

阶对有限群的刻画*

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摘要:令 $\pi_e(G)$ 表示 G 中元的阶之集.对于所有有限单群,已证明其均可由元阶集及群阶进行刻画.即设 G 为群 H 为有限单群,则当 $G \cong H$ 且仅当(1) $\pi_e(G) = \pi_e(H)$ (2) $|G| = |H|$.本文继续这一研究,对两类有限非单群进行讨论.首先在不使用 $2qp$ 阶群的分类的前提下证明了所有阶为 $2q(q < p$ 为不同的奇素数)的群可仅用元阶集和群阶加以刻画,然后利用 2^3p 阶群的分类证明了有6类 2^3p (p 为奇素数)阶群也可由元阶集和群阶唯一确定.

关键词:有限群;群的阶;元的阶

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群是数学中广泛存在的一个重要概念,它具有乘法运算且满足一些法则的元素所构成.群 G 中元素的个数(G 的阶 $|G|$)以及元素 g 自身具有的性质(g 的阶 $|g|$)无疑是描述群的两个重要的数量集.

猜想^[1] 设 G 为群 H 为有限单群,则 $G \cong H$ 当且仅当:1) $\pi_e(G) = \pi_e(H)$,其中 $\pi_e(G)$ 表示 G 中元的阶之集;2) $|G| = |H|$.

经过许多群论工作者的努力,这一猜想已被证明^[1-12],因此所有有限单群均可由其阶及元的阶进行刻画.而对有限非单群,有哪些群可由其阶及元的阶进行刻画,这是一个很有意义的研究问题.本文讨论了两类有限群.首先在不使用 $2qp$ 阶群的分类的前提下证明了所有阶为 $2pq$ 的群可仅用元阶集和群阶加以刻画,然后利用 2^3p 阶群的分类证明了有6类 2^3p 阶群也可由元阶集和群阶唯一确定.

1 $2qp$ 阶群

引理1^[13] 设 G 为 $2qp$ 阶群,其中 $q < p$ 为不同的奇素数.则 G 的结构如下:

- 1) $G_1 = \langle a \mid a^{2qp} = 1 \rangle$;
- 2) $G_2 = \langle a, b \mid a^{2q} = 1 = b^p, a^{-1}ba = b^{-1} \rangle$;
- 3) $G_3 = \langle a, g, b \mid a^q = 1 = g^2 = b^p, g^{-1}ag = a^{-1}, a^{-1}ba = b, g^{-1}bg = b \rangle$;
- 4) $G_4 = \langle a, g, b \mid a^q = 1 = g^2 = b^p, g^{-1}ag = a^{-1}, a^{-1}ba = b, g^{-1}bg = b^{-1} \rangle$;
- 5) $G_5 = \langle a, b, r \mid a^{2q} = 1 = b^p, a^{-1}ba = b^r, r \neq 1$

- (mod p) $r^q \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$, $p \equiv 1 \pmod{q}$, $2q \not\equiv 1 \pmod{p}$;
- 6) $G_6 = \langle a, b, r \mid a^{2q} = 1 = b^p, a^{-1}ba = b^r, r \not\equiv -1 \pmod{p}$, $r^q \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$, $p \equiv 1 \pmod{q}$, $2q \not\equiv 1 \pmod{p}$.

引理2 对引理1中的 G_i ($i = 1, 2, \dots, 6$),有下列结果

- $\pi_e(G_1) = \{1, 2, q, p, 2q, 2p, qp, 2qp\}$
- $\pi_e(G_2) = \{1, 2, q, p, 2q, qp\}$
- $\pi_e(G_3) = \{1, 2, q, p, 2p, qp\}$
- $\pi_e(G_4) = \{1, 2, q, p, qp\}$
- $\pi_e(G_5) = \{1, 2, q, p, 2q, 2p\}$
- $\pi_e(G_6) = \{1, 2, q, p, 2q\}$

证明 由循环群的性质可知:当 $c \in \pi_e(G)$ 时, c 的所有因子也在 $\pi_e(G)$ 中.

1) G_1 为循环群, $|a| = 2qp$, 所以 $\pi_e(G_1) = \{1, 2, q, p, 2q, 2p, qp, 2qp\}$.

