

4p² 阶群的 g 函数值 *

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摘要 对任一有限群 G 和任一正整数 d,令 $\mathcal{A}(d) = \{x \in G \mid x^d = 1\}$. 若 G_1 与 G_2 为有限群,满足 $|G_1(d)| = |G_2(d)|$, $d = 1, 2, \dots$, 则称 G_1 与 G_2 为同阶型群. 文中讨论了与 Thompson 猜想相关的同阶型群的问题,两个有限群阶型相同是否同构的问题,并且对有限群 G,定义了 G 的 g 函数值 $g(G)$ 表示与群 G 的阶型相同的有限群的同构类类数. 本文利用 $4p^2$ 阶群的结构完全分类,通过计算得出所有 $4p^2$ 阶群的阶型,对任一 $4p^2$ 阶群 M,得出了 M 的 g 函数值. 特别地,在 $4p^2$ 阶群中找到了一对群,它们的 g 函数值为 2,即阶为 $4p^2$ 的群中存在一对不同构的群,它们阶型相同. 这里 p 为奇素数.

关键词:有限群;阶型;g 函数值

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对任一有限群 G 和任一正整数 d,令 $\mathcal{A}(d) = \{x \in G \mid x^d = 1\}$. 若 G_1 与 G_2 为有限群,满足 $|G_1(d)| = |G_2(d)|$, $d = 1, 2, \dots$, 则称 G_1 与 G_2 为同阶型群. 设 G 为有限群,用 $\alpha_k(G)$ 表 G 中 k 阶元的个数,简记为 α_k , 其中 k 为正整数,且 $k \mid |G|$. 称 $\rho(G) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_i, \dots, \alpha_s)$ 为 G 的阶型^[1-5]. 关于同阶型群 J. G. Thompson 提出了一个著名的猜想.

猜想 设 G_1 与 G_2 为同阶型的有限群,若 G_1 可解,则 G_2 一定可解.

研究中发现很多群可由其阶型唯一确定,给定有限群 M,用 $g(M)$ 表示满足 $\rho(G) = \rho(M)$ 的有限群 G 的同构类类数,称 $g(M)$ 为 M 的 g 函数值. 对很多的有限群 M,有 $g(M) = 1$. 如由文献 [6] 可知,当 M 为 2^3p 阶群时, $g(M) = 1$,也有 M 满足 $g(M) = 2$. 如在 p^3 阶群中,当 M 为 p^3 阶初等交换群, p 为奇素数时, $g(M) = 2$.

本文利用 $4p^2$ (p 为奇素数)阶群的分类,给出了所有 $4p^2$ 阶群的阶型,对任一 $4p^2$ 阶群 M,得出了 $g(M)$ 的值. 特别地,在 $4p^2$ 阶群中找到了一对群,它们的 g 函数值为 2.

1 $4p^2$ (p > 3) 阶群的 g 函数值

引理 1^[7] 设素数 (p > 3), 则 $4p^2$ 阶群 G,

1) 在 $p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$ 时,有 16 个,其构造如下

- ① $G_1 = \langle a \mid a^{4p^2} = 1 \rangle$ (循环群);
- ② $G_2 = \langle a, b \mid a^{p^2} = 1 = b^4, b^{-1}ab = a^{-1} \rangle$;
- ③ $G_3 = \langle a, b \mid a^{p^2} = 1 = b^4, b^{-1}ab = a^r$, 其中 $r^2 \equiv -1 \pmod{p^2}$);
- ④ $G_4 = \langle a, b \mid a^{p^2} = b^2 = c^2 = 1 \rangle$ (交换群);
- ⑤ $G_5 = \langle a, b, c \mid a^{p^2} = b^2 = c^2 = 1 = [a, b] = [b, c] \rangle$;
- ⑥ $G_6 = \langle a, b, c, g \mid a^p = b^p = c^2 = g^2 = 1 \rangle$ (交换群);
- ⑦ $G_7 = \langle a, b, c, g \mid a^p = b^p = c^2 = g^2 = 1 = [a, b] = [c, g] = [a, c] = [b, c] \rangle$;
- ⑧ $G_8 = \langle a, b, c, g \mid a^p = b^p = c^2 = g^2 = 1 = [a, b] = [c, g] = [a, c] = [b, c] \rangle$;
- ⑨ $G_9 = \langle a, b, c, g \mid a^p = b^p = c^2 = g^2 = 1 = [a, b] = [c, g] \rangle$;

