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A REMARK ON CONJUGACY CLASSES IN SIMPLE GROUPS

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Let A be a union of some conjugacy classes in a group. We define a binary operation on A by $a\circ b=b^{-1}ab$. It satisfies that (1) $a\circ a=a$, (2) $(a\circ b)\circ c=(a\circ c)\circ(b\circ c)$ and (3) a mapping σ_a: $x\rightarrow x\circ a$ is a permutation on A. Generally we call a binary system which satisfies the above three conditions a pseudosymmetric set. It is called a symmetric set if (4) σ_a has the order 2 is also satisfied. The set of all nilpotent elements in a Lie algebra is another example of a pseudosymmetric set, where $\sigma_a=\exp(\operatorname{ad} a)$. The purpose of this note is to generalize the main result on the simplicity of a symmetric set given in [2] to the case of a pseudosymmetric set. As applications, three examples of conjugacy classes in simple groups A_n, $SL(V)$ and $Sp(V)$ will be discussed, from which we could derive a new proof of the simplicity of the corresponding groups A_n, $PSL(V)$ and $PSp(V)$.

Generally, let A be a pseudosymmetric set and define $G=G(A)=\langle\sigma_a\,|\,a\in A\rangle$, a group generated by σ_a. The above three conditions imply that G is a group of automorphisms of A. Note that if ρ is an automorphism of A, then $\sigma_{a^\rho}=\rho^{-1}\sigma_a\rho$. $\{\sigma_a\,|\,a\in A\}$ is a union of conjugacy classes in G and hence is a pseudosymmetric set, and the mapping σ: $a\rightarrow\sigma_a$ is a homomorphism of A to the set. When σ is a monomorphism, we say that A is effective. When $A=a^G$ for an element a, we say that A is transitive. Let G' be the commutator subgroup of G. When A is transitive, $G'=\langle\sigma_a^{-1}\sigma_b\,|\,a, b\in A\rangle$, since $b=a^\rho$ with some element ρ in G and $\sigma_a^{-1}\sigma_b=\sigma_a^{-1}\rho^{-1}\sigma_a\rho\in G'$ and conversely $\sigma_a^{-1}\sigma_b^{-1}\sigma_a\sigma_b=\sigma_a^{-1}\sigma_c$ with $c=a^{\sigma_b}$. So, in this case, $G=\langle G', \sigma_a\rangle$ for any a. Also note that if A is a union of conjugacy classes in a group K and if A generates K, then $G\cong K/Z(K)$, where $Z(K)$ is the center of K.

Let A and B be pseudosymmetric sets and suppose that there exists a homomorphism f of A onto B. The inverse image $f^{-1}(b)$ for an element b in B is called a coset of f. Let $\{C_i\}$ be the set of all cosets of f. Then $\{C_i\}$ is a system of blocks of imprimitivity of the permutation group G, and if σ and ρ belong to the same coset, then $C_i^\rho=C_i^\sigma$ for every i. When $|B|>1$ and f is not a monomorphism, we say that f is proper. A pseudosymmetric set A with $|A|>2$ is called simple if it has no proper homomorphism. Note that if A is simple, then it is transitive. For, consider the canonical homomorphism $a\rightarrow a^G$

of A onto $B=\{a^G \mid a\in A\}$. Since A is simple, $|B|=1$ or the mapping is a monomorphism. In the former case, $A=a^G$ is transitive. In the latter case, $a=a^G$ for every a, i.e., G is trivial, which is impossible because $|A|>2$ implies that A has a proper homomorphism to the trivial pseudosymmetric set of two elements. The following theorem is established for a symmetric set in [2].

Theorem. *Let A be a pseudosymmetric set. If A is simple, then G' is the unique minimal normal subgroup of G. The converse is also true if A is effective and transitive.*

