A CHARACTERIZATION OF THE GROUP $U_3(4) (1)$

BY

RICHARD LYONS

Abstract. Let $T$ be a Sylow 2-subgroup of the projective special unitary group $U_3(4)$, and let $G$ be a finite group with Sylow 2-subgroups isomorphic to $T$. It is shown that if $G$ is simple, then $G \cong U_3(4)$; if $G$ has no proper normal subgroup of odd order or index, then $G \cong U_3(4)$ or $T$.

1. Introduction. We denote by $U_3(4)$ the projective special group of $3 \times 3$ unitary matrices with coefficients in the field of $4^2$ elements. Let $T$ be a Sylow 2-subgroup of $U_3(4)$. Our main result is

Theorem 1. Let $G$ be a finite simple group whose Sylow 2-subgroups are isomorphic to $T$. Then $G \cong U_3(4)$.

As a simple consequence we obtain

Corollary. Let $G$ be a finite group whose Sylow 2-subgroups are isomorphic to $T$. Suppose $O_2(G) = G/O_2^2(G) = 1$. Then $G \cong U_3(4)$ or $G \cong T$.

Theorem 1 can be applied to complete the proof of the following result of Janko and Thompson [11].

Theorem. Let $G$ be a finite nonabelian simple group with Sylow 2-subgroup $S$. Assume that

(a) $SCN_3(S) = \varnothing$,
(b) $C_3(x)$ is solvable whenever $x$ is an involution in $S$ such that $|S:C_3(x)| \leq 2$.

Then $G$ is isomorphic to $A_7$, $M_{11}$, $L_3(3)$, $U_3(3)$, $U_3(4)$, or $L_2(q)$ for $q$ odd.

When the classification of finite simple groups with wreathed Sylow 2-subgroups is finished (see [1]), it will combine with results of MacWilliams [12], Alperin-Brauer-Gorenstein [1], Gorenstein-Walter [10], and with Theorem 1 to provide a classification of finite simple groups in which every elementary abelian 2-subgroup has rank at most 2. If no new groups turn up in the wreathed case, then the only such groups are $L_2(q)$, $L_3(q)$, $U_3(q)$ for $q$ odd; $A_7$, $M_{11}$, and $U_3(4)$.

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We note the following well-known facts about $T$:

(i) $|T| = 2^6$;
(ii) $Z(T) = T' = \Phi(T) = \Omega_3(T) = \Omega^1(T)$ is a four-group.

With a little extra effort we can prove the following slight strengthening of Theorem 1:

**Theorem 2.** Let $G$ be a finite simple group. Suppose a Sylow 2-subgroup $T$ of $G$ satisfies (i) and (ii). Then $G \simeq U_3(4)$.

The proof of Theorem 2 is patterned after the characterization of $M_{12}$ by Brauer and Fong [7]. Namely, we compute the generalized decomposition numbers for the principal 2-block of a group $G$ satisfying the hypotheses of Theorem 2, and then use group-order formulas to conclude that $G$ has an ordinary rational character of degree 12. From the resulting bound on $|G|$ it follows easily that $G$ has a strongly embedded subgroup and so is isomorphic to $U_3(4)$ by a theorem of Bender [2].

2. 2-local structure. We begin the proof of Theorem 2. Let $G$ be a finite simple group with a Sylow 2-subgroup $T$ satisfying (i) and (ii). Let $t$ be a fixed element of $T$ of order 4, and let $z = t^2$.

**Lemma 1.** (a) $G$ has one class of involutions and one class of elements of order 4.
(b) Elements of order 4 are rational but not strongly real.
(c) $N_G(T)/O_2(N_G(T)) \simeq T^{\langle \beta \rangle}$, where $\beta$ is a fixed-point-free automorphism of $T$ of order 15.
(d) $C_G(z)/O_2(C_G(z)) \simeq T^{\langle \beta^3 \rangle}$.
(e) $|C_G(t)/O_2(C_G(t))| = 2^4$.

**Proof.** By the $Z^*$-theorem [8], no involution in $Z(T)$ is weakly closed in $T$. Since $Z(T) = \Omega_3(T)$ contains just three involutions, they must all be fused in $G$. Hence $G$ has one class of involutions. Moreover, by a result of Burnside, $K = N_G(T)/T C_G(T)$ contains an element $a$ of order 3 acting fixed-point-free on $T$. In particular, all involutions in $T$ have the same number (20) of square roots in $T$.

As $|T/\Phi(T)| = 2^4$, $|K| \mid 3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 7$. We claim $|K| = 15$, which will prove (c). Suppose $x \in K$ has order 7. Then $|C_T(x)| = 2^3$ and $x$ centralizes $Z(T)$, so stabilizes each set of 20 square roots of elements of $Z(T)^q$. Therefore $|C_T(x)| \geq 3.6$, a contradiction. Hence $7 \nmid |K|$. Suppose $9 \nmid |K|$; then $K$ contains a Sylow 3-subgroup $\langle a, a_1 \rangle$, where $a_1^3 = 1$ and $|C_T^{\Phi(T)}(a_1)| = 4$. Then $a_1$ must centralize $Z(T)$, so $|C_T(a_1)| = 16$. Since $a_1$ commutes with $a$, it must fix the same number of square roots of each involution of $T$, and hence fixes 4 of each. Hence $a_1$ acts without fixed points on the remaining 16 square roots of each involution, which is absurd. Therefore $9 \nmid |K|$.

Suppose $|K| = 3$. Let $C = C_G(z)$. Obviously $Z(T)/\langle z \rangle$ is weakly closed in $T/\langle z \rangle$ with respect to $C/\langle z \rangle$, since $Z(T) = \Omega_3(T)$. By the $Z^*$-theorem, $Z(T) \subseteq Z^*(C)$. Let $\tilde{C} = C/O_2(T) \cdot Z(T)$. As $|K| = 3$, $\tilde{C}$ has a Sylow 2-subgroup lying in the center of its normalizer; thus $\tilde{C}$ has a normal 2-complement, so $C$ does also. Moreover, we claim that $N_G(T)$ controls fusion of elements of $T$. This is clear for involutions. If
A CHARACTERIZATION OF THE GROUP $U_3(4)$

Let $t_1, t_2 \in T$ have order 4 and $t_1^4 = t_2$ for some $g \in G$, then $t_1^4 = (t_2^3)^n$ for some $n \in N_0(T)$; hence $gn \in C_G(t_1^4)$ and $t_1^4 \in T$. As $C_G(t_1^4)$ has a normal 2-complement, $t_1^4$ is $T$-conjugate to $t_1$. Hence $t_1^4$ is conjugate to $t_1$ in $N_0(T)$. Now by a theorem of Glauberman [9], $G$ is a Suzuki group, which is absurd (e.g., $3 \mid |G|$). Therefore $|K| \neq 3$.

Hence $|K| = 15$, proving (c). We next prove (d). Let $C = C_G(z)$. As above, we have $Z(T) \leq Z^*(C)$. Denote residues mod $Z(T)O_2(C)$ by bars. Thus $|N_0(T): C_G(T)| = 5$. Let $N$ be a minimal normal subgroup of $T$. As $O_2(T) = 1$, $N \cap T \neq 1$. But $N_0(T)$ acts irreducibly on $\bar{T}$ so $\bar{T} \leq N$. Now the main theorem of [14] implies that $N$ is abelian, so $\bar{T} = N \leq \bar{C}$. Thus $C = O_2(C) \cdot N_0(T)$, which proves (d).

Next, $\beta$ acts transitively on the elements of $(T/Z(T))^4$. Hence the coset $tZ(T) = tT'$ contains representatives of all $G$-conjugacy classes of elements of order 4. Suppose that not all elements of $tZ(T)$ are fused in $T$, i.e. $|C_T(t)| > 24$. Then $|C_T(t)| = 2^5$ as $t \notin Z(T)$, and by applying $\beta$ we conclude that $|C_T(x)| = 2^5$ if $x \in T - Z(T)$. This implies that $T$ has $4 + 30$ conjugacy classes. Hence it has 16 linear characters and 18 ordinary characters of degree at least 2, so $|T| \geq 16 + 4.18$, a contradiction. Therefore, all elements of $tZ(T)$ are fused, proving (a). Also, as $t^2 = z$, $C_G(t)/O_2(C_G(t)) \simeq C_{C_G(t)}(t)$ by (c); this equals $C_G(t)$, proving (e).

