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AN HNN-EXTENSION WITH CYCLIC ASSOCIATED SUBGROUPS AND WITH UNSOLVABLE CONJUGACY PROBLEM

JODY MEYER LOCKHART

Dedicated to memory of William Werner Boone

ABSTRACT. In this paper, we consider the conjugacy problem for HNN-extensions of groups with solvable conjugacy problem for which the associated subgroups are cyclic. An example of such a group with unsolvable conjugacy problem is constructed. A similar construction is given for free products with amalgamation.

1. INTRODUCTION

It is known that an HNN-extension of a group with solvable conjugacy problem may have unsolvable conjugacy problem. Some restrictions placed on the type of HNN-extensions force the conjugacy problem to be solvable. In this paper, we investigate HNN-extensions with infinite cyclic associated subgroups. That is, we consider HNN-extensions of the form

$$G = \langle H, t; t^{-1}at = b \rangle,$$

where $a, b \in H$ are of infinite order. We also consider the analogous situation of free products with cyclic amalgamated subgroups.

The conjugacy problem for HNN-extensions and free products with amalgamation of this type has been considered by M. Anshel and P. Stebe [1], L. P. Comerford and B. Truffault [2], R. D. Hurwitz [3], and S. Lipschutz [4], among others. All obtained results giving conditions which guarantee that such groups have solvable conjugacy problem.

In this paper, we approach the problem from the opposite direction. An example of an HNN-extension $G = \langle H, t; t^{-1}at = b \rangle$ where H has solvable conjugacy problem, G has solvable word problem, but G has unsolvable conjugacy problem is constructed. A similar example is given involving free products.

In §2, we show the existence of a one-to-one recursive function $f: N \rightarrow N$ with nonrecursive range such that $S_n = \{f(kn): k = 1, 2, \dots\}$ is recursive for

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each $n = 2, 3, \dots$. In §3, we use the function f to construct group presentations H and G , each with a recursive set of generators and a recursively enumerable set of defining relators. H has the following properties.

- (i) H has solvable conjugacy problem;
- (ii) H has an infinite cycle subgroup $\langle d \rangle$ such that
 - (a) there is no algorithm to decide if an arbitrary W in H is conjugate to an element of $\langle d \rangle$;
 - (b) the problem of membership in $\langle d \rangle$ is decidable;
- (iii) If $W \in H$ then W is not conjugate in H to W^{-1} .

Let $G = \langle H, t; t^{-1}dt = d^{-1} \rangle$. The group G has solvable word problem by (ii)(b). Straightforward arguments show that for any $W \in H$, W is conjugate to W^{-1} in G if and only if W is conjugate in H to an element of $\langle d \rangle$. Thus G has unsolvable conjugacy problem.

We then use the standard HNN embedding into a two-generator group to obtain the result for recursively presented groups. Free products with amalgamation are also considered.

§4 contains the proofs of some assertions used but not proved in §3.

2. THE FUNCTION f

In this section, we prove the existence of a recursive function f with certain special properties.

Lemma 1. *There is a one-to-one recursive function $f: N \rightarrow N$ with nonrecursive range such that $S_n = \{f(kn): k = 1, 2, \dots\}$ is recursive for each $n = 2, 3, 4, \dots$.*

Proof. Let g be any one-to-one recursive function with nonrecursive range. Let p_j be the j th prime number. Define f by

$$f(1) = 1, f(p_{i_1}^{\alpha_1} p_{i_2}^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_{i_n}^{\alpha_n}) = p_{g(i_1)}^{\alpha_1} p_{g(i_1)+i_2}^{\alpha_2} p_{g(i_1)+i_3}^{\alpha_3} \cdots p_{g(i_1)+i_n}^{\alpha_n}$$

where $i_1 < i_2 < \cdots < i_n$. The function f is clearly recursive.

We next show that f is one-to-one. Suppose

$$f(p_{i_1}^{\alpha_1} p_{i_2}^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_{i_n}^{\alpha_n}) = f(p_{j_1}^{\beta_1} p_{j_2}^{\beta_2} \cdots p_{j_m}^{\beta_m}).$$

Then

$$p_{g(i_1)}^{\alpha_1} p_{g(i_1)+i_2}^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_{g(i_1)+i_n}^{\alpha_n} = p_{g(j_1)}^{\beta_1} p_{g(j_1)+j_2}^{\beta_2} \cdots p_{g(j_1)+j_m}^{\beta_m}.$$

Since $g(i_1) < g(i_1) + i_2 < g(i_1) + i_3 < \cdots < g(i_1) + i_n$ and

$$g(j_1) < g(j_1) + j_2 < g(j_1) + j_3 < \cdots < g(j_1) + j_m,$$

it follows that

$$g(i_1) = g(j_1), \quad g(i_1) + i_2 = g(j_1) + j_2, \dots, g(i_1) + i_n = g(j_1) + j_n.$$

Therefore, $m = n$ and $i_k = j_k$ and $\alpha_k = \beta_k$ for all $k = 1, \dots, n$. Hence,

$$p_{i_1}^{\alpha_1} p_{i_2}^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_{i_n}^{\alpha_n} = p_{j_1}^{\beta_1} p_{j_2}^{\beta_2} \cdots p_{j_m}^{\beta_m}.$$

Now consider the range of f .

$$p_i \in \text{range } f \begin{cases} \text{iff } p_i = f(p_j) \text{ for some } j, \\ \text{iff } p_i = p_{g(j)} \text{ for some } j, \\ \text{iff } i \in \text{range } g. \end{cases}$$

Since the range of g is nonrecursive, the range of f is nonrecursive.

Next consider S_n where n is prime. We claim that

$$p_{j_1}^{\alpha_1} p_{j_2}^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_{j_l}^{\alpha_l} \in S_{p_i}$$

if and only if

- (i) $j_1 = g(i)$ and $j_l > j_{l-1} > \cdots > j_2 > j_1 + i$; or
- (ii) $j_1 = g(i')$ for some $i' < i$, $j_l > \cdots > j_2 > j_1 + i'$, and $j_s - j_1 = i$ for some s between 2 and l .

It follows immediately from the claim that S_n is recursive if n is prime.

