

ON GROUPS WITH COMMUTATORS OF BOUNDED ORDER

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ABSTRACT. Let p be a prime, k a non-negative integer. We prove that if G is a residually finite group such that $[x, y]^{p^k} = 1$ for all $x, y \in G$, then G' is locally finite.

1. INTRODUCTION

The aim of this paper is to prove the following

Theorem. *Let $q = p^k$ be a prime power, G a residually finite group such that $[x, y]^q = 1$ for all $x, y \in G$. Then G' is locally finite.*

Of course, the above theorem fails to be true if the assumption of residual finiteness of G is dropped. As is known from the famous negative solutions to the Burnside Problem [1],[6] even groups satisfying the identity $x^q = 1$ need not be locally finite when q is big enough. In fact, it follows from the Ol'shanskii's theory that for sufficiently big values of q a group G can satisfy the identity $[x, y]^q = 1$ and have the derived group G' non-periodic! (This was communicated to us by V. Obraztsov.)

In view of our result some conjectures naturally arise, in particular it seems very likely that for any non-negative integer n the identity $[x, y]^n = 1$ on elements of a residually finite group G implies that G' is locally finite. Another interesting question is whether under the hypothesis of the above theorem G' is necessarily of finite exponent. Note that it follows from our proof that this is so if G is finitely generated.

As the reader can see the paper is quite short. The brevity is achieved by using "heavy weapons"; in particular a deep theorem of Zelmanov on PI Lie algebras (see Theorem 2.1 below) and his solution to the Restricted Burnside Problem.

We say for short that a number is X -bounded if it is bounded from above by some function that depends only on parameters from the set X . Throughout the paper p denotes a fixed prime and $q = p^k$ a fixed power of p .

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2. ON p -GROUPS AND THEIR ASSOCIATED LIE ALGEBRAS

This section does not contain new results. For the reader's convenience we collect here some necessary definitions and facts on Lie algebras associated with finite p -groups. The most adequate for our purposes general reference for the subject is [11].

Let L be a Lie algebra over a field \mathfrak{k} . We use the left normed notation: thus if l_1, l_2, \dots, l_n are elements of L , then

$$[l_1, l_2, \dots, l_n] = [\dots [[l_1, l_2], l_3], \dots, l_n].$$

An element $a \in L$ is called ad-nilpotent if there exists a positive integer n such that $[x, \underbrace{a, \dots, a}_n] = 0$ for all $x \in L$. If n is the least integer with the above property,

then we say that a is ad-nilpotent of index n . Let $X \subseteq L$ be any subset of L . By a commutator in elements of X we mean any element of L that could be obtained from elements of X by means of repeated operation of commutation with an arbitrary system of brackets including the elements of X . Denote by F the free Lie algebra over \mathfrak{k} on countably many free generators x_1, x_2, \dots . Let $f = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ be a non-zero element of F . The algebra L is said to satisfy the identity $f \equiv 0$ if $f(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = 0$ for any $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \in L$. In this case we say that L is PI. We are now in a position to quote a theorem of Zelmanov which has numerous important applications to group theory.

Theorem 2.1 (Zelmanov, [11], III(0.4)). *Let L be a Lie algebra generated by a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m . Assume that L is PI and that each commutator in the generators a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m is ad-nilpotent. Then L is nilpotent.*

In this paper we use the following corollary of the above theorem.

Theorem 2.2. *Let L be a Lie algebra over a field \mathfrak{k} generated by a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m . Assume that L satisfies an identity $f \equiv 0$ and that each commutator in the generators a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m is ad-nilpotent of index at most n . Then L is nilpotent of $\{f, n, m, \mathfrak{k}\}$ -bounded class.*

Proof. Consider the free m -generated Lie \mathfrak{k} -algebra F_m on free generators f_1, \dots, f_m , and let T be the ideal of F_m generated by all values of f on the elements of F_m and by all elements of the form $[g, \underbrace{c, \dots, c}_n]$, where $g \in F_m$ and c is an arbitrary

commutator in the f_i . Then F/T satisfies the hypothesis of Theorem 2.1 and hence is nilpotent of some class $u = u(m, n, f, \mathfrak{k})$. Clearly, L is an image of F/T under the homomorphism induced by the mapping $f_i \rightarrow a_i$. Hence L is nilpotent of class at most u . \square

Let G be a group and M a subset of G . We call an element $x \in G$ a commutator of weight 1 in elements of M if and only if $x \in M$. Now assume that $w \geq 2$ and commutators in elements of M of any weight less than w are already defined. An element $x \in G$ is called a commutator of weight w in elements of M if and only if there exist commutators x_1, x_2 of weights w_1 and w_2 in elements of M such that $w_1 + w_2 = w$ and $x = [x_1, x_2]$. Of course, there can be various ways to represent an element of G as a commutator in elements of M . If the set M is not indicated, we use the term "commutator" to mean a commutator of weight 2 in elements of G .

Let G be a finite p -group. We denote by $D_i = D_i(G)$ the i -th dimension subgroup of G in characteristic p (see [5], Chapter 8). These subgroups form a central series of G known as the Zassenhaus-Jennings-Lazard series. Set $L(G) = \bigoplus D_i/D_{i+1}$. Then $L(G)$ can naturally be viewed as a Lie algebra over the field \mathbb{F}_p with p elements. Let $x \in G$, and let $i = i(x)$ be the largest integer such that $x \in D_i$. We denote by \tilde{x} the element $xD_{i+1} \in L(G)$.

