

## Endomorphisms of free groups and their fixed points

BY W. IMRICH

*Institut für Mathematik und Angewandte Geometrie, Montanuniversität Leoben,  
A-8700 Leoben, Austria*

AND E. C. TURNER

*Department of Mathematics and Statistics, State University of New York at Albany,  
Albany, NY 12222, U.S.A.*

(Received 20 July 1988)

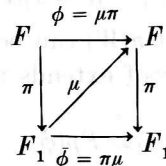
Much work recently has been focused on the issue of fixed words for automorphisms of free groups – see [2] and papers referred to there. Bestvina and Handel [1] have announced a powerful structure theorem for automorphisms of free groups that has as a consequence a proof of what has become known, to the amusement of Peter Scott, as the ‘so-called’ *Scott Conjecture*: if  $F$  is a free group of rank  $n$  and  $\alpha: F \rightarrow F$  is an automorphism, then  $\text{Fix}(\alpha) = \{w \in F \mid \alpha(w) = w\}$  has rank at most  $n$ .

The purpose of this note is to generalize this to endomorphisms. We also show how to reduce constructively the problem of calculating fixed words – finite or infinite – for an endomorphism to that for an associated monomorphism. Throughout we denote endomorphisms, monomorphisms, automorphisms and free factor projections respectively with the letters  $\phi, \mu, \alpha$  and  $\pi$ .

**THEOREM 1.** *If  $F$  is a free group of rank  $n$  and  $\phi: F \rightarrow F$  an endomorphism, then there is a  $\phi$ -invariant subgroup  $\phi^\infty(F)$  of rank at most  $n$  on which  $\phi$  is an automorphism and which contains  $\text{Fix}(\phi)$ .*

**COROLLARY.** *The ‘so-called’ Scott Conjecture holds for endomorphisms.*

**THEOREM 2.** *With  $\phi$  and  $F$  as above, there exist a constructible free factor decomposition  $F = F_1 * F_2$  with projection  $\pi: F \rightarrow F_1$  and a monomorphism  $\mu: F_1 \rightarrow F$  so that  $\phi = \mu\pi$  giving a commutative diagram*



and satisfying

$$\text{Fix}(\phi) \cong \text{Fix}(\bar{\phi}); \quad Fp(\phi) \cong Fp(\bar{\phi}).$$

*Note.*  $\bar{\phi}$  is defined by the diagram.  $Fp(\phi)$  denotes the set of all fixed words, both finite and infinite: see the proof of Theorem 2.

Theorem 2 can be applied inductively until  $\bar{\phi}$  is a monomorphism.

*Proof of Theorem 1.* Let  $\phi^\infty(F) = \bigcap_{m=1}^{\infty} \phi^m(F)$ .