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$$\textcircled{10} G_{10} = a \times b \times c \quad a^p = b^p = c^4 = 1 \text{ (交换群)};$$

$$\textcircled{11} G_{11} = a b c \quad a^p = b^p = c^4 = 1 = [a b] c^{-1} a c = a^{-1} c^{-1} b c = b^{-1};$$

$$\textcircled{12} G_{12} = a b c \quad a^p = b^p = c^4 = 1 = [a b] c^{-1} a c = a^r c^{-1} b c = b^r, \text{其中 } r^2 \equiv -1 \pmod{p};$$

$$\textcircled{13} G_{13} = a b c \quad a^p = b^p = c^4 = 1 = [a b] c^{-1} a c = b c^{-1} b c = a;$$

$$\textcircled{14} G_{14} = a b c \quad a^p = b^p = c^4 = 1 = [a b] c^{-1} a c = b^{-1} c^{-1} b c = a;$$

$$\textcircled{15} G_{15} = a b c \quad a^p = b^p = c^4 = 1 = [a b] c^{-1} a c = (ab)^r c^{-1} b c = (a^{-1}b)^r, \text{其中 } (2r + 1)^2 \equiv -1 \pmod{p};$$

$$\textcircled{16} G_{16} = a b c \quad a^p = b^p = c^4 = 1 = [a b] c^{-1} a c = (ab)^{-r} c^{-1} b c = (ab^{-1})^r \text{ 其中 } (2r + 1)^2 \equiv -1 \pmod{p}.$$

2) 在 $p \equiv -1 \pmod{4}$ 时, 有 12 个, 其构造分别为 1) 中的 $G_1, G_2, G_4, G_5, G_6, G_7, G_8, G_9, G_{10}, G_{11}, G_{13}, G_{14}$.

引理 2 对引理 1 中的 $G_i \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, 16$, 有下列结果

$$\rho(G_1) = (\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_4 \alpha_p \alpha_{2p} \alpha_{4p} \alpha_{p^2} \alpha_{2p^2} \alpha_{4p^2}) = (1 \ 1 \ 2 \ p-1 \ 2(p-1) \ p(p-1) \ p(p-1) \ 2p(p-1))$$

$$\rho(G_2) = (\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_4 \alpha_p \alpha_{2p} \alpha_{4p} \alpha_{p^2} \alpha_{2p^2} \alpha_{4p^2}) = (1 \ 1 \ 2p^2 \ p-1 \ p-1 \ 0 \ p(p-1) \ p(p-1) \ 0)$$

$$\rho(G_3) = (\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_4 \alpha_p \alpha_{2p} \alpha_{4p} \alpha_{p^2} \alpha_{2p^2} \alpha_{4p^2}) = (1 \ p^2 \ 2p^2 \ p-1 \ 0 \ 0 \ p(p-1) \ 0 \ 0)$$

$$\rho(G_4) = (\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_4 \alpha_p \alpha_{2p} \alpha_{4p} \alpha_{p^2} \alpha_{2p^2} \alpha_{4p^2}) = (1 \ 3 \ 0 \ p-1 \ 3(p-1) \ 0 \ p(p-1) \ 3p(p-1) \ 0)$$

$$\rho(G_5) = (\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_4 \alpha_p \alpha_{2p} \alpha_{4p} \alpha_{p^2} \alpha_{2p^2} \alpha_{4p^2}) = (1 \ 2p^2 + 1 \ 0 \ p-1 \ p-1 \ 0 \ p(p-1) \ p(p-1) \ 0)$$

$$\rho(G_6) = (\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_4 \alpha_p \alpha_{2p} \alpha_{4p} \alpha_{p^2} \alpha_{2p^2} \alpha_{4p^2}) = (1 \ 3 \ 0 \ p^2 - 1 \ 3(p^2 - 1) \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0)$$

$$\rho(G_7) = (\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_4 \alpha_p \alpha_{2p} \alpha_{4p} \alpha_{p^2} \alpha_{2p^2} \alpha_{4p^2}) = (1 \ 2p^2 + 1 \ 0 \ p^2 - 1 \ p^2 - 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0)$$