We now prove the claim. First assume that $p_{j_1}^{\alpha_1} p_{j_2}^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_{j_l}^{\alpha_l}$ is in S_{p_i} . Then

$$p_{j_1}^{\alpha_1} p_{j_2}^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_{j_l}^{\alpha_l} = f(p_{i_1}^{\beta_1} p_{i_2}^{\beta_2} \cdots p_{i_l}^{\beta_l})$$

for some $p_{i_1}^{\beta_1} p_{i_2}^{\beta_2} \cdots p_{i_l}^{\beta_l}$ where $i_1 < i_2 < \cdots < i_l$ and $i = i_t$ for some $t = 1, \dots, l$. There are two cases to consider: (1) $t = 1$ and (2) $t \geq 2$.

Case (1). If

$$p_{j_1}^{\alpha_1} p_{j_2}^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_{j_l}^{\alpha_l} = f(p_i^{\beta_1} p_{i_2}^{\beta_2} \cdots p_{i_l}^{\beta_l})$$

then

$$p_{j_1}^{\alpha_1} p_{j_2}^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_{j_l}^{\alpha_l} = p_{g(i)}^{\beta_1} p_{g(i)+i_2}^{\beta_2} \cdots p_{g(i)+i_l}^{\beta_l}.$$

Therefore, $j_1 = g(i)$ and $j_2 > j_1 + i$; that is, (i) holds.

Case (2). If

$$p_{j_1}^{\alpha_1} p_{j_2}^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_{j_l}^{\alpha_l} = f(p_{i_1}^{\beta_1} p_{i_2}^{\beta_2} \cdots p_i^{\beta_t} \cdots p_{i_l}^{\beta_l}),$$

then

$$p_{j_1}^{\alpha_1} p_{j_2}^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_{j_l}^{\alpha_l} = p_{g(i_1)}^{\beta_1} p_{g(i_1)+i_2}^{\beta_2} \cdots p_{g(i_1)+i}^{\beta_t} \cdots p_{g(i_1)+i_l}^{\beta_l}.$$

Therefore, $j_1 = g(i_1)$ for some $i_1 < i$, $j_2 > j_1 + i_1$, and $i = j_t - j_1$ for some t between 2 and l . That is, (ii) holds.

Now suppose $n = p_{j_1}^{\alpha_1} p_{j_2}^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_{j_l}^{\alpha_l}$ satisfies (i) or (ii). We will show that $n \in S_{p_i}$.

Suppose n satisfies (i). Let $t_m = j_m - j_1$ for $m = 2, \dots, l$. Therefore, (i) gives $t_l > t_{l-1} > \cdots > t_2 > i$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} f(p_i^{\alpha_1} p_{t_2}^{\alpha_2} p_{t_3}^{\alpha_3} \cdots p_{t_l}^{\alpha_l}) &= p_{g(i)}^{\alpha_1} p_{g(i)+t_2}^{\alpha_2} p_{g(i)+t_3}^{\alpha_3} \cdots p_{g(i)+t_l}^{\alpha_l} \\ &= p_{j_1}^{\alpha_1} p_{j_2}^{\alpha_2} p_{j_3}^{\alpha_3} \cdots p_{j_l}^{\alpha_l}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, $n \in S_{p_i}$.

Suppose n satisfies (ii). Let $t_m = j_m - j_1$ for $m = 2, 3, \dots, l$. Then $t_l > t_{l-1} > \cdots > t_3 > t_2 > i'$ where $g(i') = j_1$. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} f(p_{i'}^{\alpha_1} p_{t_2}^{\alpha_2} p_{t_3}^{\alpha_3} \cdots p_{t_l}^{\alpha_l}) &= p_{g(i')}^{\alpha_1} p_{g(i')+t_2}^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_{g(i')+t_l}^{\alpha_l} \\ &= p_{j_1}^{\alpha_1} p_{j_2}^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_{j_l}^{\alpha_l}. \end{aligned}$$

and since $j_s - j_1 = i$ for some s , we have $t_s = i$ for some s . Therefore, $n \in S_{p_i}$. This completes the proof of the claim.

To complete the proof of the lemma, we need to show that S_n is recursive if $n > 1$ and n is not prime. Let p be any prime divisor of n . Then, $x \in S_n$ implies $x \in S_p$. To determine if $x \in S_n$, first determine if $x \in S_p$. If not, then $x \notin S_n$. If so, we can effectively find the unique number a such that $x = f(ap)$. If n divides ap then $x \in S_n$. Otherwise, $x \notin S_n$. \square

3. THE GROUPS

In this section, we give an example of a recursive group presentation N with solvable conjugacy problem and with infinite cyclic subgroups A_1 and A_2 such that the HNN-extension of G associating A_1 and A_2 has unsolvable conjugacy problem.

If W_1 and W_2 are words, we use $W_1 \equiv W_2$ to mean that W_1 and W_2 are identical words, $W_1 \stackrel{G}{=} W_2$ to mean that W_1 and W_2 are equal as elements of the group G , $W_1 \stackrel{Fr}{=} W_2$ to mean that W_1 and W_2 are freely equal, and $W_1 \sim_G W_2$ to mean that W_1 and W_2 are conjugate as elements of G .

Let f be the function of Lemma 1 and let

$$H = \langle x_1, z_1, x_2, z_2, \dots; z_i^{-1} x_{f(i)} z_i = z_1^{-1} x_1^i z_1; (i = 2, 3, 4, \dots) \rangle.$$

We begin with some definitions.

Definition. If $W \equiv x_{i_1}^{\alpha_1} z_{j_1}^{\beta_1} \dots x_{i_n}^{\alpha_n} z_{j_n}^{\beta_n}$, where α_k, β_k are integers, then W is said to be in *condensed form* if $\beta_k = 0$ implies $i_k \neq i_{k+1}$ and $\alpha_k = 0$ implies $j_{k-1} \neq j_k$.

Definition. If $W \equiv x_{i_1}^{\alpha_1} z_{j_1}^{\beta_1} \dots x_{i_n}^{\alpha_n} z_{j_n}^{\beta_n}$, where α_k, β_k are integers, then W is said to be *reduced* if

- (i) W is freely reduced;
- (ii) $i_s \neq f(j_{s-1})$ for $s = 2, 3, \dots, n$, $i_s \neq f(j_s)$ for $s = 1, 2, \dots, n$ and $i_1 \neq f(j_n)$; and
- (iii) no nontrivial subword of W or of any cyclic permutation of W equals 1 in H .

Notice that the free group presented by

$$B = \langle x_j (j \notin \text{range } f), x_1, z_1, z_2, \dots; \rangle$$

is isomorphic to the group presented by H .

