and last terms are \( \vec{v}_2h'_1 = k'_1z'_1 \) and \( h'_{n-1} \vec{v}_2^{-1} = z'_{n-1}k'_{n-1} \) (adapting our notation suitably and temporarily assuming that \( 1 < j < n-1 \)).

We can eliminate \( \vec{v}_2 \) and the result is \( z'_{n-1}^{-1}k'_{n-1}0'z_0 = h'_{n-1}h'_1 \). If this is exceptional then we can decompose

\[
v_2bh'_1b \ldots bh'_mb^{-1}h'_{n-1}b^{-1}v_2^{-1} = bk'_1 \ldots bk'_mb^{-1}k'_{n-1} \]

and, in the usual manner, obtain a contradiction. So the equality must hold freely and we obtain \( h'_{n-1} = h'_0^{-1} \). This argument will iterate and hence, taking inverses if necessary to ensure that \( j \geq n - j \) we eventually reach a point where we can rewrite our equality as

\[
v_2bh'_1b \ldots bh'_mb^{-1}h'_{l-1}b^{-1}h_1^{-1}b^{-1}v_2^{-1} = bk'_1 \ldots bk'_mb^{-1}k'_{l-1}^{-1} \]

where \( l \leq j \). Since \( v_2 \) is intermediate we can apply Proposition 6.2 of [3] to the string of equalities \( \vec{v}_2h'_1 = k'_1z'_1, \vec{z}'_1h'_2 = k'_2z'_2, \ldots, \vec{z}'_{l-2}h'_{l-1} = k'_{l-1}z'_j \) and deduce that \( v_2( f ) \equiv \vec{z}'_{l-1} \). Moreover, since \( l \leq j \) we also obtain the equality \( v_2( l ) \equiv \vec{z}'_{l-1} \).

Still assuming that \( 1 < j < n - 1 \), we deduce that \( \{ \vec{z}'_{l-1}, \vec{z}'_{j-1} \} = \{ p_1, p_2 \} \), but this is also true when \( j = 1 \) with \( \vec{v}_2 \) in place \( \vec{z}'_{j-1} \), or \( j = n - 1 \) with \( \vec{v}_2 \) in place \( \vec{z}'_{l-1} \).
However, since $v_2$ is intermediate, it follows that $v_2$ is a proper subword of whichever of $p_1, p_2$ is not intermediate. Therefore, for instance if $u = v_{13}^{-1} P_0^{-1} v_{12}^{-1} q v_{11}^{-1} v_0 v_2$, then $p_1 \equiv v_{12}$ and $p_2 \equiv v_{11}^{-1} v_0 v_2 u^{-1} v_{13}^{-1}$ and this is impossible. This completes the proof of Claim 4.3.

\[\square\]

**Claim 4.4** There do not exist counterpairs $gh^{-1} = k, gh'g^{-1} = k'$ satisfying $l_b(g) = 0$ and $\min \{ l_b(h), l_b(h') \} > 0$, such that $\rho_b(h) = 1 = \rho_b(h')$ and $h$ and $h'$ have the same exponent on the respective initial occurrences of $b$.

**Proof** Suppose not; then, without loss of generality, we have a counterpair of the form

\[
gh_0 b h_1 \ldots b h_i b^{-1} h_{i+1} \ldots b^{-1} h_m g^{-1} = k_0 b k_1 \ldots b k_i b^{-1} k_{i+1} \ldots b^{-1} k_n
\]

and

\[
gh_0 b h_1' \ldots b h_j' b^{-1} h_{j+1}' \ldots b^{-1} h'_m g^{-1} = k'_0 b k'_1 \ldots b k'_j b^{-1} k'_{j+1} \ldots b^{-1} k'_n,
\]

and we can assume that we have chosen this counterpair with $m + n$ minimal among all possible candidates.

We observe firstly that the changes of sign from positive to negative show that the intersection $F(A^*, B^*, C^*) \cap F(B^*, C^*)$ is exceptional. By taking inverses if necessary, we can then assume that $z_{i-1} h_i w_i^{-1} = z_{j-1}^k h_j^k w_j^{-1} = ((p_1 p_0 p_2)^{-1})^\pm 1$ and, in particular, that $z_{i-1} = z_{j-1}, w_i = w_j$ and $h_i = h_j = p_0^\pm 1, k_i = k_j = q^\pm 1$.

By eliminating $g$ variously from the equalities $gh_0 = k_0 z_0$, $gh_0' = k_0' z_0'$, $h_m g^{-1} = z_m^{-1} k_m$, $h'_m g^{-1} = z'_m^{-1} k'_m$, we obtain the following six equalities:

1. $z'_0^{-1} k'_0^{-1} k_0 z_0 = h'_0^{-1} p_0$
2. $z_m^{-1} k_m k_0 z_0 = h_m h_0$
3. $z'_n^{-1} k'_n k_0 z_0 = h'_n h_0$
4. $z'_m^{-1} k'_m k_0' z_0' = h_m h'_0$
5. $z'_n^{-1} k'_n k_0' z_0' = h_m h'_0$
6. $z'_n^{-1} k'_n k_m z_m = h'_n h_m^{-1}$

In general each of these will either hold freely or be an exceptional equality for $F(A^*, B^*) \cap F(A^*_+, B^*, C^*)$. We need to know exactly what the possibilities are. This is most easily done as a separate lemma within the current argument.

**Lemma** Let $h_i, i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ be nontrivial elements of $F(A^*, B^*)$, $k_i, i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ nontrivial elements of $F(B^*, C^*)$ and $z_i, i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ nontrivial elements of $U$ such that the six equalities $z_i^{-1} k_i^{-1} k_j z_j, 1 \leq i, j, \leq 4, i \neq j$ hold. Then...
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(i) either there exists \(i\) such that all the equalities involving \(z_i\) hold freely in which case all six equalities hold freely and hence coincide;

(ii) or there exists a partition of \(\{1, 2, 3, 4\}\) into subsets \(\{i, j\}\) and \(\{i', j'\}\) such that
\[
\begin{align*}
    z_i^{-1}k_i^{-1}k_jz_j = h_i^{-1}h_jz_i \\
    z_{i'}^{-1}k_{i'}^{-1}k'_jz'_j = h_{i'}^{-1}h'_j 
\end{align*}
\]
hold freely and the remaining equalities are all exceptional equalities for \(F(A^*, B^*) \cap F(A^*_+, B^*, C^*)\) and therefore coincide up to possible inversion.

Proof It is convenient to visualise the equalities as the edges of a tetrahedron whose vertices are the elements \(z_i, i = 1, 2, 3, 4\). It is easy to see that if the equalities on two edges of a face are free, the so is the equality on the third edge. It follows that if there exists \(i\) such that all three edges incident to the vertex \(z_i\) represent free equalities, then all six equalities hold freely and therefore (i) holds.

Suppose then that every vertex \(z_i\) is incident to at most one edge that is free, ie represents a free equality. We need to show that then (ii) holds. For this we need the following observation.

Sublemma If two of the equalities involving the element \(z_i\) are exceptional, then the equality obtained by eliminating \(z_i\) from these holds freely.

Proof Suppose, without loss of generality, that the equalities \(z_i^{-1}k_i^{-1}k_2z_2 = h_i^{-1}h_2\) and \(z_i^{-1}k_i^{-1}k_3z_3 = h_i^{-1}h_3\) are both exceptional. Then both are an instance of the equality \(v_1^{-1}v_0v_2 = u\) (or its inverse) and we have, say, \(z_1 = v_1, z_2 = z_3 = v_2\) and \(k_1^{-1}k_2 = v_0 = k_1^{-1}k_3\). Then clearly \(z_2^{-1}k_2^{-1}k_3z_3 = h_2^{-1}h_3\) holds freely.

Suppose then that, say, the edges \(z_1z_2\) and \(z_1z_3\) are exceptional, ie represent exceptional equalities. By the Sublemma, the third edge \(z_2z_3\) of the face \(z_1z_2z_3\) is free. Since at most one edge incident to \(z_1\) can be free, it follows that \(z_1z_4\) is exceptional and similarly \(z_3z_4\) is exceptional. By the Sublemma, \(z_2z_4\) is free and we have the partition consisting of \(\{1, 3\}\) and \(\{2, 4\}\) as required. Finally we note that if a face has two edges that are exceptional, then using the free inequality on the third edge transforms the exceptional equality on one edge into the exceptional equality on the other.

