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Cunihin's theorem

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Theorem 1 (Čunihin). *Let G be a finite, [\$\pi\$ -separable](http://planetmath.org/Seperable) group, for some set π of primes. Then*

- *any [\$\pi\$ -subgroup](http://planetmath.org/PiGroupsAndPiGroups) is contained in a [\$\pi\$ -subgroup](http://planetmath.org/HallPiSubgroup), and*
- *any two Hall π -subgroups are conjugate of one another*

Remarks

1. For $\pi = \{p\}$, this essentially reduces to the Sylow theorems (with unnecessary hypotheses).
2. If G is solvable, it is π -separable for all π , so such subgroups exist for all π . This result is often called Hall's theorem. There is another Hall's theorem, which is similar to this one, can be found <http://planetmath.org/HallsTheorem2> here.

References

- [1] Derek J.S. Robinson. *A Course in the Theory of Groups*, second edition. Springer (1995)