We first show that H has solvable word problem from which it follows that there is an effective procedure to determine if a word is reduced.

Lemma 2. H has solvable word problem.

Proof. Assume $W \equiv x_{i_1}^{\alpha_1} z_{j_1}^{\beta_1} \dots x_{i_n}^{\alpha_n} z_{j_n}^{\beta_n}$ is freely reduced and in condensed form. If i_1, \dots, i_n are not in the range of f , then $W \stackrel{H}{=} 1$ if and only if $W \stackrel{B}{=} 1$

if and only if $W \stackrel{Fr}{=} 1$. That is, $W \stackrel{H}{=} 1$ if and only if $W \equiv 1$. Suppose $W \not\equiv 1$. We claim that if $i_k \neq f(j_{k-1})$ for all $k = 2, \dots, n$ and $i_k \neq f(j_k)$ for all $k = 1, \dots, n$, then $W \stackrel{H}{\neq} 1$. Assuming the claim, we can determine whether $W \stackrel{H}{=} 1$ by "semireducing" W as follows. Check if $f(j_k) = i_k$ or $f(j_{k-1}) = i_k$ for some k , $j_{k-1}, j_k \geq 2$. If so, replace x_{i_k} by $z_{j_k} z_1^{-1} x_1^{j_k} z_1 z_{j_k}^{-1}$ or $z_{j_{k-1}} z_1^{-1} x_1^{j_{k-1}} z_1 z_{j_{k-1}}^{-1}$ and then freely reduce and condense the result. Repeat this procedure until $f(j_k) \neq i_k$ and $f(j_{k-1}) \neq i_k$ for all k . Then $W \stackrel{H}{=} 1$ if and only if the resulting word is the trivial word.

We now prove the claim. Let W' be the word obtained from W by replacing all occurrences of $x_{f(j)}$ by $z_j z_1^{-1} x_1^j z_1 z_j^{-1}$ (note that W' is not obtained effectively from W). Then $W \stackrel{H}{=} 1$ if and only if $W' \stackrel{Fr}{=} 1$. In order for any free reduction to occur in W' , a z_j^e introduced when $x_{f(j)}$ is replaced must cancel with a neighboring $z_{j_1}^{-e}$. That is, either $i_k = f(j_k)$ for some k or $i_k = f(j_{k-1})$ for some k . \square

Corollary. *There is an effective procedure to determine if words of H are reduced; and there is an effective procedure that given a word W of H yields a reduced word W' of H such that $W \sim_H W'$.*

To show that H has solvable conjugacy problem, we need the following lemma.

Lemma 3. *If V and W are reduced words of H then $V \sim_H W$ if and only if*

- (i) *there are cyclic permutations V' and W' of V and W , respectively, such that $V' \stackrel{H}{=} W'$; or*
- (ii) *$V \equiv x_{f(a)}^\alpha$ and $W \equiv x_{f(b)}^\sigma$ with $a \neq b$, and $a\alpha = b\sigma$.*

Proof. The proof from right to left is immediate. So suppose that V and W are reduced words of H and $V \sim_H W$. Let \bar{V} and \bar{W} be obtained from V and W by replacing each occurrence of $x_{f(i)}$ ($i = 2, 3, \dots$) by $z_i z_1^{-1} x_1^i z_1 z_i^{-1}$. Now,

$$V \sim_H W \quad \text{iff} \quad \bar{V} \sim_H \bar{W} \quad \text{iff} \quad \bar{V} \sim_{Fr} \bar{W}$$

and $\bar{V} \sim_{Fr} \bar{W}$ if and only if there exist cyclic permutations \bar{V}' and \bar{W}' of \bar{V} and \bar{W} , respectively, such that $\bar{V}' \stackrel{Fr}{=} \bar{W}'$. Let $V \equiv x_{i_1}^{\alpha_1} z_{j_1}^{\beta_1} \dots x_{i_n}^{\alpha_n} z_{j_n}^{\beta_n}$. If for some j , i_j is not in the range of f , then \bar{V} and any cyclic permutation of \bar{V} must contain x_{i_j} (using the assumption that V is reduced). Therefore, \bar{W} must also contain x_{i_j} and \bar{V} and \bar{W} can be chosen to begin with x_{i_j} . Therefore, \bar{V} and \bar{W} are equal to words V' and W' which are cyclic permutations of V and W , respectively. Since $\bar{V}' \stackrel{Fr}{=} \bar{W}'$, we have $V' \stackrel{H}{=} W'$, satisfying (i).

If V contains at least one occurrence of some z_j , then since V is reduced, \overline{V} and \overline{W} also contain this z_j . Then \overline{V} and \overline{W} can be chosen to begin with z_j and we can argue as above to obtain cyclic permutations V' and W' of V and W , respectively, such that $V' = W'$.

So we may assume that V and W are words on $\{x_{f(1)}, x_{f(2)}, \dots\}$; i.e.

$$V \equiv x_{f(a_1)}^{\alpha_1} x_{f(a_2)}^{\alpha_2} \cdots x_{f(a_n)}^{\alpha_n} \sim_H x_{f(b_1)}^{\sigma_1} x_{f(b_2)}^{\sigma_2} \cdots x_{f(b_m)}^{\sigma_m} \equiv W.$$

We may assume that $a_i \neq a_{i+1}$, $b_j \neq b_{j+1}$, $a_n \neq a_1$, and $b_m \neq b_1$. First consider the case $n > 1$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} & z_{a_1} z_1^{-1} x_1^{a_1 \alpha_1} z_1 z_{a_1}^{-1} \cdots z_{a_n} z_1^{-1} x_1^{a_n \alpha_n} z_1 z_{a_n}^{-1} \\ & \sim_{Fr} z_{b_1} z_1^{-1} x_1^{b_1 \sigma_1} z_1 z_{b_1}^{-1} \cdots z_{b_m} z_1^{-1} x_1^{b_m \sigma_m} z_1 z_{b_m}^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

Since $a_i \neq a_{i+1}$, $b_i \neq b_{i+1}$, $a_n \neq a_1$, and $b_m \neq b_1$, none of the z 's cancel. Therefore, the x 's must "match up". That is, there are cyclic permutations V' and W' of V and W , respectively, such that $V' = W'$, yielding (i).

