

Construction of a Quotient Ring of $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}$ in
which a Binomial $1 + w$ is Invertible Using
Small Cancellation Methods

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Dedicated to Professor Boris I. Plotkin with love and respect on the occasion of his 90th Anniversary.

Abstract

We apply small cancellation methods originating from group theory to investigate the structure of a quotient ring $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}/\mathcal{I}$, where $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}$ is the group algebra of the free group \mathcal{F} over the field \mathbb{Z}_2 , and the

ideal \mathcal{I} is generated by a single trinomial $1 + v + vw$, where v is a complicated word depending on w . In $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}/\mathcal{I}$ we have $(1 + w)^{-1} = v$, so $1 + w$ becomes invertible. We construct an explicit linear basis of $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}/\mathcal{I}$ (thus showing that $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}/\mathcal{I} \neq 0$). This is the first step in constructing rings with exotic properties.

1 Introduction

This paper describes the first step in a construction of a skew field with a finitely generated multiplicative group.

We will construct this skew field as a quotient ring of a group algebra of a finitely generated free group \mathcal{F} . The full construction of such a skew field would involve an iterative procedure, in which every step is similar to the one described in this paper, in a more complicated situation. The resulting injective limit will be either 0 or a skew field.

Our main objective is to show that the resulting skew field is non trivial, and, moreover, to obtain a skew field of infinite dimension over its center in which every non zero element is equal to a monomial, that is, an element of the free group \mathcal{F} . Hence, when \mathcal{F} is finitely generated, the multiplicative group of this skew field is finitely generated. In order to show that the resulting skew field is non trivial, we need to develop its structure theory.

In this paper we consider the following problem. Let $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}$ be the group algebra of the free group \mathcal{F} over the field \mathbb{Z}_2 , and let $1 + w$ be a binomial. We would like to find a quotient ring of $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}$ in which the image of $1 + w$ is invertible, without losing control of the quotient ring relations.

Our way to deal with this problem is influenced by an analogue with small cancellation in groups. Namely, we equate $(1 + w)^{-1}$ to a complicated word

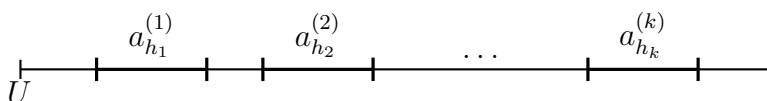
$$v = x^\alpha y x^{\alpha+1} y \cdots x^{\beta-1} y$$

with $|w| \ll \alpha \ll \beta$, where $|w|$ is a word length of w in \mathcal{F} . The monomial v exhibits small cancellation properties because every subword of v that contains at least two letters y appears in v only once ([7]).

In the case of groups we consider semicanonical monomials, namely, monomials that do not contain parts of the relations (or of their cyclic conjugates and inverses) that are too big. It turns out that semicanonical monomials representing the same element of the group are connected by a so-called

one-layer diagram. The transition between semicanonical monomials representing the same element is done by substituting subwords of the relations by the inverses of their complements repeatedly (such transitions are called turns).

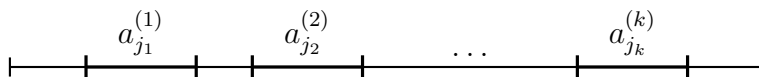
Here we imitate this process with inevitable complications. Since our relations are not binomial but polynomial, we substitute a subword by the sum of the rest of the monomials of the relation. We call such transitions multi-turns. The simple-minded picture goes like this



where U is a monomial, and we have polynomial relations

$$\sum_{j_i=1}^{l_i} a_{j_i}^{(i)} = 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, k, \quad h_i \in \{1, \dots, l_i\}.$$

Performing a number of multi-turns, we obtain sums of monomials of the form



We have $l_1 \cdot \dots \cdot l_k$ monomials with linear dependencies induced by the multi-turns. In our (simple-minded) case we obtain a linear space of dimension $(l_1 - 1) \cdot \dots \cdot (l_k - 1)$.

The actual situation is more complicated, due to a number of factors. Let us list some of them:

- Some of the words $a_{j_i}^{(i)}$ might be short, causing certain degeneracies.
- There can be highly non-trivial interactions between the neighbour occurrences, so that the order of performing the multi-turns might matter.

This explains why pursuing this program turns out not entirely simple. We have to introduce a number of elaborate concepts to deal with the monomials and the subwords of the relations appearing in them (for this, see especially Section 3).

To control the degenerations, we introduce a (decreasing) filtration and study its properties (Section 4). Then we need to study the interaction

between the linear dependencies and the filtration. Because of the properties like transversality and non-degeneracy, this interaction has nice properties (Section 4.2, Section 5). Our final result (Theorem 5.1) supplies an explicit linear basis for the quotient ring. In particular, the quotient ring does not collapse to 0.

Then we introduce a linear generating set of our quotient ring with particularly nice properties. For this generating set, the multiplication can be expressed as a sum of monomials forming thin triangles with the factors (Section 6, Theorem 6.1). Small cancellation groups are hyperbolic, so their multiplication is expressed by thin triangles. While we do not possess the concept of a hyperbolic ring (even for algebras over a field), the quotient ring we construct does display some features of what might be expected for a “hyperbolic ring”.

2 Basic definitions

Consider the group ring $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}$, where \mathcal{F} is a free group with at least 4 free generators. We will call elements of \mathcal{F} words or monomials. We deal only with reduced monomials unless the converse is explicitly stated. For our purposes we can use any field k , but we choose the field \mathbb{Z}_2 to simplify our calculations. Let us fix $w \in \mathcal{F}$, an arbitrary cyclically reduced primitive (not a proper power) word from \mathcal{F} . Fix positive integers α and β such that $|w| \ll \alpha \ll \beta$, where $|w|$ is a word length of w in \mathcal{F} . Our aim is inverting of the binomial $1 + w$. Consider the word

$$v = x^\alpha y x^{\alpha+1} y \cdots x^{\beta-1} y \tag{1}$$

such that w does not start or end with the letters x, y, x^{-1}, y^{-1} . We are going to study a structure of the quotient ring $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}/\mathcal{I}$, where

$$\mathcal{I} = \langle 1 + v + vw \rangle. \tag{2}$$

Clearly, in the quotient ring we have $v(1+w) = 1$. Multiplying it by v on the right side, we obtain $v(1+w)v = v$. Since v is a word, it is invertible in $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}$, so, it is also invertible in $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}/\mathcal{I}$ or the quotient ring is trivial. Multiplying the last equation by v^{-1} , we obtain $(1+w)v = 1$. Thus, $v^{-1} = 1 + w$ in the ring $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}/\mathcal{I}$.

Definition 2.1. Suppose $M(v, w)$ is a non-commutative monomial over the words v, w . We call arbitrary subwords of monomials $M(v, w)$ (v, w) -generalized fractional powers (or simply *generalized fractional powers*).

Let v_1 be an arbitrary subword of v (or of v^{-1}). We define an additive (length) measure (aka Λ -measure) on subwords of v (or v^{-1}) in the following way

$$\Lambda(v_1) = \frac{m_y(v_1)}{\beta - \alpha}, \quad (3)$$

where $m_y(v_1)$ is the number of occurrences of the letter y (or of the letter y^{-1}) in v_1 . Obviously, $\Lambda(v) = 1$ ($\Lambda(v^{-1}) = 1$). For any subword w_1 of w we put $\Lambda(w_1) = 0$. From now on, let us call Λ -measure of a generalized fractional power the sum of Λ -measure of its parts.

Let U be a word and U_1 be its subword. We call the triple that consists of U , U_1 and the position of U_1 in U *an occurrence of U_1 in U* .

An arbitrary word from \mathcal{F} may contain occurrences of generalized fractional powers. While the notion of a maximal occurrence seems to be intuitively simple, it turns out that the notion we actually need has considerable subtleties.

So, we define a maximal occurrence in the following way. Let a be a generalized fractional power, that is, a is an occurrence in a monomial $M(v, w) = M_L a M_R$. Assume that $M_L = M_1(v, w) M'_L$, where $M_1(v, w)$ is a monomial in v, w , and M'_L has no initial subword equal to a monomial in v, w . In the same way, assume that $M_R = M'_R M_2(v, w)$, where $M_2(v, w)$ is a monomial in v, w , and M'_R has no final subword equal to a monomial in v, w . Then we consider a as an occurrence in the monomial

$$M_0(v, w) = M_1(v, w)^{-1} M(v, w) M_2^{-1}(v, w) = M'_L a M'_R.$$

Consider a set of monomials

$$\mathcal{A} = \{M(v, w) \mid M(v, w) = M_i(v, w) M_0(v, w) M_j(v, w), i, j \in \mathbb{N}\},$$

where $M_i(v, w)$ and $M_j(v, w)$ are arbitrary monomials in v, w . Then the occurrence of a in $M_0(v, w)$ can be considered as the occurrence of a in $M(v, w) \in \mathcal{A}$ with the same position in $M_0(v, w)$.

Suppose a is an occurrence in a word $U \in \mathcal{F}$, a letter a_1 prolongs a in U from the left side, a letter a_2 prolongs a in U from the right side. If a is an initial subword of U , a_1 is absent; if a is a final subword of U , a_2 is absent. If

for any $M(v, w) \in \mathcal{A}$ the occurrence a can be prolonged neither by a_1 on the left nor by a_2 on the right in $M(v, w)$, then we call a a *maximal occurrence of a generalized fractional power in U* .

Let $U = U_L a U_R$. The above definition in fact means the following. The occurrence a is a maximal occurrence of a generalized fractional power in U if and only if it satisfies one of the conditions:

(L1) U_L is the empty word;

(L2) $U_L = U'_L a_1$, $M'_L = M''_L a'_1$, $a_1 \neq a'_1$;

(L3) $U_L = U'_L a_1$, M'_L is the empty word, the last letter in each $M_i(v, w)$ is different from a_1 ;

and one of the conditions

(R1) U_R is the empty word;

(R2) $U_R = a_2 U'_R$, $M'_R = a'_2 M''_R$, $a_2 \neq a'_2$;

(R3) $U_R = a_2 U'_R$, M'_R is the empty word, the first letter in each $M_j(v, w)$ is different from a_2 .

Definition 2.2. Let τ be some small value, U be an arbitrary word from \mathcal{F} . We call the set of maximal occurrences of generalized fractional powers in U of Λ -measure greater or equal to a given threshold τ *the chart of the word U* , and we call the corresponding occurrences of generalized fractional powers *members of the chart*.

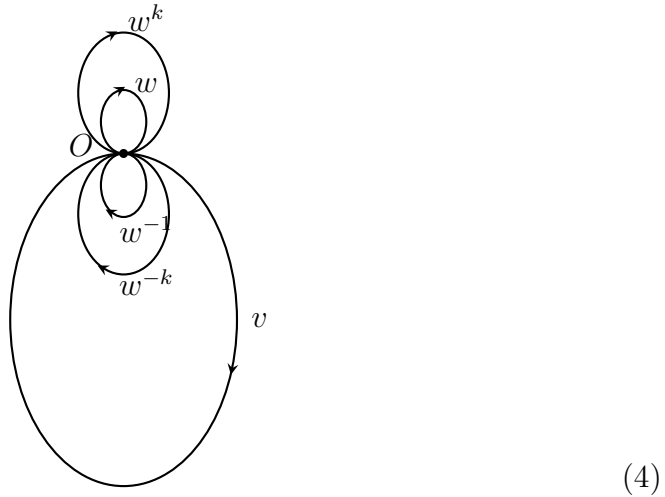
Let us put $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{\beta - \alpha}$. Further we will assume that $\tau \geq 10\varepsilon$.

Any subword of v containing at least two letters y appears in a unique way in v . Moreover, a subword of v^l containing at least two letters y appears in v^l uniquely modulo the period v . Therefore, if the Λ -measure of some maximal occurrence of a generalized fractional power is greater or equal to 2ε , it can not be properly contained in another occurrence of a generalized fractional power (because otherwise it would not be maximal). In particular, given the chart of some word, one member of the chart can not be properly contained in another. However, members of the chart may have overlaps.

Consider an overlap of two members of the chart. If the overlap is a common part of two subwords of v^l , then according to the last remark, the Λ -measure of the overlap is not greater than ε . If the overlap contains a

subword of w^k , it may have a more complicated form. Since $\alpha \gg |w|$, w does not contain subwords $y^{\delta_1} x^\gamma y^{\delta_2}$, where $|\gamma| \geq \alpha$. Hence, since the Λ -measure of subwords of w is equal to zero, the Λ -measure of the overlap still is not greater than ε for both members of the chart. In particular, since $\tau \geq 10\varepsilon$, we never have a situation when one member of the chart is fully covered by others.

Definition 2.3. Consider oriented graphs with edges marked by generators of the group \mathcal{F} . Take such a graph of the form



Here to each integer power of w corresponds a separate arc. That is, there are infinitely many arcs that correspond to different w^k . We call this graph a *v-diagram*.

Assume that we have an oriented path in the graph (4). When we go along this path, we can write down the mark of an edge if we pass the edge in the positive direction, and we can write down the inverse to the mark of an edge if we pass the edge in the negative direction. As a result, we obtain a generalized fractional power (possibly after cancellations if there are any).

It is easy to see that to each monomial over v, w there corresponds a path in the graph (4) with the initial and the final vertex O . By the definition, every generalized fractional power is a subword in a monomial over v, w . Hence, given a generalized fractional power M , one can specify two points I and F on the graph (4) such that M corresponds to the unique path starting at I and ending at F . For the sake of uniqueness, we assume that we always

choose an arc with maximal absolute value of degree of w along the path. So, one can see that M corresponds to the path in the graph of one of the types (5) — (7).

Note that if a generalized fractional power is of Λ -measure strictly greater than ε , then the positions of the initial and the final points that belong to the v -arc are uniquely determined.

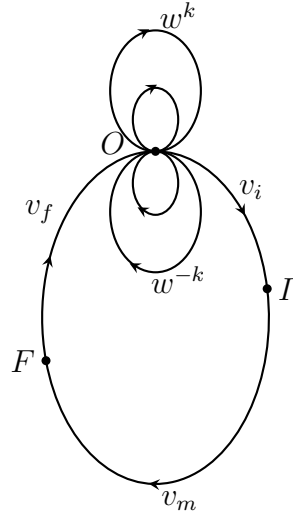
In what follows we use for v the notation $v = v_i v_m v_f$, where v_i is some initial part, v_m is some middle part and v_f is some final part of v (any part is allowed to be empty). Analogously to the notion of v -diagram, in this paper we represent all monomials (not only generalized fractional powers) as segments that consist of oriented edges marked by generators of the group \mathcal{F} ; such segments we always read from left to right. So, for v we have

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \longrightarrow \text{---} \\ \text{\scriptsize } v \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \longrightarrow \text{---} \longrightarrow \text{---} \\ \text{\scriptsize } v_i \quad v_m \quad v_f \end{array}$$

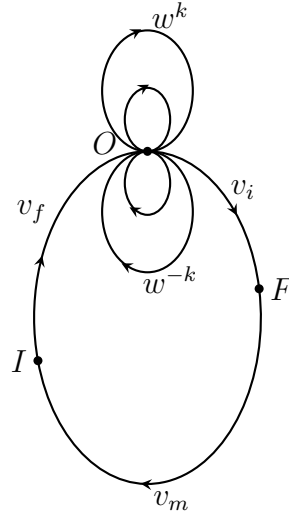
Similarly, for w we use the notation $w = w_i w_m w_f$, where w_i is some initial part, w_m is some middle part and w_f is some final part of w (any part is allowed to be empty).

Let us enumerate all possible positions of points I and F on the v -diagram. Thereby, we enumerate all possible types of generalized fractional powers. In every case, we explicitly write the corresponding forms of generalized fractional powers. As above, $M(v, w)$ is a monomial over v and w . First, both points I and F may lie on the v -arc. Then they divide the v -arc into three parts and, according to the notations introduced above, we denote

them v_i , v_m and v_f and obtain the pictures



$$\begin{aligned} &v_m v_f M(v, w) v_f^{-1}, \\ &v_m v_f M(v, w) v_i v_m, \\ &v_i^{-1} M(v, w) v_i v_m, \\ &v_i^{-1} M(v, w) v_f^{-1}; \end{aligned}$$

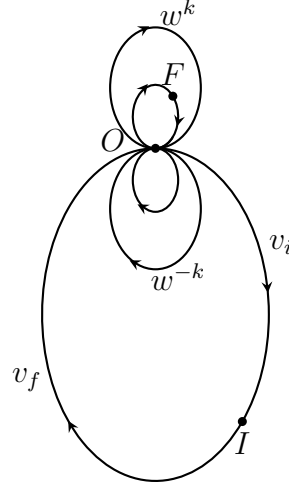
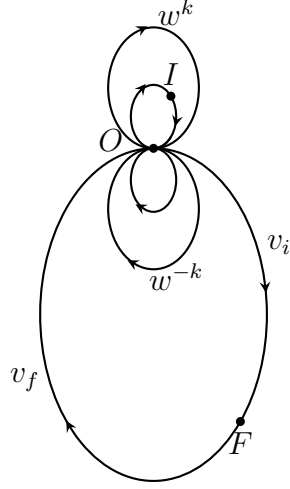


$$\begin{aligned} &v_f M(v, w) v_i, \\ &v_f M(v, w) v_f^{-1} v_m^{-1}, \\ &v_m^{-1} v_i^{-1} M(v, w) v_i, \\ &v_m^{-1} v_i^{-1} M(v, w) v_f^{-1} v_m^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

(5)

The next configuration is when the point I lies on the v -arc and the point F lies on a w -arc or vice versa. Then, according to the above notations, we

put $v = v_i v_f$, $w = w_i w_f$ and obtain the pictures



$$\begin{aligned}
 &w_f M(v, w) v_i, \\
 &w_f M(v, w) v_f^{-1}, \\
 &w_i^{-1} M(v, w) v_i, \\
 &w_i^{-1} M(v, w) v_f^{-1};
 \end{aligned}$$

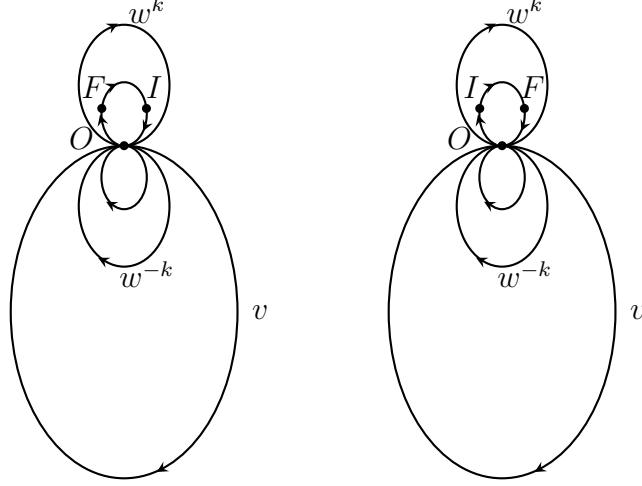
$$\begin{aligned}
 &v_f M(v, w) w_i, \\
 &v_i^{-1} M(v, w) w_i, \\
 &v_f M(v, w) w_f^{-1}, \\
 &v_i^{-1} M(v, w) w_f^{-1}.
 \end{aligned}$$

(6)

In picture (6) points I and F lie on a positive w -arc, but they may lie on a negative w -arc within this type of paths as well.

The last configuration is when both points I and F lie on a w -arc. Then, according to the above notations, we put $w = w_i w_m w_f$ and obtain the pic-

tures



$$\begin{array}{ll}
 w_f M(v, w) w_i, & w_m w_f M(v, w) w_f^{-1}, \\
 w_f M(v, w) w_f^{-1} w_m^{-1}, & w_m w_f M(v, w) w_i w_m, \\
 w_m^{-1} w_i^{-1} M(v, w) w_i, & w_i^{-1} M(v, w) w_i w_m, \\
 w_m^{-1} w_i^{-1} M(v, w) w_f^{-1} w_m^{-1}, & w_i^{-1} M(v, w) w_f^{-1}.
 \end{array} \tag{7}$$

In picture (7) points I and F lie on a positive w -arc, but each of them may lie on a negative w -arc within this type of paths as well. Also the point I and the point F may lie on different w -arcs.

Given a set of generalized fractional powers M_j , $j = 1, \dots, k$, that correspond to the paths with the same initial and the same final point in the diagram of type (5) — (7), their sum $\sum_{j=1}^k M_j$ corresponds to the collection of these paths.

Let $\mathbb{Z}_2(w)$ be the field of rational functions in one variable w over \mathbb{Z}_2 . Consider a non-commutative Laurent polynomial $P(x_1, x_2)$ over \mathbb{Z}_2 such that

$$P((1+w)^{-1}, w) = 0 \text{ as an element of } \mathbb{Z}_2(w). \tag{8}$$

Notice that if $P(x_1, x_2)$ satisfies condition (8), then $P(v, w) \in \langle 1 + v + vw \rangle = \mathcal{I}$.

Example 2.1. Let us give an example of such polynomials. The first example comes from the obvious equality in $\mathbb{Z}_2(w)$

$$w \cdot \frac{1}{1+w} = \frac{1}{1+w} \cdot w.$$

From this equality it follows that the polynomial

$$P(x_1, x_2) = x_1x_2 + x_2x_1$$

satisfies condition (8) and

$$P(v, w) = vw + wv \in \mathcal{I}.$$

Recalling the reduction of rational functions of the form $\frac{w^{\pm k}}{1+w}$ in $\mathbb{Z}_2(w)$ to elementary fractions, we obtain the following equalities in $\mathbb{Z}_2(w)$ for $k > 0$:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{w^k}{1+w} &= \frac{w^k + w^{k-1} + w^{k-1} + \dots + w + w + 1 + 1}{1+w} \\ &= w^{k-1} + w^{k-2} + \dots + w + 1 + \frac{1}{1+w} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{w^{-k}}{1+w} &= \frac{w^{-k} + w^{-k+1} + w^{-k+1} + \dots + w^{-1} + w^{-1} + 1 + 1}{1+w} \\ &= w^{-k} + w^{-k+1} + \dots + w^{-1} + \frac{1}{1+w}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, the polynomials

$$\begin{aligned} P_1(x_1, x_2) &= x_1x_2^k + x_2^{k-1} + x_2^{k-2} + \dots + x_2 + 1 + x_1, \\ P_2(x_1, x_2) &= x_1x_2^{-k} + x_2^{-k} + x_2^{-k+1} + \dots + x_2^{-1} + x_1 \end{aligned}$$

satisfy condition (8) and

$$\begin{aligned} P_1(v, w) &= vw^k + w^{k-1} + w^{k-2} + \dots + w + 1 + v \in \mathcal{I}, \\ P_2(v, w) &= vw^{-k} + w^{-k} + w^{-k+1} + \dots + w^{-1} + v \in \mathcal{I}. \end{aligned}$$

According to types (5) — (7) of v -diagrams that correspond to possible forms of generalized fractional powers, we consider the list of expressions (9) — (14), where $P(x_1, x_2)$ is a non-commutative Laurent polynomial such that $P((1+w)^{-1}, w) = 0$ as an element of $\mathbb{Z}_2(w)$. We allow possibility of cancellations in monomials in (9) — (14). First, consider expressions

$$\begin{aligned} &v_f P(v, w) v_i, \\ &v_f P(v, w) v_f^{-1} v_m^{-1}, \\ &v_m^{-1} v_i^{-1} P(v, w) v_i, \\ &v_m^{-1} v_i^{-1} P(v, w) v_f^{-1} v_m^{-1}. \end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

To each expression of (9), there corresponds a collection of paths in the graph (5). Similarly, to each expression

$$\begin{aligned}
&v_m v_f P(v, w) v_f^{-1}, \\
&v_m v_f P(v, w) v_i v_m, \\
&v_i^{-1} P(v, w) v_i v_m, \\
&v_i^{-1} P(v, w) v_f^{-1},
\end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

there corresponds a collection of paths in the graph (5). To each expression

$$\begin{aligned}
&w_f P(v, w) v_i, \\
&w_f P(v, w) v_f^{-1}, \\
&w_i^{-1} P(v, w) v_i, \\
&w_i^{-1} P(v, w) v_f^{-1},
\end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

there corresponds a collection of paths in the graph (6). Similarly, to each expression

$$\begin{aligned}
&v_f P(v, w) w_i, \\
&v_i^{-1} P(v, w) w_i, \\
&v_f P(v, w) w_f^{-1}, \\
&v_i^{-1} P(v, w) w_f^{-1},
\end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

there corresponds a collection of paths in the graph (6). Finally, consider the expressions

$$\begin{aligned}
&w_f P(v, w) w_i, \\
&w_f P(v, w) w_f^{-1} w_m^{-1}, \\
&w_m^{-1} w_i^{-1} P(v, w) w_i, \\
&w_m^{-1} w_i^{-1} P(v, w) w_f^{-1} w_m^{-1}.
\end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

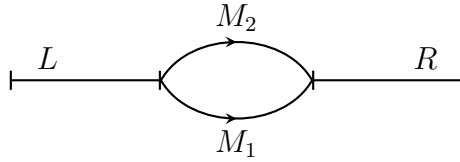
To each expression of (13) there corresponds a collection of paths in the graph (7). Similarly, to each expression

$$\begin{aligned}
&w_m w_f P(v, w) w_f^{-1}, \\
&w_m w_f P(v, w) w_i w_m, \\
&w_i^{-1} P(v, w) w_i w_m, \\
&w_i^{-1} P(v, w) w_f^{-1},
\end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

there corresponds a collection of paths in the graph (7). Since $P(v, w) \in \mathcal{I}$, the expressions (9) — (14) vanish in $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}/\mathcal{I}$.

Every expression (9) — (14) is, in fact, a linear combination of generalized fractional powers. For any linear combination $\sum_{j=1}^k M_j$ of such type (where the cancellations in monomials are already performed) we call the monomials M_{j_1}, M_{j_2} , $j_1, j_2 \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, *incident monomials*. Notice that the paths in the v -diagram corresponding to incident monomials always have the same initial points and the same final points. Clearly, one generalized fractional power has an infinite number of incident monomials because they may contain different powers of v and w .

Suppose we have a group G with a relator $R = M_1 M_2^{-1}$. Let $U = LM_1 R$. Recall that the transition from $U = LM_1 R$ to $LM_2 R$ representing the same element of G



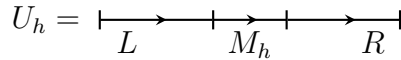
is called a *turn* of an occurrence of a subrelation M_1 (to its complement M_2). We generalize this notion to a multi-turn. Multi-turns will play a central role in our work.

Definition 2.4. Let $\sum_{j=1}^k M_j$ be one of the expressions (9) — (14) (where the cancellations in monomials are already performed). We call the transition

$$M_h \mapsto \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^k M_j,$$

an *elementary multi-turn* of M_h .

Let $U_h = LM_h R$



be a monomial in $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}$, where M_h is a generalized fractional power, and

$\sum_{j=1}^k M_j$ be one of the expressions (9) — (14), then the transition

$$U_h \mapsto \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^k U_j,$$

where $U_j = LM_jR$,

$$U_j = \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ | \quad | \quad | \quad | \quad | \\ L \quad \quad M_j \quad \quad R \end{array} \quad j = 1, \dots, k, j \neq h,$$

is called a *multi-turn of the occurrence M_h in U_h* . Notice that since $\sum_{j=1}^k M_j \in \mathcal{I}$, $U_h = \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^k U_j$ in the ring $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}/\mathcal{I}$.

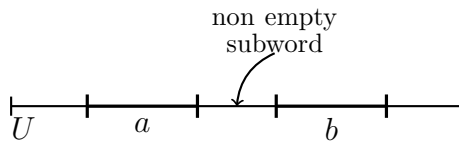
We call the corresponding sum $\sum_{j=1}^k U_j$ the *support of the multi-turn*. Then the expressions (9) — (14) are all types of supports of elementary multi-turns.

3 Linear dependencies on $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}$ induced by multi-turns. The description of the ideal \mathcal{I} as a linear subspace of $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}$

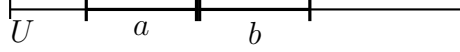
3.1 How multi-turns influence the chart

Let U be a word and a and b be members of its chart, i.e., maximal occurrences of generalized fractional powers. Since the monomial U is represented as a segment, it is natural to represent members of the chart of U as its subsegments. Let us describe possible configurations of the members a and b .

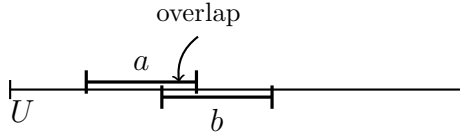
1. We say that the members of the chart a and b are *separated* if there exists some non empty subword between them in the word U .



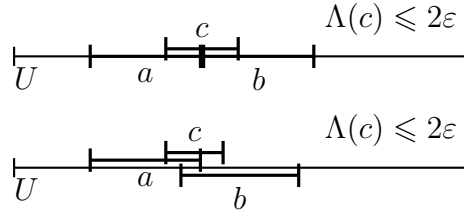
2. We say that the members a and b *touch at a point* if a and b are adjacent and have no common non empty subword.



3. We say that the members a and b *have an overlap* if the members have non empty common subword. Recall that the Λ -measure of the overlap is not greater than ε .



We will call the member of the chart of U closest to a from the left side *the left neighbour of a in the chart of U* . Similarly, we will call the member of the chart of U closest to a from the right side *the right neighbour of a in the chart of U* . Recall that maximal occurrences of generalized fractional powers are considered as members of the chart only when they have Λ -measure greater or equal to a given threshold τ and we assume that $\tau \geq 10\varepsilon$. The restriction on the Λ -measure allows us to avoid situations when one member of the chart is fully covered by other members. So, we avoid the situation when there exist two members that are not separated from a on one side. For example, we never obtain configurations like the following:

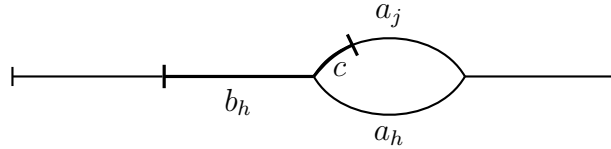


Suppose $U_h = La_hR$ is a word, a_h is a member of its chart, in particular $\Lambda(a_h) \geq \tau$. Suppose $U_h \mapsto \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^k U_j$ is a multi-turn of U_h that comes from an elementary multi-turn $a_h \mapsto \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^k a_j$. So, $U_h = \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^k U_j$ in the ring $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}/\mathcal{I}$. Let us study how the chart of $U_j = La_jR$, $j = 1, \dots, k$, $j \neq h$, is related to the chart of $U_h = La_hR$. We distinguish three types of monomials in the sum $\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^k U_j$:

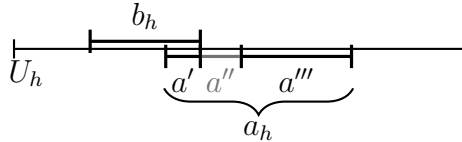
1. La_jR , where $\Lambda(a_j) > \varepsilon$;
2. La_jR , where $a_j = 1$.
3. La_jR , where $\Lambda(a_j) \leq \varepsilon$ but $a_j \neq 1$;

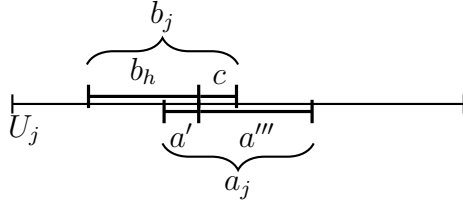
Let $U_j = La_jR$ be a monomial of type 1, that is, $\Lambda(a_j) > \varepsilon$. Let us study the chart of La_jR . First of all notice that since a_h is a maximal occurrence of a generalized fractional power in La_hR , the monomial $U_j = La_jR$ has no cancellations and a_j is a maximal occurrence of a generalized fractional power in U_j . Clearly, all members of the chart of $U_h = La_hR$ that are separated from a_h remain unchanged in the chart of $U_j = La_jR$. Let b_h be the left neighbour of a_h in the chart of U_h . Assume b_h is not separated from a_h , and b'_h is its initial subword such that $L = L'b'_h$, $U_h = L'b'_ha_hR$. Then there is a corresponding occurrence of b'_h in U_j . Let b_j be the member of the chart of U_j that prolongs b'_h . Clearly, the member of the chart of U_h that prolongs b'_h is precisely b_h . The member b_j may differ from b_h when $j \neq h$. There are four possibilities:

- 1.1 The members b_h and a_h touch at a point in U_h . The members b_j and a_j have a non-empty overlap in U_j . Assume c is the overlap between b_j and a_j . In this case $b_j = b_h c$. For example, we may obtain this effect when a beginning of v_m is replaced by an end of v_i^{-1} or vice versa.