Proof. Suppose that A is simple. Let $K\neq 1$ be a normal subgroup of G, and B the set of all K-orbits. B is a pseudosymmetric set, and there is the canonical homorphism f: $a\to a^K$. Since $K\neq 1$, f is not a monomorphism. Therefore, $|B|=1$, which implies that K is transitive on A. So, for any elements a and b, $a^\rho=b$ with ρ in K. Then, $\sigma_{a^\rho}=\rho^{-1}\sigma_a\rho=\sigma_b$, and hence $\sigma_b^{-1}\sigma_a\in K$ as K is normal. Thus $G'\subset K$, which proves the first part of Theorem. Conversely, suppose that A is effective and transitive and that A is not simple. We want to show that there is a normal subgroup K such that $1\neq K\subsetneqq G'$. Since A is not simple, there is a proper homomorphism f of A onto B with $|B|\geq 2$. f induces a homomorphism $\bar{f}$ of G to $G(B)$ in a natural way: $f(a\circ b)=f(a)\circ f(b)=f(a)^{\bar{f}(\sigma_b)}$, or, more generally $f(a^\rho)=f(a)^{\bar{f}(\rho)}$. Let $\bar{g}$ be the restriction of $\bar{f}$ to G'. Let K be the kernel of $\bar{g}$. Since f is not a monomorphism, there exist a and b such that $a\neq b$ and $f(a)=f(b)$. Then, $\bar{f}(\sigma_a)=\bar{f}(\sigma_b)$ and hence $\bar{g}(\sigma_a^{-1}\sigma_b)=1$. Thus $K\neq 1$. Note that $\sigma_a^{-1}\sigma_b\neq 1$ and $\in G'$ as A is effective and transitive. On the other hand, let $f(c)$ and $f(d)$ be two elements in B. Since A is transitive, $c^\tau=d$ with some τ in G. We may assume that τ is in G'. For, $G=\langle G', \sigma_c\rangle=\sum\sigma_c^i G'$ and we can replace τ by $\sigma_c^i\tau$. Then, $f(c)^{\bar{g}(\tau)}=f(c^\tau)=f(d)\neq f(c)$. Therefore, $\bar{g}(\tau)\neq 1$ and τ is not in K. $K\subsetneqq G'$.

Corollary. *Let A be an effective and transitive pseudosymmetric set. Suppose $G'=G$. Then A is simple if and only if G is a simple group.*

In the following, we show some examples of simple pseudosymmetric sets. Although it is well known that the corresponding groups G are simple, we shall show the simplicity of A directly, thus giving a new proof of the simplicity of G (once we show $G'=G$).

EXAMPLE 1. We consider the alternating group A_n. $(n\geq 5)$ Let A be the conjugacy class of the 3-cycle $(1, 2, 3)$. A consists of all 3-cycles and generates A_n. So, $G\cong A_n/Z(A_n)=A_n$. We shall show that A is simple. Let $\{C_i\}$ be the set of all cosets of a homomorphism of A to a pseudosymmetric set B. Assume that $|C_i|\geq 2$. Note that all C_i have the same cardinality as A is transitive. Let C be one of C_i.

(1) Suppose that (1, 2, 3) and (1, 2, 4) are both contained in C. It is not hard to check that the pseudosymmetric set C contains all (i, j, k), $1 \leq i, j, k \leq 4$. Since $(1, 2, 3)^{\sigma}=(1, 2, 4) \in C$ where $\sigma=(3, 4, 5)$, we see that $(1, 2, 4)^{\sigma}=(1, 2, 5)$ is also contained in C due to the definition of a block of imprimitivity of a permutation group. So, C contains all (i, j, k), $l \leq i, j, k \leq 5$ by the above argument. Repeating this process, we have $C=A$.
(2) Suppose that (1, 2, 3) and $(1, 4, 5) \in C$. Then, $(1, 2, 3)^{\sigma}=(4, 2, 3)$ is contained in C, where $\sigma=(1, 4, 5)$. Thus, by (1), $C=A$.
(3) Suppose that (1, 2, 3) and $(2, 1, 3) \in C$. Let $\sigma=(1, 2, 3)$ and $\tau=(2, 1, 3)$. Then both $(2, 4, 5)^{\sigma}=(3, 4, 5)$ and $(2, 4, 5)^{\tau}=(1, 4, 5)$ are contained in $C'=C_i^{\sigma}=C_j^{\tau}$, where C_i contains (2, 4, 5). Then $C'=A$ by (1).
(4) Suppose that (1, 2, 3) and $(2, 1, 4) \in C$. Let $\sigma=(1, 2, 3)$ and $\tau=(2, 1, 4)$. Then both $(2, 3, 5)^{\sigma}=(3, 1, 5)$ and $(2, 3, 5)^{\tau}=(1, 3, 5)$ are contained in a coset C', and $C'=A$ by (3).
(5) Suppose that $n \geq 6$ and that (1, 2, 3) and $(4, 5, 6) \in C$. Let $\sigma=(1, 2, 3)$ and $\tau=(4, 5, 6)$. Then both $(2, 3, 4)^{\sigma}=(3, 1, 4)$ and $(2, 3, 4)^{\tau}=(2, 3, 5)$ are contained in a coset C', and $C'=A$ by (2).
From the above, we can conclude that A is simple.

