On the minimal number of generators of a finite group

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Introduction

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Can be reduced to:

- Finding the minimal number of gentators of a finite group H such that $d(H/N) \leq m$ for every non-trivial normal subgroup N, but $d(H) > m$

The case $m = 1$

Theorem

Let H be a finite nilpotent group such that $d(H/N) \leq 1$ for every non-trivial normal subgroup N, but $d(H) > 1$. Then $H \cong \mathbb{Z}_p \times \mathbb{Z}_p$ for some prime p.

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Proof.

- $H = P_1 \times \ldots \times P_n$ where P_i is a Sylow p_i-subgroup for $1 \leq i \leq n$ and $p_1, \ldots, p_n$ are distinct primes.

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- $n \geq 2 \implies P_1 \cong H/(1 \times P_2 \ldots \times P_n)$ and thus $d(P_1) = d(H/(1 \times P_2 \ldots \times P_n)) = 1$, contradiction.

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- Since $d(H) = d(H/\Phi(H))$, $\Phi(H) = 1$.

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Proof.

- $H \cong H/\Phi(H)$ is a $\mathbb{Z}_{p_1}$-vector space and thus $H = (\mathbb{Z}_{p_1})^q$

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- $H \cong H/\Phi(H)$ is a $\mathbb{Z}_{p_1}$-vector space and thus $H = (\mathbb{Z}_{p_1})^q$
- $q = 2$ since

$$q - 1 = d((\mathbb{Z}_{p_1})^{q-1}) = d(H/(\mathbb{Z}_{p_1} \times 1 \times \ldots \times 1)) = 1.$$

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Definition

Given a positive integer k, the group L_k is a subgroup of L^k defined by:

$$L_k = \{(l_1, \ldots, l_k) \in L^k | l_1 M = \ldots = l_k M\}.$$

The group L_k can be described as $diag(L^k)M^k$.

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- The quotient of L_{k+1} by any of its minimal normal subgroups is isomorphic to L_k
- The sequence $d(L_k)_{k\in\mathbb{N}}$ is unlimited and non-decreasing.
- For all $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $L_{k+1} \leq L_k$.

The function f

Definition

Given a group L we define $f(L, m) = k + 1$ if and only if $d(L_k) = m < d(L_{k+1})$. When L can be identified from the context, we denote $f(L, m)$ as $f(m)$.

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- Thus the function f gives us *the integer $k+1$ for which any proper quotient of L_{k+1} has minimal number of generators smaller or equal to m but $d(L_{k+1}) > m$.*

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- Thus the function f gives us *the integer $k + 1$ for which any proper quotient of L_{k+1} has minimal number of generators smaller or equal to m but $d(L_{k+1}) > m$.*
- It follows from the last 2 properties of the groups L_k that this function is non-decreasing and unbounded.

General Case

Theorem

Let m be an integer with $m \geq 1$ and H a finite group such that $d(H/N) \leq m$ for every non-trivial normal subgroup N, but $d(H) > m$. Then there exists a group L which has a unique minimal normal subgroup M and is such that M is either non-abelian or complemented in L and $H \cong L_{f(L,m)}$.

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  - Abelian minimal normal subgroups
  - Non-abelian minimal normal subgroups

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- If M is not abelian there is nothing to prove.
- If M is abelian then we need to prove that it is complemented. Since $\Phi(H) = 1$, then there exists a maximal subgroup K that does not contain M. We have that $K \cap M \triangleleft K$ and $K \cap M \triangleleft M$ (since M is abelian). Thus $K \cap M \triangleleft KM = H$ and since $K \cap M \subset M$, $K \cap M = 1$.

Sketch of Proof: H has more than one minmal normal subgroup

- Let N_1 be a minimal normal subgroup of H. For any other minimal normal subgroups N_r of H ($N_1 \neq N_r$), there exists a subgroup K_r of H that complements both N_1 and N_r in H.

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- The projections $\pi_r : K_r \cap (N_1 \times N_r) \to N_1$ and $\rho_r : K_r \cap (N_1 \times N_r) \to N_r$ are isomorphisms. Thus there is an isomorphism $\phi_r : N_1 \to N_r$, specifically $\phi_r = \rho_r \pi_r^{-1}$.

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From this follows that either all the minimal normal subgroups of H are abelian or all of them are non-abelian.

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- There exists a positive integer q such that the function

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi \colon H &\longrightarrow L_q \\ ks &\mapsto (\Psi_1(ks), \Psi_2(ks), \ldots, \Psi_q(ks)) \end{aligned}$$

is an isomorphism.

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  is an isomorphism.
- The group L has a unique minimal normal subgroup, namely N_1, and it is complemented by K.

Sketch of Proof: H has non-abelian normal subgroups

The function f

Theorem

Let $m \geq d(L)$ and q be the number of (L/M)-endomorphisms of M when M is abelian. Then

$$f(m) = 1 + \begin{cases} \phi_L(m)/(|\Gamma|\phi_{L/M}(m)) \text{ if } M \text{ is not abelian,} \\ log_q(1 + (q-1)\phi_L(m)/|\Gamma|\phi_{L/M}(m)) \text{ if } M \text{ is abelian.} \end{cases}$$