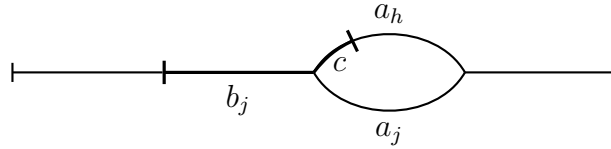


- 1.2 The members b_h and a_h have an overlap in U_h . The member b_h is enlarged in U_j with the use of a_j and the overlap between b_j and a_j increases in U_j . If the overlap increases by a piece c , then $b_j = b_h c$.

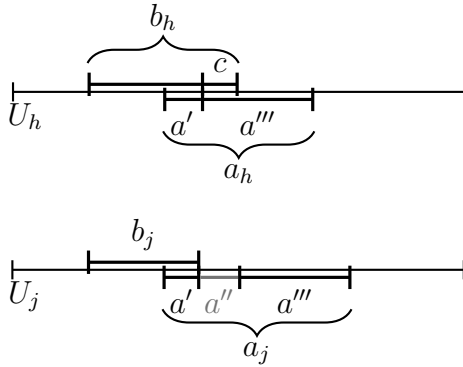




- 1.3 The members b_h and a_h have an overlap in U_h . The member b_h is shortened in U_j such that b_j and a_j touch at a point in U_j . For example, we obtain this effect when a beginning of v_m is replaced by an end of v_i^{-1} or vice versa. In this case $b_h = b_jc$.



- 1.4 The members b_h and a_h have an overlap in U_h . The member b_h is shortened in U_j and the overlap between b_j and a_j becomes shorter in U_j . If the overlap decreases on a piece c , then $b_h = b_jc$.



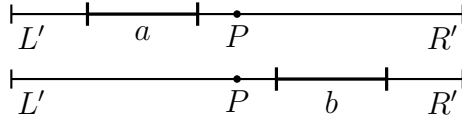
The essential observation is that either $b_h = b_jc$, or $b_j = b_hc$; in both cases the Λ -measure of c can not exceed ε . The possibilities for being changed for the right neighbour of a_h in the chart are the same.

The cases described in 1.1—1.4 may occur even if $\Lambda(b_h) < \tau$ or $\Lambda(b_j) < \tau$. Therefore, the chart of U_j also may change as a result of the following effect.

Assume $\tau - \varepsilon \leq \Lambda(b_h) < \tau$. Then we may obtain $\Lambda(b_j) \geq \tau$ in U_j , that is, b_j is counted as a member of the chart of U_j . So, a new member appears in the chart of U_j . It can also happen that $\Lambda(b_j) < \tau$, while $\Lambda(b_h) \geq \tau$.

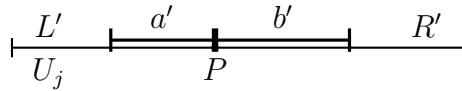
Consider the chart of a monomial $U_j = LR$ of type 2. Cancellations between L and R may occur. Suppose $L = L'C$, $R = C^{-1}R'$ and $L'R'$ does not have further cancellations. Let P be the meeting point of L' and R' . Members of the chart of $L'R'$ that are separated from the point P remain unchanged. The possible configurations are as follows:

- 2.1 L' does not have a terminal subword equal to some generalized fractional power and R' does not have an initial subword equal to some generalized fractional power. Then the chart of $L'R'$ consists of members that lie left to P in L' and right to P in R' .

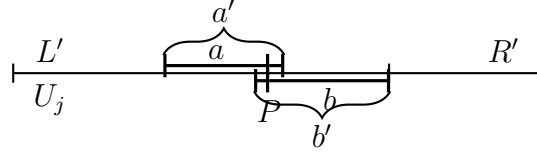


Suppose $L' = L'_1 a$, $R' = b R'_1$, a and b are maximal occurrences of generalized fractional powers in L' and in R' , respectively, possibly with Λ -measure less than τ . We allow one of a or b to be equal to 1. The occurrence of a in $L'R'$ does not have to be maximal. Let us denote by a' the maximal occurrence of a generalized fractional power that prolongs a in $L'R'$. Similarly, let us denote by b' the maximal occurrence of a generalized fractional power that prolongs b in $L'R'$. Then interactions between a' and b' are as follows:

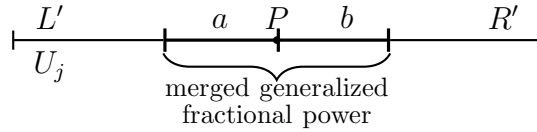
- 2.2 a' and b' touch at a point in $L'R'$. Then like in the case 2.1 the chart of $L'R'$ consists precisely of the members contained in L' and the members contained in R' .



- 2.3 a' and b' in $L'R'$ have an overlap. Then a' is at most slightly enlarged with respect to a , and b' is at most slightly enlarged with respect to b . Since the Λ -measure of their overlap does not exceed ε , their total increase does not exceed ε .



2.4 a' and b' merge to one generalized fractional power ab in $L'R'$.

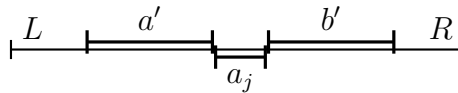


Consider the chart of monomials $U_j = La_jR$ of type 3. First of all notice that since a_h is a maximal occurrence of a generalized fractional power in U_h , the monomial $U_j = La_jR$ has no cancellations. The possible configurations are as follows:

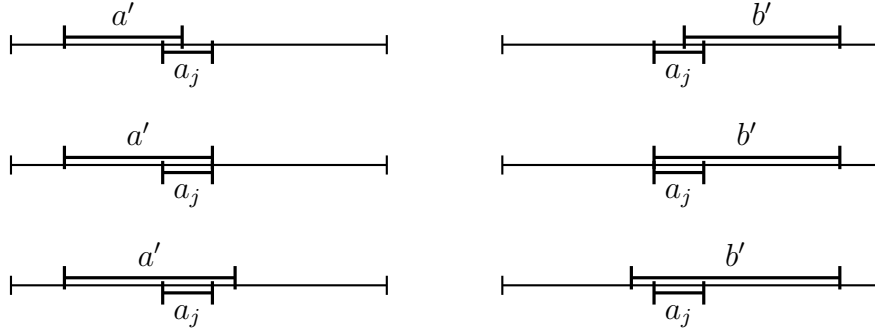
3.1 L does not have a terminal subword equal to some generalized fractional power and R does not have an initial subword equal to some generalized fractional power. Then all members of the chart of La_jR are separated from a_j . In this case no new members are added; hence, the chart of U_j consists of occurrences that lie strictly left to a_j in L and strictly right to a_j in R .

Suppose $L = L_1a$, $R = bR_1$, a and b are maximal occurrences of generalized fractional powers in L and R , respectively, possibly with Λ -measure less than τ . We allow one of a or b to be equal to 1. As above, denote by a' the maximal occurrence of a generalized fractional power that prolongs a in La_jR , and denote by b' the maximal occurrence of a generalized fractional power that prolongs b in La_jR . We have the possibilities similar to the above 2.2—2.4.

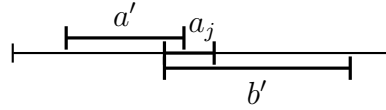
3.2 a' remains equal to a and b' remains equal to b in U_j . Hence, a' and b' are separated in La_jR .



3.3 a' slightly enlarges from the right side with respect to a , and b' slightly enlarges from the left side with respect to b . Let us illustrate possible configurations of a' and b' .

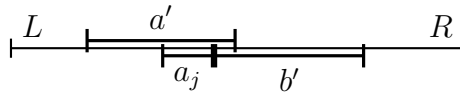


We may obtain a combination of any two configurations for a' and for b' in La_jR ; hence, a' and b' may have any mutual position in La_jR (i.e., remain either separate, or touch at a point, or have an overlap). Let us illustrate one possibility as an example.



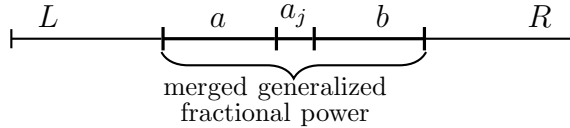
Since Λ -measure of a possible overlap of a' and b' does not exceed ε , the total increase of a' and b' with respect to a and b does not exceed 2ε . Hence, if Λ -measure of both a' and b' increases, Λ -measure of each of them increases at most by ε .

3.4 a' enlarges with respect to a , b' remains the same, or b' enlarges with respect to b , a' remains the same (the case when both of them enlarge is treated in 3.3). As above, a' and b' may have any mutual position in La_jR (i.e., either remain separate, or touch at a point, or have an overlap). In this case Λ -measure of a' or b' increases at most by 2ε . Let us illustrate one important possibility, the case when Λ -measure of a' increases precisely by 2ε .



The most important case is the following:

3.5 a' and b' merge to one generalized fractional power aa_jb in U_j .



Remark 3.1. Notice that, using the explicit description of generalized fractional powers (5)—(7) and the explicit description of elementary multi-turns (9)—(14), one can show that the case 3.5 may take place in at most one monomial of the corresponding sum $\sum_{j \neq h}^k La_jR$.

3.2 Linear dependencies on $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}$ induced by multi-turns

First we prove the important property of the supports of elementary multi-turns, that are the expressions (9) — (14). Then we will show that all the supports of multi-turns linearly generate the ideal \mathcal{I} . This fact plays the key role for the description of the linear structure of the quotient ring $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}/\mathcal{I}$.

Proposition 3.1 (Transversality). *Let $Q_1, \dots, Q_n \in \mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}$ be linear combinations of generalized fractional powers of the form (9) — (14). Consider $\sum_{l=1}^n Q_l$. If in this sum, after additively cancelling out the identical monomials, we obtain non-zero, then at least one of the remaining monomials (generalized fractional powers) has Λ -measure $\geq \tau$.*

Proof. Monomials of Q_l can be represented as paths in the corresponding v -diagram with the same initial and the same final point. If some initial or some final point lies on a w -arc, we fix it on the arc marked by the first power of w . Divide the sum $\sum_{l=1}^n Q_l$ into subsums corresponding to the same initial and final points (I, F) in the v -diagram

$$\sum_{l=1}^n Q_l = \sum_{(I,F)} \sum_{l=1}^{n(I,F)} Q_l^{(I,F)}.$$

Let a be a member of $\sum_{l=1}^n Q_l$ such that $\Lambda(a) \geq \tau$. Notice that since $\Lambda(a) \geq \tau > \varepsilon$, a has uniquely defined points I and F . So, a is a member of $\sum_{l=1}^{n(I,F)} Q_l^{(I,F)}$ and a is not a member of any $\sum_{l=1}^{n(I',F')} Q_l^{(I',F')}$ with

$(I', F') \neq (I, F)$. Hence, if a is not additively cancelled out in the sum $\sum_{l=1}^{n(I, F)} Q_l^{(I, F)}$, then a is not additively cancelled out in the sum $\sum_{l=1}^n Q_l$. It follows that it is enough to prove Proposition 3.1 for a sum $\sum_{l=1}^{n(I, F)} Q_l^{(I, F)}$ with some fixed (I, F) .

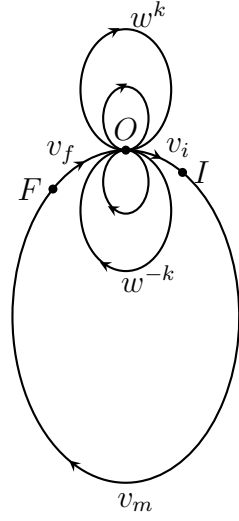
Assume the contrary. Suppose all members of $\sum_{l=1}^{n(I, F)} Q_l^{(I, F)}$ after additively cancelling out the identical monomials are of Λ -measure less than τ . Let us study possible forms of monomials in this sum. Suppose b is a monomial in this sum, $\Lambda(b) < \tau$, I and F are the initial and the final points of the path corresponding to b . There are the following possible positions of I and F :

1. The points I and F lie on the v -arc.
2. The points I and F lie on a w -arc.
3. The point I lies on the v -arc, the point F lies on a w -arc.
4. The point I lies on a w -arc, the point F lies on the v -arc.

Since $\Lambda(b) < \tau$, the smallest path between I and F is necessarily of Λ -measure less than τ .

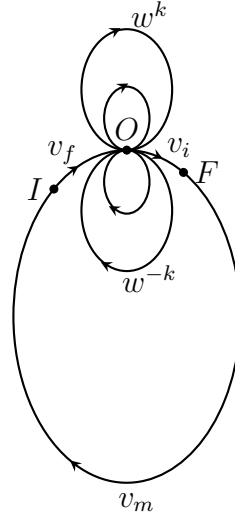
Consider case 1. Let us denote the smallest path from I to F by b' , the smallest path from I to O by b_1 , and the smallest path from O to F by b_2 . Recall our notion that $v = v_i v_m v_f$. Then there are the following possibilities:

- 1.1 b' contains the point O ;



$$b_1 = v_i^{-1}, b_2 = v_f^{-1},$$

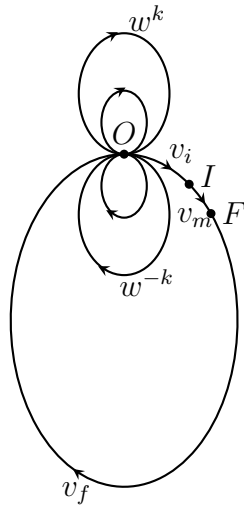
$$b' = v_i^{-1}v_f^{-1};$$



$$b_1 = v_f, b_2 = v_i,$$

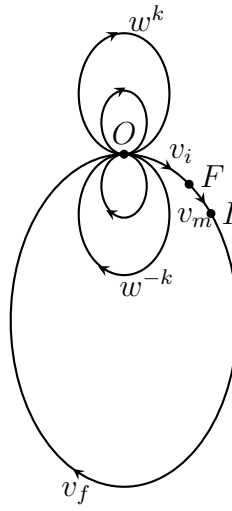
$$b' = v_f v_i.$$

1.2 b' does not contain the point O and $\Lambda(b_1) + \Lambda(b_2) < \tau$



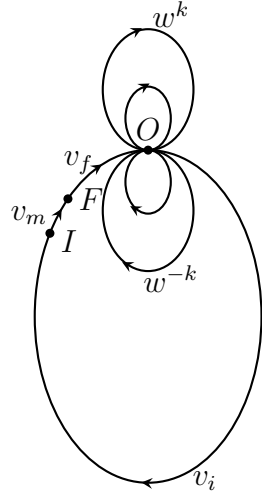
$$b_1 = v_i^{-1}, b_2 = v_i v_m,$$

$$b' = v_m;$$



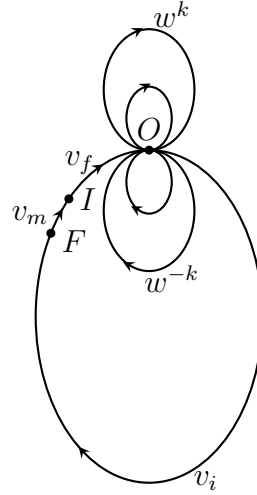
$$b_1 = v_m^{-1}v_i^{-1}, b_2 = v_i,$$

$$b' = v_m^{-1};$$



$$b_1 = v_m v_f, b_2 = v_f^{-1},$$

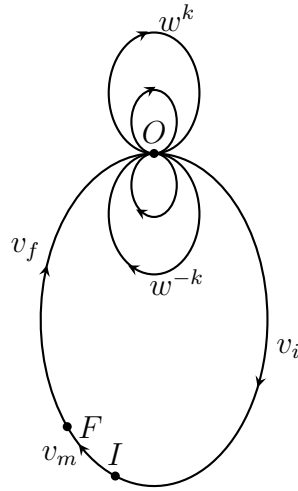
$$b' = v_m;$$



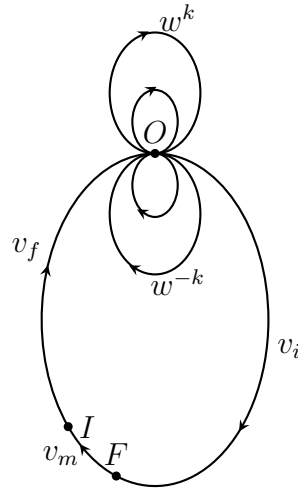
$$b_1 = v_f, b_2 = v_f^{-1} v_m^{-1},$$

$$b' = v_m^{-1};$$

1.3 b' does not contain the point O and $\Lambda(b_1) + \Lambda(b_2) \geq \tau$.



$$b' = v_m;$$



$$b' = v_m^{-1};$$

In case 1.3 there is only one path of Λ -measure $< \tau$ ($b = b'$). Hence, if the sum $\sum_{l=1}^{n(I,F)} Q_l^{(I,F)}$ contains several different monomials of Λ -measure $< \tau$,

then configuration 1.3 is not possible.

Consider configurations 1.1 and 1.2. Since all members of the sum $\sum_{l=1}^{n(I,F)} Q_l^{(I,F)}$ correspond to paths in the v -diagram with the initial point I and the final point F and of Λ -measure less than τ , the members are of the form

$$b_1 w^{k_j} b_2.$$

Notice that the monomial with $k_j = 0$ may have cancellations and equals to b' after cancellations.

Let us return to the consideration of case 1 in general. Recall that all $Q_l^{(I,F)}$ are of one of the types (9) — (14). So, if we multiply $\sum_{l=1}^{n(I,F)} Q_l^{(I,F)}$ by b_1^{-1} from the left side and by b_2^{-1} from the right side, we obtain the Laurent polynomial $P(v, w) = b_1^{-1} \sum_{j=1}^n Q_j b_2^{-1}$ such that $P(v, w)$ satisfies (8). But, on the other hand, in cases 1.1 and 1.2

$$P(v, w) = b_1^{-1} \sum_{l=1}^{n(I,F)} Q_l^{(I,F)} b_2^{-1} = \sum_{j=1}^s w^{k_j}.$$

In case 1.3, the polynomial consists of one monomial

$$P(v, w) = b_1^{-1} \sum_{l=1}^{n(I,F)} Q_l^{(I,F)} b_2^{-1} = b_1^{-1} b' b_2^{-1}.$$

Evidently, this polynomials does not satisfy (8). This contradiction completes the proof. The remaining cases are considered in the same way. \square

Let us define a subspace of $\mathbb{Z}_2 \mathcal{F}$ of linear dependencies induced by multi-turns. For every monomial from \mathcal{F} , we do all possible multi-turns of all members of the chart. As a result, we obtain a set of expressions

$$\mathcal{T} = \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^k U_j \mid U_h \in \mathcal{F}, U_h = L a_h R, \text{ where } a_h \text{ is a member of the chart of } U_h, \right. \\ \left. U_h \mapsto \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^k U_j \text{ is a multi-turn coming from an elementary multi-turn } a_h \mapsto \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^k a_j \right\}. \quad (15)$$

That is, \mathcal{T} consists of the supports of all the multi-turns of members of the chart. We denote by $\langle \mathcal{T} \rangle$ the linear span of this set.

Proposition 3.2. *The linear subspace $\langle \mathcal{T} \rangle \subseteq \mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}$ is equal to the ideal $\mathcal{I} = \langle 1 + v + vw \rangle$.*

Proof. First let us show that $\langle \mathcal{T} \rangle$ is an ideal in $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}$. Assume that T is the support of a multi-turn of $M_h = La_hR$ that comes from an elementary multi-turn $a_h \mapsto \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^k a_j$, that is, $T = \sum_{j=1}^k U_j$, $U_j = La_jR$. We have to check that if Z is a monomial, then $ZT \in \langle \mathcal{T} \rangle$ and $TZ \in \langle \mathcal{T} \rangle$. Clearly, it is sufficient to check this property only for a monomial Z that consists of only one letter z . We will show an even stronger property, namely that $z(\sum_{j=1}^k U_j) \in \mathcal{T}$, $(\sum_{j=1}^k U_j)z \in \mathcal{T}$.

Consider $z(\sum_{j=1}^k U_j)$, $U_j = La_jR$. Suppose $\Lambda(a_h) < \tau$. From Proposition 3.1, it follows that in the sum $\sum_{j=1}^k a_j$ there exists a monomial $a_{h'}$ such that $\Lambda(a_{h'}) \geq \tau$. Then, by definition, $a_{h'}$ is a member of the chart of $La_{h'}R$. Hence, the sum $\sum_{j=1}^k U_j = \sum_{j=1}^k La_jR$ can be considered as the support of the multi-turn $M_{h'} = La_{h'}R \mapsto \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h'}}^k La_jR$. So, in the sequel we can assume that $\Lambda(a_h) \geq \tau$.

First consider the case when L is not empty. Since $\Lambda(a_h) \geq \tau$, a_h is a member of the chart of $(zL)a_hR$ both when z does not cancel out with L , or when it does. Since $z(La_jR) = (zL)a_jR$, $\sum_{j=1}^k zU_j = \sum_{j=1}^k z(La_jR) = \sum_{j=1}^k (zL)a_jR$. Then, clearly, $\sum_{j=1}^k zU_j$ is the support of the multi-turn $(zL)a_hR \mapsto \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^k (zL)a_jR$. Hence, $\sum_{j=1}^k zU_j \in \mathcal{T}$.

Consider the case when L is empty, that is, $U_j = a_jR$. If z does not cancel with a_h and z does not prolong a_h to a generalized fractional power from the left, then a_h is a maximal occurrence of a generalized fractional power in $zU_h = za_hR$. Since $\Lambda(a_h) \geq \tau$, a_h is a member of the chart of za_hR . Hence, $za_hR \mapsto \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^k za_jR$ is a multi-turn of a member of the chart and its support $\sum_{j=1}^k za_jR = \sum_{j=1}^k zU_j$ belongs to \mathcal{T} .

Assume that z does not cancel with a_h and z prolongs a_h to a generalized fractional power from the left. Then for every $j \neq h$ either z does not cancel with a_j (and since $\Lambda(a_h) \geq \tau > \varepsilon$, z prolongs it to a generalized fractional power), or z cancels with a_j . Hence, $za_h \mapsto \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^k za_j$ is an elementary multi-turn (after the cancellations from the right hand side). Clearly, za_h is a maximal occurrence of a generalized fractional power in $zU_h = za_hR$. Since $\Lambda(za_h) \geq \Lambda(a_h) \geq \tau$, za_h is a member of the chart of za_hR . Therefore,

$za_h R \mapsto \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^k za_j R$ is a multi-turn of a member of the chart and its support $\sum_{j=1}^k za_j R = \sum_{j=1}^k zU_j$ belongs to \mathcal{T} .

Assume that z cancels with a_h . Then for every $j \neq h$ either z does not cancel with a_j (and since $\Lambda(a_h) \geq \tau > \varepsilon$, z prolongs it to a generalized fractional power), or z cancels with a_j . Hence, $za_h \mapsto \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^k za_j$ is an elementary multi-turn (after the cancellations). Since $\Lambda(za_h) \leq \Lambda(a_h)$, we distinguish the following two possibilities:

1. $\Lambda(za_h) \geq \tau$. Then za_h is a member of the chart of $za_h R$. Therefore, $za_h R \mapsto \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^k za_j R$ is a multi-turn of a virtual member of the chart and its support $\sum_{j=1}^k za_j R = \sum_{j=1}^k zU_j$ belongs to \mathcal{T} .
2. $\Lambda(za_h) < \tau$. Then za_h is not a member of the chart of $za_h R$. Then we argue as at the beginning of the proof. From Proposition 3.1 it follows that in the sum $\sum_{j=1}^k za_j$ there exists a monomial $za_{h'}$ such that $\Lambda(za_{h'}) \geq \tau$. So, $za_{h'}$ is a member of the chart of $za_{h'} R$. Hence, the sum $\sum_{j=1}^k za_j R$ can be considered as the support of the multi-turn $za_{h'} R \mapsto \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h'}}^k za_j R$. Thus, the sum $\sum_{j=1}^k zU_j = \sum_{j=1}^k za_j R$ belongs to \mathcal{T} .

Summarising all of the above, we obtain $zT = z(\sum_{j=1}^k) \in \mathcal{T}$. Clearly, for the same reason we obtain $Tz = (\sum_{j=1}^k)z \in \mathcal{T}$. Hence, $\langle \mathcal{T} \rangle$ is an ideal in $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}$.

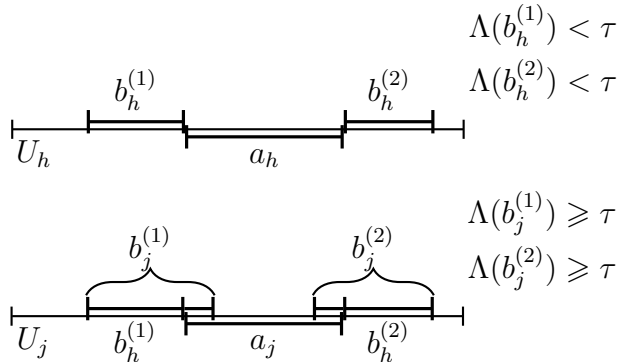
Evidently, every $\sum_{j=1}^k a_j$ of the form (9)–(14) belongs to \mathcal{I} . Hence, $\sum_{j=1}^k La_j R$ belongs to \mathcal{I} for every $\sum_{j=1}^k a_j$ of the form (9)–(14). So, $\mathcal{T} \subseteq \mathcal{I}$ and $\langle \mathcal{T} \rangle \subseteq \mathcal{I}$. Since $vw + v + 1$ is the support of the multi-turn $vw \mapsto v + 1$ and $\Lambda(vw) = 1 \geq \tau$, $vw + v + 1 \in \mathcal{T}$. Therefore, since $\langle \mathcal{T} \rangle$ is an ideal in $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}$, we obtain $\mathcal{I} \subseteq \langle \mathcal{T} \rangle$. Thus, $\mathcal{I} = \langle \mathcal{T} \rangle$. \square

3.3 Virtual members of the chart

Recall that the chart of a word consists of maximal occurrences of generalized fractional powers with Λ -measure $\geq \tau$ (τ is our threshold). When we perform multi-turns, the measure of the occurrences may increase on the right or decrease on the right by at most ε in the resulting monomials of type 1. Similarly, it may increase on the left by at most ε or decrease on the left

by at most ε . It follows that occurrences with measure $\geq \tau$ (above the threshold) may turn into occurrences $< \tau$ (below the threshold) and vice versa. Therefore we need to modify our notion of a member of the chart to a notion with more stable properties with respect to multi-turns. We call such a notion a *virtual member of the chart*. In this section, we define this notion and study its properties.

Namely, we may have the following effect. As above, let U_h be a monomial, a_h be a member of its chart, and $U_h = La_hR$. Let $U_h \mapsto \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^k U_j$ be a multi-turn of a_h that comes from an elementary multi-turn $a_h \mapsto \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^k a_j$, $U_j = La_jR$. Assume b_h is a maximal occurrence of a generalized fractional power in U_h different from a_h , $\Lambda(b_h) < \tau$, that is, b_h is not counted as a member of the chart of U_h . According to the previous section, the element b_h may be prolonged in U_j and the Λ -measure of the corresponding prolonged element b_j in U_j may increase and become $\geq \tau$. So, b_j may become a member of the chart of U_j and the number of members of the chart of U_j may become greater than the number of members of the chart of U_h . We may obtain this effect for both neighbours of a_h simultaneously.



In this case, the number of members of the chart of U_j become greater than the number of members of the chart of U_h even if $\Lambda(a_j) < \tau$.

Assume that $U_j = La_jR$ is a resulting monomial of a multi-turn such that, roughly speaking, a_j is of small Λ -measure (for example $\Lambda(a_j) < \tau$, so a_j is not counted as a member of the chart). In Section 4, we will use an inductive argument for such resulting monomials of multi-turns. It looks natural to use induction by the number of members of the chart. But the example described above shows that the number of members of the chart may increase in U_j ; hence, it is not an appropriate parameter for the induction.

In order to prove that the induction is nevertheless finite, we refine a notion of a member of the chart in this section. After that we introduce a function that guarantees finiteness of the inductive process (see Corollary 3.6).

In this section, we consider the set $\mathcal{M}(U_h)$ of all maximal occurrences of generalized fractional powers in U_h , regardless of their Λ -measure, such that they are not properly contained in other occurrences of generalized fractional powers in U_h . There are two types of such occurrences: occurrences that are not fully covered by other occurrences from $\mathcal{M}(U_h)$ and occurrences that are fully covered by other occurrences from $\mathcal{M}(U_h)$. Denote the first set by $\mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U_h)$ and the second set by $\mathcal{M}^{\text{fc}}(U_h)$. Clearly, all maximal occurrences of a generalized fractional powers in U_h of Λ -measure greater than ε are contained in the set $\mathcal{M}(U_h)$. It is also clear that elements of $\mathcal{M}^{\text{fc}}(U_h)$ are of Λ -measure not greater than 2ε .

For any maximal occurrence of a generalized fractional power in U_h we define *a set of its images* in a resulting monomial of a multi-turn.

Definition 3.1. Let $U_h = La_hR$ be a monomial, and a_h be a maximal occurrence of a generalized fractional power such that $\Lambda(a_h) \geq \tau - 2\varepsilon$. Let a_j and a_h be incident monomials. Assume b_h is a maximal occurrence of a generalized fractional power in U_h that is different from a_h and is not properly contained in a_h . Since $\Lambda(a_h) \geq \tau - 2\varepsilon > \varepsilon$, a_h can not be properly contained in any other occurrence, particularly in b_h . To be precise, assume that the end of b_h lies strictly left to the end of a_h . We give the definition in the cases $a_j \neq 1$ and $a_j = 1$ separately.

1. Assume $a_j \neq 1$, $U_j = La_jR$. Then we call an element of $\mathcal{M}(U_j)$ that contains a_j we call *an image of a_h in U_j* . We call the set of all these elements *the set of images of a_h in U_j* .

Denote by b'_h a subword of b_h that is an intersection of b_h and L . We have $L = L'_1 b'_h L'_2$, where L'_2 is possibly equal to 1. Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} U_h &= La_hR = L'_1 b'_h L'_2 a_h R, \\ U_j &= La_jR = L'_1 b'_h L'_2 a_j R. \end{aligned}$$

We call an element of $\mathcal{M}(U_j)$ that contains b'_h *an image of b_h in U_j* . We call the set of all these elements *the set of images of b_h in U_j* .

2. Assume $a_j = 1$. Then we say that *the set of images of a_h in U_j is empty*.

Let $L = L'C$, $R = C^{-1}R'$ and $L'R'$ has no further cancellations. If there is no non-empty subword of b_h that is contained in L' , we say that *the set of images of b_h in U_j is empty*. Otherwise, let b'_h be a subword of b_h that is an intersection of b_h and L' . We have $L' = L'_1 b'_h L'_2$, where L'_2 is possibly equal to 1. Hence,

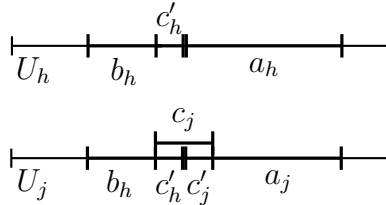
$$\begin{aligned} U_h &= La_hR = L'Ca_hC^{-1}R' = L'_1 b'_h L'_2 Ca_h C^{-1}R', \\ U_j &= L'R' = L'_1 b'_h L'_2 R'. \end{aligned}$$

We call an element of $\mathcal{M}(U_j)$ that contains b'_h *an image of b_h in U_j* . We call the set of all these elements *the set of images of b_h in U_j* .