We return to the argument of Claim 4.4. If all the equalities obtained by substituting for \(g\) hold freely, then by conjugating by \(gh_0 = kz_0\), we can obtain a conjugate counterpair but at the same time reduce both \(m\) and \(n\) by 2. This will contradict the minimality.
of our choice of counterpair, although care must be taken in “degenerate” cases when one of our conditions \( \min \{ \ell_k(h), \ell_k(h') \} > 0 \) or \( \rho_0(h) = 1 = \rho_0(h') \) fails to hold for the new counterpair. However these “degenerate” cases can all be dealt with by appealing to our earlier results Claims 4.1–4.3. Therefore we only have to deal with the case when we have four exceptional and two free equalities. We encounter the same three cases as in Claim 4.3, depending on the nature of \( \nu_1 \) and \( \nu_2 \) in the exceptional equality \( u = \nu_1^{-1} \nu_0 \nu_2 \) for \( F(A^*, B^*) \cap F(A^*_+, B^*_+, C^*) \).

**Case A** Suppose neither \( \nu_1 \) nor \( \nu_2 \) is intermediate.

In this situation, it follows from Proposition 5.2 that all of the Normal Form equalities other than the first, last and “change of sign” term of each sequence will hold freely and thus our counterpair takes the form

\[
gh_0 b^i h_i b^{-(m-i)} h_m g^{-1} = k_0 b^i k_i b^{-(m-i)} k_m
\]

and

\[
gh'_0 b^i h'_j b^{-(n-j)} h'_n g^{-1} = k'_0 b^i k'_j b^{-(n-j)} k'_n.
\]

In particular we have \( gh_0 b^i h_i = k_0 b^i k_i p_0 \) and \( gh'_0 b^i h'_j = k'_0 b^i k'_j p'_0 \), where \( \delta = 1 \) if \( h_i = h'_j = p_0 \) and \( \delta = 2 \) if \( h_i = h'_j = p'_0 \). From this we obtain \( gh_0 b^i h'_0 g^{-1} = k_0 b^i k'_0 \). We claim that in fact \( i = j \). If not, then \( h_0 b^i h'_0 \) and \( k_0 b^i k'_0 \) have nonzero \( b \)-length and no sign changes. However it follows from Claim 4.3 that \( gh_0 b^i h'_0 g^{-1} = k_0 b^i k'_0 \) does not form a counterpair with either of the terms of our original counterpair. In particular this means that the nontrivial element \( h_0 b^i h'_0 \) commutes with both \( h \) and \( h' \). However these commuting relations hold in the free group \( F(A, B) \) and hence \( h \) and \( h' \) commute which of course is a contradiction. It follows, therefore that \( i = j \). A similar argument derived from \( p_0 b^{-(m-i)} h_m = b^{-(m-i)} k_m \) and \( p_0 b^{-(n-j)} h'_m = b^{-(n-j)} k'_m \) shows that \( m - i = n - j \) and hence, since \( i = j \), we obtain \( m = n \).

However since \( i = j \) and therefore \( z_{i-1} = z'_{i-1} \), the Normal Form equalities

\[
gh_0 = k_0 z_0, \quad z_1 = z_2, \ldots, z_{i-2} = z_{i-1} \quad \text{and} \quad gh'_0 = k'_0 z'_0, \quad z'_1 = z'_2, \ldots, z'_{i-2} = z'_{i-1}
\]

yield \( z_{i-2} = z'_{i-2}, \ldots, z_0 = z'_0 \). Similarly \( w_i = w'_i \) yields \( w_{i+1} = w'_{i+1}, \ldots, w_{m-1} = w'_{m-1} \). Therefore \( z_{m-1} = w_{m-1} = z'_{m-1} \) so that \( z_m = z'_m \). This means that both the equalities \( z_{m-1} k_0^{-1} k_0 z_0 = h_0^{-1} h_0 \) and \( z'_{m-1} k'_0 k'_0 z'_0 = h'_0^{-1} h'_0 \) derived by elimination of \( g \) from the first and last terms of the two Normal Form equalities must hold freely – for otherwise we would have \( \nu_1 = \nu_2 \) which, by the single syllable criterion of Proposition 5.5 of [3] would mean that \( \nu_1 = \nu_2 \) would be intermediate. It follows therefore that \( h_0 = h'_0, k_0 = k'_0, h_m = h'_m, k_0 = k'_0 \) and hence that \( h = h', k = k' \) which is obviously a contradiction. This concludes Case A.
Case B  Suppose both \( v_1 \) and \( v_2 \) are intermediate.

Our conventions on the choice of notation described after Proposition 5.5 of [3] imply that \( v_1 = p_1, v_2 = p_2 \). Since we know that precisely four of the inequalities obtained by eliminating \( g \) are exceptional, it follows that all of the four “auxiliary terms” \( z_0, z'_0, z_m, z'_m \) are either \( v_1 \) or \( v_2 \). Suppose, for instance that \( z_0 \equiv v_1 \). Then we obtain a conjugate counterpair of the form

\[
z_0bh_1 \ldots bh_i b^{-1} \ldots b^{-1} h_m h_0 z^{-1}_0 = bk_1 \ldots bk_i b^{-1} \ldots b^{-1} k_m k_0
\]

and

\[
z_0 h^{-1}_0 h'_0 b h'_i b^{-1} \ldots b^{-1} h'_m h_0 z_0 = k^{-1}_0 k'_0 b k'_1 \ldots b k'_i b^{-1} \ldots b^{-1} k'_m k_0.
\]

The “change of sign” equalities are, as in Case A, \( \frac{z_{i-1}}{z_i} h_i w_i^{-1} = \frac{z'_{i-1}}{z'_i} h'_i w'_i^{-1} = (p_1 p_0 p_2^{-1})^\pm 1 \) and it follows that \( \{ z_{i-1}, w_i \} = \{ z'_{i-1}, w'_i \} = \{ p_1, p_2 \} = \{ v_1, v_2 \} \). Possibly by inverting one or both of the elements of this counterpair, we can assume that \( w_i = w'_i = p_1 = v_1 \). Then each of the displayed equalities in the above counterpair decomposes into a product of equalities with uniform signature patterns and the desired contradiction will follow from Claim 4.2.

Case C  Suppose that one of \( v_1 \) and \( v_2 \) is intermediate and the other is not.

As in Case B, we know that from the analysis of the equalities obtained by eliminating \( g \) from the first and last terms of the Normal Form inequalities, that each of \( z_0, z'_0, z_m, z'_m \) is either \( v_1 \) or \( v_2 \). Again the “change of sign” inequalities yield \( \{ z_{i-1}, w_i \} = \{ z'_{i-1}, w'_i \} = \{ p_1, p_2 \} = \{ v_1, v_2 \} \). We note that one of \( \{ p_1, p_2 \} \) is intermediate and the other is not.

Let us assume that \( \frac{z_{i-1}}{z_i} \equiv \frac{z'_{i-1}}{z'_i} \equiv p_1 \) is intermediate. We shall see that there is no loss of generality in so doing. We examine the two sequences of Normal Form equalities as far as the change of sign equalities. Since \( \frac{z_{i-1}}{z_i} \equiv p_1 \), and the latter is intermediate, it follows that \( L(z_{i-1}) = L(p_1) = d(a_y, c_y) \) and hence, by Proposition 6.2 of [3], the equality \( \frac{z_{i-2}}{z_{i-1}} h = k_{i-1} z_{i-1} \) either holds freely or is an instance of \( p_2 p_0^{-1} = q^{-1} p_1 \).

The latter is impossible since then \( z_{i-1} \equiv v_1 \equiv \frac{z_{i-1}}{z_i} \). Thus the equality holds freely and \( z_{i-2} \equiv p_1^{-1} (\frac{z_i}{z_{i-1}}) \). This argument can clearly now be iterated to obtain \( z_0 \equiv p_1^{-1} (\frac{z_i}{z_{i-1}}) \) and \( h_1 = \ldots = h_{i-1} = 1 = k_1 \ldots = k_{i-1} \). Applying this whole argument to the second term of our counterpair yields \( z_0' \equiv p_1^{-1} (\frac{z'_i}{z'_{i-1}}) \) and \( h'_1 = \ldots = h'_{i-1} = 1 = k'_1 \ldots = k'_{i-1} \).