Finally consider the case $n = 1$. That is, suppose $V \equiv x_{f(a)}^{\alpha}$ and $W \equiv x_{f(b)}^{\sigma}$. Then

$$V \sim_H W \begin{cases} \text{iff } z_a z_1^{-1} x_1^{a\alpha} z_1 z_a^{-1} \sim_H z_b z_1^{-1} x_1^{b\sigma} z_1 z_b^{-1}, \\ \text{iff } x_1^{a\alpha} \sim_H x_1^{b\sigma}, \\ \text{iff } x_1^{a\alpha} \sim_{Fr} x_1^{b\sigma}, \\ \text{iff } a\alpha = b\sigma. \end{cases}$$

If $a = b$, then $\alpha = \sigma$ and (i) follows. If $a \neq b$, then (ii) follows. \square

Lemma 4. H has solvable conjugacy problem.

Proof. By Lemma 3, it is enough to show that conditions (i) and (ii) of Lemma 3 can be effectively tested. Since H has solvable word problem, condition (i) can be effectively tested. Consider (ii). Suppose $V \equiv x_i^{\alpha}$ and $W \equiv x_j^{\sigma}$. We need to determine if there are integers a and b such that $a \neq b$, $i = f(a)$, $j = f(b)$, and $a\alpha = b\sigma$.

If $i = j$, then no such integers exist since f is one-to-one. So suppose $i \neq j$. Let $d = \gcd(\alpha, \sigma)$; then $\alpha = \alpha'd$, $\sigma = \sigma'd$, and $a\alpha = b\sigma$ if and only if $a\alpha' = b\sigma'$. Since α' and σ' are relatively prime, $a\alpha' = b\sigma'$ implies that σ' divides a and α' divides b . Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} a\alpha = b\sigma &\Rightarrow \sigma' \text{ divides } a \text{ and } \alpha' \text{ divides } b \\ &\Rightarrow a \in \{\sigma', 2\sigma', 3\sigma', \dots\} \text{ and } b \in \{\alpha', 2\alpha', 3\alpha', \dots\} \\ &\Rightarrow f(a) \in \{f(\sigma'), f(2\sigma'), \dots\} \text{ and } f(b) \in \{f(\alpha'), f(2\alpha'), \dots\}. \end{aligned}$$

So if integers $a \neq b$ satisfying (ii) exist, then $i = f(a) \in S_{\sigma'}$ and $j = f(b) \in S_{\alpha'}$. At least one of σ' and α' is not 1 since $a \neq b$. Assume, without loss of

generality, that $\sigma' \neq 1$. By Lemma 1, $S_{\sigma'}$ is recursive. Determine if $i \in S_{\sigma'}$. If not, then (ii) is not satisfied. If so, effectively find $a = m\sigma'$ with $i = f(a)$. The only possible value for b then is $(a\alpha)/\sigma$. If $j = f(a\alpha/\sigma)$, then (ii) is satisfied. Otherwise, (ii) is not satisfied. \square

Theorem 1. *There is a group presentation H with a recursive set of generators and a recursively enumerable set of defining relators with solvable conjugacy problem and an HNN-extension G of H associating infinite cyclic subgroups of H that has unsolvable conjugacy problem.*

Proof. Let $H = \langle x_1, z_1, x_2, z_2, \dots; z_i^{-1} x_{f(i)} z_i = z_1^{-1} x_1^i z_1 \ (i = 2, 3, \dots) \rangle$ be the group of Lemma 4 and let

$$G = \langle H, t; t^{-1} z_1^{-1} x_1 z_1 t = z_1^{-1} x_1^{-1} z_1 \rangle.$$

Note that $z_1^{-1} x_1 z_1$ has infinite order. We claim that $x_j \sim_G x_j^{-1}$ if and only if $j \in \text{range of } f$, from which it immediately follows that G has unsolvable conjugacy problem.

We now prove the claim. If $j \in \text{range of } f$, then in G

$$\begin{aligned} x_j &\equiv x_{f(n)} = z_n z_1^{-1} x_1^n z_1 z_n^{-1} \sim z_1^{-1} x_1^n z_1 \sim z_1^{-1} x_1^{-n} z_1 \\ &\sim z_n z_1^{-1} x_1^{-n} z_1 z_n^{-1} = x_{f(n)}^{-1} \equiv x_j^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

If $x_j \sim_G x_j^{-1}$, then using the facts that $x_j, x_j^{-1} \in H$ and G is an HNN-extension of H , either

(i) $x_j \sim_H x_j^{-1}$, or

(ii) there is a sequence of words V_1, V_2, \dots, V_{2p} with $x_j \equiv V_1$ and $x_j^{-1} \equiv V_{2p}$ such that $V_{2j+1} \sim_H V_{2j+2}$ for $j = 0, \dots, p-1$ and, for each $j = 1, \dots, p-1$, there is an $\varepsilon = \pm 1$ with $t^{-\varepsilon} V_{2j} t^{\varepsilon} = V_{2j+1}$.

We will first show that (i) is impossible. If $j \notin \text{range } f$, then $x_j \sim_H x_j^{-1}$ if and only if $x_j \sim_{Fr} x_j^{-1}$ which is clearly impossible. If $j = f(n)$, then

$$x_j \sim_H x_j^{-1} \begin{cases} \text{iff } z_n z_1^{-1} x_1^n z_1 z_n^{-1} \sim_{Fr} z_n z_1^{-1} x_1^{-n} z_1 z_n^{-1}, \\ \text{iff } x_1^n \sim_{Fr} x_1^{-n} \end{cases}$$

which is impossible since $n \neq 0$. Therefore, if $x_j \sim_G x_j^{-1}$, (ii) must occur and so x_j must be conjugate in H to an element of the form $z_1^{-1} x_1^n z_1$ where n is some integer. If $j \notin \text{range } f$ and $x_j \sim_H z_1^{-1} x_1^n z_1$, then $x_j \sim_{Fr} z_1^{-1} x_1^n z_1$ which is impossible. Therefore, $x_j \sim_G x_j^{-1}$ implies that $j \in \text{range } f$. \square

We mention without proof that G has solvable word problem.

We now extend the above result to recursive presentations by using the standard HNN embedding into a two-generator group and checking that the appropriate properties are preserved.

Lemma 5. Let $H = \langle h_1, h_2, \dots; s_1, s_2, \dots \rangle$ be a presentation with a recursive set of generators and a recursively enumerable set of defining relators such that

- (i) H has solvable conjugacy problem;
- (ii) $h_i \neq 1$ for all $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots$;
- (iii) $h_i \neq h_j$ for all $i \neq j$, $i, j = 1, 2, 3, \dots$; and
- (iv) there is an algorithm which given a word W of H decides if $W = h_i^\varepsilon h_j^\delta$ for some $i, j = 1, 2, \dots$ and some $\varepsilon, \delta = \pm 1$ or 0 and, if so, which ones.

