

# A SHORT PROOF THAT POSITIVE GENERATION IMPLIES THE HANNA NEUMANN CONJECTURE

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The Strengthened Hanna Neumann Conjecture [3] posits that if  $U$  and  $V$  are finitely generated subgroups of a free group  $F$  then

$$\sum_{x \in T} \chi_0(U \cap x^{-1}Vx) \leq \chi_0(U)\chi_0(V),$$

where  $\chi_0(H) = \max(0, \text{rank } H - 1)$  and  $T$  is a set of double coset representatives for  $V \backslash F / U$ . This is proved in [1] and [2] when  $U$  is positively generated (i.e., generated by elements of the subsemigroup generated by a basis of  $F$ ). In a February 2003 CUNY Group Theory Seminar I pointed out a simple proof. It was suggested then and again recently that I record this in print.

Since any free group embeds in the free group of rank 2, we may assume  $F = \langle a, b \rangle$ . By embedding  $F$  in itself using the map  $a \mapsto a^2$ ,  $b \mapsto ab$ , we may further assume that  $U$  is generated by positive words in the elements  $a^2$  and  $ab$ . Then the core graph  $G_0(U)$  has just two types of valence 3 vertices (since this is true of  $G_0(\langle a^2, ab \rangle)$ ) and they occur in exactly equal numbers (since they have (incoming, outgoing) valence  $(2, 1)$  and  $(1, 2)$  respectively and the strings of  $G_0(U)$  are directed). Proposition 3.1 of [3] says that a counterexample to the generalized HN conjecture must have over half the valence 3 vertices of both  $G_0(U)$  and  $G_0(V)$  all of the same type, so  $U$  can't belong to a counterexample.

## REFERENCES

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