

## A Conjecture of Frobenius and the Sporadic Simple Groups, II\*

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**Abstract.** A conjecture of Frobenius which has been reduced to the classification of finite simple groups is verified for the sporadic simple groups.

Let  $G$  be a finite group and  $n$  be a positive integer dividing  $|G|$ . Let  $L_n(G) = \{x \in G \mid x^n = 1\}$ . Then by a theorem of Frobenius [6] one knows that  $|L_n(G)| = c_n n$  for some integer  $c_n$ . Frobenius conjectured that  $L_n(G)$  forms a subgroup of  $G$  provided  $|L_n(G)| = n$  (see [2]). Zemlin [25] has reduced the conjecture to the classification of finite simple groups which is now complete (see [8]). The author has verified the conjecture for the Fischer Griess monster  $F_1$  and the Fischer baby monster  $F_2$  in [24].

The purpose of this note is to prove the following

**THEOREM.** *The conjecture of Frobenius is true for all the sporadic simple groups.*

The proof of our theorem has been carried out in the following way with the use of a computer. Let  $G$  be one of the sporadic simple groups. By [24] we may assume that  $G \neq F_1$  and  $G \neq F_2$ . Let  $f(G, t)$  be the number of elements of order  $t$  in  $G$  and  $\text{Ord}(G) = \{\text{order of } x \mid x \in G\}$ . Tables of  $f(G, t)$  are given in the Appendix; see the supplements section at the end of this issue. For  $f(G, t)$  the reader is referred to the following papers:

$M_{11}, M_{22}, M_{23}$	Burgoyne and Fong [1]
$M_{12}, M_{24}$	Frobenius [5]
$J_1$	Janko [14]
$HJ = J_2$	Hall and Wales [8]
$HJM = J_3$	Janko [15]
$J_4$	Janko [16]
$HiS$	Frame [4]
$Suz$	Wright [23]
$McL, .3$	Finkelstein [3]
$Rud$	Rudvalis [19]
$HHM$	Held [10]
$LyS$	Lyons [17]

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Received June 21, 1982; revised March 19, 1984 and July 11, 1984.

1980 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* Primary 20D05.

*Key words and phrases.* Simple groups, a conjecture of Frobenius.

\*Dedicated to Professor Nagayoshi Iwahori on his 60th birthday.

$ON$	O’Nan [18]
$.1$	Wilson [21]
$.2$	Wilson [22]
$M(22)$	Hunt [11]
$M(23)$	Hunt [12]
$M(24)'$	Hunt [13]
$F_3$	Smith [20]
$F_5$	Harada [9]

We look for all the subsets  $\Omega$  of  $\text{Ord}(G)$  satisfying the following two conditions:

(a) If  $t$  is a member of  $\Omega$ , then  $\Omega$  contains all divisors of  $t$ . In particular  $1$  is always a member of  $\Omega$ .

(b) For the subset  $\Omega$  of  $\text{Ord}(G)$  in (a),  $\sum_{t \in \Omega} f(G, t)$  divides  $|G|$ .

A PASCAL program effectively generates such a subset  $\Omega$  with the use of a recursive concept. Special add and divide routines are used for explicit calculation with very large digit numbers. Then we have only six possibilities for  $\Omega$ :

- (i)  $\Omega = \{1\}$ ,
- (ii)  $\Omega = \text{Ord}(G)$ ,
- (iii)  $\Omega = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11\}$  and  $G$  is the Mathieu group  $M_{12}$ ,
- (iv)  $\Omega = \{1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 19\}$  and  $G$  is the Janko group  $J_1$ ,
- (v)  $\Omega = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 26, 29\}$  and  $G$  is the Rudvalis group Rud,
- (vi)  $\Omega = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 16, 26, 29\}$  and  $G$  is the Rudvalis group Rud.

It follows from the Table of  $f(G, t)$  in the Appendix that

$$\sum_{t \in \Omega} f(G, t) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } \Omega = \{1\}, \\ |G|, & \text{if } \Omega = \text{Ord}(G), \\ |G|/2, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Since  $n = |L_n(G)| = \sum_{t \in \Omega} f(G, t)$  for some  $\Omega$  satisfying the two conditions (a) and (b), we have  $n = 1$  or  $n = |G|$ . This verifies the conjecture for  $G$ . The proof of our theorem is complete.

**Acknowledgment.** The author thanks Sachiko Yamaki for her help with the computer calculations.

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