

ON THE CLASSIFICATION OF FINITE SIMPLE GROUPS BY THE NUMBER OF INVOLUTIONS

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ABSTRACT. Simple groups with k involutions, where $k \equiv 1$ (modulo 4), are completely determined.

The aim of this note is to prove the following:

THEOREM. *Let G be a finite simple group with I involutions and suppose that $I \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$. Then one of the following holds:*

- (a) $I = 1$ and G is cyclic of order 2,
- (b) $I = 105$ and $G \simeq A_7$,
- (c) $I = 165$ and $G \simeq M_{11}$,
- (d) $I = q(q + \epsilon)/2$, and $G \simeq \text{PSL}(2, q)$, where $q = p^n > 3$ is a power of an odd prime, $\epsilon = 1$ or -1 and $q \equiv \epsilon \pmod{8}$,
- (e) $I = q^2(q^2 + q + 1)$ and $G \simeq \text{PSL}(3, q)$, where $q = p^n$ is a power of an odd prime and $q \equiv -1 \pmod{4}$,
- (f) $I = q^2(q^2 - q + 1)$ and $G \simeq \text{PSU}(3, q)$, where $q = p^n$ is a power of an odd prime and $q \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$.

PROOF. By [4], a Sylow 2-subgroup of G is cyclic, generalized quaternion, dihedral of order ≥ 8 or quasi-dihedral. In the cyclic case we get (a). A generalized quaternion Sylow 2-subgroup is impossible by [2] and in the dihedral or quasi-dihedral cases we get (b)–(f) by [3] and [1].

It is easy to check the following:

COROLLARY. *Each of the above mentioned simple groups is characterized by the number of its involutions. In particular, M_{11} is the unique simple group with 165 involutions and A_7 is the unique simple group with 105 involutions.*

ADDED IN PROOF. The groups A_8 and $\text{PSL}(3, 4)$ are of the same order and each has 315 involutions. *Conjecture:* if two simple groups have the same number of involutions, then they are of the same order.

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