$$\rho(G_8) = (\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_4 \alpha_p \alpha_{2p} \alpha_{4p} \alpha_{p^2} \alpha_{2p^2} \alpha_{4p^2}) = (1 \ 2p^2 + 1 \ 0 \ p^2 - 1 \ (3p + 1)(p - 1) \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0)$$

$$\rho(G_9) = (\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_4 \alpha_p \alpha_{2p} \alpha_{4p} \alpha_{p^2} \alpha_{2p^2} \alpha_{4p^2}) = (1 \ p(p + 2) \ 0 \ p^2 - 1 \ 2p(p - 1) \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0)$$

$$\rho(G_{10}) = (\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_4 \alpha_p \alpha_{2p} \alpha_{4p} \alpha_{p^2} \alpha_{2p^2} \alpha_{4p^2}) = (1 \ 1 \ 2 \ p^2 - 1 \ p^2 - 1 \ 2(p^2 - 1) \ 0 \ 0 \ 0)$$

$$\rho(G_{11}) = (\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_4 \alpha_p \alpha_{2p} \alpha_{4p} \alpha_{p^2} \alpha_{2p^2} \alpha_{4p^2}) = (1 \ 1 \ 2p^2 \ p^2 - 1 \ p^2 - 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0)$$

$$\rho(G_{12}) = (\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_4 \alpha_p \alpha_{2p} \alpha_{4p} \alpha_{p^2} \alpha_{2p^2} \alpha_{4p^2}) = (1 \ p^2 \ 2p^2 \ p^2 - 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0)$$

$$\rho(G_{13}) = (\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_4 \alpha_p \alpha_{2p} \alpha_{4p} \alpha_{p^2} \alpha_{2p^2} \alpha_{4p^2}) = (1 \ 1 \ 2p \ p^2 - 1 \ p^2 - 1 \ 2p(p - 1) \ 0 \ 0 \ 0)$$

$$\rho(G_{14}) = (\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_4 \alpha_p \alpha_{2p} \alpha_{4p} \alpha_{p^2} \alpha_{2p^2} \alpha_{4p^2}) = (1 \ p^2 \ 2p^2 \ p^2 - 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0)$$

$$\rho(G_{15}) = (\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_4 \alpha_p \alpha_{2p} \alpha_{4p} \alpha_{p^2} \alpha_{2p^2} \alpha_{4p^2}) = (1 \ p \ 2p^2 \ p^2 - 1 \ p(p - 1) \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0)$$

$$\rho(G_{16}) = (\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_4 \alpha_p \alpha_{2p} \alpha_{4p} \alpha_{p^2} \alpha_{2p^2} \alpha_{4p^2}) = (1 \ p \ 2p \ p^2 - 1 \ p(p - 1) \ 2p(p - 1) \ 0 \ 0 \ 0)$$

证明 由 Sylow 定理, $4p^2 (p > 3)$ 阶群 G 的 Sylow- p 子群 P 唯一。

1) 因为 G_1 为循环群, G_4, G_6, G_{10} 为交换群, 经简单计算可得 $\rho(G_1), \rho(G_4), \rho(G_6), \rho(G_{10})$ 。

2) $i = 2, 3$ 时, $G_i = P + Pb + Pb^2 + Pb^3$ 。以 G_2 为例计算 G_i 的各阶元的个数。 $P = \langle a \rangle$ 中有 1 个 1 阶元, $p - 1$ 个 p 阶元, $p(p - 1)$ 个 p^2 阶元。讨论形如 $a^i b$ 的元, $a^i b = ba^{-i} (a^i b)^2 = (ba^{-i} (a^i b)) = b^2$, 故 $|a^i b| = 4$, 有 p^2 个 4 阶元。因为 P 为 G 的正规子群, $Pb^3 = b^3 P = b^{-1} P = (Pb)^{-1}$, 于是 $|a^i b^3| = 4$, 有 p^2 个 4 阶元。讨论形如 $a^i b^2$ 的元, $a^i b^2 = b^2 a^i$, $i = 0$ 时, $|b^2| = 2$; $i \neq 0$ 时, 当 $|a^i| = p$ 时, $|a^i b^2| = 2p$, 当 $|a^i| = p^2$ 时, $|a^i b^2| = 2p^2$, 于是形如 $a^i b^2$ 的元中有 1 个 2 阶元, 有 $p - 1$ 个 $2p$ 阶元, $p(p - 1)$ 个 $2p^2$ 阶元。综上有 $\alpha_1 = 1, \alpha_2 = 1, \alpha_4 = 2p^2, \alpha_p = p - 1, \alpha_{2p} = p - 1, \alpha_{p^2} = p(p - 1), \alpha_{2p^2} = p(p - 1)$ 。即得 $\rho(G_2)$ 。