Clearly, we have a similar correspondence for b_h when its beginning lies strictly right from the beginning of a_h .

If $\Lambda(b'_h) \leq \varepsilon$, it can be contained in several elements of $\mathcal{M}(U_j)$ and the set of images of b_h may contain several elements. If $\Lambda(b'_h) > \varepsilon$, then its prolongation in U_j is uniquely determined and the set of images of b_h consists of one element. In fact, in the previous section we described in detail all possible images of maximal occurrences of generalized fractional powers.

Example 3.1. We observe the following effect for elements of $\mathcal{M}^{\text{fc}}(U_j)$. Let a maximal occurrence b_h touch a_h at a point from the left side. Suppose $b_h = b_h^{(1)} c'_h$, where c'_h is a maximal occurrence of a generalized fractional power, $\Lambda(c'_h) \leq \varepsilon$. Suppose $a_j = c'_j a_j^{(1)}$, where c'_j is a maximal occurrence of a generalized fractional power, $\Lambda(c'_j) \leq \varepsilon$. Assume $c_j = c'_h c'_j$ is a maximal occurrence of a generalized fractional power in U_j , then we obtain a new element in $\mathcal{M}^{\text{fc}}(U_j)$, which grows from two maximal occurrences $c'_h \notin \mathcal{M}(U_h)$ and $c'_j \notin \mathcal{M}(U_j)$.



This example shows that we can not use just the size of $\mathcal{M}(U_j)$ as an inductive parameter. We will introduce special notions in order to control the behaviour of elements both from $\mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U_j)$ and from $\mathcal{M}^{\text{fc}}(U_j)$.

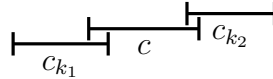
All elements of $\mathcal{M}(U_h)$ can be divided into sets such that every set covers a part of U_h and different parts are separated from each other. We denote them by $\mathcal{M}_1(U_h), \dots, \mathcal{M}_{k(U_h)}(U_h)$. We consider subcoverings of all parts, that are subsets of $\mathcal{M}_1(U_h), \dots, \mathcal{M}_{k(U_h)}(U_h)$, and call the union of this subcoverings *a covering of U_h* . There are finitely many different coverings of U_h , we denote them by $\{\mathcal{C}_i(U_h) \mid i = 1, \dots, n(U_h)\}$. If Z is a subword of U_h and $\mathcal{C}_i(U_h)$ is a covering of U_h , we consider elements of $\mathcal{C}_i(U_h)$ that have non empty intersection with Z . We call the set of this elements *a covering of a subword Z* and denote it by $\mathcal{C}_i(Z, U_h)$.

Let us consider a subcovering of every set $\mathcal{M}_k(U_h)$ that consists of the smallest number of elements and denote this number by $N_k(U_h)$. Let us call the union of this subcoverings *a minimal covering of U_h* . Clearly, a minimal covering of U_h may not be uniquely defined. We define

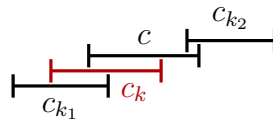
$$N(U) = \sum_{k=1}^{k(U_h)} N_k(U_h),$$

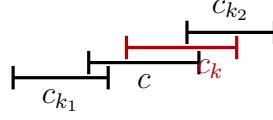
that is, the number of elements in a minimal covering of U_h . Notice that all elements of $\mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U_h)$ are contained in any covering of U_h . If some element of $\mathcal{M}^{\text{fc}}(U_h)$ is fully covered by elements of $\mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U_h)$, it is never contained in a minimal covering of U_h .

Let us study a general structure of positions of elements of $\mathcal{M}^{\text{fc}}(U_h)$. Consider $c \in \mathcal{M}^{\text{fc}}(U_h)$, that is, c is fully covered by other elements of $\mathcal{M}(U_h)$. Consider the set of all maximal occurrences $\{c_k\}$ from $\mathcal{M}(U_h)$ that have non empty intersection with c . Then for every c_k either its beginning point or its end point belong to c , since c is not properly contained in another occurrence. Consider c_{k_1} with the leftmost beginning with respect to the beginning of c and c_{k_2} with the rightmost beginning with respect to the beginning of c .

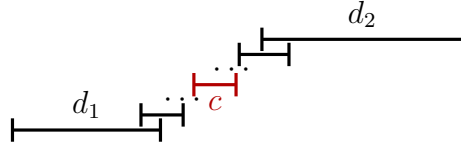


By the definition of $\mathcal{M}(U_h)$ neither of c_k is contained in another one. Hence, if $k \neq k_1$, then c_k begins after c_{k_1} , if $k \neq k_2$, then c_k ends before c_{k_2} . Therefore, if $k \neq k_1, k \neq k_2$, then c_k is fully covered by c, c_{k_1}, c_{k_2} , so, $c_k \in \mathcal{M}^{\text{fc}}(U_h)$.





If c_{k_1} is also fully covered by other elements of $\mathcal{M}(U_h)$, we consider an element of $\mathcal{M}(U_h)$ that has the end at the leftmost side of c_{k_1} and repeat the argument. If c_{k_2} is fully covered by other elements of $\mathcal{M}(U_h)$, we consider an element of $\mathcal{M}(U_h)$ that has non-empty intersection with c_{k_2} with the rightmost beginning with respect to the beginning of c_{k_2} and repeat the argument. We continue the process until we find an element of $\mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U_h)$ that has the beginning from the left of c and an element of $\mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U_h)$ that has the end from the right of c . Denote the first element by d_1 and the second element by d_2 . We see that all elements of $\mathcal{M}(U_h)$ that have the beginning after the beginning of d_1 and the end before the end of d_2 belong to $\mathcal{M}^{\text{fc}}(U_h)$.



Lemma 3.3. *Let U_h be a monomial, $a_h \in \mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U_h)$, $U_h = La_hR$. Assume a_h and a_j are incident monomials, $U_j = La_jR$. Then we have $N(U_j) \leq N(U_h)$. If, moreover, a_j is fully covered by images of elements of $\mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U_h) \setminus \{a_h\}$ (for instance, if $a_j = 1$), then $N(U_j) < N(U_h)$.*

Proof. Let $\mathcal{C}_{i_1}(U_h)$ be a minimal covering of U_h . First consider the case $a_j \neq 1$. Since $a_h \in \mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U_h)$, it necessarily belongs to $\mathcal{C}_{i_1}(U_h)$. Hence, the covering $\mathcal{C}_{i_1}(U_h)$ can be written as

$$\mathcal{C}_{i_1}(U_h) = \mathcal{C}_{i_1}(L, U_h) \sqcup \{a_h\} \sqcup \mathcal{C}_{i_1}(R, U_h),$$

where \sqcup is a disjoint union. Denote by a'_j an image of a_h . Denote by \mathcal{C}' the set of images of elements of $\mathcal{C}_{i_1}(L, U_h)$, by \mathcal{C}'' the set of images of elements of $\mathcal{C}_{i_1}(R, U_h)$. For elements that have more than one image, we take one arbitrary image. Every letter of L that is covered by $\mathcal{C}_{i_1}(U_h)$ is covered by \mathcal{C}' in U_j . Every letter of R that is covered by $\mathcal{C}_{i_1}(U_h)$ is covered by \mathcal{C}'' in U_j . The occurrence of a_j in U_j is covered by a'_j . Therefore,

$$\mathcal{C}' \cup \{a'_j\} \cup \mathcal{C}'' \text{ is a covering of } U_j.$$

Denote it by $\mathcal{C}_{i_2}(U_j)$.

Since we take one image for every element of $\mathcal{C}_{i_1}(U_h)$,

$$|\mathcal{C}'| = |\mathcal{C}_{i_1}(L, U_h)|, |\mathcal{C}''| = |\mathcal{C}_{i_1}(R, U_h)|,$$

where $|\cdot|$ is the number of elements in a set. Hence, $|\mathcal{C}_{i_2}(U_j)| \leq |\mathcal{C}_{i_1}(U_h)| = N(U_h)$, so we obtain $N(U_j) \leq N(U_h)$.

Let us show that $b_h \in \mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U_h) \setminus \{a_h\}$ has one image in U_j . If b_h is separated from a_h , it is obvious. Suppose b_h is not separated from a_h from the left. Let b'_h be a subword of b_h that is an intersection of b_h and L . We have $L = L'_1 b'_h$. Since b_h is not fully covered by elements of $\mathcal{M}(U_h)$, b'_h is also not fully covered by elements of $\mathcal{M}(U_h)$. This means that b'_h can not be prolonged from the left neither in U_h nor in U_j . Hence, b'_h in U_j may be fully contained only in some element of $\mathcal{M}(U_j)$ that is contained in the word $b'_h a_j R$. Since b'_h is an initial subword of $b'_h a_j R$, there exists only one such element of $\mathcal{M}(U_j)$ that contains b'_h (possibly b'_h itself). Hence, b_h has one image in U_j . The case of b_h being not separated from a_h from the right is considered similarly.

Every element of $\mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U_h)$ is contained in any covering of U_h . Therefore, every element of $\mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U_h) \setminus \{a_h\}$ is contained either in $\mathcal{C}_{i_1}(L, U_h)$, or in $\mathcal{C}_{i_1}(R, U_h)$. Assume a_j is fully covered by images of elements of $\mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U_h) \setminus \{a_h\}$. Since every element of $\mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U_h) \setminus \{a_h\}$ has only one image, a_j is fully covered by $\mathcal{C}' \cup \mathcal{C}''$. Therefore, $\mathcal{C}' \cup \mathcal{C}''$ is a covering of U_j that has strictly less elements than $\mathcal{C}_{i_1}(U_h)$. Thus, we obtain $N(U_j) < N(U_h)$.

Now consider the case $a_j = 1$. Assume $U_j = LR = L'CC^{-1}R' = L'R'$, where $L'R'$ has no further cancellations. We have $U_h = L'Ca_hC^{-1}R'$, hence the covering $\mathcal{C}_{i_1}(U_h)$ can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{C}_{i_1}(U_h) &= \mathcal{C}_{i_1}(L', U_h) \sqcup \{\mathcal{C}_{i_1}(L, U_h) \setminus \mathcal{C}_{i_1}(L', U_h)\} \sqcup \{a_h\} \\ &\sqcup \{\mathcal{C}_{i_1}(R, U_h) \setminus \mathcal{C}_{i_1}(R', U_h)\} \sqcup \mathcal{C}_{i_1}(R', U_h). \end{aligned}$$

Denote by \mathcal{C}' the set of images of elements of $\mathcal{C}_{i_1}(L', U_h)$, by \mathcal{C}'' the set of images of elements of $\mathcal{C}_{i_1}(R', U_h)$. Again, for elements that have more than one image, we take one arbitrary image. Every letter of L' that is covered by $\mathcal{C}_{i_1}(U_h)$ is covered by \mathcal{C}' in U_j . Every letter of R' that is covered by $\mathcal{C}_{i_1}(U_h)$ is covered by \mathcal{C}'' in U_j . Hence,

$$\mathcal{C}' \cup \mathcal{C}'' \text{ is a covering of } U_j.$$

Denote it by $\mathcal{C}_{i_2}(U_j)$.

Since we take one image for every element of $\mathcal{C}_{i_1}(U_h)$, we have

$$|\mathcal{C}'| = |\mathcal{C}_{i_1}(L', U_h)|, |\mathcal{C}''| = |\mathcal{C}_{i_1}(R', U_h)|.$$

Hence, $|\mathcal{C}_{i_2}(U_j)| < |\mathcal{C}_{i_1}(U_h)| = N(U_h)$, so we obtain $N(U_j) < N(U_h)$. \square

Assume $a_h \in \mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U_h)$. Consider the set of elements of $\mathcal{M}(U_h)$ that are not separated from a_h from the left side. Evidently, there exists at most one element of $\mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U_h)$ in this set. Similarly, there exists at most one element of $\mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U_h)$ that is not separated from a_h from the right side. Let us call them *the essential left neighbour of a_h* and *the essential right neighbour of a_h* , respectively.

We define a special sequence of transformations of monomials.

Definition 3.2. Let U be a word, $b \in \mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U)$. We denote U by $U^{(1)}$ and b by $b^{(1)}$ and define a sequence of transformations inductively. Assume monomials $U^{(i)}$, maximal occurrence of a generalized fractional powers $b^{(i)}$ in $U^{(i)}$ and transformations $r_i : U^{(i-1)} \mapsto U^{(i)}$, $1 \leq i \leq k$, are already defined (we assume that the transformation r_1 is identical). Let $a_h^{(k)}$ be a maximal occurrence of a generalized fractional power in $U^{(k)} = L^{(k)} a_h^{(k)} R^{(k)}$ such that

1. $a_h^{(k)}$ differs from $b^{(k)}$;
2. $\Lambda(a_h^{(k)}) \geq \tau - 2\varepsilon$ (hence, $a_h^{(k)} \in \mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U^{(k)})$);
3. if the beginning of $b^{(k)}$ lies from the right of the beginning $a_h^{(k)}$, $a_h^{(k)}$ has the right essential neighbour; if the beginning $b^{(k)}$ lies from the left of the beginning $a_h^{(k)}$, $a_h^{(k)}$ has the left essential neighbour.

Suppose $a_h^{(k)}$ and $a_j^{(k)}$ are incident monomials. If $a_j^{(k)}$ in $L^{(k)} a_j^{(k)} R^{(k)}$ is not covered by images of $\mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U^{(k)}) \setminus \{a_h^{(k)}\}$, then we say that

$$U^{(k+1)} = L^{(k)} a_j^{(k)} R^{(k)},$$

$$b^{(k+1)} \text{ is an image of } b^{(k)} \text{ in } U^{(k+1)},$$

$$r_{k+1} : U^{(k)} \mapsto U^{(k+1)} \text{ is a replacement of } a_h^{(k)} \text{ by } a_j^{(k)}.$$

Lemma 3.4. Let U be a word, $b \in \mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U)$. Assume we have a sequence of transformations defined above that starts from U . If $U^{(K)}$ is a monomial in this sequence, then $b^{(K)}$ can increase or decrease at most by a piece of Λ -measure ε from the right side and at most by a piece of Λ -measure ε from the left side with respect to b .

Proof. In this proof, we use notations from Definition 3.2. Let us prove the lemma by induction on K .

Assume $K = 2$, that is, the sequence of transformations has only one step r_1 . If $a_h^{(1)}$ is separated from $b^{(1)}$, then the occurrence $b^{(2)}$ in $U^{(2)}$ is equal to $b^{(1)}$. Let $a_h^{(1)}$ be not separated from $b^{(1)}$. Since $b^{(1)} = b \in \mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U)$, $b^{(1)}$ is an essential neighbour of $a_h^{(1)}$. According to the classification given in Section 3.1, $b^{(2)}$ can decrease at most by a piece of Λ -measure ε after the replacement $a_h^{(1)} \mapsto a_j^{(1)}$. Since $b^{(1)}$ is an essential neighbour of $a_h^{(1)}$, $a_j^{(1)}$ is not covered by the image of $b^{(1)}$, by Definition 3.2. Hence, according to the classification given in Section 3.1, $b^{(2)}$ can increase at most by a piece of Λ -measure ε after the replacement $a_h^{(1)} \mapsto a_j^{(1)}$.

Let us prove the step of the induction. Consider the replacement $r_2 : U^{(1)} \mapsto U^{(2)}$, $a_h^{(1)} \mapsto a_j^{(1)}$. Suppose $b^{(2)} \in \mathcal{M}^{\text{fc}}(U)$. Then any element of $\mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U)$ that is not separated from $b^{(2)}$ does not have the essential neighbour from the necessary side. Hence, there are no more possible replacements $U^{(i)} \mapsto U^{(i+1)}$, $i \geq 2$, of occurrences that are not separated from $b^{(i)}$. So, $b^{(i)}$ remains equal to $b^{(2)}$ after any further replacement.

Further we consider only the case $b^{(2)} \in \mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U)$. If $a_h^{(1)}$ is separated from $b^{(1)}$, then the occurrence $b^{(2)}$ in $U^{(2)}$ is equal to $b^{(1)}$. The sequence of transformations starting from $U^{(2)}$ has a fewer number of steps. Hence, $b^{(K)}$ can increase or decrease at most by a piece of Λ -measure ε from the right and the left sides with respect to $b^{(2)}$ ($= b^{(1)}$) by the induction hypothesis.

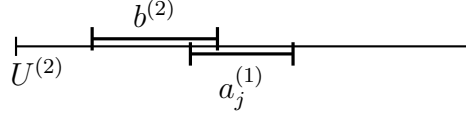
Suppose $a_h^{(1)}$ is not separated from $b^{(1)}$. If $b^{(2)}$ remains equal to $b^{(1)}$, then as above $b^{(K)}$ can increase or decrease at most by a piece of Λ -measure ε from the right and the left sides with respect to $b^{(1)}$ by the induction hypothesis.

Assume $\Lambda(b^{(2)})$ changes with respect to $\Lambda(b^{(1)})$. Then there are the following cases:

1. The beginning of $b^{(1)}$ lies from the left of the beginning of $a_h^{(1)}$, $\Lambda(b^{(2)}) < \Lambda(b^{(1)})$.
2. The beginning of $b^{(1)}$ lies from the right of the beginning of $a_h^{(1)}$, $\Lambda(b^{(2)}) < \Lambda(b^{(1)})$.
3. The beginning of $b^{(1)}$ lies from the left of the beginning of $a_h^{(1)}$, $\Lambda(b^{(2)}) > \Lambda(b^{(1)})$.
4. The beginning of $b^{(1)}$ lies from the right of the beginning of $a_h^{(1)}$, $\Lambda(b^{(2)}) > \Lambda(b^{(1)})$.

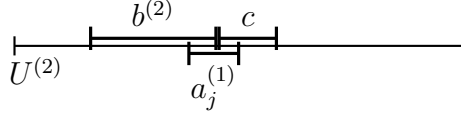
Let us consider case 1. There are the following two configurations for $b^{(2)}$:

$$(\alpha) a_j^{(1)} \in \mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U^{(2)})$$



$$(\beta) a_j^{(1)} \in \mathcal{M}^{\text{fc}}(U^{(2)})$$

$$\Lambda(c) \leq 4\varepsilon$$



If $a_j^{(1)} \in \mathcal{M}^{\text{fc}}(U^{(2)})$, then an element $c \in \mathcal{M}(U^{(2)})$ covers its terminal subword. Since $a_j^{(1)}$ is not covered by images of $\mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U^{(1)}) \setminus \{a_h^{(1)}\}$, c is not an image of an element of $\mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U^{(1)}) \setminus \{a_h^{(1)}\}$. Hence, c is an image of some generalized fractional power of Λ -measure not greater than 2ε . Then, by the classification from Section 3.1, $\Lambda(c) \leq 4\varepsilon$.

Let us study case (β) first. Since $\Lambda(c) \leq 4\varepsilon < \tau - 2\varepsilon$, c can not be used for the next replacement r_3 . The sequence of replacements starting from $U^{(2)}$ has $K - 1$ steps. Hence, if $c \in \mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U^{(2)})$, then by the induction hypothesis the Λ -measure of an image of c can increase at most by 2ε with respect to $\Lambda(c)$ in every $U^{(i)}$, $3 \leq i \leq K$. So, an image of c is of less Λ -measure than $\tau - 2\varepsilon$ and can not be used for a replacement in any $U^{(i)}$, $3 \leq i \leq K$. Hence, all the next replaced occurrences are separated from $b^{(i)}$ from the right side. So, $b^{(i)}$ has no more changes from the right side with respect to $b^{(2)}$, $3 \leq i \leq K$.

Suppose $c \in \mathcal{M}^{\text{fc}}(U^{(2)})$. Denote the element closest to c from the right such that it belongs to $\mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U^{(2)})$ by d . Then d does not have the left essential neighbour. By the induction hypothesis, $b^{(i)}$ can decrease at most by a piece of Λ -measure ε from the left side. Hence, the image of d can not have the left essential neighbour in every $U^{(i)}$. Thus, d can not be used for a replacement in any $U^{(i)}$, $3 \leq i \leq K$. Therefore, all the next replaced occurrences are separated from the image of c from the right side. Hence, $b^{(i)}$ has no more changes from the right side with respect to $b^{(2)}$, $3 \leq i \leq K$.

Consider case (α) . Consider the next replacement $r_3 : U^{(2)} \mapsto U^{(3)}$, $a_h^{(2)} \mapsto a_j^{(2)}$. With a slight abuse of language, we use the same indices in different incident monomials. By the induction hypothesis, $b^{(i)}$, $3 \leq i \leq K$, may increase or decrease from the left at most by a piece of Λ -measure ε with respect to $b^{(2)}$. This means that it remains to consider only replacements from the right of $b^{(2)}$. Therefore, without loss of generality, we can assume that the beginning $a_h^{(2)}$ lies from the right of the beginning of $b^{(2)}$. Then there are the following possibilities:

1. $a_h^{(2)}$ is separated from $a_j^{(1)}$. Then we again obtain configuration (α) for $b^{(3)}$, that is, the image of $a_j^{(1)}$ belongs to $\mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U^{(3)})$.
2. $a_h^{(2)}$ coincides with $a_j^{(1)}$. In this case if $a_j^{(2)} \in \mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U^{(3)})$, we obtain configuration (α) for $b^{(3)}$, possibly with a smaller overlap or without an overlap between $b^{(3)}$ and $a_j^{(2)}$. If $a_j^{(2)} \in \mathcal{M}^{\text{fc}}(U^{(3)})$, we obtain configuration (β) for $b^{(3)}$.
3. $a_h^{(2)}$ is not separated from $a_j^{(1)}$. If the image of $a_j^{(1)}$ belongs to $\mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U^{(3)})$, we obtain configuration (α) for $b^{(3)}$. If the image of $a_j^{(1)}$ belongs to $\mathcal{M}^{\text{fc}}(U^{(3)})$, we obtain configuration (β) for $b^{(3)}$.

So, we may obtain for $b^{(3)}$ either configuration (β) that was already considered, or again configuration (α) . If we obtain configuration (α) , $b^{(3)}$ increases or decreases at most by a piece of Λ -measure ε from the right side with respect to $b^{(1)}$.

Cases 2 — 4 are studied in the same way as case 1. So, if we continue the description for the next transformations r_i , we observe that possible changes of $b^{(i)}$ with respect to $b^{(1)}$ are restricted by a piece of Λ -measure not greater than ε from each side. \square

Remark 3.2. In fact, in Lemma 3.4 we also proved the following. Assume that some maximal occurrence $a \in \mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U)$ has an overlap of measure ε with its left essential neighbour. Then after a sequence of replacements from Definition 3.2, the Λ -measure of the image of a can not increase from the left with respect to the Λ -measure of a . Similarly, if a has an overlap of measure ε with its right essential neighbour, then after a sequence of replacements from Definition 3.2 the Λ -measure of the image of a can not increase from the right with respect to the Λ -measure of a .

Definition 3.3. Let U be a word, $b \in \mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U)$. If there exists a sequence of replacements constructed in Definition 3.2 such that $U^{(K)}$ is the last monomial in the sequence and $\Lambda(b^{(K)}) \geq \tau$, we call b a *virtual member of the chart of U* . We call the set of such maximal occurrences from $\mathcal{M}(U)$ the *virtual τ -chart of U* .

We denote the number of virtual members of the chart of U by $K_\tau(U)$.

From Lemma 3.4 it follows that if b is a virtual member of the chart of U , then $\Lambda(b) \geq \tau - 2\varepsilon$. Clearly, every member of the chart of U is also a virtual member of the chart of U .

From now on, when we speak about the chart of some word, we use only virtual members of the chart even if the qualification virtual is omitted.

Let us prove important properties of virtual members of the chart that we will use in the further argument.

Lemma 3.5. *Let U_h be a monomial, a_h be a virtual member of its chart, $U_h = La_hR$. Assume a_h and a_j are incident monomials, $a_j \neq 1$, $U_j = La_jR$. If a_j is not fully covered by images of $\mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U_h) \setminus \{a_h\}$, then $K_\tau(U_j) \leq K_\tau(U_h)$. If, moreover, a_j is not a virtual member of the chart of U_j , then $K_\tau(U_j) < K_\tau(U_h)$.*

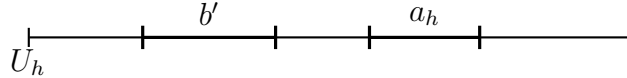
Proof. Let $U_h = La_hR$, $U_j = La_jR$. Suppose b is a virtual member of the chart of U_j different from a_j . Since a_j is not fully covered by images of $\mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U_h) \setminus \{a_h\}$, a_j is not fully contained in b . To be precise, assume that the beginning of b lies from the left side of the beginning of a_j , that is, b is an occurrence in the subword La_j . Since b is a virtual member of the chart of U_j , there exists a sequence of transformations

$$U_j = U_j^{(1)} \mapsto \dots \mapsto U_j^{(K)} \tag{16}$$

defined above such that the image of b in $U_j^{(K)}$ is of Λ -measure $\geq \tau$. Denote by b' the inverse image of b in U_h .

First assume that a_h in U_h has the left essential neighbour. Since a_j is not fully covered by images of $\mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U_h) \setminus \{a_h\}$, the replacement $a_h \mapsto a_j$ can be used in the definition of a virtual member of the chart. Hence, we can add the transformation $U_h \mapsto U_j$ to the beginning of the sequence (16). Therefore, we obtain the sequence that starts from U_h and defines b' as a virtual member of the chart of U_h .

Now assume that a_h in U_h does not have the left essential neighbour. Then it is possible that there exist elements of $\mathcal{M}^{\text{fc}}(U_h)$ that are not separated from a_h from the left side. The other possibility is that there are no elements of $\mathcal{M}(U_h)$ that are not separated from a_h from the left side. Let us study the first case. Since a_h in U_h does not have the left essential neighbour, b' is separated from a_h .



Consider the first possibility, namely, there exist elements of $\mathcal{M}^{\text{fc}}(U_h)$ that are not separated from a_h from the left side. Let us show that there exists an element of $\mathcal{M}(U_j)$ of Λ -measure $\leq 5\varepsilon$ such that its beginning lies between the beginning of b and the beginning of a_j and it is not fully covered by its essential neighbours. Let $d' \in \mathcal{M}(U_h)$ be not separated from a_h from the left and has the leftmost beginning among such elements. Let d be an image of d' in U_j . Since a_h does not have the left essential neighbour, $d' \in \mathcal{M}^{\text{fc}}(U_h)$. Hence, $\Lambda(d') \leq 2\varepsilon$, so, $\Lambda(d) \leq 5\varepsilon$. If d is not covered by its essential neighbours, then d is the necessary element.

Suppose d is covered by its essential neighbours. In particular, this means that d has both the left and the right essential neighbour. First assume that a_j is contained in d . Then a_j is covered by essential neighbours of d . Since a_j is not covered by images of $\mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U_h) \setminus \{a_h\}$, at least one essential neighbour of d is not equal to an image of the element of $\mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U_h) \setminus \{a_h\}$. Hence it is of Λ -measure $\leq 5\varepsilon$ and it satisfies necessary conditions.

Assume that a_j is not contained in d . Since d' has the rightmost beginning among elements that are not separated from a_h from the left, its image d in U_j has the same beginning position. Therefore, the left essential neighbour of d in U_j is the image of the left essential neighbour of d' in U_h . Hence, the left essential neighbour of d is separated from a_j , since a_h does not have the left essential neighbour. So, d can not be covered by its left essential neighbour and a_j . Then consider the right essential neighbour of d and denote it by c . Since d is not covered by its left essential neighbour and a_j , the occurrence c is not equal to the occurrence a_j . If some element of $\mathcal{M}(U_j)$ has the beginning from the right of the beginning of d and the end from the left of the end of a_j , it is covered by d and a_j . Hence, it does not belong to $\mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U_j)$. Therefore, since $c \in \mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U_j)$, a_j is contained in c . Since a_j is not covered by images of $\mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U_h) \setminus \{a_h\}$, c is not equal to an image of an element of $\mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U_h) \setminus \{a_h\}$.

Since the occurrence c is not equal to the occurrence a_j , $\Lambda(c) \leq 5\varepsilon$ and it satisfies the necessary conditions.

We denote the obtained element by g . We put $g = g_l g_m g_r$, where g_l is an overlap with the left essential neighbour (if there is any) and g_r is an overlap with the right essential neighbour (if there is any). Since g is not covered by its left and right essential neighbours, g_m is not empty.

We put $U_j = U_j^{(1)} = L^{(1)} g_m R^{(1)}$. Then b is an occurrence in the subword $L^{(1)}$. From Lemma 3.4 it follows that the Λ -measure of an image of g in every $U_j^{(i)}$ is not greater than $7\varepsilon < \tau - 2\varepsilon$. Therefore, an image of g can not be used in any replacement $U_j^{(i)} \mapsto U_j^{(i+1)}$ in (16). Then every replacement in (16) is of the form

$$L^{(i)} g_m R^{(i)} \mapsto L^{(i+1)} g_m R^{(i+1)},$$

where either $L^{(i+1)} = L^{(i)}$, or $R^{(i+1)} = R^{(i)}$.

The possibility of a transformation $L^{(i)} g_m R^{(i)} \mapsto L^{(i+1)} g_m R^{(i+1)}$, where $R^{(i+1)} = R^{(i)}$, does not depend on $R^{(i)}$. Since b is an occurrence in the subword $L^{(1)}$, it is sufficient to do only transformations $L^{(i)} g_m R^{(i)} \mapsto L^{(i+1)} g_m R^{(i+1)}$, where $R^{(i+1)} = R^{(i)}$, in a sequence that defines b . So, we obtain the sequence

$$U_j^{(1)} = L^{(1)} g_m R^{(1)} \mapsto L^{(i_1)} g_m R^{(1)} \dots \mapsto L^{(i_s)} g_m R^{(1)}$$

that also defines b . We have $U_h = L^{(1)} R'$. Thus, the same replacements can be done starting with U_h , so, we obtain the sequence

$$U_h = L^{(1)} R' \mapsto L^{(i_1)} R' \dots \mapsto L^{(i_s)} R' \tag{17}$$

such that the image of b' in $L^{(i_s)} R'$ is of Λ -measure $\geq \tau$. Therefore, b' is a virtual member of the chart of U_h .

The case when there are no elements of $\mathcal{M}(U_h)$ that are not separated from a_h from the left side is considered in a similar (but easier) way.

So, we have proved that every virtual member of the chart of U_j is the image of a virtual member of the chart of U_h . Hence, $K_\tau(U_j) \leq K_\tau(U_h)$. If a_j is not a virtual member of the chart of U_j , then the image of a_h is not a virtual member of the chart of U_j , because a_j is not fully covered by images of $\mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U_h) \setminus \{a_h\}$. Thus, in this case $K_\tau(U_j) < K_\tau(U_h)$. \square

Corollary 3.6. *Let U_h be a monomial, a_h be a virtual member of its chart, $U_h = La_h R$. Assume a_h and a_j are incident monomials, $U_j = La_j R$. If*

a_j is a virtual member of the chart of U_j , then $N(U_j) = N(U_h)$. If a_j is not a virtual member of the chart of U_j , then either $N(U_j) < N(U_h)$, or $N(U_h) = N(U_j)$ and $K_\tau(U_j) < K_\tau(U_h)$.

Proof. From Lemma 3.3 it follows that $N(U_j) \leq N(U_h)$. Let a_j be a virtual member of the chart of U_j , then $a_j \in \mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U_j)$. Hence, we can apply Lemma 3.3 to the opposite replacement $a_j \mapsto a_h$ and obtain $N(U_h) \leq N(U_j)$. Thus, $N(U_j) = N(U_h)$.

