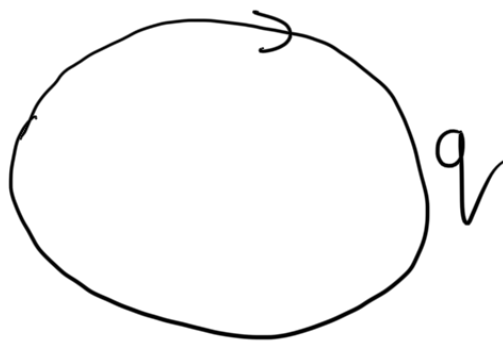


Th 13.1

$$W=1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$\Delta$ -reduced

$$\Phi(q) = W$$



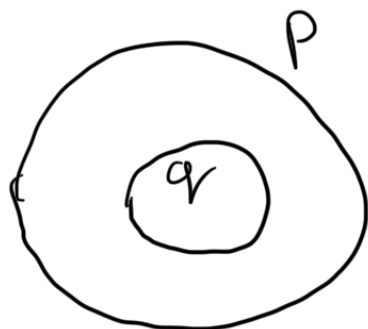
Th 13.2

$V, W$  - conjugate in  $G \Leftrightarrow$

$\Delta$ -reduced

$$\Phi(p) = V$$

$$\Phi(q) = W^{-1}$$

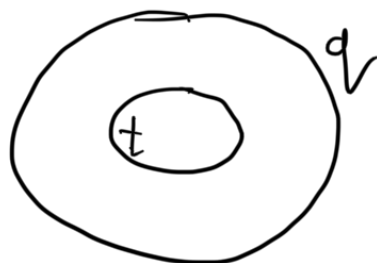
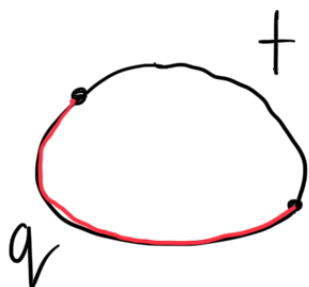


Th 17.1

I  $\Delta$ -circular

II

$\Delta$ -annular  $A$ -map



$$q\text{-smooth section} \Leftrightarrow \bar{B}|q| \leq |t|$$

L 19.4

$\Delta$ -reduced diagram

$$r(\Delta) = i+1$$

$\Delta$  is an  $A$ -map

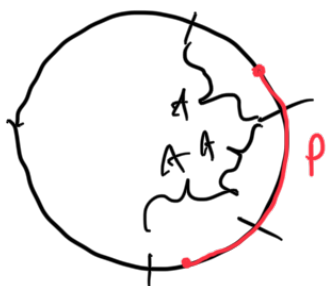
L 19.5

$\Delta$ -reduced diagram

$$r(\Delta) = i+1$$

$\Phi(p)$  -  $A$ -periodic,  $A$ -simple in rank  $i+1$

$p$ -smooth



Lem 18.3  $X \neq 1$ ,  $X$  - fin. ord in rank  $i$   
 $\Rightarrow X \overset{i}{\sim} A^m$ ,  $A$  - period in rank  $k \leq i$ .

Proof

18.1  $\Rightarrow X \overset{i}{\sim} A^m$ , for either  $A$  - period in rank  $k \leq i$   
 or  $A$  - simple in rank  $i$ .

For some  $s \neq 0$   $A^{s \cdot i} = 1$ .

13.1  $\Rightarrow \Delta \circlearrowright \varphi \quad \Phi(\varphi) = A^s$

19.4  $\Rightarrow \Delta$  is an  $A$ -map

19.5  $\Rightarrow \varphi$  is a smooth section

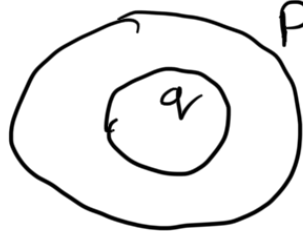
17.1  $\Rightarrow \bar{B}|\varphi| \leq 0$

---

L 18.4  $A, B$  - simple in rank  $i$   
 $A \overset{i}{\sim} B^L$  then  $L = \pm 1$

