RECURSIVELY ENUMERABLE DEGREES AND THE CONJUGACY PROBLEM

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The principal result obtained is the theorem that for every recursively enumerable degree of unsolvability, there exists a finitely presented group whose conjugacy problem has that degree. (Parts I, II, III and IV.) In Part V this result is generalised to the theorem that certain complexes of recursively enumerable degrees of unsolvability may be obtained as the degrees of a complex of problems concerning conjugacy in a finitely presented group.

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Introduction

In 1911, Max Dehn formulated three fundamental decision problems[2] concerning groups: the word problem, the conjugacy (or transformation) problem and the isomorphism problem. These may be roughly stated as:[3] (i) Word problem for the group G—does there exist an effective method to determine of an arbitrary element W of G whether or not $W = 1$ in G. (ii) Conjugacy problem for the group G—does there exist an effective method to determine of two arbitrary elements U and V of G whether or not U is conjugate to V in G. (iii) Isomorphism problem for the class C of groups—does there exist an effective method to determine of two arbitrary members G_1 and G_2 of C whether or not G_1 is isomorphic to G_2. Dehn's principal goal was the formulation of algorithms to provide effective

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[2] A decision problem is a problem of the following type. Let C be a class of entities and P a property such that every n-tuple (where n is fixed) of elements of C either does or does not enjoy P. Does there exist an effective procedure to determine of an arbitrary n-tuple $(a_1, a_2, ..., a_n)$ whether or not $(a_1, a_2, ..., a_n)$ enjoys P?

[3] A more careful statement would specify presentation of a group rather than group.

solutions for these problems. The discovery in the 1930's of recursively unsolvable decision problems, however, led mathematicians to investigate, with a view toward proving recursive unsolvability, decision problems for which recursive solutions had previously been sought.

The first such result regarding Dehn's problems was obtained in 1954 by Novikov [18] who proved that there exists a group whose conjugacy problem is recursively unsolvable. Shortly thereafter Novikov [19] and Boone [4] each exhibited a finitely presented group with recursively unsolvable word problem. Finally, it was proved by Adjan [1] and Rabin [20], independently, that the isomorphism problem for the class of all groups was recursively unsolvable.

At about the same time as the work of Adjan and Rabin, a new developement occurred in the theory of recursive unsolvability. A decision problem is called recursively enumerable (r.e.) if, roughly, it is possible to enumerate in some mechanical fashion either all the n-tuples for which the problem would be decided in the affirmative or all those for which it would be decided in the negative. (Almost all significant problems outside foundations are recursively enumerable.) Two decision problems are said to have the same degree of unsolvability if a recursive solution of the first provides a recursive solution of the second and conversely. Friedberg [13] and Mucnik [17] (also independently) proved that there exist unsolvable recursively enumerable decision problems of distinct degrees of unsolvability. Since Dehn's decision prolems are recursively enumerable, it was natural to consider the question of whether or not there existed, for every recursively enumerable degree of unsolvability, an example of one of Dehn's problems which was unsolvable of that degree. The first such result was obtained by Fridman [12] who proved that for every r.e. degree of unsolvability there exists a finitely presented group whose word problem is of that degree. This result was also proved by Bokut' [2], Boone [7] and Clapham [10]. Then Boone [8] proved that for every r.e. degree of unsolvability, there exists a class of finite presentations of groups whose isomorphism problem is of that degree. Our principal result rounds out this investigation. We prove that for every r.e. degree of unsolvability there exists a finitely presented group whose conjugacy problem is of that degree. An analogous result was obtained, more or less simultaneously, by Miller [15] for finitely generated, recursively presented groups.

Given that an r.e. degree can be considered as the degree of the word problem of a certain group or as the degree of the conjugacy problem of a certain group, it seems reasonable then to examine the relationship of the word and conjugacy problems for groups in general. The first result in this area was obtained by Fridman [11]. By proving that there existed a group with solvable word problem and unsolvable conjugacy problem, Fridman

showed that the word and conjugacy problems are not always of the same degree. This has also been proved by Bokut' [3]. Since the groups we construct all have solvable word problems we prove a degree analogue of this result of Fridman. More generally one might ask whether or not any two r.e. degrees can be obtained as the degree of the word and conjugacy problems of a certain group. This question can be immediately answered in the negative since the word problem for a group must always be reducible to the conjugacy problem for the group. But there exist incomparable pairs of degrees. However, if the question is asked of any two degrees D_1, D_2 such that $D_1 < D_2$ the answer is less immediate. Miller [16] has given an affirmative answer for finitely generated, recursively presented groups. At present we can only conjecture that the answer for finitely presented groups is also in the affirmative.

While the principal goal of the present paper is to obtain every r.e. degree as the degree of the conjugacy problem of a certain group, the method of proof is such that we are able to prove a result rather more general than this. Given a group G and an element V of G, the individual conjugacy problem for V in G is to determine of an arbitrary element U of G whether or not U is conjugate to V in G. The generalised theorem then states that given any recursively enumerable class $\{D_n\}$ of recursively enumerable degrees and any recursively enumerable degree $D \geqslant$ each D_n, there exists a group G such that the set of degrees of the individual conjugacy problems for elements of G consists exactly of all finite unions of the members of $\{D_n\}$ and the overall conjugacy problem for G has a degree D. This theorem is an analogue of a theorem of Shepherdson [21] concerning individual word problems and overall word problem for a Thue system. (Moreover, we depend on Shepherdson's theorem to obtain our own theorem.)

Some general remarks

This paper has been written on the assumption that the reader has some familiarity with the papers [7] and [9], by Boone and Britton respectively. A complete knowledge of these two papers is not required. The reader should however be familiar with the definitions and lemmas (but not necessarily their proofs) of § 1 of [9] and also of § 2 of [7]. No knowledge of Shepherdson's [21] is assumed.

In the introduction to [7], Boone remarks that throughout his whole argument, the only tools employed are the Lemmas 3 and 4 proved by Britton in [9]. In a very real sense, the same is true of our argument. We do indeed develop other lemmas of a general nature but they are proved by using these two lemmas of Britton. Of these new lemmas, General Lemmas 3 and 4 (see Part I) are the most important. Indeed General Lemma 3

may be fairly regarded as a kind of conjugacy analogue of Britton's Lemma 4. This is well illustrated by a combinatorial approach to the word and conjugacy problems.

Let E be a basis of E^* with stable letters $\{p_v\}$ (see [9] for the definitions of all terms used here), say $E = (S; D)$, $E^* = (S, \{p_v\}; D, F_i p_{v_i} G_i = H_i p_{v_i} K_i)$ and suppose the isomorphism condition holds. Let U and V be words of E^* containing one or more positive p_v-symbols but no negative p_v-symbols. Then $U = V$ in E^* if there exists a sequence $W_1 \to W_2 \to \ldots \to W_n$ where U is W_1 and V is W_n and $W_k \to W_{k+1}$ either by application of a defining relation or by insertion or deletion of a pair of inverse generators. Britton's Lemma 4 (essentially) asserts that if such a sequence can be found, then there is a sequence of the same type in which a p_v^{-1}-symbol never appears. But there is a very similar combinatorial approach to conjugacy. Instead of regarding U and V as linear words, consider them as circular words (i.e. instead of the symbols being strung out in a line, they are wrapped around a drum). Then U is conjugate to V in E^* if there exists a sequence of circular words $W_1 \to W_2 \to \ldots \to W_n$ where U is W_1, V is W_n and $W_k \to W_{k+1}$ either by an application of a defining relation or by insertion or deletion of an inverse pair of generators, where these operations can be performed upon any section of the circular word. (In terms of our physical imagery it is clear that the drum must be expandable.) General Lemma 3 proves that if such a sequence exists, then there exists a sequence of the same type in which a p_v^{-1}-symbol never appears. A conjugacy analogue of Britton's Lemma 3 is impossible; for let $E = (a, b; \varnothing)$ and $E^* = (a, b, p; ap = pb)$. Then a is conjugate to b in E^* but not in E.

In analysing the conjugacy problem for a group presentation, with a view toward obtaining either a recursive or a relatively recursive solution, there are two rather obvious approaches. One may attempt to show that it is necessary to solve the problem for a limited subclass of words rather than for all words. Alternatively one may attempt to show that only a limited subclass of words need be considered as possible conjugating elements. And of course, one can, as we do, combine these approaches. Roughly, we follow the first method for a while (Reductions II and IX) and then revert to the second (Reductions III and X). The main tool for the second approach is General Lemma 3 which shows that only a very restricted class of words need be considered as possible conjugating elements. Under certain circumstances, General Lemma 4 can be used to provide a considerable further restriction (Reductions IV and X).

The plan of the argument is outlined in the diagrams on pp. 147, 151 and 155. We use the "questionmark" notation defined in the middle of p. 533 of [6]. The diagrams are then to be interpreted in the following manner: a decision problem P in the diagram is reducible to the collection of problems to which it is connected by an outward arrow. At various times during the argument we shall appear to consult oracles to determine

whether or not there exist words of a certain type satisfying certain conditions and assume that an example is supplied along with an affirmative answer. But in fact this seemingly oracular consultation appears rather as an expositional device and questions of this type will be recursively solvable and we shall specify a recursive method to compute such a word if indeed one exists. (Actually this example "proviso" is not a restriction on genuine oracles—see the third paragraph on p. 53 of [7].)

Statement of results

RESULT A. *Given any recursively enumerable degree of unsolvability D, there is a uniform explicit construction which yields a finitely presented group G_D such that*

(1) *G_D has solvable word problem;*

(2) *G_D has conjugacy problem of degree D.*

For a group presentation G, define the *individual conjugacy problem* for the word V in G to be the problem $(?U$, a word of $G)(\exists W) W^{-1}UW =_G V$. With this definition we can assert the following generalisation of Result A.

RESULT B. *Let $\{D_n\}$ be an r.e. set of r.e. degrees and D an r.e. degree such that $D \geqslant D_n$ for every n. Then there exists a recursive construction which yields a finitely presented group $G(\{D_n\}, D)$ such that*

(1) *$G(\{D_n\}, D)$ has solvable word problem;*

(2) *for each D_n, there is a word V_n such that the individual conjugacy problem for V_n has degree D_n;*

(3) *$G(\{D_n\}, D)$ has conjugacy problem of degree D;*

(4) *the set of degrees of individual conjugacy problems of $G(\{D_n\}, D)$ consists of all finite joins $D_{i_1} \cup D_{i_2} \cup \ldots \cup D_{i_m}$ where $D_{i_k} \in \{D_n\}$ (including degree 0 as the empty join).*

The starting point of our work is a theorem due to Shepherdson [21] which we state below. We shall, however, modify Shepherdson's terminology. For any Thue system $\mathfrak{T}$, the *individual word problem* for the word Φ_0 in $\mathfrak{T}$ is the problem $(?\Phi$, a word of $\mathfrak{T}) \Phi =_{\mathfrak{T}} \Phi_0$. (Shepherdson calls this a *special word problem.*)

SHEPHERDSON'S RESULT. *Let $\{D_n\}$ be an r.e. set of r.e. degrees and D any r.e. degree such that $D \geqslant D_n$ for every n. Then there exists a recursive construction which yields a Thue system $\mathfrak{T}(\{D_n\}, D)$ such that*

(1) *for every D_n, there exists a word Φ_n of $\mathfrak{T}(\{D_n\}, D)$ such that the individual word problem for Φ_n in $\mathfrak{T}(\{D_n\}, D)$ has degree D_n;*

(2) *the word problem for $\mathfrak{T}(\{D_n\}, D)$ has degree D;*

(3) *the set of degrees of individual word problems of* $\mathfrak{T}(\{D_n\}, D)$ *consists of all finite joins* $D_{i_1} \cup D_{i_2} \cup ... \cup D_{i_m}$ *where* $D_{i_k} \in \{D_n\}$ *(including degree 0 as the empty join);*

(4) *if the defining relations of* $\mathfrak{T}(\{D_n\}, D)$ *are* $P_i = Q_i$, $i = 1, 2, ..., N$, *then* $i \neq j$ *implies that* P_i *is distinct from* P_j *and* Q_i *is distinct from* Q_j;

(5) *for each* i, P_i *and* Q_i *are at least two symbol occurrences long.*

Parts (1)–(3) are explicitly stated in Theorem X of [21] and (4) and (5), which we require for technical reasons, are readily verified by inspection.

Before stating our main technical theorem, we must give a corollary to Shepherdson's theorem. Let $\mathfrak{T}(\{D_n\}, D)$ be presented as $(s_1, s_2, ..., s_M; P_i = Q_i, i = 1, 2, ..., N)$. Then let $\mathfrak{T}_*(\{D_n\}, D)$ be the Thue system with presentation

$$(s_1, s_2, ..., s_M, q; P_i q = q Q_i, s_b q = q s_b, i = 1, 2, ..., N, b = 1, 2, ..., M)$$

For notational convenience we write the defining relations of $\mathfrak{T}_*(\{D_n\}, D)$ as $F_i q = q K_i$, $i = 1, 2, ..., M + N$. A word of $\mathfrak{T}_*(\{D_n\}, D)$ is called *special* if it contains exactly one q-symbol.

COROLLARY. *Let* $\{D_n\}$ *and* D *be as above. Then*

(1) *for each* D_n, *there exists a special word* $\Omega_n q \Phi_n$ *such that the problem* $(?\Omega q \Phi, \text{ a special word})$ $\Omega q \Phi = \Omega_n q \Phi_n$ *in* $\mathfrak{T}_*(\{D_n\}, D)$ *has degree* D_n;

(2) *the problem* $(?\Delta q \Pi, \Omega q \Phi, \text{ special words})$ $\Delta q \Pi = \Omega q \Phi$ *in* $\mathfrak{T}_*(\{D_n\}, D)$ *has degree* D;

(3) *the set of degrees of individual word problems of* $\mathfrak{T}_*(\{D_n\}, D)$, *where both the fixed word and the variable word are required to be special, consists of all finite joins* $D_{i_1} \cup ... \cup D_{i_m}$ *where* $D_{i_k} \in \{D_n\}$ *(including degree 0 as the empty join);*

(4) *if* $i \neq j$, *then* F_i *is distinct from* F_j *and* K_i *is distinct from* K_j.

The corollary is most easily shown by observing that $\Delta q \Pi = \Omega q \Phi$ in $\mathfrak{T}_*(\{D_n\}, D)$ if and only if $\Delta \Pi = \Omega \Phi$ in $\mathfrak{T}(\{D_n\}, D)$. (The necessary argument is easily derived from the proof of Theorem 10 on p. 260 of [5].) Parts (1)–(3) then follow easily from parts (1)–(3) of Shepherdson's result. Part (4) is a consequence of parts (4) and (5) of Shepherdson's result.

We are now in a position to state the main technical theorem whose proof occupies most of the remainder of the paper.

TECHNICAL RESULT. *Let* $\mathfrak{T}_*$ *be the Thue system with presentation* $(s_1, s_2, ..., s_M, q; F_i q = q K_i, i = 1, 2, ..., P)$ *where* F_i, K_i *are* q-free *words such that assertion (4) of the corollary holds. Let* G_0 *be the group presentation*

$$s_1, s_2, ..., s_M, q, k, t, x, r_i$$

$$xs_b = s_b xx \qquad r_i s_b = s_b x r_i x$$

$$r_i \overline{F}_i q = q K_i r_i$$

$$tx = xt \qquad tr_i = r_i t$$

$$kx = xk \qquad kr_i = r_i k$$

where $i = 1, 2, ..., P$, $b = 1, 2, ..., M$ *and* $\overline{F}_i$ *is obtained from* F_i *by replacing each occurrence of* s_b *by* s_b^{-1} *(e.g.* F_i *is* $s_1 s_2 s_3$ *means* $\overline{F}_i$ *is* $s_1^{-1} s_2^{-1} s_3^{-1}$*). Then*

(1) G_0 *has solvable word problem;*

(2) *the conjugacy problem for* G_0 *is Turing equivalent to the word problem for special words of* $\mathfrak{T}_*$.

As it stands the Technical Result, taken with the corollary, suffices only to prove Result A. However, once the proof of the Technical Result is completed, it is easy to indicate the fuller argument necessary to obtain Result B.

It should be mentioned that if Result A is all that is desired, then a theorem of Boone [6] may be taken as a starting-point. Boone's result asserts the existence of a Thue system whose word problem has arbitrary preassigned degree. However, the Thue system of Boone does not satisfy the technical conditions (4) and (5) of Shepherdson's result so that a certain amount of manipulation and construction must be carried out before a Thue system of the type $\mathfrak{T}_*$ in the Technical Result can be obtained. This manipulation and construction is not difficult and there seems to be little point to including it here.

Part I

The notation employed in this Part is almost identical to that used in § 2 of [7]. Variations will be specifically noted; also we shall write *U is V* to mean that U and V are identical words.

Let S be a set of generators and $\{A_i\}$, $\{B_i\}$, $i \in I$, sets of words over S.(¹) We use A and B as variables for formal products $A_{i_1}^{d_1} A_{i_2}^{d_2} ... A_{i_m}^{d_m}$ and $B_{j_1}^{e_1} B_{j_2}^{e_2} ... B_{j_n}^{e_n}$ respectively, where $d_k = \pm 1$, $e_k = \pm 1$ and $i_k \in I$, $j_k \in I$.

Let A be $A_{i_1}^{d_1} A_{i_2}^{d_2} ... A_{i_m}^{d_m}$; if there exists k such that $i_k = i_{k+1}$ and $d_k + d_{k+1} = 0$, then a *primitive* α-*reduction* of A is $A_{i_1}^{d_1} A_{i_2}^{d_2} ... A_{i_{k-1}}^{d_{k-1}} A_{i_{k+2}}^{d_{k+2}} ... A_{i_m}^{d_m}$. A word A is called α-*reduced*

(¹) The situation where we have two such sets of words will occur frequently. Our usual practice will be to analyse or make definitions with reference to one set and dismiss the other by remarking that the corresponding analysis or definition is similar (or dual). The reader should always be able to supply the second analysis or definition himself.

if no primitive α-reductions are applicable to it. An identical definition is given for words B. It is clear that beginning from any word A or B one can compute a finite sequence of primitive α-reductions which terminates in an α-reduced word. Moreover it is well known that any two such sequences beginning with the same word will terminate in the same word. We shall write $\alpha[A]$ or $\alpha[B]$ for this terminal word.

Finally if $m=n$ and, for all k, $i_k=j_k$ and $d_k=e_k$, we write $A \sim B$.

We vary the definition of *primitive p-reduction* which we choose to give as: if W is a word of E^*, then

(i) if W is $W_1 p_v^{-1} C p_v W_2$ and $(\exists A)[C =_E A$ and $A \in A(v)]$ then $W_1 \alpha[B] W_2$, where $A \sim B$, is a *primitive p-reduction* of W with respect to (E^*, E) (w.r.t. (E^*, E));

(ii) if W is $W_1 p_v C p_v^{-1} W_2$ and $(\exists B)[C =_E B$ and $B \in B(v)]$ then $W_1 \alpha[A] W_2$, where $A \sim B$, is a primitive p-reduction of W (w.r.t. (E^*, E)).

It is expositionally convenient to adopt this definition. All results proved by Boone in § 2 of [7] remain valid for this altered definition. The phrase "with respect to (E^*, E)" is added since we shall at times consider a certain set of letters to be stable for two pairs of groups. When no ambiguity can arise, it will be omitted.

Let W be a word of E^*; (i) if W_1 is a primitive p-reduction of W w.r.t. (E^*, E), then W_1 is a *primitive p-contraction* of W w.r.t. (E^*, E); (ii) if W is $C_2 p_v W_0 p_v^{-1} C_1$ and $(\exists A)[C_1 C_2 =_E A$ and $A \in A(v)]$ then $\alpha[B] W_0$ where $A \sim B$ is a *primitive p-contraction* of W w.r.t. (E^*, E); (iii) if W is $C_2 p_v^{-1} W_0 p_v C_1$ and $(\exists B)[C_1 C_2 =_E B$ and $B \in B(v)]$, then $\alpha[A] W_0$ where $A \sim B$ is a *primitive p-contraction* of W w.r.t. (E^*, E). If none of the above is applicable to W we say W is *p-contracted* w.r.t. (E^*, E). Always w.r.t. (E^*, E), a *p-contraction* of W is any word obtained from W by a sequence of primitive p-contractions. We use $\bar{p}\{W\}$ as a variable for such words. A sequence of successive p-contractions must terminate in a p-contracted word. If we pick some canonical way of obtaining p-contractions, we can define a unique word $p\{W\}$ which is obtained from W by taking p-contractions for as long as possible. Then $p\{W\}$ is p-contracted (cf. the definition of $p[W]$ in § 2 of [7]).

Let U be any word of E^*; a *cyclic permutation* of U is any word V such that there exist words W_1, W_2 such that U is $W_1 W_2$ and V is $W_2 W_1$. The *p-projection* of U is the word obtained from U by deleting all symbols of U except p-symbols; we write $\pi_p[U]$ for this. Two words U, V are *p-parallel* if $\pi_p[U]$ is $\pi_p[V]$ and *p-circumparallel* if $\pi_p[V]$ is a cyclic permutation of $\pi_p[U]$. Finally we write $l_p(U)$ for the number of occurrences of p-symbols in U.

GENERAL LEMMA 1. *Suppose* $Cond_{JLB}(E^*, E, p_v)$ *holds and let* U, V *be p-reduced words of* E^*. *If* $U =_{E^*} V$, *then* U, V *are p-parallel.*

Proof. We proceed by induction w.r.t. $l_p(U)$. Suppose $l_p(U) = 0$; now $U^{-1}V =_{E*} 1$ whence by Britton's Lemma (i.e. Lemma 4 of [9]) $U^{-1}V$ is either p-free or not p-reduced. The latter is impossible and so V must be p-free. Let $l_p(U) > 0$; again $U^{-1}V =_{E*} 1$ and, by Britton's Lemma, $U^{-1}V$ is not p-reduced. Since U^{-1} must be p-reduced, we have either

(1) U is $Xp_v U'$, V is $Yp_v V'$ where X, Y are p-free and $(\exists A)[X^{-1}Y =_E A$ and $A \in A(v)]$ or

(2) U is $Xp_v^{-1} U'$, V is $Yp_v^{-1} V'$ where X, Y are p-free and $(\exists B)[X^{-1}Y =_E B$ and $B \in B(v)]$.