Assume a_j is not a virtual member of the chart of U_j . From Lemma 3.3 it follows that if a_j is fully covered by images of $\mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U_h) \setminus \{a_h\}$, then $N(U_j) < N(U_h)$. Therefore, if $N(U_h) = N(U_j)$, then a_j is not fully covered by images of $\mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U_h) \setminus \{a_h\}$. Hence, from Lemma 3.5 it follows that $K_\tau(U_j) < K_\tau(U_h)$. \square

Corollary 3.7. *Let U_h be a monomial, a_h be a virtual member of its chart, $U_h = La_hR$. Assume a_h and a_j are incident monomials, a_j is a virtual member of the chart of $U_j = La_jR$. Assume $b_h \in \mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U_h)$, b_h is different from a_h and b_j is the image of b_h in U_j . Then b_h is a virtual member of the chart of U_h if and only if b_j is a virtual member of the chart of U_j . In particular, in this case $K_\tau(U_h) = K_\tau(U_j)$.*

Proof. Since a_j is a virtual member of the chart of U_j , $\Lambda(a_j) \geq \tau - 2\varepsilon$ and $a_j \in \mathcal{M}^{\text{nfc}}(U_j)$. Hence, the conditions of Lemma 3.5 hold for the replacement $U_h \mapsto U_j$, $a_h \mapsto a_j$. In the proof of Lemma 3.5 we actually show that if b_j is a virtual member of the chart of U_j , then b_h is a virtual member of the chart of U_h .

Since a_j is a virtual member of the chart of U_j , we can consider the opposite transformation $U_j \mapsto U_h$, $a_j \mapsto a_h$. Then, obviously, the image of b_j in U_h is b_h . If we apply Lemma 3.5 in this case, we obtain that if b_h is a virtual member of the chart of U_h , then b_j is a virtual member of the chart of U_j . \square

In the same way as (15) we define the set of all the supports of multi-turns

of virtual members of the chart

$$\mathcal{T}' = \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^k U_j \mid U_h \in \mathcal{F}, U_h = La_hR, \text{ where } a_h \text{ is a virtual member} \right\} \quad (18)$$

of the chart of U_h , $U_h \mapsto \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^k U_j$ is a multi-turn

that comes from an elementary multi-turn $a_h \mapsto \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^k a_j$ }.

Proposition 3.8. *The linear subspace $\langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle \subseteq \mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}$ is equal to the ideal $\mathcal{I} = \langle 1 + v + vw \rangle$.*

Proof. From Proposition 3.1 it easily follows that $\mathcal{T}' = \mathcal{T}$. Hence, by Proposition 3.2, $\langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle = \mathcal{I}$. \square

3.4 Sequences of transformations of a given monomial

Let U be a monomial, a_h and b_h be virtual members of the chart of $U = L_a a_h R_a = L_b b_h R_b$. To be precise, assume that the beginning of a_h lies from the left of the beginning of b_h . Assume a_h and a_j , b_h and b_j are incident monomials and consider transformations $a_h \mapsto a_j$, $b_h \mapsto b_j$. If a_j or b_j is equal to 1 and the resulting monomial $L_a R_a$ or $L_b R_b$ have cancellations, we do not perform them right after the replacement.

Let \tilde{a}_h be the image of a_h in $L_b b_j R_b$. If $b_j = 1$ and $L_b R_b$ has cancellations, we say that \tilde{a}_h is the intersection of a_h and L_b (notice that this slightly differs from Definition 3.1). Then $\tilde{a}_h = a_h d_1$, where d_1 is a generalized fractional power that cancels or prolongs a_h (d_1 may be empty). Let \tilde{b}_h be the image of b_h in $L_a a_j R_a$. If $a_j = 1$ and $L_a R_a$ has cancellations, we say that \tilde{b}_h is the intersection of b_h and R_a . Then $\tilde{b}_h = d_2 b_h$, where d_2 is a generalized fractional power that cancels or prolongs b_h (d_2 may be empty).

Since the monomials a_h and a_j are incident, the monomials $a_h d_1 = \tilde{a}_h$ and $a_j d_1$ are also incident. Hence, we consider the replacement $\tilde{a}_h \mapsto \tilde{a}_j$ in $L_b b_h R_b$, where $\tilde{a}_j = a_j d_1$. Similarly, since the monomials b_h and b_j are incident, the monomials $d_2 b_h = \tilde{b}_h$ and $d_2 b_j$ are also incident. So, we consider the replacement $\tilde{b}_h \mapsto \tilde{b}_j$ in $L_a a_h R_a$, where $\tilde{b}_j = d_2 b_j$. The next lemma states an important property of these transformations.

Lemma 3.9. *The result of the replacement $\tilde{a}_h \mapsto \tilde{a}_j$ in $L_b b_j R_b$ and the result of the replacement $\tilde{b}_h \mapsto \tilde{b}_j$ in $L_a a_j R_a$ are equal.*

Proof. First assume that a_h and b_h are separated, $U = L_a a_h M b_h R_b$. Then we obtain two sequences of transformations

$$U = L_a a_h M b_h R_b \mapsto L_a a_j M b_h R_b \mapsto L_a a_j M b_j R_b$$

and

$$U = L_a a_h M b_h R_b \mapsto L_a a_h M b_j R_b \mapsto L_a a_j M b_j R_b.$$

Obviously, the results are equal.

Assume a_h and b_h touch at a point, $U = L_a a_h b_h R_b$. After the replacement $a_h \mapsto a_j$ we obtain the monomial $L_a a_j b_h R_b$. The image of b_h in $L_a a_j b_h R_b$ may have different forms depending on a_j (see classification in Section 3.1). But in any case the replacement $\tilde{b}_h \mapsto \tilde{b}_j$ in $L_a a_j b_h R_b$ can be represented as a replacement $b_h \mapsto b_j$ and the further cancellations (if there are any). So, we obtain

$$U = L_a a_h b_h R_b \mapsto L_a a_j b_h R_b \mapsto L_a a_j b_j R_b.$$

After the replacement $b_h \mapsto b_j$ we obtain the monomial $L_a a_h b_j R_b$. Similarly, the replacement $\tilde{a}_h \mapsto \tilde{a}_j$ in $L_a a_h b_j R_b$ can be represented as a replacement $a_h \mapsto a_j$ and the further cancellations (if there are any). So, we obtain

$$U = L_a a_h b_h R_b \mapsto L_a a_h b_j R_b \mapsto L_a a_j b_j R_b$$

and results of both sequences are equal.

Assume a_h and b_h have an overlap c . Denote by a'_h the intersection of a_h and L_b , by b'_h the intersection of b_h and R_a , then $U = L_a a'_h c b'_h R_b$. After the replacement $a_h \mapsto a_j$ we obtain the monomial $L_a a_j b'_h R_b$. As above, the replacement $\tilde{b}_h \mapsto \tilde{b}_j$ in $L_a a_j b'_h R_b$ can be represented as a replacement $b'_h \mapsto c^{-1} b_j$ and the further cancellations (if there are any). So, we obtain

$$U = L_a a'_h c b'_h R_b \mapsto L_a a_j b'_h R_b \mapsto L_a a_j c^{-1} b_j R_b.$$

After the replacement $b_h \mapsto b_j$ we obtain the monomial $L_a a'_h b_j R_b$. As above, the replacement $\tilde{a}_h \mapsto \tilde{a}_j$ in $L_a a'_h b_j R_b$ can be represented as a replacement $a'_h \mapsto a_j c^{-1}$ and the further cancellations (if there are any). So, we obtain

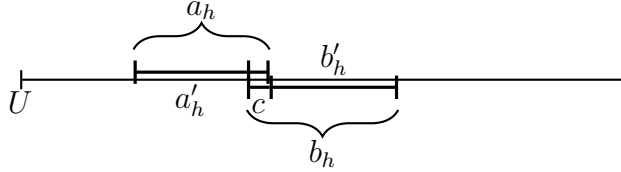
$$U = L_a a'_h c b'_h R_b \mapsto L_a a'_h b_j R_b \mapsto L_a a_j c^{-1} b_j R_b$$

and results of both sequences are equal. \square

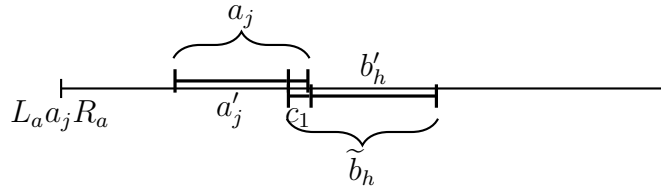
Lemma 3.10. *Let U be a monomial, a_h and b_h be virtual members of the chart of U , $U = L_a a_h R_a = L_b b_h R_b$. Let a_h and a_j be incident monomials, b_h and b_j be incident monomials, and consider transformations $a_h \mapsto a_j$, $b_h \mapsto b_j$. Assume a_j is a virtual member of the chart of $L_a a_j R_a$, b_j is a virtual member of the chart of $L_b b_j R_b$. Denote by \tilde{b}_h the image of b_h in $L_a a_j R_a$ and consider the transformation $\tilde{b}_h \mapsto \tilde{b}_j$, obtained by multiplying of $b_h \mapsto b_j$ by the corresponding generalized fractional power. Let us apply this replacement to the monomial $L_a a_j R_a$ and denote the result by $U_{a,b}$. Then \tilde{b}_j is a virtual member of the chart of $U_{a,b}$.*

Proof. To be precise, assume that the beginning of a_h lies from the left of the beginning of b_h . We will consider only the most interesting case when a_h and b_h have an overlap c . The cases when a_h and b_h are separate or touch at a point are considered similarly.

Denote by a'_h the intersection of a_h and L_b , that is, $a_h = a'_h c$. Denote by b'_h the intersection of b_h and R_a , that is, $b_h = c b'_h$.

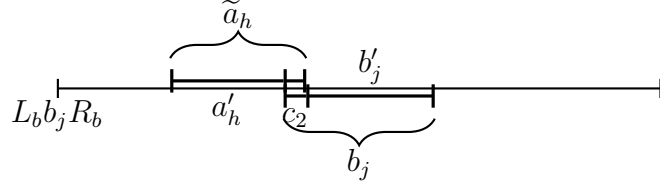


Let us perform the replacement $a_h \mapsto a_j$ in $U = L_a a_h R_a$. Then the image of b_h in $L_a a_j R_a$ is equal to $c_1 b'_h$, where c_1 is an overlap with a_j (possibly empty). We put $a_j = a'_j c_1$ and $\tilde{b}_h = c_1 b'_h$.



Since a_j is a virtual member of the chart of $L_a a_j R_a$, from Corollary 3.7 it follows that \tilde{b}_h is also a virtual member of the chart of $L_a a_j R_a$. The monomials b_h and b_j are incident. Hence, multiplying them by $c_1 c^{-1}$ from the left, we obtain incident monomials $c_1 b'_h$ and $c_1 c^{-1} b_j$. So, we have the replacement $c_1 b'_h = \tilde{b}_h \mapsto \tilde{b}_j$, where $\tilde{b}_j = c_1 c^{-1} b_j$.

Let us perform the replacement $b_h \mapsto b_j$ in $U = L_b b_h R_b$. Then the image of a_h in $L_b b_j R_b$ is equal to $a'_h c_2$, where c_2 is an overlap with b_j (possibly empty). We put $b_j = c_2 b'_j$ and $\tilde{a}_h = a'_h c_2$.



Since b_j is a virtual member of the chart of $L_b b_j R_b$, from Corollary 3.7 it follows that \tilde{a}_h is also a virtual member of the chart of $L_b b_j R_b$. The monomials a_h and a_j are incident. Hence, multiplying them by $c^{-1} c_2$ from the right, we obtain incident monomials $a'_h c_2$ and $a_j c^{-1} c_2$. So, we have the replacement $a'_h c_2 = \tilde{a}_h \mapsto \tilde{a}_j$, where $\tilde{a}_j = a_j c^{-1} c_2$.

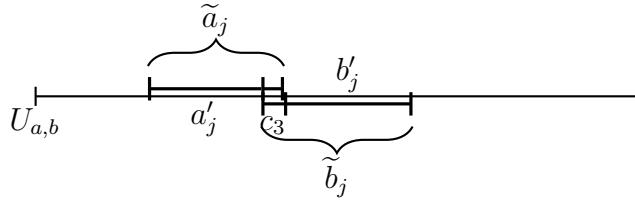
From Lemma 3.9 it follows that the sequences of replacements

$$U = L_a a_h R_a \mapsto L_a a_j R_a \mapsto L_a a'_j \tilde{b}_j R_b$$

and

$$U = L_b b_h R_b \mapsto L_b b_j R_b \mapsto L_a \tilde{a}_j b'_j R_b$$

give the same final result. So, we have



where the overlap c_3 is possibly empty. One can easily calculate that $c_3 = c_1 c^{-1} c_2$.

Recall that the Λ -measure of any overlap of two maximal occurrences of generalized fractional powers is equal either to ε , or to zero. Since $a_j = a'_j c_1$ is a virtual member of the chart of $L_a a_j R_a$, $\Lambda(a_j) \geq \tau - 2\varepsilon$. If $\Lambda(c_1) = \varepsilon$, then, according to Remark 3.2, $\Lambda(a_j) \geq \tau - \varepsilon$. Hence, $\Lambda(a'_j) \geq \tau - 2\varepsilon$. If $\Lambda(c_1) = 0$, then, clearly, $\Lambda(a'_j) = \Lambda(a_j) \geq \tau - 2\varepsilon$.

We have $\Lambda(\tilde{a}_j) \geq \Lambda(a'_j) \geq \tau - 2\varepsilon$. Since b_j is a virtual member of the chart of $L_b b_j R_b$, there exists a sequence of replacements from Definition 3.2 starting from $L_b b_j R_b$ such that the Λ -measure of the image of b_j in the last

monomial of the sequence is not less than τ . Since $\Lambda(\tilde{a}_j) \geq \tau - 2\varepsilon$, we can consider the replacement $\tilde{a}_j \mapsto a'_h c_2 = \tilde{a}_h$ in the monomial $U_{a,b}$. Then we obtain the transformation $U_{a,b} \mapsto L_b b_j R_b$. We add this transformation to the beginning of the sequence. Since the image of \tilde{b}_j in $L_b b_j R_b$ is equal to b_j , as a result we obtain the sequence of replacements starting from $U_{a,b}$ such that the Λ -measure of the image of \tilde{b}_j in the last monomial is not less than τ . Hence, \tilde{b}_j is a virtual member of the chart of $U_{a,b}$. \square

Applying Lemma 3.9 and Lemma 3.10, we obtain the following statement, that we will use in the next section.

Corollary 3.11. *Let U be a monomial.*

- (1) *Assume we have a sequence of replacements starting from U such that every replacement transforms a virtual member of the chart into a virtual member of the chart. Then any replacement can be moved to any position in the sequence and the final result remains the same. Moreover, after changing of the order of the replacements, every replacement in the obtained sequence still transforms a virtual member of the chart into a virtual member of the chart.*
- (2) *Let $a_h^{(1)}, \dots, a_h^{(n)}$ be virtual members of the chart of U . Consider a number of replacements $a_h^{(i)} \mapsto a_j^{(i)}$ in U such that each $a_j^{(i)}$ is a virtual member of the chart of the resulting monomial. Suppose these transformations are applied consecutively. Then every transformation in the chain also transforms a virtual member of the chart into a virtual member of the chart. Moreover, we can apply the replacements in any order.*

4 The structure of certain subspaces of $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}/\mathcal{I}$: filtration, grading and tensor products

First let us introduce the notion of derived monomials.

Definition 4.1 (derived monomials). Let U be a monomial. Consider the following transformations of U :

- (1) Replacements of a virtual member of the chart by an incident monomial non-equal to 1. Recall that in this case the result is always a reduced monomial.
- (2) Replacements of a virtual member of the chart by incident monomial equal to 1 and further cancellations (in order to obtain the reduced monomial).

Starting with a certain monomial U we consecutively apply transformations (1), (2). All the monomials that we obtain after some sequence of transformations (1), (2) (including the monomial U itself) are called *derived monomials of U* .

Definition 4.2. Let $\{U_i\}$ be either finite or countable set of monomials. By $\langle U_1, \dots, U_k, \dots \rangle_d$, we denote a subspace of $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}$ generated by all the derived monomials of the monomials $\{U_i\}$.

Remark 4.1. Assume U is a monomial and $U \in \langle U_1, \dots, U_k, \dots \rangle_d$, where U_i are monomials. Then $U = \sum_{j=1}^l \tilde{U}_{i_j}$, where \tilde{U}_{i_j} is a derived monomial of U_{i_j} . Since monomials form a basis of $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}$, we obtain $U = \tilde{U}_{i_{j_0}}$. So, we obtain that $U \in \langle U_1, \dots, U_k, \dots \rangle_d$ if and only if U is a derived monomial of some U_i .

We have shown that $\mathcal{I} = \langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle$. Consider $\sum_{j=1}^l U_j = T \in \mathcal{T}'$, where $U_h \mapsto \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^k U_j$ is a multi-turn of a virtual member of the chart of U_h . Then, by definition of $\langle U_h \rangle_d$, we obtain $T \in \langle U_h \rangle_d$.

In this section, we show that $\langle U_1, \dots, U_k \rangle_d \cap \mathcal{I}$ is generated by supports of multi-turns of monomials from $\langle U_i \rangle_d$ for $i = 1, \dots, k$. This enables us to construct a linear basis of $\langle U_1, \dots, U_k \rangle_d / (\langle U_1, \dots, U_k \rangle_d \cap \mathcal{I})$ and a linear basis of $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}/\mathcal{I}$ (and therefore show that $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}/\mathcal{I}$ is non-trivial).

Our approach can be compared with the more standard one, that uses the Diamond Lemma to control the ring relations ([1]). Instead, we introduce a filtration (and the corresponding grading) on $\langle U_1, \dots, U_k \rangle_d$ and show its compatibility with the subspaces of linear dependencies (see Lemma 4.7 and Theorem 4.1). This allows us to deal with linear dependencies in each graded component independently. The structure of each graded component is described in Proposition 4.10 and Proposition 4.12.

Notice that the Diamond Lemma can also be reformulated in the language of grading.

4.1 The filtration on spaces $\langle U_1, \dots, U_k \rangle_d$

Let Z be a monomial. We introduce the following numerical characteristics of Z (f -characteristics of monomials):

$$f(Z) = (N(Z), K_\tau(Z)), \quad (19)$$

where $N(Z)$ is the number of elements in a minimal covering of Z , $K_\tau(Z)$ is the number of virtual members of the chart of Z . If Z_1 and Z_2 are monomials, we say that $f(Z_1) < f(Z_2)$ if and only if $N(Z_1) < N(Z_2)$ or $N(Z_1) = N(Z_2)$ and $K_\tau(Z_1) < K_\tau(Z_2)$.

The characteristics f satisfies the following property.

Lemma 4.1. *Assume U and Z are monomials, where Z is a derived monomial of U . Then $f(Z) \leq f(U)$. Moreover, $f(Z) < f(U)$ if and only if in the corresponding sequence of replacements there exists at least one replacement of the form $La_hR \rightarrow La_jR$ such that a_h is a virtual member of the chart of La_hR and a_j is not a virtual member of the chart of La_jR .*

Proof. It follows directly from Corollary 3.6 and Corollary 3.7. □

In this section, let us set

$$V = \langle U_1, \dots, U_k \rangle_d, U_1, \dots, U_k \in \mathcal{F}.$$

We will define a decreasing filtration on V .

First consider a space generated by one monomial and its derived monomials, namely, $W = \langle U \rangle_d$, $U \in \mathcal{F}$. Let us define a subspace $L(W) \subseteq W$. We put

$$L(W) = \langle Z \in \mathcal{F} \mid Z \text{ is a derived monomial of } U \text{ such that } f(Z) < f(U) \rangle. \quad (20)$$

If the set of monomials with strictly smaller f -characteristics than $f(U)$ is empty, by definition, we put $L(W) = 0$.

Let a monomial $Z' \in L(W)$, Z'' be a derived monomial of Z' . Then, by definition of $L(W)$ and Lemma 4.1, $f(U) > f(Z') \geq f(Z'')$. Hence, Z'' also belongs to $L(W)$, that is, $L(W)$ is closed under taking derived monomials.

Now consider a space $Y = \langle Z_1, \dots, Z_k, \dots \rangle_d$, where $\{Z_i\}$ is either a finite or infinite set of monomials. By definition, we put

$$L(Y) = \sum_i L(\langle Z_i \rangle_d). \quad (21)$$

Since every $L(\langle Z_i \rangle_d)$ is generated by monomials and closed under taking derived monomials, the space $L(Y)$ is generated by monomials and closed under taking derived monomials as well. Hence,

$$L(Y) = \langle Z'_1, \dots, Z'_k, \dots \rangle_d \text{ for some } Z'_i \in \mathcal{F}. \quad (22)$$

Notice that one generalized fractional power may have an infinite number of incident monomials of Λ -measure less than $\tau - 2\varepsilon$, because they may contain different powers of w . Recall that such generalized fractional powers are never counted as a virtual members of the chart. Hence, even if the space Y is generated by derived monomials of finite number of monomials, the space $L(Y)$ might be generated by derived monomials of countably many monomials.

In the sequel, we will widely use the following simple properties of derived monomials.

Lemma 4.2. *Let Z_1 be a monomial, Z be a derived monomial of Z_1 , $Y \subseteq \mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}$ be a space generated by monomials and closed under taking derived monomials. Then the following statements hold:*

- (1) *If $Z \in \langle Z_1 \rangle_d \setminus L(\langle Z_1 \rangle_d)$, then $\langle Z_1 \rangle_d = \langle Z \rangle_d$.*
- (2) *If $Z \in Y$ and $Z \in \langle Z_1 \rangle_d \setminus L(\langle Z_1 \rangle_d)$, then $\langle Z_1 \rangle_d \subseteq Y$.*

Proof. Suppose Z'_1 is a result of transformation (1) (Definition 4.1) such that Z'_1 is contained in $\langle Z_1 \rangle_d \setminus L(\langle Z_1 \rangle_d)$. Then this transformation is invertible, hence Z_1 is also a derived monomial of Z'_1 . Repeating this argument for every transformation in a sequence that connects Z_1 and Z , we obtain that Z_1 is a derived monomial of Z . Now assume U is a derived monomial of Z_1 . Since Z_1 is a derived monomial of Z , U is also a derived monomial of Z . Hence $\langle Z_1 \rangle_d = \langle Z \rangle_d$. The first statement of the lemma is proved.

Now let us prove the second statement. Since $Z \in Y$ and Y is generated by monomials and closed under taking derived monomials, we obtain $\langle Z \rangle_d \subseteq Y$. But above we proved $\langle Z \rangle_d = \langle Z_1 \rangle_d$, hence, $\langle Z_1 \rangle_d \subseteq Y$. \square

We defined the subspace $L(Y)$ using a set of generators of Y (see formula (21)). Let us show that, in fact, $L(Y)$ does not depend on the set of generators of Y .

Proposition 4.3. *Assume*

$$Y = \langle Z_1, \dots, Z_k, \dots \rangle_d = \langle Z'_1, \dots, Z'_k, \dots \rangle_d,$$

where $\{Z_i\}$ and $\{Z'_i\}$ are either finite or infinite sets of monomials. Then

$$\sum_i L(\langle Z_i \rangle_d) = \sum_i L(\langle Z'_i \rangle_d).$$

Proof. Let us enumerate all monomials from Y . Let $\{X_j\}$ be the set of all monomials of the space Y . Then, evidently, we obtain the following description of Y :

$$Y = \langle X_1, \dots, X_k, \dots \rangle = \langle X_1, \dots, X_k, \dots \rangle_d.$$

Clearly, it is sufficient to show that

$$\sum_i L(\langle Z_i \rangle_d) = \sum_j L(\langle X_j \rangle_d)$$

for an arbitrary set of monomials $\{Z_i\}$ such that $Y = \langle Z_1, \dots, Z_k, \dots \rangle_d$.

Since $\{Z_1, \dots, Z_k, \dots\} \subseteq \{X_1, \dots, X_k, \dots\}$, clearly,

$$\sum_i L(\langle Z_i \rangle_d) \subseteq \sum_j L(\langle X_j \rangle_d).$$

Assume $Z \in \sum_j L(\langle X_j \rangle_d)$. Monomials form a basis of $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}$ and every $L(\langle X_j \rangle_d)$ is generated by monomials. Hence, Z is a derived monomial of some X_{j_0} such that we have $Z \in L(\langle X_{j_0} \rangle_d)$ for some j_0 . Therefore, there exists a sequence of transformations $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{s_1}$ of type (1), (2) such that

$$X_{j_0} \xrightarrow{\alpha_1} \dots \xrightarrow{\alpha_{s_1}} Z. \quad (23)$$

Moreover, in the sequence, there exists at least one transformation $\alpha_l : Y_{l-1} \rightarrow Y_l$ such that $f(Y_l) < f(Y_{l-1})$.

Since $X_{j_0} \in Y = \langle Z_1, \dots, Z_k, \dots \rangle_d$, we have $X_{j_0} \in \langle Z_{i_0} \rangle_d$ for some i_0 . Hence, there exists a sequence of transformations $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{s_2}$ of type (1), (2) such that

$$Z_{i_0} \xrightarrow{\beta_1} \dots \xrightarrow{\beta_{s_2}} X_{j_0}. \quad (24)$$

Gluing (24) and (23), we obtain

$$Z_{i_0} \xrightarrow{\beta_1} \dots \xrightarrow{\beta_{s_2}} X_{j_0} \xrightarrow{\alpha_1} \dots \xrightarrow{\alpha_{s_1}} Z.$$

Consequently, since there exists α_l that decreases the value of the function f , we have $Z \in L(\langle Z_{i_0} \rangle_d)$. Hence, $Z \in \sum_i L(\langle Z_i \rangle_d)$ and

$$\sum_j L(\langle X_j \rangle_d) \subseteq \sum_i L(\langle Z_i \rangle_d).$$

This completes the proof. \square

Now we define a decreasing filtration on $V = \langle U_1, \dots, U_k \rangle_d$ in the following way. By definition, put

$$\begin{aligned} F_0 V &= V, \\ F_{n+1} V &= L(F_n V). \end{aligned} \tag{25}$$

Since for every $Y = \langle Z_1, \dots, Z_k, \dots \rangle_d$, where $\{Z_i\}$ is either a finite or infinite set of monomials, we have description (22), therefore formula (25) is applicable for every $n \geq 0$. Here we mean $L(0) = 0$.

Proposition 4.4. *The filtration defined above has finitely many levels, that is, there exists a number N such that $F_N V = 0$. Moreover, we never have a situation $F_{n+1} V = F_n V$ for $F_n V \neq 0$.*

Proof. Recall that $V = \langle U_1, \dots, U_k \rangle_d$, $U_1, \dots, U_k \in \mathcal{F}$. We put

$$N_{\max} = \max_{i \in \{1, \dots, k\}} (N(U_i)).$$

Consider f -characteristics of monomials in V . Let U be an arbitrary monomial from V . From Lemma 4.1 it follows that $N(U) \leq N_{\max}$. Since every virtual member of the chart is of Λ -measure not less than $\tau - 2\varepsilon$, it is contained in every covering of U . Hence, we evidently obtain $K_\tau(U) \leq N(U) \leq N_{\max}$. Therefore, there are finitely many different values of f -characteristics of monomials in V . Then

$$m^{(n)} = \max_{U \in F_n V} f(U)$$

is finite for any n such that $F_n V \neq 0$.

Recall that, by definition, $F_{n+1}V = L(F_nV)$. Then from (20) and (21) it follows that $m^{(n)} > m^{(n+1)}$ if $F_{n+1}V \neq 0$. So, we have a strictly decreasing sequence of f -characteristics

$$m^{(0)} > \dots > m^{(n)} > \dots \quad (26)$$

that corresponds to the decreasing sequence of non-trivial spaces

$$F_0V \supseteq \dots \supseteq F_nV \supseteq \dots$$

The sequence (26) can not be infinite, so, it ends up at some step n_0 . This means that $F_{n_0}V$ is the last non-trivial subspace of the filtration. That is, the filtration has finitely many non-zero levels.

Assume $F_{n+1}V = F_nV$ for $F_nV \neq 0$. That is, $F_nV = L(F_nV)$. Then by induction we have $F_{n+k}V = F_nV \neq 0$ for any $k \in \mathbb{N}$. But we already proved that the filtration has finitely many non-zero levels. This contradiction completes the proof. \square

Definition 4.3. Suppose Y is a subspace of $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}$ linearly generated by an arbitrary set of monomials and closed under taking derived monomials. Every linear dependence from \mathcal{T}' is, in fact, a linear dependence between a monomial U and its derived monomials. Hence, any multi-turn of a virtual member of the chart of a monomial from Y generates a linear dependence between the monomials from Y , because Y is closed under taking derived monomials. We consider the subspace of Y

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dp}(Y) = & \left\langle \sum_{j=1}^k U_j \mid U_h \text{ is a monomial from } Y, \right. \\ & U_h = La_hR, \text{ where } a_h \text{ is a virtual member of the chart of } U_h, \\ & U_h \mapsto \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^k U_j \text{ is a multi-turn that comes from} \\ & \left. \text{an elementary multi-turn } a_h \mapsto \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^k a_j \right\rangle \end{aligned}$$

and call this subspace *the subspace of dependencies on Y* . Using this notion, $\mathcal{I} = \langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle = \text{Dp}(\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F})$.

Note that if a monomial $U \in W$ has the empty chart, then there are no multi-turns of U . Hence, when W consists only of monomials with the empty chart, by definition we put $\text{Dp}(W) = 0$.

Since V is closed under taking derived monomials, we consider its subspace $\text{Dp}(V)$. Evidently, for every monomial U the space $L(\langle U \rangle_d)$ is linearly generated by monomials and closed under taking derived monomials. Therefore, by the definition, every $F_n V$ is generated by monomials and closed under taking derived monomials. Hence, we can consider its subspace $\text{Dp}(F_n V)$ and define the filtration on $\text{Dp}(V)$ in the following way

$$F_n \text{Dp}(V) = \text{Dp}(F_n V),$$

that is, $F_n \text{Dp}(V)$ is the vector space generated by linear dependencies coming from monomials of $F_n V$.

Lemma 4.5. *Suppose U is a monomial, $U \in F_n V$. If $U \notin F_{n+1} V$, then*

$$F_{n+1} V \cap \langle U \rangle_d = L(\langle U \rangle_d).$$

Proof. Let $F_n V = \langle Z_1, \dots, Z_k, \dots \rangle_d$, where $\{Z_i\}$ is either a finite or infinite set of monomials. Since $U \in F_n V$ and $F_n V$ is closed under taking derived monomials, we can assume that $F_n V = \langle U, Z_1, \dots, Z_k, \dots \rangle_d$. Since the definition of $F_{n+1} V = L(F_n V)$ does not depend on the set of generators of $F_n V$ (see Proposition 4.3), we have

$$F_{n+1} V = L(F_n V) = L(\langle U \rangle_d) + \sum_i L(\langle Z_i \rangle_d).$$

Let $Z \in L(\langle U \rangle_d)$. Then, using the last equality, we immediately obtain $Z \in F_{n+1} V$. So, $L(\langle U \rangle_d) \subseteq F_{n+1} V \cap \langle U \rangle_d$.

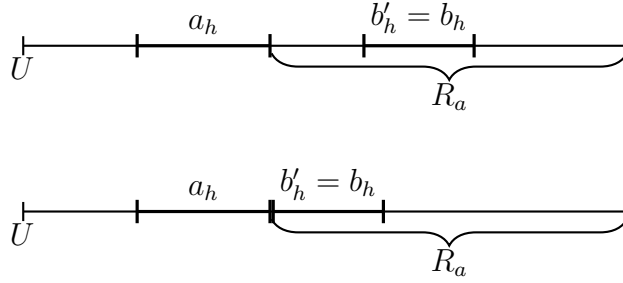
Assume a monomial $Z \in F_{n+1} V \cap \langle U \rangle_d$ and $Z \notin L(\langle U \rangle_d)$. Since $U \notin F_{n+1} V$, we have $U \notin L(\langle Z_i \rangle_d)$ for all i . Monomials form a basis of $\mathbb{Z}_2 \mathcal{F}$ and every $L(\langle Z_i \rangle_d)$ is generated by monomials. So, since $Z \in F_{n+1} V = \sum_i L(\langle Z_i \rangle_d)$, we have $Z \in L(\langle Z_{i_0} \rangle_d)$ for some i_0 . We assumed that $Z \in \langle U \rangle_d \setminus L(\langle U \rangle_d)$, hence, by Lemma 4.2, $\langle U \rangle_d \subseteq L(\langle Z_{i_0} \rangle_d)$. But that contradicts the assumption that $U \notin F_{n+1} V$. Therefore, $F_{n+1} V \cap \langle U \rangle_d \subseteq L(\langle U \rangle_d)$.