Let $F = H^* \langle a, b \rangle$ and

$$N = \langle F, t; t^{-1}at = b, t^{-1}b^{-i}ab^i t = h_i a^{-i} b a^i \ (i = 1, 2, \dots) \rangle.$$

Then N has solvable conjugacy problem.

Proof. It is known that N has solvable word problem. Let G_1 be the group generated by $\{a, b^{-i}ab^i \ (i = 1, 2, \dots)\}$ and let G_2 be the group generated by $\{b, h_i a^{-i}ba^i \ (i = 1, 2, \dots)\}$. Let ϕ be the isomorphism from G_1 to G_2 defined by $\phi(a) = b$ and $\phi(b^{-i}ab^i) = h_i a^{-i}ba^i$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots$. We need the following assertions whose proofs will be delayed until §4.

- (1) There is an algorithm to decide if elements of $G_1 \cup G_2$ are conjugate in N .
- (2) There is an algorithm to decide, given $V \in F$, if V is conjugate in F to an element of $G_1 \cup G_2$ and, if so, to find such an element.
- (3) There is an effective procedure to determine, for arbitrary $X, Y \in F$, if there is a $Z \in G_2$ such that $XZY \in G_1$ and, if so, to produce the finite number of possible Z .
- (4) If $X, Y \in F - G_2$, $D \in G_2$ is reduced, and $XDY \in G_2$, then $\#_b(D) \leq \#_b(X) + \#_b(Y) + 2$, where $\#_b(A)$ is the number of occurrences of the symbol b in the word A .

Since t -reduction is effective, we may assume that we are dealing with cyclically t -reduced words and we may consider the base and nonbase cases separately.

Base Case. We first consider conjugacy in N of elements of F . Suppose $U, V \in F$. By Collins' Lemma, $U \sim_N V$ if and only if

- (a) $U \sim_F V$; or
- (b) there exist words W_1, \dots, W_k such that $U \sim_F W_1 \underset{t}{\sim} W_2 \underset{t}{\sim} W_3 \underset{t}{\sim} \dots \underset{t}{\sim} W_k \underset{F}{\sim} V$ where $W_1, \dots, W_k \in G_1 \cup G_2$ and $\underset{t}{\sim}$ indicates conjugation by t or t^{-1} .

Case (a) can be decided since F has solvable conjugacy problem. Case (b) holds if and only if there exist $W_1, W_k \in G_1 \cup G_2$ such that $U \underset{F}{\sim} W_1$, $V \underset{F}{\sim} W_k$, and $W_1 \underset{G}{\sim} W_k$. By assertions (1) and (2) this can be decided.

Nonbase Case. We now consider conjugacy in N of elements of $N-F$. Assume that

$$U \equiv x_1 t^{\varepsilon_1} \cdots x_m t^{\varepsilon_m} x_{m+1} \quad \text{and} \quad V \equiv y_1 t^{\varepsilon_1} \cdots y_m t^{\varepsilon_m} y_{m+1}$$

both cyclically t -reduced. We consider three cases:

- (i) $m = 1$;
- (ii) $m > 1$ and the ε_i do not cyclically alternate; i.e. $\varepsilon_m = \varepsilon_1$ or there is an i , $1 \leq i \leq m-1$, such that $\varepsilon_i = \varepsilon_{i+1}$;
- (iii) $m > 1$ and the ε_i do cyclically alternate.

First consider (i); $m = 1$. By Collins' Lemma, we may assume that $U \equiv xt$; $V \equiv yt$; and $U \sim_N V$ if and only if there is a $C \in G_2$ such that $C^{-1}xtC \equiv_N yt$. But $C^{-1}xtC \equiv_N yt$ implies that $t^{-1}y^{-1}C^{-1}xtC \equiv_N 1$. Therefore, x and $y \in F$, $C^{-1} \in G_2$, and $y^{-1}C^{-1}x \in G_1$. By assertion (3), there are only finitely many possible C and they can be effectively found. Since N has solvable word problem, $C^{-1}xtC \equiv_N yt$ can be effectively tested for each possible C and so $U \sim_N V$ can be decided in case (i).

Now consider (ii); $m > 1$ and the ε_i do not cyclically alternate. We may, by Collins' Lemma and by using U^{-1} and V^{-1} instead of U and V if necessary, assume that $\varepsilon_{m-1} = \varepsilon_m = -1$ and $x_{m+1} = y_{m+1} = 1$. Then $U \sim_N V$ if and only if there is a $C \in G_1$ such that

$$(*) \quad C^{-1}x_1 t^{\varepsilon_1} \cdots x_{m-1} t^{-1} x_m t^{-1} C t y_m^{-1} t y_{m-1}^{-1} \cdots t^{-\varepsilon_1} y_1^{-1} \equiv_N 1.$$

By considering the first two t -pinches on the left-hand side of (*), one obtains that $C^{-1}UC \equiv_N V$ implies $x_m \phi(C) y_m^{-1} \in G_1$. Therefore, any conjugating element C has the properties

- (a) $\phi(C) \in G_2$ and (b) $x_m \phi(C) y_m^{-1} \in G_1$.

By assertion (3), there is an effective procedure that will either determine that no such C exists or produce a finite list containing all C satisfying (a) and (b). As in case (i), $U \sim_N V$ can be decided.

Now consider (iii); the ε_i cyclically alternate. We may, without loss of generality, assume that

$$U \equiv x_1 t x_2 t^{-1} x_3 t x_4 t^{-1} \cdots x_{n-1} t x_n t^{-1};$$

$$V \equiv y_1 t y_2 t^{-1} y_3 t y_4 t^{-1} \cdots y_{n-1} t y_n t^{-1};$$

n is even; and $U \sim_N V$ if and only if there is a $C \in G_1$ such that $C^{-1}UC \equiv_N V$.