Case (1). $1 =_{E*} U'^{-1}p_v^{-1}XYp_v V' =_{E*} U'^{-1}BV'$ where $A \sim B$. Hence $U' =_{E*} BV'$ and the result follows from the hypothesis of induction applied to U' and BV'.

Case (2). The argument is similar.

GENERAL LEMMA 2. *Suppose* $\mathrm{Cond}_{JLB}(E^*, E, p_v)$ *holds and let* U, V *be words of* E^*. *Then* $(\exists W)W^{-1}UW =_{E*} V$ *if and only if* $(\exists W)W^{-1}\bar{p}\{U\}W =_{E*} \bar{p}\{V\}$.

Proof. We need consider only a single primitive p-contraction of U. The result follows by induction since conjugacy is an equivalence relation. If $\bar{p}\{U\}$ is a p-reduction of U, then $\bar{p}\{U\} =_{E*} U$ and the lemma is immediate. So suppose that U is $C_2 p_v U_0 p_v^{-1} C_1$ where $C_1 C_2 =_E A$. Then

$$1 =_{E*} W^{-1}UWV^{-1} =_{E*} W^{-1}C_1^{-1}p_v p_v^{-1} C_1 C_2 p_v U_0 p_v^{-1} C_1 WV^{-1}$$
$$=_{E*} W^{-1}C_1^{-1}p_v BU_0 p_v^{-1} C_1 WV^{-1}$$

where $A \sim B$. Since $B =_{E*} \alpha[B]$, the lemma follows. The dual case is similar.

GENERAL LEMMA 3. *Suppose* $\mathrm{Cond}_{JLB}(E^*, E, p_v)$ *holds and let* U, V *be p-contracted words of* E^* *not both p-free. If* $(\exists W)W^{-1}UW =_{E*} V$, *then* U, V *are p-circumparallel and either*

(i)   *there exist words* U_0, V_0, A *such that*

    (a) U_0, V_0 *are cyclic permutations of* U, V *respectively;*

    (b) U_0, V_0 *each have* p_v^{-1} *as final symbol;*

    (c) $A^{-1}U_0 A =_{E*} V_0$; *or*

(ii) *there exist words* U_0, V_0, B *such that*

    (a) U_0, V_0 *are cyclic permutations of* U, V *respectively;*

    (b) U_0, V_0 *each have* p_v *as final symbol;*

    (c) $B^{-1}U_0 B =_{E*} V_0$.

Conversely if (i) *or* (ii) *holds, then* $(\exists W)W^{-1}UW =_{E*} V$.

Proof. We proceed in two stages. Firstly we prove (#) there exist U^*, V^*, X such that (α) U^*, V^* are cyclic permutations of U, V respectively; (β) X is p-free; (γ) $X^{-1}U^*X =_{E*} V^*$.

Let us assume U is not p-free (there is no loss of generality in doing so). We proceed by induction w.r.t. $l_p(W)$. Let $l_p(W)=0$; take X to be W, U^* to be U and V^* to be V. Let $l_p(W)>0$; since $W^{-1}UW =_{E*} V$, $W^{-1}UWV^{-1} =_{E*} 1$. If W is not p-reduced, then $(\exists W_1)\, W =_{E*} W_1$ and $l_p(W_1)<l_p(W)$. Then (#) follows by the induction hypothesis.

So suppose W is p-reduced. Since U, V are p-contracted, it follows that U, V^{-1} are p-reduced. Also W^{-1} must be p-reduced. By Britton's Lemma, a p-reduction is applicable to $W^{-1}UWV^{-1}$. Three possible cases occur.

(1) W^{-1} is $W_1^{-1}p_v^{-\varepsilon}Z^{-1}$, U is $Yp_v^\varepsilon U_1$ with Y, Z p-free and $p_v^{-\varepsilon}Z^{-1}Yp_v^\varepsilon$ induces a p-reduction.

(2) U is $U_1 p_v^{-\varepsilon} Y$, W is $Zp_v^\varepsilon W_1$ with Y, Z p-free and $p_v^{-\varepsilon} YZp_v^\varepsilon$ induces a p-reduction.

(3) W is $W_1 p_v^{-\varepsilon}Z$, V^{-1} is $Y^{-1}p_v^\varepsilon V_1^{-1}$ with Y, Z p-free and $p_v^{-\varepsilon}ZY^{-1}p_v^\varepsilon$ induces a p-reduction.

Case (1). Let $\varepsilon =1$; then $(\exists A)Z^{-1}Y =_{E*} A$ whence $(\exists A)Z =_E YA^{-1}$. Then

$$1 =_{E*} W_1^{-1}p_v^{-1}Z^{-1}Yp_v U_1 Zp_v W_1 V^{-1} =_{E*} W_1^{-1} BU_1 Zp_v W_1 V^{-1}$$

$$=_{E*} W_1^{-1} BU_1 YA^{-1}p_v W_1 V^{-1} =_{E*} W_1^{-1} BU_1 Yp_v B^{-1} W_1 V^{-1}$$

where $A \sim B$. Since taking cyclic permutations is an equivalence relation, (#) follows from the hypothesis of induction since $l_p(B^{-1}W_1)=l_p(W)-1$. The arguments for $\varepsilon = -1$ and cases (2) and (3) are similar to the above.

Let U^*, V^*, X be as given by (#). Since U and V are p-contracted, the U^* and V^* must be p-reduced. Since $X^{-1}U^*X =_{E*} V^*$ with X p-free it follows that U^*, V^* are p-parallel. Thus U, V are p-circumparallel. Let U^* be $U_1 p_v^\varepsilon Y$ and V^* be $V_1 p_v^\varepsilon Z$ where Y, Z are p-free. By Britton's Lemma $(\exists A)\, YXZ^{-1} =_E A$ or $(\exists B)\, YXZ^{-1} =_E B$ according as $\varepsilon = \mp 1$. Take U_0 to be $YU_1 p_v^\varepsilon$, V_0 to be $ZV_1 p_v^\varepsilon$ and the result follows readily.

Let U, V be two words of E^*, not p-free. We say V is a *right (left) conjugate* of U by W w.r.t. (E^*, E, p) if $W^{-1}UW =_{E*} V$ and there exists a sequence of p-reductions of $W^{-1}UW$ terminating in a p-reduced word in which the p-symbols of W in left to right order (of W^{-1} in right to left order) are the rightmost (leftmost) symbols of the words $p_v^{-\varepsilon}Cp_v^\varepsilon$ which induce the successive p-reductions.

GENERAL LEMMA 4. *Suppose* $\mathrm{Cond}_{JLB}(E^*, E, p_v)$ *holds. Let U, V be p-contracted words of E^*, neither p-free, and W a p-reduced word of E^* such that $W^{-1}UW =_{E*} V$. Then V is either a right or a left conjugate of U by W w.r.t.* (E^*, E, p). *If W is not p-free, these cases are mutually exclusive and there is exactly one primitive p-reduction applicable to* $W^{-1}UW$.

Proof. We proceed by induction w.r.t. $l_p(W)$. If $l_p(W) = 0$ the assertion is vacuous. Let $l_p(W) > 0$.

Case (1). $l_p(U) = 1$. Let U be $Y_1 p_{v1}^\eta Y_2$ and W be $X p_{v_1}^\varepsilon W_1$ with Y_1, Y_2, X p-free. Then $W^{-1} U W$ is $W_1^{-1} p_{v_2}^{-\varepsilon} X^{-1} Y_1 p_{v_1}^\eta Y_2 X p_{v_1}^\varepsilon W_1$. It follows from General Lemma 3 (GL 3) that $l_p(V) = 1$ and then from GL 1 that $W^{-1} U W$ is not p-reduced. Thus either

(a) $v_1 = v_2$, $\eta = \varepsilon$ and $(\exists A) X^{-1} Y_1 =_E A$ or $(\exists B) X^{-1} Y_1 =_E B$ according as $\varepsilon = \pm 1$; or

(b) $v_1 = v_2$ and $\eta = -\varepsilon$ and $(\exists A) Y_2 X =_E A$ or $(\exists B) Y_2 X =_E B$ according as $\varepsilon = \pm 1$.

These possibilities are mutually exclusive.

(a) Consider $\varepsilon = 1$; then $W_1^{-1} \alpha[B] Y_2 X p_v W_1 =_{E^*} V$. Now $\alpha[B] Y_2 X p_v$ is certainly p-contracted and so we may apply the inductive hypothesis since $l_p(W_1) = l_p(W) - 1$. Suppose V were a right conjugate of $\alpha[B] Y_2 X p_v$ by W_1. Then W would not be p-reduced. So V must be a left conjugate of $\alpha[B] Y_2 X p_v$ by W_1. Hence V is a left conjugate of U by W. Since (a) and (b) are mutually exclusive, V cannot be a right conjugate of U by W. A similar argument holds when $\varepsilon = -1$.

The argument for (b) is dual to that for (a).

Case (2). $l_p(U) > 1$. Let U be $Y_1 p_{v_1}^{\eta_1} U_0 p_{v_2}^{\eta_2} Y_2$ and W be $X p_{v_3}^\varepsilon W_1$ with Y_1, Y_2 and X p-free. Again by GL 3 and GL 1, $W^{-1} U W$ is not p-reduced. Four possible cases occur; we shall show that they are mutually exclusive. The cases are

(a) $v_2 = v_3$, $\varepsilon = 1$, $\eta_2 = -1$, $(\exists A) Y_2 X =_E A$;

(b) $v_2 = v_3$, $\varepsilon = -1$, $\eta_2 = 1$, $(\exists B) Y_2 X =_E B$;

(c) $v_1 = v_3$, $\varepsilon = 1$, $\eta_1 = 1$, $(\exists A) X^{-1} Y_1 =_E A$;

(d) $v_1 = v_3$, $\varepsilon = -1$, $\eta_1 = 1$, $(\exists B) X^{-1} Y_1 =_E B$.

Suppose (a) occurs; then (b) and (d) are immediately impossible. Suppose (c) occurs; let $Y_2 X =_E A^*$ and $X^{-1} Y_1 =_E A^\sim$. Then $Y_2 Y_1 =_E A^* A^\sim$ and also $v_2 = v_3 = v_1$ and $\eta_2 = -1$, $\eta_1 = 1$. This means that U is not p-contracted which is a contradiction. Using similar arguments we can show (b) and (d) mutually exclusive whence it follows that (a), (b), (c) and (d) are mutually exclusive.

Now we prove the assertion of the lemma. We shall examine only case (a) in detail; the others are similar. In case (a), $W^{-1} U W =_{E^*} W_1^{-1} p_{v_3}^{-1} X^{-1} Y_1 p_{v_1}^{\eta_1} U_0 \alpha[B] W_1$ where $A \sim B$. Writing U^* for $p_{v_3}^{-1} X^{-1} Y_1 p_{v_1}^{\eta_1} U_0 \alpha[B]$, we can easily show that the assumption that U^* is not p-contracted contradicts the fact that U is p-contracted. The inductive hypothesis may therefore be applied to U^* and V. Since W is p-reduced, $W_1^{-1} p_{v_3}^{-1}$ must be p-reduced

so that V must be a right conjugate of U^* by W_1. Hence V must be a right conjugate of U by W. Since (a), (c) and (d) are mutually exclusive V cannot be a left conjugate of U.

GENERAL LEMMA 5. *Suppose* $\mathrm{Cond}_{JLB}(E^*, E, p_v)$ *holds. Let* U *and* V *be* p-*contracted words of* E^*, *neither* p-*free, and* W *a* p-*reduced word of* E^*. *If* V *is a left conjugate of* U *w.r.t.* (E^*, E, p) *by* W, *then* U *is a right conjugate of* V *w.r.t.* (E^*, E, p) *by* W^{-1}.

Proof. Since $W^{-1}UW =_{E^*} V$, $U =_{E^*} WVW^{-1}$. By GL 4 U is either a left conjugate or a right conjugate of V by W^{-1}. If W is p-free, the lemma is trivial. If W is not p-free, then exactly one p-reduction is applicable to WVW^{-1}. We want to show that it must "straddle" VW^{-1}. Suppose not; then it must straddle WV. Now $WVW^{-1}U^{-1} =_{E^*} 1$ whence $p[WVW^{-1}U^{-1}]$ must be p-free. Since V is a left conjugate of U by W, UW and hence $W^{-1}U^{-1}$ are p-reduced. Thus there is exactly one p-reduction applicable to $WVW^{-1}U^{-1}$ and it straddles WV. Hence there is exactly one possible sequence of p-reductions from $WVW^{-1}U^{-1}$. But since $l_p(VW^{-1}U^{-1}) > l_p(W)$, this sequence will not terminate in a p-free word. This is the necessary contradiction.

GENERAL LEMMA 6. *Suppose* $\mathrm{Cond}_{JLB}(E^*, E, p_v)$ *holds and let* U *be* $U_1 p_v$ *and* V *be* $V_1 p_v$. *Then* $(\exists B \in B(v)) B^{-1}UB =_{E^*} V$ *if and only if* $(\exists A \in A(v)) A^{-1} U_1^{-1} p_v^{-1} A =_{E^*} V_1^{-1} p_v^{-1}$.

Proof. If $B^{-1}UB =_{E^*} V$, then $B^{-1}U_1 A p_v =_{E^*} V_1 p_v$ where $A \sim B$. Hence $p_v B^{-1} U_1 A =_{E^*} p_v V_1$ implying that $A^{-1} p_v U_1 A =_{E^*} p_v V_1$. Taking inverses gives $A U_1^{-1} p_v^{-1} A^{-1} =_{E^*} V_1^{-1} p_v^{-1}$. The converse is obtained by reversing the above argument.

GENERAL LEMMA 7. *Suppose* $\mathrm{Cond}_{JLB}(E^*, E, p_v)$ *holds. Then* "$(?U, U$ *a word of* $E^*)$ *To compute* $p\{U\}$" *reduces to* $(?X, X$ *a word of* $E)(\exists A \in A(v)) X =_E A$ *and* $(?X, X$ *a word of* $E)$ $(\exists B \in B(v)) X =_E B$.

Proof. This follows from the definition of $p\{W\}$.

Part II. The word problem

Let G_0 be the group presented in the Technical Result.

Let $G_2 = (s_b, q, x, r_i;\ xs_b = s_b x^2,\ r_i s_b = s_b x r_i x,\ r_i \overline{F}_i q = q K_i r_i)$

$\quad G_3 = (s_b, x, r_i;\ xs_b = s_b x^2,\ r_i s_b = s_b x r_i x)$

$\quad G_4 = (s_b, x;\ xs_b = s_b x^2)$

$F(x) = (x; \varnothing)$, i.e. the free group on x. Our G_3 and G_4 coincide with G_3^R and G_4^R of [9]. Our G_0 and G_2 are very similar to but not identical with the G_1 and G_2 of [9] (with $N = 0$). In [7], Boone shows that the G_1 of [9] has a solvable word problem. In solving the word problem for G_0, we do little more than paraphrase Boone's argument.

We adopt the following notation.

Variable	Range
P	k-free, t-free words
F, G, H	k-free, t-free, q-free words
N	k-free, t-free, q-free, r-free words
R	products of r_i, x, $i = 1, 2, ..., P$
A	products of $r_i \overline{F}_i$, $i = 1, 2, ..., P$
B	products of $K_i r_i$, $i = 1, 2, ..., P$
Q_ε	products of $s_b x^\varepsilon$, $\varepsilon = \pm 1$, $b = 1, 2, ..., M$
J	words on x
T_ε	words on $x^{(3-\varepsilon)/2}$, $\varepsilon = \pm 1$

Also we write A_i for $r_i \overline{F}_i$ and B_i for $K_i r_i$ and an arrow "$\longrightarrow$" for "is reducible to". The above list accords reasonably well with the notation of § 1 of [7].

LEMMA 1. $F(x)$ *has a solvable word problem.*

Proof. $F(x)$ is a free group.

LEMMA 2. $\text{Cond}_{JLB}(G_4, F(x), s_b)$ *holds.*

Proof. Trivial.

LEMMA 3. *For any N, $s[N]$ is recursively computable.*

Proof. The problems $(?J)(\exists T_\varepsilon) J = T_\varepsilon$ in $F(x)$, $\varepsilon = \pm 1$ are solvable.

LEMMA 4. *The word problem for G_4 is solvable.*

Proof. Given N, compute $s[N]$. If $s[N]$ is not s-free, it follows from GL 1 that $N \neq 1$ in G_4. If $s[N]$ is s-free, $s[N] = 1$ in G_4 if and only if $s[N] = 1$ in $F(x)$. Now use Lemma 1.

LEMMA 5. $(?N)(\exists Q_\varepsilon) N =_{G_4} Q_\varepsilon$ *is solvable.*

Proof. Let N be given and let Q_ε^* be s-parallel to $s[N]$. Then we shall show that $(\exists Q_\varepsilon) N =_{G4} Q_\varepsilon$ if and only if $s[N] =_{G_4} Q_\varepsilon^*$. This suffices since $s[N]$ is recursively computable. If $s[N] =_{G_4} Q_\varepsilon^*$, then $N =_{G_4} Q_\varepsilon^*$.

Conversely suppose $N =_{G_4} Q_\varepsilon$; then $s[N] =_{G_4} \alpha[Q_\varepsilon]$. But it is easy to see that $\alpha[Q_\varepsilon]$ must be s-reduced. Hence $\alpha[Q_\varepsilon]$ is Q_ε^*.

LEMMA 6. $\mathrm{Cond}_{JLB}(G_3, G_4, r_i)$ *holds.*

Proof. $\{s_b x\}$ and $\{s_b x^{-1}\}$ are sets of free generators in G_4.

LEMMA 7. *The word problem for G_3 is solvable.*

Proof. It follows from Lemma 5 that for any F, $r[F]$ is recursively computable. The word problem for G_4 is solvable.

LEMMA 8. $(?F)(\exists A) F =_{G_3} A$ *and* $(?F)(\exists B) F =_{G_3} B$ *are solvable.*

Proof. For any A or B, $\alpha[A]$ or $\alpha[B]$ is r-reduced w.r.t. (G_3, G_4). If F is given, it then follows that $(\exists A) F =_{G_3} A$ if and only if $r[F] =_{G_3} A^*$ where A^* is r-parallel to $r[F]$. But $r[F]$ is recursively computable and the word problem for G_3 is solvable.

LEMMA 9. $\mathrm{Cond}_{JLB}(G_2, G_3, q)$ *holds.*

Proof. We show $\{A_i\}$ and $\{B_i\}$ are sets of free generators in G_3. Let $\prod A_{i_j}^{e_j} = 1$; putting $x = s_b = 1$ we obtain $\prod r_{i_j}^{e_j} = 1$ in $F(r_i)$ whence it follows that $\{A_i\}$ is a set of free generators. A similar argument holds for $\{B_i\}$.

LEMMA 10. *The word problem for G_2 is solvable.*

Proof. For any P, $q[P]$ is recursively computable (by Lemma 8). The word problem for G_3 is solvable.

LEMMA 11. $(?P)(\exists R) P =_{G_2} R$ *is solvable.*

Proof. Let P be given; compute $q[P]$. If $q[P]$ is not q-free, then $(\exists R) P =_{G_2} R$ fails. So suppose that $q[P]$ is q-free. It is not hard to verify that $\mathrm{Cond}_{JLB}(G_3, F(x, r_i), s_b)$ holds. Moreover it is easy to see that for any F, $s[F]$ is recursively computable (s-reduction w.r.t. $(G_3, F(x, r_i), s_b)$). Since $(\exists R) P =_{G_2} R$ if and only if $s[q[P]]$ is a word on x and r_i, the lemma follows.

LEMMA 12. $\mathrm{Cond}_{JLB}(G_0, G_2, \{t, k\})$ *holds.*

Proof. Trivial.

SOLUTION 1. *The word problem for G_0 is solvable.*

Proof. For any W, $tk[W]$ is recursively computable. The word problem for G_2 is solvable.

Part III. The conjugacy problem

The argument given in this section is very similar to that of Britton in [9]. In particular, Lemmas 14, 15 and 16 correspond to Lemmas 6, 7 and 8 of Britton.

LEMMA 13. (i) *Let S be a positive word on the symbols s_1, s_2, ..., s_M. Then for $\varepsilon = \pm 1$,*
$(\exists R) r_i^\varepsilon S =_{G_0} SR$ *and* $(\exists R) x^\varepsilon S =_{G_0} SR$.

(ii) *Let S be a negative word on the symbols s_1, s_2, ..., s_M. Then for $\varepsilon = \pm 1$, $(\exists R) S r_i^\varepsilon =_{G_0} RS$ and $(\exists R) S x^\varepsilon =_{G_0} RS$.*

Proof. This is proved by induction w.r.t. $l(S)$ using the equations $x^\varepsilon s_b = s_b x^{2\varepsilon}$, $r_i^\varepsilon s_b = s_b x^\varepsilon r_i^\varepsilon x^\varepsilon$, $s_b^{-1} x^\varepsilon = x^{2\varepsilon} s_b^{-1}$ and $s_b^{-1} r_i^\varepsilon = x^\varepsilon r_i^\varepsilon x^\varepsilon s_b^{-1}$, $\varepsilon = \pm 1$.

We use capital Greek letters, e.g. Δ, as variables for positive words on the s-symbols. Given any Δ, the word $\bar{\Delta}$ is obtained from Δ by replacing each s_b by s_b^{-1} (this is consistent with the definition of $\bar{F}_i$ in the presentation of G_0).