Finally, (b) is clear from the fact that $T$ contains three involutions, hence no subgroup isomorphic to $U_5(4)$.

3. Generalized decomposition numbers of $B_0(G)$. For any group $H$, we denote the principal 2-block of $H$ by $B_0(H)$. We first determine the Cartan matrices $C^z$ and $C^t$ of $B_0(C_G(z))$ and $B_0(C_G(t))$. Since $C_G(t)$ has a normal 2-complement, $B_0(C_G(t))$ contains just one Brauer character and $C^t = (16)$ with respect to the basic set \{1\}. Let $\lambda$ be a fixed linear character of $C_G(z)$ with kernel $T \cdot O_2(C_G(z))$. Let $\mu$ be the restriction of $\lambda$ to the elements of $C_G(z)$ of odd order.

**Lemma 2.** $(C^z)_{ij} = 4(3 + \delta_{ij})$ with respect to the basic set \{1, $\mu$, $\mu^2$, $\mu^4$, $\mu^3$\}.

**Proof.** We may assume $O_2(C_G(z)) = 1$; then since $Z(T) \leq Z(C_G(z))$, it suffices to show that $C_{ij} = 3 + \delta_{ij}$ where $C$ is the Cartan matrix of $B_0(T/Z(T))$ with respect to the $\mu$'s considered as Brauer characters modulo $Z(T)$. (See [5], [6].) One checks directly that each $\lambda$, hence each $\mu^j$, is in the principal 2-block; since the $\mu^j$ are the only Brauer characters of $T/Z(T)$, all ordinary characters of this group lie in the principal 2-block. There are five linear characters, and three faithful ones, which equal $\sum_{i=0}^4 \mu^j$ on elements of odd order. The lemma follows easily.

Let $1 = \chi_0, \chi_1, \ldots, \chi_m$ be the ordinary characters in $B_0(G)$. Then there exist generalized decomposition numbers $d_i^j$ and $d_i^j$, $1 \leq i \leq 5$, $0 \leq j \leq m$, such that

\begin{equation}
\chi_j(t \rho) = d_i^j \quad \text{and} \quad \chi_j(z \pi) = 1 d_i^j + 2 d_i^j \mu(\pi) + 3 d_i^j \mu^2(\pi) + 4 d_i^j \mu^3(\pi) + 5 d_i^j \mu^4(\pi)
\end{equation}

for all $\rho \in C_G(t)$ and $\pi \in C_G(z)$ of odd order. The $d_i^j$ are automatically rational integers; since $\chi_j(t^4) = d_i^j$ and $t$ is rational, the $d_i^j$ are as well. We consider $d_i^j$ and $d_i^j$ to be columns of numbers indexed by $B_0(G)$, whose $j$th entries are $d_i^j$ and $d_i^j'$.
respectively. For any two columns \( A \) and \( B \) indexed by \( B_0(G) \), put \( (A, B) = \sum_{j=0}^{n} A_j \bar{B}_j \) (the bar denotes complex conjugation). By Lemma 2 and [3] we have

\begin{align*}
(d_1^*, d_2^*) &= 16; \quad (d_3^*, d_4^*) = 0; \\
(d_2^*, d_3^*) &= 4(3 + \delta_{ij}) \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i, j \leq 5.
\end{align*}

The method of contribution [7] yields

\[ 4(d_j^*)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{5} (d_i^*)^2 + 3 \sum_{k<i} (d_k^* - d_i^*)^2 < 64 \]

for each \( j, 0 \leq j \leq m \).

**Lemma 3.** \( \chi(z) \equiv \chi(t) \pmod{4} \) for any character \( \chi \) of \( G \).

**Proof.** By Lemma 1, \( |C_{\tau}(x)| = 2^4 \) for all \( x \in T - Z(T) \). Since \( T \) has \( 2^4 \) linear characters all nonlinear characters of \( T \) vanish outside \( Z(T) \). Let \( \psi \) be such a character not containing \( z \) in its kernel. Then \( \psi(1) = 4 = -\psi(z) \) and so \( (\chi(T), \psi) \in \mathbb{Z} \) implies \( \chi(1) \equiv \chi(z) \pmod{16} \). Then summing \( \chi \) on \( C_{\tau}(t) \) yields \( 4\chi(z) + 12\chi(t) \equiv 0 \pmod{16} \), proving the lemma.

Together with (3.1), Lemma 3 yields

\[ d_j^* \equiv \sum_{i=1}^{5} d_i^* \pmod{4}, \quad 0 \leq j \leq m. \]

Let \( \sigma \) be a Galois automorphism of some splitting field for \( G \), such that \( \mu^4 = \mu^2 \). Then for any \( \chi_j \) in \( B_0(G) \), \( \chi_j^{} \) is also in \( B_0(G) \) so there exists an index \( k, 0 \leq k \leq m \), such that \( \chi_j^{} \equiv \chi_k \). From (3.1) we obtain \( d_1^2 = d_2^* = 1 \), \( d_2^* = 3d_3^* = 5d_4^* = 3d_5^* = 2d_6^* = 4, d_7^* = d_8^* = d_9^* = d_10^* = 2d_11^* = d_12^* = d_13^* = d_14^* = d_15^* = d_16^* \). We refer to this fact as “Galois symmetry.”

Now, using (3.2), (3.3), (3.4), and Galois symmetry, we shall show that the generalized decomposition numbers for \( B_0(G) \) are one of the possibilities (A) through (V) listed in Table I, up to a sign change in each row and a permutation of rows. In each case, the \( j \)th row consists of \( d_j^* \) and \( d_i^* \), \( i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 \). We denote by \( v_j \) the 5-tuple \( (d_1^*, d_2^*, d_3^*, d_4^*, d_5^*) \).

### Table I

Possible sets of generalized decomposition numbers of \( B_0(G) \)

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### A Characterization of the Group $U_3(4)$

#### Character Tables

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</tbody>
</table>
\[
\begin{array}{cccccc}
\text{d}^2 & \text{d}^2 & \text{d}^2 & \text{d}^2 & \text{d}^2 & \pm \chi(1) \\
1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \\
1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \\
1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 y_6 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 y_7 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 y_8 \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{cccccc}
\text{(N)} & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
\hline
Z_5 & x_1 \\
\hline
Z_5 & x_2 \\
\hline
Z_6 & x_3 \\
\hline
Z_6 & x_4 \\
\hline
-2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 x_5 \\
1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 x_6 \\
1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 x_7 \\
1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 x_8 \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{cccccc}
\text{(Q)} & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
\hline
Z_5 & x_1 \\
\hline
Z_6 & x_2 \\
\hline
Z_6 & x_3 \\
\hline
Z_6 & x_4 \\
\hline
-3 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 x_5 \\
1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 x_6 \\
1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 x_7 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 x_8 \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{cccccc}
\text{(S)} & Z_7 \\
\hline
Z_6 & x_2 \\
\hline
Z_6 & x_3 \\
\hline
-2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 x_4 \\
-2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 x_4 \\
1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 x_5 \\
1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 x_6 \\
1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 x_7 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 x_8 \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{cccccc}
\text{(R)} & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
\hline
Z_5 & x_1 \\
\hline
Z_6 & x_2 \\
\hline
Z_6 & x_3 \\
\hline
Z_6 & x_4 \\
\hline
-3 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 x_5 \\
1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 x_6 \\
1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 x_7 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 x_8 \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{cccccc}
\text{(T)} & Z_7 \\
\hline
Z_6 & x_2 \\
\hline
Z_6 & x_3 \\
\hline
-1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 x_4 \\
-1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 x_4 \\
1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 x_5 \\
2 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 x_6 \\
\end{array}
\]
Define the following columns of rational integers indexed by $B_0(G)$: $0A = 1d^2 - 2d^2$, $1A = 2d^2 - 3d^2$, $2A = 3d^2 - 4d^2$, $3A = 4d^2 - 5d^2$, $4A = 5d^2 - 6d^2$. Thus for any $j$, $\sum_{i=1}^{l} A_i = 0$, and by Galois symmetry there exists $j'$ with $0A_f = 0A_j + 1A_j$, $1A_j = 1A_{j'}$. From (3.2) we get $(iA, iA) = (iA, iA) = 8 (0 \leq i \leq 4)$; $(iA, 4A) = (iA, 4A) = (iA, 4A) = 0$. We always take $x_0 = 1$, thus $0A_0 = 1$, $iA_i = 0$ for $i > 0$.