同理可得 $\rho(G_3)$ 。

3) $G_5 = P + Pb + Pc + Pbc, P = \langle a \rangle$ 中有 1 个 1 阶元, $p - 1$ 个 p 阶元, $p(p - 1)$ 个 p^2 阶元。讨论形如 $a^i b$ 的元, $i = 0$ 时, $|b| = 2$; $i \neq 0$ 时, 因为 $[a b] = 1$, 当 $|a^i| = p$ 时, $|a^i b| = 2p$, 当 $|a^i| = p^2$ 时, $|a^i b| = 2p^2$, 于是形如 $a^i b$ 的元中有 1 个 2 阶元, 有 $p - 1$ 个 $2p$ 阶元, $p(p - 1)$ 个 $2p^2$ 阶元。讨论形如 $a^i c$ 的元, 因 $a^i c = ca^{-i}$, 故 $(a^i c)^2 = c^2 = 1$, 从而 $|a^i c| = 2p$, 有 p^2 个 2 阶元。最后讨论形状为 $a^i bc$ 的元, 由 $[b a^i c] = 1$ 可得 $|a^i bc| = 2$, 有 p^2 个 2 阶元。综上有 $\alpha_1 = 1, \alpha_2 = 2p^2 + 1, \alpha_p = p - 1, \alpha_{2p} = p - 1, \alpha_{p^2} = p(p - 1), \alpha_{2p^2} = p(p - 1)$ 。即得 $\rho(G_5)$ 。

4) $i = 7, 8, 9$ 时, $G_i = P + Pc + Pg + Pcg$ 。以 G_7 为例计算 G_i 的各阶元的个数。 $P = \langle a, b \rangle$ 中有 1 个 1 阶元,

元 $p^2 - 1$ 个 p 阶元。讨论形如 $a^i b^j c$ 的元 $i = j = 0$ 时, $|c| = 2$ i, j 不同时为 0 时, 因 $a^i b^j c = c(a^i b^j)$, 从而 $|a^i b^j c| = 2p$, 于是形如 $a^i b^j c$ 的元中有 1 个 2 阶元 $p^2 - 1$ 个 $2p$ 阶元。讨论形如 $a^i b^j g$ 的元 $a^i b^j g = ga^{-i} b^{-j}$, $(a^i b^j g)^2 = g^2 = 1$, 故 $|a^i b^j g| = 2$, 共有 p^2 个 2 阶元。最后讨论形如 $a^i b^j c g$ 的元, 由于 $[c, a^i b^j g] = 1$, 故 $|a^i b^j c g| = 2$, 共 p^2 个 2 阶元。综上有 $\alpha_1 = 1$ $\alpha_2 = 2p^2 + 1$ $\alpha_p = p^2 - 1$ $\alpha_{2p} = p^2 - 1$ 。即得 $\rho(G_7)$ 。

同理可得 $\rho(G_8)$ $\rho(G_9)$ 。

5) $i = 11, 12, 13, 14$ 时, $G_i = P + Pc + Pc^2 + Pc^3$ 。以 G_{11} 为例计算 G_i 的各阶元的个数。 $P = ab$ 中有 1 个 1 阶元 $p^2 - 1$ 个 p 阶元。讨论形如 $a^i b^j c$ 的元 $a^i b^j c = ca^{-i} b^{-j}$ $(a^i b^j c)^2 = c^2$, 所以 $|a^i b^j c| = 4$, 共有 p^2 个 4 阶元, 由 P 的正规性可得 $|a^i b^j c^3| = 4$, 共 p^2 个 4 阶元。最后讨论形如 $a^i b^j c^2$ 的元 $i = j = 0$ 时, $|c^2| = 2$ i, j 不同时为 0 时, 因 $a^i b^j c^2 = c^2(a^i b^j)$, 所以 $|a^i b^j c^2| = 2p$, 于是形如 $a^i b^j c^2$ 的元中有 1 个 2 阶元 $p^2 - 1$ 个 $2p$ 阶元。综上有 $\alpha_1 = 1$ $\alpha_2 = 1$ $\alpha_4 = 2p^2$ $\alpha_p = p^2 - 1$ $\alpha_{2p} = p^2 - 1$ 。即得 $\rho(G_{11})$ 。