LEMMA 14. *Let $\Delta q \Pi$, $\Omega q \Phi$ be words of $\mathfrak{T}_*$ such that $\Delta q \Pi = \Omega q \Phi$ in $\mathfrak{T}_*$. Then $t^{-1}\Pi^{-1}q^{-1}\bar{\Delta}^{-1}t\Delta q\Pi$ is conjugate to $t^{-1}\Phi^{-1}q^{-1}\bar{\Omega}^{-1}t\Omega q\Phi$ in G_0.*

Proof. Let $W_1 \to W_2 \to ... \to W_n$ where W_1 is $\Delta q \Pi$ and W_n is $\Omega q \Phi$ be the proof that $\Delta q \Pi = \Omega q \Phi$ in $\mathfrak{T}_*$. We show firstly, by induction w.r.t. n, that $(\exists R)(\exists R_1)\bar{\Delta}q\Pi =_{G_0} R_1 \bar{\Omega}q\Phi R$. If $n=1$, this is trivial. So suppose that $n>1$; from the form of the rules of $\mathfrak{T}_*$, it follows that every W_k must have the form $\Delta_k q \Pi_k$. In particular W_{n-1} is $\Delta_{n-1}q\Pi_{n-1}$ and either Δ_{n-1} is ΩF_i or Π_{n-1} is $K_i \Phi$ according as $F_i q \to q K_i$ or $q K_i \to F_i q$ is the final rule applied. Assume it is the former; then $\bar{\Delta}_{n-1}q\Pi_{n-1}$ is $\bar{\Omega}\bar{F}_i q\Pi_{n-1} =_{G_0} \bar{\Omega}r_i^{-1}qK_i r_i \Pi_{n-1}$. Since $\bar{\Omega}$ is a negative word and Π_{n-1} is a positive word, it follows from Lemma 13 that

$$(\exists R_2)(\exists R_3)\bar{\Delta}_{n-1}q\Pi_{n-1} =_{G_0} R_2 \bar{\Omega}q\Phi R_3.$$

By the inductive assumption we have $(\exists R_4)(\exists R_5)\bar{\Delta}q\Pi =_{G_0} R_4 \bar{\Delta}_{n-1}q\Pi_{n-1}R_5$. Let R_1 be $R_4 R_2$ and R be $R_3 R_5$; then $\bar{\Delta}q\Pi = R_1 \bar{\Omega}q\Phi R$. If the final rule is $qK_i \to F_i q$, a similar argument applies.

The lemma now follows easily; for

$$t^{-1}\Pi^{-1}q^{-1}\bar{\Delta}^{-1}t\Delta q\Pi =_{G_0} t^{-1}R^{-1}\Phi^{-1}q^{-1}\bar{\Omega}^{-1}R_1^{-1}tR_1 \bar{\Omega}q\Phi R =_{G_0} R^{-1}t^{-1}\Phi^{-1}q^{-1}\bar{\Omega}^{-1}t\bar{\Omega}q\Phi R$$

because the equalities $tr_i^\varepsilon = r_i^\varepsilon t$ and $tx^\varepsilon = x^\varepsilon t$ hold in G_0.

LEMMA 15. *If $t^{-1}\Pi^{-1}q^{-1}\bar{\Delta}^{-1}t\Delta q\Pi$ and $t^{-1}\Phi^{-1}q^{-1}\bar{\Omega}^{-1}t\Omega q\Phi$ are conjugate in G_0, then $(\exists R_1)(\exists R_2)(\exists A)(\exists B)[\bar{\Omega}^{-1}R_1 \bar{\Delta}A =_{G_3} 1, \ \Phi R_2 \Pi^{-1}B =_{G_3} 1 \ and \ A \sim B]$.*

Proof. We wish to apply GL 3 taking $t^{-1}\Pi^{-1}q^{-1}\bar{\Delta}^{-1}t\Delta q\Pi$ as U and $t^{-1}\Phi^{-1}q^{-1}\bar{\Omega}^{-1}t\Omega q\Phi$ as V and $\{t, k\}$ as stable letters. We must show that U and V are tk-contracted. Suppose

U is not tk-contracted; there appear to be two ways in which this could occur. But in either case we should obtain the conclusion that $(\exists R)\bar{\Delta}q\Pi =_{G_3} R$. Since $\mathrm{Cond}_{JLB}(G_2, G_3, q)$ holds, by GL 1 this is impossible. In a similar way, V can be shown to be tk-contracted.

Now we apply GL 3; we must have either

(i) $(\exists R)\, R^{-1}\Pi^{-1}q^{-1}\bar{\Delta}^{-1}t\bar{\Delta}q\Pi t^{-1}R =_{G_0} \Phi^{-1}q^{-1}\bar{\Omega}^{-1}t\bar{\Omega}q\Phi t^{-1}$ or

(ii) $(\exists R)\, R^{-1}\bar{\Delta}q\Pi t^{-1}\Pi^{-1}q^{-1}\bar{\Delta}^{-1}tR =_{G_0} \bar{\Omega}q\Phi t^{-1}\Phi^{-1}q^{-1}\bar{\Omega}^{-1}t.$

We shall examine (i); (ii) is similar. Since

$$t^{-1}R =_{G_0} Rt^{-1}, \quad R^{-1}\Pi^{-1}q^{-1}\bar{\Delta}^{-1}t\bar{\Delta}q\Pi R =_{G_0} \Phi^{-1}q^{-1}\bar{\Delta}^{-1}t\bar{\Omega}q\Phi.$$

By Britton's Lemma, we have $(\exists R')\bar{\Delta}q\Pi R\Phi^{-1}q^{-1}\bar{\Omega}^{-1} =_{G_2} R'$. Using q as stable letter w.r.t. (G_2, G_3), we obtain $(\exists B)\Pi R\Phi^{-1} =_{G_3} B$. Upon substitution this produces $\bar{\Delta}q Bq^{-1}\bar{\Omega}^{-1} =_{G_2} R'$. It follows from the defining relations $r_i\bar{F}_i q = qK_i r_i$ that $qBq^{-1} =_{G_2} A$ where $A \sim B$. Hence $\bar{\Delta}A\bar{\Omega}^{-1} =_{G_2} R'$ and by Lemma 3 of [9], this equality holds in G_3. Thus $\bar{\Omega}^{-1}R'^{-1}\bar{\Delta}A =_{G_3} 1$ and from a previous equation we obtain $\Phi R^{-1}\Pi^{-1}B =_{G_3} 1$. Take R_1 to be R'^{-1} and R_2 to be R^{-1}.

LEMMA 16. *If* $(\exists R_1)(\exists R_2)(\exists A)(\exists B)[\bar{\Omega}^{-1}R_1\bar{\Delta}A =_{G_3} 1, \ \Phi R_2\Pi^{-1}B =_{G_3} 1 \ and \ A \sim B]$, *then* $\bar{\Delta}q\Pi =_{\mathfrak{X}_*} \bar{\Omega}q\Phi$.

Proof. We proceed by induction w.r.t. the number of r-symbols in A. Let $l_r(A)=0$; then $\bar{\Omega}^{-1}R_1\bar{\Delta} =_{G_3} 1$ and $\Phi R_2\Pi^{-1} =_{G_3} 1$. Putting $r_i = x = 1$, we obtain $\bar{\Omega}^{-1}\bar{\Delta} = 1$ in $F(s_b)$ and $\Phi\Pi^{-1} = 1$ in $F(s_b)$. Thus $\bar{\Omega} = \bar{\Delta}$ in $F(s_b)$ and $\Phi = \Pi$ in $F(s_b)$. This means Ω is Δ and Φ is Π. Let $l_r(A) > 0$; if A, B are not α-reduced, then $\bar{\Omega}^{-1}R_1\bar{\Delta}\alpha[A] =_{G_3} 1$ and $\Phi R_2\Pi^{-1}\alpha[B] =_{G_3} 1$ and $\alpha[A] \sim \alpha[B]$. The result follows by the inductive hypothesis.

So suppose A and B are α-reduced; we can α-reduce R_1 and R_2 to obtain $\bar{\Omega}^{-1}\alpha[R_1]\bar{\Delta}A =_{G_3} 1$ and $\Phi\alpha[R_2]\Pi^{-1}B =_{G_3} 1$. We write A as $A_i^\varepsilon A'$ and consider the case when $\varepsilon = -1$. Now $\alpha[R_1]$ and A are r-reduced w.r.t. (G_3, G_4), but A is not r-free so an r-reduction must apply to $\bar{\Omega}^{-1}\alpha[R_1]\bar{\Delta}A$. This means that $\bar{\Omega}^{-1}\alpha[R_1]\bar{\Delta}A$ is $\bar{\Omega}^{-1}R^*r_i x^m\bar{\Delta}\bar{F}_i^{-1}r_i^{-1}A'$ and $(\exists Q_{-1})x^m\bar{\Delta}\bar{F}_i^{-1} =_{G_4} Q_{-1}$—and we may assume Q_{-1} is α-reduced. Then $x^m\bar{\Delta} =_{G_4} Q_{-1}\bar{F}_i$; we claim that $\bar{\Delta}$ and $Q_{-1}\bar{F}_i$ are both s-reduced w.r.t. $(G_4, F(x))$.

Certainly $\bar{\Delta}$ is s-reduced; since Q_{-1} is α-reduced it is s-reduced, so an s-reduction in $Q_{-1}\bar{F}_i$ must "straddle" Q_{-1} and $\bar{F}_i$. But this means that $Q_{-1}\bar{F}_i$ is $Q_{-1}^* s_b x^{-1} s_b^{-1}\bar{\Theta}$ and x^{-1} is a word on x^2. This is a contradiction. By GL 1, $x^m\bar{\Delta}$ and $Q_{-1}\bar{F}_i$ must be s-parallel whence $\bar{\Delta}$ is $\bar{\Delta}_2 F_i$. Then $\bar{\Omega}^{-1}\alpha[R_1]\bar{\Delta}_2\bar{F}_i\bar{F}_i^{-1}r_i^{-1}A' =_{G_3} 1$ whence, for some $R^\sim$, $\bar{\Omega}^{-1}\alpha[R_1]R^\sim\bar{\Delta}_2 A' =_{G_3} 1$. Also $\Phi\alpha[R_2]\Pi^{-1}r_i^{-1}K_i^{-1}B' =_{G_3} 1$ whence, for some R', $\Phi\alpha[R_2]R'\Pi^{-1}K_i^{-1}B' =_{G_3} 1$. By the inductive hypothesis, $\bar{\Delta}_2 qK_i\Pi =_{\mathfrak{X}_*} \bar{\Omega}q\Phi$. But $\bar{\Delta}q\Pi$ is $\bar{\Delta}_2 F_i q\Pi =_{\mathfrak{X}_*} \bar{\Delta}_2 qK_i\Pi$.

REDUCTION I. $(?\bar{\Delta}q\Pi, \bar{\Omega}q\Phi)\bar{\Delta}q\Pi =_{\mathfrak{X}_*} \bar{\Omega}q\Phi \longrightarrow (?U, V)(\exists W)\, W^{-1}UW =_{G_0} V.$

Proof. This is immediate by Lemmas 14, 15 and 16.

Part IV. The degree

§ 1. In Parts II and III we have viewed G_0 as a tower of presentations, viz.

$$G_0$$
$$|\, t, k$$
$$G_2$$
$$|\, q$$
$$G_3$$
$$|\, r_i$$
$$G_4$$
$$|\, s_b$$
$$F(x),$$
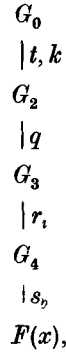
where each presentation E is a subpresentation of that immediately above it with the indicated letters as stable letters. Moreover, the isomorphism condition holds for each pair, so that we actually have a tower of groups. Our line of argument will be to decompose G_0 in various ways to obtain different towers of presentations and we shall show that these actually give towers of groups. Let

$$H = (s_b, x, t, k, r_i;\ xs_b = s_b x^2,\ xt = tx,\ kx = xk,\ r_i s_b = s_b x r_i x,\ r_i t = tr_i,\ r_i k = kr_i)$$

$$H_1 = (s_b, x, t, k, q;\ xs_b = s_b x^2,\ xt = tx,\ kx = xk)$$

$$H_2 = (s_b, x, t, k;\ xs_b = s_b x^2,\ xt = tx,\ kx = xk)$$

$$H_3 = (s_b, x, q;\ xs_b = s_b x^2).$$

Notice that, strictly according to Britton's definition, q is not a stable letter for H_1 with basis H_2 since H_1 has no relations involving q. But by regarding H_1 as $H_2 \ast [q]$, the free product of H_2 and the infinite cyclic group on q, we can regard Lemmas 3 and 4 of [9] as applicable to (H_1, H_2, q) with $A(v) = B(v) =$ the group generated by the identity element.[1] Similar remarks apply to (H_3, G_4, q).

With this in mind we obtain Diagram A which is to be interpreted as follows. If E^* is connected to E by a descending line marked p, then $\{p_v\}$ is a set of stable letters for E^* with basis E. We shall show that $\mathrm{Cond}_{JLB}(E^*, E, p_v)$ holds for all such pairs on the diagram.

We extend our list of notation.

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[1] The two lemmas of Britton are intimately connected with the theory of free products with amalgamated subgroups. The above is an illustration of this for a very special case.
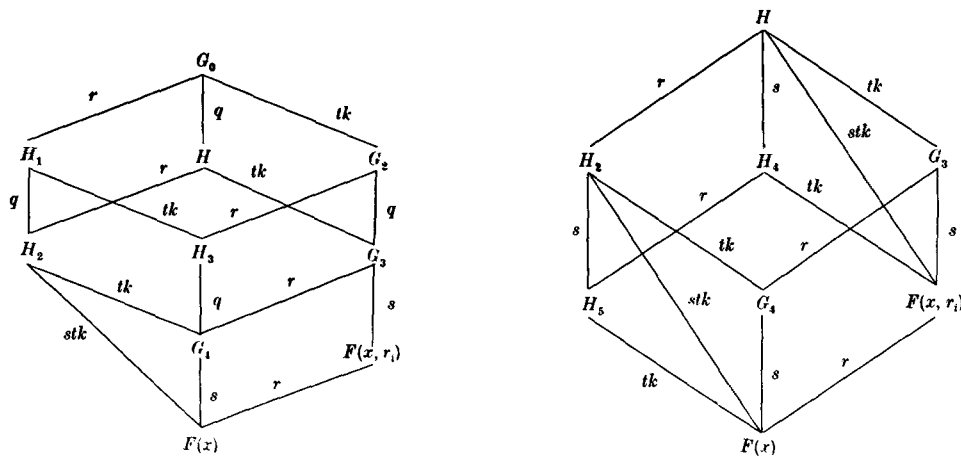
Diagram A

Variable	Range
U, V, W	any word
D, E	r-free words
X, Y, Z	q-free words
L, M	r-free, q-free words
C_ε	products of $s_b x^\varepsilon, t, k$
$P_{1,i}$	products of $s_b x, t, k, qK_i$
$P_{-1,i}$	products of $s_b x^{-1}, t, k, \overline{F}_i q$
S_{+1}	products of x, r_i
S_{-1}	products of $x^2, xr_i x$

Also let $l(W) = $ total number of symbols in W (i.e. symbol occurrences in W).

§ 2. **LEMMA 17.** (i) $\mathrm{Cond}_{JLB}(H_2, F(x), \{s_b, t, k\})$ *holds.* (ii) $\mathrm{Cond}_{JLB}(H_1, H_2, q)$ *holds.*
(iii) $\mathrm{Cond}_{JLB}(G_0, H_1, r_i)$ *holds.*

Proof. (i) To prove this we must show that $x \to x^2$ generates an isomorphism in $F(x)$ and also that $x \to x$ generates an isomorphism in $F(x)$. But these are both trivial.

Notice that we do not verify Britton's strong isomorphism condition; indeed the strong isomorphism condition clearly fails.

(ii) We have already remarked how we can assume this.

(iii) Again we verify only the isomorphism condition and not the strong isomorphism condition. We show that for each i, the sets $\{\overline{F}_i q, s_b x^{-1}, t, k\}$ and $\{qK_i, s_b x, t, k\}$ are sets of free generators in H_1.

Suppose $\prod \gamma_k^{e_k} =_{H_1} 1$, where γ is $s_b x^{-1}, t, k$ or $\overline{F}_i q$ (with i fixed).

Case (a). $\prod \gamma_k^{e_k}$ is q-free. Then $\prod \gamma_k^{e_k} =_{H_2} 1$ since (ii) holds. If $\prod \gamma_k^{e_k}$ is non-empty it must contain either an s_b, a k or a t. Thus it contains $s_b^{-\varepsilon} C s_b^\varepsilon$ where $(\exists T_\varepsilon) C = T_\varepsilon$ in $F(x)$ or $t^{-\varepsilon} C t^\varepsilon$ or $k^{-\varepsilon} C k^\varepsilon$ where $(\exists J) C = J$ in $F(x)$. In either case, $\prod \gamma_k^{e_k}$ cannot be α-reduced.

Case (b). $\prod \gamma_k^{e_k}$ is not q-free. Then $\prod \gamma_k^{e_k}$ must contain as a subword either $\overline{F}_i q \gamma_m^{e_m} \ldots \gamma_n^{e_n} q^{-1} \overline{F}_i^{-1}$ with $\gamma_m^{e_m} \ldots \gamma_n^{e_n} =_{H_2} 1$ or $q^{-1} \overline{F}_i^{-1} \gamma_m^{e_m} \ldots \gamma_n^{e_n} F_i q$ with $\overline{F}_i^{-1} \gamma_m^{e_m} \ldots \gamma_n^{e_n} \overline{F}_i =_{H_2} 1$. Write M for $\gamma_m^{e_m} \ldots \gamma_n^{e_n}$; in both cases $M =_{H_2} 1$. If M is empty, then it is immediate that $\prod \gamma_k^{e_k}$ is not α-reduced. If M is non-empty, then, by the argument of (a), M is not α-reduced whence $\prod \gamma_k^{e_k}$ is not α-reduced.

The argument for $\{s_b x, t, k, q K_i\}$ is virtually identical.

SOLUTION 2. *The word problem for H_2 is solvable.*

Proof. $L =_{H_2} 1$ if and only if $L =_{G_0} 1$ and G_0 has solvable word problem.

SOLUTION 3. *For any L, $stk[L]$ is recursively computable (stk-reduction w.r.t. $(H_2, F(x))$).*

Proof. By Lemma 1.1 of [7], we need to be able to solve $(?J)(\exists T_\varepsilon) J = T_\varepsilon$ in $F(x)$ and $(?J)$ "Is J a word on x". But these are both solvable.

SOLUTION 4. $(?L)(\exists C_\varepsilon) L =_{H_2} C_\varepsilon$ *is solvable.*

Proof. $(\exists C_\varepsilon) L =_{H_2} C_\varepsilon$ if and only if $stk[L] =_{H_2} C_\varepsilon^*$ where C_ε^* is stk-parallel to $stk[L]$. The result follows since $stk[L]$ is recursively computable and H_2 has a solvable word problem.

SOLUTION 5. *For any D, $q[D]$ is recursively computable (q-reduction w.r.t. (H_1, H_2)).*

Proof. We need to solve $(?L) L =_{H_2} 1$; but this is solvable.

SOLUTION 6. $(?D)(\exists P_{\varepsilon, i}) D =_{H_1} P_{\varepsilon, i}$ $\varepsilon = \pm 1$ *is solvable.*

Proof. The argument for $\varepsilon = 1$ is dual to that for $\varepsilon = -1$. Now $(\exists P_{-1, i}) D =_{H_1} P_{-1, i}$ if and only if $(\exists P_{-1, i}) q[D] =_{H_1} P_{-1, i}$. So it suffices to consider D q-reduced w.r.t. (H_1, H_2).

We proceed by induction w.r.t. $l_q(D)$. Let $l_q(D) = 0$; then $D =_{H_1} P_{-1, i}$ if and only if $D =_{H_1} \alpha[P_{-1, i}]$. Since $\alpha[P_{-1, i}]$ is q-reduced, it must be q-free. Thus $(\exists P_{-1, i}) D =_{H_1} P_{-1, i}$ if and only if $(\exists C_{-1}) D =_{H_1} C_{-1}$. The result follows by Lemma 3 of [9] and Solution 4. Let $l_q(D) > 0$; write D as $D' q^\eta L$ where L is q-free. The argument for $\eta = -1$ is dual to the argument for $\eta = 1$. So suppose $\eta = 1$; by the inductive hypothesis and Solution 4, we can determine whether or not (i) $(\exists C_{-1}) L =_{H_2} C_{-1}$ and (ii) $(\exists P_{-1, i}) D' \overline{F}_i^{-1} =_{H_1} P_{-1, i}$ both hold. We claim that $(\exists P_{-1, i}) D =_{H_1} P_{-1, i}$ if and only if (i) and (ii) hold.

Suppose $D =_{H_1} P_{-1, i}$; then $D =_{H_1} \alpha[P_{-1, i}]$. Now $\alpha[P_{-1, i}]$ must be q-reduced w.r.t. (H_1, H_2) whence by GL 1, $\alpha[P_{-1, i}]$ is $P^*_{-1, i} \bar{F}_i q C_{-1}$. But then $L =_{H_2} C_{-1}$ and $D' =_{H_2} P^*_{-1, i} \bar{F}_i$. The converse argument is trivial.

THEOREM 1. *Let U and V be any two words of G_0. Then $(\exists W) W^{-1} U W =_{G_0} V$ if and only if $(\exists W) W^{-1} \bar{r}\{U\} W =_{G_0} \bar{r}\{V\}$ where r-contraction is w.r.t. (G_0, H_1).*

Proof. This follows from GL 2 and Lemma 17.

LEMMA 18. (i) $\mathrm{Cond}_{JLB}(H, G_3, \{t, k\})$ *holds.* (ii) $\mathrm{Cond}_{JLB}(G_0, H, q)$ *holds.*

Proof. (i) This is trivial. (ii) It is easy to see that $\{A_i\}$ and $\{B_i\}$ are sets of free generators.

LEMMA 19. $\mathrm{Cond}_{JLB}(H, H_2, r_i)$ *holds.*

Proof. The argument of part (iii) (a) of Lemma 17 shows that $\{s_b x^e, t, k\}$ is a set of free generators.