EXAMPLE 2 (For Examples 2 & 3, see [1]). Let V be a vector space over a field K. Let $\tau_{a,f}$ be a transvection: $x \rightarrow x-f(x)a$, where $a \neq 0$ and f is a nonzero linear function such that $f(a)=0$. A pseudosymmetric set A is defined as follows. When $\dim V \geq 3$, let A be the set of all transvections. It is known in this case that A is a conjugacy class in $SL(V)$ and generates $SL(V)$. When $\dim V=2$, let τ be a transvection represented by a matrix $\begin{bmatrix}1 & 1\\ 0 & 1\end{bmatrix}$ with respect to some basis of V, and let A be the conjugacy class of τ in $SL(V)$. We show that A generates $SL(V)$ in this case. Then A is seen to be transitive. For $\lambda \neq 0$, we have

$$\begin{bmatrix}\lambda^{-1} & 0\\ 0 & \lambda\end{bmatrix}^{-1}\begin{bmatrix}1 & 1\\ 0 & 1\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}\lambda^{-1} & 0\\ 0 & \lambda\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}1 & \lambda^2\\ 0 & 1\end{bmatrix} \in A.$$

If $\operatorname{char}(K) \neq 2$ or if K is finite, then $\mu=\alpha^2-\beta^2-\gamma^2$ has solutions α, β and γ in K for any given μ as we see easily. Then,

$$\begin{bmatrix}1 & \alpha^2\\ 0 & 1\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}1 & \beta^2\\ 0 & 1\end{bmatrix}^{-1}\begin{bmatrix}1 & \gamma^2\\ 0 & 1\end{bmatrix}^{-1}=\begin{bmatrix}1 & \mu\\ 0 & 1\end{bmatrix} \in \langle A \rangle.$$

Then, also,

$$\begin{bmatrix}0 & 1\\ -1 & 0\end{bmatrix}^{-1}\begin{bmatrix}1 & \mu\\ 0 & 1\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}0 & 1\\ -1 & 0\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}1 & 0\\ -\mu & 1\end{bmatrix} \in \langle A \rangle.$$

We see that $\langle A \rangle=SL(V)$ in this case. Next, assume that $\operatorname{char}(K)=2$ and K

is infinite. Then,

$$\begin{bmatrix}0 & 1\\ 1 & 1\end{bmatrix}^{-1}\begin{bmatrix}1 & 1\\ 0 & 1\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}0 & 1\\ 1 & 1\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}0 & 1\\ 1 & 0\end{bmatrix}\in A.$$

Hence,

$$\begin{bmatrix}1 & 1\\ 0 & 1\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}0 & 1\\ 1 & 0\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}1 & 1\\ 1 & 0\end{bmatrix}\in\langle A\rangle.$$

For any non-zero μ,

$$\begin{bmatrix}\mu & 0\\ 0 & \mu^{-1}\end{bmatrix}^{-1}\begin{bmatrix}1 & 1\\ 1 & 0\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}\mu & 0\\ 0 & \mu^{-1}\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}1 & \mu^{-2}\\ \mu^2 & 0\end{bmatrix}\in\langle A\rangle.$$

Hence,

$$\begin{bmatrix}1 & \mu^{-2}\\ \mu^2 & 0\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}0 & 1\\ 1 & 0\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}\mu^{-2} & 1\\ 0 & \mu^2\end{bmatrix}\in\langle A\rangle.$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{bmatrix}\mu^{-2} & 1\\ 0 & \mu^2\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}1 & \lambda\\ 0 & 1\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}\mu^{-2} & 1\\ 0 & \mu^2\end{bmatrix}^{-1}\begin{bmatrix}1 & \lambda\\ 0 & 1\end{bmatrix}^{-1}=\begin{bmatrix}1 & \lambda(\mu^{-4}-1)\\ 0 & 1\end{bmatrix}\in\langle A\rangle.$$

Since K is infinite, $\lambda(\mu^{-4}-1)$ can be any non-zero element in K. As in the first case, we can show $\langle A\rangle=SL(V)$. So, we can also conclude that for any $\langle a\rangle$ there exists $c\in\langle a\rangle$ and f such that $\tau_{c,f}\in A$ if $\dim V=2$.