同理可得 $\rho(G_{12})$ $\rho(G_{13})$ $\rho(G_{14})$ 。

6) $i = 15, 16$ 时 $G_i = P + Pc + Pc^2 + Pc^3$ 。

首先计算 G_{15} 的各阶元的个数。 $P = ab$ 中有 1 个 1 阶元 $p^2 - 1$ 个 p 阶元。由定义关系有

$$a^i c = ca^{ir} b^{ir}, b^j c = ca^{-jr} b^{-jr}, a^i c^2 = c^2 b^{2ir^2}, b^j c^2 = c^2 a^{-2jr^2}$$

讨论形如 $a^i b^j c^2$ 的元。因 $a^i b^j c^2 = c^2 a^{-2jr^2} b^{j+2ir^2}$ $(a^i b^j c^2)^2 = a^{i-2jr^2} b^{j+2ir^2}$, 考虑同余方程组

$$\begin{cases} i - 2jr^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{p} \\ j + 2ir^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{p} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

由 $(2r+1)^2 \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$ 得 $2r^2 \equiv -1 - 2r \pmod{p}$, 于是 (1) 式可转化为

$$\begin{cases} i + (1+2r)j \equiv 0 \pmod{p} \quad (*) \\ j - (1+2r)i \equiv 0 \pmod{p} \quad (**)$$

因 $i + (1+2r)j \equiv (1+2r)i + (1+2r)^2 j \equiv -j + (1+2r)i \pmod{p}$, 即 (*) 式与 (**) 式同解, 故只考虑 (**) 式, 此同余式恰有 p 组解 (i, j) 。所以形如 $a^i b^j c^2$ 的元中 p 有个 2 阶元, 余下的为 $p^2 - p$ 个 $2p$ 阶元 ($|a^i b^j c^2| \neq p$, 否则 $a^i b^j c^2 \in P, c^2 \in P$ 矛盾)。

讨论形如 $a^i b^j c$ 的元。

$(a^i b^j c)^2 = a^{-2(i+j)r^3} b^{j+2(i-j)r^3} c^2 = a^{-j-(i+j)r} b^{i+(i-j)r} c^2$, 将 $(-j-(i+j)r, i+(i-j)r)$ 代入 (*) 式成立, 为 (2) 式的一组解, 所以 $(a^i b^j c)^2 = c^2$, $|a^i b^j c| = 4$, 有 p^2 个 4 阶元。又 $Pc^3 = (Pc)^{-1}$, 所以 $|a^i b^j c^3| = 4$, 有 p^2 个 4 阶元。

综上有 $\alpha_1 = 1$ $\alpha_2 = p$ $\alpha_4 = 2p^2$ $\alpha_p = p^2 - 1$ $\alpha_{2p} = p(p-1)$, 即得 $\rho(G_{15})$ 。

最后计算 G_{16} 的各阶元的个数。 $P = ab$ 中有 1 个 1 阶元 $p^2 - 1$ 个 p 阶元。

讨论形如 $a^i b^j c$ 的元 $a^i b^j c = ca^{-ir+jr} b^{-ir-jr}$ $(a^i b^j c)^2 = c^2 a^{-2jr^2-ir+jr} b^{2ir^2-ir-jr} = a^{i+2ir^3+2jr^3} b^{j+2jr^3-2ir^3} c^2 (a^i b^j c)^4 = a^{i+2ir^3+2jr^3-2jr^2-ir+jr} b^{j+2jr^3-2ir^3+2ir^2-ir-jr} = a^{i+(1+2r)j} b^{j-(1+2r)i}$, 考虑同余方程组 $\begin{cases} i + (1+2r)j \equiv 0 \pmod{p} \\ j - (1+2r)i \equiv 0 \pmod{p} \end{cases}$, 即同余方程组

(2), 有 p 组解 (i, j) , 此时 $(a^i b^j c)^4 = 1$, $|a^i b^j c| = 4$, 即形如 $a^i b^j c$ 的 4 阶元有 p 个, 而余下的 $p^2 - p$ 个元阶 $4p$ 为 (因 $(a^i b^j c)^{2k+1} = a^s b^t c^2 \neq 1$, 故 $|a^i b^j c| \neq 2p$, 而且 $|a^i b^j c| \neq 2 \nmid 4p$, 故此时 $|a^i b^j c| = 4p$)。