THEOREM 2. *Let q-contraction be w.r.t. (G_0, H) and r-contraction w.r.t. (G_0, H_1) and let U and V be any two words of G_0. Then*

(i) *$(\exists W) W^{-1} U W =_{G_0} V$ if and only if $(\exists W) W^{-1} \bar{q}\{U\} W =_{G_0} \bar{q}\{V\}$;*

(ii) *if U is r-contracted, then $\bar{q}\{U\}$ is r-contracted.*

Proof. (i) This follows from GL 2 and Lemma 18. (ii) It suffices to consider the case in which $\bar{q}\{U\}$ is a primitive q-contraction of U; the general argument is completed by induction. Four possible subcases occur. These are

(1) U is $U_1 q^{-1} X q U_2$ with $X =_H A$, $\bar{q}\{U\}$ is $U_1 \alpha[B] U_2$;

(2) the dual of (1);

(3) U is $X_2 q U_0 q^{-1} X_1$ with $X_1 X_2 =_H A$, $\bar{q}\{U\}$ is $\alpha[B] U_0$;

(4) the dual of (3).

We shall give the argument required for (1); the others are similar. So suppose $\bar{q}\{U\}$ is not r-contracted. We must consider the possible ways in which this could occur. It is clear that the appropriate $r_i^{-e} D r_i^e$ does not lie wholly within U_1 or within U_2 nor can it begin in U_2 and terminate in U_1. Moreover, $\alpha[B]$ is r-reduced w.r.t. (G_0, H_1). The first possibility remaining is that U_1 is $U'_1 r_i^{-e} D$ and $\alpha[B]$ is $(K_i r_i)^e B'$ where D is r-free and $D K_i =_{H_1} P_{1, i}$ or $D =_{H_1} P_{-1, i}$ according as $\varepsilon = \pm 1$. We shall examine the case when $\varepsilon = 1$ in detail.

Now $\alpha[A]$ must be $r_i F_i A'$ where $A' \sim B'$. Since X must be r-reduced w.r.t. (G_0, H_1), it follows that X is r-reduced w.r.t. (H, H_2). The latter is also true of $\alpha[A]$ and since $X =_H \alpha[A]$, it follows that X is $L r_i X'$ where L is r-free. Furthermore we obtain

$(\exists C_1)L =_{H_2} C_1$. Thus $Dq^{-1}L =_{H_1} P_{1,i} K_i^{-1} q^{-1} C_1$ which is impossible. A similar contradiction is obtained when $\varepsilon = -1$.

The second possibility is that $\alpha[B]$ is $B'(K_i r_i)^{-\varepsilon}$ and U_2 is $Dr_i^\varepsilon U_2'$ where D is r-free and $D =_{H_1} P_{1,i}$ or $K_i^{-1} D =_{H_1} P_{-1,i}$ acccording as $\varepsilon = \pm 1$. This case is dealt with in the same way as the first. Finally it is possible that U_1 is $U_1' r_i^{-\varepsilon} D_1$, $\alpha[B]$ is r-free and U_2 is $D_2 r_i^\varepsilon U_2'$ with $D_1 \alpha[B] D_2 =_{H_1} P_{\varepsilon,i}$. But if $\alpha[B]$ is r-free, then $\alpha[B]$ is 1. Hence $\alpha[A]$ is 1 whence $X =_{H_2} 1$. Then $D_1 q^{-1} X q D_2 =_{H_1} D_1 D_2 =_{H_1} P_{\varepsilon,i}$ which is impossible.

SOLUTION 7. $(?X)(\exists A) X =_H A$ and $(?X)(\exists B) X =_H B$ are recursively solvable.

Proof. Defining r-reduction w.r.t. (H, H_2) we can recursively compute $r[X]$. Let A^* be r-parallel to $r[X]$. We claim that $(\exists A) X =_H A$ if and only if $r[X] =_H A^*$. To prove this it suffices to remark that if $X =_H A$, then $\alpha[A]$ is A^*. Since $\mathrm{Cond}_{JLB}(G_0, H, q)$ holds, H has a solvable word problem and the result follows.

THEOREM 3. *Let tk-, q- and r-contraction be defined w.r.t. (G_0, G_2), (G_0, H) and (G_0, H_1) respectively. Also let U and V be any two words of G_0. Then* (i) $(\exists W) W^{-1} U W =_{G_0} V$ *if and only if* $(\exists W) W^{-1} \overline{tk}\{U\} W =_{G_0} \overline{tk}\{V\}$; (ii) *if U is q- and r-contracted, then $\overline{tk}\{U\}$ is also q- and r-contracted.*

Proof. (i) This follows from GL 2 and Lemmas 11 and 12. (ii) The argument required is similar to that given for part (ii) of Theorem 2.

Call a word U *normal* if U is tk-, q- and r-contracted.

REDUCTION II. $(?U, V)(\exists W) W^{-1} U W =_{G_0} V \longrightarrow (?U, V \text{ normal})(\exists W) W^{-1} U W =_{G_0} V$.

Proof. This follows from GL 7, Theorems 1, 2 and 3, and Lemma 11, Solution 6 and Solution 7.

Call a word U *q-regular* if U is normal and has q^{-1} as its final symbol.

REDUCTION III. $(?U, V \text{ normal})(\exists W) W^{-1} U W =_{G_0} V \longrightarrow (?U, V \text{ q-regular})(\exists A) A^{-1} U A =_{G_0} V$ and $(?Y, Z \text{ normal})(\exists W) W^{-1} Y W =_{G_0} Z$.

Proof. Let O_1 and O_2 be the two oracles which solve the latter problems. Given U and V normal, by GL 3, if they are not q-circumparallel then they are not conjugate. So we need only consider pairs U, V which are q-circumparallel. If U and V are q-free then we apply immediately to O_2 which will provide the appropriate answer.

Now we need consider only those pairs U, V which are not q-free. Let $\{(U_i, V_i)\}$ be a listing of all possible pairs such that U_i and V_i are q-regular cyclic permutations of U and V respectively. Also let $\{(U_k, V_k)\}$ be a listing of all possible pairs U_k and V_k such that

U_k and V_k are cyclic permutations of U and V respectively which terminate in q. Each listing is certainly finite. We can use O_1 on each pair (U_i, V_i) to determine whether or not $(\exists A) A^{-1} U_i A =_{G_0} V_i$. But it follows from GL 6 that we can also use O_1 to determine for each pair (U_k, V_k) whether or not $(\exists B) B^{-1} U_k B =_{G_0} V_k$ (for if $U_k' q$ is normal then $U_k'^{-1} q^{-1}$ is also normal). By GL 3, a negative answer to all of these problems means that U and V are not conjugate. But also a positive answer to any single one means that U and V are conjugate.

§ 3. Define $\mathrm{Conj}(U, V, W, E^*, E, p)$ to mean that V is a right conjugate of U w.r.t. (E^*, E, p) by W. Call a word U *standard* if it is q-regular and not r-free.

REDUCTION IV. $(?U, \quad V \ q\text{-}regular)(\exists A) A^{-1} U A =_{G_0} V \longrightarrow (?U, \ V \ standard) \ (\exists A)$ $\mathrm{Conj} \ (U, V, A, G_0, H_1, r) \ and \ (?D, E \ q\text{-}regular)(\exists A) A^{-1} D A =_{G_0} E$

Proof. It follows from GL 3 that if U and V are conjugate, then either both are r-free or both contain r-symbols. If both are r-free we apply to the oracle for the second problem listed above. If U and V both contain r-symbols, the sufficiency of the oracle for the first problem follows from GL 4, GL 5 and the fact that if A is α-reduced, then A is r-reduced w.r.t. (G_0, H_1).

In this section we concentrate on the problem $(?D, E \ q\text{-}regular)(\exists A) A^{-1} D A =_{G_0} E$. Let D have the form $L_1 q^{\varepsilon_1} L_2 q^{\varepsilon_2} \dots L_m q^{\varepsilon_m}$; we call $L_1, L_2, \dots, L_m$ the *q-factors* of D. We say D is *factor reduced* if each L_u is stk-reduced w.r.t. $(H_2, F(x))$. Also we say

(1) L_u is of type α if $\varepsilon_{u-1} = -1$, $\varepsilon_u = 1$;

(2) L_u is of type β if $\varepsilon_{u-1} = 1$, $\varepsilon_u = -1$;

(3) L_u is of type γ if $\varepsilon_{u-1} = -1$, $\varepsilon_u = -1$;

(4) L_u is of type δ if $\varepsilon_{u-1} = 1$, $\varepsilon_u = 1$

(where we consider ε_m to be ε_{1-1}).

LEMMA 20. $(?D, E \ q\text{-}regular)(\exists A) A^{-1} D A =_{G_0} E \rightarrow (?D, E \ q\text{-}regular, \ factor \ reduced)$ $(\exists A) A^{-1} D A =_{G_0} E$.

Proof. Computation of $stk[L]$ is a recursive process.

For the remainder of this section we shall always assume that D and E are factor reduced.

LEMMA 21. *Let D and E be q-reduced w.r.t. (G_0, H) and suppose that D is* $L_1 q^{\varepsilon_1} L_2 q^{\varepsilon_2} \dots L_m q^{\varepsilon_m}$ *and that E is $M_1 q^{\eta_1} M_2 q^{\eta_2} \dots M_n q^{\eta_n}$. If $D =_{H_1} E$, then $m = n$, $\varepsilon_u = \eta_u$* *and $L_u =_{H_2} M_u$, $u = 1, 2, \dots, m$.*

Proof. D and E must in fact be q-reduced w.r.t. (H_1, H_2). The result follows by an obvious inductive argument using q as stable letter w.r.t. (H_1, H_2).

LEMMA 22. *Let D and E be q-regular and q-parallel with q-factors $L_1, L_2, ..., L_n$ and $M_1, M_2, ..., M_n$ respectively. If $A^{-1}DA =_{G_0} E$ and $A \sim B$, then*

$$(\alpha) \quad A^{-1}L_u A =_H M_u \quad or \quad (\beta) \quad B^{-1}L_u B =_H M_u$$

or
$$(\gamma) \quad A^{-1}L_u B =_H M_u \quad or \quad (\delta) \quad B^{-1}L_u A =_H M_u$$

according as L_u and M_u are both of type α, β, γ or δ.

Proof. We proceed by induction w.r.t. $l_r(A)$. If $l_r(A) = 0$, then $D =_{G_0} E$ whence $D =_{H_1} E$. The result is immediate by Lemma 21. So suppose $l_r(A) > 0$; if A is not α-reduced then we can replace A by $\alpha[A]$ and the result is immediate from the inductive hypothesis. Assume then that A is α-reduced and write A as $A_i^\varepsilon A'$. We give a detailed argument only for the case when $\varepsilon = 1$.

Now $A^{-1}DA$ is $A'^{-1}\overline{F}_i^{-1} r_i^{-1} D r_i \overline{F}_i A' =_{G_0} E$ and hence $(\exists P_{1,i}) D =_{H_1} P_{1,i}$ since E is r-free. Since $\alpha[P_{1,i}]$ must be q-reduced, $\alpha[P_{1,i}]$ is q-parallel to D. Thus $\alpha[P_{1,i}]$ is $C_1^{(1)}(qK_i)^{\varepsilon_1}...(qK_i)^{\varepsilon_n-1}C_1^{(n)}K_i^{-1}q^{-1}C_1^{(n+1)}$. But it follows immediately that $C_1^{(n+1)}$ is 1 and hence by Lemma 21 we have

$$(\alpha) \quad L_u =_{H_2} C_1^{(u)} \quad or \quad (\beta) \quad L_u =_{H_2} K_i C_1^{(u)} K_i^{-1}$$

or
$$(\gamma) \quad L_u =_{H_2} C_1^{(u)} K_i^{-1} \quad or \quad (\delta) \quad L_u =_{H_2} K_i C_1^{(u)}$$

as is appropriate. The primitive r-reduction $\bar{r}[A^{-1}DA]$ is

$$A'^{-1}\overline{F}_i^{-1} C_{-1}^{(1)}(\overline{F}_i q)^{\varepsilon_1}...(\overline{F}_i q)^{\varepsilon_n-1} C_{-1}^{(n)} q^{-1}\overline{F}_i^{-1}\overline{F}_i A'.$$

Then $\bar{r}[A^{-1}DA] =_{G_0} A'^{-1}D_1 A'$ where we write D_1 for

$$\overline{F}_i^{-1} C_{-1}^{(1)}(\overline{F}_i q)^{\varepsilon_1}...(\overline{F}_i q)^{\varepsilon_n-1} C_{-1}^{(n)} q^{-1}.$$

We want to show that D_1 is q-regular. Certainly D_1 is r-contracted since it is r-free. If D_1 is not q-contracted, then either (α) for some u, $(\exists A)\overline{F}_i^{-1} C_{-1}^{(u)}\overline{F}_i =_H A$ or (β) for some u, $(\exists B) C_{-1}^{(u)} =_H B$. In case (α), since $\overline{F}_i^{-1} C_{-1}^{(u)}\overline{F}_i$ is r-free, $A =_H 1$. Thus $C_{-1}^{(u)} =_H 1$ whence $C_1^{(u)}$ is 1 ($C_1^{(u)}$ is part of $\alpha[P_{1,i}]$). This gives $L_u =_{H_2} 1$ which is impossible

Case (β) will yield the same contradication.

Suppose that D_1 is not tk-contracted w.r.t. (G_0, G_2). It is easy to see that the appropriate subword $t^{-\varepsilon}Ct^\varepsilon$ or $k^{-\varepsilon}Ck^\varepsilon$ must lie within a q-factor. But the occurrence of such a subword within a q-factor implies, after a short argument, that the q-factor is not *stk-*

reduced w.r.t. $(H_2, F(x))$. But $C_1^{(u)}$ and hence $C_{-1}^{(u)}$ (for all u) are α-reduced whence it follows that $C_{-1}^{(u)}$, $\overline{F}_i^{-1} C_{-1}^{(u)}$ and $C_{-1}^{(u)} \overline{F}_i$ are all stk-reduced. This is contradictory.

We can thus apply the inductive hypothesis to D_1 and E giving

$$(\alpha) \quad A'^{-1} \overline{F}_i^{-1} C_{-1}^{(u)} \overline{F}_i A' =_{H_1} M_u \quad \text{or} \quad (\beta) \quad B'^{-1} C_{-1}^{(u)} B' =_{H_1} M_u$$

or

$$(\gamma) \quad A'^{-1} \overline{F}_i^{-1} C_{-1}^{(u)} B' =_{H_1} M_u \quad \text{or} \quad (\delta) \quad B'^{-1} C_{-1}^{(u)} \overline{F}_i A' =_{H_1} M_u.$$

The lemma now follows easily.

For any word L, let $m(L)$ be the number of occurrences of positive s-symbols in L and $n(L)$ be the number of occurrences of negative s-symbols in L. Then the s-signature of L is $\sigma(L) = m(L) - n(L)$. For example, if L is $s_1 s_2^{-1} s_3$, then $m(L) = 2$ and $n(L) = 1$ whence $\sigma(L) = 1$.

LEMMA 23. *Let C_ε be α-reduced with s-signature σ. Then* (i) *if $x^{-n} C_\varepsilon x^m =_{H_2} C_\varepsilon$ then* $m = 2^\sigma n$; (ii) *if $x^{-n} C_{-\varepsilon} x^m =_{H_2} C_\varepsilon$, then $m = 2^\sigma n + \varepsilon(2^{\sigma+1} - 2)$.*

Proof. By induction on $l_{stk}(C_\varepsilon)$.

LEMMA 24. (i) *Let C_ε be stk-parallel to the positive word Ψ on the s-symbols. Then $C_\varepsilon =_{H_2} \Psi x^{\varepsilon(2^c - 1)}$ where $c = l(\Psi)$.* (ii) *Let C_ε be stk-parallel to Ψ^{-1} where Ψ is a positive word on the s-symbols. Then $C_\varepsilon =_{H_2} x^{-\varepsilon(2^c - 1)} \Psi^{-1}$, where $c = l(\Psi)$.*

Proof. By induction on c.

LEMMA 25. *Let L and M be stk-reduced. Then* (i) *if A is α-reduced and $A^{-1}LB =_H M$ where $A \sim B$, then $l_r(A) \leqslant 2$;* (ii) *if A is α-reduced and $B^{-1}LA =_H M$ where $A \sim B$, then $l_r(A) \leqslant 2$.*

Proof. (i) We shall show that if A is α-reduced and $l_r(A) = 3$, then $r[A^{-1}LB]$ cannot be r-free (r-reduction w.r.t. (H, H_2)). The result follows from this. For if A is α-reduced and $A^{-1}LB =_H M$, then $r[A^{-1}LB]$ must be r-free.

We consider all 8 possible values for A with $l_r(A) = 3$ and A α-reduced. These are

(1) $r_i \overline{F}_i r_j \overline{F}_j \overline{F}_k^{-1} r_k^{-1}$, $j \neq k$;   (2) $r_i \overline{F}_i \overline{F}_j^{-1} r_j^{-1} r_k \overline{F}_k$, $i \neq j$, $j \neq k$;

(3) $r_i \overline{F}_i \overline{F}_j^{-1} r_j^{-1} \overline{F}_k^{-1} r_k^{-1}$, $i \neq j$;   (4) $\overline{F}_i^{-1} r_i^{-1} r_j \overline{F}_j \overline{F}_k^{-1} r_k^{-1}$, $i \neq j$, $i \neq k$;

(5) $\overline{F}_i^{-1} r_i^{-1} \overline{F}_j^{-1} r_j^{-1} r_k \overline{F}_k$, $j \neq k$;   (6) $\overline{F}_i^{-1} r_i^{-1} r_j \overline{F}_j r_k \overline{F}_k$, $i \neq j$;

(7) $r_i \overline{F}_i r_j \overline{F}_j r_k \overline{F}_k$;   (8) $\overline{F}_i^{-1} r_i^{-1} \overline{F}_j^{-1} r_j^{-1} \overline{F}_k^{-1} r_k^{-1}$.

Cases (1), (2), (3) and (4). It suffices to show that if A_0 is $r_i \overline{F}_i \overline{F}_j^{-1} r_j^{-1}$, $i \neq j$, then $r[A_0^{-1} L B_0]$, where $A_0 \sim B_0$, is not r-free. Suppose it is; we shall follow through the computation of $r[A_0^{-1} L B_0]$ and obtain a contradiction.

Stage I. For the first primitive r-reduction to occur, it is necessary that $(\exists C_1^{(1)}) L K_i$ $=_{H_2} C_1^{(1)}$. Upon performing this first stage, we obtain the word $r_j \overline{F}_j \overline{F}_i^{-1} \alpha[C_{-1}^{(1)}] r_j^{-1} K_j^{-1}$.

Stage II. A second pair of r-symbols must be eliminated. Hence $(\exists C_{-1}^{(2)}) \overline{F}_j \overline{F}_i^{-1} \alpha[C_{-1}^{(1)}]$ $=_{H_2} C_{-1}^{(2)}$ whence it follows that $\overline{F}_i^{-1} \alpha[C_{-1}^{(1)}] =_{H_2} \overline{F}_j^{-1} \alpha[C_{-1}^{(2)}]$. Now both words in this last equation are *stk*-reduced and hence are *stk*-parallel. Since F_i and F_j are distinct, we must obtain either

(a) $\Psi \alpha[C_{-1}^{(1)}] =_{H_2} \alpha[C_{-1}^{(2)}]$ or (b) $\alpha[C_{-1}^{(1)}] =_{H_2} \Psi \alpha[C_{-1}^{(2)}]$

where Ψ is a non-empty, positive word on the s-symbols.

We examine (a) in detail. It is clear that $\alpha[C_{-1}^{(2)}]$ must have the form $C_{-1}^* \alpha[C_{-1}^{(1)}]$ where C_{-1}^* is *stk*-parallel to Ψ. Hence $\Psi =_{H_2} C_{-1}^*$; but by Lemma 24 $C_{-1}^* =_{H_2} \Psi x^{-(2^c-1)}$ where $c = l(\Psi)$. This implies that $x^{-(2^c-1)} =_{H_2} 1$ whence $x^{-(2^c-1)} = 1$ in $F(x)$. Since $c \neq 0$, this is a contradiction. The argument for (b) is almost identical. We have thus disposed of (1), (2), (3) and (4).

Cases (5) and (6). These are dealt with by applying the argument dual to that given above to show that if B_0 is $r_i^{-1} K_i^{-1} K_j r_j$, then $r[A_0^{-1} L B_0]$, where $A_0 \sim B_0$, cannot be r-free.

Case (7). We follow through the computation of $r[A^{-1} L B]$ in the same manner as above.

Stage I. $(\exists C_1^{(1)}) L K_i =_{H_2} C_1^{(1)}$ yielding as primitive r-reduction

$$\overline{F}_k^{-1} r_k^{-1} \overline{F}_j^{-1} r_j^{-1} \overline{F}_i^{-1} \alpha[C_{-1}^{(1)}] K_j r_j K_k r_k.$$

Stage II. $(\exists C_1^{(2)}) \overline{F}_i^{-1} \alpha[C_{-1}^{(1)}] K_j =_{H_2} C_1^{(2)}$ yielding as r-reduction $\overline{F}_k^{-1} r_k^{-1} \overline{F}_j^{-1} \alpha[C_{-1}^{(2)}] K_k r_k$.

