

The classification of the prime graphs of finite solvable cut/rational groups

Sara Cebellán Debón
(joint work with Diego García-Lucas and Ángel del Río)

University of Murcia

June 11, 2024

Grant PID2020-113206GB-I00 funded by



Graphs defined on groups

$$\begin{aligned}\{Groups\} &\longrightarrow \{Graphs\} \\ G &\longmapsto \Gamma(G)\end{aligned}$$

Which properties of the group G can be recovered from the graph-theoretical properties of $\Gamma(G)$?

Examples:

- Commuting graph
- Cyclic graph
- Solvable conjugacy class graph
- Prime graph

Prime graph of a finite group

G a finite group

We construct the graph $\Gamma_{GK}(G) = \{V_{vertices}, E_{edges}\}$ as follows:

- $V = \pi(G) = \{\text{primes dividing } |G|\}$
- $p, q \in V$ different,

$$p - q \in E \iff \exists g \in G : |g| = pq$$

Definition (Prime graph or GK-graph)

$\Gamma_{GK}(G)$ is the *prime graph* or *Gruenberg-Kegel graph* of G .

Example:

$$C_6 \quad 2 \bullet \text{---} \bullet 3$$

$$S_3 \quad 2 \bullet \quad \bullet 3$$

Example: A_5 has prime graph

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & \bullet & \bullet 3 \\ 5 & \bullet & \end{array}$$

Some results about prime graphs:

- Gruenberg-Kegel: G finite solvable group,
 $\Gamma_{GK}(G)$ disconnected $\iff G$ Frobenius or 2-Frobenius.
- Lucido: G finite group such that $\Gamma_{GK}(G)$ is a tree $\implies |\pi(G)| \leq 8$.
- Gavriluk-Khramtsov-Kondrat'ev-Maslova: Characterization of the prime graphs of finite groups with at most 5 vertices.
- Gruber-Keller-Lewis-Naughton-Strasser: Characterization of the prime graphs of finite solvable groups.

Characterization of the prime graphs of finite solvable groups

Theorem (Gruber-Keller-Lewis-Naughton-Strasser)

A graph Γ is isomorphic to the prime graph of a finite solvable group if and only if its complement $\bar{\Gamma}$ is 3-colorable and triangle-free.

Example: $\Gamma = \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & \bullet & \bullet & 3 \\ & & & \\ 5 & \bullet & & \end{array} \implies \bar{\Gamma} = \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & \bullet & \bullet & 3 \\ & \diagdown & \diagup & \\ & \bullet & & \\ & \diagup & \diagdown & \\ 5 & \bullet & & \end{array}, \quad \Gamma \neq \Gamma_{GK}(G) \text{ for } G \text{ finite solvable}$

- Question 1: What are the prime graphs of finite solvable groups satisfying some property P ?
- Question 2 (Realizability): Given a graph Γ , is there a finite solvable group G satisfying some property P such that $\Gamma = \Gamma_{GK}(G)$?

$P = \text{rational/cut.}$

Rational/Cut = Inverse-semirational

G a finite group

$$g \in G \text{ rational} \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} (\forall h \text{ generator of } \langle g \rangle, h \sim g)$$

Definition (Rational)

A group G is *rational* if every element of G is rational.

Example: S_n is rational for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

$$g \in G \text{ inverse semi-rational} \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} (\forall h \text{ generator of } \langle g \rangle, h \sim g \text{ or } h \sim g^{-1})$$

Definition (Cut = Inverse-semirational)

A group G is *cut* if every element of G is inverse-semirational.

Example: The monster group M is cut.

$$\{\text{Rational groups}\} \ll \{\text{Cut groups}\}$$

Remark (Bächle-Caicedo-Jespers-Maheshwary)

Among groups of order at most 1023:

- 78.55% are cut groups
- 0.52% are rational.

$g \in G$,

$$B_G(g) = \frac{N_G(\langle g \rangle)}{C_G(g)} \lesssim \text{Aut}(\langle g \rangle)$$

φ = Euler's totient function

- g rational $\iff |B_G(g)| = \varphi(|g|)$
- g inverse-semirational $\iff \begin{cases} g \text{ rational or} \\ |B_G(g)| = \varphi(|g|)/2 \text{ and } g \not\sim g^{-1} \end{cases}$

The classification of the prime graphs of finite solvable rational/cut groups

Example: There are no finite cut groups having $(3 - 7)$ as prime graph.

G cut and $g \in G$ of order 21 $\implies 2 \mid |B_G(g)|$

- Is it possible to classify the prime graphs of finite rational/cut groups?

Difficult to approach! Each prime p divides the order of S_p .

- What about finite solvable rational/cut groups?

Theorem (Gow)

Let G be a finite solvable rational group. Then $\pi(G) \subseteq \{2, 3, 5\}$.

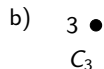
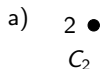
Theorem (Bächle)

Let G be a finite solvable cut group. Then $\pi(G) \subseteq \{2, 3, 5, 7\}$.