We consider first the case when some entry of some $iA, i > 0$, is $\pm 2$. By Galois symmetry we may assume $i = 1$, and since we are allowing permutations of rows
and sign changes in each row, we may assume \( \lambda_1 = 2 \). If \( \lambda_3 = 2 \), then \((\lambda_4, \lambda_4) = 8\) and \( \sum_{i=1}^{k} \lambda_i = 0 \) imply \( \lambda_2 = -4 \lambda_4 = -2 \). By Galois symmetry, we may assume \( \lambda_2 = -2 \lambda_4 = -4 \), contradicting \((\lambda_4, \lambda_3) = 0\). Therefore \( \lambda_3 = 2 \). Again by Galois symmetry, we may assume \((\lambda_4, \lambda_i) = 0\) for \( 1 \leq i < 4 \); \( \lambda_1 = \lambda_3 = \lambda_5 = \lambda_7 = \lambda_9 = 1 \); and \( \lambda_0 = \lambda_0 \lambda_2 + \lambda_1 = 0 \) for \( 2 \leq j \leq 4 \). It follows easily from \((\lambda_4, \lambda_3) = 0\) that \( \lambda_4 \neq 0 \). We consider the several possibilities for \( \lambda_0 \) separately.

Note that always \( \chi_j(z) \neq 0 \), for otherwise, \((d^3, d^4) = 16\), \( d^1 = \chi_j(t) \equiv \chi_j(z) \) (mod 4) imply \( \chi_j(t) = 0 \), whence \( \chi_j \) has defect zero, contradicting \( \chi_j \in B_0(G) \).

**Case 1.** \( \lambda_0 > 0 \). Then \( \lambda_0 = \lambda_0 + \lambda_1 = 2 \), contradicting \((\lambda_4, \lambda_0) = 8\).

**Case 2.** \( \lambda_0 = 0 \). By an argument like that in Case 1, we find \( \lambda_2 = \lambda_1 = 1 \) or \(-2\).

(a) Suppose \( \lambda_2 = -2 \). \((\lambda_4, \lambda_4) = 8\) yields \( \lambda_4 = 0 \) for \( j > 2 \). From \((d^3, d^4) = (d^j, d^j) = 16\), \((d^j, d^j) = 16\), and \((d^j, d^j) = 16\), we find \( d^j = -1 \) and \( v_1 = (1, 1, -1, 1, 1) \). For \( j > 4 \) we have \( d^j = -d^j = d^j = d^j \), so \( d^j = d^j \) (mod 4). Since \( d^j = 0 \), we may assume \( d^j = 0 \), \( d^j = 0 \). Then clearly \( d^j = d^j \) for \( j > 5 \). For \( i > 4 \), \((d^j, d^j, d^j, d^j) = 12 \) yields \( d^j = 2 \). It now follows easily that we have one of the cases (A)–(E) of Table I, with \( Z_2 \)’s.

(b) Suppose \( \lambda_2 = -1 \). Then \( \lambda_3 = 0 \) implies \( \lambda_4 = 0 \). It follows that \( \sum_{i=0}^{4} \lambda_i^2 = 7 \); since \((\lambda_0, \lambda_3) = 8\), we may assume \( \lambda_5 = 1 \), \( \lambda_0 = 0 \) for \( j > 5 \). The conditions on \((\lambda_4, \lambda_4) = 8\) imply \( \lambda_5 = \lambda_0 = 0 \). By Galois symmetry there exist at least four \( j > 4 \) with \( \lambda_j \neq 0 \), contradicting \((\lambda_4, \lambda_4) = 8\).

**Case 3.** \( \lambda_0 = 1 \). Suppose first that \( \lambda_2 = 0 \) or \( \lambda_4 = 1 \) is \( \pm 2 \). As \((\lambda_4, \lambda_4) = 8\), it must be \(-2 \). If \( \lambda_2 = -2 \) we replace the first row by the fourth with a sign change and so may assume \( \lambda_2 = -2 \); then \( \lambda_3 = 4 \lambda_2 = 0 \). As in Case 2(a), we easily conclude that we may assume \( d^j = -1 \) and \( v_1 = (1, 0, 2, 0, 0) \).

As in Case 2(a) we may assume \( d^j = -d^j = 2 \), and we get (A)–(E) in Table I, with \( Z_2 \)’s.

Now suppose \( \lambda_4 = 1 \) \( \leq 1 \), \( 2 \leq i \leq 4 \). It follows that \( \lambda_4 = 4 \lambda_2 = 1 \). As \( \chi_j(z) \neq 0 \), we may assume by \((3,3), (3,4)\), that \( d^j = 1 \) and \( v_1 = (1, 2, 0, 1, 1) \) or \((1, 0, 2, 1, 1) \).

The arguments in both these cases are the same so we consider only the first. We have \( \sum_{j=1}^{k} \lambda_j = 2 \). Since \((\lambda_4, \lambda_3) = 0 \) and \( |\lambda_i| \leq 4 \), we may assume \( \lambda_5 = -3 \lambda_5 = 1 \). By Galois symmetry, \( \chi_5 \) has at least four algebraic conjugates under \( \sigma \), and it follows easily from \((\lambda_4, \lambda_4) = 8\) that \( \lambda_5 = 4 \lambda_5 = 0 \). We may assume \( \chi_5 = \chi_5 + i \), \( 0 \leq i \leq 3 \). As \((\lambda_4, \lambda_3) = 8\), \( \lambda_5 = 0 \) or \(-1 \). By replacing the fifth row with the seventh with a sign change if necessary, we may assume \( \lambda_5 = 0 \).

Then we may assume \( d^j = 1 \), and \( v_0 = (1, 1, 0, 0, 1) \). As in 2(a) we may assume \( d^j = -d^j = 2 \); \((d^j, d^j, d^j) = 12 \) yields \( d^j = 2 \) for \( 2 \leq j \leq 5 \). We then clearly get (F) or (G) in Table I.

**Case 4.** \( \lambda_4 = -2 \). If \( \lambda_2 = -2 \), then \( \lambda_2 = 0 \) and \( \lambda_2 = -2 \); and Case 3 applies.

Similarly, if \( \lambda_4 = -2 \), then \( \lambda_4 = 0 \) and \( \lambda_4 = -2 \) and Case 3 applies again. As \( \sum_{i=1}^{k} \lambda_i = 0 \), we may assume \( \lambda_4 = 4 \lambda_4 = -1 \); an argument like that in Case 2(b) gives a contradiction.
Now we may assume that $|A_j| \leq 1$ for $i \geq 1$ and all $j$.

**Case 5.** Let $A_1 = A_2 = -A_4 = 1$. By Galois symmetry, we may assume $A_2 = A_3 = A_5 = A_4 = 1$ and other $A_j$, $2 \leq i \leq 4$, $1 \leq j \leq 4$, are $-1$. The conditions on the inner products $(A_i, A_j)$ imply that we may assume $A_6 = -A_6 = A_3 = A_5 = A_6 = -A_8 = 1$ and other $A_i$, $5 \leq i \leq 8$, $1 \leq i \leq 4$, are $-1$. From $\langle A_i, A_j \rangle = 0$ we may assume $A_1 = -A_3 = A_5 = A_7 = -1$, $A_2 = A_4 = A_6 = A_8 = 0$. We then have $d_j' = d_j$ (mod 4) for $j > 8$. (3.3) and $\chi(z) \neq 0$ imply that we may assume $d_1' = 1$, $v_1 = (1, 2, 1, 0, 1)$, by replacing the first row with the third with a sign change, if necessary. By Galois symmetry, $(d_2', d_2') = 16$, and (3.3), we have $v_5 = (1, 2, 1, 2, 1), (0, 0, 1, 0, 1), (1, 0, 1, 0, 1)$ or $(2, 1, 2, 1, 2)$, and similarly for $v_2$.

