

## 4p<sup>2</sup> 阶群的 g 函数值 \*

张 宁,曹洪平

(西南大学 数学与统计学院,重庆 400715)

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

中图分类号:O152.1

文献标识码:A

文章编号:1672-6693(2010)01-00053-04

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  $\alpha_k$ , 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<sup>[1-5]</sup>. 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<sup>[7]</sup> 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  $G_4 = \langle a \times b \times c \mid a^{p^2} = b^2 = c^2 = 1 \rangle$  (交换群);
- ⑤  $G_5 = \langle a, b, c \mid a^{p^2} = b^2 = c^2 = 1 = [a, b] = [b, c], c^{-1}ac = a^{-1} \rangle$ ;
- ⑥  $G_6 = \langle a \times b \times c \times g \mid a^p = b^p = c^2 = g^2 = 1 \rangle$  (交换群);
- ⑦  $G_7 = \langle a, b, c, g \mid a^p = b^p = c^2 = g^2 = 1 = [a, b] = [c, g] = [a, c] = [b, c], g^{-1}ag = a^{-1}, g^{-1}bg = b^{-1} \rangle$ ;
- ⑧  $G_8 = \langle a, b, c, g \mid a^p = b^p = c^2 = g^2 = 1 = [a, b] = [c, g] = [a, c] = [b, c], g^{-1}ag = b, g^{-1}bg = a \rangle$ ;
- ⑨  $G_9 = \langle a, b, c, g \mid a^p = b^p = c^2 = g^2 = 1 = [a, b] = [c, g], c^{-1}ac = a^{-1}, c^{-1}bc = b^{-1}, g^{-1}ag = b, g^{-1}bg = a \rangle$ ;

\* 收稿日期 2009-03-11 修改日期 2009-04-05

资助项目:国家自然科学基金(No. 10771172)

作者简介:张宁,女,硕士研究生,研究方向为有限群;通讯作者:曹洪平, E-mail: zcaohp@swu.edu.cn

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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。 $P = a b$  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。 $P = a b$  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

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

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

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

因  $i + (1 + 2r)j \equiv (1 + 2r)i + (1 + 2r)^2 j \equiv -j + (1 + 2r)i \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ , 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。

$(a^i b^j c)^2 = a^{i-2(i+j)r^3} b^{j+2(i-j)r^3} c^2 = a^{-j-(i+j)r} b^{i+(i-j)r} c^2$  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。 $P = a b$  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<sup>[8]</sup> 36 阶群共有如下 14 个互不同构的类型

- 1)  $G_1 = \langle a \mid a^{36} = 1 \rangle$  (循环群);
- 2)  $G_2 = \langle a, b \mid a^{18} = b^2 = 1, [a, b] = 1 \rangle$  (交换群);
- 3)  $G_3 = \langle a, b \mid a^{18} = 1 = b^2, b^{-1}ab = a^{-1} \rangle$  (二面体群);
- 4)  $G_4 = \langle a, b \mid a^{18} = 1, b^2 = a^9, b^{-1}ab = a^{-1} \rangle$  (广义四元数群);
- 5)  $G_5 = \langle a, b, c, g \mid a^3 = b^3 = c^2 = g^2 = 1, [a, b] = [a, c] = [b, c] = 1 \rangle$  (交换群);
- 6)  $G_6 = \langle a, b, g \mid a^3 = b^3 = g^4 = 1, [a, b] = [a, g] = [b, g] = 1 \rangle$  (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)  $G_9 = \langle a, b, c, g \mid a^3 = b^3 = c^2 = g^2 = 1, [a, b] = [c, g] = [a, c] = [b, c] = 1, g^{-1}ag = b, g^{-1}bg = a \rangle$ ;
- 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)  $G_{13} = \langle a, b, c, g \mid a^2 = b^2 = c^3 = g^3 = 1, [a, b] = [c, g] = [a, c] = [b, c] = 1, g^{-1}ag = b, g^{-1}bg = ab \rangle$ ;
- 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)  $p \equiv -1 \pmod{4}$  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  $g(M) = 1$ 。

参考文献:

- [1] 张远达. 有限群的构造(上册)[M]. 北京: 科学出版社, 1982.
- [2] 施武杰. 关于有限群的“阶”[J]. 常熟理工学院学报, 2005, 19(4): 1-5.
- [3] National University of Singapore. Group Theory-Proceeding of the 1987 Singapore Group Theory Conference[C]//Shi W J. A new characterization of the sporadic simple groups. Berlin/New York: Walter de Gruyter, 1989: 531-540.
- [4] 徐明曜. 有限群导引(上册)[M]. 北京: 科学出版社, 1987.
- [5] 张远达. 有限群的构造(下册)[M]. 北京: 科学出版社, 1982.

- [ 6 ] 苑金枝.  $2^3p$  阶群的一个新刻画 [ J ]. 西南师范大学学报( 自然科学版 ) 2008 , 30( 4 ) : 7-10.  
 [ 7 ] 陈松良.  $4p^2$  阶群的构造 [ J ]. 汉中师范学院学报( 自然科学版 ) 2001 , 19( 1 ) : 13-18.  
 [ 8 ] 陈松良.  $36$  阶群的完全分类 [ J ]. 烟台师范学院学报( 自然科学版 ) 2002 , 18( 4 ) : 249-253.

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

ZHANG Ning , CAO Hong-ping

( School of Mathematics and Statistics , Southwest University , Chongqing 400715 , China )

**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

( 责任编辑 黄 颖 )