2) $i = 2, 3$ 时,由于证明方法类似,故以 G_2 为例证明.显然 G_2 中无 $2qp$ 阶元.由引理1知 $|a| = 2q, |b| = p$,且由 $[a^2, b] = 1$ 知 $|a^2b| = qp$.假设 $|a^ib^j| = 2p$,由 $b \in G_2$ 知 $(a^ib^j)^2 \in \langle b \rangle$,即 $a^{2i}b^{(-1)^j \cdot j + j} \in \langle b \rangle$,故 $i = 0$ 或 q .当 $i = 0$ 时, $|b^j| \neq 2p$;当 $i = q$ 时, $|a^qb^j| = 2$.故 G_2 中无 $2p$ 阶元.所以 $\pi_e(G_2) = \{1, 2, q, p, 2q, qp\}$.

3) $G_4 = \langle ab + abg \mid |ab| = qp, |a^ib^jg| = 2, i = 0, 1, \dots, q-1, j = 0, 1, \dots, p-1 \rangle$.所以 $\pi_e(G_4) = \{1, 2, q, p, qp\}$.

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4) $i=5$ 时, 由于证明方法类似, 故以 G_5 为例证明。显然 G_5 中无 $2qp$ 阶元。由引理 1 知 $|a| = 2q, |b| = p$, 且由 $[a^q, b] = 1$ 知 $|a^q b| = 2p$ 。假设 $|a^i b^j| = qp$, 由 $b \triangleleft G_5$ 知 $(a^i b^j)^q \in b$, 即 $a^{qi} b^{j+ri \cdot j + \dots + k(q-1) \cdot j} \in b$, 故 $i=0$ 或 2 。当 $i=0$ 时, $|b^j| \neq qp$; 当 $i=2$ 时 $(a^2 b^j)^q = b^{\frac{1-r^{2q}}{1-r^2} \cdot j}$ 。由 $(1-r^2, p) = 1, r^q \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ 知 $(a^2 b^j)^q = 1$, 即 $|a^2 b^j| = q \neq qp$, 故 G_5 中无 qp 阶元。所以 $\pi_e(G_5) = \{1, 2q, p, 2q, 2p\}$ 。

定理 1 设 H 为群, 则 $H \cong G_i$ 当且仅当 1) $\pi_e(H) = \pi_e(G_i)$ 2) $|H| = |G_i|$ 。其中 $G_i, i=1, 2, \dots, 6$ 为引理 1 中所示群。

证明 必要性显然, 故只需证充分性。

1) 由引理 2 及 $\pi_e(H) = \pi_e(G_1)$ 知 H 中有 $2qp$ 阶元, 且 $|H| = |G_1| = 2qp$, 故 $H \cong Z_{2qp} \cong G_1$ 。

2) $i=2, 3, 4$ 时, 由于证明方法类似, 故以 G_2 为例证明。 $|H| = |G_2| = 2qp$, 由引理 2 及 $\pi_e(H) = \pi_e(G_2)$ 知 H 中有 qp 阶元及 2 阶元, 分别令 x, y 为 H 的 qp 阶元 2 阶元。由 $x \triangleleft G$ 知 y 通过共轭作用在 x 上是 x 的一个自同构。令 $y^{-1}xy = x^t$, 则 $x^{t^2} = x$, 所以 $t^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{qp}$ 。于是 $t \equiv 1, -1, qq' - pp', pp' - qq' \pmod{qp}$ 其中 p' 与 q' 分别满足 $pp' \equiv 1 \pmod{q}$ 与 $qq' \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ 。

若 $t \equiv 1 \pmod{qp}$, 则 $xy = yx$, H 中有 $2qp$ 阶元, 与引理 2 矛盾。

若 $t \equiv -1 \pmod{qp}$, 则 $xy = yx^{-1}$, 所以 $x^i y$ 为 2 阶元 $i=0, 1, \dots, qp-1$ 。又由 $H = \langle x, y \rangle = x + x y$ 知 H 中无 $2q$ 阶元, 与引理 2 矛盾。