(a) If $v_5 = (2, 1, 2, 1, 2)$, then $d_5' = 0$; (3.2) implies $v_7 = (1, 0, 1, 0, 1)$ and $d_5' = -1$. Then $(d_6', d''_6) = 0$ implies we may assume $d_6' = -3, d''_6 = 1$. $(d^2, d'') = 0$ yields $d_6 = 1$ for $2 \leq j \leq 5$ and we have (H) in Table I.

(b) If $v_5 = (0, 1, 0, 1, 0)$, then $d_5' = \pm 2$. If $d_5' = 2$, then the Schwarz inequality on the columns $(d_j)_{j > 6}$ and $(d'_j)_{j > 6}$ yields $6 \leq 27^{1/2}$, a contradiction. So $d_5' = -2$. Now $(d', d'') = 16$ implies $v_7 = (1, 0, 1, 0, 1)$ or $(1, 2, 1, 2, 1)$; $(d', d''') = 0$ implies we may assume $d_5' = -1, d''_5 = 3$, and so $(d^2, d''') \neq 0$ (mod 3), a contradiction.

(c) We may now assume that $v_5$ and $v_7$ are either $(1, 0, 1, 0, 1)$ or $(1, 2, 1, 2, 1)$. If both are $(1, 2, 1, 2, 1)$, then $\sum_{i=0}^5 (d''_i)^2 = 16$ and $\sum_{i=0}^5 d''_i = 10$, a contradiction. Hence we may assume $v_5 = (1, 0, 1, 0, 1)$, $d_5' = -1$. As $(d''_4, d''_4) = 0$, we may assume $d''_4 = -d''_5 = -2, d''_3 = d''_1 = 1, 10 \leq j \leq 12$; we easily get (J), (K), or (L) in Table I. This disposes of Case 5.

Since $\sum_{i=1}^5 A_i = 0$ for all $j$, we may assume that for each $j$, $(A_i)_i=1$ is some cyclic permutation of $(1, 0, -1, 0); (1, 1, 1, -1); (1, -1, 0, 0); (0, 0, 0, 0)$, possibly with a sign change. (3.2), (3.3), (3.4), Galois symmetry, $\chi(z) \neq 0$, and the conditions on $(A_i, A_j)$ yield the possibilities for $v_i$ shown in Table II.

**Case 6.** No $(A_i)_i=1$ is $(1, 0, -1, 0)$. Then since $(A_3, A_3) = 0$, no $(A_i)_i=1$ is $(1, -1, 1, -1)$. Hence we may assume $(A_4, A_5, A_6) = (1, -1, 0, 0)$ and $\chi_4^{*n+1} = \chi_4^{*n+1}$, $0 \leq n \leq 3, 1 \leq k \leq 4$. If $A_4 = -1$, we get $A_3 = A_4 = 1$. Since $A_6 = 1$ and $(A_6, A_4) = 8$, we may assume $A_1 = A_6 = A_9 = 0$. We have $d_j' = d_j$ (mod 4) for $j > 16$.

(a) $0A_{13} = 0$. Then $v_1, v_5, v_9$, and $v_13$ are each either $(0, 0, 0, 0, 1)$ or $(1, 1, 1, 1, 1)$. Correspondingly, $d_1', d_4', d_8'$, and $d_{13}'$ are either $-1$ or $0$. Since $(d^2, d''') = (d', d'') = 16$, we cannot have $v_1 = v_5 = v_9 = v_{13}$. Depending on whether one, two, or three of $v_1, v_5, v_9$, and $v_{13}$ are $(1, 0, 1, 1, 1)$, we get (by permuting rows and changing signs) cases (M); (N) or (P); (Q) or (R) in Table I.

(b) $0A_{13} = -1$. If $v_{13} = (1, 2, 1, 2, 2)$, then, by $(d^2, d''') = 16$, $v_1 = v_5 = v_9 = (0, 0, -1, 0, 0)$, against $(d', d'') = 12$. So $v_{13} = (0, 1, 0, 1, 1)$. Thus $d_1' = -1$, and as $(d', d'') = 16$, we may assume $v_9 = (1, 0, 1, 1, 1)$. Suppose that $k$ of $v_5$ and $v_7$ are $(0, 0, -1, 0, 0)$. By $(d', d'') = 0$, we may assume $d''_7 = k + 1$ and $d''_7 = k - 3$ ($k = 0, 1, 2$). From $(d^2, d''') = 12$, we get $2d''_7 = k$. The Schwarz inequality on $(d''_7)_{k=17}$ and $(d''_7)_{k=17}$ yields $(3 + 2k - k^2)^2 \leq (4 + 2k - k^2)(2 + 2k - k^2)$ which is impossible for $0 \leq k \leq 2$.
Table II

Possible \( v_j \) for given \( (A_j)_{1=1}^k \)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>((A_j)_{1=1}^k)</th>
<th>0 ( A_j )</th>
<th>Possible ( v_j ) (up to sign change and Galois conjugacy)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1, 0, -1, 0)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>(1, 1, 0, 0, 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(1, 1, 2, 2, 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1, -1, 1, -1)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>(2, 2, 1, 2, 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(1, 1, 0, 1, 0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(0, 0, 1, 0, 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(1, 1, 2, 1, 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1, -1, 1, -1)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>(2, 1, 0, 1, 0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(1, 0, -1, 0, -1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(0, 1, 2, 1, 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1, -1, 0, 0)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>(1, 1, 0, 1, 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(0, 0, -1, 0, 0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1, -1, 0, 0)</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>(1, 2, 1, 2, 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(0, 1, 0, 1, 1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Case 7. \((A_j)_{1=1}^k=(1, 0, -1, 0)\) for two distinct values of \( j \), say \( j=1 \) and \( j=5 \). Then \( d_1^j = -d_5^j = \pm 1 \) for \( 1 \leq j \leq 8 \), by Table II. As \((d_2^j, d_5^j) = 0\), we get \( d_2^j = d_5^j \) for \( j > 8 \). Since \((A, 3A) = 0\), we may assume \((A_0)_{1=1}^k = (1, -1, 1, -1)\); then Table II and (3.4) yield \( \eta_1 = \eta_2 \), a contradiction.

Case 8. We may now assume \((A_4)_{1=1}^k = (1, 0, -1, 0), (A_5)_{1=1}^k = (1, -1, 1, -1), (A_7)_{1=1}^k = (A_11)_{1=1}^k = (1, -1, 0, 0)\). Since \((A, oA) = 8, oA_1 = oA_5 = oA_7 = 0; oA_{11} = -1\), or 0. From Table II, \( \eta_1 + (d_1 - 2d_7)^2 = 3, \sum_{i=11}^{15} (d_1 - 2d_7)^2 \geq 3\). If \( v_1 = (1, 1, 2, 2, 1)\), then we get \( (d_1 - 2d_7, d_1 - 2d_7)^2 > 3\), a contradiction. Therefore, \( x_1 = (1, 1, 0, 0, 1)\), and \( d_1 = -1\). Suppose \( oA_{11} = -1\). Then \( oA_j = 0\) for \( j > 14\); \((2d_2, 2d_5) = 16\) implies \( v_{11} = (0, 1, 0, 1, 1)\), so \( d_1^{11} = -1\). Now \( (d_1^{14} - d_1^{12}, d_1^{14} - d_1^{12}) = 32\) implies \( d_1^{14} = d_1^{12} \) for \( j > 14\). Hence \( 4 + \sum_{j=5}^{15} (d_j^2) = \sum_{j=5}^{15} (d_j^2) = 12\), \((d_1, d_5) = (d_2, d_5) = (d_3, d_5) = (d_4, d_5)\). None of the possibilities for \( v_j, 5 \leq j \leq 10\), listed in Table II satisfy these equations.

Therefore \( oA_{11} = 0\). As above, \( d_1^{14} = d_1^{12} \) for \( j > 14\). If \( v_r = v_{11} = (0, 0, 0, -1, 0, 0)\), then \( (d_1, d_5) = (d_2, d_3) = 16\) implies \( v_5 = (2, 1, 2, 1, 2)\), so \( (d_7, d_5 - d_7) = 8\), a contradiction. Therefore we may assume \( v_{11} = (1, 1, 0, 1, 1)\). If \( v_r = (1, 1, 0, 1, 1)\), then \( (d_1, d_5) = (d_2, d_3) \) and \( (d_2, d_3 - d_5) = 12\) imply \( v_5 = (0, 1, 0, 1, 0)\) and \( d_5 = -2\). This yields \( S \) in Table I. Finally, if \( v_r = (0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)\), then \( (2d_2, 2d_5) = 12\) implies \( v_r = (1, 2, 1, 0, 1, 1)\), and we easily get \( T, U, \) or \( V \).