Lemma 2.3 (Lazard, [7], p. 131). *For any $x \in G$ we have $(ad \tilde{x})^p = ad(\tilde{x}^p)$. In particular, if $x^q = 1$ then \tilde{x} is ad-nilpotent of index at most q .*

Let us denote by $L_p(G)$ the subalgebra of L generated by D_1/D_2 . Fix a positive number c , and assume that G is generated by g_1, g_2, \dots, g_m . Let $\rho_1, \rho_2, \dots, \rho_r$ be the list of all commutators in g_1, g_2, \dots, g_m of weight at most c . Here r obviously is $\{c, m\}$ -bounded. The following lemma is straightforward from arguments of Zelmanov given in [11], p. 71.

Lemma 2.4. *Let G be a finite p -group. If $L_p(G)$ is nilpotent of class c , then $G = \langle \rho_1 \rangle \langle \rho_2 \rangle \dots \langle \rho_r \rangle$ is the product of cyclic subgroups generated by the ρ_i 's.*

Again let F be the free Lie algebra over \mathbb{F}_p on countably many free generators x_1, x_2, \dots . Let $f \in F$ be the linearization of the Lie polynomial

$$[x_3, \underbrace{[x_1, x_2], [x_1, x_2], \dots, [x_1, x_2]}_{q \text{ times}}].$$

We do not require the explicit form of f but note that $f \neq 0$ (see [2]).

The next lemma follows from the proof of Theorem 1 in the paper of Wilson and Zelmanov [8].

Lemma 2.5. *If $[x, y]^q = 1$ for any $x, y \in G$, then $L_p(G)$ satisfies the identity $f \equiv 0$.*

3. PROOF OF THE MAIN RESULT

We start this section by citing a result of B. Hartley that will be used later on.

Theorem 3.1 (Hartley, [4]). *Let G be an n -generator finite solvable group of Fitting height h . There exists a constant $N(h, n)$ depending only on h and n such that each element of G' can be expressed as a product of at most $N(h, n)$ commutators.*

The proof of the following lemma was suggested by A. Mann.

Lemma 3.2. *Let π be a set of primes, G a finite group in which all commutators are π -elements. Then G' is a π -group.*

Proof. Assume that the result is false and let G be a counterexample of minimal possible order. Obviously G has no non-trivial normal π -subgroups. If r is a prime divisor of $|G|$ with $r \notin \pi$ and if R is a Sylow r -subgroup of G , then $N_G(R) = C_G(R)$. Hence by the Burnside's Theorem [3, Theorem 7.4.3] G has a normal r -complement K . By induction K' is a normal π -subgroup of G , whence $K' = 1$. But then K and hence G is a π' -group, a contradiction. \square

Lemma 3.3. *Let n be a positive integer, G a finite n -generator group such that $[x, y]^q = 1$ for any $x, y \in G$. Then there exists an $\{n, q\}$ -bounded number μ such that the exponent of G' divides p^μ .*

Proof. By the previous lemma G' is a p -group, so G is solvable and has Fitting height at most 2. Let $x \in G'$ and $N(2, n)$ be as in Theorem 3.1. Theorem 3.1 says that x belongs to some subgroup generated by at most $N(2, n)$ commutators. Let m be the minimal number satisfying the condition that there exist commutators a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m such that $x \in \langle a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m \rangle$. We set $H = \langle a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m \rangle$. Of course H is a p -group. Since $[x_1, x_2]^q = 1$ for all $x_1, x_2 \in H$, it follows by Lemma 2.5 that $L_p(H)$ satisfies the identity $f \equiv 0$.

Consider an arbitrary Lie commutator σ in $\tilde{a}_1, \tilde{a}_2, \dots, \tilde{a}_m$ and let ρ be the group commutator in a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m having the same bracketage as σ . The definition of $L_p(H)$ yields that either $\sigma = 0$ or $\sigma = \tilde{\rho}$. Since $\rho^q = 1$, Lemma 2.3 implies that σ is ad-nilpotent of index at most q . Theorem 2.2 now says that $L_p(H)$ is nilpotent of class depending only on f, m, p and q , hence on n and q . Combining this with Lemma 2.4 we conclude that there exists an $\{n, q\}$ -bounded number r such that H can be written as a product of at most r cyclic subgroups each of order $\leq q$. Therefore H is of order at most q^r and, in particular, the exponent of H is $\{n, q\}$ -bounded. \square

Theorem 3.4. *Let G be a residually finite group in which $[x, y]^q = 1$ for all $x, y \in G$. Then the derived group G' of G is locally finite.*

Proof. Let S be any finite subset of G' . Obviously we can choose a finitely generated subgroup K of G such that $S \subseteq K'$. Let K be n -generator. Then, by Lemma 3.3, the derived group of every finite quotient of K has $\{n, q\}$ -bounded exponent. Since K is residually finite, we conclude that K' is of finite (even $\{n, q\}$ -bounded) exponent. By the positive solution to the Restricted Burnside Problem [9], [10] any residually finite group of finite exponent is locally finite. Therefore K' is locally finite and S generates a finite subgroup. The proof is complete. \square

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