

# A problem of Hanna Neumann on closed sets of group words

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In Problem 1 of her book *Varieties of groups*, Hanna Neumann asked whether a fully invariant subsemigroup of a free group of infinite rank is necessarily a subgroup. This note presents an example which shows that the answer is negative.

Notation and terminology follow Hanna Neumann's book [1].

Let  $\{g, h\}$  be a free generating set of the free group  $G$  of rank 2 in the variety  $\underline{N}_6$  of all nilpotent groups of class at most 6, and let  $u = [[h, g, g, g], [h, g]]$ . Note that, with the obvious order on the given free generating set,  $u$  is a basic commutator. A routine calculation shows that if the image of  $u$  under an arbitrary endomorphism of  $G$  is expressed in terms of basic commutators, in this expression  $u$  itself will occur with square exponent (and, of course, only commutators of weight 6 occur with nonzero exponent). Consequently, in the basic commutator expression of a product of endomorphic images of  $u$  the exponent of  $u$  is nonnegative, and so  $u^{-1}$  is not such a product.

It follows that if  $v = [[x_2, x_1, x_1, x_1], [x_2, x_1]]$  in  $X_\infty$ , then  $v^{-1}$  does not lie in the (fully invariant) subsemigroup of  $X_\infty$  generated by the images of  $v$  under the endomorphisms of  $X_\infty$ . This answers Problem 1 of Hanna Neumann's book [1] in the negative.

We are grateful to Professor B.H. Neumann for pointing out that a

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Received 8 June 1971.

variant of this example settles a question which had been put to him by Professor Graham Higman in July 1958. Namely, let  $H$  denote the factor group of  $G$  over the (central) subgroup generated by the basic commutators of weight 6 other than  $u$ , and let  $h$  denote the image of  $u$  in  $H$ : then all values of  $v$  in  $H$  are of the form  $h^{n^2}$ . As a finitely generated torsionfree nilpotent group,  $H$  can be fully ordered; do this so that  $h > 1$ . Now  $v\phi \geq 1$  for every value  $v\phi$  of  $v$  in  $H$ , and of course  $v\phi = h \neq 1$  for a suitable substitution  $\phi$ . The question was whether any word could be nontrivially semi-definite on any ordered group, in the sense in which  $v$  is on  $H$ .

#### Reference

- [1] Hanna Neumann, *Varieties of groups* (Ergebnisse der Mathematik und ihrer Grenzgebiete, Band 37. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York, 1967).

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