4. Character degrees. We show in this section that either case \( U \) or \( V \) in Table I holds, that \( G \) has a rational character of degree 12, and

\[
|G| = 195|C_o(z)|^3|C_o(Z(T))|^2.
\]
Let \( d \) be one of the columns \( d^t \) or \( d^z \); let \( x = t \) or \( z \), respectively. Let \( \mathcal{G} = C^t_\theta(x) \) and let \( \mathcal{D} \) be the corresponding column of generalized decomposition numbers for \( B_0(\mathcal{G}) \) (with respect to the basic set \{1\} if \( x = t \), \{1, \mu, \mu^2, \mu^3 \} if \( x = z \)). Let \( \tilde{\chi}_0, \tilde{\chi}_1, \ldots, \tilde{\chi}_n \) be the ordinary characters in \( B_0(\mathcal{G}) \) and define \( h_i = \sum \tilde{\chi}(za) / |C_\theta(za)| \), where \( z_\alpha \) runs over \( \mathcal{G} \)-conjugacy classes of involutions. Then by a result of Brauer [4],
\[
|G| \sum_{f=0}^{n} \chi(z) r_d / \chi(1) = \left| \mathcal{G} \right| |C_\theta(z)| \sum_{f=0}^{n} h_i^2 r_d / \chi_i(1).
\]
We denote the left and right sides of this equation by \( L(d) \) and \( R(d) \), respectively. If \( A \) is any column indexed by \( B_0(G) \) which is a linear combination of \( d^t \) and the \( \mu d^z \), \( T(A) \) is defined as the corresponding linear combination of \( L(d^t) \) and the \( L(d^z) \).

**Lemma 4.** (a) \( L(d^t) = 0 \).
(b) \( L(d^z - \mu d^z) = 0 \).
(c) \( L(d^z) = 128 |C_\theta(z)|^3 / |C_\theta(Z(T))|^2 \).

**Proof.** Lemma 1(b) and a result of Brauer [4] imply (a). By Lemma 1, \( |C_\Gamma(x)| = 2^4 \) for all elements \( x \) of \( T \) of order 4, so \( T \) has 16 linear characters and three irreducible characters \( \psi, \psi^2, \) and \( \psi^{\alpha} \) of degree 4 vanishing off \( Z(T) \). Choose notation so that \( \ker \psi = \langle z \rangle \).

Let \( \mathcal{C} = C_\theta(z)/O_2(C_\theta(z)) \). As argued in Lemma 2, all characters of \( \mathcal{C} \) lie in \( B_0(\mathcal{C}) \). Let \( \mathcal{T} \) be the image of \( T \) in \( \mathcal{C} \). Thus \( \mathcal{T} \cong T \).

The characters \( 1, \psi, \psi^2, \psi^{\alpha} \) are all invariant in \( \mathcal{C} \) and hence extend in five ways each to \( \mathcal{C} \). Since \( \exp \mathcal{C} = 20 \) and \( \psi \) is rational, it is easily seen that at least one extension \( \tilde{\psi} \) of \( \psi \) is rational, whence \( \tilde{\psi}(zf) = -1 \) for all \( f \in \mathcal{C} \) of order 5. The extensions of \( \psi \) are then \( \tilde{\psi} \lambda^i, 0 \leq i \leq 4 \). We have \( \tilde{\psi} \lambda^i(f) = \sum \lambda^i(f) \) for all \( f \in \mathcal{C} \) of odd order. Hence the generalized decomposition numbers at \( z \) for the characters \( \tilde{\psi} \lambda^i \) are the cyclic permutations of \( (0, 1, 1, 1, 1) \). Similarly, those for \( \tilde{\psi}^2 \lambda^i \) and \( \tilde{\psi}^{\alpha} \lambda^i \) are the cyclic permutations of \( (0, -1, 1, -1, 1) \). Finally, the fifteen linear non-principal characters of \( \mathcal{T} \) form three orbits under the action of \( \mathcal{C} \) and so by induction to \( \mathcal{C} \) yield three irreducible characters of \( \mathcal{C} \) of degree 5 vanishing off \( \mathcal{T} \) and with \( \bar{z} \) in their kernels. Thus the generalized decomposition numbers for each of these characters at \( \bar{z} \) are \( (1, 1, 1, 1, 1) \). Now expand \( R(4d^z - 2d^z) \) from its definition. Apart from a constant factor, there is a sum of terms indexed by \( B_0(\mathcal{C}) \). It is clear that the only nonzero terms arise from \( 1 + \lambda \) and \( \bar{z} \) and \( \psi \lambda \); \( \psi^{\alpha} \lambda \) and \( \tilde{\psi}^{\alpha} \lambda \); and these cancel in pairs, proving (b). Put \( c(z) = |C_\theta(z)|, c(Z(T)) = |C_\theta(Z(T))| \).

The \( \mathcal{C} \)-classes of involutions are represented by \( \bar{z}, \bar{y}, \bar{y} \bar{z} \) where \( Z(T) = \langle y, z \rangle \). We find
\[
R(4d^z) = c(z)^3 \left[ \left( \frac{1}{c(z)} + \frac{2}{c(Z(T))} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{4}{c(z)} - \frac{8}{c(Z(T))} \right)^2 \right] - \left( \frac{4}{c(z)} \right)^2 - \left( \frac{4}{c(z)} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{5}{c(z)} + \frac{10}{c(Z(T))} \right)^2 \]
\[
= 128 c(z)^3 / c(Z(T))^2,
\]
proving (c).
LEMMA 5. (a) \(\chi_j(1) \geq 12\) if \(0 < j \leq m\).
(b) \(\chi_j(1) + 3 \sum_{i=1}^m d_i^2 + 60d_j^2\) is a nonnegative integral multiple of 64.
(c) \(\sum_{i=1}^m \chi_j(1)d_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_j(1)d_i^2 = 0\) for each \(i\).

**Proof.** (a) Since \(\chi_j|T\) is faithful and \(\langle \chi_j|T, \psi \rangle = \chi_j|T, \psi \rangle = \chi_j|T, \psi \rangle = \chi_j|T, \psi \rangle\), \(\chi_j|T\) must contain \(\psi + \psi + \psi\). (b) simply restates that \(\langle \chi_j|T, 1_T \rangle\) is a nonnegative integer; (c) is due to Brauer [3].

We shall use also the following consequence of a theorem of Schur [13]:

\[*\] If \(\chi_j(1) = e > 5\) and \(Q(\alpha_j) \leq Q(\lambda)\), then no prime divisor of \(|G|\) exceeds \(e + 1\).

The \(j\)th row of the column \(\pm \chi_j(1)\) in Table I is defined as \(\pm \chi_j(1)\), according to the \(j\)th row of generalized decomposition numbers for \(G\) is \(\pm\) the \(j\)th row in Table I. We now eliminate (A)-(T) case by case.

(A) \[L(td^2 - 2d^2) = (\pm \chi(1), td^2 - 2d^2) = 0\]

(A1) \[1 + (18/x_1) + (1/y_1) + (1/y_2) - (81/y_3) = 0,\]

(A2) \[1 + 2x_1 + y_1 + y_2 - y_3 = 0.\]

By Lemma 5(b), \(x_1 \equiv 51, y_1 \equiv 1, y_2 \equiv 1, y_3 \equiv 41 \pmod{64}\). If \(x_1 > 0\) or \(x_1 < -77\), (A1) implies \(y_3 = 41\), whence \((18/51) + (1/65) + (1/65) \equiv (18/x_1) + (1/y_1) + (1/y_2) - (81/y_3) = 40/41\), a contradiction. Therefore \(-77 \leq x_1 < 0\). If \(x_1 = -13\), (A1) implies \(y_3 < 0\); it is clear from Table I that \(Q(\alpha_j) \leq Q(\lambda)\), so \((*)\) implies \(y_3 < -343\), so \((2/65) + (81/343) \geq (1/y_1) + (1/y_2) - (81/y_3) = 5/13\), a contradiction. Hence \(x_1 = -77\). \([1/(y_1) + (1/y_2)] \leq 2/63\) implies \([69/77] - (81/y_3)] \leq 2/63\), so \(y_3 = 105\). Then \((1/y_1) + (1/y_2) = 2/385\), and (A2) gives \(y_1 + y_2 = 258\). These equations have no solution, so (A) is impossible.