Define the homomorphism $\rho: F \rightarrow \langle a, b \rangle$ by $\rho(h) = 1$ for all $h \in H$, $\rho(a) = a$ and $\rho(b) = b$. Define the homomorphism $\tau: F \rightarrow F$ by $\tau(h) = h$

for all $h \in H$, $\tau(a) = b$, and $\tau(b) = a$. Now,

$$C^{-1}UC =_N V \Rightarrow C^{-1}x_1tx_2t^{-1}\cdots x_nt^{-1}Cty_n^{-1}t^{-1}y_{n-1}^{-1}\cdots t^{-1}y_1^{-1} =_N 1$$

\Rightarrow

$$C^{-1}x_1\phi^{-1}(x_2\phi(x_3\cdots\phi(x_{n-1}\phi^{-1}(x_n\phi(C)y_n^{-1})y_{n-1}^{-1}\cdots y_3^{-1})y_2^{-1})y_1^{-1}) =_F 1$$

\Rightarrow

$$\rho(c^{-1}x_1\phi^{-1}(x_2\phi(x_3\cdots\phi(x_{n-1}\phi^{-1}(x_n\phi(c)y_n^{-1})y_{n-1}^{-1}\cdots y_3^{-1})y_2^{-1})y_1^{-1})) =_{\langle a,b \rangle} 1$$

\Rightarrow

$$C^{-1}U_1C =_{\langle a,b \rangle} U_2, \text{ where } U_1 = \rho(x_1)(\tau \circ \rho)(x_2)\rho(x_3)(\tau \circ \rho)(x_4)\cdots(\tau \circ \rho)(x_n)$$

and $U_2 = \rho(y_1)(\tau \circ \rho)(y_2)\rho(y_3)(\tau \circ \rho)(y_4)\cdots(\tau \circ \rho)(y_n)$

\Rightarrow

$$C =_{\langle a,b \rangle} W^m D, \text{ where } D \text{ and } W \text{ are words on } \{a, b\} \text{ such that } D^{-1}U_1D =_{\langle a,b \rangle}$$

U_2 and $U_1 =_{\langle a,b \rangle} W^k$ for some k .

Since such W and D can be effectively found, it remains only to find a bound for m . For then we will have effectively found the finite number of possible conjugating elements and each can be tested. We know that $x_n, y_n \notin G_2$ for otherwise U, V would not be reduced. If $C^{-1}UC = V$, then $\phi(C) \in G_2$ and $x_n\phi(C)y_n^{-1} \in G_2$. By assertion (4), $\#_b(\phi(C)) \leq \#_b(x_n) + \#_b(y_n) + 2$. Hence, a bound for m can be found completing the proof for case (iii). \square

Lemma 6. Let H and N be as in Lemma 5 and suppose $G = \langle H, v; v^{-1}dv = e \rangle$ has solvable conjugacy problem where d and e are elements of H of infinite order. Let $L = \langle N, v; v^{-1}dv = e \rangle$. Then L has unsolvable conjugacy problem.

Proof. We first show that, for $y_1, y_2 \in H$, $y_1 \sim_H y_2$ if and only if $y_1 \sim_N y_2$. The statement is clear from left to right. If $y_1 \sim_N y_2$, then either

$$(1) \ y_1 \sim_F y_2 \text{ or}$$

$$(2) \ y_1 \sim_F W_1 \sim_t W_2 \sim_F W_3 \sim_t \cdots \sim_t W_n \sim_F y_2.$$

If (1), then clearly $y_1 \sim_H y_2$. If (2), then $y_1 \sim_F U \in G_1 \cup G_2$. This is impossible unless $y_1 = 1$ in which case $y_2 = 1$ and $y_1 \sim_H y_2$.

We will next show that, for $V_1, V_2 \in G$, $V_1 \sim_G V_2$ if and only if $V_1 \sim_L V_2$, thus showing that L has unsolvable conjugacy problem. The statement from left to right is clear. Suppose that $V_1 \sim_L V_2$. We may, without loss of generality, assume that V_1 and V_2 are v -reduced in G .

If $V_1, V_2 \in H$, then either

$$(i) \ V_1 \sim_N V_2; \text{ or}$$

$$(ii) \ V_1 \sim_N (d^m \text{ or } e^m) \sim_v (e^m \text{ or } d^m) \sim_N (d^k \text{ or } e^k) \sim \cdots \sim V_2.$$

Using the fact that, for $y_1, y_2 \in H$, $y_1 \sim_N y_2$ implies $y_1 \sim_H y_2$, both (i) and (ii) yield $V_1 \sim_G V_2$. Now suppose $V_1 \sim_L V_2$ and $V_1, V_2 \in G - H$. If $V_1 \sim_L V_2$ then there are cyclic permutations V'_1 and V'_2 of V_1 and V_2 , respectively, with the same v -structures such that $d^{-k}V'_1d^k = V'_2$ or $e^{-k}V'_1e^k = V'_2$ for some k . Since all words involved are words of G and since G is embedded in L , one of the equalities must hold in G . Hence, $V_1 \sim_G V_2$. Therefore, for $V_1, V_2 \in G$, $V_1 \sim_L V_2$ if and only if $V_1 \sim_G V_2$ and so L has unsolvable conjugacy problem. \square

Theorem 2. *There is a finitely generated group N with solvable conjugacy problem and an HNN-extension $L = \langle N, v; v^{-1}dv = e \rangle$ where d and e are elements of N of infinite order such that L has unsolvable conjugacy problem.*

Proof. Take H and G to be the infinitely generated groups of Theorem 1 and N to be the group of Lemma 5 constructed from this H . By Lemma 6, L has unsolvable conjugacy problem. By Lemma 5, to show that N has solvable conjugacy problem it suffices to verify conditions (ii), (iii), and (iv). (Condition (i) is already known to be true.)

Condition (ii). Generators in H are not equal to 1 in H : If $i \notin \text{range } f$, then $x_i \equiv_H 1$ implies $x_i \equiv_{Fr} 1$ which is impossible. If $i = f(j)$, then

$$x_i \equiv_H 1 \Rightarrow z_j z_1^{-1} x_1^j z_1 z_j^{-1} \equiv_{Fr} 1 \Rightarrow x_1^j \equiv_{Fr} 1 \Rightarrow j = 0$$

which is impossible. Therefore, $x_i \not\equiv_H 1$ for all $i = 1, 2, \dots$. Since $z_i \equiv_H 1$ implies $z_i \equiv_{Fr} 1$, it is clear that $z_i \not\equiv_H 1$ for all $i = 1, 2, \dots$.