Thus, finally we obtain $F_{n+1} V \cap \langle U \rangle_d = L(\langle U \rangle_d)$. \square

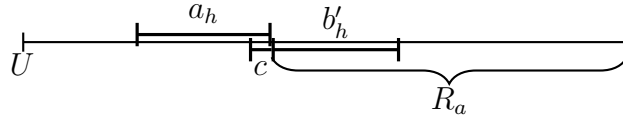
In Definition 4.1. we defined derived monomials with the use of a special set of transformations (1) and (2). However, in the next lemma we will use

a slightly wider class of transformations. Let us prove that, using this wider class of transformations of a given monomial, we still will have its derived monomials.

Namely, let U be a monomial, a_h and b_h be virtual members of the chart of U . We consider two replacements $a_h \mapsto a_j, b_h \mapsto b_j$ (a_h and a_j are incident monomials, b_h and b_j are incident monomials). Assume that first we apply the transformation $a_h \mapsto a_j$, namely, $U = L_a a_h R_a \mapsto L_a a_j R_a$. To be precise, we suppose that the beginning of b_h lies from the right of the beginning of a_h . Denote by b'_h the intersection of b_h and R_a . If a_h and b_h are separated or touch at a point, $b'_h = b_h$.



If a_h and b_h has an overlap c , then $b_h = cb'_h$.



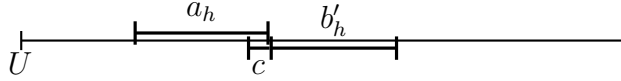
In any case, we can apply the transformation $b'_h \mapsto b'_j$ to $L_a a_j R_a$, where either $b'_j = b_j$ if a_h and b_h are separated or touch at a point, or $b'_j = c^{-1}b_j$ if a_h and b_h has an overlap c . Here we mean that if $a_j = 1$ and the monomial $L_a R_a$ has cancellations, we do not perform them. Instead, we perform a replacement $b'_h \mapsto b'_j$.

Assume $a_j \neq 1$ or $a_j = 1$ and $L_a R_a$ has no further cancellations. The replacement of the image of b'_h in $L_a a_j R_a$ (see Definition 3.1) can be represented as the replacement $b'_h \mapsto b'_j$ and the further cancellations if there are any (they may occur when b'_h is not a maximal occurrence of a generalized fractional power in $L_a a_j R_a$). So, if the image of b'_h is a virtual member of $L_a a_j R_a$, as a result of the transformation $b'_h \mapsto b'_j$ in $L_a a_j R_a$ and the further cancellations, we obtain a derived monomial of U .

If a_j is a virtual member of the chart of $L_a a_j R_a$, then, by Corollary 3.7, the image of b'_h is always a virtual member of $L_a a_j R_a$. If a_j is not virtual member of the chart of $L_a a_j R_a$, then the image of b'_h may not be a virtual member of $L_a a_j R_a$. The following lemma states that if we apply the replacement $b'_h \mapsto b'_j$ to $L_a a_j R_a$ in this case, we, nevertheless, obtain a derived monomial of U .

Lemma 4.6. *Let U be a monomial, a_h and b_h be virtual members of the chart of U . We consider two replacements $a_h \mapsto a_j$, $b_h \mapsto b_j$ (a_h and a_j are incident monomials, b_h and b_j are incident monomials). Assume $U = L_a a_h R_a$, a_j is not a virtual member of the chart of $L_a a_j R_a$, b'_h is an intersection of R_a and b_h . Then the result of the replacement $b'_h \mapsto b'_j$ (corresponding to $b_h \mapsto b_j$) in $L_a a_j R_a$ is a derived monomial of U , possibly after the further cancellations. Moreover, its f -characteristics is strictly less than $f(U)$.*

Proof. We will consider only the most interesting case when a_h and b_h has an overlap c . Two other cases are similar.



First we consider the case when $a_j \neq 1$. Then the resulting monomial $L_a a_j R_a$ is reduced. We have the transformation $b_h \mapsto b_j$. Since $b_h = c b'_h$, we also have the transformation $b'_h \mapsto c^{-1} b_j$. So, we have a sequence of replacements

$$U = L_a a_h R_a \mapsto L_a a_j R_a = L_a a_j b'_h R_b \mapsto L_a a_j c^{-1} b_j R_b. \quad (27)$$

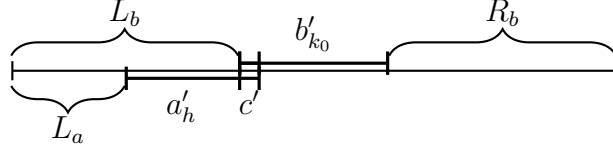
If $\Lambda(b_h) \geq \tau + \varepsilon$, then $\Lambda(b'_h) \geq \tau$. The image of b'_h in $L_a a_j R_a$ prolongs b'_h . Therefore, its Λ -measure is not less than the Λ -measure of b'_h . So, the image of b'_h in $L_a a_j R_a$ is of Λ -measure $\geq \tau$. Therefore, it is a virtual member of the chart of $L_a a_j R_a$ and the result of (27) is a derived monomial of U , possibly after the further cancellations.

Suppose $\Lambda(b_h) < \tau + \varepsilon$. Consider an elementary multi-turn $b_h \mapsto \sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ k \neq h}}^s b_k$, where b_j is one of the resulting monomials. In Proposition 3.1, we proved that there exists b_{k_0} such that $\Lambda(b_{k_0}) \geq \tau$. However, using the same argument, one can easily prove a slightly stronger statement, namely, that there exists b_{k_0} such that $\Lambda(b_{k_0}) \geq \tau + \varepsilon$ (and, hence, $k_0 \neq h$).

Assume $U = L_b b_h R_b$. Consider the transformation

$$U = L_b b_h R_b \mapsto L_b b_{k_0} R_b.$$

Denote by a'_h the intersection of a_h and L_b in $L_b b_h R_b$. Then $a_h = a'_h c$. Let the image of a_h in $L_b b_{k_0} R_b$ be equal to $a'_h c'$, where c' is possibly empty. Also let us put $b_{k_0} = c' b'_{k_0}$. Since b_{k_0} is a virtual member of the chart of $L_b b_{k_0} R_b$, from Corollary 3.7 it follows that $a'_h c'$ is a virtual member of the chart of $L_b b_{k_0} R_b$.

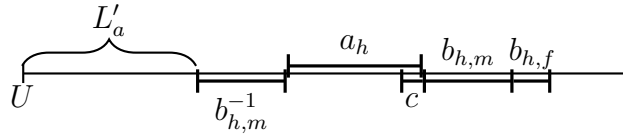


We have a transformation $a_h \mapsto a_j$. Multiplying it by $c^{-1}c'$ from the right, we obtain $a'_h c' \mapsto a'_j$, where $a'_j = a_j c^{-1}c'$. The monomials b_{k_0} and b_j are incident, so, we have a transformation $b_{k_0} \mapsto b_j$. Multiplying it by c'^{-1} from the left, we obtain $b'_{k_0} \mapsto b'_j$, where $b'_j = c'^{-1}b_j$. Since $\Lambda(b_{k_0}) \geq \tau + \varepsilon$, clearly, $\Lambda(b'_{k_0}) \geq \tau$. Therefore, a prolongation of b'_{k_0} is always a virtual member of the chart. Hence, we obtain a sequence of replacements of virtual members of the chart

$$\begin{aligned} L_b b_{k_0} R_b &= L_a a'_h c' b'_{k_0} R_b \mapsto L_a a'_j b'_{k_0} R_b \\ &\mapsto L_a a'_j b'_j R_b = L_a a_j c^{-1} c' c'^{-1} b_j R_b = L_a a_j c^{-1} b_j R_b. \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

So, the results of (27) and of (28) are equal. But the result of sequence (28) is a derived monomial of U , by definition. Since a_j is not a virtual member of the chart of $L_a a_j R_a$, from Lemma 3.10 it follows that a'_j is not a virtual member of the chart of $L_a a'_j b'_{k_0} R_b$. Hence, $f(L_a a_j c^{-1} b_j R_b) < f(U)$.

Consider the case when $a_j = 1$. If there are no cancellations in $L_a R_a$, then we argue as above. Suppose there are cancellations in $L_a R_a$, namely, $b_h = c b_{h,m} b_{h,f}$, $L_a = L'_a b_{h,m}^{-1}$, where $b_{h,f}$ is possibly empty. For simplicity, assume that $L'_a b_{h,f} R_b$ has no further cancellations.



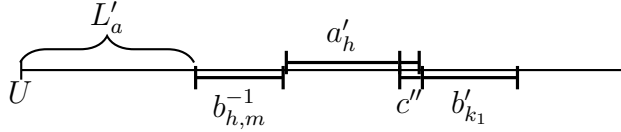
As above, let b'_h be an intersection of b_h and R_a , that is, $b_h = c b'_h$, $b'_h = b_{h,m} b_{h,f}$. We have a replacement $b_h \mapsto b_j$ and the corresponding replacement $b'_h = c^{-1} b_h \mapsto c^{-1} b_j$. After the replacement $L_a a_h R_a \mapsto L_a R_a$ there are

cancellations of the resulting monomial. Let us not perform them, instead, we perform the replacement $b'_h \mapsto c^{-1}b_j$. So, we have a sequence of replacements

$$U = L_a a_h R_a \mapsto L_a R_a = L_a b'_h R_b = L_a c^{-1} b_j R_b. \quad (29)$$

Again consider an elementary multi-turn $b_h \mapsto \sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ k \neq h}}^s b_k$, where b_j is one of the resulting monomials. Multiplying it by $b_{h,m}^{-1} c^{-1}$ from the left side, we obtain an elementary multi-turn $b_{h,f} \mapsto \sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ k \neq h}}^s b_{h,m}^{-1} c^{-1} b_k$. If $\Lambda(b_{h,f}) \geq \tau$, then its image in $L'_a b_{h,f} R_b$ is a virtual member of the chart. Then we again can argue as in the beginning of the proof. Assume $\Lambda(b_{h,f}) < \tau$. Then, by Proposition 3.1, there exists b_{k_1} such that $\Lambda(b_{h,m}^{-1} c^{-1} b_{k_1}) \geq \tau$.

We have the replacement $a_h \mapsto 1$. As above, let a'_h be an intersection of a_h and L_b , that is, $a_h = a'_h c$. Let $a'_h c''$ be the image of a_h in $L_b b_{k_1} R_b$ (c'' is possibly empty). That is, c'' is an overlap of $a'_h c''$ and b_{k_1} , $b_{k_1} = c'' b'_{k_1}$. From Corollary 3.7 it follows that $a'_h c''$ is a virtual member of the chart of $L_b b_{k_1} R_b$.



So, multiplying $a_h \mapsto 1$ by $c^{-1} c''$ from the right side, we obtain the replacement $a'_h c'' \mapsto c^{-1} c''$.

The monomials b_{k_1} and b_j are incident, hence, we have a transformation $b_{k_1} \mapsto b_j$. So, we also have $b_{h,m}^{-1} c^{-1} b_{k_1} \mapsto b_{h,m}^{-1} c^{-1} b_j$. Since $\Lambda(b_{h,m}^{-1} c^{-1} b_{k_1}) \geq \tau$ its prolongation is always a virtual member of the chart. Therefore, we obtain the sequence of replacements of virtual members of the chart:

$$\begin{aligned} U &= L_b b_h R_b \mapsto L_b b_{k_1} R_b = L_a a'_h c'' b'_{k_1} R_b \mapsto \\ &\mapsto L_a c^{-1} c'' b'_{k_1} R_b = L'_a b_{h,m}^{-1} c^{-1} b_{k_1} R_b \mapsto L'_a b_{h,m}^{-1} c^{-1} b_j R_b = L_a c^{-1} b_j R_b. \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

So, the result of (29) is equal to the result of (30). But the result of sequence (30) is a derived monomial of U , by definition. In (30) we had the replacement $a'_h c'' \mapsto c^{-1} c''$, where $\Lambda(c^{-1} c'') \leq 2\varepsilon$. Hence, $c^{-1} c''$ can not be a virtual member of the chart. Therefore, $f(L_a c^{-1} b_j R_b) < f(U)$. \square

Lemma 4.7 (Main Lemma). *Let $V = \langle U_1, \dots, U_k \rangle_d$, $U_1, \dots, U_k \in \mathcal{F}$. Then we have*

$$\text{Dp}(\mathbb{F}_n V) \cap \mathbb{F}_{n+1} V = \text{Dp}(\mathbb{F}_{n+1} V).$$

Proof. We have

$$\text{Dp}(F_n V) = \text{Dp}(F_{n+1} V) + \langle T_1^{(n)}, \dots, T_k^{(n)}, \dots \rangle,$$

where $T_i^{(n)}$ are linear dependencies coming from monomials of $F_n V \setminus F_{n+1} V$. Evidently, $\text{Dp}(F_n V) \cap F_{n+1} V \supseteq \text{Dp}(F_{n+1} V)$. So, we need to show that $\text{Dp}(F_n V) \cap F_{n+1} V \subseteq \text{Dp}(F_{n+1} V)$. Since $\text{Dp}(F_{n+1} V) \subseteq F_{n+1} V$, it is sufficient to prove that

$$\langle T_1^{(n)}, \dots, T_k^{(n)}, \dots \rangle \cap F_{n+1} V \subseteq \text{Dp}(F_{n+1} V).$$

First let us show that it is sufficient to prove Lemma 4.7 only for the case when $F_n V$ is generated by one monomial and its derived monomials. Indeed, suppose Lemma 4.7 is proved for this case, then let us prove it for the general case. Assume T_1, \dots, T_l are linear dependencies coming from monomials of $F_n V \setminus F_{n+1} V$ and $\sum_{i=1}^l T_i \in F_{n+1} V$. So, all monomials from $F_n V \setminus F_{n+1} V$ have to cancel out in this sum.

Let T_i be generated by a multi-turn of a monomial $Z_i \in F_n V \setminus F_{n+1} V$, $i = 1, \dots, l$. We choose a subset $\{Z_{i_1}, \dots, Z_{i_k}\} \subseteq \{Z_1, \dots, Z_l\}$ such that $\langle Z_{i_1}, \dots, Z_{i_k} \rangle_d = \langle Z_1, \dots, Z_l \rangle_d$ and $\langle Z_{i_j} \rangle_d \not\subseteq \langle Z_{i_{j'}} \rangle_d$ for $j \neq j'$. The dependencies $\{T_1, \dots, T_l\}$ can be split into groups $\{T_1^j, \dots, T_{l_j}^j\}$, $j = 1, \dots, k$, of dependencies coming from monomials of $\langle Z_{i_j} \rangle_d$. So, we have

$$\sum_{i=1}^l T_i = \sum_{j=1}^k \sum_{i=1}^{l_j} T_i^j \in F_{n+1} V. \quad (31)$$

Every linear dependence T_i comes from a monomial that belongs to $F_n V \setminus F_{n+1} V$; hence, by the definition of $F_{n+1} V$, every T_i^j comes from a monomial that belongs to $\langle Z_{i_j} \rangle_d \setminus L(\langle Z_{i_j} \rangle_d)$. From Lemma 4.5 it follows that all monomials from $\langle Z_{i_j} \rangle_d \setminus L(\langle Z_{i_j} \rangle_d)$ are contained in $F_n V \setminus F_{n+1} V$ and $L(\langle Z_{i_j} \rangle_d) \subseteq F_{n+1} V$. Hence, the monomials from every $\langle Z_{i_j} \rangle_d \setminus L(\langle Z_{i_j} \rangle_d)$, $j = 1, \dots, k$, have to cancel out in the sum (31).

Since $\langle Z_{i_j} \rangle_d \not\subseteq \langle Z_{i_{j'}} \rangle_d$ for $j \neq j'$, from Lemma 4.2 it follows that if a monomial Z belongs to $\langle Z_{i_j} \rangle_d \setminus L(\langle Z_{i_j} \rangle_d)$, then $Z \notin \langle Z_{i_{j'}} \rangle_d$ for $j \neq j'$. Therefore, the monomials from $F_n V \setminus F_{n+1} V$ in the sum (31) have to cancel out in every sum $\sum_{i=1}^{l_j} T_i^j$ separately. Hence, we obtain $\sum_{i=1}^{l_j} T_i^j \in L(\langle Z_{i_j} \rangle_d)$. Since we assumed that the statement of the lemma holds for the spaces $\langle Z_{i_j} \rangle_d$, we

have

$$\sum_{i=1}^{l_j} T_i^j \in \text{Dp}(\text{L}(\langle Z_{i_j} \rangle_d)) \subseteq \text{Dp}(\text{F}_{n+1}V).$$

Thus,

$$\sum_{i=1}^l T_i = \sum_{j=1}^k \sum_{i=1}^{l_j} T_i^j \in \text{Dp}(\text{F}_{n+1}V).$$

So, it remains to prove the lemma only for the case when $\text{F}_n V$ is generated by one monomial and its derived monomials.

We start with proving the following statement.

Lemma 4.8. *Suppose A_1, \dots, A_k are vector spaces, $\text{L}(A_i) \subseteq A_i$ is a subspace of A_i . Suppose D_i is a subspace of A_i such that $D_i \cap \text{L}(A_i) = 0$. Consider $A_1 \otimes \dots \otimes A_k$ and its subspaces $A_1 \otimes \dots \otimes D_i \otimes \dots \otimes A_k$. Define the subspaces*

$$\text{L}(A_1 \otimes \dots \otimes A_k) = \sum_{i=1}^k A_1 \otimes \dots \otimes \text{L}(A_i) \otimes \dots \otimes A_k,$$

and

$$\text{L}(A_1 \otimes \dots \otimes D_i \otimes \dots \otimes A_k) = \sum_{\substack{i'=1 \\ i \neq i'}}^k A_1 \otimes \dots \otimes D_i \otimes \dots \otimes \text{L}(A_{i'}) \otimes \dots \otimes A_k, \quad i = 1, \dots, k.$$

Then

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^k A_1 \otimes \dots \otimes D_i \otimes \dots \otimes A_k \right) \cap \text{L}(A_1 \otimes \dots \otimes A_k) = \sum_{i=1}^k \text{L}(A_1 \otimes \dots \otimes D_i \otimes \dots \otimes A_k).$$

Proof. From the condition $D_i \cap \text{L}(A_i) = 0$ it follows that the sum of this subspaces is a direct sum $D_i \oplus \text{L}(A_i) \subseteq A_i$. Since A_i is a vector space, the subspace $D_i \oplus \text{L}(A_i)$ has a direct complement J_i and we obtain $A_i = J_i \oplus D_i \oplus \text{L}(A_i)$. Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L}(A_1 \otimes \dots \otimes A_k) &= \sum_{i=1}^k (J_1 \oplus D_1 \oplus \text{L}(A_1)) \otimes \dots \otimes \text{L}(A_i) \otimes \dots \otimes (J_k \oplus D_k \oplus \text{L}(A_k)) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^k \left(\bigoplus_j B_1^j \otimes \dots \otimes B_{i-1}^j \otimes \text{L}(A_i) \otimes B_{i+1}^j \otimes \dots \otimes B_k^j \right), \end{aligned}$$

where every B_i^j is either J_i , or D_i , or $L(A_i)$ and we encounter all possible combinations in the sum. Tensor products that contain more than one member $L(A_i)$ repeat in the sum. If we take every repeating space only one time, we obtain the direct sum $L(A_1 \otimes \dots \otimes A_k) = \bigoplus_j B_1^j \otimes \dots \otimes B_k^j$, where every B_i^j is either J_i , or D_i , or $L(A_i)$, we encounter all combinations in the sum, such that at least one $B_i^j = L(A_i)$. Similarly,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^k A_1 \otimes \dots \otimes D_i \otimes \dots \otimes A_k \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^k (J_1 \oplus D_1 \oplus L(A_1)) \otimes \dots \otimes D_i \otimes \dots \otimes (J_k \oplus D_k \oplus L(A_k)) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^k \left(\bigoplus_j C_1^j \otimes \dots \otimes C_{i-1}^j \otimes D_i \otimes C_{i+1}^j \otimes \dots \otimes C_k^j \right), \end{aligned}$$

where every C_i^j is either J_i , or D_i , or $L(A_i)$ and we encounter all possible combinations in the sum. Tensor products that contain more than one member D_i repeat in the sum. If we take every repeating space only one time, we obtain the direct sum $\sum_{i=1}^k A_1 \otimes \dots \otimes D_i \otimes \dots \otimes A_k = \bigoplus_j C_1^j \otimes \dots \otimes C_k^j$, where every C_i^j is either J_i , or D_i , or $L(A_i)$, we encounter all combinations in the sum, such that at least one $C_i^j = D_i$. Hence,

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^k A_1 \otimes \dots \otimes D_i \otimes \dots \otimes A_k \right) \cap L(A_1 \otimes \dots \otimes A_k) = \bigoplus_j K_1^j \otimes \dots \otimes K_k^j,$$

where every K_i^j is either J_i , or D_i , or $L(A_i)$, we encounter all combinations in the sum, such that at least one $K_i^j = D_i$ and at least one $K_i^j = L(A_i)$. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\sum_{i=1}^k A_1 \otimes \dots \otimes D_i \otimes \dots \otimes A_k \right) \cap L(A_1 \otimes \dots \otimes A_k) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{\substack{i'=1 \\ i \neq i'}}^k A_1 \otimes \dots \otimes D_i \otimes \dots \otimes L(A_{i'}) \otimes \dots \otimes A_k \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^k L(A_1 \otimes \dots \otimes D_i \otimes \dots \otimes A_k). \end{aligned}$$

□

Using Lemma 4.8, we continue the proof of Lemma 4.7. Assume U is a monomial. Derived monomials of U are defined with the use of certain sequences of replacements of virtual members of the chart. When we perform replacements that preserve f -characteristics of monomials, they preserve, roughly speaking, the structure of the chart. Moreover, there is no interaction between the replaced occurrence and the separated virtual members of the chart and there is a very small interaction between the replaced occurrence and its neighbours. This kind of behaviour provides the idea to consider a tensor product of linear spaces that correspond to each place of the chart of U .

Assume the monomial U has k virtual members of the chart, that is, $K_\tau(U) = k$. Let $a^{(i)}$ be the virtual member of the chart of U placed on the i -th position from the beginning of U . Let $A_i[U]$ be a subspace of $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}$ such that

$$A_i[U] = \left\langle a_j^{(i)} \mid a^{(i)} \text{ and } a_j^{(i)} \text{ are incident monomials, } j \in \mathbb{N} \right\rangle. \quad (32)$$

Suppose $U = L_i a^{(i)} R_i$. We define a subspace $L_i[U] \subseteq A_i[U]$ by the following rule:

$$L_i[U] = \left\langle a_j^{(i)} \mid a^{(i)} \text{ and } a_j^{(i)} \text{ are incident monomials, } j \in \mathbb{N}, \right. \\ \left. L_i a_j^{(i)} R_i \in L(\langle U \rangle_d) \right\rangle. \quad (33)$$

Remark 4.2. Suppose U' is a derived monomial of U such that $U' \in \langle U \rangle_d \setminus L(\langle U \rangle_d)$. Let us construct the spaces $A_i[U']$ and $L_i[U'] \subseteq A_i[U']$ corresponding to U' as above. Then, obviously, the spaces $A_i[U']$ are generated by the same sets of monomials as the spaces $A_i[U]$ up to shifts of the initial and the final points in the corresponding v -diagram by ε . Moreover, using Lemma 3.10, one can prove that the spaces $L_i[U']$ are also generated by the same sets of monomials as the spaces $L_i[U]$ up to shifts of the initial and the final points in the corresponding v -diagram by ε .

Although the precise forms of the spaces $A_i[U']$ and $L_i[U'] \subseteq A_i[U']$ depend on the monomial U , in the sequel, we will omit $[U]$ in the denotation of this spaces when it does not lead to ambiguity.

We construct a linear mapping

$$\mu[U] : A_1 \otimes \dots \otimes A_k \rightarrow \langle U \rangle_d.$$

Elements $b^{(1)} \otimes \dots \otimes b^{(k)} \in A_1 \otimes \dots \otimes A_k$, where $b^{(i)} \in A_i$ are generalized fractional powers incident to $a^{(i)}$, form a basis of $A_1 \otimes \dots \otimes A_k$, because generalized fractional powers incident to $a^{(i)}$ form a basis of A_i . We will define $\mu[U]$ on these basis elements.

We distinguish between four possibilities:

- Case 1** First we define $\mu[U]$ on elements $b^{(1)} \otimes \dots \otimes b^{(k)}$ such that all $b^{(i)} \in A_i \setminus L_i$. It encodes a sequence of replacements that starts from the monomial U . Recall that $a^{(1)}, \dots, a^{(k)}$ are the virtual members of the chart of U enumerated from left to right. Let $U = L_1 a^{(1)} R_1$. Then we start with the transformation $L_1 a^{(1)} R_1 \mapsto L_1 b^{(1)} R_1$. Denote by $\widehat{a}^{(2)}$ the image of $\widehat{a}^{(2)}$ in $L_1 b^{(1)} R_1$. Since $\Lambda(b^{(1)}) > \varepsilon$, either $\widehat{a}^{(2)} = a^{(2)}$, or $\widehat{a}^{(2)} = c^{(2)} a^{(2)}$, or $\widehat{a}^{(2)} = c^{(2)^{-1}} a^{(2)}$, where $\Lambda(c^{(2)}) \leq \varepsilon$. The next step is the replacement of $\widehat{a}^{(2)}$ in $L_1 b^{(1)} R_1$ corresponding to the transformation $a^{(2)} \mapsto b^{(2)}$. That is, the replacement $\widehat{a}^{(2)} \mapsto \widehat{b}^{(2)}$ in $L_1 b^{(1)} R_1$, where either $\widehat{b}^{(2)} = b^{(2)}$ if $\widehat{a}^{(2)} = a^{(2)}$, or $\widehat{b}^{(2)} = c^{(2)} b^{(2)}$ if $\widehat{a}^{(2)} = c^{(2)} a^{(2)}$, or $\widehat{b}^{(2)} = c^{(2)^{-1}} b^{(2)}$ if $\widehat{a}^{(2)} = c^{(2)^{-1}} a^{(2)}$. In the same way, we continue transformations for every position in the chart. Notice that, by Corollary 3.11, we actually can perform the replacements in any order.
- Case 2** Assume $1 \leq i_0 \leq k$ is a place in the chart of U . We define $\mu[U]$ on elements $b^{(1)} \otimes \dots \otimes b^{(k)}$ such that $b^{(i_0)} \in L_{i_0}$ and $b^{(i)} \in A_i \setminus L_i$ for $i \neq i_0$. First we replace virtual members of the chart of U in positions different from i_0 as we described above. Then we perform a corresponding replacement in the position i_0 and all the further cancellations if necessary.
- Case 3** Assume $1 \leq i'_0 < i_0 \leq n$ are two places in the chart of U . We define $\mu[U]$ on elements $b^{(1)} \otimes \dots \otimes b^{(k)}$ such that $b^{(i)} \in A_i \setminus L_i$ for $i \neq i'_0, i_0$ and $b^{(i'_0)} \in L_{i'_0}$, $b^{(i_0)} \in L_{i_0}$. First we replace virtual members of the chart of U in positions different from i'_0, i_0 as we described above. Then we perform the corresponding replacement in the position i_0 . Assume that as a result we obtain a monomial $L \widehat{b}^{(i_0)} R$. If there are any further cancellations in $L \widehat{b}^{(i_0)} R$ (when $\widehat{b}^{(i_0)} = 1$), we do not perform them right after the replacement. Instead we perform the corresponding replacement in the subword L or R in the place corresponding to i'_0 . Then we perform the cancellations if there are any.

From Lemma 3.9 it follows that we can perform two last transformations starting from any position i'_0 or i_0 and obtain the same final

result. From Lemma 4.6 it follows that the resulting monomial is a derived monomial U .

Case 4 For elements $b^{(1)} \otimes \dots \otimes b^{(k)}$ such that there are more than two $b^{(i)} \in L_i$, we could continue in a similar way. But, in fact, we do not need to preserve full information about these elements. So, by definition, we put $\mu[U](b^{(1)} \otimes \dots \otimes b^{(k)}) = 0$ in this case.

From Corollary 3.11, it follows that in Case 1 an element $\mu[U](b^{(1)} \otimes \dots \otimes b^{(k)}) \in \langle U \rangle_d \setminus L(\langle U \rangle_d)$. From Lemma 4.1 and Lemma 4.6, it follows that in Case 2 and Case 3 an element $\mu[U](b^{(1)} \otimes \dots \otimes b^{(k)}) \in L(\langle U \rangle_d)$.

Let Z be a derived monomial of U such that Z does not belong to $L(\langle U \rangle_d)$. By Lemma 4.1, this means that there exists a sequence of replacements of virtual members of the chart such that every replacement preserves f -characteristics of monomials. From Corollary 3.11, it follows that the replacements can be performed in any order and after changing the order every replacement still preserves f -characteristics of monomials. Namely, we can first perform all replacements in the first position of the chart, then in the second position, etc, in the k -th position. Assume $\widehat{b}^{(1)}, \dots, \widehat{b}^{(k)}$ are the virtual members of the chart of Z enumerated from left to right. Then the element $\widehat{b}^{(i)}$ may not be incident to $a^{(i)}$ (where $a^{(i)}$ is the corresponding member of the chart of U). But, clearly, its ends differ only by a shift by ε . Let $b^{(i)}$ be an incident monomial of $a^{(i)}$, corresponding to $\widehat{b}^{(i)}$. Then

$$Z = \mu[U](b^{(1)} \otimes \dots \otimes b^{(k)}).$$

From Corollary 3.11 it follows that every replacement can be moved to the beginning of the sequence, which starts from U , and it still preserves the f -characteristic of the monomials. That is, every replacement $a^{(i)} \mapsto b^{(i)}$ in the monomial U does not decrease the f -characteristic of the resulting monomial. Hence, $b^{(i)} \in A_i \setminus L_i$.

Suppose $b^{(1)} \otimes \dots \otimes b^{(k)}$ and $d^{(1)} \otimes \dots \otimes d^{(k)}$ are different elements such that $b^{(i)}, d^{(i)}$ are generalized fractional powers, $b^{(i)}, d^{(i)} \in A_i \setminus L_i$. Since there exists $b^{(i_0)} \neq d^{(i_0)}$ and two different incident generalized fractional powers can not differ only by a piece equal to a possible overlap, we obtain

$$\mu[U](b^{(1)} \otimes \dots \otimes b^{(k)}) \neq \mu[U](d^{(1)} \otimes \dots \otimes d^{(k)}).$$

Thus, we have showed that $\mu[U]$ gives a bijective correspondence between elements $b^{(1)} \otimes \dots \otimes b^{(k)}$ such that generalized fractional powers $b^{(i)} \in A_i \setminus L_i$ and monomials from $\langle U \rangle_d \setminus L(\langle U \rangle_d)$.

As above, we denote by $\text{Dp}(A_i)$ the subspace of A_i generated by supports of corresponding elementary multi-turns (see Definition 4.3). Recall that A_i is generated by generalized fractional powers incident to one generalized fractional power $a^{(i)}$. Therefore, from the definition of an elementary multi-turn, it follows that a sum of two supports from $\text{Dp}(A_i)$ is again the support of elementary multi-turn. So, actually $\text{Dp}(A_i)$ consists precisely of supports of elementary multi-turns. Recall that a maximal occurrence of a generalized fractional power of Λ -measure $\geq \tau$ is always a virtual member of the chart. Hence, applying together (33) and Proposition 3.1, we obtain $\text{Dp}(A_i) \cap L_i = 0$.