We consider the equality \( z_0^{-1} k_0^{-1} h_0' z_0^{-1} h_0' \) obtained by the elimination of \( g \). If this is not free then \( \{ z_0, z'_0 \} = \{ v_1, v_2 \} \). Since \( z_0 \equiv p_1^{-1} (\frac{z_i}{z_{i-1}}) \) and \( z'_0 \equiv p_1^{-1} (\frac{z'_i}{z'_{i-1}}) \), we have \( L(z_0) = L(p_1) = L(z'_0) \). However it follows from the relationship between \( u^{-1} v_1^{-1} v_0 v_2 \) and \( p_0^{-1} p_1^{-1} q p_2 \) determined by the single syllable criterion of Proposition 5.5 of [3] that \( L(p_1) < L(v_1) \) or \( L(p_1) < L(v_2) \) according as \( v_1 \) or \( v_2 \) is not intermediate. Therefore \( z_0^{-1} k_0^{-1} h'_0 z_0^{-1} h_0' \) can only hold freely so that \( z_0 = z'_0 \), giving \( i = j \), and also \( h_0 = h'_0, k_0 = k'_0 \).
Our equalities therefore simplify to
\[ g h_0 b^l p_0 b^{-1} h_{i+1} \ldots b^{-1} h_m g^{-1} = k_0 b^l q b^{-1} k_{i+1} \ldots b^{-1} k_m \]
and
\[ g h_0 b^l p_0 b^{-1} h'_{i+1} \ldots b^{-1} h'_m g^{-1} = k_0 b^l q b^{-1} k'_{i+1} \ldots b^{-1} k'_m. \]
and we have just three distinct Normal Form equalities that involve \( g \), namely \( g h_0 = k_0 z_0, h_m g^{-1} = z_m^{-1} k_m \) and \( h'_m g^{-1} = z'_m^{-1} k'_m \). These give rise to three derived equalities by elimination of \( g \), namely
\[
\begin{align*}
(2) & \quad z_m^{-1} k_m k_0 z_0 = h_m h_0 \\
(4) & \quad z'_m^{-1} k'_m k_0 z_0 = h'_m h_0 \\
(6) & \quad z'_m^{-1} k'_m k_m z_m = h'_m h_m^{-1} ,
\end{align*}
\]
using our earlier numbering.

If we conjugate by \( g h_0 b^l = k_0 b^l p_1 \), and use the fact that \( z_{i-1} h_i = k_i w_i \) is just \( p_1 p_0 = q p_2 \), we obtain a conjugate counterpair
\[
\begin{align*}
p_2 b^{-1} h_{i+1} \ldots b^{-1} h_m h_0 b^l p_0 p_2^{-1} & = b^{-1} k_{i+1} \ldots b^{-1} k_m k_0 b^l q \\
p_2 b^{-1} h'_{i+1} \ldots b^{-1} h'_m h_0 b^l p_0 p_2^{-1} & = b^{-1} k'_{i+1} \ldots b^{-1} k'_m k_0 b^l q.
\end{align*}
\]
Now if either \( h_m h_0 = 1 = k_m k_0 \) or \( h'_m h_0 = 1 = k'_n k_0 \), then we will contradict the minimality of our initial choice of counterpair. The fact that the initial exponent is now \(-1\) rather than \(+1\) is not an issue since our choice of \(+1\) was without loss of generality and made only for notational simplicity. However a caveat concerning the need to apply Claims 4.1–4.3 to dispose of “degenerate” cases does apply here as well. This means neither (2) nor (4) can hold freely and therefore (6) will hold freely yielding \( z_m = z'_m \)
and \( h_m = h'_m, k_m = k'_m \).

We can now simplify our original counterpair a little further to give
\[
\begin{align*}
& g h_0 b^l p_0 b^{-1} h_{i+1} \ldots b^{-1} h_m g^{-1} = k_0 b^l q b^{-1} k_{i+1} \ldots b^{-1} k_m \\
& g h_0 b^l p_0 b^{-1} h'_{i+1} \ldots h'_{m-1} b^{-1} h_m g^{-1} = k_0 b^l q b^{-1} k'_{i+1} \ldots k'_{m-1} b^{-1} k_m.
\end{align*}
\]
and since we know that \( z_m = z'_m \) we can attack the terms of our counterpair from the back via the Normal Form equalities. Specifically we obtain \( h_{m-1}^{-1} z_m^{-1} = z'_{m-1} k_{m-1} \) and \( h'_{m-1} z'_m^{-1} = z'_{m-1}^{-1} k'_m \), and hence \( h'_{m-1}^{-1} h_m^{-1} = z'_m^{-1} k'_m k_m^{-1} z_m^{-1} \).

Suppose this is exceptional for \( F(A^*, B^*) \cap F(A^*_0, B^*, C^*) \). Then \( \{z'_{m-1}, z_m^{-1}\} = \{v_1, v_2\} = \{v_0, z_m\} \). We write \( \{v_1, v_2\} = \{v_{\gamma}, v_{\delta}\} \) where \( v_{\gamma} \) is intermediate and \( v_{\delta} \) is not. Now it follows from the relationship between \( u^{-1} v_1 v_0 v_2 \) and \( p_0^{-1} p_1^{-1} q p_2 \) defined by Proposition 5.5 of [3] that \( L(v_{\gamma}) + L(v_{\delta}) = L(v_1) + L(v_2) = L(p_1) + L(p_2) \) and also that
$L(p_1) < L(v_\delta)$ and $L(v_\gamma) < L(p_2)$. Since $z_0 = p_1(\hat{v})$ we have $L(z_0) = L(p_1) < L(v_\delta)$ and therefore $z_0 = v_\gamma, z_m = v_\delta$. Also $L(z_0) = L(v_\gamma)$ and so $L(p_1) = L(v_\gamma)$ whence $L(p_2) = L(v_\delta)$.

Now we also have $\{z'_{m-1}, z_{m-1}\} = \{v_1, v_2\} = \{v_\gamma, v_\delta\}$. So suppose that $z_{m-1} = v_\gamma$ and is therefore intermediate. If we rewrite $h_{m-1}z_{m-1} = z_{m-1}k_{m-1}$ as $z_{m-1}h_{m-1}z_{m-1} = k_{m-1}$, then either the latter is exceptional for $F(A^*, B^*, C^*) \cap F(B^*, C^*)$ or $h_{m-1} = 1 = k_{m-1}$ and $z_{m-1} = z_{m-1}^{-1}$. However if the latter holds, then $L(z_{m-1}) = L(v_\gamma) < L(p_2) = L(v_\delta)$ which contradicts $z_{m-1} = z_{m-1}^{-1}$. So only the former can hold, but then $L(z_{m-1}) = L(v_\gamma) < L(p_2)$ we must have $z_{m-1} = p_1, z_{m-1} = p_2$ and $h_{m-1} = p_0, k_{m-1} = q$.

However we also have $z_{m-1} = v_\gamma = z_0$ which contradicts $z_0 = p_1(\hat{v})$. The only possibility left is that $h'_{n-1} = h_{m-1}, k'_{n-1} = k_{m-1}$ and $z'_{n-1} = z_{m-1}$. We obtain the same conclusion if $z'_{n-1} = v_\gamma$.

As usual, the argument can be iterated and, if $m = n$, we get all the way to $h_{i+1} = h_{i+1}, k_{i+1} = k_{i+1}$ and $z_{i+1} = z_{i+1}$ giving $h = h'$ which is clearly contradictory. The problem remaining is when $m \neq n$ and we can assume that $m < n$. Then

$$gh_0b_0b^{-1}h'_{i+1} \ldots b^{-1}h_mg^{-1} = k_0b'q^{b^{-1}}k'_{i+1} \ldots b^{-1}k_m$$

becomes

$$gh_0b_0b^{-1}h'_{i+1} \ldots b^{-1}h'_{n-m+1}b^{-1}h_{i+1} \ldots b^{-1}h_{m-1}b^{-1}h_mg^{-1} = k_0b'q^{b^{-1}}k'_{i+1} \ldots b^{-1}k'_{n-m+1}b^{-1}k_{i+1} \ldots b^{-1}k_{m-1}b^{-1}k_m.$$ 

If we now conjugate both terms of the counterpair by $gh_0b_0p_0 = k_0b'q^{p_2}$ we obtain

$$p_2h_2p_2^{-1} = p_2b^{-1}h_{i+1} \ldots b^{-1}h_mh_{i+1}b^{-1} = b^{-1}k_{i+1} \ldots b^{-1}k_mb_0b'q = k'$$

and

$$p_2h_2p_2^{-1} = p_2b^{-1}h'_{i+1} \ldots b^{-1}h'_{n-m+i}h_2p_2^{-1} = b^{-1}k'_{i+1} \ldots b^{-1}k'_{n-m+i}.$$ 

and hence

$$p_2b^{-1}h'_{i+1} \ldots b^{-1}h'_{n-m+i}p_2^{-1} = b^{-1}k'_{i+1} \ldots b^{-1}k'_{n-m+i}.$$ 

The desired contradiction now follows in the usual way from Claim 4.2. \(\square\)

**Claim 4.5** There do not exist counterpairs $gh^{-1} = k, gh'g^{-1} = k'$ satisfying $l_0(g) = 0$ and $\min \{l_0(h), l_0(h')\} > 0$ such that $\rho_0(h) = 1 = \rho_0(h')$.