Stage III. $(\exists C_1^{(3)}) \overline{F}_j^{-1} \alpha[C_{-1}^{(2)}] K_k =_{H_2} C_1^{(3)}$ must hold. From this we obtain

$$\overline{F}_j^{-1} \alpha[C_{-1}^{(2)}] =_{H_2} \alpha[C_1^{(3)}] K_k^{-1}.$$

These last are both *stk*-reduced and hence are *stk*-parallel. Thus $\overline{F}_j^{-1} \alpha[C_{-1}^{(2)}]$ must have the form $\overline{F}_j^{-1} C_{-1}' C_{-1}^*$ where C_{-1}^* is *stk*-parallel to K_k^{-1}. Hence by Lemma 24

$$\overline{F}_j^{-1} \alpha[C_{-1}^{(2)}] =_{H_2} \overline{F}_j^{-1} C_{-1}' x^{2^d-1} K_k^{-1}, \quad \text{where} \quad d = l(K_k).$$

But also from Stage III we see that $\alpha[C_1^{(3)}] K_k^{-1}$ must be $C_1^- C_1' K_k^{-1}$ where $C_1' \sim C_{-1}'$ and C_1^- is *stk* parallel to $\overline{F}_j^{-1}$. This gives $\alpha[C_1^{(3)}] K_k^{-1} =_{H_2} \overline{F}_j^{-1} x^{2^c-1} C_1' K_k^{-1}$ where $c = l(F_j)$. Then $x^{-(2^c-1)} C_{-1}' x^{2^d-1} =_{H_2} C_1'$ whence $2^d - 1 = 2^\sigma(2^c - 1) + (2^{\sigma+1} - 2)$ where $\sigma = \sigma(C_1')$. Since $c \neq 0$ and $d \neq 0$, $\sigma(C_1') = 0$ and thus $\sigma(\alpha[C_{-1}^{(2)}]) = -d$ and $\sigma(\alpha[C_1^{(3)}]) = c$. A similar analysis from Stage II gives $\sigma(\alpha[C_{-1}^{(1)}]) = -a$ and $\sigma(\alpha[C_{-1}^{(2)}]) = b$ where $a = l(K_j)$ and $b = l(F_i)$ and $a \neq 0$, $b \neq 0$. But this implies that $b = -d$ which is impossible.

Case (8). The argument required is the dual of that for case (7).

(ii) The proof is dual to that for (i).

THEOREM 4. *Let D and E be q-regular and suppose $A^{-1}DA =_{G_0} E$ with A α-reduced. If D contains a q-factor of type γ or type δ, then $l_r(A) \leqslant 2$.*

Proof. This is immediate from Lemmas 22 and 25 since D and E must be q-parallel.

Let D be q-regular; call D q-*alternating* if D has no q-factors of type γ or type δ.

LEMMA 26. *Let L and M be stk-reduced and suppose $\sigma(L) \neq 0$. Then* (i) *if A is α-reduced and $A^{-1}LA =_H M$, then $l_r(A) \leqslant 2$;* (ii) *if B is α-reduced and $B^{-1}LB = M$, then $l_r(B) \leqslant 2$.*

Proof. (i) We show, much as in Lemma 25, that if A is α-reduced and $l_r(A) = 3$, then $r[A^{-1}LA]$ cannot be r-free.

Cases (1), (2), (3) and (4) (see Lemma 25). We show that if A_0 is $r_i \overline{F}_i \overline{F}_j^{-1} r_j^{-1}$, then $r[A_0^{-1}LA_0)$ cannot be r-free. We follow the computation of $r[A_0^{-1}LA_0]$.

Stage I. $(\exists C_1^{(1)})L =_{H_2} C_1^{(1)}$ yielding as r-reduction the word $r_j \overline{F}_j \overline{F}_i^{-1} \alpha[C_{-1}^{(1)}] \overline{F}_i \overline{F}_j^{-1} r_j^{-1}$.

Stage II. $(\exists C_{-1}^{(2)}) \overline{F}_j \overline{F}_i^{-1} \alpha[C_{-1}^{(1)}] \overline{F}_i \overline{F}_j^{-1} =_{H_2} C_{-1}^{(2)}$ which implies that $\overline{F}_j^{-1} \alpha[C_{-1}^{(1)}] \overline{F}_i =_{H_2} \overline{F}_j^{-1} \alpha[C_{-1}^{(2)}] \overline{F}_j$. Both these last are *stk*-reduced words and so they must be *stk*-parallel. Hence either (a) $\Psi \alpha[C_{-1}^{(1)}] \Psi^{-1} =_{H_2} \alpha[C_{-1}^{(2)}]$ or (b) $\alpha[C_{-1}^{(1)}] =_{H_2} \Psi \alpha[C_{-1}^{(2)}] \Psi^{-1}$ where Ψ is non-empty ($i \neq j$ implies that F_i is distinct from F_j). We examine (a) in detail.

Now $\alpha[C_{-1}^{(2)}]$ must have the form $C_{-1}^* \alpha[C_{-1}^{(1)}] C_{-1}^{*-1}$ with $C_{-1}^* =_{H_2} \Psi x^{-(2c-1)}$ where $c = l(\Psi)$. Then $\alpha[C_{-1}^{(1)}] =_{H_2} x^{-(2c-1)} \alpha[C_{-1}^{(1)}] x^{2c-1}$ whence $2^c - 1 = 2^\sigma(2^c - 1)$ where $\sigma = \sigma(\alpha[C_{-1}^{(1)}])$. Hence $\sigma(\alpha[C_{-1}^{(1)}]) = 0$. Since L is *stk*-parallel to $\alpha[C_1^{(1)}]$, we have $\sigma(L) = 0$ which is impossible. Case (b) is similar.

Cases (6) and (7). We show that if A_0 is $r_i \overline{F}_i r_j \overline{F}_j$, then $r[A_0^{-1}LA_0]$ cannot be r-free. We proceed as before.

Stage I, $(\exists C_1^{(1)})L =_{H_2} C_1^{(1)}$.

Stage II. $(\exists C_1^{(2)}) \overline{F}_i^{-1} \alpha[C_{-1}^{(1)}] \overline{F}_i =_{H_2} C_1^{(2)}$. Hence $\alpha[C_1^{(2)}]$ is $C_1^* \alpha[C_1^{(1)}] C_1^{*-1}$ with $C_1^* =_{H_2} \overline{F}_i^{-1} x^{2c-1}$, where $c = l(F_i) \neq 0$. This gives $x^{2c-1} \alpha[C_1^{(1)}] x^{-(2c-1)} =_{H_2} \alpha[C_{-1}^{(1)}]$. Using part (ii) of Lemma 23, we again obtain $\sigma(L) = 0$ which is contradictory.

Cases (5) and (8). The argument required is a slight variation of those already used.

THEOREM 5. *Let D and E be q-regular, q-alternating and suppose $A^{-1}DA =_{G_0} E$ where A is α-reduced. If D or E has a q-factor whose s-signature is non-zero, then $l_r(A) \leqslant 2$.*

Proof. D and E must be q-parallel; the result follows from Lemmas 22 and 26.

Let L be any r-free, q-free word and let $\pi_s[L]$ be the s-projection of L. Then there is a sequence $S_1, S_2, ..., S_n$ of words on the s-symbols such that (i) S_0 is 1, (ii) S_{i+1} is $S_i s_{b_i}^{e_i+1}+1$ and (iii) S_n is $\pi_s[L]$.

Let $\sigma_i = \sigma(S_i)$; call $(\sigma_0, \sigma_1, ..., \sigma_n)$ the *s-distribution* of L. Let $v(L) = -\min_{0 \leqslant i \leqslant n} \{\sigma_i\}$ and call $v(L)$ the *s-index* of L.

LEMMA 27. *Let L be stk-reduced with s-signature σ and s-index v. Then $x^{-2^v} L x^{2^v + \sigma} =_{H_2} L$.*

Proof. By induction on $l_{stk}(L)$.

LEMMA 28. *Let C_ε be stk-reduced with s-signature $\sigma = 0$ and s-index v. Then $x^{-2^v} C_\varepsilon x^{2^v} =_{H_2} C_\varepsilon$.*

Proof. From Lemma 27.

LEMMA 29. *Let L be stk-reduced and have s-index v. If $x^{-n} L x^m =_{H_2} L$, then $2^v \mid n$.*

Proof. By induction on $l_{stk}(L)$.

LEMMA 30. *Let C_ε be stk-reduced with s-index v and s-signature $\sigma = 0$. If $x^{-m} C_\varepsilon x^m =_{H_2} C_\varepsilon$, then $2^v \mid m$.*

Proof. From Lemma 29.

LEMMA 31. *For any C_1, $x^2 C_{-1} x^{-2} =_{H_2} C_1$.*

Proof. We remark that (i) $x^2 t^\eta x^{-2} =_{H_2} t^\eta$ and $x^2 k^\eta x^{-2} =_{H_2} k^\eta$; (ii) $x^2 s_b x^{-1} x^{-2} =_{H_2} s_b x^4 x^{-3} =_{H_2} s_b x$; (iii) $x^2 x s_b^{-1} x^{-2} =_{H_2} x^3 x^{-4} s_b^{-1} =_{H_2} x^{-1} s_b^{-1}$.
The proof is by an obvious induction.

LEMMA 32. *Let L and M be stk-reduced and suppose $\sigma(L) = 0$ and $v(L) > 0$. Then (i) if A is α-reduced and $A^{-1} L A =_H M$, then $l_r(A) \leqslant 2$; (ii) if B is α-reduced and $B^{-1} L B =_H M$, then $l_r(B) \leqslant 2$.*

Proof. (i) We proceed much as in Lemma 26.

Cases (1), (2), (3), and (4). The argument is identical down to the equation $\alpha[C_{-1}^{(1)}] =_{H_2} x^{-(2^c-1)} \alpha[C_{-1}^{(1)}] x^{2^c-1}$ of case (a). From this we conclude that $2^v \mid 2^c - 1$ where $v = v(\alpha[C_{-1}^{(1)}])$. Hence $v(\alpha[C_{-1}^{(1)}]) = 0$. But $L =_{H_2} \alpha[C_{+1}^{(1)}]$ whence $v(L) = 0$.

In case (b) we obtain $v(\alpha[C_{-1}^{(2)}]) = 0$. Now $\alpha[C_{-1}^{(1)}]$ is *stk*-parallel to $\Psi \alpha[C_{-1}^{(2)}] \Psi^{-1}$ and so $v(\alpha[C_{-1}^{(1)}] = 0$ whence $v(L) = 0$. In both cases (a) and (b) we thus obtain contradictions.

Cases (6) and (7). Arguing as in Lemma 26, we obtain the equation

$$x^{2^c-1} \alpha[C_1^{(1)}] x^{-(2^c-1)} =_{H_2} \alpha[C_{-1}^{(1)}].$$

Hence, by Lemma 31, $x^{2^c+1} \alpha[C_1^{(1)}] x^{-(2^c+1)} =_{H_2} \alpha[C_1^{(1)}]$. From this we get $2^v \mid 2^c + 1$ where

$\nu = \nu(\alpha[C_1^{(1)}])$. But this means that $\nu = 0$ whence it follows that $\nu(L) = 0$ which is contradictory.

Cases (5) and (8). The argument required is similar to that for cases (6) and (7).

(ii) This is proved dually to (i).

THEOREM 6. *Let D and E be q-regular and q-alternating and suppose $A^{-1}DA =_{G_0} E$ with A α-reduced. If either D or E has a q-factor with s-signature $\sigma = 0$ and s-index $\nu > 0$, then $l_r(A) \leqslant 2$.*

Proof. This is immediate from Lemmas 22 and 32.

LEMMA 33. *If L is stk-reduced with $\sigma(L) = 0$ and $\nu(L) = 0$, then $(\exists C_1) L =_{H_2} C_1$ if and only if $(\exists C_{-1}) L =_{H_2} C_{-1}$.*

Proof. $L =_{H_2} C_1$ if and only if $L =_{H_2} \alpha[C_1]$. Now $\alpha[C_1]$ must be stk-parallel to L whence $\sigma(\alpha[C_1]) = 0$ and $\nu(\alpha[C_1]) = 0$. Hence $x^2\alpha[C_{-1}]x^{-2} =_{H_2} \alpha[C_1]$ and $x^2\alpha[C_{-1}]x^{-2} =_{H_2} \alpha[C_{-1}]$. The lemma now follows.

In the case when $\sigma(L) = 0$ and $\nu(L) = 0$ the two conditions $(\exists C_1) L =_{H_2} C_1$ and $(\exists C_{-1}) L =_{H_2} C_{-1}$ are thus equivalent. We therefore write $(\exists C_\varepsilon) L =_{H_2} C_\varepsilon$ for these and interpret ε as 1 or -1 as we wish.

LEMMA 34. *Let L and M be stk-reduced and suppose (1) $\sigma(L) = 0$; (2) $\nu(L) = 0$; (3) $\sim [\exists C_\varepsilon) L =_{H_2} C_\varepsilon]$.*

   (i) *If A is α-reduced and $A^{-1}LA =_H M$, then $l_r(A) \leqslant 3$.*
   (ii) *If B is α-reduced and $B^{-1}LB =_H M$, then $l_r(B) \leqslant 3$.*

Proof. (i) Once again we examine the computation of $r[A^{-1}LA]$. We claim that A must be $\overline{F}_i^{-1}r_i^{-1}A'$; for suppose not. Then $(\exists C_1) L =_{H_2} C_1$ which contradicts (3). Thus A is $\overline{F}_i^{-1}r_i^{-1}A'$ whence $(\exists C_{-1}) \overline{F}_i L\overline{F}_i^{-1} =_{H_2} C_{-1}$ and $A'^{-1}\alpha[C_1]A' =_H M$. If we can prove that $\sigma(\alpha[C_1]) = 0$ and $\nu(\alpha[C_1]) > 0$, then the lemma follows from Lemma 32. Since $L =_{H_2} \overline{F}_i^{-1}\alpha[C_{-1}]\overline{F}_i$, it is clear that $\sigma(\alpha[C_1]) = 0$. Suppose that $\nu(\alpha[C_1]) = 0$; then $x^{-1}\alpha[C_{-1}]x =_{H_2} \alpha[C_{-1}]$ whence $x^{-(2c-1)}\alpha[C_{-1}]x^{2c-1} =_{H_2} \alpha[C_{-1}]$ where $c = l(F_i)$. If C_{-1}^* is stk-parallel to $\overline{F}_i^{-1}$, then it follows that $C_{-1}^*\alpha[C_{-1}]C_{-1}^{*-1} =_{H_2} L$ which contradicts (3).

   (ii) This is dual to (i).

THEOREM 7. *Let D and E be q-regular and q-alternating and suppose that $A^{-1}DA =_{G_0} E$ where A is α-reduced. If either D or E has a q-factor L such that $\sigma(L) = 0$, $\nu(L) = 0$ and $\sim [(\exists C_\varepsilon) L =_{H_2} C_\varepsilon]$, then $l_r(A) \leqslant 3$.*

Proof. This is immediate from Lemmas 22 and 34.

Call a word D *symmetric* if D is q-regular and q-alternating and every q-factor L_u of D satisfies the conditions (1) L_u is *stk*-reduced, (2) $\sigma(L_u) = 0$, (3) $\nu(L_u) = 0$ and (4) $(\exists C_\varepsilon) L_u =_{H_2} C_\varepsilon$. If D is symmetric with n q-factors,[1] a *representation* of D is an $(n+2)$-tuple (Δ, Π, X_u) where X_u is an r-free, q-free word such that

(i) if u is odd (i.e. L_u is of type α), then $L_u =_{H_2} \Delta^{-1} X_u \Delta$ and $\Delta^{-1} X_u \Delta$ is *stk*-reduced;

(ii) if u is even (i.e. L_u is of type β), then $L_u =_{H_2} \Pi X_u \Pi^{-1}$ and $\Pi X_u \Pi^{-1}$ is *stk*-reduced;

(iii) for every u, $\nu(X_u) = 0$.

A representation (Δ, Π, X_u) of a symmetric word D is called *maximal* if for every other representation (Ω, Φ, Y_u) there exist words Θ and Ψ (depending on (Ω, Φ, Y_u)) such that Δ is $\Theta\Omega$ and Π is $\Phi\Psi$.

LEMMA 35. *If* (Δ, Π, X_u) *is a representation of a symmetric word* D, *then for every* u $\sigma(X_u) = 0$ *and* $(\exists C_\varepsilon) X_u =_{H_2} C_\varepsilon$.

Proof. It is obvious that $\sigma(X_u) = 0$ for all u. Suppose that u is odd; then $\bar\Delta^{-1} X_u \bar\Delta =_{H_2} L_u$ whence $(\exists C_\varepsilon) \bar\Delta^{-1} X_u \bar\Delta =_{H_2} C_\varepsilon$. Since $\alpha[C_\varepsilon]$ and $\bar\Delta^{-1} X_u \bar\Delta$ must be *stk*-parallel, $\alpha[C_\varepsilon] =_{H_2} \bar\Delta^{-1} x^{\varepsilon(2^c-1)} C_\varepsilon^* x^{-\varepsilon(2^c-1)} \bar\Delta$ where $c = l(\Delta)$. Hence $X_u =_{H_2} x^{\varepsilon(2^c-1)} C_\varepsilon^* x^{-\varepsilon(2^c-1)}$. Clearly $\sigma(C_\varepsilon^*) = 0$ and $\nu(C_\varepsilon^*) = 0$ whence $x^\varepsilon C_\varepsilon^* x^{-\varepsilon} =_{H_2} C_\varepsilon^*$. Thus $X_u =_{H_2} C_\varepsilon^*$.

A similar argument applies when u is even.

Let L be any word of H_2. If L is $\Psi' x^\varepsilon s_b L'$, then $\Psi' s_b x^{2\varepsilon} L'$ is a *primitive μ-reduction* of L. Also if L is $L' s_b^{-1} x^\varepsilon \Psi'^{-1}$, then $L' x^{2\varepsilon} s_b^{-1} \Psi'^{-1}$ is a *primitive μ-reduction* of L. We adopt the usual collection of definitions derived from that of a primitive reduction. In particular $\mu[L]$ is the word obtained from L by computing μ-reductions for as long as possible (say always operating on a positive s-symbol in preference to a negative s-symbol). Then we can effectively compute $\mu[L]$. Intuitively $\mu[L]$ is obtained by pushing to the left end as many positive s-symbols as possible and to the right end as many negative s-symbols as possible.

LEMMA 36. *If* L *is stk-reduced, then* $\bar\mu[L]$ *is stk-reduced and* $L =_{H_2} \bar\mu[L]$.

Proof. By an obvious induction.

LEMMA 37. *Let* D *be symmetric. Then there is a recursive procedure to compute a maximal representation of* D.

Proof. Let D have q-factors $L_1, L_2, ..., L_n$. Compute $\mu[L_1], \mu[L_2], ..., \mu[L_n]$. According as u is odd or even, write $\mu[L_u]$ as $\bar\Delta_{u-1}^{-1} Y_u \bar\Delta_u$ or $\Pi_{u-1} Y_u \Pi_u^{-1}$ where Y_u does not begin with a positive s-symbol nor end with a negative s-symbol. (Thus $\bar\Delta_{u-1}^{-1}$ or Π_{u-1} is the longest

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[1] Since D is q-alternating, n must in fact be even.

initial subword of $\mu[L_u]$ which consists entirely of positive s-symbols.) Call (Δ, Π) a *representative pair* if for each u, there exist words Ω_u and Φ_u such that

(i) Δ_u is $\Omega_u \Delta$ and Π_u is $\Pi \Phi_u$;

(ii) $\nu(\overline{\Omega}_{u-1}^{-1} Y_u \overline{\Omega}_u) = 0$ if u is odd and $\nu(\Phi_{u-1} Y_u \Phi_u^{-1}) = 0$ if u is even.

Since D is symmetric, taking Δ to be 1 and Π to be 1, we see that there exist representative pairs. The collection $\{(\Delta_u, \Pi_u)\}$ is finite and so we can recursively determine a representative pair (Δ, Π) such that if (Δ', Π') is any other representative pair, then $l(\Delta) + l(\Pi) > l(\Delta') + l(\Pi')$.

Let (Δ, Π) be this maximal representative pair. Let X_u be $\overline{\Omega}_{u-1}^{-1} Y_u \overline{\Omega}_u$ if u is odd and be $\Phi_{u-1} Y_u \Phi_u^{-1}$ if u is even, where Ω_u and Φ_u are the words satisfying (i) and (ii) determined by (Δ, Π). We claim that (Δ, Π, X_u) is a maximal representation of D. By Lemma 36 it is certainly a representation.

Let (Ω, Φ, Z_u) be any other representation. If u is odd, then $\Delta^{-1} X_u \Delta =_{H_2} \overline{\Omega}^{-1} Z_u \overline{\Omega}$ and if u is even, then $\Pi X_u \Pi^{-1} =_{H_2} \Phi Z_u \Phi^{-1}$. For each odd u, $\Delta^{-1} X_u \Delta$ and $\overline{\Omega}^{-1} Z_u \overline{\Omega}$ must be stk-parallel. Therefore either (a) Δ is $\Theta \Omega$ for some Θ or (b) Ω is $\Theta \Delta$ for some Θ. We want to show that if (b) holds, then Θ is 1. Suppose not; then $X_u =_{H_2} \overline{\Theta}^{-1} Z_u \overline{\Theta}$ for every odd u. Hence, for each odd u, X_u and $\overline{\Theta}^{-1} Z_u \overline{\Theta}$ are stk-parallel, i.e. $\overline{\Omega}_{u-1}^{-1} Y_u \overline{\Omega}_u$ and $\overline{\Theta}^{-1} Z_u \overline{\Theta}$ are stk-parallel. From the definition of Y_u it is clear that $(\Theta \Delta, \Pi)$ is a representative pair. This contradicts the maximality of (Δ, Π). We thus conclude that Δ is $\Theta \Omega$ for some Θ. In a similar way we see that Π is $\Phi \Psi$ for some Ψ.

LEMMA 38. *Let D be a symmetric word with maximal representation (Δ, Π, X_u), $u = 1, 2, \ldots, n$ and let $P_{1,i}$ be $C_1^{(1)} q K_i C_1^{(2)} K_i^{-1} q^{-1} \ldots q K_i C_1^{(n)} K_i^{-1} q^{-1}$. Also let D_1 be $\overline{F}_i^{-1} C_{-1}^{(1)} \overline{F}_i q C_{-1}^{(2)} q^{-1} \overline{F}_i^{-1} \ldots \overline{F}_i q C_{-1}^{(n)} q^{-1}$. If $P_{1,i}$ is α-reduced and $D =_{H_1} P_{1,i}$, then $\overline{F}_i^{-1} r_i^{-1} D r_i \overline{F}_i =_{G_0} D_1$ and D_1 is symmetric. Moreover, there exists a word Π_1 such Π is $K_i \Pi_1$ and $(\Delta F_i, \Pi_1, X_u)$ is a maximal representation of D_1.*

Proof. It is clear that $\overline{F}_i^{-1} r_i^{-1} D r_i \overline{F}_i =_{G_0} D_1$. Part of the proof of Lemma 22 shows exactly that D_1 must be q-regular. Obviously D_1 is q-alternating.

