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*Residual properties of free groups and probabilistic methods.* (English)

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This paper is an interesting application of probabilistic ideas to problems of combinatorial group theory. The main tool is the following Theorem 5. Let  $S$  be a finite simple group and let  $w(X, Y)$  be a nontrivial element of the free group  $F_2$  on  $X, Y$ . Then the probability that two randomly chosen elements  $x, y \in S$  satisfy  $w(x, y) \neq 1$  tends to 1 as  $|S| \rightarrow \infty$ .

*W. Magnus* [Noneucledean tesslations and their groups, Academic Press (1974; Zbl 0293.50002)] raised the classical problem: whether or not the free group  $F_k$  (with  $k > 1$ ) is residually  $\mathcal{J}$  for any infinite set  $\mathcal{J}$  of nonabelian finite simple groups. The affirmative answer to this was given by *T. S. Weigel* [in J. Algebra 160, No. 1, 16-41 (1993; Zbl 0805.20024), Commun. Algebra 20, No. 5, 1395-1425 (1992; Zbl 0751.20025), Isr. J. Math. 77, No. 1-2, 65-81 (1992; 0815.20019)]. This result follows from a more general result of the paper under review: Theorem 3. Let  $S$  be a finite simple group and let  $w$  be a nontrivial element of the free group  $F_2 = \langle X, Y \rangle$ . Then the probability that two randomly chosen elements  $x, y \in S$  satisfy both  $\langle x, y \rangle = S$  and  $w(x, y) \neq 1$  tends to 1 as  $|S| \rightarrow \infty$ .

Another application of the main argument is the following analogue of the well known Tits alternative: Theorem 8. Let  $\Gamma$  be a finitely generated group which is linear over a field  $K$ , and  $G$  its profinite completion. Then either  $\Gamma$  is virtually solvable, or  $G$  has an open subgroup  $G_0$  having a dense free subgroup  $F$  of finite rank.

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