

On complementary triples in finite groups

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§ 1. Introduction.

All groups considered here are finite. Let H be a subgroup of a group G . We say that H *controls fusion* in H with respect to G if H has the property; 'Two elements of H are conjugate in G if and only if they are conjugate in H .' If H has a normal complement (that is, a normal subgroup N of G with $G=HN$ and $H \cap N=1$) in G , then H controls fusion in H with respect to G . But the converse is false. For example, let S_n be the symmetric group on n letters, where n is greater than 4, and let H be the stabilizer of one point. Then we know that H controls fusion in H with respect to S_n and S_n has no normal subgroups of order n .

What conditions on H guarantee that H has a normal complement? The Brauer-Suzuki theorem answered the question for a Hall subgroup H (see, for example, Theorem 8.22 in [2]). In this paper, we shall give a more general criterion for the existence of a normal complement of a subgroup H in a group G . Before stating our result, we shall introduce the following notation:

Let H be a subgroup of a group G which controls fusion in H with respect to G , and let T , M and L be mappings from H^* to the family of subsets of G , where $H^*=H-\{1\}$. Suppose T , M and L satisfy the following conditions. Then we say (T, M, L) a *complementary triple* of H in G .

(1.1) For every $h \in H^*$,

(i) $T(h)$ is a subgroup of G with $T(h)^x = T(h^x)$ for $x \in H$,

(ii) $M(h) = hT(h)$,

(iii) $L(h) = \bigcup_{g \in G} M(h)^g$,

(iv) $N_G(M(h)) = T(h)C_H(h)$.

(1.2) Whenever $h \in H^*$ and $g \in G$, $M(h) \cap M(h)^g = \emptyset$ or $M(h)$.

(1.3) $(G - \bigcup_{x \in H^*} L(x)) \cap N_G(M(h)) = T(h)$ for every $h \in H^*$.

(1.4) Whenever h_1 and h_2 are elements of H^* which are not conjugate in G , then $L(h_1) \cap L(h_2) = \emptyset$.