3. Elementary properties of free groups and presentations For a set X, we write F(X) for the free group on X.

Thu 3.1: If F(X) = F(Y), the |X|= |Y|. We call this cardinal the rack of F(X).

Kor 3.2: If Y: F(Y) -> F(X) is surjective, then |Y|Z|XI.

Thun 3.3: Every group is a quotient of a pre group.

Def. 3.4. The rank of a group 6 is defined as  $2k(6):=\min_{X \in \mathcal{K}} \{|X| \mid X \subseteq G, (X) = G\}$ Equivalently  $2k(G)=\min_{X \in \mathcal{K}} \{|X| \mid G \cong F(X) \}$  for some  $N \triangleq F(X) \}$ .

Def. 3. J: Let be be a group,  $R \subseteq G$ . The normal closure  $R^G := \bigcap_{R \subseteq N \triangleq G} N$ 

is the smallest nound subgroup of to that contains R.

We have k  $R^{6} = \left\{ TT g_{i}^{-1} v_{i}^{\varepsilon} g_{i} \middle| g_{i} \in G, v_{i} \in R, \varepsilon; \varepsilon \neq 1, k \geq 0 \right\}.$ 

Rem 3.6: If N ≥ 6, x ∈ N, the MXVEN© MVEN.

Def. 3.7: Let 6 be a group generated by  $A = \{a; l \in I\}$  and let F be the free group or  $X = \{x; l \in I\}$ . The their is an epimorphism and

1: F -> 6 and 6 = F(X)/N, when N=her (1).

x; -> a;

If R = No. A. R = N, then 6 is uniquely determined by Xand R. by Xand R.

· We write 6= (XIR) for the presentation of 6 with generality set X and relations R.

· G is finitely presented if 6= (XIR) for same finite X, R.

Undecidability of the isomorphism and wand moblem: There is no algorithm that takes as an input X and R and decides whether 6:=(X|R) is isomorphic to the timinal group.

There is no algorithm that decides whether a ward in X separates the identity in 6. (This is even true if X and R over finite.)

Thm 3.8. Let 6, 6 be grown with 6 = (XIR).

Thm 3.8: Let 6, 6' be grown with 6= (XIR). Every man 1: X > 6' s. A. 1(r)=1 for all re R can be extended to a (unique) homomorphism 6->6'.

Thun 3.9 (Neumann): If NA 6, and N and 6/N are finitely presented, then 6 is finitely presented.