(D) and (G) yield the same equations as (A) and so are also impossible.

(B) From \((\pm \chi(1), td^2 - d^2) = 0\) we get \(x_2 = -2x_1\). Then \(L(td^2 - d^2) > 0\) implies \(x_1 < 0\). \(L(td^2 - d^2) = (\pm \chi(1), td^2 - 2d^2) = (\pm \chi(1), d^2) = 0\) yield

(B1) \[1 + (18/x_1) - (81/y_3) + (36/y_4) - (16/y_5) = 0,\]

(B2) \[2 + (82/x_1) + (25/y_1) + (25/y_2) + (108/y_4) - (16/y_5) = 0,\]

(B3) \[1 + 2x_1 - y_3 + y_4 - y_5 = 0,\]

(B4) \[1 + y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + 2y_4 = 0.\]

From Lemma 5(b), \(x_1 \equiv 51, y_1 \equiv 53, y_2 \equiv 53, y_3 \equiv 41, y_4 \equiv 54, y_5 \equiv 52 \pmod{64}\); \(y_3 \equiv 90\), and if \(y_4 < 0\), then \(y_4 \leq -138\). Since \(x_2 = -2x_1\), we get \(x_1 \leq -77\). Adding (B3) and (B4), we find that we cannot have \(y_1, y_2, y_4 < 0, y_5 > 0\) at the same time. Suppose \(x_1 < -77\). Then by (B2), we get \(y_4 = -138, x_1 = -141\), and we may assume \(x_1 = -75\). If \(y_2 < 0\), then (B4) implies \(y_3 \geq 425\), and subtracting (B1) from (B2) yields \(81/425 > (64/141) + (25/75) + (72/138) - 1\), a contradiction. So \(y_2 > 0\); by (B2), \(y_3 = 52\); (B3) yields \(y_3 = 471 = 3 \cdot 157\), violating \((*)\) applied to a character of degree 141. Therefore, \(x_1 = -77\). If \(y_4 > 0\), (B2) implies \(y_1 = y_2 = -75, y_3 = 52\); (B3) and (B4) give \(y_4 = 118\), violating \((*)\) as \(y_5 = 52\). Therefore \(y_4 < 0\), and (B3) implies either \(y_3\) or \(y_5 < 0\). If \(y_3 < 0\), (B1) implies \(1 < (18/77) + (36/138) + (16/52)\), a contradiction. Therefore \(y_3 < 0\), and (B1) implies \(y_3 = 41\) or \(105\). If \(y_3 = 41\), (B1) implies \(y_5 = -12\), violating \((*)\); therefore \(y_3 = 105\). Subtracting (B1) from (B2) yields \((25/y_4) + (25/y_2)\)

[February]
A CHARACTERIZATION OF THE GROUP $U_3(4)$

< $-(81/105)-(13/77)+(72/138)$. By (B4) we may assume $y_1 > 0$, so $25/y_2 < -1/3$, $-75 < y_3 < 0$, which is impossible.

(C) $L(d^2 - 2d^2) = 0$ yields $1 + (18/x_1) + (1/y_1) - (16/y_3) = 0$. From Lemma 5(b), $x_1 \equiv 51$, $y_1 \equiv 1$, $y_5 \equiv 52$, $y_6 \equiv 52 \pmod{64}$. As in (B) we get $x_1 < 0$. If $x_1 < -13$, then the above equation gives $(1/63) + (16/52) \cdot 2 \equiv 59/77$, a contradiction. Thus $x_1 = -13$. If $y_5 < -12$, (*) implies $y_5 < -140$; similarly for $y_6$. If both are $<-12$, we get $-1/y_1 > (59/77) - (32/140)$, against $|y_1| \geq 63$. Thus we may assume $y_5 = -12$; then $(1/y_3) - (16/y_6) = 37/39$, violating $y_6 \equiv 52 \pmod{64}$. Cases (E) and (F) yield similar contradictions.

(H) $L(d^2) = (\pm x(1), d^2) = 0$ yield

(H1) $1 + (100/x_1) - (18/y_2) - (75/y_3) = 0$,

(H2) $1 + 4x_1 - 2y_2 - 3y_3 = 0$.

We have $x_1 \equiv 53$, $y_2 \equiv 51$, $y_3 \equiv 37 \pmod{64}$, and if $y_3 > 0$, then $y_3 \geq 165$. It follows easily from (H1) that $x_1 < 0$. By (H2) either $y_2 < 0$ or $y_3 < 0$. Therefore $100/x_1 > 1 - (75/165)$, and $x_1 = -75$ or $-139$. In either case (H1) and (H2) yield a quadratic equation for $y_3$ which has no integral solutions, a contradiction.

(J) $L(d^2 - 2d^2) = (\pm x(1), d^2 - 2d^2) = (\pm x(1), d^2 - d^2) = 0$ yield

(J1) $1 + (9/y_1) - (49/y_2) + (36/y_3) + (1/y_5) - (16/y_7) = 0$,

(J2) $1 + y_1 - y_2 + y_3 + y_6 - y_7 = 0$,

(J3) $y_1 + y_2 + y_3 = 0$.

$y_1 = 51$, $y_2 = 39$, $y_3 = 38$, $y_6 = 1$, $y_7 = 52 \pmod{64}$. By Lemma 4,

\[ L(-3d^2 + 4d^2 - d^2) > 0, \]

and this easily yields $y_2 = 39$ or 103. However, if $y_2 = 103$, then (*) implies $|y_j| \geq 102$, $j = 1, 3, 6$, and 7; the congruences and (J1) yield a contradiction. Therefore $y_2 = 39$.

Suppose $y_3 \geq -13$. By (J3), $(9/y_1) + (36/y_3) < 0$, and (J1) implies $y_7 = -12$, $y_7 = -13$, $y_3 = -26$, $|y_6| \leq 2$, a contradiction. Therefore $y_1 < -13$, $y_3 > 0$, and $(36/y_3) + (9/y_1) > 0$. From (J1), $y_7 < -12$, otherwise $|y_6| < 1$. Now if $y_1 = -77$, then (J1) yields $0 < y_7 < 40$, which is impossible. Applying (*) to a character of degree 39, we find $y_1 \leq -333$. The function $(9/y_1) + (36/y_1 - 39)$ is increasing for $y_1 < 0$, so (J1) implies $y_7 > 112$, $y_7 < 0$. Therefore $y_7 = -76$. Now (J2) and (J3) imply $y_6 = 1$, a contradiction.

(K) $L(d^2 - 2d^2) = (\pm x(1), d^2 - 2d^2) = 0$ yield

(K1) $1 + (9/y_1) + (9/y_2) - (81/y_4) + (1/y_5) + (1/y_6) = 0$,

(K2) $1 + y_1 + y_2 - y_4 + y_5 + y_6 = 0$.

$y_1 = 51$, $y_2 = 51$, $y_4 = 41$, $y_5 = 1$, $y_6 = 1 \pmod{64}$. If $y_1 = y_2$, we can argue as in (A) to a contradiction. So we may assume $y_1 \neq y_2$. If neither is $-13$, (K1) implies $y_4 < 105$, $y_4 > 0$, so $y_4 = 41$; thus from (K1), $(40/41) + (9/y_1) + (9/y_2) + (1/y_3) + (1/y_6) = 0$, which is impossible. We may thus assume $y_1 = -13$. As $y_2 \neq y_1$, $Q(y) \subseteq Q(\lambda)$ where $\chi$ is a character of degree 13, and (*) applies. Now (K1) yields $y_4 < 540$, $y_4 > 0$. If $y_4 \leq 169$, then (K1) implies $(-9/y_2) + (1/y_5) + (1/y_6) \geq 29/169$, so $y_2 = 51,$
violating (*). It follows from (*) that $y_4 = 297$. Suppose $y_9 < -63$. Then (*) implies $y_9 < -500$; similarly for $y_6$. It follows easily from (K1) that we may assume $y_6 = -63$. (K1) and (K2) yield $(9/y_9) + (1/y_6) = -172/9009, y_2 + y_9 = 372$. Therefore $y_2 > 0, y_2 < 0$; (*) implies $y_2 = -77$, and so $1/y_2 = (9/77) - (172/9009) > 1/63$, a contradiction.