**Proof** If a counterpair exists, then it fails to satisfy the hypotheses of Claim 4.4. It must therefore have, without loss of generality, the form

$$gh_0bh_1 \ldots bh_kb^{-1} \ldots b^{-1}h_{m-1}b^{-1}h_mg^{-1} = k_0bk_1 \ldots bk_kb^{-1} \ldots b^{-1}k_{m-1}b^{-1}k_m$$

and

$$gh'_0b^{-1}h'_1 \ldots b^{-1}h'_k \ldots bh'_{n-1}bh'_{n+1}g^{-1} = k'_0b^{-1}k'_1 \ldots b^{-1}k'_k \ldots bk'_{n-1}bk'_n.$$
The resulting Normal Form equalities from the first member of the counterpair show that the intersection $F(A^+, B^+, C^+) \cap F(B^+, C^+)$ is exceptional and $gh_0 h_1 \ldots h_i = k_0 b k_1 \ldots b k_i w_i$, with $\{z_i, w_i\} = \{p_1, p_2\}$. If we substitute for $g$, then we obtain a counterpair

\[
\begin{align*}
  w_i h w_i^{-1} &= w_i b^{-1} h_{i+1} \ldots h_{m-1} b^{-1} h_m h_0 b h_1 \ldots b h_i w_i^{-1} \\
  &= b^{-1} k_{i+1} \ldots k_{m-1} b^{-1} k_m k_0 b k_1 \ldots b k_i = k,
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
  w_i h w_i^{-1} &= w_i h_i^{-1} b^{-1} \ldots b^{-1} h_0 b^{-1} h_i b^{-1} \ldots b^{-1} h_i b_0 h_1 \ldots b h_i w_i^{-1} \\
  &= k_i^{-1} b^{-1} \ldots b k_0 b^{-1} k_i b^{-1} \ldots b k_i b_0 k_i b_1 \ldots b k_i = k'.
\end{align*}
\]

since we have just conjugated the original counterpair.

We cannot exclude the possibility that $w_i h w_i^{-1}$ is not in reduced form and it is possible that $\rho_0(\hat{h}) = 0$, and even that $l_0(h) = 0$. However $w_i h w_i^{-1}$ is in reduced form and so we have $\rho_0(\hat{h}) \leq 1, \rho_0(\hat{h}') = 1$ and we reduce to one of Claim 4.1, Claim 4.2 or Claim 4.4 as appropriate.

Finally we are ready to verify the our overall conclusion that there are no counterpairs, having verified this assertion for three initial cases.

**Claim 4.6** There do not exist counterpairs $ghg^{-1} = k, gh'g^{-1} = k'$ satisfying $l_0(g) = 0$ and $\min \{l_0(h), l_0(h')\} > 0$.

**Proof** In Claims 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4, we have verified that there are no counterpairs satisfying $l_0(g) = 0$ and $\min \{l_0(h), l_0(h')\} > 0$ under any of the additional hypotheses $\rho_0(h) + \rho_0(h') = 0, \rho_0(h) + \rho_0(h') = 1$, and $\rho_0(h) + \rho_0(h') = 2$ with $\rho_0(h) = \rho_0(h') = 1$. This leaves us with the following cases.

**Case 4.6.1** $\rho_0(h) + \rho_0(h') \geq 2$ and both are even.

**Case 4.6.2** $\rho_0(h) + \rho_0(h') \geq 3$ and one is odd and the other is even.

**Case 4.6.3** $\rho_0(h) + \rho_0(h') \geq 4$ and both are odd.

We assume that we have a counterpair with $\rho_0(h) + \rho_0(h') \geq 2$ and minimal where, without loss of generality, we can assume that $\rho_0(h) \leq \rho_0(h')$. We need to split this into two subcases.

**Case 4.6.1a** Let $\rho_0(h) = 0$ so that $\rho_0(h') \geq 2$. Then we can write

\[
  ghg^{-1} = gh_0 b h_1 \ldots h_m = k_0 b k_1 \ldots b k_m = k
\]

and

\[
  gh'g^{-1} = gh'_0 b h'_1 \ldots b h'_i b^{-1} h'_i b h'_i+1 \ldots b h'_n g^{-1} = k'_0 b k'_1 \ldots b k'_i b k'_i+1 \ldots b k'_n = k'
\]
where the sign changes displayed in \( h' \) and \( k' \) are the initial two.

Suppose \( j \leq m \); when we analyse the two systems of Normal Form inequalities, one of two possibilities occurs. The first is that we can iteratively obtain equalities \( h'_0 = h_0, k'_0 = k_0, z'_0 = z_0, h'_1 = h_1, k'_1 = k_1, z'_1 = z_1, \ldots, h'_{j-1} = h_{j-1}, k'_{j-1} = k_{j-1}, z'_{j-1} = z_{j-1} \) because the successive equalities derived by elimination hold freely. In this case we conjugate by \( g h_0 b h_1 \ldots b h_{j-1} b = k_0 b k_1 \ldots b k_{j-1} b \) to obtain a new counterpair of the form \( \bar{z}'_{j-1} h z'_{j-1}^{-1} = \bar{k}, \bar{z}'_{j-1} h z'_{j-1}^{-1} = \bar{k}' \) where \( \bar{h} = h_j b h_1 \ldots b h_m h_0 b h_1 \ldots b h_j, \bar{h}' = h'h^{-1}_j b_{j+1} \ldots b^{-1}_j b \ldots b_{h'n} b h_0 b h_1 \ldots b h_j \), and similarly for \( \bar{k} \) and \( \bar{k}' \). In both cases no new sign changes are introduced and \( h' \) has been stripped of its initial sign change. Thus \( \rho_0(\bar{h}) = \rho_0(h) = 0 \) and \( \rho_0(\bar{h}') = \rho_0(h') - 1 \) and we contradict minimality using Claim 4.2 if \( \rho_0(h') = 2 \).

The second possibility is that our sequence of free equalities breaks down and we obtain an exceptional equality for \( F(A^*, B^*) \cap F(A^1, B^*, C^*) \) of the form

\[
z_j^{-1} k^{-1}_f z'_f = h_j^{-1} h'_f,
\]

for some \( f \leq j - 1 \). In particular \( \{z_j, z'_f\} = \{v_1, v_2\} \). Here we use \( g h_0 b h_1 \ldots b h_f = k_0 b k_1 \ldots b k_f z_f \) to obtain a conjugate counterpair

\[
z_f h z_f^{-1} = \bar{k}, \bar{z}'_j h z'_j^{-1} = \bar{k}'.
\]

Again we simply permute \( h \) to obtain \( \bar{h} \) whereas

\[
z_f \bar{h} z_f^{-1} = z_j h_f^{-1} h'_f b h'_{f+1} \ldots b h'_f b^{-1} \ldots h^{-1}_f b \ldots b h'_n h z_f^{-1} = k_j^{-1} k'_f b k_{f+1} \ldots b k'_f b^{-1} \ldots b^{-1}_f b \ldots b k'_n k_f = \bar{k}'.
\]

From this last equality we deduce the two equalities

\[
z_f h_f^{-1} h'_f b h'_{f+1} \ldots b h'_f b^{-1} \ldots b^{-1}_f b = k_j^{-1} k'_f b k_{f+1} \ldots b k'_f b^{-1} \ldots b^{-1}_f b
\]

and

\[
z'_f b h'_{f+1} \ldots b h'_n h_0 b h_1 \ldots b h z_f^{-1} = b k'_{f+1} \ldots b k'_n b k_0 b k_1 \ldots b k_j.
\]

However \( \{z_j, z'_f\} = \{v_1, v_2\} \) and \( u = v_1^{-1} v_0 v_2 \) and this means that \( z'_f = z_j \), 
\( z'_f = v_0 z_f v_2^{-1} \) or \( z'_f = v_0^{-1} z_f u \). Recalling that \( v_1 = v_0 v_2^{-1} u \) and hence \( v_2 = v_0^{-1} v_1 u \), we can transform \( z_f h_z^{-1} = \bar{k}' \) into an equality \( z_f h_z^{-1} z_j h z_f^{-1} = \bar{k}' \) where \( \rho_0(\bar{h}') = \rho_0(h') - 1 \) and \( \rho_0(\bar{h}') = 0 \). By minimality, using Claim 4.1 if \( \rho_0(h') = 2 \), it follows that \( h \) commutes with both \( \bar{h}' \) and \( \bar{h}' \) and hence with \( \bar{h} \), which is the contradiction we require to conclude the argument when \( j \leq m \).

