

## RESIDUAL FINITENESS OF SURFACE GROUPS

JOHN HEMPEL

ABSTRACT. It is known [2] that free groups, and more generally fundamental groups of 2-manifolds [1], are residually finite. We give here an elementary proof of these facts.

THEOREM. *Let  $F$  be a (possibly bounded) 2-manifold, then  $\pi_1(F)$  is residually finite.*

PROOF. We may assume  $F$  is compact and orientable. Given  $1 \neq \alpha \in \pi_1(F)$  we must find a normal subgroup of finite index in  $\pi_1(F)$  which does not contain  $\alpha$ . Since the intersection of all subgroups (of any finitely generated group) of a fixed finite index is normal and also of finite index, it suffices to show that for a (general position) map  $f: (S^1, *) \rightarrow (F, *)$  representing  $\alpha$  there is a finite sheeted covering  $p: \tilde{F} \rightarrow F$  such that  $f$  does not lift to a map  $\tilde{f}: (S^1, *) \rightarrow (P, *)$ .

We induct on the singular set,  $S(f)$ , of  $f$ . If  $f$  is an embedding, then  $f$  represents either a "standard generator" or a product of commutators of "standard generators" for  $\pi_1(F)$  depending on whether  $f_*: H_1(S^1) \rightarrow H_1(F)$  is nontrivial or trivial. In either case we can easily construct  $p: \tilde{F} \rightarrow F$  to be a double covering in the first case and a six sheeted covering corresponding to the kernel of an appropriate map  $\pi_1(F) \rightarrow \Sigma_3$  in the second case. If  $S(f) \neq \emptyset$ , let  $U$  be a regular neighborhood of  $f(S^1)$  in  $F$ . There is a simple loop  $g: (S^1, *) \rightarrow (U, *)$  which represents a nontrivial element of  $\pi_1(F)$ . By the preceding case there is a finite sheeted covering  $q: \hat{F} \rightarrow F$  such that  $g$  does not lift to a map  $\hat{g}: (S^1, *) \rightarrow (\hat{F}, *)$ . If  $f$  does not lift to  $\hat{F}$  we are through. If  $f$  does lift to  $\hat{f}: (S^1, *) \rightarrow (\hat{F}, *)$ , then  $S(\hat{f}) \subset S(f)$ . If  $S(\hat{f}) = S(f)$ , then  $q|_{\hat{f}(S^1)}$  would be an embedding, and  $q$  would map a neighborhood of  $\hat{f}(S^1)$  homeomorphically onto  $U$ . But then  $g$  would lift to  $\hat{F}$ . Hence  $S(\hat{f}) \subsetneq S(f)$  and the proof follows by induction on  $\#S(f)$ .

### REFERENCES

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DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, RICE UNIVERSITY, HOUSTON, TEXAS 77001

*Current address:* School of Mathematics, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey 08540

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