

## 7. *Quadruply-Transitive Permutation Groups Whose Four-Point Stabilizer is a Frobenius Group*

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**1. Introduction.** In this paper we shall prove the following result.

**Theorem.** *Let  $G$  be a 4-fold transitive group on  $\Omega = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ . If the stabilizer of four points in  $G$  is a Frobenius group, then  $G$  is one of the following groups:  $S_7$ ,  $A_8$  or  $M_{23}$ .*

We shall use the same notations as in [1].

**2. Proof of the theorem.** Let  $K$  be the Frobenius kernel of  $G_{1234}$  and  $H$  a Frobenius complement of  $G_{1234}$ .

By a theorem of M. Hall, the order of  $G_{1234}$  is even.

Let  $P$  be a Sylow 2-subgroup of  $G_{1234}$ . Then  $P \neq 1$ . If  $P$  is isomorphic to a subgroup of  $H$ , then  $G$  is  $S_7$  by Theorem 1 in [2]. Hence we may assume that  $P$  is contained in  $K$ . Thus  $P$  is a normal subgroup of  $G_{1234}$ .

By [1; IV] and Lemma 1 in [1; II],  $|I(G_{1234})| = 4$  and  $|I(P)| = 4, 5, 6, 7$  or 11. If  $|I(P)| \geq 6$ , then  $G$  is  $M_{23}$  by [1; VIII, IX, XI]. If  $|I(P)| = 5$ , then  $|I(G_{1234})| = 5$ , which is a contradiction. Hereafter we assume  $|I(P)| = 4$ , and so, that  $n$  is an even integer.

If  $P$  is semiregular on  $\Omega - I(P)$  or  $P$  is abelian, then  $G$  is  $A_8$  by [1; VII, X]. From now on, we shall examine the case where  $P$  is neither semiregular on  $\Omega - I(P)$  nor abelian, and prove eventually that this case does not arise.

Let  $R$  be a Sylow 3-subgroup of  $G_{1234}$ . By [1; XIII] and [3],  $R$  is a nonidentity group and  $[R, P] \neq 1$ . If  $R$  is contained in  $K$ , then  $[R, P] = 1$ , which is a contradiction. Hence  $R$  must be contained in a conjugate of  $H$ .

Let  $r$  be an element of order three of  $R$ . Then  $r$  is an element of order three acting fixed point free on  $P - \{1\}$ . Hence by [4], the nilpotency class of  $P$  is two.

By Theorem A in [5],  $G_{123}$  has either (1) an abelian normal subgroup  $\neq 1$ , or (2) a unique minimal normal subgroup, and this minimal normal subgroup is simple. In the case (1),  $G$  must be  $S_7$  or  $M_{23}$  by [6], in contradiction to our present assumption  $|I(P)| = 4$ . We shall now consider the case (2). Let  $N$  be the minimal normal subgroup of  $G_{123}$ . It is easily seen that  $G_{123}$  is contained in  $\text{Aut}(N)$ .