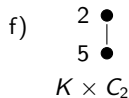
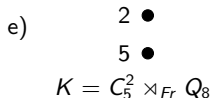
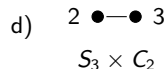
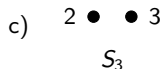
The classification of Bächle-Kiefer-Maheshwary-del Rio

GK-graphs of solvable finite cut/rational groups:

■ 1 vertex:



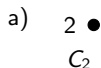
■ 2 vertices:



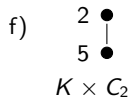
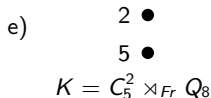
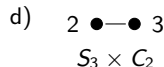
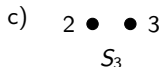
The classification of Bächle-Kiefer-Maheshwary-del Rio

GK-graphs of solvable finite cut/rational groups:

■ 1 vertex:



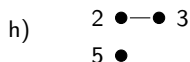
■ 2 vertices:



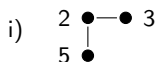
The classification of Bächle-Kiefer-Maheshwary-del Rio

GK-graphs of solvable finite cut/rational groups:

■ 3 vertices:



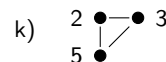
$$L = C_5^2 \rtimes_{Fr} Dic_3$$



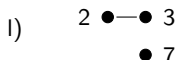
$$L \times C_2$$



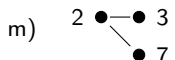
$$K \times C_3$$



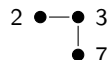
$$K \times S_3$$



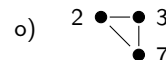
$$M = C_7 \rtimes_{Fr} C_6$$



$$M \times C_2$$



$$M \times C_3$$



$$M \times S_3$$

The classification of Bächle-Kiefer-Maheshwary-del Rio

GK-graphs of solvable finite cut/rational groups:

■ 3 vertices:



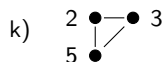
$$L = C_5^2 \rtimes_{Fr} Dic_3$$



?



$$K \times C_3$$



$$K \times S_3$$



$$M = C_7 \rtimes_{Fr} C_6$$



$$M \times C_2$$



$$M \times C_3$$

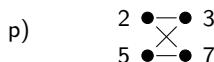


$$M \times S_3$$

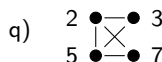
The classification of Bächle-Kiefer-Maheshwary-del Rio

GK-graphs of solvable finite cut/rational groups:

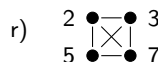
■ 4 vertices:



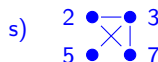
$$N = K \times (C_7 \rtimes_{Fr} C_3)$$



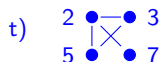
$$N \times C_2$$



$$N \times S_3$$



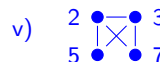
?



?



?



?

The classification of Bächle-Kiefer-Maheshwary-del Río

GK-graphs of solvable finite cut/rational groups:

■ 4 vertices:



$$N = K \times (C_7 \rtimes_{Fr} C_3)$$



$$N \times C_2$$



$$N \times S_3$$



?



?



?



?

Summarizing...

To complete the classification we have to answer the following questions.

For rational groups:

Question (Bächle-Kiefer-Maheshwary-del Río)

Is $(3 - 2 - 5)$ the GK-graph of a finite solvable rational group?

For cut groups:

Question (Bächle-Kiefer-Maheshwary-del Río)

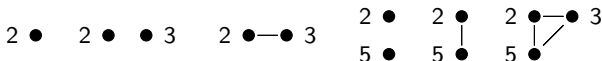
Which of the four graphs $s)$, $t)$, $u)$ and $v)$ are realizable as the GK-graph of some finite solvable cut group?

For rational groups:

Theorem (CD, Garcia-Lucas, del Río)

$(3 - 2 - 5)$ is not the GK-graph of a finite solvable rational group.

The GK-graphs of non-trivial finite solvable rational groups are precisely the following:



Corollary

If G is a finite solvable rational group of order divisible by 15, then G has elements of order 6, 10 and 15.

For cut groups:

At the moment...we do not know much. But we have the following conjecture.

Conjecture

A finite solvable cut group having GK-graph s), t), u) or v) has Fitting length at least 5.

This is true for s).

Equivalently,

Conjecture

The GK-graphs of finite solvable cut groups with Fitting length at most 4 are the graphs $a) - r$).

Thank you!

Bibliography



A. Bächle, *Integral group rings of solvable groups with trivial central units*, Forum Math. **30** (2018), no. 4, 845–855.



A. Bächle, M. Caicedo, E. Jespers, and S. Maheshwary, *Global and local properties of finite groups with only finitely many central units in their integral group ring*, 11 pages, submitted, [arXiv:1808.03546v2\[math.RA\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/1808.03546v2).



A. Bächle, A. Kiefer, S. Maheshwary, and Á. del Río, *Gruenberg–kegel graphs: Cut groups, rational groups and the prime graph question*, Forum Mathematicum **35** (2023), no. 2, 409–429.



P.J. Cameron, *Graphs defined on groups*, International Journal of Group Theory **11** (2022), no. 2, 53–107, doi: [10.22108/ijgt.2021.127679.1681](https://doi.org/10.22108/ijgt.2021.127679.1681).



A. L. Gavril'yuk, I. V. Khramtsov, A. S. Kondrat'ev, and N. V. Maslova, *On realizability of a graph as the prime graph of a finite group*, Sib. Elektron. Mat. Izv. **11** (2014), 246–257.



A. Gruber, T. Mi. Keller, M. L. Lewis, K. Naughton, and B. Strasser, *A characterization of the prime graphs of solvable groups*, J. Algebra **442** (2015), 397–422.



R. Gow, *Groups whose characters are rational-valued*, J. Algebra **40** (1976), no. 1, 280–299.



P. Hegedüs, *Structure of solvable rational groups*, Proc. London Math. Soc. (3) **90** (2005), no. 2, 439–471.



M. S Lucido, *Groups in which the prime graph is a tree*, Boll. Unione Mat. Ital. Sez. B Artic. Ric. Mat. (8) **5** (2002), no. 1, 131–148, http://www.bdim.eu/item?id=BUMI_2002_8_5B_1_131_0&fmt=pdf.



N. V. Maslova, *On the gruenberg – kegel graphs of finite groups*, 2016.



J. S. Williams, *Prime graph components of finite groups*, J. Algebra **69** (1981), no. 2, 487–513.