Let M_u be $\overline{F}_i^{-1} C_{-1}^{(u)} \overline{F}_i$ or $C_{-1}^{(u)}$ according as u is odd or even. We must verify that for each u, (1) M_u is stk-reduced, (2) $\sigma(M_u) = 0$, (3) $\nu(M_u) = 0$ and (4) $(\exists C_\varepsilon) M_u =_{H_2} C_\varepsilon$. Let u be odd; each $C_1^{(u)}$ is α-reduced and if L_u is the corresponding q-factor of D, then $L_u =_{H_2} C_1^{(u)}$. From this (1), (2) and (3) are readily verified and (4) also follows easily since $x^{-1} C_{-1}^{(u)} x =_{H_2} C_{-1}^{(u)}$ whence $\overline{F}_j^{-1} x^{-(2^c-1)} C_{-1}^{(u)} x^{2^c-1} \overline{F}_i =_{H_2} M_u$ where $c = l(F_i)$. If u is even, then (1), (2) and (4) are immediate. To prove (3) it suffices to prove that there exists Π_1 such that Π is $K_i \Pi_1$.

For we know that for each u, $\Pi X_u \Pi^{-1} =_{H_2} L_u =_{H_2} K_i C_1^{(u)} K_i^{-1}$ and $\nu(X_u) = 0$. Now $\Pi X_u \Pi^{-1}$ and $K_i C_1^{(u)} K_i^{-1}$ must be stk-parallel. We must show that it is impossible that K_i is $\Pi \Pi_1$ with Π_1 distinct from 1. Therefore suppose this occurs; then for each u, $X_u =_{H_2} \Pi_1 C_1^{(u)} \Pi_1^{-1}$. By Lemma 35, $(\exists C_1^*) X_u =_{H_2} C_1^*$. Hence, if $c = l(\Pi_1)$, $X_u =_{H_2} \Pi_1 x^{2^c - 1} C_1^{(u)} x^{-(2^c - 1)} \Pi_1^{-1}$ whence it follows that $\nu(C_1^{(u)}) = 0$.

Let Y_u be X_u if u is odd and $C_1^{(u)}$ if u is even. Then (Δ, K_i, Y_u) is a representation of D. This contradicts the maximality of (Δ, Π, X_u). Hence Π must be $K_i \Pi_1$ whence $\nu(C_{-1}^{(u)}) = 0$.

In the process we have also proved our second assertion. It remains to verify that $(\Delta F_i, \Pi_1, X_u)$ is a maximal representation. It is easy to show that for every u, $\sigma(C_1^{(u)}) = 0$ and $\nu(C_{-1}^{(u)}) = 0$ whence $C_{-1}^{(u)} =_{H_2} C_1^{(u)}$. Using this last fact, it may be readily be shown that $(\Delta F_i, \Pi_1, X_u)$ is a representation. Suppose that (Ω, Φ, Y_u) is a maximal representation. Then Ω is $\Theta \Delta F_i$ and Φ is $\Pi_1 \Psi$. We want to show that Θ is 1 and Ψ is 1. Assume that Θ is distinct from 1; if u is odd, then $\overline{\Omega}^{-1} Y_u \overline{\Omega} =_{H_2} \overline{F}_i^{-1} \Delta^{-1} X_u \Delta \overline{F}_i$ whence $\Delta^{-1} \overline{\Theta}^{-1} Y_u \overline{\Theta} \Delta =_{H_2} \Delta^{-1} X_u \Delta$. Let Z_u be Y_u if u is odd and X_u if u is even. Then $(\Theta \Delta, \Pi, Z_u)$ is a representation of D. This is impossible. In a similar way we can prove that Ψ is 1.

Let A be given; we can associate with A, in a natural way, a sequence of operations of $\mathfrak{T}_*$. The association is defined as follows:

(1) if A is 1, the corresponding sequence is empty;

(2) if A is $r_i \overline{F}_i A'$, the corresponding sequence consists of $qK_i \rightarrow F_i q$ followed by the sequence defined by A';

(3) if A is $\overline{F}_i^{-1} r_i^{-1} A'$, the corresponding sequence consists of $F_i q \rightarrow qK_i$ followed by the sequence defined by A'.

A word A is called *proof-inducing* if there exist words $\Delta q \Pi$ and $\Omega q \Phi$ of $\mathfrak{T}_*$ such that $\Delta q \Pi$ can be transformed into $\Omega q \Phi$ by the sequence of operations defined by A. In such circumstances we shall say that A *specifies* a proof that $\Delta q \Pi =_{\mathfrak{T}_*} \Omega q \Phi$.

THEOREM 8. *Let D and E be q-parallel and symmetric words with maximal representations (Δ, Π, X_u) and (Ω, Φ, Y_u) respectively. If A is α-reduced, then $A^{-1} D A =_{G_0} E$ if and only if A specifies a proof that $\Delta q \Pi =_{\mathfrak{T}_*} \Omega q \Phi$ and, for each u, $X_u =_{H_2} Y_u$.*

Proof. Suppose that $A^{-1} D A =_{G_0} E$; we proceed by induction w.r.t. $l_r(A)$. If $l_r(A) = 0$, then $D =_{G_0} E$ whence it follows that (Ω, Φ, Y_u) is a representation for D and (Δ, Π, X_u) is a representation for E. This implies that Δ is Ω, Π is Φ and that $X_u =_{H_2} Y_u$.

Let $l_r(A) > 0$ and suppose that A is $r_i \overline{F}_i A'$. Then $(\exists P_{1,i}) D =_{H_1} P_{1,i}$. If D is $L_1 q L_2 q^{-1} \dots q L_n q^{-1}$, then $\alpha[P_{1,i}]$ must be $C_1^{(1)} q K_i C_1^{(2)} K_i^{-1} q^{-1} \dots q K_i C_1^{(n)} K_i^{-1} q^{-1}$. This means that the

hypotheses of Lemma 38 are satisfied by D and $\alpha[P_1, \, _i]$. With D_1 as in Lemma 38, we have $\bar{F}_i^{-1} r_i^{-1} D r_i \bar{F}_i =_{G_0} D_1$ and $A'^{-1} D_1 A' =_{G_0} E$. Since D_1 has maximal representation $(\Delta F_i, \, \Pi_1, X_u)$, by the inductive hypothesis A' specifies a proof that $\Delta F_i q \Pi_1 =_{\mathfrak{X}_*} \Omega q \Phi$ and, for each $u, X_u =_{H_2} Y_u$. But $\Delta q \Pi$ is $\Delta q K_i \Pi_1$ whence it follows that A specifies a proof that $\Delta q \Pi =_{\mathfrak{X}_*} \Omega q \Phi$.

If A is $\bar{F}_i^{-1} r_i^{-1} A'$, the argument required is dual to the above (and employs the lemma, which we have left unstated, dual to Lemma 38).

Conversely suppose that A specifies a proof that $\Delta q \Pi =_{\mathfrak{X}_*} \Omega q \Phi$ and that $X_u =_{H_2} Y_u$ for all u. Again we proceed by induction w.r.t. $l_r(A)$. If $l_r(A) = 0$, then Δ is Ω and Π is Φ whence it follows that $D =_{G_0} E$.

Let $l_r(A) > 0$ and suppose that A is $r_i \bar{F}_i A'$. Then $\Delta q \Pi$ is $\Delta q K_i \Pi_1$ and is transformed to $\Delta F_i q \Pi_1$. Moreover A' specifies a proof that $\Delta F_i q \Pi_1 =_{\mathfrak{X}_*} \Omega q \Phi$. For each odd u, $(\exists C_\varepsilon) \Delta^{-1} X_u \Delta =_{H_2} C_\varepsilon$ with $\sigma(C_\varepsilon) = 0$ and $\nu(C_\varepsilon) = 0$, whence $\bar{F}_i^{-1} r_i^{-1} \Delta^{-1} X_u \Delta r_i \bar{F}_i =_{G_0} \bar{F}_i^{-1} \Delta^{-1} X_u \Delta \bar{F}_i$. For each even u, $\sigma(X_u) = 0$ and $\nu(X_u) = 0$ and $(\exists C_\varepsilon) X_u =_{H_2} C_\varepsilon$. Hence $(\exists C_\varepsilon^*) \Pi_1 X_u \Pi_1^{-1} =_{H_2} C_\varepsilon^*$ with $\sigma(C_\varepsilon^*) = 0$ and $\nu(C_\varepsilon^*) = 0$ and this implies that $r_i^{-1} K_i^{-1} \Pi X_u \Pi^{-1} K_i r_i =_{G_0} \Pi_1 X_u \Pi_1^{-1}$. Let L_u' be $\bar{F}_i^{-1} \Delta^{-1} X_u \Delta \bar{F}_i$ if u is odd and be $\Pi_1 X_u \Pi_1^{-1}$ if u is even. If D_1 is $L_1' q L_2' q^{-1} \dots q L_n' q^{-1}$, then D_1 is easily seen to be symmetric with maximal representation $(\Delta F_i, \Pi_1, X_u)$. By the hypothesis of induction, $A'^{-1} D_1 A' =_{G_0} E$. Since $\bar{F}_i^{-1} r_i^{-1} D r_i \bar{F}_i =_{G_0} D_1$, the theorem follows.

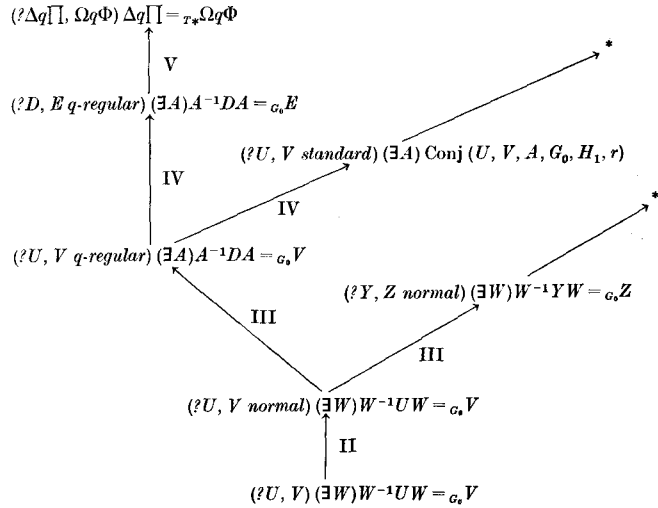The argument for the case in which A is $\bar{F}_i^{-1} r_i^{-1} A'$ is dual to the above.

REDUCTION V. $(?D, E \ q\text{-}regular)(\exists A) A^{-1} D A =_{G_0} E \longrightarrow (?\Delta q \Pi, \ \Omega q \Phi) \Delta q \Pi =_{\mathfrak{X}_*} \Omega q \Phi$.

Proof. Let D and E be given. If they are not q-parallel then they are not conjugate by a word A. So suppose they are q-parallel; by Lemma 20 we may assume that they are factor-reduced. Also it is clear that we need only consider whether or not there exists an α-reduced A which conjugates D into E.

The content of Theorems 4–7 is that if either D or E is not symmetric, then there is an effectively computable upper bound (namely 3) on the number of r-symbols occurring in any α-reduced A which conjugates D into E. Now $(?L)(\exists C_\varepsilon) L =_{H_2} C_\varepsilon$ is recursively solvable (see Solution 4) and hence there is a recursive prodedure to determine whether or not D and E are symmetric. It therefore follows that if D or E is not symmetric, then $(?D, E \ q\text{-}regular)(\exists A) A^{-1} D A =_{G_0} E$ is reducible to the word problem for G_0 and is thus solvable.

Now suppose that D and E are symmetric. By Lemma 37, we can recursively compute maximal representations (Δ, Π, X_u) and (Ω, Φ, Y_u) for D and E. By Theorem 8,

$(\exists A)A^{-1}DA =_{G_0} E$ if and only if $\Delta q\Pi = _{\mathfrak{X}_*}\Omega q\Phi$ and, for each u, $X_u =_{H_2} Y_u$. Since H_2 has a solvable word problem, this completes the logical reduction.

$(?\Delta q\Pi,\ \Omega q\Phi)\ \Delta q\Pi = _{T_*}\Omega q\Phi$

V

$(?D,\ E\ q\text{-}regular)\ (\exists A).A^{-1}DA =_{G_0}E$

$(?U,\ V\ standard)\ (\exists A)\ \mathrm{Conj}\ (U,\ V,\ A,\ G_0,\ H_1,\ r)$

IV

IV

$(?U,\ V\ q\text{-}regular)\ (\exists A)A^{-1}DA =_{G_0}V$

$(?Y,\ Z\ normal)\ (\exists W)W^{-1}YW =_{G_0}Z$

III

III

$(?U,\ V\ normal)\ (\exists W)W^{-1}UW =_{G_0}V$

II

$(?U,\ V)\ (\exists W)W^{-1}UW =_{G_0}V$

* Continued on Diagram C
** Continued on Diagram D

Diagram B

§ 4. In this section we provide a recursive solution of $(?U,\ V\ \text{standard})(\exists A)\mathrm{Conj}(U,V,A,G_0,H_1,r)$. For brevity we shall write $\mathrm{Conj}(U,\ V,A,r)$ rather than $\mathrm{Conj}(U,\ V,A,G_0,H_1,r)$.

Let U be a standard word. If U is $U_1r_i^{-1}D$ and $(\exists P_{1,i})[D =_{H_i}P_{1,i}K_i^{-1}q^{-1}$ and $P_{1,i}K_i^{-1}q^{-1}$ is α-reduced], then the *first z-reduction* of U is $\overline{F}_i^{-1}r_i^{-1}U_1P_{-1,i}q^{-1}$. If U is U_1r_iD and $(\exists P_{-1,i})[D =_{H_i}P_{-1,i}q^{-1}$ and $P_{-1,i}q^{-1}\overline{F}_i^{-1}$ is α-reduced], then the *first z-reduction* of U is $r_i\overline{F}_iU_1P_{1,i}K_i^{-1}q^{-1}$. If neither of the above is applicable, then the first z-reduction of U is to be U. We shall write $z_1[U]$ for the first z-reduction of U. The *n-th z-reduction*, $z_n[U]$, is $z_1[z_{n-1}[U]]$. Also let $z_0[U]$ be U.[1]

LEMMA 39. *Let U be any standard word. Then* (i) *for every n, $(\exists A)\mathrm{Conj}(U, z_n[U], A, r)$;* (ii) *if $(\exists n)(\exists A)\mathrm{Conj}(z_n[U], V, A, r)$, then $(\exists A)\mathrm{Conj}(U, V, A, r)$.*

Proof. Both assertions follow, by an inductive argument, from the definition of $z_n[U]$.

[1] The purpose of the definition of $z_n[U]$ is to break down the conjugation of U into V into stages. If $\mathrm{Conj}\ (U,V,A,r)$ holds and A is $A_{i_1}^{e_1}A_{i_2}^{e_2}\ldots A_{i_n}^{e_n}$ then $z_k[U]$ is the word obtained from U by conjugating by $A_{i_1}^{e_1}A_{i_2}^{e_2}\ldots A_{i_k}^{e_k}$. Also we shall say that $z_1[U]$ is obtained trivially from U if $z_1[U]$ is U.

LEMMA 40. *Let U be a standard word. For each n, $z_n[U]$ is standard and q-parallel to U.*

Proof. It suffices to verify the lemma when $n = 1$. We must show firstly that $z_1[U]$ is r-contracted, q-contracted and tk-contracted. Supposing the contrary leads routinely to a contradiction. By definition $z_1[U]$ terminates in q^{-1} and thus is standard. The q-parallelism follows from the fact that $P_{1,i}K_i^{-1}q^{-1}$ or $P_{-1,i}q^{-1}\bar{F}_i^{-1}$, as is appropriate, is α-reduced.

LEMMA 41. *Let U and V be standard words. Then $(\exists A)$ Conj (U, V, A, r) if and only if $(\exists n)(\exists A)[n < l_r(A)$, $z_n[U]$ is r-parallel to V and Conj $(z_n[U], V, A, r)]$.*

Proof. Suppose that Conj (U, V, A, r) holds; let $m = l_r(A)$. Let R_j be $\pi_r[z_j[U]]$, $j = 0, 1, ..., m$. From the definitions of z-reduction and Conj, it is clear that if R_j is $R'_j r_i^\varepsilon$, then R_{j+1} is $r_i^\varepsilon R'_j$. If $m < l_r(U)$, take $n = m$. If $m \geqslant l_r(U)$, the collection of words $\{R_j\}$, $j = 0, 1, ..., l_r(U) - 1$, consists of all possible cyclic permutations of $\pi_r[V]$. This proves one half of the double implication.

The converse is immediate from Lemma 39.

REDUCTION VI. $(?U, V \ standard)(\exists A)$ Conj $(U, V, A, r) \longrightarrow (?U, V \ standard$, r-parallel$)(\exists A)$ Conj (U, V, A, r) and $(?D)(\exists P_{\varepsilon,i})D =_{H_1} P_{\varepsilon,i}$.

Proof. By Lemma 41, it suffices to show that the problem of computing $z_n[U]$ is reducible to $(?D)(\exists P_{\varepsilon,i})D =_{H_1} P_{\varepsilon,i}$. In one case we must decide for a given q-reduced D of form $D'q^{-1}$ whether or not $D =_{H_1} P_{1,i}K_i^{-1}q^{-1}$ with $P_{1,i}K_i^{-1}q^{-1}$ α-reduced. It is easy to see that this occurs if and only if $(\exists P_{1,i})D =_{H_1} P_{1,i}$. In a similar way, $U_1 r_i D$ will produce $z_1[U]$ non-trivially if and only if $(\exists P_{-1,i})D\bar{F}_i^{-1} =_{H_1} P_{-1,i}$.

LEMMA 42. *Let W_1 and W_2 be two non-empty words. If $W_1 W_2$ coincides with $W_2 W_1$, then there exists a word W_0 such that W_1 is $W_0^{m_1}$ and W_2 is $W_0^{m_2}$ for some natural numbers m_1 and m_2.*

Proof. This lemma is proved by Lyndon and Schutzenberger in [14].

LEMMA 43. *Let W_1 and W_2 be two non-empty words. If, for some natural number m, $(W_1 W_2)^m$ coincides with $(W_2 W_1)^m$, then there exists a word W_0 and natural numbers m_1 and m_2 such that W_1 is $W_0^{m_1}$ and W_2 is $W_0^{m_2}$.*

Proof. If $(W_1 W_2)^m$ coincides with $(W_2 W_1)^m$, then $W_1 W_2$ coincides with $W_2 W_1$ and therefore Lemma 42 is applicable.

Let U be any word and let R be the r-projection of U. A word R_0 is called an r-*divisor* of U if there exists a positive integer m such that R_0^m coincides with R. Clearly for any word U, there is a unique r-divisor of U which is minimal in length. We shall call this unique r-divisor the *minimal r-divisor* of U and write R_U for it.

LEMMA 44. *Let U and V be standard, r-parallel words with (common) minimal r-divisor R_U. If* Conj (U, V, A, r) *holds and $l_r(A) < l(R_U)$, then $l_r(A) = 0$.*

Proof. Let $\pi_r(A)$ be R_1^{-1}. Then there must exist R_2 such that R_U is $R_2 R_1$. Suppose that $l(R_1) \neq 0$; then $r[A^{-1}UA]$ must have r-projection $R_1 R_U^{m-1} R_2$ where R_U^m is $\pi_r(U)$. Since V and $r[A^{-1}UA]$ are r-parallel, $(R_2 R_1)^m$ is $(R_1 R_2)^m$. By Lemma 43, the minimality of R_U is contradicted.

LEMMA 45. *Let U and V be standard, r-parallel words with minimal r-divisor R_U and let A_U have r-projection R_U^{-1}. If* Conj (U, V, A, r) *holds, then there exists a natural number m such that A is A_U^m.*

Proof. We proceed by induction w.r.t. $l_r(A)$. If $l_r(A) = 0$, take $m = 0$. If $l_r(A) > 0$, then it follows from Lemma 44 that $l_r(A) \geq l(R_U)$. We may thus write A as $A^* A'$ where $l_r(A^*) = l(R_U)$ and clearly $\pi_r[A^*]$ is R_U^{-1}. Also if $n^* = l_r(A^*)$, then Conj $(z_{n^*}[U], V, A', r)$ must hold. We may therefore apply the inductive hypothesis to $z_{n^*}[U]$ and V to obtain that A' is $A_U^{m'}$. Then A is $A_U^{m'+1}$.

LEMMA 46. *Let U be standard with minimal r-divisor R_U and r-projection R_U^s, $s \geq 1$, and let $z_n[U]$ be r-parallel to U. If A_U has r-projection R_U^{-1} and there exists $m \geq s$ such that* Conj $(U, z_n[U], A_U^m, r)$, *then there exists an r-free, q-regular word D such that $z_n[U]$ is $A_U^{-s} D$.*

Proof. If $n_1 = l_r(U)$, then Conj $(U, z_{n_1}[U], A_U^s, r)$ must hold. It is clear from the definitions of z-reduction and Conj that $z_{n_1}[U]$ has the form $A_U^{-s} D_1$, where D_1 is r-free. (D_1 is obtained by r-reducing, in a particular way, UA_U^s.) If $n_2 = n_1 + l_r(A_U)$, then $z_{n_2}[U]$ must have the form $A_U^{-s} D_2$ where D_2 is obtained by r-reducing $A_U^{-s} D_1 A_U^s$ (plus perhaps some cancellation of inverse pairs of generating symbols). The lemma clearly follows by an inductive argument once we note that since every $z_n[U]$ is standard, the appropriate D will be q-regular.

LEMMA 47. *Let V be standard and let A be such that $r[AV]$ is the q-free word E. Then E is q-regular.*

Proof. It is easy to verify that AV is q-contracted and tk-contracted. The process of computing primitive r-reductions does not disturb q- and tk-contractedness (see part (ii) of Theorem 2). Hence E is q- and tk-contracted. Moreover, in the computation of $r[AV]$ the final q-symbol of V clearly remains undisturbed and thus E is q-regular.

