

# Almost Elusive Groups

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- $\Delta(G)$  is the set of derangements.

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**Theorem (Jordan, 1872)**

$$\Delta(G) \neq \emptyset.$$

**Theorem (Fein, Kantor and Schacher, 1981)**

*There always exists an element of prime power order in  $\Delta(G)$ .*

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## Theorem (Giudici,2003)

*Let  $G \leq \text{Sym}(\Omega)$  be an elusive primitive permutation group. Then  $(G, H) = (M_{11}, \text{PSL}_2(11))$ .*

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Now assume  $G$  is primitive. That is  $H$  is a maximal subgroup of  $G$ .

# Almost Elusive Groups - Primitive Reduction

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**Almost simple:**  $G_0 \leq G \leq \text{Aut}(G_0)$  with  $G_0$  a non-abelian simple group.

**Affine:** Let  $V = (\mathbb{F}_p)^d$  with  $p$ -prime. Here  $G = V:H$  with  $H \leq \text{GL}_d(p)$  and  $G$  acts on  $V$  via affine transformations.

# Primitive Classification

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- $G = \text{PGL}_2(q)$ ,  $H$  is of type  $P_1$  (the stabiliser of a 1-dimensional subspace of  $V = (\mathbb{F}_q)^2$ ) with  $q = p = 2^m - 1$  a Mersenne prime.

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- $G = p^d : \text{GL}_1(p^d)$ .

# Main ideas: Almost simple

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## Recall

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- $G_0 \trianglelefteq G$ , so if  $x \in G_0$  then  $x^G \subseteq G_0$ .



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## Lemma

Let  $H_0 = H \cap G_0$  and  $\pi(X)$  denote the number of prime divisors of  $|X|$ .

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Let  $H_0 = H \cap G_0$  and  $\pi(X)$  denote the number of prime divisors of  $|X|$ . Then  $G$  is almost elusive only if  $\pi(G_0) - \pi(H_0) \leq 1$ .

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## Theorem (H,2021)

Suppose  $G_0$  is a group of Lie type and  $\pi(G_0) - \pi(H_0) \leq 1$ . Then  $(G_0, H)$  belongs to a know list of cases.

# Main ideas: Affine

Let  $G \leq \text{Sym}(\Omega)$  be a 2-transitive affine group with socle  $V = (\mathbb{F}_p)^d$  and point stabiliser  $H \leq \text{GL}_d(p)$ . Recall that  $G = V:H$ .

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## Lemma

*An element  $(v, h) \in G$  is a derangement of order  $p$  if and only if the following all hold:*

- (i)  $h \in H$  is either trivial or of order  $p$ ;*
- (ii)  $v \in \ker(h^{p-1} + \dots + h + 1)$ ; and*
- (iii)  $v \notin \text{im}(h - 1)$ .*

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## Note

The nonzero vectors in  $V$  form a unique conjugacy class of derangements of prime order  $p$ .

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## Lemma (H,2021)

*Let  $G \leq \text{Sym}(\Omega)$  be a 2-transitive affine permutation group of degree  $p^d$ . Then  $G$  is almost elusive if and only if one of the following holds*

- (i)  $p$  does not divide  $|H|$ ; or*
- (ii)  $|H|$  and  $d$  are both divisible by  $p$ , and every  $h \in H$  of order  $p$  has Jordan form  $[J_p^{d/p}]$  on  $V$ .*

Thank you for listening