Now we are in a position to show that A is simple. Let $\{C_i\}$ be the set of all cosets of a homomorphism where $|C_i|\geq 2$. First, we prove that there is a coset C which contains two elements $\tau_{a,f}$ and $\tau_{b,g}$ such that $f(b)\neq 0$. For it, let σ and ρ be two elements in some coset. There is a hyperplane H such that $H^{\sigma}\neq H^{\rho}$, since otherwise $\sigma\rho^{-1}$ fixes every line and hence $\sigma=\rho$ as both σ and ρ are transvections. So, we can choose an element c in H such that $c^{\sigma}\notin H^{\rho}$. Let h be a linear function defining H; $H=H_h=\{x\,|\,h(x)=0\}$. Let $a=c^{\rho}$, $b=c^{\sigma}$, $f=h^{\rho}$ and $g=h^{\sigma}$. Let $C=C_i^{\sigma}$, where C_i is a coset containing $\tau_{c,h}$. Note that we can make $\tau_{c,h}\in A$ if $\dim V=2$ by the above remark. Note also $C_i^{\sigma}=C_i^{\rho}$ as σ and ρ belong to the same coset. C satisfies the above condition. For, $f(b)=h^{\rho}(b)=h(b^{\rho^{-1}})\neq 0$ as $b\notin H^{\rho}$. C contains $\tau_{c,h}^{\rho}=\tau_{a,f}$ and $\tau_{c,h}^{\sigma}=\tau_{b,g}$. Next, we prove that, for every line $\langle d\rangle$, C contains an element $\tau_{d',*}$ such that $d'\in\langle d\rangle$. For it, we may assume that $d\notin\langle a\rangle\cup\langle b\rangle$. If $d\notin H_f$, we can choose φ is $SL(V)$ such that φ is the identity on H_f and that $b^{\varphi}\in\langle d\rangle$. Note that $f(b)\neq 0$ implies $b\notin H_f$. φ fixes $\tau_{a,f}$ as it is a unimodular linear transformation acting identically on H_f. Therefore, $C^{\varphi}=C$. Since $\tau_{b,g}^{\varphi}\in C$, we can let $d'=b^{\varphi}$. If $d\in H_f$ and $d\notin H_g$, we can choose ξ in $SL(V)$ such that ξ is the identity on H_g and that $d^{\xi}\notin H_f$. Since ξ fixes $\tau_{b,g}$ this time, $C^{\xi}=C$. From the above, we can find d_0 such that $\tau_{d_0,*}\in C$ and that $d_0\in\langle d^{\xi}\rangle$. So, in this case, let $d'=d_a^{\zeta^{-1}}$. Finally, suppose that $d\in H_f\cap H_g$. In this case, we can choose ζ in $SL(V)$ such that ζ induces a unimodular linear transformation on H_f, $a^\zeta=a$ and $d^\zeta\notin H_g$. It follows that $\tau_{a,f}^\zeta=\tau_{a,f}$ since $\zeta\in SL(V)$ and its restriction on H_f is a unimodular linear transformation of H_f. Hence, $C^\zeta=C$. Then, as above, we can show the existence of a required element d'. It is now easy to conclude that $C=A$. For, let $\tau_{d',*}$ be given as above. $\tau_{d,f}$ and $\tau_{d',*}$ are commtative as $d'\in\langle d\rangle$. For every d, $\tau_{d,f}$ leaves C fixed. Since A is transitive, this implies $C=A$. We have proven that A is simple.

EXAMPLE 3. Suppose that V has a non-singular symplectic metric (x, y). Let $\sigma_{a,\lambda}$ be a symplectic transvection: $x\to x+\lambda(x, a)a$, where a is a non-zero element in V and λ is a non-zero element in K. We define a pseudosymmetric set A by $A=\{\sigma_{a,1}\,|\,a\in V^*=V-\{0\}\}$. We want to show that A generates $Sp(V)$ and that A is simple. In order to show that A generates $Sp(V)$, first suppose that char $(K)\neq 2$ or that K is finite. Since $\sigma_{\lambda a,1}=\sigma_{a,\lambda^2}$ and $\sigma_{a,1}^{-1}=\sigma_{a,-1}$, we can show that $\langle A\rangle$ contains all $\sigma_{a,\mu}$ as in Example 2. Thus, $\langle A\rangle=Sp(V)$ in this case, since $\sigma_{a,\mu}$ generate $Sp(V)$. Next, suppose that char$(K)=2$ and that K is infinite. We reduce our problem to the case of dim 2 and solve it. To show $\sigma_{a,\lambda}\in\langle A\rangle$, consider $V'=\langle a, a'\rangle$, a hyperbolic plane. Let $V=V'\oplus V''$ be an orthogonal decomposition. Then $\sigma_{a,\lambda}=\sigma'_{a,\lambda}\oplus 1_{V''}$, where $\sigma'_{a,\lambda}$ is a symplectic transvection on V'. Now, $Sp(V')=SL(V')=PSL(V')$ because K is infinite and char$(K)=2$. (See [1], p. 174.) If we let $A'=\{\sigma'_{c,1}\,|\,c\in V'^*\}$, then $\langle A'\rangle$ is a normal subgroup of $SL(V')$ and hence $\langle A'\rangle=Sp(V')$, since the latter is a simple group by the above. This implies that $\sigma_{a,\lambda}\in\langle A'\rangle\oplus 1_{V''}\subset\langle A\rangle$. Thus, A generates $Sp(V)$.