LEMMA 48. *Let A, D and E be such that $A^{-s}D$ and $A^{-s}E$ are standard. If there exists $m > 0$ such that* Conj $(A^{-s}D, A^{-s}E, A^m, r)$ *holds, then A is r-contracted.*

Proof. If $s > 1$, A must be r-contracted since $A^{-s}D$ is r-reduced. So let $s = 1$; since A must be r-reduced A will not be r-contracted only if A is of form $r_i \bar{F}_i A' \bar{F}_i^{-1} r_i^{-1}$ or $\bar{F}_i^{-1} r_i^{-1} A' r_i \bar{F}_i$. Suppose the former occurs; since Conj $(A^{-1}D, A^{-1}E, A^m, r)$ holds with $m > 0$, $(\exists P_{1,i}) D =_{H_1} P_{1,i}$. But this implies that $A^{-1}D$ is not r-contracted which is a contradiction. A similar argument holds for the second case.

REDUCTION VII (i). $(?U, V \text{ standard, } r\text{-parallel}) (\exists A) \text{ Conj } (U, V, A, r) \longrightarrow (?D, E, A, s; D, E \text{ } q\text{-regular, } A \text{ } r\text{-contracted, } s \geqslant 1)(\exists m > 0) \text{ Conj } (A^{-s}D, A^{-s}E, A^m, r) \text{ and } (?D)(\exists P_{\varepsilon,i})$ $D =_{H_1} P_{\varepsilon,i}.$

Proof. Let $n_0 = l_r(U)$; compute $z_k[U]$, $k = 1, 2, \ldots, n_0 - 1$ (we proved in Reduction VI that the problem of doing this is reducible to $(?D)(\exists P_{\varepsilon,i}) D =_{H_1} P_{\varepsilon,i}$). By the solvability of the word problem we can determine whether or not there exists k in this range such that $V =_{G_0} z_k[U]$. If this is so, then certainly $(\exists A) \text{ Conj } (U, V, A, r)$ holds. If this is not the case, then Conj (U, V, A, r) holds only if $l_r(A) \geqslant n_0$.

Suppose then that no k in the above range is such that $V =_{G_0} z_k[U]$. Compute $z_{n_0-1}[U]$; if $z_{n_0}[U]$ is obtained trivially from $z_{n_0-1}[U]$, then it is clear that there does not exist a word A such that Conj (U, V, A, r) holds. So assume that $z_{n_0}[U]$ has been obtained nontrivially from $z_{n_0-1}[U]$. In these circumstances, $z_{n_0}[U]$ must be r-parallel to U. If R_U and A_U are defined as in Lemma 45, then $z_{n_0}[U]$ must have the form $A_U^{-s}D$ where D is q-regular. By Lemma 39, it suffices to determine whether or not there exists A such that Conj $(A_U^{-s}D, V, A, r)$ holds.

Since V and $A_U^{-s}D$ are r-parallel, if $(\exists A) \text{ Conj } (A_U^{-s}D, V, A, r)$ holds, then there exist natural numbers m and n and a word D_1 such that A is A_U^m, $V =_{G_0} z_n[U]$ and $z_n[U]$ has the form $A_U^{-s}D_1$ with D_1 r-free. Compute $r[A_U^s V]$; if it is not r-free then $(\exists A) \text{ Conj } (A_U^{-s}D, V, A, r)$ fails. Thus we may assume that $r[A_U^s]$ is the r-free word E. By Lemma 47, E is q-regular. To solve our problem it now suffices to determine of the words D, E and A_U whether or not there exists $m \geqslant 0$ such that Conj $(A_U^{-s}D, A_U^{-s}E, A_U^m, r)$ holds. Since $(\exists m \geqslant 0) \text{ Conj } (A_U^{-s}D, A_U^{-s}E, A_U^m, r)$ if and only if $(\exists m > 0) \text{ Conj } (A_U^{-s}D, A_U^{-s}E, A_U^m, r)$ or $A_U^{-s}D =_{G_0} A_U^{-s}E$, the logical reduction is almost complete. It remains only to show that A_U is in fact r-contracted. Since $A_U^{-s}E =_{G_0} V$ and V is standard, it follows that $A_U^{-s}E$ is standard. Now apply Lemma 48.

REDUCTION VII (ii).

$(?D, E, A, s; D, E \text{ } q\text{-regular, } A \text{ } r\text{-contracted, } s \geqslant 1)(\exists m > 0) \text{ Conj } (A^{-s}D, A^{-s}E, A^m, r) \longrightarrow$ $(?D, E, A; D, E \text{ } q\text{-regular, } A \text{ } r\text{-contracted})(\exists m) A^{-m}DA^m =_{G_0} E.$

Proof. The reduction is a consequence of the fact that $(\exists m > 0) \text{ Conj } (A^{-s}D, A^{-s}E, A^m, r)$ if and only if $(\exists m > 0) A^{-m}DA^m =_{G_0} E$. This equivalence is easily verified.
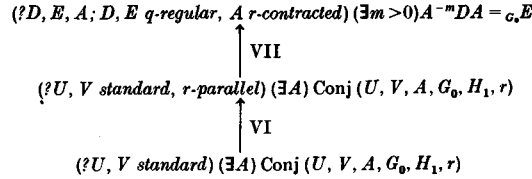
$(?D, E, A; D, E$ q-$regular$, A r-$contracted)$ $(\exists m > 0)A^{-m}DA =_{c_*}E$

$\uparrow$ VII

$(?U, V$ $standard$, r-$parallel)$ $(\exists A)$ Conj (U, V, A, G_0, H_1, r)

$\uparrow$ VI

$(?U, V$ $standard)$ $(\exists A)$ Conj (U, V, A, G_0, H_1, r)

Diagram C

LEMMA 49. *Let A be proof-inducing. Then there exist words Θ, Ψ, Λ and Ξ such that* (i) *A specifies a proof that $\Theta q\Psi =_{\mathfrak{x}_*}\Lambda q\Xi$;* (ii) *if A specifies a proof that $\Delta q\Pi =_{\mathfrak{x}_*}\Omega q\Phi$, then there exist words Δ^* and Π^* such that Δ is $\Delta^*\Theta$, Π is $\Psi\Pi^*$, Ω is $\Delta^*\Lambda$ and Φ is $\Xi\Pi^*$. Moreover, there is a recursive procedure to compute Θ, Ψ, Λ and Ξ from A.*[1]

Proof. We proceed by induction w.r.t. $l_r(A)$. If $l_r(A) = 0$, take Θ, Ψ, Λ and Ξ to be 1. Suppose that $l_r(A) > 0$ and let A be $A_i A'$. Then the first operation is $qK_i \to F_i q$. Since A is proof-inducing, A' must be proof-inducing. Let Θ', Ψ', Λ' and Ξ' be determined, according to the inductive hypothesis, from A'. Now either $l(F_i) \leqslant l(\Theta')$ or $l(F_i) > l(\Theta')$. In the former case we claim that there exists $\Theta^\sim$ such that Θ' is $\Theta^\sim F_i$. Since A is proof-inducing, there exist words $\Delta q\Pi$ and $\Omega q\Phi$ such that A specifies a proof that $\Delta q\Pi =_{\mathfrak{x}_*}\Omega q\Phi$. Then there exists Π_1 such that Π is $K_i\Pi_1$ and A' specifies a proof that $\Delta F_i q\Pi_1 =_{\mathfrak{x}_*}\Omega q\Phi$. By the inductive hypothesis, there exists a word Δ'^* such that ΔF_i is $\Delta'^*\Theta'$. The existence of $\Theta^\sim$ follows from this. Part (i) is then proved by taking Θ to be $\Theta^\sim$, Ψ to be $K_i\Psi'$, Λ to be Λ' and Ξ to be Ξ'. To prove part (ii), we take Δ^* to be Δ'^* and Π^* to be Π'^* where Δ'^* and Π'^* correspond to A' according to the inductive hypothesis.

In the case when $l(F_i) > l(\Theta')$, it is easy to verify that there exists $\Theta^\sim$ such that F_i is $\Theta^\sim\Theta'$. To prove (i), we take Θ to be 1, Ψ to be $K_i\Psi'$, Λ to be $\Theta^\sim\Lambda'$ and Ξ to be Ξ'. To prove (ii), we take Δ^* to be Δ'^* and Π^* to be Π'^*. The whole computation is clearly recursive.

If A is $A_i^{-1}A'$, the argument is similar.

SOLUTION 8. "$(?A)$ *Is A proof-inducing*" *is recursively solvable.*

Proof. This is proved by an inductive argument similar to the proof of Lemma 49.

LEMMA 50. *Let $\Delta_0 q\Pi_0 =_{\mathfrak{x}_*}\Delta_1 q\Pi_1 =_{\mathfrak{x}_*} \ldots =_{\mathfrak{x}_*}\Delta_m q\Pi_m$ where each proof that $\Delta_j q\Pi_j =_{\mathfrak{x}_*} \Delta_{j+1}q\Pi_{j+1}$ is specified by a common fixed word A. Let Θ, Ψ, Λ and Ξ be determined by A as per Lemma 49. Then*

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[1] The essential content of the lemma is that common to every proof specified by A, there is a central core within which the operation rules are applied.

   (i)   *if* $l(\Lambda) < l(\Theta)$, *then* $m \leqslant l(\Delta_0)$;

   (ii) *if* $l(\Xi) < l(\Psi)$, *then* $m \leqslant l(\Pi_0)$;

   (iii) *if* $l(\Lambda) = l(\Theta)$ *and* $l(\Xi) = l(\Psi)$, *then* $\Delta_0, \Delta_1, ..., \Delta_m$ *coincide and* $\Pi_0, \Pi_1, ..., \Pi_m$ *coincide;*

   (iv) *if* $l(\Lambda) > l(\Theta)$, *then* $m \leqslant l(\Delta_m)$;

   (v) *if* $l(\Xi) > l(\Psi)$, *then* $m \leqslant l(\Pi_m)$.

Proof. (i) It suffices to show that, for every j, $l(\Delta_j) > l(\Delta_{j+1})$. By Lemma 49, there exists Δ_j^* such that Δ_j is $\Delta_j^*\Theta$ and Δ_{j+1} is $\Delta_j^*\Lambda$. This implies that $l(\Delta_j) > l(\Delta_{j+1})$. (ii) This is similar to (i). (iii) By Lemma 49, there exist Δ_j^* and Δ_{j+1}^* such that Δ_{j+1} is $\Delta_j^*\Lambda$ and also $\Delta_{j+1}^*\Theta$. Since $l(\Lambda) = l(\Theta)$, Δ_j^* coincides with Δ_{j+1}^*. Also by Lemma 49, Δ_j is $\Delta_j^*\Theta$ whence it follows that Δ_j and Δ_{j+1} must coincide. A similar argument shows that Π_j and Π_{j+1} coincide. (iv) It is easy to prove that, for every j, $l(\Delta_j) < l(\Delta_{j+1})$. This suffices. (v) This is similar to (iv).

SOLUTION 9. $(? D, E, A;\ D, E\ q\text{-}regular,\ A\ r\text{-}contracted)(\exists m > 0) A^{-m}DA^m =_{G_0} E$ *is recursively solvable.*

Proof. By Theorems 4–7, if either D or E is not symmetric, then $A^{-m}DA^m =_{G_0} E$ implies that $l_r(A^m) \leqslant 3$ (for any m, A^m is certainly α-reduced). This case therefore reduces to the word problem for G_0.

So suppose that D and E are symmetric with maximal representations (Δ, Π, X_u) and (Ω, Φ, Y_u). To be conjugate by A^m, D and E must be q-parallel and in this case, $A^{-m}DA^m =_{G_0} E$ if and only if A^m specifies a proof that $\Delta q\Pi =_{\mathfrak{X}_*} \Omega q\Phi$ and, for each u, $X_u =_{H_2} Y_u$. (Theorem 8 is applicable since A^m is α-reduced.) It suffices then to determine whether or not there exists m such that A^m specifies a proof that $\Delta q\Pi =_{\mathfrak{X}_*} \Omega q\Phi$.

Firstly we determine whether or not A is proof-inducing (by Solution 8, this can be done). If A is not proof-inducing, then neither is A^m, for any $m > 0$. So suppose that A is proof-inducing; compute (recursively) Θ, Ψ, Λ and Ξ from A as per Lemma 49. If $A^{-m}DA^m =_{G_0} E$, then the situation of Lemma 50 occurs with $\Delta q\Pi$ as $\Delta_0 q\Pi_0$ and $\Omega q\Phi$ as $\Delta_m q\Pi_m$. If either (i), (ii), (iv) or (v) holds, then there is an effectively computable upper bound for m and we can fall back on the solution to the word problem. In case (iii), D and E are conjugate by A^m if and only if $D =_{G_0} E$.

§ 5. To complete the analysis we shall show that $(? Y, Z\ normal)(\exists W) W^{-1}YW =_{G_0} Z$ is recursively solvable. Call two words Y and Z *divorced* if $(\exists X\ q\text{-}free) X^{-1}YX =_{G_0} Z$ fails.

REDUCTION VIII. $(? Y, Z\ normal)(\exists W) W^{-1}YW =_{G_0} Z \longrightarrow (? Y, Z\ normal,\ divorced)$ $(\exists W) W^{-1}YW =_{G_0} Z$ *and* $(? Y, Z)(\exists X) X^{-1}YX =_H Z$.[1]

Proof. Immediate since $X^{-1}YX =_{G_0} Z$ if and only if $X^{-1}YX =_H Z$.

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[1] It is expositionally convenient to consider this problem rather than $(? Y, Z\ normal)\ (\exists X)$ $X^{-1}YX =_H Z$.

We examine the problem $(?Y, Z)(\exists X)X^{-1}YX =_H Z$ first. Our approach is similar to that taken in § 2. Define $H_4 = (x, t, k, r_i; \ tx = xt, \ kx = xk, \ tr_i = r_i t, \ kr_i = r_i k)$ and $H_5 = (x, t, k; \ tx = xt, \ kx = xk)$.

LEMMA 51. (i) $\mathrm{Cond}_{JLB}(H_5, F(x), \{t, k\})$ holds. (ii) $\mathrm{Cond}_{JLB}(H_4, H_5, r_i)$ holds. (iii) $\mathrm{Cond}_{JLB}(H, H_4, s_b)$ holds.

Proof. The various isomorphism conditions are easily verified.

THEOREM 9. *Let s-contraction be w.r.t.* (H, H_4). *Then* $(\exists X)X^{-1}YX =_H Z$ *if and only if* $(\exists X)X^{-1}\bar{s}\{Y\}X =_H \bar{s}\{Z\}$.

Proof. By GL 2 and Lemma 51.

THEOREM 10. *Let s-contraction be w.r.t.* (H, H_4) *and r-contraction w.r.t.* (H, H_2). *Then* (i) $(\exists X)X^{-1}YX =_H Z$ *if and only if* $(\exists X)X^{-1}\bar{r}\{Y\}X =_H \bar{r}\{Z\}$; (ii) *if* Y *is s-contracted, then* $\bar{r}\{Y\}$ *is s-contracted.*

Proof. (i) By GL 2 and Lemma 19. (ii) This is proved by a routine argument similar to that given for part (ii) of Theorem 2.

THEOREM 11. *Let s-contraction be w.r.t.* (H, H_4), *r-contraction w.r.t.* (H, H_2) *and tk-contraction w.r.t.* (H, G_3). *Then* (i) $(\exists X)X^{-1}YX =_H Z$ *if and only if* $(\exists X)X^{-1}\overline{tk}\{Y\}X =_H \overline{tk}\{Z\}$; (ii) *if* Y *is s-contracted and r-contracted, then* $\overline{tk}\{Y\}$ *is s-contracted and r-contracted.*

Proof. (i) By GL 2 and Lemma 18. (ii) Again a routine argument similar to that given for part (ii) of Theorem 2 is required.

Call a word Y *hypernormal* if it is s-contracted w.r.t. (H, H_4), r-contracted w.r.t. (H, H_2) and tk-contracted w.r.t. (H, G_3).

REDUCTION IX. $(?Y, Z)(\exists X)X^{-1}YX =_H Z \longrightarrow (?Y, Z \ hypernormal)(\exists X)X^{-1}YX =_H Z$.

Proof. It is not hard to see that there is a recursive procedure for computing $tk\{r\{s\{Y\}\}\}$ and $tk\{r\{s\{Z\}\}\}$. The reduction follows from Theorems 9–11.

Call a word Y *r-regular* if Y is hypernormal and has r_i^{-1} as its final symbol. Call Y *orthodox* if Y is r-regular and is not *stk*-free (i.e. Y is either not s-free or not t-free or not k-free).

LEMMA 52. $\mathrm{Cond}_{JLB}(H, F(x, r_i), \{s_b, t, k\})$ holds.

Proof. It is easy to verify that $\{x\}$, $\{r_i\}$, $\{x^2\}$ and $\{xr_i x\}$ are sets of free generators in $F(x, r_i)$. (Once again we do not verify the strong isomorphism condition.)

REDUCTION X. $(?Y, Z \ hypernormal)(\exists X)X^{-1}YX =_H Z \rightarrow (?Y, Z \ orthodox)(\exists C_1)$

Conj $(Y, Z, C_1, H, F(x, r_i), stk)$ *and* $(?R, R'$ *r-regular*$)(\exists C_1) C_1^{-1} R C_1 =_H R'$ *and* $(?L, M$ *hyper-normal*$)(\exists X) X^{-1} L X =_H M$.

Proof. By GL 3 and GL 7, we can reduce to the problems $(Y, Z$ *r*-regular$)(\exists C_1)$ $C_1^{-1} Y C_1 =_H Z$ and $(?L, M$ hypernormal$)(\exists X) X^{-1} L X =_H M$. Since if C_1 is α-reduced, then C_1 is *stk*-reduced, the complete reduction follows from GL 4 and GL 5.

Let Y be an orthodox word; we define *η-reduction* in a manner analogous to the definition of *z*-reduction. If Y is $Y' t^{-\varepsilon} R r_i^{-1}$, then $\eta_1[Y]$ is $t^{-\varepsilon} Y' R r_i^{-1}$. If Y is $Y' k^{-\varepsilon} R r_i^{-1}$, then $\eta_1[Y]$ is $k^{-\varepsilon} Y' R r_i^{-1}$. If Y is $Y' s_b^{-1} R r_i^{-1}$ and $(\exists T_1)[R = T_1$ in $F(x, r_i)$ and $T_1 r_i^{-1}$ is α-reduced], then $\eta_1[Y]$ is $x^{-1} s_b^{-1} Y' T_{-1} x^{-1} r_i^{-1}$. If Y is $Y' s_b R r_i^{-1}$ and $(\exists T_{-1})[R = T_{-1} x^{-1}$ in $F(x, r_i)$ and $T_{-1} x^{-1} r_i^{-1} x^{-1}$ is α-reduced], then $\eta_1[Y]$ is $s_b x Y' T_1 r_i^{-1}$. If Y does not satisfy any of the above conditions, define $\eta_1[Y]$ to be Y. Define $\eta_n[Y]$ to be $\eta_1[\eta_{n-1}[Y]]$ and $\eta_0[Y]$ to be Y.

We abbreviate Conj $(Y, Z, C_1, H, F(x, r_i), stk)$ to Conj (Y, Z, C_1, stk).

REDUCTION XI. $(?Y, Z$ *orthodox*$)(\exists C_1)$ Conj $(Y, Z, C_1, stk) \longrightarrow (?Y, Z$ *orthodox*, *stk-parallel*$)(\exists C_1)$ Conj (Y, Z, C_1, stk).

Proof. The argument required exactly parallels that given for Reduction VI. In particular, analogues of Lemmas 39–41 are needed, plus the fact that computing $\eta_n[Y]$ is a recursive process.

REDUCTION XII. $(?Y, Z$ *orthodox*, *stk-parallel*$)(\exists C_1)$ Conj $(Y, Z, C_1, stk) \longrightarrow (?R, R',$ $C_1; R, R'$ *r-regular*$)(\exists m) C_1^{-m} R C_1^m =_H R'$.

Proof. The argument required parallels that given for Reduction VII. Analogues of Lemmas 44–47 are needed, plus the fact that computing $\eta_n[Y]$ is a recursive process.

LEMMA 53. *Let* R *and* R' *be* α*-reduced words where* R *is* $x^{m_1} r_{i_1}^{\varepsilon_1} x^{m_2} \ldots x^{m_p} r_{i_p}^{\varepsilon_p}$ *and* R' *is* $x^{n_1} r_{i_1}^{\varepsilon_1} x^{n_2} \ldots x^{n_p} r_{i_p}^{\varepsilon_p}$ *and let* $C_{-\varepsilon_p}$ *have s-signature* σ. *If* $C_{-\varepsilon_p}^{-1} R C_{-\varepsilon_p} =_H R'$, *then* $n_k = 2^\sigma m_k + (2^\sigma - 1)(\varepsilon_{k-1} + \varepsilon_k)$, $k = 1, 2, \ldots, p$ *(writing* $\varepsilon_p = \varepsilon_{1-1}$*).*

Proof. The lemma is proved by a straightforward induction on $l_{stk}(C_{-\varepsilon_p})$.

SOLUTION 10. $(?R, R', C_1; R, R'$ *r-regular*$)$ $(\exists m) C_1^{-m} R C_1^m =_H R'$ *is recursively solvable*.

Proof. We need only consider R and R' when they are α-reduced and *r*-parallel. Let R be $x^{m_1} r_{i_1}^{\varepsilon_1} x^{m_2} \ldots x^{m_p} r_{i_p}^{-1}$ and R' be $x^{n_1} r_{i_1}^{\varepsilon_1} x^{n_2} \ldots x^{n_p} r_{i_p}^{-1}$. If C_1 has *s*-signature σ, then C_1^m has *s*-signature $m\sigma$. If $\sigma \neq 0$, then $C_1^{-m} R C_1^m =_H R'$ only if, for each k, $n_k = 2^{m\sigma} m_k + (2^{m\sigma} - 1)(\varepsilon_{k-1} + \varepsilon_k)$. There is at most one possible integral value of m which satisfies these equations and thus we may fall back on the solution to the word problem for H.