In order to prove Lemma 4.7 it remains to show that

$$\text{Dp}(\langle U \rangle_d) \cap L(\langle U \rangle_d) = \text{Dp}(L(\langle U \rangle_d)). \quad (34)$$

We already proved that $\text{Dp}(\langle U \rangle_d) \cap L(\langle U \rangle_d) \supseteq \text{Dp}(L(\langle U \rangle_d))$. So, we will show that $\text{Dp}(\langle U \rangle_d) \cap L(\langle U \rangle_d) \subseteq \text{Dp}(L(\langle U \rangle_d))$.

Suppose T_s , $s = 1, \dots, m$, are the supports of multi-turns coming from monomials of $\langle U \rangle_d \setminus L(\langle U \rangle_d)$ and

$$\sum_{s=1}^m T_s \in L(\langle U \rangle_d).$$

Assume T_s comes from a monomial $U_h^{(s)} \in \langle U \rangle_d \setminus L(\langle U \rangle_d)$. Then there exists an element $b_h^{(1)} \otimes \dots \otimes b_h^{(k)} \in A_1 \otimes \dots \otimes A_n$ such that

$$\mu[U](b_{h_s}^{(1)} \otimes \dots \otimes b_{h_s}^{(k)}) = U_h^{(s)},$$

where $b_{h_s}^{(i)}$ are generalized fractional powers such that $b_{h_s}^{(i)} \notin L_i$. Assume this multi-turn comes from an elementary multi-turn of the virtual member of the chart of $U_h^{(s)}$ placed on the i_s -th position. The element $b_{h_s}^{(i_s)} \in A_{i_s}$ corresponds to this virtual member of the chart. By the definition of $\mu[U]$ in Case 1 and Case 2, we obtain

$$T_s = \mu[U](b_{h_s}^{(1)} \otimes \dots \otimes t_s^{(i_s)} \otimes \dots \otimes b_{h_s}^{(k)}),$$

where $t_s^{(i_s)} \in \text{Dp}(A_{i_s})$ is the support of the corresponding elementary multi-turn of $b_{h_s}^{(i_s)}$.

So, we have

$$\sum_{s=1}^m T_s = \mu[U] \left(\sum_{s=1}^m b_{h_s}^{(1)} \otimes \dots \otimes t_s^{(i_s)} \otimes \dots \otimes b_{h_s}^{(k)} \right).$$

By the assumption, all monomials in the left-hand sum that do not belong to $L(\langle U \rangle_d)$ cancel out. Since $\mu[U]$ gives a bijective correspondence between the elements $b^{(1)} \otimes \dots \otimes b^{(k)}$ such that generalized fractional powers $b^{(i)} \in A_i \setminus L_i$ and the monomials from $\langle U \rangle_d \setminus L(\langle U \rangle_d)$, we obtain that all such elements cancel out in the right-hand sum as well. Then from Lemma 4.8 it follows that

$$\sum_{s=1}^m b_{h_s}^{(1)} \otimes \dots \otimes t_s^{(i_s)} \otimes \dots \otimes b_{h_s}^{(k)} \in \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{\substack{i'=1 \\ i \neq i'}}^k A_1 \otimes \dots \otimes \text{Dp}(A_i) \otimes \dots \otimes L_{i'} \otimes \dots \otimes A_k,$$

that is, the sum $\sum_{s=1}^m b_{h_s}^{(1)} \otimes \dots \otimes t_s^{(i_s)} \otimes \dots \otimes b_{h_s}^{(k)}$ is equal to a sum of elements of the form

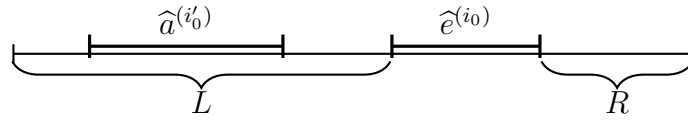
$$\begin{aligned} & d^{(1)} \otimes \dots \otimes d^{(i'_0-1)} \otimes \tilde{d}^{(i'_0)} \otimes d^{(i'_0+1)} \otimes \dots \otimes d^{(i_0-1)} \otimes \tilde{t}^{(i_0)} \otimes d^{(i_0+1)} \otimes \dots \otimes d^{(k)}, \\ & d^{(1)} \otimes \dots \otimes d^{(i_0-1)} \otimes \tilde{d}^{(i_0)} \otimes d^{(i_0+1)} \otimes \dots \otimes d^{(i'_0-1)} \otimes \tilde{t}^{(i'_0)} \otimes d^{(i'_0+1)} \otimes \dots \otimes d^{(k)} \end{aligned}$$

for different $i_0 \neq i'_0$, where generalized fractional powers $d^{(i)} \in A_i \setminus L_i$, a generalized fractional power $\tilde{d}^{(i'_0)} \in L_{i'_0}$, and the support of an elementary multi-turn $\tilde{t}^{(i_0)} \in \text{Dp}(A_{i_0})$. To be precise, assume $i'_0 < i_0$.

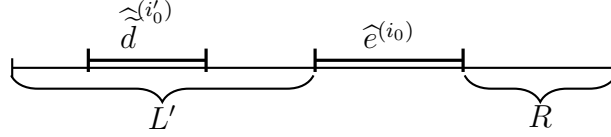
Assume $\tilde{t}^{(i_0)} = \sum_{j=1}^{m_0} e_j^{(i_0)}$. Let us calculate

$$\mu[U](d^{(1)} \otimes \dots \otimes \tilde{d}^{(i'_0)} \otimes \dots \otimes \sum_{j=1}^{m_0} e_j^{(i_0)} \otimes \dots \otimes d^{(k)}).$$

From Lemma 3.9 and Corollary 3.11, it follows that in the definition of $\mu[U]$ first we can do replacements of all positions of the chart except i_0 and i'_0 , then a replacement in the position i_0 and then a replacement in the position corresponding to i'_0 (the exact position may shift if $e_j^{(i_0)} \in L_{i_0}$). Suppose Z is a result after the replacement in the position i_0 . Then $Z = L\widehat{e}^{(i_0)}R$, where $\widehat{e}^{(i_0)}$ may differ from $e^{(i_0)}$ by shifts of its ends by ε . For simplicity, we illustrate the case when the virtual members of the chart on the positions i'_0 and i_0 are separated, but the other cases are analogous to this one.



Then the last replacement in Z can be represented as a replacement of the corresponding maximal occurrence in L and the further cancellations if there are any. Denote the result of the transformation of L by L' .



Hence, we obtain

$$\mu[U](d^{(1)} \otimes \dots \otimes \tilde{d}^{(i_0)} \otimes \dots \otimes e_j^{(i_0)} \otimes \dots \otimes d^{(k)}) = L' \widehat{e}_j^{(i_0)} R,$$

where the word $L' \widehat{e}_j^{(i_0)} R$ is possibly non-reduced. So,

$$\begin{aligned} \mu[U](d^{(1)} \otimes \dots \otimes \tilde{d}^{(i_0)} \otimes \dots \otimes \sum_{j=1}^{m_0} e_j^{(i_0)} \otimes \dots \otimes d^{(k)}) &= \sum_{j=1}^{m_0} L' \widehat{e}_j^{(i_0)} R \\ &= L' \left(\sum_{j=1}^{m_0} \widehat{e}_j^{(i_0)} \right) R. \end{aligned}$$

Since $\sum_{j=1}^{m_0} e_j^{(i_0)}$ is the support of an elementary multi-turn, the sum $\sum_{j=1}^{m_0} \widehat{e}_j^{(i_0)}$ is the support of an elementary multi-turn as well (possibly with shifts of the ends of the monomials by ε). Therefore, from Proposition 3.2 it follows that $\sum_{j=1}^{m_0} L' \widehat{e}_j^{(i_0)} R$ is the support of a multi-turn (after the cancellation in the monomials).

Since $\tilde{d}^{(i_0)} \in L(A_i)$, we have

$$\mu[U](d^{(1)} \otimes \dots \otimes \tilde{d}^{(i_0)} \otimes \dots \otimes e_j^{(i_0)} \otimes \dots \otimes d^{(k)}) \in L(\langle U \rangle_d).$$

Then, since $\mu[U](d^{(1)} \otimes \dots \otimes \tilde{d}^{(i_0)} \otimes \dots \otimes \sum_{j=1}^{m_0} e_j^{(i_0)} \otimes \dots \otimes d^{(k)})$ is the support of a multi-turn, we have

$$\mu[U](d^{(1)} \otimes \dots \otimes \tilde{d}^{(i_0)} \otimes \dots \otimes \sum_{j=1}^{m_0} e_j^{(i_0)} \otimes \dots \otimes d^{(k)}) \in \text{Dp}(L(\langle U \rangle_d)).$$

Thus,

$$\sum_{s=1}^m T_s \in \text{Dp}(L(\langle U \rangle_d))$$

and the equality (34) holds. This concludes the proof of Lemma 4.7. \square

Using Lemma 4.7, we obtain the following proposition.

Proposition 4.9. *Suppose X, Y are subspaces of $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}$ generated by monomials and closed under taking derived monomials, $Y \subseteq X$. Then $\text{Dp}(X) \cap Y = \text{Dp}(Y)$.*

Proof. Clearly, $\text{Dp}(Y) \subseteq \text{Dp}(X) \cap Y$. Let us show that $\text{Dp}(X) \cap Y \subseteq \text{Dp}(Y)$. Suppose $T_1 + \dots + T_m \in \text{Dp}(X) \cap Y$, where every T_i , $i = 1, \dots, m$, belongs to the set of generating supports of multi-turns of $\text{Dp}(X)$. Consider $T_{i_0} \in Y$. Since Y is generated by monomials, we obtain that every monomial of T_{i_0} belongs to Y . So, T_{i_0} is a linear dependence generated by a monomial from Y , that is, $T_{i_0} \in \text{Dp}(Y)$.

So, we may suppose that every $T_i \notin Y$, $i = 1, \dots, m$. Denote by X' the subspace of X generated by the monomials of T_i , $i = 1, \dots, m$, and their derived monomials. Suppose the filtration on X' has N non-zero levels. Let us prove that $T_1 + \dots + T_m \in \text{Dp}(Y)$ by induction on N .

First let us do the step of induction. Assume T_i is generated by a multi-turn of a monomial Z_i . If $Z_i \in \text{L}(X')$, then all the monomials of T_i belong to $\text{L}(X')$ because $\text{L}(X')$ is closed under taking derived monomials. Assume $Z_i \in X' \setminus \text{L}(X')$. Let Z be an arbitrary monomial of T_i such that $Z \in X' \setminus \text{L}(X')$. Since $Z \in X' \setminus \text{L}(X')$, we have $Z \in \langle Z_i \rangle_d \setminus \text{L}(\langle Z_i \rangle_d)$. Therefore, from Lemma 4.2 it follows that Z_i is a derived monomial of Z . Assume $Z \in Y$, then all its derived monomials belong to Y because Y is closed under taking derived monomials. So, we have $Z_i \in Y$; hence, all the monomials of T_i are contained in Y . This contradicts our assumption that $T_i \notin Y$. Therefore, the monomials of T_i that are contained in $X' \setminus \text{L}(X')$ are not contained in Y .

Since $T_1 + \dots + T_m \in Y$, the monomials that are contained in $X' \setminus \text{L}(X')$ cancel in the sum $T_1 + \dots + T_m$; hence, $T_1 + \dots + T_m \in \text{L}(X')$. Then from Lemma 4.7 it follows that

$$T_1 + \dots + T_m \in \text{Dp}(\text{L}(X')).$$

Therefore, $T_1 + \dots + T_m = T'_1 + \dots + T'_{m'}$, where $T'_i \in \text{L}(U')$, $i = 1, \dots, m'$, are supports of multi-turns that come from monomials of $\text{L}(X')$. We have

$$T_1 + \dots + T_m = T'_1 + \dots + T'_{m'} = \sum_{T'_i \in Y} T'_i + \sum_{T'_i \notin Y} T'_i.$$

As above, every element of the first sum $\sum_{T'_i \in Y} T'_i$ belongs to $\text{Dp}(Y)$. The space $L(X')$ has $N - 1$ non-zero levels of the filtration; hence the second sum $\sum_{T'_i \notin Y} T'_i$ belongs to $\text{Dp}(Y)$ by the induction hypothesis, and therefore,

$$T_1 + \dots + T_m \in \text{Dp}(W).$$

Let us prove the basis of induction. Consider $N = 1$. As above, we obtain $T_1 + \dots + T_m \in L(X')$. But since $N = 1$, we have $L(X') = 0$; therefore $T_1 + \dots + T_m = 0$, and so, it belongs to $\text{Dp}(Y)$.

Thus, we obtain $\text{Dp}(X) \cap Y \subseteq \text{Dp}(Y)$. This concludes the proof. \square

Using the mapping $\mu[U]$ that was constructed in the second part of the proof of Lemma 4.7, we obtain the following statement.

Proposition 4.10. *Let U be a monomial with k virtual members of the chart. Suppose A_i and $L_i \subseteq A_i$, $i = 1, \dots, k$, are defined above by (32) and (33) subspaces of $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}$ corresponding to U . Then we have*

$$\langle U \rangle_d / L(\langle U \rangle_d) \cong A_1 / L_1 \otimes \dots \otimes A_k / L_k.$$

Moreover,

$$\langle U \rangle_d / (\text{Dp}(\langle U \rangle_d) + L(\langle U \rangle_d)) \cong A_1 / (\text{Dp}(A_1) + L_1) \otimes \dots \otimes A_k / (\text{Dp}(A_k) + L_k).$$

Proof. Recall that in the proof of Lemma 4.7 we constructed a linear mapping

$$\mu[U] : A_1 \otimes \dots \otimes A_k \rightarrow \langle U \rangle_d$$

(see page 62). We define a linear mapping

$$\bar{\mu}_1[U] : A_1 / L_1 \otimes \dots \otimes A_k / L_k \rightarrow \langle U \rangle_d / L(\langle U \rangle_d)$$

by the following rule:

$$\bar{\mu}_1[U]((b^{(1)} + L_1) \otimes \dots \otimes (b^{(k)} + L_k)) = \mu[U](b^{(1)} \otimes \dots \otimes b^{(k)}) + L(\langle U \rangle_d),$$

where $b^{(i)} \in A_i$ are generalized fractional powers. In Lemma 4.7, we proved (using Lemma 4.1 and Lemma 4.6) that

$$\mu[U] \left(\sum_{i=1}^k A_1 \otimes \dots \otimes L_i \otimes \dots \otimes A_k \right) \subseteq L(\langle U \rangle_d). \quad (35)$$

Hence, the mapping $\bar{\mu}_1[U]$ is well-defined. Since $\mu[U]$ gives a bijective correspondence between elements $b^{(1)} \otimes \dots \otimes b^{(k)}$, where $b^{(i)}$ are generalized fractional powers such that $b^{(i)} \in A_i \setminus L_i$, and the monomials from $\langle U \rangle_d \setminus L(\langle U \rangle_d)$, the mapping $\bar{\mu}_1[U]$ is bijective. So, $\bar{\mu}_1[U]$ is an isomorphism of linear spaces.

In the same way, we define a linear mapping

$$\bar{\mu}_2[U] : A_1/(\text{Dp}(A_1)+L_1) \otimes \dots \otimes A_k/(\text{Dp}(A_k)+L_k) \rightarrow \langle U \rangle_d/(\text{Dp}(\langle U \rangle_d)+L(\langle U \rangle_d))$$

by the following rule:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\mu}_2[U]((b^{(1)} + \text{Dp}(A_1) + L_1) \otimes \dots \otimes (b^{(k)} + \text{Dp}(A_k) + L_k)) & \quad (36) \\ = \mu[U](b^{(1)} \otimes \dots \otimes b^{(k)}) + \text{Dp}(\langle U \rangle_d) + L(\langle U \rangle_d), \end{aligned}$$

where $b^{(i)} \in A_i$ are generalized fractional powers. Arguing in the same way as in Lemma 4.7, it is easy to show that

$$\mu[U] \left(\sum_{i=1}^k A_1 \otimes \dots \otimes \text{Dp}(A_i) \otimes \dots \otimes A_k \right) \subseteq \text{Dp}(\langle U \rangle_d) + L(\langle U \rangle_d).$$

Using this together with (35), we see that the mapping $\bar{\mu}_2[U]$ is well-defined. Since $\mu[U]$ gives a bijective correspondence between elements $b^{(1)} \otimes \dots \otimes b^{(k)}$, where $b^{(i)}$ are generalized fractional powers such that $b^{(i)} \in A_i \setminus L_i$, and the monomials from $\langle U \rangle_d \setminus L(\langle U \rangle_d)$, one can show that the mapping $\bar{\mu}_2[U]$ is bijective. So, $\bar{\mu}_2[U]$ is an isomorphism of linear spaces. \square

Remark 4.3. In Proposition 4.10, in fact, we used the following construction. We consider a composition of linear mappings

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 \otimes \dots \otimes A_k & \xrightarrow{\mu[U]} \langle U \rangle_d \xrightarrow{\pi_1} \langle U \rangle_d/L(\langle U \rangle_d), \\ A_1 \otimes \dots \otimes A_k & \xrightarrow{\mu[U]} \langle U \rangle_d \xrightarrow{\pi_2} \langle U \rangle_d/(\text{Dp}(\langle U \rangle_d) + L(\langle U \rangle_d)), \end{aligned}$$

where π_1 and π_2 are the canonical homomorphisms. Then, by properties of $\mu[U]$ established in Lemma 4.7,

$$\begin{aligned} \ker(\pi_1 \circ \mu[U]) &= \sum_{i=1}^k A_1 \otimes \dots \otimes L_i \otimes \dots \otimes A_k, \\ \ker(\pi_2 \circ \mu[U]) &= \sum_{i=1}^k A_1 \otimes \dots \otimes L_i \otimes \dots \otimes A_k + \sum_{i=1}^k A_1 \otimes \dots \otimes \text{Dp}(A_i) \otimes \dots \otimes A_k. \end{aligned}$$

Then, using the isomorphism theorem and the definition of a tensor product of vector spaces, we obtain the result of Proposition 4.10.

4.2 The structure of quotient spaces $\langle U_1, \dots, U_k \rangle_d / \text{Dp}(\langle U_1, \dots, U_k \rangle_d)$

The following statement easily follows from Proposition 4.9.

Corollary 4.11. *Let $V = \langle U_1, \dots, U_k \rangle_d$, where U_1, \dots, U_k are monomials. Let \widehat{V} be the corresponding subspace in $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}/\langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle$, that is, $\widehat{V} = (V + \langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle) / \langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle$. Then $\widehat{V} \cong V / \text{Dp}(V)$.*

Proof. From the Isomorphism Theorem, it follows that $\widehat{V} \cong V / (V \cap \langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle)$. According to Definition 4.3, we have $\langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle = \text{Dp}(\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F})$. Therefore, from Proposition 4.9 it follows that $V \cap \langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle = V \cap \text{Dp}(\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}) = \text{Dp}(V)$; hence, $\widehat{V} \cong V / \text{Dp}(V)$. \square

The quotient space $V / \text{Dp}(V)$ inherits the filtration from V ,

$$F_n(V / \text{Dp}(V)) = (F_n V + \text{Dp}(V)) / \text{Dp}(V).$$

Suppose V has N non-zero levels of the filtration

$$V = F_0 V \supseteq F_1 V \supseteq \dots \supseteq F_{N-1} V \supseteq F_N V = 0.$$

We have the corresponding graded space

$$\text{Gr}(V / \text{Dp}(V)) = \bigoplus_{n=0}^{N-1} (F_n(V / \text{Dp}(V)) / F_{n+1}(V / \text{Dp}(V))).$$

For any $n = 0, \dots, N-1$, we have the mapping $\text{gr}_n : F_n V \rightarrow F_n V / F_{n+1} V$.

The following theorem establishes the compatibility of the filtration and the corresponding grading with the linear dependencies on the space V .

Theorem 4.1. *Let $V = \langle U_1, \dots, U_k \rangle_d$, $U_1, \dots, U_k \in \mathcal{F}$. Then*

$$\text{Gr}(V / \text{Dp}(V)) \cong \bigoplus_{n=0}^{N-1} \text{Gr}_n(V) / \text{gr}_n(\text{Dp}(F_n V)),$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Gr}_n(V) &= F_n V / F_{n+1} V, \\ \text{gr}_n(\text{Dp}(F_n V)) &= (\text{Dp}(F_n V) + F_{n+1} V) / F_{n+1} V. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Using isomorphism theorems, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
F_n(V/\text{Dp}(V))/F_{n+1}(V/\text{Dp}(V)) &\cong (F_nV + \text{Dp}(V))/(F_{n+1}V + \text{Dp}(V)) \\
&= (F_nV + F_{n+1}V + \text{Dp}(V))/(F_{n+1}V + \text{Dp}(V)) \\
&\cong F_nV/(F_nV \cap (F_{n+1}V + \text{Dp}(V))) \\
&= F_nV/(F_{n+1}V + F_nV \cap \text{Dp}(V)).
\end{aligned}$$

Hence,

$$\text{Gr}(V/\text{Dp}(V)) = \bigoplus_{n=0}^{N-1} F_nV/(F_{n+1}V + F_nV \cap \text{Dp}(V)).$$

On the other hand, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\bigoplus_{n=0}^{N-1} \text{Gr}_nV/\text{gr}_n(\text{Dp}(F_nV)) &= \bigoplus_{n=0}^{N-1} (F_nV/F_{n+1}V)/((\text{Dp}(F_nV) + F_{n+1}V)/F_{n+1}V) \\
&\cong \bigoplus_{n=0}^{N-1} F_nV/(\text{Dp}(F_nV) + F_{n+1}V).
\end{aligned}$$

From Corollary 4.9 it follows that $F_nV \cap \text{Dp}(V) = \text{Dp}(F_nV)$. Consequently,

$$\bigoplus_{n=0}^{N-1} \text{Gr}_nV/\text{gr}_n(\text{Dp}(F_nV)) \cong \text{Gr}(V/\text{Dp}(V)).$$

□

Proposition 4.12. *Let $V = \langle U_1, \dots, U_k \rangle_d$, $U_1, \dots, U_k \in \mathcal{F}$. Assume F_nV is non-zero subspace of the filtration, $F_nV = \langle Z_1, \dots, Z_s, \dots \rangle_d$, where $\{Z_i\}_{i \in I}$ is either a finite or infinite set of monomials, and let $V_i = \langle Z_i \rangle_d$. Then*

(1) *there exists a subset of indices $I' \subseteq I$ such that*

$$F_nV/(\text{Dp}(F_nV) + F_{n+1}V) \cong \bigoplus_{i \in I'} V_i/(\text{Dp}(V_i) + L(V_i)),$$

where $V_i \not\subseteq F_{n+1}V$ and the spaces V_i , $i \in I'$ are pairwise different;

(2) *if $Z \in F_nV$ is a monomial such that $Z \notin F_{n+1}V$, then Z belongs to precisely one space V_i , $i \in I'$, and the isomorphism acts as follows*

$$Z + \text{Dp}(F_nV) + F_{n+1}V \mapsto (0, \dots, 0, Z + \text{Dp}(V_i) + L(V_i), 0, \dots).$$

Proof. Since $F_n V = \langle Z_1, \dots, Z_s, \dots \rangle_d$, $F_n V = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} V_i$ if there are infinitely many V_i and $F_n V = \sum_{i=1}^m V_i$ otherwise. In what following we only discuss the case of infinitely many V_i , $i \in I$. The other case is similar. So, we have

$$F_n V / F_{n+1} V = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} ((V_i + F_{n+1} V) / F_{n+1} V).$$

Let us choose a special subset of $\{V_i\}_{i \in I}$. We take all the different spaces from $\{V_i\}_{i \in I}$ and remove V_i such that $V_i \not\subseteq F_{n+1} V$. Since $F_n V \neq 0$, from Proposition 4.4 it follows that $F_n V \neq F_{n+1} V$. Hence, we do not remove all V_i in this process and obtain a non-empty set $\{V_i\}_{i \in I'}$ such that

$$F_n V / F_{n+1} V = \sum_{i \in I'} ((V_i + F_{n+1} V) / F_{n+1} V).$$

Assume V_j is one of the spaces $\{V_i\}_{i \in I'}$, that is, $j \in I'$, and

$$((V_j + F_{n+1} V) / F_{n+1} V) \cap \sum_{\substack{i \neq j \\ i \in I'}} ((V_i + F_{n+1} V) / F_{n+1} V) \neq 0. \quad (37)$$

Since every V_i , $i \in I'$, and $F_{n+1} V$ are generated by monomials, it follows from (37) that there exist monomials $Z'_j \in V_j$ such that $Z'_j \notin F_{n+1} V$ and a space V_{i_0} , $i_0 \in I'$, $i_0 \neq j$, such that $Z'_j \in V_{i_0}$. Since $Z'_j \notin F_{n+1} V$, we have $Z'_j \notin L(V_j)$ and $Z'_j \notin L(V_{i_0})$. Then from Lemma 4.2 it follows that $V_j = V_{i_0}$. But this contradicts the assumption that all spaces V_i , $i \in I'$, are pairwise different. Hence,

$$((V_j + F_{n+1} V) / F_{n+1} V) \cap \sum_{\substack{i \neq j \\ i \in I'}} ((V_i + F_{n+1} V) / F_{n+1} V) = 0.$$

Thus, we obtain a direct sum

$$F_n V / F_{n+1} V = \bigoplus_{i \in I'} ((V_i + F_{n+1} V) / F_{n+1} V). \quad (38)$$

Let $Z \in F_n V$ be a monomial, $Z \notin F_{n+1} V$. Notice that, by the same argument as above, we obtain that Z belongs to precisely one of the spaces V_i , $i \in I'$.

Let T be the support of a multi-turn $U_h \mapsto \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^k U_j$, where $U_h \in F_n V \setminus F_{n+1} V$. Hence, U_h belongs to a space V_{i_0} , $i_0 \in I'$. Then every U_j also belongs to V_{i_0} and $T \in \text{Dp}(V_{i_0})$. Therefore, we have

$$(\text{Dp}(F_n V) + F_{n+1} V)/F_{n+1} V = \bigoplus_{i \in I'} ((\text{Dp}(V_i) + F_{n+1} V)/F_{n+1} V).$$

Hence,

$$F_n V / (\text{Dp}(F_n V) + F_{n+1} V) \cong (F_n V / F_{n+1} V) / ((\text{Dp}(F_n V) + F_{n+1} V) / F_{n+1} V) \quad (39)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left(\bigoplus_{i \in I'} ((V_i + F_{n+1} V) / F_{n+1} V) \right) / \left(\bigoplus_{i \in I'} ((\text{Dp}(V_i) + F_{n+1} V) / F_{n+1} V) \right) \\ &\cong \bigoplus_{i \in I'} ((V_i + F_{n+1} V) / F_{n+1} V) / ((\text{Dp}(V_i) + F_{n+1} V) / F_{n+1} V) \\ &\cong \bigoplus_{i \in I'} (V_i + F_{n+1} V) / (\text{Dp}(V_i) + F_{n+1} V). \end{aligned}$$

By the Isomorphism Theorem, we obtain

$$(V_i + F_{n+1} V) / (\text{Dp}(V_i) + F_{n+1} V) = (V_i + \text{Dp}(V_i) + F_{n+1} V) / (\text{Dp}(V_i) + F_{n+1} V) \quad (40)$$

$$\cong V_i / ((\text{Dp}(V_i) + F_{n+1} V) \cap V_i) = V_i / (\text{Dp}(V_i) + F_{n+1} V \cap V_i)$$

Since V_i , $i \in I'$, is not contained in $F_{n+1} V$, from Lemma 4.5 it follows that $F_{n+1} V \cap V_i = L(V_i)$. Thus, from (39) and (40) it follows that

$$F_n V / (\text{Dp}(F_n V) + F_{n+1} V) \cong \bigoplus_{i \in I'} V_i / (\text{Dp}(V_i) + L(V_i)).$$

So, the first statement is proved.

Assume $Z \in F_n V$ is a monomial, $Z \notin F_{n+1} V$. We noticed above that Z belongs to one space V_{i_0} , $i_0 \in I'$. Then from the definition of the canonical isomorphisms in (39) and (40), it easily follows that the final isomorphism maps $Z + \text{Dp}(F_n V) + F_{n+1} V$ to the corresponding quotient space $V_{i_0} / (\text{Dp}(V_{i_0}) + L(V_{i_0}))$, namely,

$$Z + \text{Dp}(F_n V) + F_{n+1} V \mapsto (0, \dots, 0, Z + \text{Dp}(V_{i_0}) + L(V_{i_0}), 0, \dots).$$

So, the second statement is proved. \square

5 Description of a basis in $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}/\mathcal{I}$

Let us enumerate all the monomials from \mathcal{F} , namely, $\mathcal{F} = \{U_1, U_2, \dots, U_k, \dots\}$. Consider an increasing sequence of subspaces of $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}$

$$\langle U_1 \rangle_d \subseteq \langle U_1, U_2 \rangle_d \subseteq \dots \subseteq \langle U_1, \dots, U_k \rangle_d \subseteq \dots$$

Clearly, the union of all these subspaces gives the whole ring $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}$. Consider the corresponding increasing sequence of subspaces of $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}/\langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle = \mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}/\mathcal{I}$

$$\begin{aligned} (\langle U_1 \rangle_d + \langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle) / \langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle &\subseteq ((\langle U_1, U_2 \rangle_d + \langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle) / \langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle) \subseteq \dots \\ &\subseteq ((\langle U_1, \dots, U_k \rangle_d + \langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle) / \langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle) \subseteq \dots \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

The union of all these subspaces gives the whole ring $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}/\langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle$. By Corollary 4.11, we obtain

$$((\langle U_1, \dots, U_k \rangle_d + \langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle) / \langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle) \cong \langle U_1, \dots, U_k \rangle_d / \text{Dp}(\langle U_1, \dots, U_k \rangle_d).$$

In Section 5.2, we will construct a basis \mathcal{B}_k in every subspace $(\langle U_1, \dots, U_k \rangle_d + \langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle) / \langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle$ such that we obtain the increasing sequence

$$\mathcal{B}_1 \subseteq \mathcal{B}_2 \subseteq \dots \subseteq \mathcal{B}_k \subseteq \dots$$

Since the union of the subspaces (41) gives the whole ring $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}/\langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle$, the union $\bigcup_k \mathcal{B}_k$ is a basis of $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}/\langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle = \mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}/\mathcal{I}$.

As above, assume $V = \langle U_1, \dots, U_k \rangle_d$, $U_1, \dots, U_k \in \mathcal{F}$. Let the filtration on the space V have N non-zero levels. Putting together the results from Section 4.2, we obtain

$$(V + \langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle) / \langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle \cong \bigoplus_{n=0}^{N-1} \bigoplus_{i \in I'_n} V_i^{(n)} / (\text{Dp}(V_i^{(n)}) + \text{L}(V_i^{(n)})),$$

where $V_i^{(n)} = \langle Z_i^{(n)} \rangle_d$, $Z_i^{(n)}$ is a monomial from $F_n V$. In Section 5.1 we will characterize non-trivial quotient spaces $V_i^{(n)} / (\text{Dp}(V_i^{(n)}) + \text{L}(V_i^{(n)}))$. In Section 5.2 we will construct a basis in every space $V_i^{(n)} / (\text{Dp}(V_i^{(n)}) + \text{L}(V_i^{(n)}))$ and, using this, we will explicitly describe a basis in the whole ring $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}/\mathcal{I}$.

5.1 λ -semicanonical words

Fix a constant $\frac{1}{2} \ll \lambda \ll 1$ (\ll on the ε -scale). For example, one can use $\lambda \geq \frac{2}{3}$. We introduce λ -forbidden words. Recall our notation $v = v_i v_m v_f$, where v_i is some initial part, v_m is some middle part and v_f is some final part of v (any part is allowed to be empty). A word of the form v_m^{-1} is called λ -forbidden if $\Lambda(v_m) > \lambda$.

$$v_m^{-1}, \Lambda(v_m) > \lambda. \quad (42)$$

Definition 5.1. A word is called λ -semicanonical if it does not contain occurrences of λ -forbidden words.