Before we show the simplicity of A, we show that A is transitive. V^* is clearly a pseudosymmetric set by $a\circ b=a^{\sigma_{b,1}}$. A mapping $f\colon a\to\sigma_{a,1}$ is a homomorphism of V^* onto A, and $f^{-1}(\sigma_{a,1})=\{\pm a\}$. It suffices to show that V^* is transitive. Fix a, and let x be an arbitrary element in V^*. If $(a, x)\neq 0$, then $a+x=a^{\sigma_{x,\lambda}}$, where $\lambda=(a, x)^{-1}$. Therefore, $a+x$ belongs to the G^*-orbit of a where $G^*=G(V^*)$. Then x belongs to the G^*-orbit of $a+x$, which is equal to the G^*-orbit of a, since $(a+x, -a)\neq 0$ and $(a+x)+(-a)=x$. If $(a, x)=0$, we can choose y such that $(a, y)\neq 0$ and $(y, x)\neq 0$. For, let $V'=\langle a, a'\rangle$ as before. If $(a', x)\neq 0$, let $y=a'$. If $(a', x)=0$, let $\langle x, x'\rangle$ be a hyperbolic plane which is orthogonal to V'. Let $y=a'+x'$. Thus, x is in the G^*-orbit of y, which is equal to the G^*-orbit of a. We have shown that A is transitive. Now we are in a position to prove that A is simple. Let $\{C_i\}$ be the set of cosets as before, where $|C_i|\geq 2$. Let $C_i^*=f^{-1}(C_i^*)$. Let C^* be one of C_i^*.

(1) Suppose that C^* contains a and b such that $(a, b)\neq 0$. Since $C^{*\sigma_{b,\lambda}}=C^*$ for any λ as $\sigma_{b,\lambda}$ fixes b, C^* contains all $a+\mu b$. So, more generally, C^*

contains $\alpha a+\beta b$ for any α and β. For any c in V^*, $(\alpha a+\beta b, c)=0$ for some $\alpha a+\beta b$ in V^*, which implies that $\sigma_{c,\lambda}$ leaves $\alpha a+\beta b$ fixed. Therefore, C^* is left fixed by any $\sigma_{c,\lambda}$. Since V^* is transitive, this implies $C^*=V^*$, or $C=A$. A is simple in this case.
(2) Suppose that C^* contains a and b such that $(a, b)=0$ and $a\notin\langle b\rangle$. Then, we can express $b=\alpha a+d$ with a non-zero element d in V'', where $V=V'\oplus V''$ (orthogonal), since $(a, b)=0$ and $a\notin\langle b\rangle$. Now, let c be an element in V'' such that $(d, c)\neq 0$. Since $\sigma_{c,\lambda}$ fixes a, C^* is left fixed by $\sigma_{c,\lambda}$. Then, $b^{\sigma_{c,\lambda}}\in C^*$, which implies that $b+c\in C^*$. Since $(b, b+c)\neq 0$, we have $C=A$ by (1).
(3) Suppose that C^* contains a and αa, where $\alpha\neq\pm 1$. Let b be an element such that $(a, b)\neq 0$. Let C_i^* be a coset which contains b. Then, $C_i^{*\sigma_{a,1}}=C_i^{*\sigma_{\alpha a,1}}$, which contains $d=b^{\sigma_{a,1}}=b+(b, a)a$ and $e=b^{\sigma_{\alpha a,1}}=b+\alpha^2(b, a)a$. Since $d\notin\langle e\rangle$, we can apply (1) or (2) and get that $\{C_i\}=\{A\}$, or A is simple.

REMARK. If we consider $PSL(V)$ snd $PSp(V)$, the "effective" condition is satisfied.

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