讨论形如 $a^i b^j c^2$ 的元 $a^i b^j c^2 = c^2 a^{-2jr^2} b^{j+2ir^2}$ $(a^i b^j c^2)^2 = a^{i-2jr^2} b^{j+2ir^2}$, 考虑同余方程组 $\begin{cases} i - 2jr^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{p} \\ j + 2ir^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{p} \end{cases}$,

同 (1) 式, 也即 (2) 式, 所以形如 $a^i b^j c^2$ 的元中有 p 个 2 阶元, $p^2 - p$ 个 $2p$ 阶元。

综上有 $\alpha_1 = 1$ $\alpha_2 = p$ $\alpha_4 = 2p$ $\alpha_p = p^2 - 1$ $\alpha_{2p} = p(p-1)$ $\alpha_{4p} = 2p(p-1)$, 即得 $\rho(G_{16})$ 。证毕

定理 1 设 M 为 $4p^2$ 阶群 (其中素数 $p > 3$) 则

1) $p \equiv -1 \pmod{4}$ 时 $g(M) = 1$;

2) $p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$ 时, 若 $M = G_{12}, G_{14}$ 则 $g(M) = 2$ 若 $M \neq G_{12}, G_{14}$ 则 $g(M) = 1$ 。

2.36 阶群的 g 函数值

引理 3^[8] 36 阶群共有如下 14 个互不同构的类型

$$1) G_1 = \langle a \mid a^{36} = 1 \rangle \text{ (循环群)};$$

$$2) G_2 = \langle a, b \mid a^2 = b^2 = 1, [a, b] = 1 \rangle \text{ (交换群)};$$

$$3) G_3 = \langle a, b \mid a^2 = 1, b^2 = 1, b^{-1}ab = a^{-1} \rangle \text{ (二面体群)};$$

$$4) G_4 = \langle a, b \mid a^2 = 1, b^2 = a^9, b^{-1}ab = a^{-1} \rangle \text{ (广义四元数群)};$$

$$5) G_5 = \langle a, b, c, g \mid a^3 = b^3 = c^2 = g^2 = 1 \rangle \text{ (交换群)};$$

$$6) G_6 = \langle a, b, g \mid a^3 = b^3 = g^4 = 1, [a, b] = [a, g] = [b, g] = 1 \rangle \text{ (交换群)};$$

$$7) G_7 = \langle a, b, c, g \mid a^3 = b^3 = c^2 = g^2 = 1, [a, b] = [c, g] = [a, c] = [b, c] = 1 \rangle;$$

$$8) G_8 = \langle a, b, g \mid a^3 = b^3 = g^4 = 1, [a, b] = g^{-1}ag = a^{-1}, g^{-1}bg = b^{-1} \rangle;$$

$$9) G_9 = \langle a, b, c, g \mid a^3 = b^3 = c^2 = g^2 = 1, [a, b] = [c, g] = [a, c] = [b, c] = g^{-1}ag = b, g^{-1}bg = a \rangle;$$

$$10) G_{10} = \langle a, b, g \mid a^3 = b^3 = g^4 = 1, [a, b] = g^{-1}ag = b, g^{-1}bg = a \rangle;$$

$$11) G_{11} = \langle a, b, c, g \mid a^3 = b^3 = c^2 = g^2 = 1, [a, b] = [c, g] = c^{-1}ac = a^{-1}, c^{-1}bc = b^{-1}, g^{-1}ag = b, g^{-1}bg = a \rangle;$$

$$12) G_{12} = \langle a, b, g \mid a^3 = b^3 = g^4 = 1, [a, b] = g^{-1}ag = b^{-1}, g^{-1}bg = a \rangle;$$

$$13) G_{13} = \langle a, b, c, g \mid a^2 = b^2 = c^3 = g^3 = 1, [a, b] = [c, g] = [a, c] = [b, c] = g^{-1}ag = b, g^{-1}bg = ab \rangle;$$

$$14) G_{14} = \langle a, b, g \mid a^2 = b^2 = g^9 = 1, [a, b] = g^{-1}ag = b, g^{-1}bg = ab \rangle;$$