If \( j > m \) we have essentially the same possibilities as before, save that when we have free equalities we might need to rotate \( h \) several times before we reach either the situation when we get free equalities involving \( h'_{j-1}, k_{j-1} \) and \( z'_{j-1} \) or we obtain an
exceptional equality before \( h'_{j-1}, k_{j-1} \) and \( z'_{j-1} \) are involved. (An alternative view is to say that we make a minimal choice of \( n = l_b(h') \) and then, if we obtain \( m \) free equalities, we replace our original pairs \((h, k)\) and \((h', k')\) by \((h, k)\) and \((h^{-1}h', k^{-1}k')\).)

Case 4.6.1b Let \( \rho_b(h) \geq 2 \) so that \( \rho_b(h) + \rho_b(h') \geq 4 \). If we assume, without loss of generality that \( i \geq j \), then the argument given above can be repeated more or less verbatim. If \( i > j \), any conjugation used will preserve \( \rho_b(h) \) while if \( i = j \) and the free equalities are valid as far as \( i - 1 = j - 1 \), the conjugation used will reduce \( \rho_b(h) + \rho_b(h') \) by 2.

Case 4.6.2 Let \( \rho_b(h) + \rho_b(h') \geq 3 \) where one is odd and the other is even.

Without loss of generality, we may suppose that \( \rho_b(h) \) is even and \( \rho_b(h') \) is odd, not excluding the possibility that \( \rho_b(h) = 0 \), in which case \( \rho_b(h') \geq 3 \). Also, by inverting \( g h g^{-1} = k \), if necessary, we can assume that the two terms of our counterpair have the same initial exponent for \( b \).

We proceed much as in Case 4.6.1. However, there we attacked the terms of our counterpair by obtaining a sequence of equalities \( z_0^{-1}k_0^{-1}k_0'z_0' = z_1^{-1}k_1^{-1}k_1'z_1' = h_1^{-1}h_1', \ldots \) until we found one that did not hold freely. This time we have three sequences of such equalities because of the fact that \( \rho_b(h') \) is odd – the initial three equalities are \( z_0^{-1}k_0^{-1}k_0'z_0' = h_0^{-1}h_0', z_0^{-1}k_0^{-1}k_m^{-1}z_m = h_0^{-1}h_m^{-1}, z_n^{-1}k_n'^{-1}z_n' = h_n'^{-1}h_n \). If we can run these free inequalities until we reach a sign change in \( h \) or \( h' \) (if \( \rho_b(h) = 0 \), then only \( h' \) is a possibility as discussed in the previous case), then conjugation will replace our original counterpair by a counterpair with fewer total sign changes. The conjugation will cycle positive occurrences of \( b \) from the front of \( h \) to the back of \( h \) and will actually cancel occurrences of \( b \) that occur in \( h' \). The other alternative is that we reach a point at which some equality is exceptional for \( F(A^*, B^*) \cap F(A^*, B^*, C^*) \), in which case there will be a conjugate counterpair of the form \( z_j h z_j^{-1} = k \) or \( z_j h' z_j^{-1} = k' \) such that one or other (or possibly both) will decompose into two counterpairs, each of which contains fewer sign changes than our original. The resulting commutativity derived from our assumption of minimality then yield the required contradiction.

Case 4.6.3 Let \( \rho_b(h) + \rho_b(h') \geq 4 \) where both are odd. Initially let us assume that \( h \) and \( h' \) have positive exponent on the respective initial occurrences of \( b \). Then we are in a situation similar to that considered in Claim 4.4 where we attack both terms of our counterpair from the front and back. As we noted proving claim 4.4 there are potentially six apparently distinct sequences of equalities obtained by elimination from the Normal Form equalities. Broadly our argument is the same as that for Case 4.6.2. Either we can generate free inequalities right up to the point at which we reach a sign change, in which
case conjugation will provide us with a new counterpair with fewer total sign changes or
at some point, we produce an equality that is exceptional for \( F(A^*, B^*) \cap F(A_+^*, B^*, C^*) \).

But again there will be a conjugate counterpair, one of whose terms will contain enough
sign changes to allow us to decompose it into two factors, each containing fewer sign
changes than the original term and we have the same commutativity conclusion.

It remains only to note that the argument of Claim 4.5 in fact carries over verbatim to
the present situation and allows us to drop out provisional hypothesis concerning the
exponents of the respective initial occurrences of \( b \).

We end this section by observing that the sequence of Claims 4.1–4.6 completes the
proof of our main result, save that we have to verify the Propositions stated in the next
section and which were used above.

5 Technical results

As noted in Section 4 just prior to the application of the results we are about to prove, the
material in this section parallels Proposition 6.2 of [3] and we shall employ the methods,
terminology and notation described there. Also, as noted at the start of Section 4, we
can assume that all of \( A_+^*, A_-^*, C_+^*, C_-^* \) are nonempty. As in Section 6 of [3], our initial
standpoint is that we are given the exceptional intersection

\[
F(A^*, B^*) \cap F(A_+^*, B^*, C^*) = \langle u \rangle \ast F(A_+^*, B^*) = \langle v \rangle \ast F(A_+^*, B^*)
\]

with \( u = v_1^{-1}v_0v_2 \), where \( v_1, v_2 \) are not both trivial, and in turn \( F(A^*, B^*, C^*) \cap
F(A_+^*, B^*, C^*) \) is also exceptional with basic exceptional equality \( s = t \) where \( s \) is the
\( a_\kappa \)-core of \( u \) and \( t \equiv u_1^{-1}vu_2^{-1} \), where \( u \equiv u_1su_2 \). We also write \( t \equiv t_1\tilde{t}_2 \) where \( \tilde{t} \)
is the \( c_{\nu} \)-core of \( t \).

We shall deal with two specific additional case assumptions, in each instance proving
a result similar to Proposition 6.2 of [3] (which is itself proved under its own set of
assumptions additional to the basic standpoint of Section 6 of [3]).

**Case Assumption A** In \( v_1^{-1}v_0v_2 \), neither \( v_1 \) nor \( v_2 \) is intermediate. Since both \( v_1 \) and
\( v_2 \) lie in \( F(A_+^*, B^*, C_+^*) \), this amounts to saying that both involve at least one of the two
extremal generators \( a_\lambda, c_{\nu} \).

Our first step is to prove an analogue of Lemma 6.1 of [3].
Lemma 5.1  Let

\[ F(A^*, B^*) \cap F(A^+_, B^+, C^*) = \langle u \rangle \ast F(A^+_, B^+) = \langle v \rangle \ast F(A^+_, B^+) \]

with \( u = v \equiv v_1^{-1}v_0v_2 \) where Case Assumption A holds. Then:

(a) A cyclically reduced word of the form \( h^{-1}w^{-1}kz \), where \( w \in L \) and \( z \in U \) are both nontrivial of type \((A^* : C^*)\) and \( h \in F(A^*, B^*) \), \( k \in F(B^*, C^*) \) with \( h, k \) nontrivial, cannot (cyclically) contain two disjoint Gurevich subwords.

(b) A cyclically reduced word of the form \( k^{-1}w^{-1}hz \), where \( w \in L \) and \( z \in U \) are both nontrivial of type \((C^* : A^*)\) and \( h \in F(A^*, B^*) \), \( k \in F(B^*, C^*) \) with \( h, k \) nontrivial, cannot (cyclically) contain two disjoint Gurevich subwords.

(c) A cyclically reduced word of the form \( h^{-1}w^{-1}h'z \), where \( w \in L \) and \( z \in U \) are both nontrivial of type \((C^* : C^*)\) and also \( h, h' \in F(A^*, B^*) \) are nontrivial, cannot (cyclically) contain two disjoint Gurevich subwords.