若 $t \equiv qq' - pp' \pmod{qp}$, 则 $xy = yx^{qq' - pp'}$, 由 $pp' \equiv 1 \pmod{q}$ 有 $pp' \equiv tq + 1$, 其中 t 为整数, 故 $(xy)^{2p} = x^{(qq' - pp' + 1)p} = x^{p - p'p^2} = x^{-tqp} = 1$, 即 xy 为 $2p$ 阶元, 与引理 2 矛盾。

因此 $t \equiv pp' - qq' \pmod{qp}$, 从而 $xy = yx^{pp' - qq'}$ 。由 $qq' \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ 可得 $(xy)^{2q} = x^{q - q'q^2} = 1$ 。故 $H = \langle x, y \rangle, x^{qp} = 1 = y^2, y^{-1}xy = x^{pp' - qq'}$ 。令 $a = xy, b = x^q$, 则 $H = \langle a, b \rangle, a^{2q} = 1 = b^p, a^{-1}ba = b^{-1}$ 。又 $|H| = 2qp$, 所以 $H \cong G_2$ 。

3) $i=5, 6$ 时, 由于证明方法类似, 故以 G_5 为例证明。 $|H| = |G_5| = 2qp$, 由 $q < p, 2q \not\equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ 知 H 中 p -Sylow 的子群正规。由引理 2 及 $\pi_e(H) = \pi_e(G_5)$ 知 H 中有 p 阶元及 $2q$ 阶元, 分别令 x, y 为 H 的 p 阶元 $2q$ 阶元。由 $x \triangleleft G$ 知 y 通过共轭作用在 x 上是 x 的一个自同构。令 $y^{-1}xy = x^t$, 则 $x^{t^{2q}} = x$, 所以 $t^{2q} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ 。于是 $t^q \equiv 1, -1$

\pmod{p} 。

若 $t^q \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$, 令 $|x^i y^j| = 2p$, 则 $(x^i y^j)^2 = y^{2j} x^{(i+j+it^2j)} \in \langle x \rangle$, 故 $j=0$ 或 q 。当 $j=0$ 时, $|x^i| \neq 2p$; 当 $j=q$ 时 $(x^i y^q)^2 = x^{(i^q + i^{2q})} = 1$, 即 $|x^i y^q| = 2 \neq 2p$, 则 H 中无 $2p$ 阶元, 与引理 2 矛盾。

因此 $t^q \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$, 由引理 2 知 $t \not\equiv 1 \pmod{p}$, 否则 H 中有 $2qp$ 阶元。故 $H = \langle x, y \rangle, y^{2q} = 1 = x^p, y^{-1}xy = x^t, t \not\equiv 1 \pmod{p}, t^q \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$, 且 $|H| = 2qp$, 所以 $H \cong G_5$ 。 证毕