We are motivated by an informal analogue for small cancellation groups. Let $G = \langle X \mid \mathcal{R} \rangle$, where \mathcal{R} satisfies small cancellation conditions [7] with a certain measure Λ on the relators R_i . That is $\Lambda(R_i) = 1$ and $\Lambda(P) \leq \varepsilon$ for any small piece P . We call a subword S of $R_i^{\pm 1}$ λ -forbidden if $\Lambda(S) > \lambda$, where λ as above is between $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1. A word U is λ -semicanonical if it does not contain λ -forbidden words. In the Cayley graph of G any λ -semicanonical word is a quasigeodesic [3], [4].

A small cancellation group (with appropriate constants) is hyperbolic. Recall that if the elements of a hyperbolic group are represented by quasigeodesics, then their product takes the form of a thin triangle ([5]). In our case, first we will construct a special basis of $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}/\mathcal{I}$ with the use of λ -semicanonical words. Then in Section 6, we will construct a special set of linear generators of $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}/\mathcal{I}$ (not linearly independent) such that it contains the basis and we can express the product of two elements of this set as a sum of elements of this set that form thin triangles with the factors.

Proposition 5.1. *Let a_h be a generalized fractional power, $W = \langle a_h \rangle_d$. Then a_h is either λ -semicanonical, or is equal modulo $\text{Dp}(W)$ to a sum of λ -semicanonical generalized fractional powers from W . Namely, either a_h is λ -semicanonical, or there exists an elementary multi-turn $a_h \mapsto \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^k a_j$ such that a_j , $j = 1, \dots, k$, $j \neq h$, are λ -semicanonical generalized fractional powers and they have shorter word length in \mathcal{F} and less Λ -measure than a_h .*

Proof. Let a_h contain a λ -forbidden subword b_h , $a_h = Lb_hR$. Returning to forbidden words (42), we consider the following relation in $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}/\mathcal{I}$:

$$v_m^{-1} = v_f w v_i + v_f v_i. \quad (43)$$

Multiplying the relation $v^{-1} = 1 + w$ by v_f on the left side and by v_i on the right side, we get (43). By definition, the words $v_f w v_i$ and $v_f v_i$ are non λ -forbidden. If v_m^{-1} is a λ -forbidden word, that is, $\Lambda(v_m^{-1}) > \lambda$, then we obtain

$$\Lambda(v_f v_i) = \Lambda(v_f w v_i) = \Lambda(v_f) + \Lambda(v_i) < 1 - \lambda < \lambda < \Lambda(v_m^{-1}).$$

Moreover, since $|w| \ll |v|$, we obtain $|v_f v_i| < |v_f w v_i| < |v_m^{-1}|$, where $|\cdot|$ is word length in \mathcal{F} .

By Definition 2.4, the transformation $v_m^{-1} \mapsto v_f w v_i + v_f v_i$ is an elementary multi-turn and according to the above, it gives the reduction of λ -forbidden words to sums of shorter (in word length in \mathcal{F} and in Λ -measure) λ -semicanonical words.

So, b_h can be substituted by a sum of λ -semicanonical generalized fractional powers $\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^n b_j = v_f w v_i + v_f v_i$. Since $\Lambda(b_h) > \varepsilon$, it appears in v^{-1} only once and, therefore, has fixed initial and fixed final point in the corresponding v -diagram. Since $a_h = Lb_h R$ is itself a generalized fractional power, we obviously obtain that every word $Lb_j R$ is a generalized fractional power, possibly after cancellations, with the same initial point and the same final point in the corresponding v -diagram as the word a_h has. So, since $v_m^{-1} \mapsto v_f w v_i + v_f v_i$ is an elementary multi-turn, $a_h \mapsto \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^n Lb_j R$ is an elementary multi-turn as well. Hence, $Lb_j R$ are derived monomials of a_h and $a_h = \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^n Lb_j R$ modulo $\text{Dp}(W)$.

If the obtained word $Lb_j R$ contains a λ -forbidden subword, we repeat the process and reduce it using the transformation (43). Successive elementary multi-turns match to addition of the corresponding expressions (9) — (14). Thus, applying several elementary multi-turns consecutively, we obtain an elementary multi-turn as a result. So, we obtain an elementary multi-turn of a_h after each step of the reduction process.

From (43) it follows that after every transformation that reduces λ -forbidden subword of a monomial, the word length in \mathcal{F} of the resulting monomials is strictly smaller than of the initial monomial. Thus, the reduction process finishes and we obtain the result as an elementary multi-turn $a_h \mapsto \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^k a_j$, where $j = 1, \dots, k, j \neq h$, are λ -semicanonical generalized fractional powers with shorter word length in \mathcal{F} and less Λ -measure than a_h . \square

Corollary 5.2. *Assume $V = \langle U_1, \dots, U_k \rangle_d$, $U_1, \dots, U_k \in \mathcal{F}$. Let $U \in V$ be a monomial. Then U is equal to a sum of λ -semicanonical words from V*

modulo $\text{Dp}(V)$. In particular, U is equal to a sum of λ -semicanonical words from $\langle U \rangle_d$ modulo $\text{Dp}(\langle U \rangle_d)$.

Proof. Suppose $U \in \mathcal{F}$ and a_h is a maximal occurrence of a generalized fractional power in U , $U = La_hR$. Suppose a_h contains a λ -forbidden word. Then, clearly, a_h is a virtual member of the chart of U . From Proposition 5.1, it follows that there exists an elementary multi-turn $a_h \mapsto \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^k a_j$, where $j = 1, \dots, k$, $j \neq h$, are λ -semicanonical generalized fractional powers with the word length in \mathcal{F} strictly smaller than the word length of a_h . Then La_jR are derived monomials of U and

$$U = La_hR = \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^k La_jR \quad \text{mod } \text{Dp}(\langle U \rangle_d),$$

where the word length in \mathcal{F} of all monomials appearing in the right-hand side is strictly smaller than the word length of U . We continue the reduction process for the obtained monomials if necessary. Since word length of the monomials strictly decreases after each step of the reduction, the process finishes and we obtain the result as a sum of λ -semicanonical words.

Assume $U \in V = \langle U_1, \dots, U_k \rangle_d$. Since V is generated by monomials and closed under taking derived monomials, $\text{Dp}(\langle U \rangle_d) \subseteq \text{Dp}(V)$. Hence, U is equal to the same resulting sum of λ -semicanonical monomials as above modulo $\text{Dp}(V)$. \square

The most important property of λ -semicanonical word for us is the following.

Proposition 5.3 (Non-degeneracy). *Suppose a_h is a λ -semicanonical generalized fractional power, $a_h \mapsto \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^l a_j$ is an elementary multi-turn. Then there exists a_j , $j \neq h$, such that $\Lambda(a_j) \geq \tau$.*

Proof. Let I and F be the initial and the final points of the paths corresponding to a_j , $j = 1, \dots, l$, in the v -diagram. There are the following possible positions of I and F :

Case 1 The points I and F lie on the v -arc.

Case 2 The points I and F lie on a w -arc.

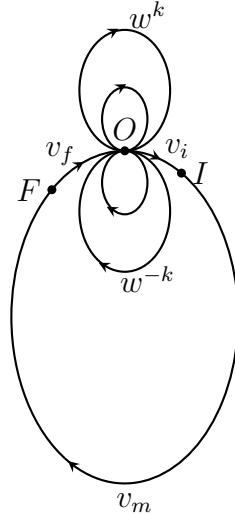
Case 3 The point I lies on the v -arc, the point F lies on a w -arc.

Case 4 The point I lies on a w -arc, the point F lies on the v -arc.

Consider Case 1 for a_1, \dots, a_l . Assume the contrary, that is, $\Lambda(a_j) < \tau$, $j = 1, \dots, l$, $j \neq h$. Recall possible forms of monomials of Λ -measure less than τ (we enumerated them in the proof of Proposition 3.1). We denote the smallest path from I to F by b' , the smallest path from I to O by b_1 , and the smallest path from O to F by b_2 . Since $\Lambda(a_j) < \tau$ for $j \neq h$, the smallest path between I and F is necessarily of Λ -measure less than τ . Then there are the following possibilities (for a graphical illustration see Proposition 3.1).

- 1.1 b' contains the point O ;
- 1.2 b' does not contain the point O and $\Lambda(b_1) + \Lambda(b_2) < \tau$;
- 1.3 b' does not contain the point O and $\Lambda(b_1) + \Lambda(b_2) \geq \tau$.

We will study the following particular configuration in 1.1 in detail. Recall that we use the notation $v = v_i v_m v_f$.



$$b_1 = v_i^{-1}, b_2 = v_f^{-1},$$

$$b' = v_i^{-1} v_f^{-1};$$

Returning to pictures (5), we obtain that the following list of generalized fractional powers corresponds to the above picture:

$$\begin{aligned} &v_m v_f M(v, w) v_f^{-1}, \\ &v_m v_f M(v, w) v_i v_m, \\ &v_i^{-1} M(v, w) v_i v_m, \\ &v_i^{-1} M(v, w) v_f^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

So, every a_j , $j = 1, \dots, l$, is of the above form. Denote possible forms of a_h by

$$\begin{aligned} &v_m v_f M_h(v, w) v_f^{-1}, \\ &v_m v_f M_h(v, w) v_i v_m, \\ &v_i^{-1} M_h(v, w) v_i v_m, \\ &v_i^{-1} M_h(v, w) v_f^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

Since a_h is λ -semicanonical, the monomial $M_h(v, w)$ does not contain negative powers of v . By the assumption, $\Lambda(a_j) < \tau$ for $j \neq h$; hence,

$$a_j = v_i^{-1} w^{k_j} v_f^{-1}.$$

So, there are the following possible forms of the elementary multi-turn $a_h \mapsto \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^l a_j$ depending on the form of a_h :

$$\begin{aligned} v_m v_f M_h(v, w) v_f^{-1} &\mapsto \sum_{j=1}^l v_i^{-1} w^{k_j} v_f^{-1}, \\ v_m v_f M_h(v, w) v_i v_m &\mapsto \sum_{j=1}^l v_i^{-1} w^{k_j} v_f^{-1}, \\ v_i^{-1} M_h(v, w) v_i v_m &\mapsto \sum_{j=1}^l v_i^{-1} w^{k_j} v_f^{-1}, \\ v_i^{-1} M_h(v, w) v_f^{-1} &\mapsto \sum_{j=1}^l v_i^{-1} w^{k_j} v_f^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

We transform every elementary multi-turn above to an elementary multi-turn of a monomial over v, w , multiplying every expression above by corresponding generalized fractional powers:

$$\begin{aligned}
vM_h(v, w) &\mapsto \sum_{j=1}^l w^{k_j}, \\
vM_h(v, w)v &\mapsto \sum_{j=1}^l w^{k_j}, \\
M_h(v, w)v &\mapsto \sum_{j=1}^l w^{k_j}, \\
M_h(v, w) &\mapsto \sum_{j=1}^l w^{k_j}.
\end{aligned}$$

That is, we obtain an elementary multi-turn of the form

$$\widetilde{M}_h(v, w) \mapsto \sum_{j=1}^l w^{k_j}, \quad (44)$$

where the monomial $\widetilde{M}_h(v, w)$ does not contain negative powers of v . Since all monomials on the right-hand side are of zero Λ -measure, by Proposition 3.1, $\Lambda(\widetilde{M}_h(v, w)) \geq \tau$. Hence, the monomial $\widetilde{M}_h(v, w)$ contains at least one positive power of v . Then, clearly, the polynomial

$$P(v, w) = \widetilde{M}(v, w) + \sum_{j=1}^l w^{k_j}$$

does not satisfy condition (8), so, (44) can not be a multi-turn. We obtain a contradiction.

All the rest of the configurations in Case 1 — Case 4 are processed in the same way. \square

Using Corollary 5.2, Proposition 4.10 and Proposition 5.3, we obtain the following important statement.

Corollary 5.4. *Assume $W = \langle Z \rangle_d$, where Z is a monomial. Then the space $W/(\text{Dp}(W)+\text{L}(W))$ is non-trivial if and only if there exists a λ -semicanonical*

monomial $\tilde{Z} \in W$ such that $W = \langle \tilde{Z} \rangle_d$. Moreover, if X is a λ -semicanonical monomial such that $X \in W \setminus L(W)$ (and then $W = \langle X \rangle_d$), then $X + \text{Dp}(W) + L(W) \neq 0$ as an element of $W/(\text{Dp}(W) + L(W))$.

Proof. Assume the quotient space $W/(\text{Dp}(W) + L(W))$ is non-trivial. Consider the set of all monomials from $W \setminus L(W)$. If every monomial from this set belongs to $\text{Dp}(W) + L(W)$, then the quotient space $W/(\text{Dp}(W) + L(W))$ is trivial. Hence, there exists a monomial $Z' \in W \setminus L(W)$ such that $Z' \notin \text{Dp}(W) + L(W)$. From Corollary 5.2 it follows that

$$Z' = \sum_{i=1}^l Z_i \pmod{\text{Dp}(W)},$$

where $Z_i \in W$ are λ -semicanonical monomials. Since $Z' \notin \text{Dp}(W) + L(W)$, there exists a monomial $Z_{i_0} \in W \setminus L(W)$ in this sum. Hence, from Lemma 4.2 it follows that $W = \langle Z_{i_0} \rangle_d$.

Assume $W = \langle \tilde{Z} \rangle_d$, where \tilde{Z} is λ -semicanonical monomial. Then, by Proposition 4.10, we have

$$W/(\text{Dp}(W) + L(W)) \cong A_1/(\text{Dp}(A_1) + L_1) \otimes \dots \otimes A_k/(\text{Dp}(A_k) + L_k),$$

where A_1, \dots, A_k are spaces generated by generalized fractional powers and corresponding to each place in the chart of \tilde{Z} by formula (32). In particular, if $a^{(1)}, \dots, a^{(k)}$ are all virtual members of the chart of \tilde{Z} enumerated from left to right, then $a^{(1)} \in A_1, \dots, a^{(k)} \in A_k$.

Recall that $\text{Dp}(A_i)$ consists of supports of elementary multi-turns. Therefore, by Proposition 5.3, we obtain $a^{(i)} \notin \text{Dp}(A_i) + L_i, i = 1, \dots, k$. Hence,

$$(a^{(1)} + \text{Dp}(A_1) + L_1) \otimes \dots \otimes (a^{(k)} + \text{Dp}(A_k) + L_k) \neq 0. \quad (45)$$

Then, by definition of the isomorphism

$$\bar{\mu}_2[\tilde{Z}] : A_1/(\text{Dp}(A_1) + L_1) \otimes \dots \otimes A_k/(\text{Dp}(A_k) + L_k) \rightarrow W/(\text{Dp}(W) + L(W)),$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\mu}_2[\tilde{Z}]((a^{(1)} + \text{Dp}(A_1) + L_1) \otimes \dots \otimes (a^{(k)} + \text{Dp}(A_k) + L_k)) \\ = \mu[\tilde{Z}](a^{(1)} \otimes \dots \otimes a^{(k)}) + \text{Dp}(W) + L(W) = \tilde{Z} + \text{Dp}(W) + L(W). \end{aligned}$$

Then, by (45), we obtain that $\tilde{Z} + \text{Dp}(W) + \text{L}(W) \neq 0$. Thus, the quotient space $W/(\text{Dp}(W) + \text{L}(W))$ is non-trivial.

Let X be a λ -semicanonical monomial from $W \setminus \text{L}(W)$. Then, by Lemma 4.2, we have $W = \langle X \rangle_d$. Therefore, by the same argument as above, we obtain that $X + \text{Dp}(W) + \text{L}(W) \neq 0$. This completes the proof. \square

5.2 How to calculate a basis in $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}/\mathcal{I}$ using λ -semicanonical words

As before, we denote the space $\langle U_1, \dots, U_k \rangle_d$, where U_1, \dots, U_k are monomials, by V . Putting together the results of Corollary 4.11, Theorem 4.1 and Proposition 4.12, we obtain

$$(V + \langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle) / \langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle \cong \bigoplus_{n=0}^{N-1} \bigoplus_{i \in I'_n} V_i^{(n)} / (\text{Dp}(V_i^{(n)}) + \text{L}(V_i^{(n)})), \quad (46)$$

where $V_i^{(n)} = \langle Z_i^{(n)} \rangle_d$, $Z_i^{(n)}$ is a monomial from $F_n V$, $V_i^{(n)} \not\subseteq F_{n+1} V$ and the spaces $V_i^{(n)}$ are pairwise different.

Proposition 5.5. *Assume*

$$\left\{ \overline{W}_j^{(i,n)} \mid \overline{W}_j^{(i,n)} \in V_i^{(n)} / (\text{Dp}(V_i^{(n)}) + \text{L}(V_i^{(n)})), j \in \mathbb{N} \right\},$$

is a basis of $V_i^{(n)} / (\text{Dp}(V_i^{(n)}) + \text{L}(V_i^{(n)}))$, where $n = 0, \dots, N-1$ and $i \in I'_n$. Let $W_j^{(i,n)} \in V_i^{(n)}$ be an arbitrary representative of the coset $\overline{W}_j^{(i,n)}$. Then

$$\bigcup_{n=0}^{N-1} \bigcup_{i \in I'_n} \left\{ W_j^{(i,n)} + \langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle \mid j \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

is a basis of $(V + \langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle) / \langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle$.

Proof. While the statement is pretty obvious, we prefer to give a proof to recollect the previously stated facts.

In Proposition 4.12 we proved that there exists an isomorphism

$$\varphi : F_n V / (\text{Dp}(F_n V) + F_{n+1} V) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i \in I'_n} V_i^{(n)} / (\text{Dp}(V_i^{(n)}) + \text{L}(V_i^{(n)}))$$

that acts as follows

$$\varphi(U + \text{Dp}(F_n V) + F_{n+1} V) = (0, \dots, 0, U + \text{Dp}(V_i^{(n)}) + L(V_i^{(n)}), 0, \dots), \quad (47)$$

where U is a monomial, $U \in F_n V \setminus F_{n+1} V$. Suppose

$$\left\{ \overline{W}_j^{(i,n)} \mid \overline{W}_j^{(i,n)} \in V_i^{(n)} / (\text{Dp}(V_i^{(n)}) + L(V_i^{(n)})), j \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

is a basis of $V_i^{(n)} / (\text{Dp}(V_i^{(n)}) + L(V_i^{(n)}))$. Then from (47) it easily follows that

$$\bigcup_{i \in I'} \left\{ W_j^{(i,n)} + \text{Dp}(F_n V) + F_{n+1} V \mid j \in \mathbb{N} \right\},$$

where $W_j^{(i,n)} \in F_n V$ is an arbitrary representative of the coset $\overline{W}_j^{(i,n)}$, is a basis of $F_n V / (\text{Dp}(F_n V) + F_{n+1} V)$.

Recall that

$$F_n(V/\text{Dp}(V)) = (F_n V + \text{Dp}(V))/\text{Dp}(V)$$

and, by the isomorphism theorems, we have the following canonical isomorphisms:

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_1 : F_n(V/\text{Dp}(V))/F_{n+1}(V/\text{Dp}(V)) &\rightarrow (F_n V + \text{Dp}(V))/(F_{n+1} V + \text{Dp}(V)), \\ \pi_2 : (F_n V + \text{Dp}(V))/(F_{n+1} V + \text{Dp}(V)) &\rightarrow F_n V / (F_{n+1} V + \text{Dp}(V) \cap F_n V). \end{aligned}$$

Let us recall that from Proposition 4.9 it follows that $\text{Dp}(V) \cap F_n V = \text{Dp}(F_n V)$. Therefore, we have

$$\begin{aligned} F_n(V/\text{Dp}(V))/F_{n+1}(V/\text{Dp}(V)) &\xrightarrow{\pi_1} (F_n V + \text{Dp}(V))/(F_{n+1} V + \text{Dp}(V)) \\ &\xrightarrow{\pi_2} F_n V / (F_{n+1} V + \text{Dp}(F_n V)). \end{aligned}$$

Let W be an arbitrary element of $F_n V$ (not necessarily a monomial). Then, by the well known construction of the canonical isomorphisms in the isomorphism theorems, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_2 \circ \pi_1(W + \text{Dp}(V) + F_{n+1}(V/\text{Dp}(V))) \\ = \pi_2(W + \text{Dp}(V) + F_{n+1} V) = W + F_{n+1} V + \text{Dp}(F_n V). \end{aligned}$$

So, since

$$\bigcup_{i \in I'} \left\{ W_j^{(i,n)} + \text{Dp}(F_n V) + F_{n+1} V \mid j \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

is a basis of $F_n V / (F_{n+1} V + \text{Dp}(F_n V))$, we obtain that

$$\bigcup_{i \in I'} \left\{ W_j^{(i,n)} + \text{Dp}(V) + F_{n+1}(V/\text{Dp}(V)) \mid j \in \mathbb{N} \right\} \quad (48)$$

is a basis of $F_n(V/\text{Dp}(V))/F_{n+1}(V/\text{Dp}(V))$.

We have the graded space

$$\text{Gr}(V/\text{Dp}(V)) = \bigoplus_{n=0}^{N-1} F_n(V/\text{Dp}(V))/F_{n+1}(V/\text{Dp}(V)),$$

where $F_n(V/\text{Dp}(V)) = (F_n V + \text{Dp}(V))/\text{Dp}(V)$. Assume that

$$\left\{ \bar{Z}_j^{(n)} \mid \bar{Z}_j^{(n)} \in F_n(V/\text{Dp}(V))/F_{n+1}(V/\text{Dp}(V)), j \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

is a basis of $F_n(V/\text{Dp}(V))/F_{n+1}(V/\text{Dp}(V))$, $n = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$. Then one can easily show that

$$\bigcup_{n=0}^{N-1} \left\{ Z_j^{(n)} \mid Z_j^{(n)} \in F_n(V/\text{Dp}(V)), j \in \mathbb{N} \right\},$$

where $Z_j^{(n)}$ is an arbitrary representative of the coset $\bar{Z}_j^{(n)}$, forms a basis of $V/\text{Dp}(V)$. Hence, using this observation together with (48) and Corollary 4.11, we obtain that

$$\bigcup_{n=0}^{N-1} \bigcup_{i \in I'_n} \left\{ W_j^{(i,n)} + \langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle \mid j \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

is a basis of $(V + \langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle)/\langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle$. □

Proposition 5.6. *Let $\{X_j\}$ be all the λ -semicanonical monomials of V . Then there exists one-to-one correspondence between all the different spaces $\langle X_j \rangle_d$ and all the spaces $V_i^{(n)}$ from (46) such that $V_i^{(n)}/(\text{Dp}(V_i^{(n)}) + \text{L}(V_i^{(n)}))$ is non-trivial. Namely,*

- (1) every space $V_i^{(n)}$ such that $V_i^{(n)}/(\text{Dp}(V_i^{(n)}) + \text{L}(V_i^{(n)})) \neq 0$ is equal to some space $\langle X_j \rangle_d$;
- (2) every space $\langle X_j \rangle_d$ is equal to some space $V_i^{(n)}$ such that $V_i^{(n)}/(\text{Dp}(V_i^{(n)}) + \text{L}(V_i^{(n)})) \neq 0$.

Proof. Consider a space $V_i^{(n)}$ such that $V_i^{(n)}/(\text{Dp}(V_i^{(n)}) + \text{L}(V_i^{(n)})) \neq 0$. Then from Corollary 5.4 it follows that there exists a λ -semicanonical monomial $X_{j_0} \in V_i^{(n)}$ such that $V_i^{(n)} = \langle X_{j_0} \rangle_d$.

Let $X_j \in V$ be a λ -semicanonical monomial. Since $F_N V = 0$, there exists a number n_0 such that $X_j \in F_{n_0} V$ and $X_j \notin F_{n_0+1} V$. Then, by Proposition 4.12, $X_j \in V_i^{(n_0)}$ for some $i \in I'_{n_0}$. Since $X_j \notin F_{n_0+1} V$, we have $X_j \notin \text{L}(V_i^{(n_0)})$. Then, by Lemma 4.2, $V_i^{(n_0)} = \langle X_j \rangle_d$. It remains to notice that, by Corollary 5.4, we have $V_i^{(n_0)}/(\text{Dp}(V_i^{(n_0)}) + \text{L}(V_i^{(n_0)})) \neq 0$. \square

The next theorem follows from Proposition 5.5 and Proposition 5.6.

Theorem 5.1. *Let $\{X_j\}_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$ be all λ -semicanonical monomials from \mathcal{F} . Let $\{V_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ be all the different spaces $\{\langle X_j \rangle_d\}_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$ ($V_{i_1} \neq V_{i_2}$ for $i_1 \neq i_2$). If*

$$\left\{ \overline{W}_j^{(i)} \mid \overline{W}_j^{(i)} \in V_i/(\text{Dp}(V_i) + \text{L}(V_i)), j \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

is a basis of $V_i/(\text{Dp}(V_i) + \text{L}(V_i))$, then

$$\bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \left\{ W_j^{(i)} + \mathcal{I} \mid j \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

is a basis of $\mathbb{Z}_2 \mathcal{F}/\mathcal{I}$, where $W_j^{(i)}$ is an arbitrary representative of the coset $\overline{W}_j^{(i)}$. In particular,

$$\mathbb{Z}_2 \mathcal{F}/\mathcal{I} \cong \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{N}} V_i/(\text{Dp}(V_i) + \text{L}(V_i))$$

as vector spaces, and the right-hand side is explicitly described in Proposition 4.10.

Proof. Let us enumerate all the monomials from \mathcal{F} , namely, $\mathcal{F} = \{U_1, U_2, \dots, U_k, \dots\}$. Then, evidently,

$$\mathbb{Z}_2 \mathcal{F}/\mathcal{I} = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} ((\langle U_1, \dots, U_k \rangle_d + \langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle)/\langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle).$$

Consider spaces $\langle U_1, \dots, U_k \rangle_d \subseteq \langle U_1, \dots, U_k, U_{k+1} \rangle_d$. For the quotient space $(\langle U_1, \dots, U_k \rangle_d + \langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle)/\langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle$ we have decomposition (46), that is,

$$(\langle U_1, \dots, U_k \rangle_d + \langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle)/\langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle \cong \bigoplus_{n=0}^{N_k-1} \bigoplus_{i \in I'_n} V_i^{(n)}/(\text{Dp}(V_i^{(n)}) + \text{L}(V_i^{(n)})),$$

where N_k is the number of non-zero levels of the filtration on $\langle U_1, \dots, U_k \rangle_d$.

Let $\{X_j\}$ be all the λ -semicanonical monomials from $\langle U_1, \dots, U_k \rangle_d$. Then, obviously, the set of all λ -semicanonical monomials from $\langle U_1, \dots, U_{k+1} \rangle_d$ can be represented as

$$\{X_j\} \cup \{\tilde{X}_j\},$$

where $\{\tilde{X}_j\}$ collects the additional λ -semicanonical monomials that contain in $\langle U_1, \dots, U_k, U_{k+1} \rangle_d$ but do not contain in $\langle U_1, \dots, U_k \rangle_d$ (in particular, the set $\{\tilde{X}_j\}$ may be empty). Then from Proposition 5.6, it follows that decomposition (46) for $(\langle U_1, \dots, U_{k+1} \rangle_d + \langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle) / \langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle$ can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} (\langle U_1, \dots, U_{k+1} \rangle_d + \langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle) / \langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle \cong & \left(\bigoplus_{n=0}^{N_k-1} \bigoplus_{i \in I'_n} V_i^{(n)} / (\text{Dp}(V_i^{(n)}) + \text{L}(V_i^{(n)})) \right) \\ & \bigoplus \left(\bigoplus_{n=0}^{N_{k+1}-1} \bigoplus_{h \in I''_n} \tilde{V}_h^{(n)} / (\text{Dp}(\tilde{V}_h^{(n)}) + \text{L}(\tilde{V}_h^{(n)})) \right), \end{aligned}$$

where N_{k+1} is the number of non-zero levels of the filtration on $\langle U_1, \dots, U_k, U_{k+1} \rangle_d$. The set I''_n collects the additional spaces $\tilde{V}_h^{(n)}$, not appearing in I'_n , that correspond to additional monomials $\{\tilde{X}_j\}$.

From Corollary 5.4, it follows that the spaces $V_i^{(n)} / (\text{Dp}(V_i^{(n)}) + \text{L}(V_i^{(n)}))$ and $\tilde{V}_h^{(n)} / (\text{Dp}(\tilde{V}_h^{(n)}) + \text{L}(\tilde{V}_h^{(n)}))$ are non-trivial. We will choose a basis in every direct summand $V_i^{(n)} / (\text{Dp}(V_i^{(n)}) + \text{L}(V_i^{(n)}))$ and $\tilde{V}_h^{(n)} / (\text{Dp}(\tilde{V}_h^{(n)}) + \text{L}(\tilde{V}_h^{(n)}))$ independently. Then from Proposition 5.5, it easily follows that there exists a basis \mathcal{B}_{k+1} of $(\langle U_1, \dots, U_{k+1} \rangle_d + \langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle) / \langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle$ such that it expands the previously chosen basis \mathcal{B}_k of $(\langle U_1, \dots, U_k \rangle_d + \langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle) / \langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle$. Therefore, finally, we will construct the increasing sequence of basis

$$\mathcal{B}_1 \subseteq \mathcal{B}_2 \subseteq \dots \subseteq \mathcal{B}_k \subseteq \dots$$

Since the ring $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F} / \langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle$ is a union of the subspaces $(\langle U_1, \dots, U_k \rangle_d + \langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle) / \langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle$, the union $\bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{B}_k$ is a basis of $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F} / \langle \mathcal{T}' \rangle = \mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F} / \mathcal{I}$. \square

From Theorem 5.1 we obtain the claim that served as the main motivation.

Corollary 5.7. *The quotient ring $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F} / \mathcal{I}$ is non-trivial.*

Remark 5.1. It is possible to choose a basis in every direct summand $V_i/(\text{Dp}(V_i) + \text{L}(V_i))$, where $V_i = \langle Z_i \rangle_d$, Z_i is a λ -semicanonical monomial, in the following way. In Proposition 4.10, we have proved that $V_i/(\text{Dp}(V_i) + \text{L}(V_i))$ is isomorphic to a tensor product of spaces that corresponds to each virtual member of the chart of Z_i . Namely, there exist spaces A_1, \dots, A_{k_i} defined by (32) and the isomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\mu}_2[Z_i] : A_1/(\text{Dp}(A_1) + \text{L}(A_1)) \otimes \dots \otimes A_{k_i}/(\text{Dp}(A_{k_i}) + \text{L}(A_{k_i})) \\ \rightarrow V_i/(\text{Dp}(V_i) + \text{L}(V_i)) \end{aligned}$$

defined by (36). So, if we choose a basis in all the different spaces $A_j/(\text{Dp}(A_j) + \text{L}(A_j))$, this enables us to construct the corresponding basis in every direct summand $V_i/(\text{Dp}(V_i) + \text{L}(V_i))$.

From Proposition 5.2 it follows that $A_j/(\text{Dp}(A_j) + \text{L}(A_j))$ is generated by cosets of λ -semicanonical generalized fractional powers that belong to A_j . We choose a basis of $A_j/(\text{Dp}(A_j) + \text{L}(A_j))$ that consists of such cosets. Let

$$(b_l^{(1)} + \text{Dp}(A_1) + \text{L}(A_1)) \otimes \dots \otimes (b_l^{(k_i)} + \text{Dp}(A_{k_i}) + \text{L}(A_{k_i})), l \in \mathbb{N},$$

be the basis elements, where $b_l^{(1)}, \dots, b_l^{(k_i)}$ are λ -semicanonical generalized fractional powers. Then their images

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\mu}_2[Z_i](b_l^{(1)} + \text{Dp}(A_1) + \text{L}(A_1)) \otimes \dots \otimes (b_l^{(k_i)} + \text{Dp}(A_{k_i}) + \text{L}(A_{k_i})) \\ = \mu[Z_i](b_l^{(1)} \otimes \dots \otimes b_l^{(k_i)}) + \text{Dp}(V_i) + \text{L}(V_i) \end{aligned}$$

form a basis of $V_i/(\text{Dp}(V_i) + \text{L}(V_i))$.