(d) A cyclically reduced word of the form \( k^{-1}w^{-1}k'z \), where \( w \in L \) and \( z \in U \) are both nontrivial of type \((A^* : A^*)\) and also \( k, k' \in F(B^*, C^*) \) are nontrivial cannot (cyclically) contain two disjoint Gurevich subwords.

Proof  It suffices to prove (a) and (c) since (b) is just a dual rewording of (a) and (d) is a dual rewording of (c).

(a) Suppose we have two disjoint Gurevich subwords of \( h^{-1}w^{-1}kz \); then there are two disjoint extremal Gurevich subwords. Now neither extremal Gurevich subword can be a subword of any of \( h^{-1}w^{-1}, w^{-1}k, kz, zh^{-1} \), for each of these omits an essential generator. Moreover, neither extremal Gurevich subword can contain any of \( h^{-1}w^{-1}, w^{-1}k, kz, zh^{-1} \), for then its companion extremal Gurevich subword would be a subword of one of \( h^{-1}w^{-1}, w^{-1}k, kz, zh^{-1} \). It follows, therefore that an extremal Gurevich subword must take one of the four forms

\[
h_1^{-1}w^{-1}k_1, w_1^{-1}kz_1, k_2zh_2^{-1}, z_2h^{-1}w_2^{-1},
\]

where \( w_1, w_2 \) denote proper, nontrivial, initial and terminal segments of \( w \) and similarly for \( h, k \) and \( z \), and that a pair must be either \( \{h_1^{-1}w^{-1}k_1, k_2zh_2^{-1}\} \) or \( \{w_1^{-1}kz_1, z_2h^{-1}w_2^{-1}\} \).

Suppose that a word of form \( h_1^{-1}w^{-1}k_1 \) is an extremal Gurevich subword. Then \( a_{k_1}^{\pm 1} \), which must be obtained from \( u_{k_1}^{\pm 1} \), can appear either in \( h_1^{-1} \) or in \( w^{-1} \) and similarly \( c_{k_1}^{\pm 1} \) from \( v_{k_1}^{\pm 1} \) can appear either in \( w^{-1} \) or \( k_1 \). Wherever they appear, the occurrences of \( a_{k_1}^{\pm 1} \) and \( c_{k_1}^{\pm 1} \) will properly enclose between them, a string of syllables of \( h_1^{-1}w^{-1}k_1 \) that are
Then the element defined by which is impossible. An analysis similar to the previous possibility forces either \( v \) or \( w \). In a manner parallel to the argument for (a), we see that no member of a pair of disjoint extremal Gurevich subwords can be contained in or contain any of \( kz \). Furthermore we cannot have a pair of extremal Gurevich subwords of the form \( h^{-1}h', h'z, zh^{-1} \) and so the only possible form for a pair is \( h^{-1}h', z, 1 \). Observing that \( c_{\mu} \) can appear only in \( w \) while \( a_{\kappa} \) can appear in \( h^{-1}, h' \) or \( w \) we see that we are forced to try to position \( v_{1}^{\pm 1} \) or \( v_{2}^{\pm 1} \) within \( w \), which is impossible.

(c) In a manner parallel to the argument for (a), we see that no member of a pair of disjoint extremal Gurevich subwords can be contained in or contain any of \( h^{-1}w^{-1}, w^{-1}h', h'z, zh^{-1} \). Furthermore we cannot have a pair of extremal Gurevich subwords of the form \( h^{-1}w^{-1}h', h'z, zh^{-1} \) and so the only possible form for a pair is \( w^{-1}h, h' \). Observing that \( c_{\mu} \) can appear only in \( w \) while \( a_{\kappa} \) can appear in \( h^{-1}, h' \) or \( w \) we see that we are forced to try to position \( v_{1}^{\pm 1} \) or \( v_{2}^{\pm 1} \) within \( w \), which is impossible.

The following is the first of our two results that parallels Proposition 6.2. of [3]

**Proposition 5.2** Let

\[
F(A^{*}, B^{*}) \cap F(A_{+}^{*}, B^{*}, C^{*}) = \langle u \rangle * F(A_{+}^{*}, B^{*}) = \langle v \rangle * F(A_{+}^{*}, B^{*}),
\]

where \( u = v \) in \( G^{*} \), \( v = v_{1}^{-1}v_{0}v_{2} \) and Case Assumption A holds. Furthermore, let the equality \( wh = kz \), where \( w \in L \) and \( z \in U \) are both nontrivial of type \( (A^{*} : C^{*}) \) and \( h \in F(A^{*}, B^{*}) \), \( k \in F(B^{*}, C^{*}) \), define an element of \( F(A^{*}, B^{*}, C^{*}) \cap F(A_{+}^{*}, B^{*}, C^{*}) \). Then the element defined by \( wh = kz \) is non-exceptional and the equality holds freely in \( F(A_{+}^{*}, B^{*}, C^{*}) \) in particular, \( h = k = 1 \) and \( w = z \) is intermediate.

**Proof** Suppose, by way of contradiction, that the element defined is exceptional so that use of the basic exceptional relation is required.

**Case 5.2.1** Suppose that \( h \) and \( k \) are nontrivial so that \( h^{-1}w^{-1}kz \) is cyclically reduced as written. If we apply Lemma 5.1(a), then it remains only to show that the cyclically reduced form \( h^{-1}w^{-1}kz \) cannot be a cyclic rearrangement of \( (u^{-1}v_{1}^{-1}v_{0}v_{2})^{\pm 1} \). As before we look to see where the extremal generators are situated. In particular we observe that \( u^{\pm 1} \) either coincides with \( h^{-1} \) or is a syllable of \( w^{-1} \). Similarly \( v_{0}^{\pm 1} \) either coincides with \( k \) or is a syllable of \( w^{-1} \). No matter which possibility occurs, we finish up, as previously, trying to position \( v_{1}^{\pm 1} \) or \( v_{2}^{\pm 1} \) within \( w^{-1} \).
Case 5.2.2  Suppose that $h = 1$ and $k$ is nontrivial. Now $w$ and $z$ may have a common terminal segment which will be cancelled in obtaining the cyclically reduced form of $kzw^{-1}$; notice however that no occurrences of extremal generators – and $a_k$ must appear in $w$ and $a_\lambda$ in $z$ – will be cancelled. Then we can write $w \equiv w_1w_2$ and $z \equiv z_1z_2$ where $w_2 \equiv z_2$ is the maximal common terminal segment of $w$ and $z$, with $w_1, z_1$ nontrivial. Then the resulting cyclically reduced word will be either of the form $kz'h^{-1}w'^{-1}$ or $kz'k'^{-1}w'^{-1}$, depending on the exact nature of $w_2$ and $z_2$ in relation to $w$ and $z$, with $h'$, respectively $k'$, nontrivial. Then we can apply either Lemma 5.1 (a) or (d) to deduce that the only possibility for this word is that it is a cycle of $(u^{-1}v_1^{-1}v_0v_2)^{\pm 1}$. The argument for Case 5.2.1 disposes of the possibility that we have $kz'h^{-1}w'^{-1}$.

To finish this case we verify that $kz'k'^{-1}w'^{-1}$ cannot be a cycle of $(u^{-1}v_1^{-1}v_0v_2)^{\pm 1}$. This time $u^{\pm 1}$ must be a syllable of $w'^{-1}$ while $v_0^{\pm 1}$ can be $k, k'^{-1}$ or a syllable of $w'^{-1}$; but of course we then have to position $v_1^{\pm 1}$ or $v_2^{\pm 1}$ within $w'^{-1}$.

Case 5.2.3  Suppose that $h$ is nontrivial and $k = 1$. This is clearly dual to Case 5.2.2, by considering $w^{-1}zh^{-1}$ and the consequent cyclically reduced form.

Case 5.2.4  Suppose that $h = k = 1$. This time we simply examine $w^{-1}z$ but have to allow for both common initial segments and common terminal segments, observing that both will have to be intermediate words. The resulting cyclically reduced form will fall into one of the previous categories we have considered. □

For the next three results we replace Case Assumption A by the following.

Case Assumption B  In $v_1^{-1}v_0v_2$, both $v_1$ and $v_2$ are nontrivial and intermediate.

Lemma 5.3  Let

$$F(A^*, B^*) \cap F(A^*_+, B^*), C^*) = \langle u \rangle * F(A^*_+, B^*) = \langle v \rangle * F(A^*_+, B^*)$$

with $u = v_1^{-1}v_0v_2$ where Case Assumption B holds. Then $F(A^*, B^*, C^*) \cap F(B^*, C^*)$ is exceptional. Moreover if the basic exceptional equality is $p_1p_0p_2^{-1} = q$, then under the conventions described prior to Proposition 5.5 of [3], $p_1 = v_1, p_0 = u, p_2 = v_2$ and $q = v_0$.