2.2 $2^3 p$ 阶群

引理 3^[14] 设 G 为 $2^3 p$ 阶群, p 为奇素数, 则 G 同构于下列 19 个群之一

- 1) $G_1 = \langle a \mid a^{8p} = 1 \rangle$;
- 2) $G_2 = \langle a, b, c \mid a^4 = b^2 = c^p = 1 = [a, b] = [a, c] = [b, c] \rangle$;
- 3) $G_3 = \langle a, g \mid a^{4p} = 1 = g^2, g^{-1}ag = a^{-1} \rangle$;
- 4) $G_4 = \langle a, g \mid a^{4p} = 1, g^2 = a^{2p}, g^{-1}ag = a^{-1} \rangle$;
- 5) $G_5 = \langle a, g \mid a^{4p} = 1, g^2 = 1, g^{-1}ag = a^{2p+1} \rangle$;
- 6) $G_6 = \langle a, g \mid a^{4p} = 1, g^2 = a^2, g^{-1}ag = a^{2p+1} \rangle$;
- 7) $G_7 = \langle a, g \mid a^{4p} = 1, g^2 = 1, g^{-1}ag = a^{2p-1} \rangle$;
- 8) $G_8 = \langle a, g \mid a^{4p} = 1, g^2 = a^p, g^{-1}ag = a^{2p-1} \rangle$;
- 9) $G_9 = \langle a, b, c, g \mid a^2 = b^2 = c^p = 1 = [a, b] = [a, c] = [b, c], g^2 = 1, g^{-1}ag = b, g^{-1}bg = a, g^{-1}cg = c^{-1} \rangle$;
- 10) $G_{10} = \langle a, b, c, g \mid a^2 = b^2 = c^p = 1 = [a, b] = [a, c] = [b, c], g^2 = 1, g^{-1}ag = a, g^{-1}bg = b, g^{-1}cg = c^{-1} \rangle$;
- 11) $G_{11} = \langle a, b, c, g \mid a^2 = b^2 = c^p = 1 = [a, b] = [a, c] = [b, c], g^2 = ab, g^{-1}ag = a, g^{-1}bg = b, g^{-1}cg = c^{-1} \rangle$;
- 12) $G_{12} = \langle a, b, c, g \mid a^2 = b^2 = c^p = g^p = 1 = [a, b] = [a, c] = [a, g] = [b, c] = [b, g] = [c, g] \rangle$;
- 13) $G_{13} = \langle a, b, g \mid a^{2p} = 1 = b^2, b^{-1}ab = a^{-1}, g^{-1}ag = a^k, g^{-1}bg = b, g^2 = b, k^2 \equiv -1 \pmod{2p}, p \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \rangle$;
- 14) $G_{14} = \langle a, b, g \mid a^{2p} = 1, b^2 = a^p, b^{-1}ab = a^{-1}, g^{-1}ag = a^k, g^{-1}bg = b, g^2 = b, k^2 \equiv -1 \pmod{2p}, p \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \rangle$;
- 15) $G_{15} = \langle a, b, c, g \mid a^p = 1 = b^2, b^{-1}ab = a^{-1}, c^{-1}ac = a^k, c^{-1}bc = b, c^2 = b, k^2 \equiv -1 \pmod{p}, g^2 = c, g^{-1}bg = b, g^{-1}cg = c, g^{-1}ag = a^i, i^8 \equiv 1 \pmod{p}, i^4 \equiv -1 \pmod{p}, p \equiv 1 \pmod{8} \rangle$;
- 16) $G_{16} = \langle a, b, c, g \mid a^2 = b^2 = c^2 = g^7 = 1 =$

$[a, b] = [a, c] = [b, c], g^{-1}ag = c, g^{-1}bg = a, g^{-1}cg = bc;$

17) $G_{17} = \langle a, b, c, g \mid a^2 = b^2 = [a, b] = 1 = c^3, c^{-1}ac = b, c^{-1}bc = ab, g^2 = 1, g^{-1}ag = a, g^{-1}bg = b, g^{-1}cg = c \rangle;$

18) $G_{18} = \langle a, b, c, g \mid a^2 = b^2 = [a, b] = 1 = c^3, c^{-1}ac = b, c^{-1}bc = ab, g^2 = 1, g^{-1}ag = b, g^{-1}bg = a, g^{-1}cg = c^2 \rangle;$

19) $G_{19} = \langle a, b, g \mid a^4 = 1, b^2 = a^2, b^{-1}ab = a^{-1}, g^3 = 1, g^{-1}ag = b, g^{-1}bg = ab \rangle.$

其中 $p=7$ 时 56 阶群共有 13 个, 即 1)~12) 和 16)。

$p=3$ 时 24 阶群共有 15 个, 即 1)~12) 和 17)~19)。

$p \neq 3, 7$ 时 2^3p 阶群共有 15 个, 即 1)~15)。
 此时当 $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ 时, 共有 12 个, 即 1)~12) $p \equiv 5 \pmod{8}$ 时, 共有 14 个, 即 1)~14) $p \equiv 1 \pmod{8}$ 时, 共有 15 个, 即 1)~15)。

