

Equations over groups and approximation of groups.

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This is combinatorial group theory. $G = \langle \bar{a} \mid \bar{R} \rangle$.
- ▶ Free product $G_1 * G_2$.

Equations. Solutions IN and OVER groups

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- ▶ There are some results on existence of solutions in and over groups. There are existentially (=algebraically) closed groups.
- ▶ There are some conjectures which are open. Kervaire conjecture....

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 - ▶ Finite groups satisfy Kervaire conjecture. Residually finite groups.
 - ▶ Locally indicable groups (James Howie).

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- ▶ Approximation is a sequence of almost-homomorphisms. We may approximate H by sequence of G (Gordon) or G by sequence of H .
- ▶ Here we will consider approximations of G , where G is a discrete group.

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 - ▶ $\phi(1) = 1$ (if $1 \in \Phi$)
 - ▶ $d(1, \phi(y)) \geq \delta$ for all $y \in \Phi \setminus \{1\}$
 - ▶ $d(\phi(gh), \phi(g)\phi(h)) < \epsilon$, if $g, h, gh \in \Phi$

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- ▶ Weakly sofic group, \mathcal{K} finite groups with all possible metrics.

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- ▶ Which groups are sofic? There are a lot: All amenable, residually amenable....
- ▶ The open question if there exists non-sofic (non-hyperlinear groups.)

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- ▶ It does not look so useful but...

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- ▶ If \mathcal{K} is a class of some AGACF then \mathcal{K} -approximability implies *Fin*-approximability.