We put

$$W_l^{(i)} = \mu[Z_i](b_l^{(1)} \otimes \dots \otimes b_l^{(k_i)}). \quad (49)$$

Then from Theorem 5.1 it follows that

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} \{W_l^{(i)} + \mathcal{I} \mid l \in \mathbb{N}\} \quad (50)$$

is a basis of $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}/\mathcal{I}$. Notice that, by definition of $\mu[Z_i]$, $W_l^{(i)}$ are monomials. From the description given in Section 3.1, it follows that the monomials $W_l^{(i)}$ are $(\lambda + 2\varepsilon)$ -semicanonical.

Notice that the constructed basis satisfies the following property. Assume U is a monomial and there is the base decomposition

$$U + \mathcal{I} = \sum_{i,l} W_l^{(i)} + \mathcal{I}.$$

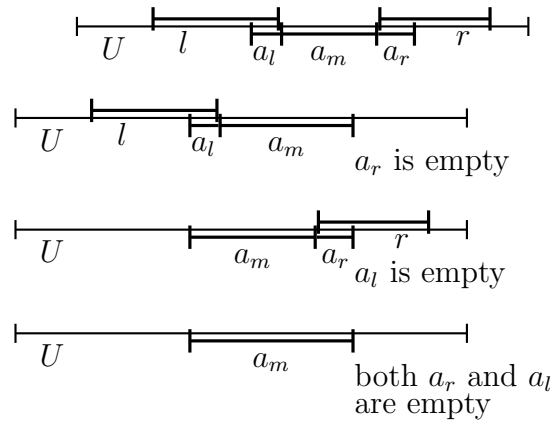
Then every $W_l^{(i)}$ in this decomposition is a derived monomial of U , in particular, $f(W_l^{(i)}) \leq f(U)$.

6 Geometry of the multiplication

The linear span of all λ -semicanonical words is denoted by S_λ . However, it turns out that that it is more convenient to define a subspace \tilde{S}_λ for which $S_\lambda \subseteq \tilde{S}_\lambda \subseteq S_{\lambda+2\varepsilon}$ that contains all the elements of the basis of $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}/\mathcal{I}$. The cosets of elements of \tilde{S}_λ linearly generate $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}/\mathcal{I}$, and they display nice multiplication properties. Namely, the result of the multiplication can be represented as a sum of monomials from \tilde{S}_λ that form thin triangles with the factors.

6.1 Definition of the space \tilde{S}_λ

Let U be a $(\lambda + 2\varepsilon)$ -semicanonical word and a be a virtual member of its chart. Assume l and r are virtual members of the chart of U such that l and r are the left and the right neighbour of a in the chart, respectively. Let a_l be an overlap between a and l (possibly empty), a_r be an overlap between a and r (possibly empty). Then $a = a_l a_m a_r$.



Definition 6.1 (\tilde{S}_λ -condition). We say that a virtual member of the chart a satisfies \tilde{S}_λ -condition if the subword a_m of a defined above is λ -semicanonical.

We denote by \tilde{S}_λ a linear span of words such that each virtual member of the chart of a word satisfies the \tilde{S}_λ -condition. Clearly, every monomial that belongs to \tilde{S}_λ is $(\lambda + 2\varepsilon)$ -semicanonical.

Notice that unlike words from S_λ , words from \tilde{S}_λ may contain subwords that do not belong to \tilde{S}_λ .

Recall that in the previous section we constructed a linear basis in $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}/\mathcal{I}$, see (50). By formula (49) (since $b_l^{(1)}, \dots, b_l^{(k_i)}$ are λ -semicanonical), we obtain that the monomials $W_l^{(i)}$ (the fixed representatives of the basis elements) belong to \tilde{S}_λ .

Assume a monomial $U_h = La_hR \in \tilde{S}_\lambda$ and let a_h be a virtual member of its chart. Let $U_h \mapsto \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^m U_j$ be a multi-turn that comes from an elementary multi-turn $a_h \mapsto \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^m a_j$ such that a_j are λ -semicanonical generalized fractional powers. Consider monomials $U_j = La_jR$ such that a_j is a virtual member of the chart of U_j . Then, by Corollary 3.7, we obtain that the images of all virtual members of the chart of U are virtual members of the chart of U_j . Hence, by the definition of the space \tilde{S}_λ , we immediately obtain that these monomials belong to \tilde{S}_λ even if the neighbours of a_h are prolonged in U_j .

Assume a monomial $U_h = La_hR$ is a λ -semicanonical word and we perform a multi-turn of a_h as above. If again we consider monomials $U_j = La_jR$ such that a_j is a virtual member of the chart of U_j , then U_j is not necessarily λ -semicanonical, because the neighbours of a_h may prolong in U_j and become λ -forbidden. That is why the space \tilde{S}_λ is more convenient in our further proofs.

6.2 Behaviour of \tilde{S}_λ with respect to multi-turns

As above, assume $U_h = La_hR \in \tilde{S}_\lambda$, a_h is a virtual member of its chart, $U_h \mapsto \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^m U_j$ is a multi-turn that comes from an elementary multi-turn $a_h \mapsto \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^m a_j$ such that a_j are λ -semicanonical generalized fractional powers.

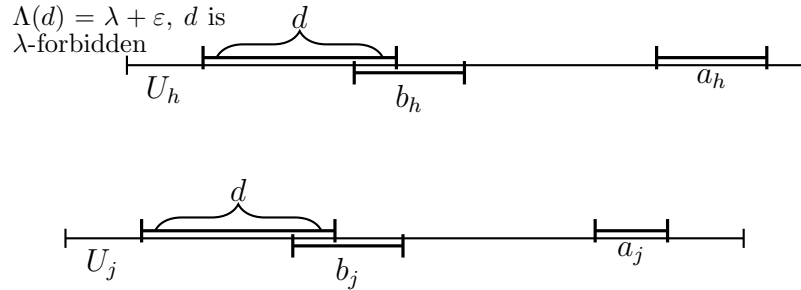
Let us describe in detail monomials U_j such that a_j is not a virtual member of the chart of U_j . We split these monomials into three groups in the same way as we did in Section 3.1.

1. La_jR , where $\Lambda(a_j) > \varepsilon$;
2. La_jR , where $a_j = 1$;
3. La_jR , where $\Lambda(a_j) \leq \varepsilon$, $a_j \neq 1$.

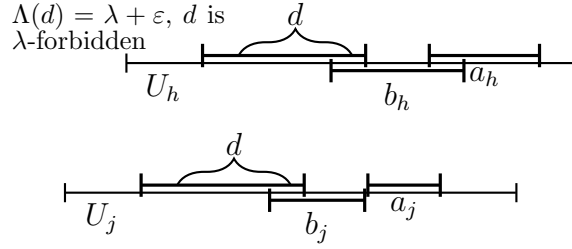
Being a λ -semicanonical word depends only on the Λ -measure of every virtual member of the chart. Hence, a resulting monomial of a multi-turn of a λ -semicanonical word may become non- λ -semicanonical only if the Λ -measure of some virtual members of the chart increases and λ -forbidden subwords appear in this monomial. One can see that the \tilde{S}_λ -condition depends on a virtual member of the chart itself and on its neighbours and the notion of virtual member of the chart depends on the whole monomial. Hence, the \tilde{S}_λ -condition on a virtual member of the chart may not hold in a resulting monomial of a multi-turn not only when the virtual member of the chart changes itself, but when the virtual member of the chart stay unchanged but some other maximal occurrence becomes shorter. Let us study the possibilities in detail.

Consider monomials of type 1. Let us use notations from Section 3.1. We assume that b_h is the left neighbour of a_h in the chart of U_h , b_j is a maximal occurrence of a generalized fractional power corresponding to b_h in the chart of U_j .

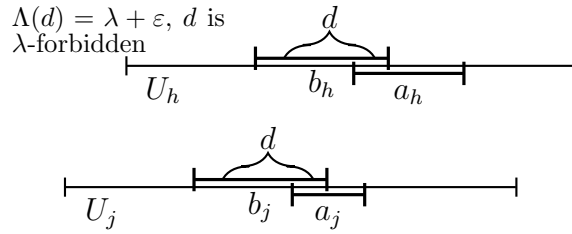
1. If b_h and a_h are separated or touch at a point and $\Lambda(b_h) < \tau$, then b_j may become not a virtual member of the chart and the \tilde{S}_λ -condition may not hold for its left neighbour.



2. If we have configurations 1.3 or 1.4 (page 18) for b_j , then b_j may become not a virtual member of the chart and the \tilde{S}_λ -condition may not hold for its left neighbour.



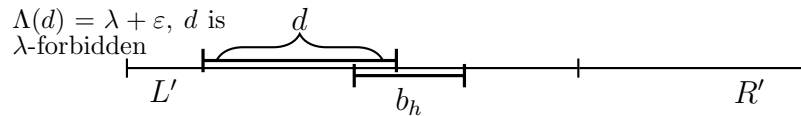
3. Suppose we have configurations 1.1, 1.2 (page 17) or $b_j = b_h$. If b_j contains a λ -forbidden subword d that has an overlap with a_j , then the \tilde{S}_λ -condition may not hold for b_j (because a_j is not a virtual member of the chart).



Obviously, the effects for the right neighbour of a_h in the chart are the same.

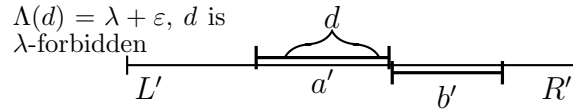
Consider monomials of type 2. First we do cancellations in $U_j = LR$ if possible, after that we obtain $U'_j = L'R'$. Recall that we suppose that a is a maximal occurrence of a generalized fractional power that is a terminal subword of L' , b is a maximal occurrence of a generalized fractional power that is an initial subword of R' , a' and b' are generalized fractional powers that prolong a and b in $L'R'$ respectively.

1. In any configuration except 2.1, there may be a maximal occurrence b_h , $\Lambda(b_h) < \tau$, fully contained in the subword L' that becomes not a virtual member of the chart of $L'R'$. Then the \tilde{S}_λ -condition may not hold for its left neighbour.

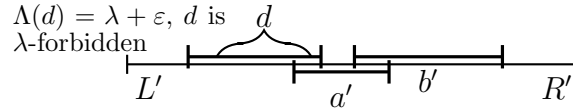


The same may happen in the subword R' .

- Suppose we have configuration 2.2 (page 19). Then a' or b' may contain a λ -forbidden subword and do not satisfy the \tilde{S}_λ -condition. We may obtain this situation if the right neighbour of a' in the chart of L cancels out up to the end of a' or if the left neighbour of b' in the chart of R cancels out up to the beginning of b' .

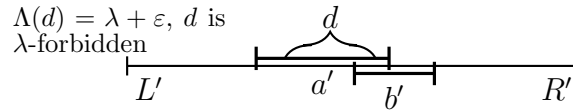


- Suppose we have configuration 2.2 or 2.3 (page 19). In this case, a' may become too short after cancellations and may not be counted as a virtual member of the chart. If the left neighbour of a_j contains a λ -forbidden subword d that has an overlap with a' , then the word $L'R'$ may not belong to \tilde{S}_λ .

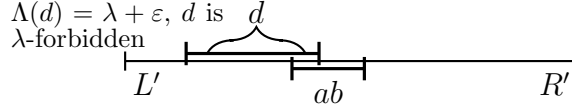


We may obtain a similar effect for the right neighbour of b' .

- If we have configuration 2.3 (page 19), then a' or b' may contain a λ -forbidden subword that does not satisfy the \tilde{S}_λ -condition. For example, we may obtain this case when b' is not a virtual member of the chart and a' contains a λ -forbidden subword d that has an overlap with b' .



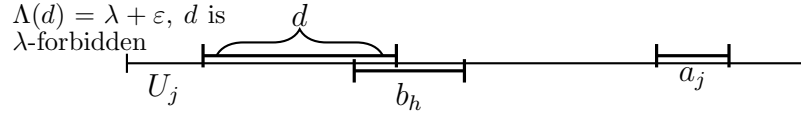
- Suppose we have configuration 2.4 (page 20) and ab is not a virtual member of the chart. If the left or the right neighbour of ab contains a λ -forbidden subword d that has an overlap with ab , then the word $L'R'$ may not belong to \tilde{S}_λ (similar to 3).



6. If we have configuration 2.4 (page 20), the \tilde{S}_λ -condition may not hold for ab .

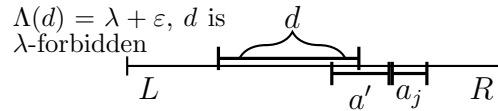
Consider monomials of type 3. Recall that we suppose that a is a maximal occurrence of a generalized fractional power that is a terminal subword of L , b is a maximal occurrence of a generalized fractional power that is an initial subword of R , a' and b' are generalized fractional powers that prolong a and b in La_jR , respectively.

1. In any configuration except 3.1 there may be a maximal occurrence b_h , $\Lambda(b_h) < \tau$, fully contained in the subword L that becomes not a virtual member of the chart of U_j . Then the \tilde{S}_λ -condition may not hold for its left neighbour.



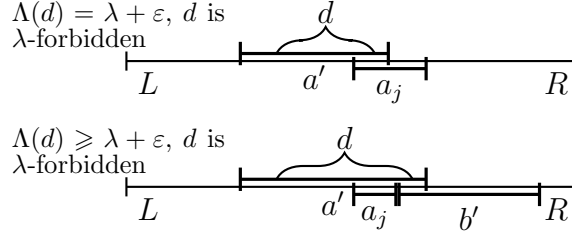
The same may happen in the subword R .

2. If we obtain configuration 3.2 (page 20), then a' may be too short to be counted as a virtual member of the chart. In this case, the \tilde{S}_λ -condition may not hold for its left neighbour.



Clearly, we may obtain a similar effect for the right neighbour of b' .

3. Suppose we have configuration 3.3 or 3.4 (page 21). Then a' or b' may contain a λ -forbidden subword d that does not satisfy the \tilde{S}_λ -condition.



4. If we obtain configuration 3.5 (page 22), the \tilde{S}_λ -condition may not hold for the virtual member aa_jb .

6.3 Multiplication of words from \tilde{S}_λ

In Proposition 5.1 we showed one possible way of transformation of an arbitrary generalized fractional power into a sum of λ -semicanonical generalized fractional powers. But some of the obtained elements may have Λ -measure less than the given threshold τ . In the further argument in Section 6.3, it is more convenient to deal with multi-turns such that all the resulting λ -semicanonical generalized fractional powers are of Λ -measure not less than τ . In the following proposition, we construct an elementary multi-turn with this property.

Proposition 6.1. *Suppose a_h is a generalized fractional power. Then there exists an elementary multi-turn $a_h \mapsto \sum_{j=1, j \neq h}^k a_j$ such that a_j are λ -semicanonical generalized fractional powers and $\Lambda(a_j) \geq \tau$, $j \neq h$, i.e., a_j is always counted as a virtual member of the chart (possibly with greater word length and Λ -measure than a_h).*

Moreover, one can choose this multi-turn such that every a_j , $j \neq h$, does not contain subwords of v^{-1} of Λ -measure greater than ε .

Proof. Let us construct this elementary multi-turn directly using Definition 2.4. If we consider v as an element of the field $\mathbb{Z}_2(w)$ such that $v^{-1} = 1 + w$, then in $\mathbb{Z}_2(w)$ we have $1 = vw + v$ and

$$v^{-1} = 1 + w = (vw + v) + (vw + v)w = v + vw^2. \quad (51)$$

Therefore, in $\mathbb{Z}_2(w)$ we have $v^{-m} = (v + vw^2)^m$. Hence, the non-commutative Laurent polynomial $x_1^{-m} + (x_1 + x_1x_2^2)^m$, $m > 0$, satisfies (8). Hence, the transformation in $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}$

$$v^{-m} \mapsto (v + vw^2)^m, m > 0, \quad (52)$$

is an elementary multi-turn.

Suppose $M_h(v, w)$ is a non-commutative monomial in v, w , that is,

$$M_h(v, w) = w^{k_1} v^{l_1} \dots w^{k_n} v^{l_n},$$

where $k_i, l_i \in \mathbb{Z}$. Again consider $M_h(v, w)$ as an element of the field $\mathbb{Z}_2(w)$ such that $v^{-1} = 1 + w$. Then, since v and w commute in $\mathbb{Z}_2(w)$, we have $w^{k_1} v^{l_1} \dots w^{k_n} v^{l_n} = w^k v^l$, where $k = \sum_{i=1}^n k_i$, $l = \sum_{i=1}^n l_i$. Hence, the non-commutative Laurent polynomial $x_2^{k_1} x_1^{l_1} \dots x_2^{k_n} x_1^{l_n} + x_2^k x_1^l$ satisfies (8). Therefore, the transformation in $\mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}$

$$w^{k_1} v^{l_1} \dots w^{k_n} v^{l_n} \mapsto w^k v^l, k = \sum_{i=1}^n k_i, l = \sum_{i=1}^n l_i, \quad (53)$$

is an elementary multi-turn. If $l = \sum_{i=1}^n l_i < 0$, from (52) it follows that

$$w^{k_1} v^{l_1} \dots w^{k_n} v^{l_n} \mapsto w^k (v + vw^2)^{-l} \quad (54)$$

is an elementary multi-turn. Since $1 \mapsto v + vw$ is an elementary multi-turn, if $l = \sum_{i=1}^n l_i = 0$, we obtain that

$$w^{k_1} v^{l_1} \dots w^{k_n} v^{l_n} \mapsto w^k (v + vw) \quad (55)$$

is an elementary multi-turn. Using (53)–(55), for every $l = \sum_{i=1}^n l_i$ we obtain a multi-turn

$$M_h(v, w) \mapsto \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^s M_j(v, w), \quad (56)$$

where every $M_j(v, w)$, $j \neq h$, does not contain negative powers of v and contains at least one positive power of v .

By definition, a generalized fractional power is a subword in a non-commutative monomial over the words v and w . Recall that the types of generalized fractional powers are enumerated in (5) – (7). Clearly, if we consider generalized fractional powers with the possibility of cancellations, we obtain that a_h before cancellations has one of the following forms:

$$\begin{aligned} &v_f M_h(v, w) v_i, \\ &v_m v_f M_h(v, w) v_i v_m, \\ &w_f M_h(v, w) v_i, \\ &v_f M_h(v, w) w_i, \\ &w_f M_h(v, w) w_i, \\ &w_m w_f M_h(v, w) w_i w_m, \end{aligned}$$

where $M_h(v, w)$ is a monomial over the words v and w .

Suppose $a_h = v_f M_h(v, w) v_i$, where $v_f M(v, w)_h v_i$ may have cancellations. From (56) it follows that the transformation $v_f M(v, w)_h v_i \mapsto \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^s v_f M_j(v, w) v_i$ is an elementary multi-turn after all possible cancellations in monomials are done. That is,

$$a_h \mapsto \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^s v_f M_j(v, w) v_i \quad (57)$$

is an elementary multi-turn.

Let us check that (57) satisfies the conditions of Proposition 6.1. Since every $M_j(v, w)$, $j \neq h$, contains only positive powers of v and v has no cancellations with w and w^{-1} , every monomial in the right hand side of this multi-turn is of Λ -measure not less than 1, that is, it is especially of Λ -measure not less than τ . Since w^k can not contain subwords of v and v^{-1} of Λ -measure greater than ε , every monomial in the right hand side does not contain subwords of v^{-1} of Λ -measure greater than ε . Thus, multi-turn (57) satisfies the conditions of Proposition 6.1.

In a similar way we deal with a_h of the other form and we obtain multi-turns

$$\begin{aligned} a_h \mapsto \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^s v_m v_f M_j(v, w) v_i v_m, \quad a_h \mapsto \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^s w_f M_j(v, w) v_i, \\ a_h \mapsto \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^s v_f M_j(v, w) w_i, \quad a_h \mapsto \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^s w_f M_j(v, w) w_i, \\ a_h \mapsto \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^s w_m w_f M_j(v, w) w_i w_m, \end{aligned} \quad (58)$$

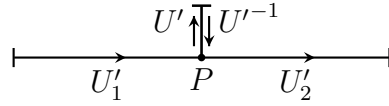
possibly after cancellations in the right hand sides. Notice that only subwords of w may be involved in cancellations. By the same argument as (57), it is proved that multi-turns (58) satisfy the conditions of Proposition 6.1. \square

Let U_1 and U_2 be monomials from \widetilde{S}_λ . Then their product $U_1 U_2$ may not belong to \widetilde{S}_λ . According to Corollary 5.2, every monomial is equal to a sum of words from S_λ modulo \mathcal{I} . Moreover, every monomial is equal to a sum of

words from \tilde{S}_λ modulo \mathcal{I} , since $S_\lambda \subseteq \tilde{S}_\lambda$. We will represent U_1U_2 as a sum of monomials from \tilde{S}_λ . In this section, we analyse the process of reduction of the word U_1U_2 to a sum of words from \tilde{S}_λ modulo \mathcal{I} in detail. In parallel we will describe the multiplication diagram that encrypts the history of this process.

The process of the reduction of U_1U_2 is as follows.

Step 1 Cancel U_1U_2 if possible. The multiplication diagram that encrypts cancellations is of the form



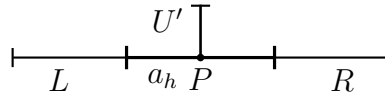
$$U_1 = U'_1U'$$

$$U_2 = U'^{-1}U'_2$$

$$U = U'_1U'_2 \text{ has no further cancellations}$$

Let $U = U'_1U'_2$. Now we consider the chart of U . As we described in Section 3.1, we have one of configurations 2.1—2.4 (pages 19—20). If we have configuration 2.4 and the generalized fractional power that is obtained as a result of merging does not satisfy \tilde{S}_λ -condition, then we go to Step 2 of the reduction process. So, let us first describe this case.

Denote the generalized fractional power that is obtained as a result of merging by a_h , $U = La_hR$.

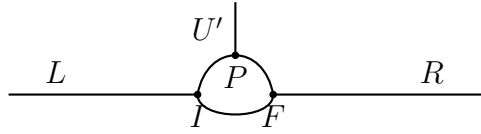


Suppose a_h does not satisfy the \tilde{S}_λ -condition. Then the next step of the multiplication process is as follows.

Step 2 According to Proposition 6.1, a λ -forbidden virtual member a_h can be reduced to a sum of λ -semicanonical generalized fractional powers using an appropriate elementary multi-turn $a_h \mapsto \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^k a_j$, $\Lambda(a_j) \geq \tau$. So, perform the multi-turn $U = La_hR \mapsto \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^k La_jR$, which comes from this elementary multi-turn.

Since $\Lambda(a_j) \geq \tau$, the resulting monomials La_jR belong to \tilde{S}_λ .

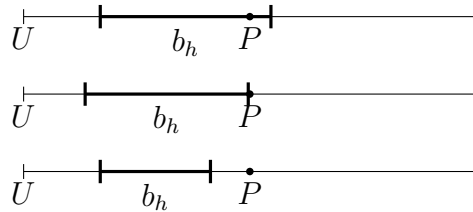
The monomial a_h corresponds to a unique path in the v -diagram (see Definition 2.3 in Section 2) with the initial point I and the final point F . The monomials a_j , $j = 1, \dots, k$, correspond to certain paths in this v -diagram with the same initial point I and the same final point F . Then we add this v -diagram to the bottom of the multiplication diagram, gluing the point I with the end of L and point F with the beginning of R . The previous part of the multiplication diagram is glued to the added v -diagram at the same point on a_h as before.



So, one can read the monomials La_jR , $j = 1, \dots, k$, in the low level of the obtained diagram. So far for Step 2.

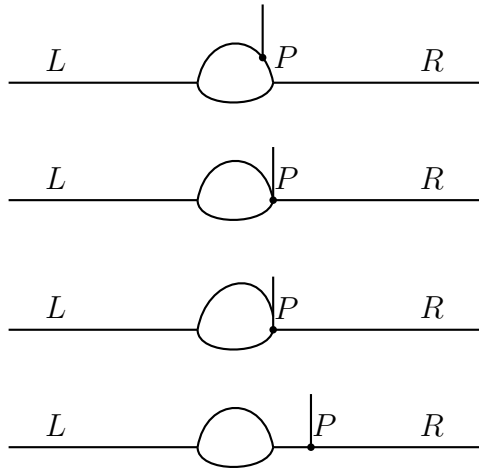
Now consider configurations 2.1–2.3 in $U = U'_1U'_2$ after Step 1. Then the monomial U also may not belong to \tilde{S}_λ . According to the classification given in Section 6.2, U contains at most two subwords that do not satisfy the \tilde{S}_λ -condition, one comes from the chart of U_1 and the other comes from the chart of U_2 (see analysis of monomials of type 2, page 92; although here we deal with a product of two words from \tilde{S}_λ , this analysis is still applicable).

First assume that U contains only one virtual member of the chart that does not satisfy the \tilde{S}_λ -condition. To be precise, assume that it comes from the chart of U_1 , denote it by b_h . Then there are the following possible configurations depending on the position b_h with respect to the point P :

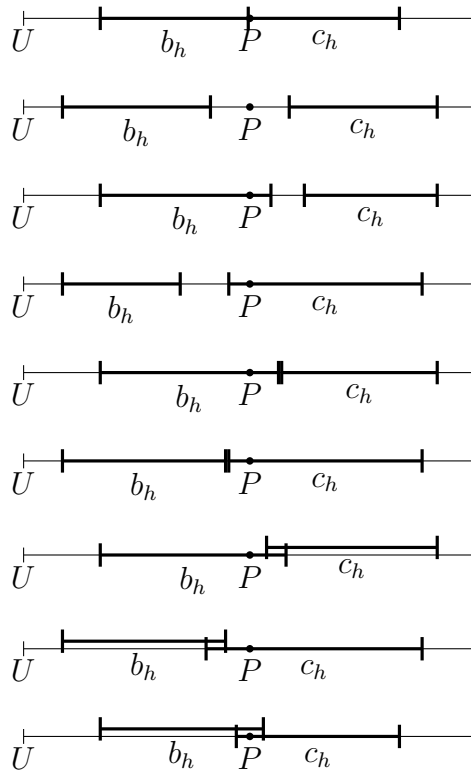


As above we perform a multi-turn $Lb_hR \mapsto \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^k Lb_jR$ from Proposition 6.1 that reduces b_h . Since $\Lambda(b_j) \geq \tau$, the resulting monomials Lb_jR belong to \tilde{S}_λ .

We add a new v -diagram to the multiplication diagram as we described above and obtain the final multiplication diagram.

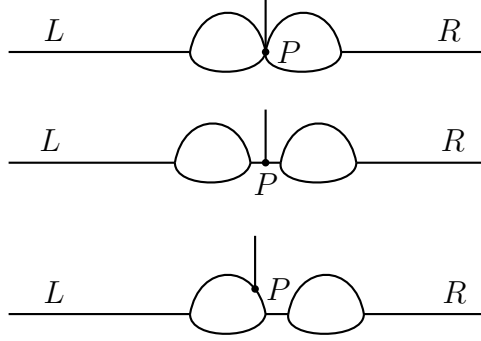


Now assume that U contains two virtual members of the chart that do not satisfy the \tilde{S}_λ -condition, denote them by b_h and c_h . Then there are the following possible configurations depending on the position of b_h and c_h with respect to the point P .



Then first, as above, we perform a multi-turn $Lb_hR \mapsto \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^k Lb_jR$ from Proposition 6.1 that reduces b_h . Since $\Lambda(b_j) \geq \tau$, in every monomial Lb_jR the image of c_h is the only virtual member of the chart that does not satisfy the \tilde{S}_λ -condition. Denote the image of c_h in the monomial Lb_jR by $c_h^{(j)}$. So, in every monomial Lb_jR we perform a multi-turn from Proposition 6.1 that reduces $c_h^{(j)}$. As a result, we obtain a sum of monomials from \tilde{S}_λ .

After the reduction of $c_h^{(j)}$, we glue a new v -diagram to the multiplication diagram obtained after the reduction of b_h and obtain the final multiplication diagram. Let us illustrate the first three configurations of b_h and c_h . The multiplication diagrams for the remain configurations are constructed similarly.

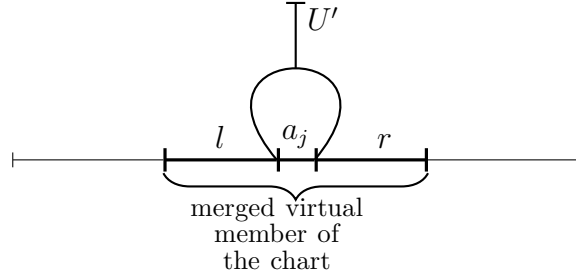


So, finally we obtain the multiplication diagram as a thin triangle. The result of the multiplication is a sum of words from \tilde{S}_λ that correspond to certain paths in the low level of the obtained thin triangle.

Thereby, we proved the following theorem.

Theorem 6.1. *Assume $U_1 + \mathcal{I}, U_2 + \mathcal{I} \in \mathbb{Z}_2\mathcal{F}/\mathcal{I}$, where U_1 and U_2 are monomials from \tilde{S}_λ . Then there exist monomials Z_1, \dots, Z_k from \tilde{S}_λ such that $U_1U_2 + \mathcal{I} = \sum_{i=1}^k Z_i + \mathcal{I}$, and U_1, U_2 and Z_i form a thin triangle consists of v -diagrams for every $i = 1, \dots, k$.*

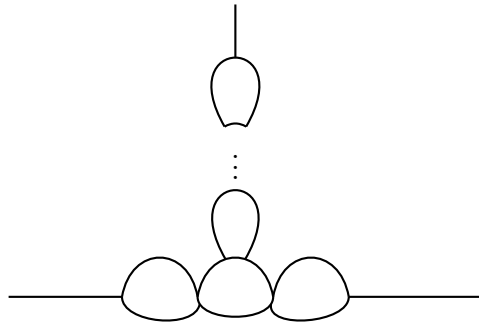
Remark 6.1. If we use not an elementary multi-turn from Proposition 6.1, but rather an arbitrary elementary multi-turn $a_h \mapsto \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq h}}^k a_j$ in order to reduce a_h at Step 2, some a_j may be of Λ -measure $\leq \varepsilon$. In this case, we may obtain further merging of virtual members of the chart of La_jR . Namely, the cases 2.4 and 3.5 (pages 20, 22), in which the neighbours of a_j in the chart merge, are possible. For example, for 3.5 we have



If there exists $a_j = 1$, we may obtain cancellations in the resulting monomial that contain $a_j = 1$.

So, when we reduce U_1U_2 , we obtain a sequence of Step 1 and Step 2. We can think of it as of a branching process, starting from the monomial U_1U_2 . After each execution of Step 1 we obtain one monomial, after each execution of Step 2 we obtain a sum of monomials. Each monomial in the sum is treated independently and potentially gives us a new branch of the process. Since we may obtain merging of virtual members of the chart or cancellations at most in one resulting monomial, the process stops in all branches except at most one after each step. From Proposition 4.4, it follows that finally the process stops in all branches.

For every branch of the process, we can construct a multiplication diagram in the same way as above. If we do an arbitrary multi-turn in order to reduce the monomials obtained after the end of the sequence of Step 1 and Step 2 in a branch, we may obtain a multiplication diagram that is not a thin triangle, but has a form of tree. Nevertheless, the reduction of these monomials can be done using multi-turns described in Proposition 6.1, and in this case the multiplication diagram for every branch of the process again is a thin triangle but of more complicated form



So, we obtain the multiplication diagram of the whole multiplication process

as a set of thin triangles. The result of the multiplication is a sum of words from \tilde{S}_λ that correspond to certain paths in the low levels of the obtained thin triangles.

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