引理 4 对引理 3 中的 $G_i, i=1, 2, \dots, 19$, 有下列结果

- $\pi_e(G_1) = \{1, 2, 4, 8, p, 2p, 4p, 8p\}$
- $\pi_e(G_i) = \{1, 2, 4, p, 2p, 4p\}, i=2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7$
- $\pi_e(G_8) = \{1, 2, 4, 8, p, 2p, 4p\}$
- $\pi_e(G_i) = \{1, 2, 4, p, 2p\}, i=9, 11, 13, 19$
- $\pi_e(G_i) = \{1, 2, p, 2p\}, i=10, 12, 17$
- $\pi_e(G_{14}) = \{1, 2, 4, 8, p, 2p\}$
- $\pi_e(G_{15}) = \{1, 2, 4, 8, p\}$
- $\pi_e(G_{16}) = \{1, 2, 7\}$
- $\pi_e(G_{18}) = \{1, 2, 4, 3\}$

证明 由循环群的性质可知, 当 $c \in \pi_e(G)$ 时 ρ 的所有因子也在 $\pi_e(G)$ 中。

1) 由 G_1, G_2, G_{12} 为交换群, 易得 $\pi_e(G_1), \pi_e(G_2), \pi_e(G_{12})$ 。

2) $i=3, 4$ 时, 由于证明方法类似, 故以 G_3 为例证明。 $G_3 = \langle a, b, g \mid a^2 = b^2 = [a, b] = 1 = c^3, c^{-1}ac = b, c^{-1}bc = ab, g^2 = 1, g^{-1}ag = a, g^{-1}bg = b, g^{-1}cg = c \rangle$, 其中 $|a| = 4p, |g| = 2$ 。由 $g^{-1}ag = a^{-1}$ 知 $|a^i g| = 2, i=1, 2, \dots, 4p-1$ 。故 $\pi_e(G_3) = \{1, 2, 4, p, 2p, 4p\}$ 。

3) $i=5, 6, 7$ 时, 由于证明方法类似, 故以 G_5 为例证明。显然 G_5 中无 $8p$ 阶元。 $G_5 = \langle a, b, g \mid a^2 = b^2 = [a, b] = 1 = c^3, c^{-1}ac = b, c^{-1}bc = ab, g^2 = 1, g^{-1}ag = a, g^{-1}bg = b, g^{-1}cg = c^2 \rangle$ 其中 $|a| = 4p, |g| = 2$ 。由 $g^{-1}ag = a^{2p+1}$ 知 $(a^i g)^2 = a^{2(p+1)i}$ 。若 $\exists i \neq 0, |a^i g| = 8$, 则 $|(a^i g)^2| = |a^{2(p+1)i}| = 4$, 与 $|a| = 4p$ 矛盾, 所以 G_5 中无 8 阶元。故 $\pi_e(G_5) = \{1, 2, 4, p, 2p, 4p\}$ 。

4) 由 G_8 中无 $8p$ 阶元, $|a| = 4p, |g| = 8$ 直接

可得 $\pi_e(G_8) = \{1, 2, 4, 8, p, 2p, 4p\}$ 。

5) $i=9, 10, 11$ 时, 由于证明方法类似, 故以 G_9 为例证明。 $G_9 = \langle a, b, c, g \mid a^2 = b^2 = [a, b] = 1 = c^3, c^{-1}ac = b, c^{-1}bc = ab, g^2 = 1, g^{-1}ag = a, g^{-1}bg = b, g^{-1}cg = c \rangle$, 由引理 3 可得 $\pi_e(\langle a, b, c \rangle) = \{1, 2, p, 2p\}$ 且 $|g| = 2, |ac^i g| = |bc^i g| = 4, |abc^i g| = |c^i g| = 2, i=0, 1, \dots, p-1$ 。故 $\pi_e(G_9) = \{1, 2, 4, p, 2p\}$ 。

6) $i=13, 14, 15$ 时, 由于证明方法类似, 故以 G_{13} 为例证明。 $G_{13} = \langle a, b, g \mid a^2 = b^2 = [a, b] = 1 = c^3, c^{-1}ac = b, c^{-1}bc = ab, g^2 = 1, g^{-1}ag = a, g^{-1}bg = b, g^{-1}cg = c^2 \rangle$, 由引理 3 可得 $\pi_e(\langle a, b \rangle) = \{1, 2, p, 2p\}$ 且 $|a^i g| = |a^i b g| = 4, i=0, 1, \dots, 2p-1$ 。故 $\pi_e(G_{13}) = \{1, 2, 4, p, 2p\}$ 。