(L) $L(d^2 - d^2) = (±x(1), d^2 - d^2) = (±x(1), d^2 - d^2) = 0, L(d^2 - d^2) > 0$ yield

(L1) $1 + (9/y_1) + (9/y_2) + (1/y_9) - (16/y_7) - (16/y_9) = 0,
(L2) $1 + y_1 + y_2 + y_5 - y_7 - y_8 = 0,
(L3) y_1 + y_2 + y_3 = 0,
(L4) (36/y_2) + (36/y_2) + (400/y_2) > 0.$

$y_1 = 51, y_2 = 51, y_9 = 1, y_7 = 52, y_9 = 52$ (mod 64). By (L1), either $y_1$ or $y_2 = -13$. So we may assume $y_1 = -13$. Then (L4) implies $0 < y_9 < 200$. If $y_9 = -154$, then (L3) gives $y_2 = -141, y_2 = -77$. If $y_7$ and $y_9$ both exceed 52, then (L1) and (L3) give $y_9 = y_6 = 180, y_6 = -63, against (L2). So we may assume $y_5 = 52$. Then (L1) and (L2) imply $(1/y_4) - (16/y_9) = 9/77, y_6 - y_9 = 141$. Thus $-160 < y_6 < 0, so by (*) $y_9 = -140$. Thus $y_4 = 0$, a contradiction.

(M) $L(d^2 - d^2) = 0$ yields

$1 - (1/x_1) - (1/x_2) - (1/x_3) + (16/x_4) + (1/y_2) + (1/y_3) - (16/y_4) = 0.$

Also, $x_1, x_2, x_6, x_8 = 1; x_3, x_4, y_2, y_3 = 1$ (mod 64). It follows easily that $x_4 = -12$. Then $(16/x_4) + (1/|x_3|) = 563, so -140 < y_4 < -12; (*) applied to a character of degree 12, $y_4 = -76$, a contradiction.

Remark. These are the generalized decomposition numbers for $B_6(T<β)$. 

(N) $L(d^2) = L(d^2 - d^2) = 0$ yield

(N1) $1 + (4/x_1) + (4/x_2) - (200/x_3) + (1/x_6) + (81/x_7) + (1/y_9) = 0,
(N2) $2 + (3/x_1) + (3/x_2) + (16/x_3) + (16/x_4) - (200/x_9) + (2/x_9) + (2/x_9) = 0.$

$x_1, x_2, x_5, x_8 = 1; x_3, x_4, y_2, y_3 = 1$ (mod 64); if $x_5 > 0$, then $x_5 = 90, and if $x_5 < 0$, then $x_7 = -87$. First suppose $x_5 = 90$. (N1) implies $x_7 = 41$, which is impossible as $|x_i| > 63, i = 1, 2, 6, 8$. So $x_5 ≠ 90$. Then (N2) implies that we may assume $x_3 = -12$. If $x_4 = -12$, then subtracting (N1) from (N2) we find $-81 < x_5 < 0, which is impossible. So $x_4 ≠ -12$. Now we can apply (*) to a character of degree 12. Thus $x_4 ≠ -76$. Suppose $x_5 = 154$. By (N2), $0 < x_3 < 40$, a contradiction.

(P) $L(d^2) = L(d^2 - d^2) = 0$ and $L(d^2 - d^2) > 0$ yield

(P1) $1 + (4/x_1) + (4/x_2) - (200/x_3) + (1/x_6) + (25/x_7) + (25/x_9) = 0,$
(P2) $1 - (1/x_1) - (1/x_2) + (16/x_3) + (16/x_4) + (1/x_6) + (1/x_6) - (16/x_9) - (16/x_10) = 0,$
(P3) $(-4/x_1) + (4/x_2) + (64/x_3) + (64/x_4) + (400/x_9) > 0.$

Then $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_6, x_8 = 1; x_3, x_4, x_6, x_8 = 1; x_7 = 41 (mod 64); if x_5 > 0$, then $x_5 = 90, and if $x_5 < 0$, then $x_7 = -87$. First suppose $x_5 = 90$. (N1) implies $x_7 = 41$, which is impossible as $|x_i| > 63, i = 1, 2, 6, 8$. So $x_5 ≠ 90. Then (N2) implies that we may assume $x_3 = -12$. If also $x_4 = -12$, then subtracting (N1) from (N2) we find $-81 < x_5 < 0, which is impossible. So $x_4 ≠ -12$. Now we can apply (*) to a character of degree 12. Thus $x_4 ≠ -76. Suppose $x_5 = 154$. By (N2), $0 < x_3 < 40$, a contradiction.

Then $x_5 = 154. By (N2), 0 < x_3 < 40, a contradiction.
either $x_2 = -63$ or $x_6 = 65$. In either case the third $x_i$ turns out not to be an integer, a contradiction.

(Q) $L(d^2 + \delta d^2 - \delta_2 d^2) = 0$, $L(d^2 - d') > 0$ yield

(Q1) $2 + (3/x_1) + (16/x_2) + (16/x_3) + (16/x_4) - (75/x_5) + (2/x_7) - (16/x_8) = 0$,

(Q2) $(-4/x_1) + (64/x_2) + (64/x_3) + (64/x_4) + (100/x_5) > 0$.

$x_1, x_7 \equiv 1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_6 \equiv 52, x_5 \equiv 37$ (mod 64); if $x_5 > 0$, then $x_5 \geq 165$. Suppose $x_2 = -12$. Then (Q2) implies either $x_3$ or $x_4$ is positive and $<32$, a contradiction. Hence $x_2 \neq -12$, and similarly for $x_3$ and $x_4$. Now (Q1) implies $75/x_5 > \frac{1}{2}$, so $0 < x_5 < 150$, a contradiction.

(R) $L(d') = (\pm x(1), d') = 0$ yield

(R1) $1 + (4/x_1) - (75/x_5) + (25/x_6) + (25/x_7) = 0$,

(R2) $1 + 4x_1 - 3x_5 + x_6 + x_7 = 0$.

$x_i = 1, x_5 = 37, x_6 = 53, x_7 = 53$ (mod 64); if $x_5 > 0$, then $x_5 \geq 165$. From (R2), it is impossible that $x_1, x_6, x_7 < 0$ and $x_5 > 0$ at the same time. Then (R1) easily yields $0 < x_5 < 225$, so $x_5 = 165$. Also from (R1), we may assume that $x_4 = -75$. Then we obtain $4/x_1 + (25/x_7) = -7/33, 4x_1 + x_7 = 569$. Therefore $x_7 \equiv 53$ (mod 256). From the first equation, $-165 < x_7 < 0$, a contradiction.

(S) From Lemma 5(b), $x_1 \equiv 51, x_4 \equiv 50, x_5 \equiv 53, x_6 \equiv 52$ (mod 64); if $x_4 > 0$, then $x_4 \equiv 114$. Now $0 > L(5d^2 + 3d^2 - 4d^2) \geq 8 - (144/51) - (96/114) - (100/75) - (100/75) - (64/52)$, a contradiction.

(T) $L(d^2 + \delta d^2 - \delta_2 d^2) = L(-d^2 + 2d^2 - 2d^2) = (\pm x(1), d^1 + 3d^2 - 4d^3) = 0$, $L(d^2)$.

(T1) $2 - (18/x_1) + (16/x_2) + (3/x_3) - (147/x_4) + (108/x_6) = 0$,

(T2) $1 + (72/x_1) + (32/x_2) - (6/x_3) - (243/x_5) = 0$,

(T3) $1 - 2x_4 - x_5 + x_6 = 0$,

(T4) $1 + (36/x_1) + (64/x_2) + (98/x_4) + (81/x_5) + (72/x_6) > 0$.