Condition (iii). Distinct generators of H are not equal in H : If $i, j \notin \text{range } f$, then

$$x_i \equiv_H x_j \Rightarrow x_i \equiv_{Fr} x_j \Rightarrow i = j.$$

If $i \notin \text{range } f$ and $j = f(k)$, then

$$x_i \equiv_H x_j \Rightarrow x_i \equiv_{Fr} z_k z_1^{-1} x_1^k z_1 z_k^{-1}$$

which is impossible. If $i, j \in \text{range } f$, it is easy to see that $x_i \equiv_H x_j$ implies $i = j$. It is also easy to see that $z_i \equiv_H z_j$ implies $i = j$ and that $x_i \equiv_H z_j$ is impossible.

Therefore, distinct generators of H are not equal in H .

Condition (iv). Given a word W of H , we must decide if W is a product of one or two generators or inverses of generators.

Semireduce W to obtain W' (see proof of Lemma 2 for definition of semireduction). Then

$$(1) \quad W \equiv_H z_{i_1}^{e_1} z_{i_2}^{e_2} \Leftrightarrow W' \equiv_{Fr} z_{i_1}^{e_1} z_{i_2}^{e_2}.$$

$$(2) \quad W \equiv_H x_i^e z_j^\delta \Leftrightarrow W' \equiv_{Fr} x_i^e z_j^\delta \text{ or } W' \equiv_{Fr} z_k z_1^{-1} x_1^k z_1 z_k^{-1} z_j \text{ where } f(k) = i.$$

$$(3) \quad W \equiv_H x_i^e x_j^\delta \text{ can be dealt with similarly.}$$

Therefore, H satisfies conditions (ii), (iii), and (iv) of Lemma 5. \square

Theorem 3. *There exist group presentations N_1 and N_2 each with a finite number of generators and a recursively enumerable set of defining relators and each having solvable conjugacy problem such that there is a free product with amalgamation M of N_1 and N_2 with unsolvable conjugacy problem that amalgamates cyclic subgroups.*

Proof. Let $N_1 = \langle a, t; r_1, r_2, \dots \rangle$ and $N_2 = \langle \hat{a}, \hat{t}; \hat{r}_1, \hat{r}_2, \dots \rangle$ be copies of the group N of Theorem 2. Recall that

$$H = \langle x_1, z_1, x_2, z_2, \dots; z_i^{-1} x_{f(i)} z_i = z_1^{-1} x_1^i z_1 \ (i = 2, 3, \dots) \rangle.$$

Let α and β be the usual embeddings of H into N_1 and H into N_2 , respectively. Let $W_j = \alpha(x_j)$ and $\hat{W}_j = \beta(x_j)$. Let

$$M = \langle N_1 * N_2; W_1 = \hat{W}_1 \rangle.$$

We claim that $W_j \sim_M \hat{W}_j$ if and only if $j \in \text{range } f$. If $j \in \text{range } f$, then $j = f(k)$ for some k and

$$\begin{aligned} W_j &= \alpha(z_k z_1^{-1} x_1^k z_1 z_k^{-1}) \sim_{N_1} \alpha(x_1^k) \stackrel{k}{=} W_1^k \stackrel{k}{=} \hat{W}_1^k \\ &\stackrel{k}{=} \beta(x_1^k) \sim_{N_2} \beta(z_k z_1^{-1} x_1^k z_1 z_k^{-1}) = \hat{W}_j. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, if $j \in \text{range } f$ then $W_j \sim_M \hat{W}_j$.

Now suppose $W_j \sim_M \hat{W}_j$. Since M is a free product with amalgamation, there is a sequence of words V_1, V_2, \dots, V_k such that

$$W_j \equiv V_1 \sim_{\alpha_1} V_2 \sim_{\alpha_2} V_3 \sim_{\alpha_3} \dots \sim_{\alpha_{k-1}} V_k \equiv \hat{W}_j$$

where V_2, \dots, V_{k-1} are in the amalgamated part and the α_i alternate between N_1 and N_2 . Therefore,

$$W_j \sim_{N_1} W_1^n \text{ for some } n \Rightarrow \alpha(x_j) \sim_{N_1} \alpha(x_1^n) \text{ for some } n \Rightarrow$$

$$x_j \sim_H x_1^n \text{ for some } n \Rightarrow j \in \text{range } f.$$

The second implication follows from the fact that, for $y_1, y_2 \in H$, $y_1 \sim_H y_2$ if and only if $y_1 \sim_N y_2$ (see proof of Lemma 6). Since $W_j \sim_M \hat{W}_j$ if and only if $j \in \text{range } f$ and $\text{range } f$ is nonrecursive, M has unsolvable conjugacy problem. \square

4. PROOF OF ASSERTIONS

We now prove the assertions needed in Lemma 5.

(1) There is an algorithm to decide if elements of $G_1 \cup G_2$ are conjugate in N .

Proof. Suppose $U, V \in G_1 \cup G_2$; then $U \sim_N V$ if and only if

- (i) $U \sim_F V$; or
- (ii) there are words W_1, \dots, W_m such that $U \sim_t W_1 \sim_F W_2 \sim_t W_3 \sim \dots \sim W_m \sim V$.

Since (i) can be decided we need only consider (ii). By considering cyclic reductions with respect to $*$ (i.e. with respect to the free product $F = H * \langle a, b \rangle$), it can be seen that if $1 \neq A \in G_1$ and $1 \neq B \in G_2$ then A and B are not conjugate in F . Therefore, W_{2k-1} and W_{2k} must be in the same G_i .

Suppose first that $U, V \in G_1$. Then $W_1, W_2 \in G_2$ and $W_3, W_4 \in G_1$. It can be seen that $U \sim_{G_1} W_3$ and $U \sim_{G_1} W_4$. Continuing in this fashion, we get

$$U \sim_{\langle a, b \rangle} W_{4k-1} \sim_{\langle a, b \rangle} W_{4k} \quad \text{for all } k = 1, \dots, [m/4].$$

Since $V \in G_1$, V is W_{4k-1} or W_{4k} for some k and so $U \sim_{\langle a, b \rangle} V$. Therefore, (ii) occurs if and only if $U \sim_F V$ and so conjugacy in N of elements of G_1 is decidable.

Now suppose $U, V \in G_2$. Then $W_1 \in G_1$, $W_m \in G_1$, and $W_1 \sim_N W_m$. By the above, $W_1 \sim_{\langle a, b \rangle} W_m$. So, for $U, V \in G_2$, (ii) occurs if and only if $\phi^{-1}(U) \sim_{\langle a, b \rangle} \phi^{-1}(V)$.

