

GENERALIZATION OF A THEOREM OF PETER J. CAMERON

MINORU NUMATA

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Peter J. Cameron [3] has shown that a primitive permutation group G has rank at most 4 if the stabilizer G_α of a point α is doubly transitive on all its nontrivial suborbits except one.

The purpose of this paper is to prove the following two theorems, one of which extends the Cameron's result.

Theorem 1. *Let G be a primitive permutation group on a finite set Ω , and all nontrivial G -orbits in Cartesian product $\Omega \times \Omega$ be $\Gamma_1, \dots, \Gamma_s, \Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_t$, where G_α is doubly transitive on $\Gamma_i(\alpha) = \{\beta \mid (\alpha, \beta) \in \Gamma_i\}$, $1 \leq i \leq s$ and not doubly transitive on $\Delta_i(\alpha)$, $1 \leq i \leq t$. Suppose that G has no subdegree smaller than 4 and that $t > 1$. Then, we have*

$$s \leq 2t - r,$$

where $r = \#\{\Delta_i \mid \Delta_i = \Gamma_j^* \circ \Gamma_j, 1 \leq j \leq s\}$. Moreover if $r = 1$, then we have

$$s \leq 2t - 2.$$

(For the notation $\Gamma_j^* \circ \Gamma_j$, see the section 1)

Theorem 2. *Under the hypothesis of Theorem 1, if $r = t$, then $s = t = 2$, and G is isomorphic to the small Janko simple group and G_α is isomorphic to $PSL(2, 11)$.*

For the case of $t \geq 3$, I don't know the example satisfying the equality $s = 2t - r$, and when $r = 1$, the example satisfying the equality $s = 2t - 2$. I know only three examples with $t = 2$ and $s = 2$.

The small Janko simple group J_1 of order 175560 has a primitive rank 5 representation of degree 266 in which the stabilizer of a point is isomorphic to $PSL(2, 11)$ and acts doubly transitively on suborbits of lengths 11 and 12; the other suborbit lengths are 110 and 132 (See Livingstone [7]). The Mathieu group M_{12} has a primitive rank 5 representation of degree 144 in which the stabilizer of a point is isomorphic to $PSL(2, 11)$ and acts doubly transitively on two suborbits of length 11; the other suborbit lengths are 55 and 66 (See Cameron [4]).