$x_1 \equiv 51, x_2 \equiv 52, x_3 \equiv 1, x_4 \equiv 39, x_5 \equiv 54$ (mod 64); if $x_5 < 0, x_5 \leq -87$; if $x_6 < 0$, then $x_6 \leq -138$. We show first that $x_5 \neq -12, x_1 \neq -13$. If $x_2 = -12, (T2)$ implies $x_5 < 0$, and (T4) implies $98/x_4 > 2$, so $x_4 = 39$. As $x_5 < -87, (T3)$ gives $x_4 < 0$. Then (T4) yields $98/x_4 > 3$, which is impossible. If $x_1 = -13, (T2)$ implies $243/x_5 < -3$, so $-81 < x_5 < 0$, a contradiction. Now since $x_2 \neq -12, (T1)$ gives $0 < x_4 < 295$. If $x_4 = 39, (T1)$ implies $x_6 < 108$ and $x_6 > 0$, so $x_6 = 54$. Then (T3) implies $x_5 = -23$, a contradiction. If $x_4 = 167$, then (*) implies $|x_i| > 165, 1 \leq i \leq 6$, and (T1) cannot hold, a contradiction. If $x_4 = 231, (T1)$ implies $108/x_6 < -\frac{1}{3}$ so $x_6 = -138$; (T3) gives $x_5 = -599, a prime, violating (*). Therefore, $x_4 = 103$. If $x_6 > 0, (*) implies |x_i| \geq 102, 1 \leq i \leq 3, and (T1) cannot hold, a contradiction. Therefore $x_6 > 0$, and from (T3), $x_5 < 0$. By (*), $x_2 \leq -140 if x_2 < 0$. Then (T2) implies $72/x_1 < -2/3, so -108 < x_1 < 0, violating (*).

(U) We show in this case and (V) also that $G$ has a rational character of degree 12, and prove (4.1). From Lemma 4,

(U1) $1 - (36/x_1) + (4/x_5) - (98/x_4) + (200/x_6) + (1/x_6) = 0$,

(U2) $1 + (18/x_1) + (16/x_2) - (1/x_4) - (49/x_4) + (1/x_6) - (16/x_4) = 0$. 

(U3) $1 + (36/x_1) + (64/x_2) + (98/x_4) + (200/x_5) + (1/x_6) > 0$.

Also, $x_1 \equiv 51$, $x_2 \equiv 52$, $x_3 \equiv 1$, $x_4 \equiv 39$, $x_6 \equiv 42$, $x_7 \equiv 52$ (mod 64); if $x_5 < 0$, then $x_5 \leq -150$. Suppose first that $x_2 = -12$. Adding (U1) and (U3) yields $400/x_5 > 3$, so $x_5 = 42$ or 106. If $x_5 = 42$, then (U1) implies $(36/x_1) + (98/x_4) > 5$, which is impossible. So $x_5 = 106$, violating (*). Thus, $x_2 \neq -12$. Suppose $x_1 \neq -13$. (U2) implies $0 < x_4 < 228$. If $x_4 = 103$ or 167, then (U2) cannot hold without a violation of (*). Thus $x_4 = 39$. From (U1) we get $200/x_5 > 12/13; so x_5 = 42, 106, or 170$. By (*) applied to a character of degree 39, $x_5 \neq 106$. If $x_5 = 42$, then (U1) clearly cannot hold. So $x_5 = 170$. Now (U1) yields $-140 < x_1 < 0$, so $x_1 = -77$; again by (U1), $(4/x_3) + (1/x_6) < -1/10$, which is impossible. We have proved that $x_1 = -13$. It now follows easily from (U1) that $x_4 = 39, x_5 = -150$; then $(4/x_3) + (1/x_6) = 1/13, so x_3 = x_6 = 65$. From (U3), $64/x_2 > 7/12, so x_2 = 52$. (U2) yields $x_7 = -12$. The character with degree $-x_7$ is clearly rational. By Lemma 4(c),

$$\left| \frac{128}{C_6(z)} \frac{C_6(z_i)^3}{|C(z, y)|^2} \right| = \left| G \left( \frac{1}{13} \frac{36}{64} \frac{98}{39} \frac{200}{150} + \frac{1}{65} \right) \right|,$$

proving (4.1).

(V) We get the same equations as in (U), with $\sum_{i=1}^{4} 34/x_4^i$ substituted for $200/x_5$, and now $x_8^{10} \equiv 53$ (mod 64), $1 \leq i \leq 4$. Suppose $x_1 \neq -13$. If $x_2 = -12$, then adding (U1) and (U3) we get $\sum_{i=1}^{4} 50/x_5^i > 42/12$, so some $x_5^{10} = 53$, violating (*). Thus if $x_1 \neq -13$, then $x_2 \neq -12$. As in (U), we conclude that $x_4 = 39$. Now (U1) implies that some $x_8^{10}$ is 53, again contradicting (*). Therefore $x_1 = -13$. As in (U) we find $x_4 = 39$. Now (U1) gives $\sum_{i=1}^{4} 50/x_4^i < -964/819$. (U1) applied to a character of degree 13 implies that $x_4^0 < -200$ if $x_8^0 < -75$. It follows that each $x_8^0 = -75$. We can now argue as in (U).

5. Completion of the proof. Since $G$ has a rational character of degree 12, a theorem of Schur [13] implies $|G| \geq 2^9 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 5^3 \cdot 7^2 \cdot 11 \cdot 13$. We show $C_6(z) = C_6(Z(T))$. Let $p$ be a prime divisor of $|O_2(C_6(z))|$, and let $P_0$ and $P$ be $T$-invariant Sylow $p$-subgroups of $O_2(C_6(z)) \cap C_6(Z(T))$ and $O_2(C_6(z))$, respectively, with $P_0 \leq P$. Suppose $P_0 < P$. Then from the character theory of $T$ we conclude $p^4 \mid |P : P_0|$, so $p^4 \mid |C_6(z)|$ or $|C_6(Z(T))|$. (4.1), we get $p^{12} \mid |G|$, a contradiction. Therefore $P_0 = P$ and, as $p$ was arbitrary, $O_2(C_6(z)) \leq C_6(Z(T))$. The structure of $C_6(z)$ modulo core yields $C_6(Z(T)) = C_6(z)$. Let $N = C_6(Z(T))$. Thus $N$ is strongly embedded in $G$. By a theorem of Bender [2], $G \cong S_3(8), U_3(4)$, or $L_2(64)$, since $|T| = 2^9$. As $T$ has exactly 3 involutions, $G \cong U_3(4)$, completing the proof of Theorem 2.

We turn to the corollary to Theorem 1. Let $N$ be a minimal normal subgroup of $G$. If $T \leq N$, then $N = G$ and since $T$ is indecomposable, $G$ is simple; thus $G \cong U_3(4)$ by Theorem 1. So assume $T \nsubseteq N$.

If $N$ is nonsolvable, then by the Z*-theorem, $N$ is simple and $N \geq Z(T)$, since $T$ contains only 3 involutions. As argued in the proof of Lemma 1, $N$ contains an element $\alpha$ normalizing $N \cap T$ and cycling $Z(T)^\#$. Therefore $|N \cap T| \equiv 1$ (mod 3). If $|N \cap T| = 16$, then the existence of $\alpha$ implies that $N \cap T \geq Z_4 \times Z_4$, contradicting
the main theorem of [14]. So $N \cap T = Z(T)$, and $N \geq L_2(q)$ for some $q \equiv \pm 3 \pmod{8}$, by [10]. But then $2^4 \mid |\text{Aut} N|$ so $C_G(N)$ contains an involution; this implies $C_G(N) \cap N \neq 1$, which is impossible.

Therefore $N$ is solvable, so $N \leq Z(T)$. If $|N| = 2$, then since $Z(T)$ is weakly closed in $T$, we get $Z(T)/N \triangleleft G/N$. Hence $Z(T) \lhd G$ in any case. Since $G = O^2(G)$, $Z(T) \leq Z(G)$. Denote residues modulo $Z(T)$ by bars. The proof of Lemma 1(c) implies that $T$ has no automorphism of order 3 or 7 acting trivially on $Z(T)$. Hence 3 and 7 do not divide $|N_G(T)/C_G(T)|$. Clearly $\overline{G}$ is core free. By the main theorem of [14], a minimal normal subgroup of $\overline{G}$ is solvable, and it follows easily that $\overline{T} \triangleleft \overline{G}$. Therefore $T = G$, as required.

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