Proof  This is immediate from the definitions involved. □

We use the syllable length function $L$ applicable to words of $F(A^*_+, B^*, C^*)$ or $F(A^*, B^*, C^*)$, defined as the number of syllables of $z$. The terms “syllable” and “syllable length” are defined at the end of Section 5 of [3] but unfortunately the notation $L$ for this was not specifically defined there – the reader should refer to Addendum 2.
Lemma 5.4 Let

\[ F(A^*, B^*) \cap F(A^*_+, B^*_+) = \langle u \rangle \ast F(A^*_+, B^*_+) = \langle v \rangle \ast F(A^*_+, B^*_+) \]

with \( u = v_1^{-1}v_0v_2 \) where Case Assumption B holds. Then:

(a) Let \( h^{-1}w^{-1}kz \) be a cyclically reduced word, where \( w \in L \) and \( z \in U \) are both nontrivial of type \( (A^* : C^*) \) and \( h \in F(A^*, B^*) \), \( k \in F(B^*, C^*) \) with \( h, k \) nontrivial. Suppose that \( \min \{L(w), L(z)\} \leq \min \{L(v_1), L(v_2)\} \). If \( h^{-1}w^{-1}kz \) contains a pair of disjoint extremal Gurevich subwords then such a pair must be of the form \( h_1^{-1}w^{-1}k_1 \) and \( k_2z^{-1}h_2^{-1} \) where \( h_1, k_1 \) are proper initial segments of \( h \) and \( k, h_2, k_2 \) are proper terminal segments of \( h \) and \( k \) and the following hold:

(i) \( h_1^{-1}w^{-1}k_1 \) is of the form either (1) \( u_1(a_\kappa, a_\lambda)^{-1}v_1^{-1}v_0(c_\mu, c_\nu) \) with \( w = v_1 \) or (2) \( u_2(a_\kappa, a_\lambda)v_2^{-1}v_0^{-1}(c_\mu, c_\nu) \) with \( w = v_2 \);

(ii) \( k_2z^{-1}h_2^{-1} \) is of the form either (3) \( v_2(c_\mu, c_\nu)v_2u_1(a_\kappa, a_\lambda)^{-1} \) with \( v_2 = z \) or (4) \( v_0(c_\mu, c_\nu)^{-1}v_1u_1(a_\kappa, a_\lambda) \) with \( v_1 = z \).

In the above \( u_1, v_0, u_2, v_2 \) are appropriate initial or terminal segments of \( u \) and \( v_0 \).

(b) Let \( h^{-1}w^{-1}h'z \) be a cyclically reduced word, where \( w \in L \) and \( z \in U \) are both nontrivial of type \( (C^* : C^*) \) and \( h \in F(A^*, B^*) \), \( k \in F(B^*, C^*) \) with \( h, h' \) nontrivial. Suppose that \( \min \{L(w), L(z)\} \leq \min \{L(v_1), L(v_2)\} \). Then \( h^{-1}w^{-1}h'z \) cannot (cyclically) contain two disjoint Gurevich subwords.

(c) Let \( k^{-1}w^{-1}kz \) be a cyclically reduced word, where \( w \in L \) and \( z \in U \) are both nontrivial of type \( (A^* : A^*) \) and \( k, k' \in F(B^*, C^*) \) with \( h, h' \) nontrivial. Suppose that \( \min \{L(w), L(z)\} \leq \min \{L(v_1), L(v_2)\} \). Then \( k^{-1}w^{-1}z \) cannot (cyclically) contain two disjoint Gurevich subwords.

Proof We omit the proof of (c) since the statement is the dual of (b).

(a) A pair of extremal Gurevich subwords must be either \( \{h_1^{-1}w^{-1}k_1, k_2z^{-1}h_2^{-1}\} \) or \( \{w_1^{-1}kz_1, z_2h^{-1}w_2^{-1}\} \), as in Lemma 5.1. Since \( a_\kappa \) and \( a_\lambda \) occur together in \( u \), when we inspect our candidate pair \( \{h_1^{-1}w^{-1}k_1, k_2z^{-1}h_2^{-1}\} \) we see that \( u \) cannot be matched against a syllable of \( w \) or \( z \) and hence we must have both \( a_\kappa \) and \( a_\lambda \), together in \( h_1^{-1} \) and \( h_2^{-1} \) respectively. Similar remarks apply to \( c_\mu \) and \( c_\nu \) and it follows that for pairs \( \{h_1^{-1}w^{-1}k_1, k_2z^{-1}h_2^{-1}\} \), the possibilities are those listed above.
An analysis of the possibilities for pairs \( \{ w_1^{-1}kz_1, z_2h^{-1}w_2^{-1} \} \) yields the following:

\[
\begin{align*}
& w_1^{-1}kz_1 \equiv u_1(a_\kappa)^{-1}v_1^{-1}v_0v_2u_2(a_\lambda)^{-1} \quad \text{with } v_0 = k; \\
& w_1^{-1}kz_1 \equiv u_2(a_\kappa)v_2^{-1}v_0^{-1}v_1u_1(a_\lambda) \quad \text{with } v_0^{-1} = k; \\
& z_2h^{-1}w_2^{-1} \equiv v_02(c_\mu)v_2u^{-1}v_1^{-1}v_01(c_\mu) \quad \text{with } u^{-1} = h^{-1}; \\
& z_2h^{-1}w_2^{-1} \equiv v_01(c_\mu)^{-1}v_1u_2^{-1}v_02(c_\mu)^{-1} \quad \text{with } u = h^{-1},
\end{align*}
\]

where we extend our convention about denoting initial and terminal subscripts of words in this case to \( u \) and \( v_0 \) by writing \( u_1, u_2 \) and \( v_0, v_02 \) respectively. However in each case we observe \( v_1 \pm 1 \) and \( v_2 \pm 1 \) as proper subwords of either \( w \) or \( z \) contradicting \( \min\{L(w), L(z)\} \leq \min\{L(v_1), L(v_2)\} \).

(b) In a manner parallel to the argument for Lemma 5.1 (c), it follows the only possible form for a pair is \( w_1^{-1}h'z_1, z_1h^{-1}w_2^{-1} \). The options are:

\[
\begin{align*}
& w_1^{-1}h'z_1 \equiv v_02(c_\mu)v_2u^{-1}v_1^{-1}v_01(c_\mu) \quad \text{with } u^{-1} = h'; \\
& w_1^{-1}h'z_1 \equiv v_01(c_\mu)^{-1}v_1u_2^{-1}v_02(c_\mu)^{-1} \quad \text{with } u = h'; \\
& z_2h^{-1}w_2^{-1} \equiv v_02(c_\mu)v_2u^{-1}v_1^{-1}v_01(c_\mu)^{-1} \quad \text{with } u^{-1} = h^{-1}; \\
& z_2h^{-1}w_2^{-1} \equiv v_01(c_\mu)^{-1}v_1u_2^{-1}v_02(c_\mu)^{-1} \quad \text{with } u = h.
\end{align*}
\]

However, in each case the length inequality is contradicted. \( \square \)

**Proposition 5.5** Let 

\[
F(A^* , B^*) \cap F(A^*_+, B^*, C^*) = \langle u \rangle \ast F(A^*_+, B^*) = \langle v \rangle \ast F(A^*_+, B^*)
\]

with \( u = v_1^{-1}v_0v_2 \) where Case Assumption B holds. Furthermore let the equality \( wh = kz \), where \( w \in L \) and \( z \in U \) are both nontrivial of type \( (A^* : C^*) \) and \( h \in F(A^* , B^*), \ k \in F(B^* , C^*) \), define an element of \( F(A^* , B^* , C^*) \cap F(A^*_+, B^* , C^*) \).

If \( \min\{L(w), L(z)\} \leq \min\{L(v_1), L(v_2)\} \), then one of the following holds:

(a) The element defined by \( wh = kz \) is non-exceptional and the equality holds freely in particular, \( h = k = 1 \) and \( w \equiv z \) is intermediate.