If $\sigma = 0$, then $C_1^{-m} R C_1^m = {}_H R'$ only if, for each k, $n_k = m_k$, i.e. only if $R = {}_H R'$. Again we may fall back on the word problem.

We have now dealt completely with the problem (? Y, Z orthodox) ($\exists C_1$) Conj (Y, Z, C_1, stk). The next one to be examined is (R, R' r-regular) ($\exists C_1$) $C_1^{-1} R C_1 = {}_H R'$.

SOLUTION 11. (R, R' r-regular)($\exists C_1$)$C_1^{-1} R C_1 = {}_H R'$ is recursively solvable.

Proof. If R and R' are not r-parallel, then they are not conjugate by a C_1. So let R and R' be as in Lemma 53 with $\varepsilon_p = -1$. If ($\exists C_1$)$C_1^{-1} R C_1 = {}_H R'$, then ($\exists \sigma$)$[n_k = m_k 2^\sigma + (2^\sigma - 1)(\varepsilon_{k-1} + \varepsilon_k)$ for all k]. It is easily seen that at most one such σ exists and we can certainly determine whether or not σ is an integer. If no such integral σ exists, then ($\exists C_1$)$C_1^{-1} R C_1 = {}_H R'$ fails.

Suppose such an integral σ exists; let C_1 be $(s_b x)^\sigma$. It is easy to show that $C_1^{-1} R C_1 = {}_H R'$.

(?R, R', C_1; R, R' r-regular) ($\exists m$) $C_1^{-m} R C_1^m = {}_H R'$

XII

(?Y, Z orthodox, stk-parallel) ($\exists C_1$) Conj (Y, Z, C_1, H, F (x, r_i), stk)

(?L, M tk-regular) ($\exists R$) $R^{-1} L R = {}_H M$

XI

XIII

(?m, n) ($\exists X$)$X^{-1} x^n X = {}_H x^m$

XIII

(?L, M s-regular) ($\exists S_1$) $S_1^{-1} L S_1 = {}_H M$

XIII

(?Y, Z orthodox) ($\exists C_1$) Conj (Y, Z, C_1, H, F (x, r_i), stk)

(?L, M hypernormal) ($\exists X$) $X^{-1} L X = {}_H M$

X

(?R, R' r-regular) ($\exists C_1$) $C_1^{-1} R C_1 = {}_H R'$

X

X

(?Y, Z hypernormal) ($\exists X$) $X^{-1} Y X = {}_H Z$

IX

(?Y, Z) ($\exists X$) $X^{-1} Y X = {}_H Z$

VIII   (?Y, Z normal, divorced) ($\exists W$) $W^{-1} Y W = {}_{G_e} Z$

VIII

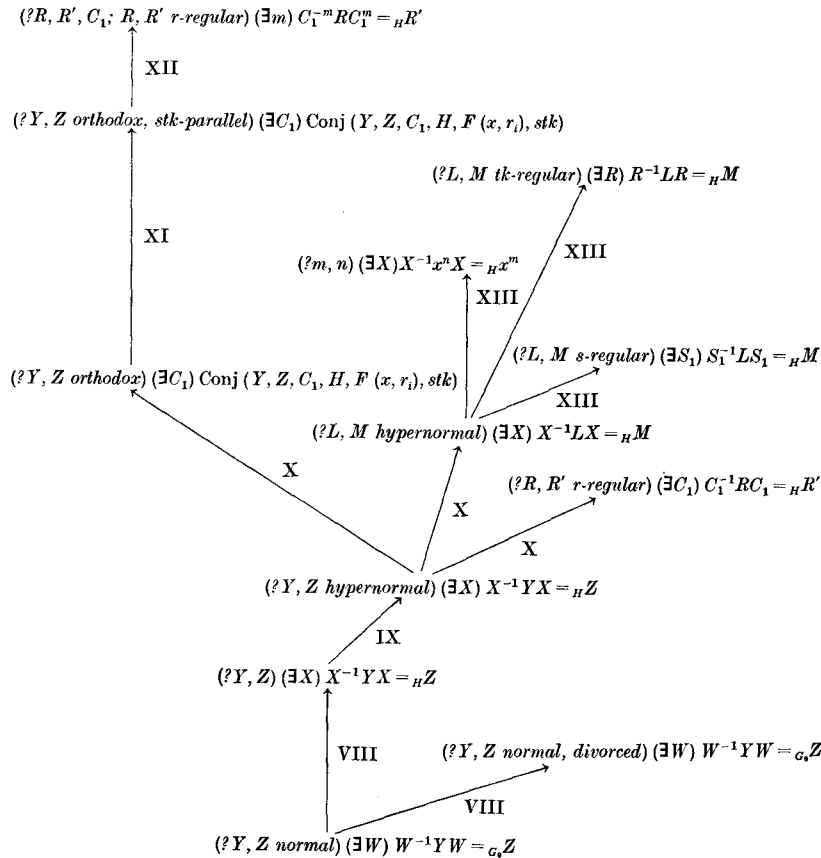(?Y, Z normal) ($\exists W$) $W^{-1} Y W = {}_{G_e} Z$

Diagram D

Call a word L *tk-regular* if L is hypernormal and L terminates in t^{-1} or k^{-1}. Call a word L *s-regular* if L is hypernormal and L terminates in s_b^{-1}.

REDUCTION XIII. $(?L, M \text{ hypernormal})(\exists X) X^{-1}LX =_H M \longrightarrow (?L, M \text{ tk-regular})(\exists R)$
$R^{-1}LR =_H M$ and $(?L, M \text{ s-regular})(\exists S_1) S_1^{-1}LS_1 =_H M$ and $(?m, n)(\exists X) X^{-1}x^n X =_H x^m$.

Proof. $\text{Cond}_{JLB}(H, G_3, \{t, k\})$ and $\text{Cond}_{JLB}(H, H_4, s_b)$ hold. The reduction follows from GL 3 and GL 7.

Let I be a word on k, t and x; if I contains d positive x-symbols and b negative x-symbols, call $\rho = d - b$ the *x-signature* of I. If L is $I_0 s_{b_1}^{\varepsilon_1} I_1 \ldots I_{r-1} s_{b_r}^{\varepsilon_r} I_r$ and ρ_k is the x-signature of I_k, the $(r+1)$-tuple $(\rho_0, \rho_1, \ldots, \rho_r)$ is the *x-deployment* of L.

LEMMA 54. *Let L and M be stk-reduced, stk-parallel words with x-deployments $(\lambda_0, \lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_r)$ and $(\rho_0, \rho_1, \ldots, \rho_r)$ and (common) s-distribution $(\sigma_0, \sigma_1, \ldots, \sigma_r)$. If $x^{-n}Lx^m =_H M$, then $n = 2^{-\sigma_r}m + \sum_{k=0}^{r} 2^{-\sigma_k}(\lambda_k - \rho_k)$.*

Proof. By induction w.r.t. $l_{stk}(L)$.

LEMMA 55. *Let L and M be as in Lemma 54 with $\sigma_r \neq 0$. If $x^{-m}Lx^m =_H M$, then $m = (1 - 2^{-\sigma_r})^{-1} \sum_{k=0}^{r} 2^{-\sigma_k}(\lambda_k - \rho_k)$*

Proof. Immediate from Lemma 54.

SOLUTION 12. $(?L, M \text{ stk-reduced})(\exists m) x^{-m}Lx^m =_H M$ *is recursively solvable.*

Proof. We need only consider L and M if they are *stk*-parallel. If $\sigma(L) \neq 0$, then by Lemma 55 there is at most one possible value for m and this value may be recursively computed. The problem is thus reducible to the word problem.

Suppose $\sigma(L) = 0$; let L have *s*-index ν. By Lemma 28, $(\exists m) x^{-m}Lx^m =_H M$ only if $(\exists m)[|m| < 2^\nu$ and $x^{-m}Lx^m =_H M]$. Again we can fall back on the word problem.

LEMMA 56. *Let L and M be stk-reduced, stk-parallel words such that $(\exists m) x^{-m}Lx^m =_H M$ fails and let C_1^* and C_{-1}^* be stk-parallel to L. Then $(\exists R) R^{-1}LR =_H M$ if and only if either*

(1) $(\exists c)(\exists d)[x^{-c}Lx^c =_H C_1^*$ *and* $x^{-d}Mx^d =_H C_{-1}^*]$ *or*
(2) $(\exists c)(\exists d)[x^{-c}Lx^c =_H C_{-1}^*$ *and* $x^{-d}Mx^d =_H C_1^*]$.

Proof. Suppose that $R^{-1}LR =_H M$; we may assume that R is α-reduced and hence r-reduced w.r.t. (H, H_2). Clearly R cannot be r-free. Hence neither $R^{-1}LR$ nor RMR^{-1} are r-reduced. There are four possible ways in which this could occur. These are (1) and (2) above along with

(3) $(\exists c)(\exists d)[x^{-c}Lx^c =_H C_1^*$ and $x^{-d}Mx^d =_H C_1^*]$ and

(4) $(\exists c)(\exists d)[x^{-c}Lx^c =_H C_{-1}^*$ and $x^{-d}Mx^d =_H C_{-1}^*].$

But (3) and (4) both imply that $x^{d-c}Lx^{c-d} =_H M$ which is impossible.

Conversely suppose that (1) occurs; then $x^d r_i^{-1} x^{-c} L x^c r_i x^{-d} =_H M$. If (2) occurs, then $x^d r_i x^{-c} L x^c r_i^{-1} x^{-d} =_H M$.

SOLUTION 13. (i) $(?L, M\ tk\text{-}regular)(\exists R)R^{-1}LR =_H M$ is recursively solvable;

(ii) $(?L, M\ s\text{-}regular)(\exists S_1)S_1^{-1}LS_1 =_H M$ is recursively solvable.

Proof. (i) This is an easy consequence of Solution 12 and Lemma 56. (ii) Since S_1 has the same range as R this also follows from Solution 12 and Lemma 56.

Our penultimate problem is $(?m, n)(\exists X)X^{-1}x^n X =_H x^m$.

LEMMA 57. *If* $X^{-1}x^n X =_H x^m$ *and* X *is* r-*reduced, then either* X *is* r-*free or* $m = n = 0$.

Proof. Suppose that $m \neq n$ and that X is not r-free. Then $(\exists L)(\exists C_\varepsilon)L^{-1}x^n L =_{H_2} C_\varepsilon$. Then $stk[L^{-1}x^n L] =_{H_2} \alpha[C_\varepsilon]$ whence it follows that $\alpha[C_\varepsilon]$ is 1. Thus $L^{-1}x^n L =_{H_2} 1$ and hence $n = 0$. In a similar way we can prove that $m = 0$ which is impossible. The lemma follows from this.

SOLUTION 14. $(?m, n)(\exists X)X^{-1}x^n X =_H x^m$ is recursively solvable.

Proof. By Lemma 57, it clearly suffices to solve the problem $(?m, n)(\exists L)L^{-1}x^n L =_{H_2} x^m$. But it is easy to show that $(\exists L)L^{-1}x^n L =_{H_2} x^m$ if and only if $(\exists \sigma)m = 2^\sigma n$.

Finally we provide a recursive solution to the problem $(?Y, Z$ normal, divorced$)(\exists W)$ $W^{-1}YW =_{G_0} Z$.

LEMMA 58. *Let* Y *and* Z *be normal and suppose that* Y *and* Z *are not both* tk-*free. If* $(\exists W)W^{-1}YW =_{G_0}Z$, *then there exist circular variants* Y_0 *and* Z_0 *of* Y *and* Z *respectively which are not divorced.*

Proof. By GL 3 and Lemma 12.

REDUCTION XIV. $(?Y, Z$ normal, divorced$)(\exists W) W^{-1}YW =_{G_0}Z \longrightarrow (?F, G$ normal, divorced$)(\exists W) W^{-1}FW =_{G_0} G.$

Proof. Let Y and Z be normal and divorced. Suppose that Y and Z are not both tk-free. If $(\exists W)W^{-1}YW =_{G_0}Z$, then, by Lemma 58, Y and Z have circular variants which are not divorced. But this means that Y and Z are not divorced.

LEMMA 59. *Let* F *and* G *be normal and divorced. Then* $(\exists W)W^{-1}FW =_{G_0}G$ *if and only if either* (a) $(\exists F_0)(\exists G_0)(\exists A)(\exists B)[F_0^{-1}AF_0 =_{G_3} F$ *and* $G_0^{-1}BG_0 =_{G_3} G$ *and* A *and* B *are* r-*circum-*

parallel to F]. *or* (b) $(\exists F_0)(\exists G_0)(\exists A)(\exists B)[F_0^{-1}BF_0 =_{G_3} F$ *and* $G_0^{-1}AG_0 =_{G_3} G$ *and* A *and* B *are* r-*circumparallel to* F].

Proof. Let $W^{-1}FW =_{G_0} G$; since F and G are tk-free, it follows that we may suppose that W is tk-free. Also we may suppose that W is q-reduced. Since by assumption W is not q-free, we can write W as $H_1 q^{\varepsilon_1} W' q^{\varepsilon_n} H_2$ (as $H_1 q^\varepsilon H_2$ if W has only one q-symbol).

It is clear that $W^{-1}FW$ and WGW^{-1} are not q-reduced. Four possible cases occur; these are as follows.

(1) $\varepsilon_1 = 1 = \varepsilon_n$, Then $(\exists A^*)H_1^{-1}FH_1 =_H A^*$ and $(\exists B^*)H_2 GH_2^{-1} =_H B^*$ and we may take A^* and B^* to be α-reduced. (Notice that it is not necessarily the case that $A^* \sim B^*$.) Write A^* as $A'^{-1}AA'$ where A' is maximal. Similarly write B^* as $B'^{-1}BB'$. Then A and B are r-contracted.

Now $H_1^{-1}FH_1 =_{G_3} A^*$ and $H_2 GH_2^{-1} =_{G_3} B^*$ whence $A'H_1^{-1}FH_1 A'^{-1} =_{G_3} A$ and $B'H_2 GH_2^{-1} B'^{-1} =_{G_3} B$. This implies that A is r-circumparallel to F and B is r-circumparallel to G. Since F and G must be r-circumparallel, the lemma follows by taking F_0 to be $A'H_1^{-1}$ and G_0 to be $B'H_2$.

(2) $\varepsilon_1 = -1 = \varepsilon_n$. This gives rise to (b) in the same way as (1) gives rise to (a).

(3) $\varepsilon_1 = 1$, $\varepsilon_n = -1$. We want to show that this is impossible. By Britton's Lemma, we obtain $(\exists A^*)H_1^{-1}FH_1 =_{G_3} A^*$ and $(\exists A^\sim)H_2 GH_2^{-1} =_{G_3} A^\sim$. By an analysis similar to that of (1), we obtain $F_0^{-1}AF_0 =_{G_3} F$ with A r-circumparallel to F and $G_0^{-1}A'G_0 =_{G_3} G$ with A' r-circumparallel to G. Then A and A' must be r-circumparallel whence $(\exists A'')A''^{-1}AA'' =_{G_3} A'$. Hence $G =_{G_3} G_0^{-1}A'G_0 =_{G_3} G_0^{-1}A''^{-1}F_0 FF_0^{-1}A''G_0$ which means that Y and Z are not divorced.

(4) $\varepsilon_1 = -1$, $\varepsilon_n = 1$. In the same way as (3), this is impossible.

Conversely suppose that (a) holds. Since A and B are r-circumparallel to F, there exist words A' and A^* such that A^* is r-parallel to B, i.e. $A^* \sim B$, and $A'^{-1}AA' =_{G_3} A^*$. Then it follows that $(G_0^{-1}q^{-1}A'^{-1}F_0)F(F_0^{-1}A'qG_0) =_{G_0} G$. In a similar way if (b) holds, we can show that F and G are conjugate.

SOLUTION 15. $(?F, G$ *normal, divorced*$)(\exists W)\,W^{-1}FW =_{G_0} G$ *is recursively solvable*.

Proof. It follows from Lemma 59 that the given problem is reducible to the problem $(?F, G)(\exists H)H^{-1}FH =_{G_3} G$. We have proved that $(?Y, Z)(\exists X)X^{-1}YX =_H Z$ is recursively solvable. Since $(\exists X)X^{-1}FX =_H G$ if and only if $(\exists H)H^{-1}FH =_{G_3} G$, the result is immediate.

Part V. Result B

Proof of Result B. Let $\mathfrak{T}_*$ satisfy the assertions of the corollary to Shepherdson's result. Let $G(\{D_n\}, D)$ be G_0

(1) Let $\Omega_n q \Phi_n$ be such that $(?\Omega q\Phi)\Omega q\Phi =_{\mathfrak{T}_*} \Omega_n q\Phi_n$ has degree D_n. Let V_n be $\bar{\Omega}_n^{-1} t^{-1}\bar{\Omega}_n q\Phi_n t\Phi_n^{-1}q^{-1}$. Let U be given; firstly compute $tk\{q\{r\{U\}\}\}$ and call this U^*. If U and V_n are to be conjugate, then U^* must be r-free and contain exactly two q-symbols which are of opposing sign (by GL 3 and Theorems 1–3 since V_n is normal). So suppose that U^* is r-free and contains a single q and a single q^{-1}. Then U^* has a unique cyclic permutation $U^{\sim}$ of form $L_1 q L_2 q^{-1}$. Again using GL 3, U^* and V_n are conjugate if and only if either

(i) $(\exists A) A^{-1}U^{\sim}A =_{G_0} V_n$ or

(ii) $(\exists B) B^{-1}L_2 q^{-1}L_1 qB =_{G_0} \Phi_n t\Phi_n^{-1}q^{-1}\bar{\Omega}_n^{-1}t^{-1}\bar{\Omega}_n q$.

But it follows from Lemma 22 and its unstated dual that (i) is in fact equivalent to (ii).

There is a recursive procedure to determine whether or not $U^{\sim}$ is symmetric. If $U^{\sim}$ is not symmetric, then by Theorems 4–7 and the solution to the word problem there is a recursive procedure to determine whether or not (i) holds. So suppose $U^{\sim}$ is symmetric. Let it have maximal representation (Ω, Φ, X_1, X_2); this is recursively computable. By Theorem 8, (i) holds if and only if $\Omega q\Phi =_{\mathfrak{T}_*} \Omega_n q\Phi_n$ and $X_1 =_{H_2} t^{-1}$ and $X_2 =_{H_2} t$ (V_n is symmetric with maximal representation $(\Omega_n, \Phi_n, t^{-1}, t)$). Hence the individual conjugacy problem for V_n in G_0 is reducible to the problem $(?\Omega q\Phi)\Omega q\Phi =_{\mathfrak{T}_*} \Omega_n q\Phi_n$. The converse reduction follows from Lemmas 14, 15 and 16 which prove that $\Omega q\Phi =_{\mathfrak{T}_*} \Omega_n q\Phi_n$ if and only if $t^{-1}\Phi^{-1}q^{-1}\bar{\Omega}^{-1}t\bar{\Omega}q\Phi$ and $t^{-1}\Phi_n^{-1}q^{-1}\bar{\Omega}_n^{-1}t\bar{\Omega}_n q\Phi_n$ are conjugate. The latter holds if and only if $\bar{\Omega}^{-1}t\bar{\Omega}q\Phi t^{-1}\Phi^{-1}q^{-1}$ and $\bar{\Omega}_n^{-1}t\bar{\Omega}_n q\Phi_n t^{-1}\Phi_n^{-1}q^{-1}$ are conjugate.

(2) Our whole argument in Parts I–IV shows that the word problem for special words of $\mathfrak{T}_*$ is Turing equivalent to the conjugacy problem for G_0.

(3) Let V be any word of G_0; compute $tk\{q\{r\{V\}\}\}$ and call this V^*. There is a recursive procedure to determine whether or not V^* has an r-free symmetric cyclic permutation. If no such cyclic permutation exists, then the individual conjugacy problem for V in G_0 is solvable. (If V^* is q-free, see § 5 of Part IV; if V^* is r-free but not q-free see Theorems 4–7; if V^* is neither r-free or q-free see § 4 of Part IV.) So suppose that V^* has a cyclic permutation $V^{\sim}$ which is r-free and symmetric. Let $V^{\sim}$ have maximal representation (Ω, Φ, Y_u). Then the individual conjugacy problem for V in G_0 is Turing equivalent to the problem $(?\Delta q\Pi)\Delta q\Pi =_{\mathfrak{T}_*} \Omega q\Phi$. To show this we argue as follows.

Let U be given; if $tk\{q\{r\{U\}\}\}$ cannot be cyclically permuted into a symmetric word which is q-parallel to $V^{\sim}$, then there is a recursive procedure to determine whether or not U and V are conjugate. Otherwise let $U_1, U_2, ..., U_m$ be the collection of all symmetric cyclic permutations of $tk\{q\{r\{U\}\}\}$. Then U and V are conjugate if and only if $(\exists k)(\exists A) A^{-1}U_k A =_{G_0} V^{\sim}$. This last problem is reducible to $(?\Delta q\Pi)\Delta q\Pi =_{\mathfrak{T}_*} \Omega q\Phi$.

Conversely let $\Delta q\Pi$ be given; let U be an r-free word which is symmetric with maximal representation (Δ, Π, Y_u). Then $\Delta q\Pi =_{\mathfrak{T}_*} \Omega q\Phi$ if and only if $(\exists A) A^{-1}UA =_{G_0} V^{\sim}$.

To complete the reduction we must prove that $(\exists W) W^{-1} U W =_{G_0} V^\sim$ implies that $(\exists A) A^{-1} U A =_{G_0} V^\sim$. By GL 3, there exist symmetric cyclic permutations U_0 and V_0 of U and $V^\sim$ respectively and a word A such that $A^{-1} U_0 A =_{G_0} V_0$. Now U_0 and V_0 must have maximal representations $(\Delta, \Pi, Y_{j+1}, ..., Y_n, Y_1, ..., Y_j)$ and $(\Omega, \Phi, Y_{k+1}, ..., Y_n, Y_1, ..., Y_k)$. From Lemma 22, it follows that $A^{-1} U A =_{G_0} V^\sim$.

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