

# A FAMILY OF SIMPLE GROUPS ASSOCIATED WITH THE SIMPLE LIE ALGEBRA OF TYPE $(F_4)$

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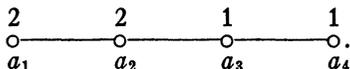
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In this note we obtain a family of simple groups, which also seem to be new, by applying the method we used in [3] to the Chevalley groups of type  $(F_4)$ . The orders of the finite groups in the family are

$$q^{12}(q-1)^2(q+1)(q^2+1)(q^3+1)(q^6+1),$$

where  $q = 2^{2n+1}$ ,  $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ .

Let  $\mathfrak{g}$  be the simple Lie algebra of type  $(F_4)$  over the complex number field, and  $\Sigma$  the root system of  $\mathfrak{g}$ . Let the Coxeter-Dynkin diagram of  $\Sigma$  be



Let  $P$  be the additive group generated by  $\Sigma$ , and  $\phi: P \rightarrow P$  a homomorphism defined by (see [2, Exposé 24, p. 4]),

$$\phi(a_1) = 2a_4, \quad \phi(a_2) = 2a_3, \quad \phi(a_3) = a_2, \quad \phi(a_4) = a_1.$$

Then for any  $r \in \Sigma$  we have  $\phi(r) = \lambda(r)\bar{r}$ , where  $\lambda(r)$  is the length of the root  $r$  and where  $r \rightarrow \bar{r}$  is a permutation of order 2 of  $\Sigma$ .

Let  $K$  be a field of characteristic 2 which admits an automorphism  $t \rightarrow t^\theta$  such that  $2\theta^2 = 1$ . Define the algebra  $\mathfrak{g}_K$  over  $K$  and the automorphisms  $x_r(t)$ , where  $r \in \Sigma$ ,  $t \in K$ , of  $\mathfrak{g}_K$  as in [1], and let  $G$  be the group generated by all the  $x_r(t)$ . Then we have:

- (1) The group  $G$  admits an automorphism  $x \rightarrow x^\sigma$  such that

$$x_r(t)^\sigma = x_r(t^\lambda(\bar{r})^\theta)$$

for all  $r \in \Sigma$ ,  $t \in K$ .

- (2) The group  $G^1$  of all elements  $x$  in  $G$  such that  $x = x^\sigma$  is simple if  $K$  has more than two elements.

In order to describe the group  $G^1$  more closely, let  $\mathfrak{u}$  be the subgroup of  $G$  generated by all the  $x_r(t)$  with  $r > 0$ , and set  $\mathfrak{u}^1 = \mathfrak{u} \cap G^1$ . For  $r \in \Sigma$ ,  $r > 0$ ,  $\lambda(r) = 1$ , set

$$\alpha(t) = \begin{cases} x_r(t^\theta)x_{\bar{r}}(t) & \text{if } r + \bar{r} \notin \Sigma. \\ x_r(t^\theta)x_{\bar{r}}(t)x_{r+\bar{r}}(t^{\theta+1}) & \text{if } r + \bar{r} \in \Sigma. \end{cases}$$

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<sup>1</sup> This work was done while the author held a Research Associateship of the Office of Naval Research, U. S. Navy.