(b) \( v_1, v_2 \) are distinct and nontrivial and \( h^{-1}w^{-1}kz \) is a cycle of \( (u^{-1}v_1^{-1}v_0v_2)^{\pm 1} \). In particular \( w \equiv v_1, z \equiv v_2, h \equiv u, k \equiv v_0 \), in other words \( wh = kz \) is precisely \( v_1u = v_0v_2 \), or, similarly, \( wh = kz \) is precisely \( v_2u^{-1} = v_0^{-1}v_1 \);

(c) \( v_1 = v_2 \equiv \tilde{v} \) is nontrivial and \( h^{-1}w^{-1}kz \) is a cycle of \( (u^{-l}\tilde{v}^{-1}v_0\tilde{v})^{\pm 1} \) for some nonzero integer \( l \). In particular, \( w \equiv \tilde{v} \equiv z \) and \( h = u', k = v_0' \).
**Proof** If some extremal generator does not appear in \(wh = kz\), then the equality must hold freely in the Magnus subgroup omitting this generator and (a) follows. So we can assume that all four do appear.

(i) Suppose, firstly, that \(h, k \neq 1\) so that \(h^{-1}w^{-1}kz\) is cyclically reduced and (a) cannot hold. Then either \(h^{-1}w^{-1}kz\) is a cycle of \((u^{-1}v_1^{-1}v_0v_2)^{\pm 1}\) or \(h^{-1}w^{-1}kz\) contains a pair of disjoint extremal Gurevich subwords.

Let the former occur. Since \(u\) and \(v_0\) contain, respectively, \(a_\lambda\) as well as \(a_\kappa\) and \(c_\nu\) as well as \(c_\mu\), \(w\) and \(z\) have to be subwords of \(v_1, v_2\) or their inverses, one to each. Since \(L(w) + L(z) = L(v_1) + L(v_2)\), we then obtain either (b), or (c) with \(l = 1\). Suppose, on the other hand, that \(h^{-1}w^{-1}kz\) contains a pair of disjoint extremal Gurevich subwords. By Lemma 5.4(a), one of \(w \equiv v_1, w \equiv v_2, z \equiv v_1, z \equiv v_2\) must hold. Suppose, for instance, \(w \equiv v_1\); then \(h = w^{-1}kz\) must define an exceptional element of \(F(A^*, B^*) \cap F(A^*_+, B^*_+, C^*).\) By Proposition 5.1 of \([3]\) applied to \(F(A^*, B^*) \cap F(A^*_+, B^*_+, C^*)\) either (b) or (c) holds. Similar arguments apply in the remaining cases, using, in addition, the fact that \(F(A^*, B^*_+, C^*) \cap F(B^*_+, C^*)\) is exceptional.

(ii) Suppose that \(h = 1\) and \(k \neq 1\); as noted, the equality cannot hold freely and we shall show that it cannot in fact occur. We find ourselves in a position similar to that of Proposition 5.2 where the cyclically reduced form of \(kzw^{-1}\) is obtained by cancelling a common terminal segment of \(w\) and \(z\). As previously, this common initial segment must be intermediate and so the occurrences of \(a_\kappa\) and \(a_\lambda\), which necessarily appear in \(w\) and \(z\), respectively will not be cancelled. Then, depending on the exact nature of common terminal segment cancelled, the resulting cyclically reduced word will be either of the form \(kz' h^{-1} w'^{-1}\) with \(w', z'\) also both of type \((A^*: C^*)\), or \(kz' k'^{-1} w'^{-1}\), with \(w', z'\) both of type \((A^*: A^*)\), and \(h', \) respectively \(k', \) nontrivial.

Suppose that we get \(kz' h^{-1} w'^{-1}\); since \(k, h' \neq 1\) this is cyclically reduced. By repeating the argument for Case (i), we deduce that \(w' \equiv v_1\) and \(z' \equiv v_2\) or vice-versa. However we also know that \(L(w') < L(w), L(z') < L(z)\), since the final syllables of \(w\) and \(z\) must have been completely cancelled and so the length inequality is contradicted and this situation cannot occur.

If we have \(kz' k'^{-1} w'^{-1}\), then this too is cyclically reduced. It cannot be a cycle of \((u^{-1}v_1^{-1}v_0v_2)^{\pm 1}\) since occurrences of \(a_\kappa\) and \(a_\lambda\) are separated by \(k\) and \(k'\). We again have \(L(w') < L(w), L(z') < L(z)\) since we “raided” the final syllables of \(w\) and \(z\) to obtain \(k'\) and thus \(\min\{L(w'), L(z')\} = \min\{L(v_1), L(v_2)\}\). By Lemma 5.4(c), \(kz' k^{-1} w'^{-1}\) cannot contain two disjoint Gurevich subwords. This completes the elimination of all possibilities.

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The remaining cases (iii), when \( h \neq 1 \) and \( k = 1 \) and (iv) \( h = k = 1 \) are disposed of similarly.

\[ \square \]

6 Final remarks

One can derive a slightly more general conclusion from Theorem 2. We begin with a simple Lemma.

Lemma 6.1 Let \( G = \langle X : r = 1 \rangle \), where \( r \) is cyclically reduced, be a one-relator group. Further let \( M = F(S), N = F(T) \) be Magnus subgroups of \( G \) and \( g, g' \) be elements of \( G \) and suppose that \( gMg'^{-1} \cap N \) is nonempty. Then:

(a) For any element \( k \in gMg'^{-1} \cap N \),

\[
(gM^{-1} \cap N)k = gMg'^{-1} \cap N = k(g'Mg'^{-1} \cap N).
\]

(b) \( |gMg'^{-1} \cap N| = 1 \) if and only if \( gMg^{-1} \cap N = 1 = g'Mg'^{-1} \cap N \).

(c) \( g \in \text{NM} \) if and only if \( g' \in \text{NM} \) in which case \( gMg'^{-1} \cap N = (k(M \cap N)k^{-1})k^* \)

where \( g = kh, g' = k'h' \) and \( k^* = kk'^{-1} \).

Proof (a) We have an equality \( ghg'^{-1} = k \), where \( k \) is our given element of \( N \) and \( h \in M \). Then \( gMg'^{-1} \cap N = kg'h^{-1}Mg'^{-1} \cap N = kg'Mg'^{-1} \cap kN = k(g'Mg'^{-1} \cap N) \). Similarly we obtain \( (gM^{-1} \cap N)k = gMg'^{-1} \cap N \).

(b) This is immediate from (a).

(c) Let \( g = kh \in \text{NM} \), where \( k \in N, h \in M \). Then \( gMg'^{-1} \cap N = khMg'^{-1} \cap kN = k(Mg'^{-1} \cap N) \). This means that \( Mg'^{-1} \cap N \) is nonempty and so we have an equality \( h'g'^{-1} = k' \) giving \( g' = k'h' \in \text{NM} \). \( \square \)

From this we can now derive the following corollary to Theorem 2.

Corollary Let \( G = \langle X : r = 1 \rangle \), where \( r \) is cyclically reduced, be a one-relator group and \( M = F(S), N = F(T) \) be Magnus subgroups of \( G \). For any \( g, g' \in G \), one of the following holds:

(i) \( gMg'^{-1} \cap N \) is empty.

(ii) \( gMg'^{-1} \cap N \) is nonempty, \( g, g' \in \text{NM} \) and \( gMg'^{-1} \cap N \) is a both a left coset of a conjugate of \( M \cap N \) and a right coset of a (different) conjugate of \( M \cap N \).
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(iii) \( gMg'^{-1} \cap N \) is nonempty, \( g, g' \notin NM \) and \( gMg'^{-1} \cap N \) is a right coset of the cyclic group \( gMg'^{-1} \cap N \) and a left coset of the cyclic group \( g'Mg'^{-1} \cap N \).

Proof. This is immediate from Lemma 6.1 and Theorem 2.

Although the Corollary is formally a slightly more general statement than Theorem 2, the greater generality seems to be of no particular value in making arguments. One might have hoped that in the analysis of an equality of the form

\[ gh_0h_1\ldots h_mg^{-1} = k_0h_1\ldots k_m \]

such as that occurring in Claim 4.2 – where \( g, h, k_i \in G^* \) so that the Normal Form equalities \( gh_0^{-1} = k_0, \overline{\ldots} h_1z_1^{-1} = k_1, \ldots, \overline{\ldots} h_ng^{-1} = k_n \) are all of the form described in the Corollary relative to the Magnus subgroups \( M = F(A^*,B^*) \) and \( N = F(B^*,C^*) \) of \( G^* \) – would permit a direct inductive argument taking the statement of the Corollary as the inductive hypothesis. However, this does not seem to be possible, probably because the Corollary is obtained so easily and so the level of additional generality is thus very slight.

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