$A$ -simple  $\Rightarrow |A| \leq |B|$

13.2  $\Rightarrow$



$\Phi(p) = A$   
 $\Phi(q) = B^{-L}$

19.5  $p, q$  - smooth sections

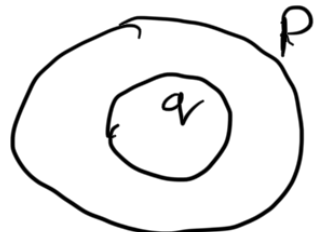
19.4  $\Delta$  is an  $A$ -map

$$17.1. \Rightarrow |\bar{\beta}| |\beta| \leq |A| \quad \text{and} \quad |\bar{\beta}| |\beta| < |A|$$

for  $|A| \geq 2$  contradiction  $2\bar{\beta} = 2 - 2\beta > 1$

$$18.5 \quad X \sim Y \Rightarrow \exists Z \text{ st } X \stackrel{i}{=} Z Y Z^{-1}, \quad |Z| \leq \bar{\alpha} (|X| + |Y|)$$

13.2  $\Rightarrow$

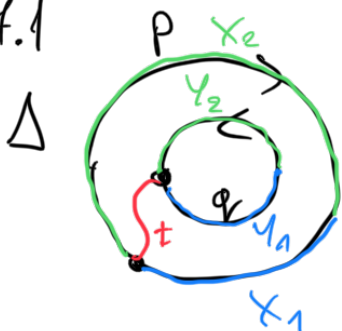


$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(P) &\equiv X \\ \Phi(q) &\equiv Y^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

19.4  $\Delta$  is an A-map

Any loop consisting of 0-edges is contractible to the point

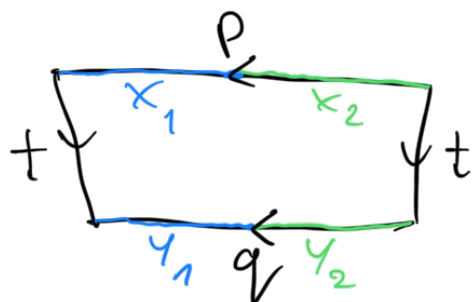
By L.17.1



$$|t| \leq \delta (|X| + |Y|)$$

$$\begin{aligned} X &= X_1 X_2 \\ Y &= Y_1 Y_2 \end{aligned}$$

$\Delta'$



By 13.1

$$X_2 X_1 \stackrel{i}{=} T Y_2 Y_1 T^{-1}$$

if  $|X_1| \leq \frac{1}{2} |X|$  and  $|Y_2| \leq \frac{1}{2} |Y|$

$$X = X_1 X_2 = X_1 X_2 X_1^{-1} X_1 \stackrel{i}{=} X_1 T Y_2 Y_1 T^{-1} X_1^{-1} =$$

$$\stackrel{ii}{=} \left( X_1 T Y_2 Y_1 Y_2^{-1} T^{-1} X_1^{-1} \right)$$

$$|Z| \leq \left( \frac{1}{2} |X| + \frac{1}{2} |Y| + \delta (|X| + |Y|) \right)$$

Lem 18.2  $G(i)$  is spherical, atoroidal

proof

16.3  $\Rightarrow$  spherical, toroidal  $A$ -maps have zero rank

19.4 reduced diagram of rank  $i$  is  $A$ -map

---

Cor 18.2  $XY \stackrel{i}{=} YX$  then there is  $Z$  such that  
 $X \stackrel{i}{=} Z^k$  and  $Y \stackrel{i}{=} Z^l$  for some  $k, l$

proof By 13.5  $G(i)$  atoroidal  $\Rightarrow$  commuting elements belong  
to a cyclic subgroup.

---

Th. 19.2 Every abelian subgroup of  $B(A, m)$  is cyclic.

Let  $H$  be abelian subgroup of  $G = G(\infty)$ .

$H$  has maximal cyclic subgroup  $K = \langle x \rangle$

Let  $y \in H \setminus K$

For some  $i$   $XY \stackrel{i}{=} YX$ . By Cor. 18.2

$X \stackrel{i}{=} Z^k, Y \stackrel{i}{=} Z^l$  for some  $Z \Rightarrow \langle X, Y \rangle \subset \langle Z \rangle \cap H$

$\Rightarrow H = \langle x \rangle$  By 19.1  $x^m = 1$ .