7) 由引理 3 可得 $G_{16} = \langle a, b, c, g \mid a^2 = b^2 = [a, b] = 1 = c^3, c^{-1}ac = b, c^{-1}bc = ab, g^2 = 1, g^{-1}ag = a, g^{-1}bg = b, g^{-1}cg = c \rangle + \langle a, b, c, g \mid a^2 = b^2 = [a, b] = 1 = c^3, c^{-1}ac = b, c^{-1}bc = ab, g^2 = 1, g^{-1}ag = a, g^{-1}bg = b, g^{-1}cg = c^2 \rangle$ 。其中 $\pi_e(\langle a, b, c \rangle) = \{1, 2\}, \pi_e(\langle a, b, c, g \rangle) = \dots = \pi_e(\langle a, b, c, g^6 \rangle) = \{7\}$ 。故 $\pi_e(G_{16}) = \{1, 2, 7\}$ 。

8) $i=17, 18$ 时, 由于证明方法类似, 故以 G_{17} 为例证明。 $G_{17} = \langle a, b, c, g \mid a^2 = b^2 = [a, b] = 1 = c^3, c^{-1}ac = b, c^{-1}bc = ab, g^2 = 1, g^{-1}ag = a, g^{-1}bg = b, g^{-1}cg = c \rangle + \langle a, b, c, g \mid a^2 = b^2 = [a, b] = 1 = c^3, c^{-1}ac = b, c^{-1}bc = ab, g^2 = 1, g^{-1}ag = a, g^{-1}bg = b, g^{-1}cg = c^2 \rangle$, 由引理 3 可得 $\pi_e(\langle a, b, c \rangle) = \{1, 2, 3\}$ 且 $\pi_e(\langle a, b, c, g \rangle) = \{2, 6\}$ 。故 $\pi_e(G_{17}) = \{1, 2, 3, 6\}$ 。

9) 由引理 3 可得 $G_{19} = \langle a, b, g \mid a^2 = b^2 = [a, b] = 1 = c^3, c^{-1}ac = b, c^{-1}bc = ab, g^2 = 1, g^{-1}ag = a, g^{-1}bg = b, g^{-1}cg = c \rangle + \langle a, b, g \mid a^2 = b^2 = [a, b] = 1 = c^3, c^{-1}ac = b, c^{-1}bc = ab, g^2 = 1, g^{-1}ag = a, g^{-1}bg = b, g^{-1}cg = c^2 \rangle$ 。其中 $\pi_e(\langle a, b \rangle) = \{1, 2, 4\}, \pi_e(\langle a, b, g \rangle) = \pi_e(\langle a, b, g^2 \rangle) = \{3, 6\}$ 。故 $\pi_e(G_{19}) = \{1, 2, 4, 3, 6\}$ 。

证毕

定理 1 设 H 为 2^3p 阶群, 则 $H \cong G_i$ 当且仅当: 1) $\pi_e(H) = \pi_e(G_i)$ 2) $|H| = |G_i|$ 。其中 $G_i, i=1, 8, 14, 15, 16, 18$ 为引理 3 中所示群。

证明 由引理 3 和引理 4 直接可得。证毕

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Characterization of Finite Groups by Order

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Abstract : The concepts of the order of a group and its element orders are the most fundamental in group theory. They play an important role in the quantitative structure of groups. It is interesting to find out which groups those can be characterized by their element orders and group orders. Let $\pi_e(G)$ denote the set of all orders of elements in group G . It has been proved recently that all the simple groups can be characterized by the set of element orders and the order of group. Let G be a group and H a finite simple group. Then $G \cong H$ if and only if 1) $\pi_e(G) = \pi_e(H)$, and 2) $|G| = |H|$. In this paper, we continue the discussion of two series finite nonsimple groups. We proved that G can be characterized by $\pi_e(G)$ and $|G|$ without using their constructions, where G are groups with order $2qp$, $q < p$ are odd prime numbers. Then we proved that G can be characterized by $\pi_e(G)$ and $|G|$ by using their constructions, where G are six series groups with order 2^3p , p is an odd prime number.

Key words : finite group ; order of group ; set of element order

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