定理 2 对引理 3 中的 $G_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, 14$, 有下列结果

$$\rho(G_1) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_6, \alpha_9, \alpha_{12}, \alpha_{18}, \alpha_{36}) = (1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 6, 4, 6, 12);$$

$$\rho(G_2) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_6, \alpha_9, \alpha_{12}, \alpha_{18}, \alpha_{36}) = (1, 3, 2, 0, 6, 6, 0, 18, 0);$$

$$\rho(G_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_6, \alpha_9, \alpha_{12}, \alpha_{18}, \alpha_{36}) = (1, 19, 2, 0, 2, 6, 0, 6, 0);$$

$$\rho(G_4) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_6, \alpha_9, \alpha_{12}, \alpha_{18}, \alpha_{36}) = (1, 1, 2, 18, 2, 6, 0, 6, 0);$$

$$\rho(G_5) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_6, \alpha_9, \alpha_{12}, \alpha_{18}, \alpha_{36}) = (1, 3, 8, 0, 24, 0, 0, 0, 0);$$

$$\rho(G_6) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_6, \alpha_9, \alpha_{12}, \alpha_{18}, \alpha_{36}) = (1, 1, 8, 2, 8, 0, 16, 0, 0);$$

$$\rho(G_7) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_6, \alpha_9, \alpha_{12}, \alpha_{18}, \alpha_{36}) = (1, 19, 8, 0, 8, 0, 0, 0, 0);$$

$$\rho(G_8) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_6, \alpha_9, \alpha_{12}, \alpha_{18}, \alpha_{36}) = (1, 1, 8, 18, 8, 0, 0, 0, 0);$$

$$\rho(G_9) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_6, \alpha_9, \alpha_{12}, \alpha_{18}, \alpha_{36}) = (1, 7, 8, 0, 20, 0, 0, 0, 0);$$

$$\rho(G_{10}) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_6, \alpha_9, \alpha_{12}, \alpha_{18}, \alpha_{36}) = (1, 1, 8, 6, 8, 0, 12, 0, 0);$$

$$\rho(G_{11}) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_6, \alpha_9, \alpha_{12}, \alpha_{18}, \alpha_{36}) = (1, 15, 8, 0, 12, 0, 0, 0, 0);$$

$$\rho(G_{12}) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_6, \alpha_9, \alpha_{12}, \alpha_{18}, \alpha_{36}) = (1, 9, 8, 18, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0);$$

$$\rho(G_{13}) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_6, \alpha_9, \alpha_{12}, \alpha_{18}, \alpha_{36}) = (1, 3, 26, 0, 6, 0, 0, 0, 0);$$

$$\rho(G_{14}) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_6, \alpha_9, \alpha_{12}, \alpha_{18}, \alpha_{36}) = (1, 3, 2, 0, 6, 24, 0, 0, 0).$$

证明 由引理 3 直接计算可得。

证毕

定理 3 设 M 为 36 阶群, 则 $g(M) = 1$ 。

最后, 将定理 1 与定理 3 统一, 得到定理 4。

定理 4 设 M 为 $4p^2$ 阶群 (其中 p 为奇素数), 则

$$1) p \equiv -1 \pmod{4} \text{ 时 } g(M) = 1;$$

$$2) p \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \text{ 时, 若 } M = G_{12}, G_{14} \text{ 则 } g(M) = 2, \text{ 若 } M \neq G_{12}, G_{14} \text{ 则 } g(M) = 1.$$

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The g Function Values of Groups with Order $4p^2$

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Abstract : Let G be a finite group and d be a positive integer , let $\Omega(d) = \{x \in G \mid x^d = 1\}$. If G_1 and G_2 are two finite groups , $|\Omega_1(d)| = |\Omega_2(d)|$, $d = 1, 2, \dots$, then G_1 and G_2 are groups and their order types are same. In this article we discuss a problem in relation to Thompson supposition , it is that when two finite groups with same order type they are isomorphic or not , and we define $g(G)$ as the g function value of finite group G , it represents the number of isomorphic classes that groups with the same order type to G . In this article we obtain the order type of groups with order $4p^2$ by computing their constructions , and obtain their g function values. Particularly , we get a pair of groups with order $4p^2$, whose order types are the same and g function values are two , that is , there are two isomorphic groups with order $4p^2$ and their order types are the same. Here p is an odd prime number.

Key words : finite group ; order type ; g function value

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