The case $U \in G_1$ and $V \in G_2$ is similar. \square

(2) There is an algorithm to decide, given $V \in F$, if V is conjugate in F to an element of $G_1 \cup G_2$ and, if so, to find such an element.

Proof. Let $V \in F$. We may assume that V is cyclically reduced with respect to $*$. First (effectively) decide if $V \in \langle a, b \rangle$. If so, by assumptions (ii) and (iii), $V \sim U \in G_1 \cup G_2$ if and only if $V \sim U \in G_1$ or $V \sim b^m$ which can be decided. If $V \notin \langle a, b \rangle$ then $V \sim U \in G_1 \cup G_2$ if and only if $V \sim U \in G_2$. Suppose that $V \equiv A_1 H_1 \cdots A_m H_m$ where $A_i \in \langle a, b \rangle$ and $H_i \in H$. If $V \sim U \in G_2$ then by assumptions (ii) and (iii) each A_i is a product of at most three words of the forms $a^{-j} b^{\pm 1} a^j$ or b^k (k an integer). It can be effectively determined if each A_i is such a product and, if so, each A_i can be effectively written as such a product. The only possible cyclically reduced U (up to cyclic permutations) can then be determined and tested. \square

(3) There is an effective procedure to determine, for arbitrary $X, Y \in F$, if there is a $Z \in G_2$ such that $XZY \in G_1$ and, if so, to produce the finite number of possible Z .

Proof. Suppose $X = A_1 H_1 \cdots A_m H_m A_{m+1}$ and $Y = B_1 K_1 \cdots B_l K_l B_{l+1}$ where $A_i, B_i \in \langle a, b \rangle$ and $H_i, K_i \in H$. Since $XZY \in G_1$, all H factors must cancel and either

- (a) $Z = A_{m+1}^{-1} H_m^{-1} A_m^{-1} \cdots H_1^{-1} Z' K_l^{-1} B_l^{-1} \cdots K_1^{-1} B_1^{-1} \in G_2$ and $A_1 Z' B_{l+1} \in G_1$; or

(b) $Z = A_{m+1}^{-1} H_m^{-1} A_m^{-1} \cdots H_j^{-1} Z' K_q^{-1} B_q^{-1} \cdots K_1^{-1} B_1^{-1} \in G_2$ where $2 \leq j \leq m$, $1 \leq q \leq l-1$, Z' is h -free and $A_1 H_1 \cdots A_{j-1} H_{j-1} A_j Z' B_{q+1} K_{q+1} \cdots B_l K_{l+1} B_{l+1} \in G_1$.

If (a) then $H_1^{-1} = h_{i_1}^{\delta_1} h_{i_2}^{\delta_2}$ and $K_l^{-1} = h_{j_1}^{t_1} h_{j_2}^{t_2}$ for some $\delta_2, t_1 = \pm 1$ and $\delta_1, t_2 = 0$ or ± 1 . By assumption (iv), there is an effective procedure to determine if H_1^{-1} and K_l^{-1} can be written as such and, if so, to so write them. Since Z' is h -free and $Z \in G_2$, there are four possibilities: $h_{i_2}^{\delta_2} Z' h_{j_1}^{t_1} \in G_2$, $Z' h_{j_1}^{t_1} \in G_2$, $h_{i_2}^{\delta_2} Z' \in G_2$, $Z' \in G_2$. Since $A_1 Z' B_{l+1} \in G_1$ implies that the exponent sum of b in $A_1 Z' B_{l+1}$ is zero, each of these four possibilities give rise to finitely many possible Z' which in turn give rise to finitely many possible Z .

If (b) then $A_j Z' B_{q+1} = 1$ which implies that

$$Z = A_{m+1}^{-1} H_m^{-1} A_m^{-1} \cdots H_j^{-1} A_j^{-1} B_{q+1}^{-1} K_q^{-1} B_q^{-1} \cdots K_1^{-1} B_1^{-1},$$

again giving rise to only finitely many possible Z . \square

(4) If $X, Y \in F - G_2$, if $D \in G_2$ is reduced and if $XDY \in G_2$, then $\#_b(D) \leq \#_b(X) + \#_b(Y) + 2$.

Proof. Let $V \equiv v_1 \cdots v_m$ where $v_i \in \{b^{\pm 1}, (h_i a^{-i} b a^i)^{\pm 1} (i = 1, 2, \dots)\}$. Suppose V is freely reduced with respect to the free group G_2 and $\#_b(V) \geq 3$. It is easy to see that if W is obtained from V by freely reducing with respect to the free product $H * \langle a, b \rangle$, then the subword of V containing the three b can be uniquely recovered from W .

Suppose $D \in G_2$, $XDY \in G_2$ and $\#_b(D) \geq \#_b(X) + \#_b(Y) + 3$. Assume further that X, D , and Y are reduced with respect to $*$. It suffices to show that $X \in G_2$. Consider the cancellation that occurs in the product XDY . Let

$$X \equiv X_1 X_2; D \equiv X_2^{-1} D_1 Y_1^{-1}; \text{ and } Y \equiv Y_1 Y_2.$$

We have that $X_1 D_1 Y_2 \in G_2$ is reduced with respect to $*$ and $\#_b(D_1) \geq 3$. By the comment above, the shortest words X_1'' and Y_2' such that $X_1 \equiv X_1' X_1'', Y_2 \equiv Y_2' Y_2''$ and $X_1'' D_1 Y_2' \in G_2$ can be effectively found. Since X_1'' and Y_2' are unique, $X_1' X_1'' D_1 Y_2' Y_2'' \in G_2$, and $X_1'' D_1 Y_2' \in G_2$, it follows that X_1' and $Y_2'' \in G_2$. Since X_1'' is the shortest word such that $X_1'' D_1 Y_2' \in G_2$ and since $X_2^{-1} D_1 Y_1^{-1} \in G_2$, it follows that X_2^{-1} ends in X_1'' . That is, $X_2^{-1} \equiv X_3 X_1''$ and $X_3 \in G_2$. Therefore, $X \equiv X_1' X_1'' X_2 = X_1' X_3^{-1} \in G_2$ since $X_1' \in G_2$ and $X_3 \in G_2$. \square

5. CONCLUSION

The existence of a finitely presented group H and an HNN-extension $G = \langle H, t; t^{-1} a t = b \rangle$ where H has solvable conjugacy problem but G has unsolvable conjugacy problem is open. The analogous question for free products with amalgamation is also open.

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