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*Conjugacy separability and free products of groups with cyclic amalgamation.*  
(English)

J. Lond. Math. Soc., II. Ser. 57, No.3, 609-628 (1998). [ISSN 0024-6107]

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A group  $G$  is conjugacy separable if for any pair of non-conjugate elements  $x, y$  in  $G$  there is a finite image  $\overline{G}$  of  $G$  in which the images  $\overline{x}$  and  $\overline{y}$  are non-conjugate. It is well known that finitely generated conjugacy separable groups have solvable conjugacy problems. This paper considerably enlarges the class of groups known to be conjugacy separable.

A class  $\mathcal{X}$  of groups is defined by five (natural but slightly technical) conditions relating to the profinite topology, the first condition being that of conjugacy separability. The main results proved are: Theorem A. Let  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  be in  $\mathcal{X}$ . Then their free product  $G_1 *_H G_2$  amalgamating a cyclic common subgroup  $H$  is again in  $\mathcal{X}$  (and hence in particular is conjugacy separable). Theorem B. The class  $\mathcal{X}$  contains all polycyclic-by-finite groups, all free-by-finite groups, all Fuchsian groups, and all surface groups.

It follows that any group obtained from polycyclic-by-finite groups and free-by-finite groups by repeatedly forming free products with cyclic amalgamation is conjugacy separable. This generalizes results of *B. Fine* and *G. Rosenberger* [Contemp. Math. 109, 11-18 (1990; Zbl 743.20045)], *C. Y. Tang* [Can. Math. Bull. 38, 120-127 (1995; Zbl 822.20027)], *J. Pure Appl. Algebra* 120, No. 2, 187-194 (1997; Zbl 881.20012)] and *L. Ribes* and *P. A. Zalesskii* [J. Algebra 179, No. 3, 751-774 (1996; Zbl 869.20015)].

The proof of Theorem A depends on analysing the action of a profinite amalgamated free product on the associated profinite tree, developing methods introduced by Ribes and Zalesskii [loc. cit.]. The main new ingredient in Theorem B is the claim regarding polycyclic-by-finite groups; this is proved by establishing various properties of the profinite completions of such groups, which may be of independent interest.

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*AMS subject classification:* 20E26;20E06;20E18;20F10

*Keywords:* finitely generated conjugacy separable groups; solvable conjugacy problem; conjugacy separability; free products; polycyclic-by-finite groups; free-by-finite groups; free products with cyclic amalgamation; profinite completions