On Verbal Subgroups in Finite and Profinite Groups

Pavel Shumyatsky

University of Brasilia, Brazil

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Given a word w and a group G, assume that certain restrictions are imposed on the set G_w . How does this influence the properties of the verbal subgroup w(G)? There are several natural ways to look at Hall's question from a different angle. The circle of problems arising in this context can be characterized as follows.

Given a word w and a group G, assume that certain restrictions are imposed on the set G_w . How does this influence the properties of the verbal subgroup w(G)? Most of the words considered in this talk are *multilinear commutators*, also known under the name of *outer commutator words*.

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In this talk I would like to speak on some new results on the case where the group G is profinite.

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Theorem

Let e, k, s be positive integers and G a profinite group that has subgroups G_1, G_2, \ldots, G_s whose union contains all γ_k -values in G. Suppose that each of the subgroups G_1, G_2, \ldots, G_s has finite exponent dividing e. Then $\gamma_k(G)$ has finite (e, k, s)-bounded exponent.

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We will now discuss the proof of the theorem that if G a profinite group that has s subgroups of exponent e whose union contains all γ_k -values in G, then $\gamma_k(G)$ has finite (e, k, s)-bounded exponent.

Let G be a nilpotent group generated by a commutator-closed subset X which is contained in a union of finitely many subgroups G_1, G_2, \ldots, G_s . Then G can be written as the product $G = G_1 G_2 \cdots G_s$.

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As a by-product, we show that if G is a finite soluble group in which any nilpotent subgroup generated by w-values has exponent dividing e, then the Fitting height of G is bounded in terms of e and w only.

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